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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE HON. ROBERT STOUT, the Premier of New Zealand and also the president of the Freethought Association, delivered an address on Christmas night, in the Lyceum. Under the circumstances his address is not a little remarkable. After a few preliminary remarks of no importance, Mr. Stout said: "Whether this be Christ's birth or not, it is, I think, of immense importance to everyone that we should commemorate in some way the birth of great men." And how did Mr. Stout commemorate the birth of Christ on this occasion? We shall soon see. Mr. Stout reminds his hearers that in previous years the Freethought Association has held social gatherings in honour, or rather in remembrance of some of the great men of the race; and to-night, he continues, "I wish to direct your attention to some things regarding Jesus Christ." Mr. Stout is careful not to use very respectful language in reference to our Divine Redeemer, and is not quite decided whether he should honour him or not, or merely make a remembrance of him. This is pretty well for a beginning! But there is one thing about which he has his mind made up. According to Mr. Stout, our Lord Jesus Christ is only a mere man, at most only one of the great men of the world. There is, in Mr. Stout's opinion, nothing divine in Christ. He is not even a prophet nor a messenger from God. Well, if Christ be not God, he does not deserve even the remembrance of Mr. Stout, for if he be not God he cannot be called either a great or a good man. This is easily seen by calling to mind his claim to be acknowledged God, the Son of the Eternal Father. In the last supreme hours of His mortal existence He was asked by the High Priest: "Art thou Christ, the son of the blessed God. And Jesus said to him, I am." On another occasion He declared, "I and the Father are one; I in Him and He in Me." If these assertions of Christ are not true, then the whole public life of Christ was an imposture, and He deserves no remembrance from even Mr. Stout, who holds that He is only a mere man. Mr. Stout's position, then, is manifestly illogical and quite irrational. After this it is quite unnecessary to discuss with Mr. Stout who is or who is not a Christian; and as Mr. Stout, who disbelieves the divinity of our Lord, claims to be more of a Christian than those who do, we care not to dispute his title to be the best Christian going—that is one who claims to be a close imitator of some creature of his diseased imagination, which is an awful imposture. As to the nature of Christ's teaching Mr. Stout is quite astray. He affirms that His teaching was purely a moral teaching, and that instead of increasing the demands upon people's faith, instead of asking that there should be more creeds, He asked that there should be less belief. This is an extraordinary assertion for a man who would have it understood that he is acquainted with the New Testament. Anyone who has read the New Testament knows that our Divine Redeemer taught a large body of doctrines which had never been communicated to man before, and that He insisted on belief in these doctrines under the severest penalties. One of the last commands He gave His apostles, as recorded by St. Matthew and St. Mark, was that the apostles should go and teach all nations all that he had commanded them, stating that they who should believe and be baptised should be saved, but that they who believed not should be condemned. How different this affirmation from that of the Hon. Robert Stout. Mr. Stout would, no doubt, say that these words of Christ are a myth, but we are irreverent enough to his high authority to think that St. Matthew and St. Mark knew a great deal better what our Divine Redeemer really said than even he does. Mr. Stout is hard upon Christians. He thinks that three-fourths of us have no right to be called Christians at all. And whilst he is very severe on the Catholic and Anglican Churches, making a grand display of not very profound historical knowledge, he is terribly severe on the Presbyterian Church, which, according to him, carries on in the present day conduct similar to that of the Catholic Church which formerly handed over men to the secular arm to be burned. We must have been sleeping for the last fifty years, for though the Presbyterian Church has, no doubt, much to answer for, we are not aware that she has done anything lately which bears any similitude to handing over

men to the secular arm to be burned. But then we must be wrong, for has not the great Robert Stout, who is never wrong, and who consequently cannot tolerate contradiction, said so? He is also terribly hard on the Anglican Church, though he does not charge her with misdeeds in the burning line at the present day. It is only the Presbyterian Church so offends at the present. In wonderment we thank Mr. Stout that he has not charged Catholics as he has charged Presbyterians with this atrocity in the present day. This consideration towards us may, however, be a mere *lappus penna*; very likely it is. But how ungrateful of Mr. Stout to so wantonly pour out the vial of his wrath on the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches. It is only a few days since respected and prominent clergymen of these two Churches put themselves to considerable trouble to compliment and praise him; and at the risk of severe animadversion held him up as a model to the youth of Otago, and all other places. Why here Catholics have actually fared better at his hands than his friends and admirers the Presbyterians. It is strange: how account for this conduct? Mr. Stout is quite offended because laymen are not permitted in many Churches to preach. He would probably like to figure now and then, during periods of relaxation from Forensic, Parliamentary, and Lyceum duties, in their pulpits. Only think of the Hon. Robert Stout telling the Presbyterians for example, from their own pulpits that they are still given to something very like burning people for their opinions. What an interesting edifying sight this would be! Mr. Stout is also very much displeased with the discipline of excommunication. According to him Jesus excommunicated no man. Where did our Lyceum orator find this? Certainly our Divine Redeemer said the following words,—"He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." And what are these but a sentence of excommunication of an excommunication under which Mr. Stout undoubtedly falls; and perhaps this is the reason he so abhors this discipline. Mr. Stout is an inventor of bugbears. He says, "I say then that if we are to have the word Christian a word of good report amongst us as citizens, they only are Christians who follow Christ's example, by trying to live as he lived, by being kind to all their neighbours, and those who venture to raise in our community lines of demarcation, who venture to deny social rights to their fellows because of creed, or because of race or country are preaching anti-Christian doctrines and have no title to the name." But who are they who are endeavouring to deny social rights to their fellows because of creed? We venture to say that unless such be found amongst Mr. Stout's own followers, there are none such in this community. But we think we understand Mr. Stout's real meaning. His position is this, that to deny him the right to inculcate godlessness in schools; and to designate the lauding before the youth of the country of an avowed Agnostic and Sceptic as a scandalous exhibition, is to venture to deny him social rights and to do that which is anti-Christian. But what right, socially, politically, or religiously, has Mr. Stout to intrude himself into the family circle and usurp the right to prescribe to the parents of the country a course of education which suits him, but is abhorred by many of them, and then compel disapproving and dissatisfied parents to pay for what they do not want, for what they detest, for what they are convinced is most injurious to their children, and to the country at large? We deny Mr. Stout's right to do this and we say that only a tyrant at heart would dream of endeavouring to coerce parents as the law of this land coerces those parents who refuse to send their children to government schools. And this denial on our part, so far from being anti-Christian is eminently Christian and a primary and solemn duty of every real Christian. Further, to repudiate Mr. Stout's claim is in no way to venture to deny him social rights, neither is it venturing to deny him social rights to criticise him as a public man and to declare the late exhibition at the Dunedin High school a scandalous exhibition. A man is not socially ostracised because he is criticised or even censured.

THE TABLES
TURNED.

THE Nemesis evident in the interference by Germany with what Australasian colonists regard as their rights over the islands of the South Seas is somewhat remarkable. There was no place in which sympathy with the German arms was more warmly expressed during the war in which the French empire fell than it was in Australia. The news of victory after victory was hailed with

unfeigned rejoicing, and the scene witnessed in Sydney, for example, when the capitulation of Paris was finally announced was one not soon to be forgotten. A crowd beset the office of the *Herald* where extras were issued to those who were fortunate enough to push their way to the front—and men almost hugged one another in their satisfaction at the assurance they believed themselves to have thus received that the peace of the world had now been secured. Anyone would have met with but a poor reception who ventured to hint that possibly in the long run the results of Sedan might prove to England what those of Salowa had proved to France. German hegemony, however, is now seen by Australasians in a different light. Queensland, where the rejoicing over its establishment was quite as great as it was anywhere else, especially thrills with indignation and gives a suggestive sign of the spirit by which she is actuated in the reprieve of two murderers brought red-handed from the nefarious slave trade in the islands, that has enriched her while it has shamed the flag under whose protection it has been so long carried on. And in all probability the sympathy shown for Germany during her struggle with France by the Colony in question was in some degree enhanced by the consideration that there would be less fear of interference with the slave trade on the part of French men-of-war, whose anticipated intervention had at one time been the cause of much uneasiness among the slave-dealers and their employers. The certainty that they must now carry on their undertakings under the unfriendly eyes of German officials, who will no doubt be directed to employ the sharp and decisive methods that the officers of the empire have shown an especial talent for must be a perplexing matter for the people referred to, and, as they are powerful in their colony, it is not to be wondered at that very great dissatisfaction prevails there. The expression of such a dissatisfaction, nevertheless, can lead to nothing beyond the cynical amusement it may occasion to Prince Bismarck and those in the Fatherland who share his mind. What Germany has done she is strong enough to adhere to, and the protestations of Australasian colonists will be so many wasted words. Is England, indeed, prepared to declare a war in defence of our invaded rights, if rights they be; or if she were so prepared would that induce Germany to relinquish her hold? If there be one thing more clear than another concerning the nature of the men who have united the German empire or who govern it so united, it is that the interests of the empire are paramount with them, and that no scruples whatever shall prevail in making those interests a secondary consideration. Australasian colonists may probably be extremely thankful if the German Government settle down in the disposition to be contented with forming colonies among the neighbouring islands. The exigencies of the German empire, in a word, need the formation of colonies. Industry is growing within its limits and population increases at a rate higher than that of any other European country. In France the average yearly increase on ten thousand inhabitants since 1826 has been 26; in Great Britain, 101; but in Germany, 115. The industries need a market, and the population need food and material to manufacture, and the example of successful British colonisation is before the eyes of Germans to show that in colonies alone are the absolute necessities in question to be provided for. We are told, indeed, that German ideas in this respect are moderate. They embrace alone, it is said, those districts of the earth that have not as yet been taken possession of by other powers—but German notions on the subject alluded to seem capable of growth and speedy development. Prince Bismarck, for example, speaking in the Reichstag on June 26, expressed his intention with regard to colonies as limited to the protection of factories or settlements already formed by German subjects in uncivilised countries; and now, six months later, we find him annexing countries with which German enterprise has had no connection whatever, and to which civilised communities advance a prior claim. The English Press has spoken kindly of the German project, and, in wishing it success, pointed out that all the districts of the world where successful colonies could be founded to any extent had already been occupied—assuming, moreover, that Germany would be content with the torrid and otherwise inferior territory that still remained open for annexation. Is it really too much to believe, nevertheless, that the bare possibility exists that statesmen who have directly fought for provinces, as in the case of Schleswig-Holstein, who have annexed provinces by conquest as in the case of Alsace-Lorraine; who have turned out kings and refused to acknowledge the succession of princes, should, if the necessity seemed to them to arise, lay violent hands as well on colonies already planted, and convert them to the use of the empire formed without much regard to anything but the strong hand. It was never the intention of Prince Bismarck to found an empire that should languish owing to the poverty of its people and the stagnation of its trade, and he and those who work with him will certainly perfect their foundation by any means they may fix upon. The protestations of the Australasian colonists, then, may even prove more than vain; they may even prove mischievous and lead to results far more disagreeable than those that have caused them. Let us all, in fact, be very thankful if Germans remain content with New Guinea and a few of the South Sea Islands.

Meanwhile, were the Franco-Prussian war to be fought again Australian sympathies would hardly run in the same channel as that in which they were found fourteen years ago. Here, also, time brings his revenges, and not wholly without satisfaction to some of us.

TRUE SCIENCE
VERSUS
STUPID PRETENSIONS.

CAN it be that the great contempt we find so commonly and with so much assumption and pretension expressed here in Dunedin for the mysteries of the Christian religion is really a proof of ignorance and shallowness of mind? That, at least, was a very suggestive paragraph quoted the other day by the Rector of the Louvain University from the late eminent French chemist, M. J. B. Dumas, and which we find translated by the *London Tablet*. "People," said this famous man of science, "who only exploit the discoveries of other people, and who never make any themselves, greatly exaggerate their importance, because they have never run against the mysteries which have checked real savants. Hence their irreligion and their infatuation. It is quite different with people who have made discoveries themselves. They know by experience how limited their field is, and they find themselves at every step arrested by the incomprehensible. Hence their religion and their modesty. Faith and respect for mysteries are easy to them. The more progress they make in science, the more they are confounded by the Infinite." But in exploiting the discoveries of others, and what is more, botching them perhaps in the exploitation, pundits among ourselves frequently make a mockery of faith, and, such is their assurance, that infinity itself cannot confound them. They have it, in fact, at their fingers' ends, and are the very masters of infinite confusion. Some other passages quoted from Professor Laurent of Ghent describe the results that followed from the influence of the Catholic Church, and which were hardly those that could be witnessed in connection with a corrupt or an imperfect institution. Among them will be found, besides, a sentence or two bearing out what we said last week respecting the effects of the worship of our Blessed Lady. The passages in question run as follows:—"The influence of Christianity on legislation cannot be denied. The evangelic doctrine was called upon insensibly to modify morals; and morals once impregnated with the idea of human unity, all the vices of the ancient world will disappear. . . . Antiquity was the age of violence. The feeble had to bow before the strongest. As soon as Christianity penetrated into the pagan world, the voice of humanity made itself heard. It is a great glory for religion to have impressed this tendency upon the human mind. The action of Christianity becomes more sensible in the legislation upon marriage. Pagan society had not the sentiment of purity which distinguishes the morality of the Gospel. Virginity elevates women from their degradation; the idea of the Mother of Christ sanctifies them. The barbarians were despised or hated in antiquity; born to serve the proud citizens of Athens and of Rome, they furnished the markets for slaves and gladiators. Christianity opened to them the church, and more than that, civilised them." And Professor Laurent, we may remark, is a non-Catholic, and even an anti-Catholic authority—but with men of real learning truth must prevail and prove superior to prejudice. It is only those who exploit, as M. Dumas says, the learning of others, and perhaps both it in the exploitation—as we ourselves, taught by the efforts of pundits among us here in Dunedin, say—who overlook the truth and prefer to it the rather ridiculous, even if profane and withal blasphemous hobbies, which it suits them to maintain.

OUR "CIVIS"
MAKES
AN EFFORT.

ONE of those festive individuals who, under the common name of "Civis," are delightfully playful every week in the columns of the *Otago Witness* and the *Daily Times* seems, perhaps for sufficient reasons, to have been somewhat touched on the raw by Dr. Moran's remarks as to the scandalous exhibition made at the breaking-up of the Boys' High School. He has something very sharp, indeed, to say on the matter, and comes out with a monstrosity of clever effort in general. The Bishop, we have no doubt, will be much abashed at finding that he has been condemned as petulant and ill-tempered, and, moreover, it should utterly confound him to see that at least one keen and discerning eye has read his soul aright all through, discovering his peculiar astuteness, with all the characteristic little ruses to which it has given rise—but for the great Protestants. Tradition are not all Catholic ecclesiastics astute? Whether his Lordship's mortification, however, may not be in some degree tempered by a sight of the shifts to which a would-be defender of the gentlemen he condemned is put, we cannot say. Still, we must admit that this keen-eyed "Civis" could probably, as the saying is, "guess eggs if he saw the shells"—and if he did not see the shells in the present instance let this also be set down to the credit of the Bishop's peculiar astuteness, unless, indeed, the vision of goose-eggs continually before the eyes of our "Civis" has favoured the Bishop in escaping observation and preserving his interior unread. Let us, nevertheless, note the hit that our "Civis"—sly dog—makes at the M.H.R.s and lawyers, when he accuses the Bishop of vituperating after their fashion. Here, indeed, is a satiric touch that should go far

owards reforming our Parliament and Bar. Who was it, nevertheless, who spoke of a "generation of vipers," and justified the use of strong language when the occasion required it? But as to the want of astuteness discrediting the character of an ecclesiastic, as our "Civis" implies, we must acknowledge that those ecclesiastics probably preserve the characteristic intact who salute with a admiration and approval the man whose life is principally devoted to undermining, by fair means and foul, the system they pretend to support. They probably understand their "little game" well enough. Nor is it at all inconsistent with this supposition to learn that our "Civis" believes that the Rev. Mr. Fitchett's pride in Mr. Stout will be generally shared in Otago. But if such be Otago's pride, what must be its humility? We willingly recognise, then, that the ecclesiastics alluded to are Dr. Moran's superiors in astuteness. Our "Civis," again, makes a most brilliant defence of the Rev. Dr. Stuart with regard to that "one little blemish," the godlessness of the schools. It seems, according to his admission, that the schools are godless beyond denial, but there is some remnant of godliness elsewhere, and therefore godlessness is godly enough. The conclusion is too obvious to need demonstration. At any rate, there is quite godliness enough, it appears, to suit all the requirements of the Rev. Dr. Stuart. But was not our "Civis" of himself sufficient to the defence without trying back on the sixteenth century? Or did he, indeed, doubt concerning the strength of his arguments and seek to supplement them by having recourse to that time-honoured armoury of the great Protestant Tradition? Surely a delightful original scribe, full of playfulness and festivity generally should have been able to demolish Bishop Moran by the force of his own powers. To pick up Philip II. at random, and bring him forward as a pattern Catholic, and patron of the *auto da fe* was a subterfuge quite unworthy of a champion of heroic prowess. We do not, however, for our own part, believe that either Mr. Stout, or the Rev. Dr. Stuart, or the Rev. Mr. Fitchett would have been in the slightest danger under Phillip II. The excellent Catholicism and partiality for the *auto da fe* that distinguished Phillip II., so far as they did distinguish him, were mere instruments to the accomplishment of his own particular purposes and the designs of a singularly hard and heartless man—who spared neither friend nor foe, neither Catholic nor heretic, in the pursuit of his will, or the gratification of his jealousy; who was as willing to sacrifice the men that served him best and most faithfully as to remove a pronounced foe—to betray with treachery, for example, Don John, of Austria, or Alexander Farnese, as to encourage the assassination of William the Silent. A premium might safely be offered to the man who could prove that Phillip II., in the character of a remarkably good Catholic, which our "Civis" assigns to him, had ever enforced an *auto da fe*, and our "Civis" would certainly not be the man to win the prize, whatever the degree of his light and joyous erudition may be. But make Phillip II. the most sincerely ardent Catholic possible, going about continually, as we know all ardent Catholics were wont to do in the sixteenth century, with a fire-brand for the calcination of every infidel or Protestant they met with, and still we doubt as to whether Mr. Stout or either of his reverend admirers would have been in danger from encountering him. Mr. Stout, indeed, displays a talent for braving persecution, but it is a persecution of a peculiar kind, manifesting itself in popular applause and high official position. Under Phillip II. there would have been no room for such a display, and Mr. Stout would most probably have awaited a better opportunity—giving another proof, meantime, that there is none so servile as the petty tyrant. And as for the Rev. Dr. Stuart and the Rev. Mr. Fitchett, why should not the liberality shown in their admiration of a prominent and popular Freethinker be also shown in their admiration of a powerful Catholic? Among the three, we may depend upon it, there would not have been found material for a single *auto da fe*. But as concerns our festive "Civis" himself, he would probably have been found of sufficient versatility, had he also adorned the reign of Phillip II. to defend and excuse that king's three devoted adherents with his very best frivolity. Our "Civis," moreover, gives us an earnest of his fitness for the task by the manner in which, with this reference to Phillip II., he endeavours to silence Dr. Moran—not by valid argument or fair methods of any kind, but by an appeal to popular bigotry and anger, which may well represent all that was nefarious in the government of potentates of the sixteenth century. Our festive "Civis," after all, lacks the good nature and harmless temper of the privileged jester.

THERE is nothing in which history repeats itself

more commonly than it does in connection with the Catholic faith. We know that of old anything that caused trouble or fear amongst the Pagan

people was likely to prove the cause of persecution to Christians. A pestilence, a dearth, a swarm of locusts—anything upon which superstition could seize as a pretence was eagerly converted into the

motive for an onslaught upon the detested people, and as it was of old, so it is to-day.—In China, for example, the effect of the war with France has been, as we had, indeed, already seen with respect

to Tonquin, to excite popular rage against the Christians, and their sufferings are intense. Outrage and violence of every kind have been inflicted upon them, and the choice given them, as in the old heathen world—either to suffer these things, or to apostatise by sacrificing to the idols—the better choice being that made by them. "Near Sanchoan where St. Francis Xavier died," says the Hong Kong *Catholic Register*, "for more than two months the Christians are persecuted, but we are glad to hear that all protested rather to die than renounce their faith." And again in another district our contemporary says, "Not less than two hundred houses inhabited by Christians have been either burned or destroyed and the Christians driven to the streets; a regular persecution is going on against the native Christians, converts are compelled to choose between renouncing their faith or being most roughly maltreated or expelled from their country; female converts have their clothes torn from them, and are outraged or carried away, and God knows what will be the end of them." All this is done in rage against a government that is anti-Christian in the extreme—that, allowances being made for the the different circumstances of the two countries, has done quite as much to root out Christianity from France as these fanatic Chinese are doing to destroy it in China, or even more than that.—Verily the revenge taken by the Chinese on Jules Ferry or Paul Bert by the persecution of Catholics is a strange one, and might on the contrary go some way towards consoling either of the gentlemen referred to, or those who agree with them, for any mishap or reverses that may occur.—A war with the Republic can, indeed, be but little attributed to any influences of Christianity—and a plague of locusts was as much caused by this in the ancient times.

THE WHOLE HOG.

A MOST grammatical and intelligent correspondent, who subscribes himself "Ask Bismarck," also writes to our contemporary the *Daily Times* touching Dr Moran's formidable words. Bismarck, if we recollect aright, was the name of that learned pig which visited Dunedin a few years ago, and afterwards came to a premature end by fire in Christchurch. And this correspondent is the very man to place unlimited reliance in a learned pig, and to receive all the replies of such an animal, or anything of a like kind, as proceeding from an infallible oracle. Our correspondent, moreover, goes the whole hog in a very remarkable manner, and seems consistent in a general sort of a way. Our correspondent, we conclude, is some one of importance and good social position, for, otherwise, his letter would hardly be published in such a newspaper as the *Daily Times*, having generally an air, not to say a whiff, of the sty about it that, without strong counterbalancing circumstances, would suffice to keep it out of any decent columns—not to speak of those that we must receive as an exceptional authority on all questions affecting high society and that hold the glass up to fashion and all that is elegant and refined. Our correspondent, nevertheless, has some sense of the true state of affairs, since he perceives that for Dr. Moran to tell the plain truth concerning certain eminent gentlemen is for him to pronounce a very serious charge against them. But if their conduct cannot be plainly described without involving such a charge, Dr. Moran is not to blame for that. He occupies a place that necessitates his speaking the truth, assail him who will. Our correspondent, also, dearly as he may reverence the memory or hang upon the utterances of the learned pig, has attained to some perception of what is involved in godlessness, and gives a very fair description of what it may in the future be expected to produce. What, in fact, it is already producing in abundance whenever it has run a course of sufficient length to eliminate the restraints and motives that the Christian past had implanted among the masses of the people. In Paris, for example, where godlessness has long been preached in the identical terms in which we now hear it heralded forth among ourselves, such effects as those described in extremely bad English by this distinguished correspondent and adherent of the learned pig are strikingly manifest. "Jesus has said, 'All men are brothers.'" Such is the lesson that M. Othenin d'Haussenville heard given in a more than questionable resort of the lowest of the people a few years ago, and the latest accounts show us those very people meeting together to determine on the robbery and murder of the rich, and maltreating all who dare raise a dissentient voice. Decidedly this correspondent is right when he explains that godlessness, among the rest, means robbery and murder, and, if these, all the rest as a matter of course. Jesus "taught the brotherhood of man," so proclaims an eminent pundit among ourselves. Let us hope that something, beyond a respectability based on fading traditions, may prevent the like tree from bearing the like fruits; but, as the old traditions with their effects fade away, and the new leaven spreads and waxes stronger, we shall gain experience. Our hog-reliant correspondent, moreover, delights in continental methods, and invokes their employment for the stoppage of Bishop Moran's career, and who knows but that, in due time, some further evasion of the repeal of the penal laws, besides that so cunningly devised in the enforcement of godless education, may be introduced to satisfy all this correspondent's desires—including, if not Dr. Moran's execution,

STILL THE ESCAPE-GOAT.

more commonly than it does in connection with the Catholic faith. We know that of old anything that caused trouble or fear amongst the Pagan people was likely to prove the cause of persecution to Christians. A pestilence, a dearth, a swarm of locusts—anything upon which superstition could seize as a pretence was eagerly converted into the motive for an onslaught upon the detested people, and as it was of old, so it is to-day.—In China, for example, the effect of the war with France has been, as we had, indeed, already seen with respect

SPRING, 1884.

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at least his expulsion? At any rate, it is ominous that so violent a letter should be written by anyone of sufficient importance in the community to obtain for him such consideration on the part of the editor of the *Daily Times*. The merits of the letter itself place it quite beneath notice. They might secure for it an honourable place in the columns of some *Orange* print of the lowest and grossest type, or in those of some other *journal des cochons*, but without very high claims to recommend the writer, we cannot believe that such a production would be so much as read half through by any editor of common decency, not to speak of exceptional elegance and refinement. It would be interesting, as well as suggestive, to learn whether the distinguished writer dwells in the atheistic camp, or in that of the Evangelicals, or whether he is to be found among Anglican rationalists. In going the "whole hog" he seems to champion them all indifferently.

THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER.

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE FORGE OF ANDRE DUMONT.

On the skirts of the forest of Arques, France, about a quarter of a mile from the village, stood the forge of Andre Dumont. He was the ablest blacksmith in the neighborhood. Though living in the troubled years which closed the last century, Andre's life was undisturbed by any trying event. The monotonous din, and undisputed superiority of his hammer and anvil, appeared for many years to satisfy his desires. He carefully endeavored to secure himself from dangerous competition. His work was well and readily done. He kept a watchful eye over his workmen, and never allowed a customer to feel dissatisfied with a job. Such laudable exertion was, however, not the only means employed by Andre Dumont for obtaining those numerous orders which made his forge so lucrative a trade. Gain appeared to be the end and object of his existence; and his desire of acquiring wealth left its usual impress of servility and meanness upon his character. He made it a point to agree in every diversity of opinion. It was a maxim with him, that the faculty of reasoning, and the gift of speech, are alike dangerous in the stormy period of revolution.

Andre served the world; and for some years his master led him over a smooth road. His skill in farriery increased his reputation among the neighbors, and assisted to swell his purse. Andre was sought after by Republican dragoons, fugitive emigrants, men in office, soldiers and ploughmen. It is even said he had shod the horse of the first Consul himself. Annette, his wife, grieved sorely at the calculating spirit of her husband, and never allowed religion to be vilified, or the ministers of God maligned in her presence. In sweet and gentle accents she upbraided the speaker and insured silence, and sometimes sorrow. Annette was daughter to Louis Lepont, the richest fisherman in the Pollet.

The fishermen of the Pollet (an environ of the town of Dieppe) are, in general, distinguished for their simple piety, and the fervor of their religious feeling. Annette, who was only eighteen when she married, had been a favorite in her native village; and the kindness and modesty of her demeanor secured her the good will of her husband's neighbors.

The first summer after their marriage, Annette and her husband used to pay frequent visits to the Pollet. They might generally be seen, on a Sunday afternoon, driving together in a char-a-banc (the carriage of the country), to close the Sunday there.

In Louis Lepont's house a cheerful circle met. Old friends and acquaintances greeted each other on the happy weekly festival. In the fine, long summer's evening, a quadrille was quickly formed upon the green, where dames of all ages joined in the mazes of the dance. Annette and her grandmother were not unfrequently *vis a-vis*, to the latter of whom Dumont always afforded a willing partner. The aged dame had the reputation of being rich. To judge by her attire, money could not be scarce. Madame Lepont wore, on the evening we saw her, a chintz cambrie, quite thick, but very fine—rich and handsome in design and variety of color. Her high cap was trimmed with Valenciennes, full half a quarter deep; the crown of the cap and long lappets were richly ornamented with this beautiful lace; long, pendant gold earrings, and a large golden heart, suspended from her neck by a chain of the same precious metal, completed her attire.

When old Madame Lepont sat down, we placed ourselves beside her, and ventured to admire her costly lace. It was an heirloom in her family, had decked three generations before it came into her possession; "for," added she, "we are not people of yesterday."

Just at this moment Annette came up, and kissing her grandmother on either cheek, bade her farewell. Annette and her husband had a greater distance to go than any of the party, and were, therefore, the first to leave.

The green and fertile fields of Normandy never look more attractive than on such evenings. The neighbourhood of Arques is very beautiful. The road home commanded a full view of the forest, with an occasional glimpse of the sea. The aged trees, darkened by the shadows of coming night, imparted an awful grandeur to the scene; and when the pale moonbeams lit up their summits, and, shedding their calm silver rays upon the traveller's pathway, made the walk up to the cottage pleasant and lightsome, the sweet little abode looked like some kindly spirit's dwelling, in which the benighted traveller would be sure to find rest and welcome.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHILDREN OF ANDRE AND ANNETTE DUMONT.

In the course of a few years, Andre and Annette were parents of

two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was the elder, and gave early indications of a talent of a superior order. Andre soon became proud of him; and before the child had doffed his baby frock, the father resolved to close in his own person, the family line of blacksmiths. The trade had been hereditary in Dumont's family for the last four generations.

Young Andre (the boy was called after his father) should be—Dumont did not know what—but something great—bourgeois—citoyen—no more blacksmiths of the name of Dumont. Imaginings of the future fame of the young Andre disturbed the vision of the elder. Diverse plans chased each other in his mind, something like the manner the waves roll, one after the other, without leaving any apparent alteration on the surface of the deep.

Dumont's son played with his fellows, and got into more than the usual number of scrapes. At the age of ten years he sent him to a school in the neighbouring town of Dieppe.

Rose, their younger child, was of a gentle, docile disposition. She had dark eyes, with long, dark eyelashes, a clear complexion, and beautifully formed hands and feet. There was something so very attractive in her appearance, that she was often called "the fair Rose of Arques." Her childhood had been carefully watched by her mother. She strove, by precept and example, to instil the fear and love of God into her young mind. Rose had few opportunities of receiving religious instruction from anyone else; but she delighted in listening to her mother's pious discourse, and practicing such little exercises of devotion, suitable to her years, as her mother advised.

Born, as Rose was, in the early part of the present century, before France had recovered from the shock of revolution—before religion, crushed by the death and exile of so many of her ministers, had lifted up her head again—she, like many other children of her own age, had no church near her—no pastor to break the bread of life to her; the parish church of Arques had long been closed. After his accession to the Imperial throne, Napoleon, who was anxious to see religion reestablished in France, assisted in procuring pastors for many deserted parishes. In the course of time, Arques received a worthy curé, whose first care was to assemble the little ones of his fold, gather them round the altar rails, and prepare them to approach, worthily, to the sacraments.

Before his arrival, however, Rose had been dispatched, by her solicitous mother, to her own parents in the Pollet, that the zealous curé of her native parish might prepare Rose for her First Communion.

Even in the most disastrous period of revolution, the Pollet had never been without a priest. The Adorable Sacrifice had ever been offered within the village. In silence and secrecy the congregation of fishermen assembled around the altar, each man of them ready, if necessary, to defend the minister of the Lord at the price of his own life. M. de Berulle, their pious curé, was at one time so hard pressed by the sanguinary emissaries of Robespierre that, fearing concealment on land no longer possible, Louis Lepont, having disguised him as a fisherman, carried him out to sea.

Louis Lepont had several boats. The one selected on this occasion was capacious, strongly built, and manned by Louis's two eldest sons, a nephew whom he had brought up as his own, and three trusty friends of Lepont's. The weather was unusually calm for the season. They cruised about from Sunday evening until the following Saturday, without meeting any annoyance, when the sons of Louis, having first landed early in the morning, in a small boat, to reconnoitre the state of things, the good curé was allowed to return to his former place of concealment in the Pollet. His little flock greeted him, on the Sunday morning, with redoubled affection. The fear and anxiety in which they lived kindled the fervor of the most lukewarm, while the instructions and example of their pious curé were a constant spur in the career of virtue.

When Rose arrived at her grandmother's house, peace had been restored to the Church. It was in the sixth year of the emperor's reign. The little church was in perfect order; nothing was now wanting there but a bell. The curé had given notice that, on the following Sunday (the first of Lent), a collection would be made for this most necessary object. The church was crowded; none would absent themselves on that day. The old and the young, the rich and poor, thronged to High Mass in the little church; each one laid an offering upon the plate. No fisherman's wife gave less than a five franc piece. Old Madame Lepont laid down a golden Napoleon; Louis and each of his sons gave a gold piece. The curé had not expected so large a collection; he was surprised and gratified. He was enabled to purchase a finely-toned bell, whose soothing chime welcomed the returning fishermen, and pealed forth on every festival day, inviting all to repose their troubled spirits within the House of the Lord.

After all the morning devotions were ended, Rose's grandmother presented the little girl to the curé. He was much pleased with the frank, candid manner she answered his questions. She did not deny that she was sometimes negligent at work—sometimes even idle; but she resolved, by God's grace, to overcome nature, and be diligent and industrious. The good curé was quite satisfied, and Rose entered the class preparing to make their First Communion, on the coming festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

(To be continued.)

Ulm Cathedral, one of the largest in Germany, will soon be completed, after having remained unfinished for nearly 400 years. It was begun in 1377 and finished in 1494, except the towers, which are now being erected according to the ancient design.

After the celebration of Mass in St. Peter's Church, the bishop of the diocese and the clergy and congregation, numbering 500 persons, proceeded to the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, where they knelt and prayed for the conversion of England to the ancient faith. The people made the sign of the cross during the prayer. They were not disturbed by the vergers. The visitors at the abbey were much astonished by the proceeding.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS FUND

Offices Irish-Australian Federal Council, St. Patrick's Hall,
Melbourne,

June 18, 1884.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE IRISH RACE IN AUSTRALIA.

FELLOW-COLONISTS.—The Irish-Australian Convention held in St. Patrick's Hall on November 7, passed three resolutions of paramount importance. The first of these related to the organisation and maintenance of the Irish National League in Australia, the second in order affirmed that, for weighty reasons assigned, the Irish in these colonies should contribute to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, and the third pledged the members of the League to give practical support to the payment of members' scheme. On the two first resolutions effective action has been already taken, and it is no small gratification to the Federal Council that it may deservedly congratulate Irish-Australians on the fidelity and generosity with which they have thus far fulfilled the promises of their representatives at the Convention.

The way is now clear for giving effect to the third resolution, and in the achievements and prospects of the National Party there is much to encourage its supporters to concentrate their energies on the particular work to which they are now called.

It does not seem to the Federal Council that it is necessary to repeat here at any great length the arguments by which Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have convinced the people of Ireland, and their brothers in England and in the United States, that payment of members has become not alone expedient but absolutely essential to the future success of the national movement. The Council may assume that Irish-Australians generally avail themselves of the trusty sources of information open to them on questions of this nature. No one who takes an interest in the doings and projects of the faithful party so ably led by Mr. Parnell can be ignorant that he looks forward with deep interest to the approaching general election as an event which, for weal or woe, will exercise a powerful influence in the struggle Ireland is now waging for the recovery of her rights.

The leader in whose integrity and sagacity she reposes implicit trust has defined with clearness what is now demanded of his countrymen. It is required of them that they shall organise the constituencies, and be prepared to fully exercise the franchise as a united, compact body, with one great object in view. But these preparations, however complete, would fail in their purpose if candidates, who might safely be trusted, were not available in the ranks of the aristocracy, or among the wealthy leisure class. From the people they must be found. In the present emergency, it part be taken, and thus it has become a necessity that the expense attendant on their residence in London for a considerable portion of the year would entail on them should be wholly defrayed.

Mr. Parnell is of opinion that, with funds provided for that purpose, it would be possible for the constituencies to return about 70 Nationalists, and the Federal Council earnestly appeals to the Irish in Australia to follow up their distinguished services to the national cause by promptly and generously contributing to the Payment of Members' Fund. Assuming that the Irish people at home and abroad adhere to their great purpose with the tenacity and perseverance through which they have already achieved several successes in a comparatively short space of time, it is no exaggeration to say that it is now within their power to crown their great work with Home Rule. This is the victory for which their trusted leader is now laying his plans, and the Federal Council, from its past experience, short though it has been, can have no misgivings that Irish-Australians will forget their resolutions, or fail in their duty at a great crisis in Irish affairs, the issue of which will determine the fate of the dear motherland for many years to come.

Subscriptions collected by the several branches should be remitted to the treasurer of the Federal Council, Mr. Joseph Winter, for transmission to Ireland.

Signed on behalf of the Federal Council of the Irish National League of Australia.

KELVIN IZOD O'DOHERTY, President.
J. G. O'CONNOR,
FRANCIS LONGMORE, } Vice-Presidents.
JOSEPH WINTER, Hon. Treasurer.
MICHAEL M'DONALD, Hon. Secretary.

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Poet's Corner.

TO MY IRISH GOLDFINCH.

Two exiles are we, and alone,
This morn of New Year's day;
Dejection's tones are in your song,
There's sadness in my lay;
And when you pause the interlude
That fills the space between
Seems like the cadence, low and sad,
Of some old Irish *caoine*!

Around our room there seems a gloom,
The gloom of our regret,
That we are exiled from a land
We can't and won't forget!
Against your cell you beat your wings,
Vain efforts of the will!
But ah, my bird, my prisoned heart
This day beats stronger still—

Beats stronger still to fly away
O'er ocean's flashing foam,
And visit scenes and kindly friends
Of boyhood's cherished home.
And in the New Year's merry sports
To take a joyous part—
'Tis this, and this alone, could ease
The longings of my heart.

But let us fling the shutters back
And hail the glad New Year;
Who knows but it may hold for us
Bright fortune and good cheer?
And ah, my bird, the morning beam
Should doubly glad our eyes,
For see!—it streameth from the east,
And that's where Ireland lies!

Cheer up, my bird, be brave of heart,
Compatriots are we;
And though we're caged in exile here,
Our souls at least are free;
For you, my bird, must have a soul,
I feel it in your song,
If heaven's the home of melody,
You must to heaven belong!

In sympathy through sorrowing for
That land beyond the wave,
Let us, like Irish exiles all
The wide world o'er be brave!
And on a wing more swift than thine
We can this New Year's Day
Revisit all the well-loved scenes
In Ireland far away!

Come, twitter round the hazel hedge
That sheltered thy young nest,
While I beside you sit and talk,
A wearied exile's rest.
We're back on Ireland's soil, my bird,
Her breezes round us play,
Away with gloom and feelings sad
Let's whistle "Patrick's Day"!

PATRICK SANSFIELD CASSIDY.

CATHOLIC GROWTH IN KENTUCKY.

(From the *Boston Pilot*.)

DEEPLY interesting to Catholics everywhere will be the just-published "Centenary of Catholicity in Kentucky," by the Hon. Ben. J. Webb, of the Louisville *Catholic Advocate*. It is more than two centuries—1673—since Father James Manquette, the famous Jesuit missionary and explorer, visited Kentucky; and he was probably the first white man to tread its soil. Daniel Boone, the founder of its first permanent settlement in 1776, though not himself a Catholic, was a descendant of one of the early Catholic colonists of Maryland. Contemporary Catholic pioneers were William Coomes and Dr. Geo. Hart after an Irishman.

Catholic emigration—largely Irish—to Kentucky set in in earnest about ten years later. The first Catholic colony, made up of Maryland Catholics, was begun on Pottinger's Creek, in 1785; and was followed within the decade by others of similar character at Hardin's Creek, Scott County, Bardstown, Cartwright Creek, Rolling Fork, Breckinridge County, and Cox's Creek, or Fairfield.

The first priest missioned to Kentucky was the Rev. M. Whelan, in 1787. Three years later, came Rev. William de Rohan, who built Holy Cross Church, the first erected in the State. There were giants in those days on that far Western Mission, and the story of their labors, privations and successes is a fitting sequence to the Acts of the Apostles. In 1795 came Father Stephen T. Badin, the first priest ever ordained in the United States, and who, during the next quarter of a century, laid broad and deep the foundations of the Church in Kentucky. The first American-born priest to officiate here was the Rev. John Thayer. He was a Bostonian, a convert to the Faith, and had

been a Baptist minister. The year 1805 witnessed the advent of Father Charles Nerinckx, whose legacy to the young Catholic community was the Loretto Society which he instituted for the schools; Rev. Urban Guillet and his brethren of the Trappist Order, who established a monastery on Pottinger's Creek; and the Dominican Fathers, under the direction of Rev. Edward Fenwick, who founded the since well-known Priory and ecclesiastical training school of St. Rose.

Other priests, now eminent in the annals of the Church in America, all, or part, of whose lives were spent on the Kentucky mission, are: Rt. Rev. B. J. Flaget, first Bishop of Bardstown; Father, afterwards Bishop, David, founder of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds and Rev. John McGill, who later filled respectively the Episcopal Sees of Charleston and Richmond; Rev. Robert Abell; and pre-eminent among all, Rt. Rev. M. J. Spalding, hardworking parish priest, Bishop of Louisville, and finally Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Church in the United States.

It was during Bishop Spalding's administration of the Diocese of Louisville that the "Know nothing" atrocities took place. The foreign-born Catholic population of the country were mainly adherents of the Democratic party. The "Knownothings" aroused popular prejudice against Catholics by declaring that the Church was hostile to free government, and that Catholics, in allying themselves with the Democrats, chose the party most in accord with their own hostility to republican institutions. No need to dwell on the bloody consequences of this horrible slander in Louisville. Bishop Spalding's influence with Mayor Barbee saved the churches, but 100 poor Irish and Germans were murdered, and twenty dwellings burned to the ground.

The following comparative statistics are sufficient eulogy of the zeal of pastors and co-operation of people in the building up of the Church in Kentucky: In 1795, one priest, 1,500 people; in 1884, two bishops, 193 priests, 353 churches and stations, a Catholic population of 200,000, or one-eighth that of the whole State; fifty-seven colleges and academies, and 100 free schools, which instruct 16,344 pupils; and nine asylums and four hospitals for the orphaned and infirm members of the flock.

AN ULSTER PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE NATIONAL QUESTION.

(From the *Coleraine Chronicle*.)

THE National League has now the making of the social condition of Ireland in its hands. By inculcating regard for human life and private property, by fixing the minds of the people on practical and constitutional reforms, by elevating popular aspirations above the wild justice of revenge, and concentrating them on principles and objects which may alike command the sanction of religion and the policy of the State, the League may do great and beneficent national service. It is idle to ignore the hold which it has over the vast majority of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. That hold may be made either a curse or a blessing. We would fain hope that it will be turned to the latter account. We certainly do not think the Nationalists are beyond the persuasives of calm reason. Their tactics are not unfrequently marked by thoughtlessness and impetuosity, by lack of calculation of means and ends; but we have seldom found them indifferent to moderate outside opinion, whether expressed by Liberals or Conservatives. Any person who has watched the Nationalist movement must have observed its fascinating influence over the Roman Catholic masses. Neither Liberalism nor Conservatism possesses such powers of fascination. Its leaders are men who seem capable of swaying multitudes at pleasure. These multitudes will soon have the franchise. For good or ill, Nationalism is on the eve of acquiring omnipotence in Ireland. Some nervous people may be inclined to exclaim—What, then, will become of us? We hope no personal harm will befall anybody.

The Union between Ireland and England will be preserved intact. The British Government will be quite able to maintain order and administer law. But the practical aspect of the situation is this—Ulster is again under a wave of agricultural depression. Not a single article of produce is bringing at the moment a high price, whereas there are many leading articles selling at very low prices. Profit on grazing is almost *nil*. Oats are exceptionally low in price; neither in flax, pork, nor potatoes is there any counter-balance of gain. Farmers will find it as difficult to make up the November rents as in 1878 or 1879. There is no blame attached to the landlords now. They are passing out of the controversy. The question now lies between the legislation of 1881, and the land policy of the National League. Day by day, without hatred of landlords as individuals, without many public manifestations, without any denunciations of Liberal remedies, the conviction is growing stronger in the entire agricultural class that nothing short of the occupier becoming the owner of his farm on fair terms can successfully solve the problem. Landlords and tenants are alike anxious that the Government should advance the money at as low a rate of interest as possible, extending the repayment over a sufficient number of years. These are some of the circumstances under which a revival of the land agitation seems inevitable. There is no hesitation in the Nationalist camp. The din of preparation betokens a battle for the land the like of which Ireland never before witnessed. We are simply calling attention to passing events. We ask the calm, thinking people of Ulster to look at them without either religious or political prejudice. The reduction of the franchise will make various important changes in Ireland. Subject to the control of England and Scotland, the Nationalists are about to direct the destinies of Ireland in a far more effective sense than has hitherto been accomplished. Social discontent is conspiring with political changes to make the land policy of the National League a captivating object to both North and South. Whether a rival object will be set up by Conservatives or Liberals, time will disclose.

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H. E. SHACKLOCK,
SOUTHEND FOUNDRY, CRAWFORD STREET,
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DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,
No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of **GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.**

SARSAPARILLA, SARSAPARILLA.

THE most Wholesome Drink during the summer months is Sarsaparilla, and the best to use is Dr. S. P. Townsend's original Compound Extract, which has had a world-wide reputation since 1840. Avoid all imitations, and buy only the above, which is sold by nearly all Grocers, Chemists, and Hotel-keepers.

R. A. LAWSON, Architect, has

Removed to more Central Offices, No. 98

Princes street, opposite Bank of New Zealand.

D. MALONEY,

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Wines, Ales, and Spirits of the Best Brands. There is a First-class Ball Alley on the premises, where all lovers of the game can enjoy themselves.

KILGOUR AND CO.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

KILGOUR & Co., having purchased the entire plant of Messrs. Carew and Co.'s Erated Water business, are prepared to execute all orders, either town or country, with despatch.

Cordials and Liqueurs of the finest quality.

PEACOCK HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, late of Wai-kaka (near Gore), has taken the above-named Hotel.

Trams pass the doors every few minutes for the Ocean Beach and Gardens.

Wines Beers, and Spirits he best quality.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED
That

COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Undertakes **FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS** at the most favourable rates, and always settles Claims in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

F. E. ELEY,

Manager for Otago.

Offices: Colonial Bank Buildings.

W. H. TERRY,

ARCHITECT,

Hislop's Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

JUST LANDED,
from New York, a Large Assortment of

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES,

which we are selling at Wholesale Prices.

Also,

A FEW SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

Ch ap.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,

Ironmongers and Importers,
Dunedin.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Quartz Crushing and every description of Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking, Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and Dredging Machinery made and repaired. Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice Plates.

Repairs to all kinds of Reaping, Thrashing, Horse-power Machines, &c., executed with Despatch. Flax-Dressing Machines of improved make.

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

EDWARD LEEN has much pleasure in informing his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he has taken the above Commodious Establishment, which he will conduct on the most approved style.

This Hostelry offers first-class accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and the General Public, whose comfort and convenience will be studied with care and attention.

Passengers going by early trains can rely upon be called in time.

First-Class Billiard Table. All Liquors of the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN

Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

The above commodious and comfortable Hotel offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and Mackegan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

CRAIG AND GILLIES
FURNITURE, BEDDING,

FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, AND RUG

WAREHOUSE,

GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,

beg to inform the Public that they have added to their Funeral Department a nest Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct funerals, plainly or fully furnished, required, either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate. Orders by letter or telegram will be attended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

JAMES SELBY
(Late J. Baker),

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

128 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

The Lowest possible Charge made for repairing. Best workmanship guaranteed. N.B.—Work done for the trade at regular prices.—Note the address:

J. SELBY

(Late J. Baker),

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

ADVICE THAT OUR FUTURE MEN SHOULD TAKE.

HOLD on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly.

HOLD on to your hand when you are about to punch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act.

HOLD on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running off from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime.

HOLD on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry with you.

HOLD on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their mirth, games and revelry.

HOLD on to your good name at all times, for it is of more value than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

HOLD on to truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout eternity.

HOLD on to virtue—it is above all price to you at all times and places.—Exchange.

GRAND MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT INVERCARGILL.

(By an occasional correspondent.)

A GRAND musical and dramatic entertainment in aid of the Convent Building Fund was given in the Convent school hall, on Friday, 19th inst., before a large and enthusiastic audience. Considering the merits and counter attractions of the popular "Fun on the Bristol" Company at Sloan's Theatre, Woodyear's Circus, the exhibition of the Strasburg clock, and last, but not least, the annual complimentary entertainment by the Philharmonic Society, it was hardly expected that the attendance would approach anything like the number that turned out on this occasion, and it redounds to the credit of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the entertainment that their well-known abilities as vocalists and elocutionists counter-balanced the other attractions, and turned the tide in favour of the entertainment at the Convent school hall. Shortly after eight o'clock the curtain was raised, and Mr. J. Farrell opened the proceedings with "The Silver Rhine," and although suffering from a cold, he rendered the song in a first-class style, and was rewarded with a hearty round of applause. Mr. Farrell possesses a good tenor voice, and knows how to use it to the best advantage. Mr. J. J. Ward delighted the audience with his song, "Could you lend my Mother a Saucepan." This young gentleman is improving fast as a serio-comic singer, and with a little more practice will be hard to beat. Mrs. Griffith, of Orepuki, whose fame as a finished vocalist had preceded her, rendered "Eileen Aaona" in a manner rarely approached in Invercargill. The voice of this lady is of natural excellence and is exercised with cultivated taste and skill, and on this occasion the result was a musical treat seldom enjoyed at an amateur entertainment. She received an enthusiastic recall, and sang "The Ferry" with fine taste and feeling. The swelling notes of her rich soprano voice were listened to with evident delight. Mr. Johnny Anthony, who is a decided favourite, was received with marked approval, and justified his admirers' enthusiasm in the able manner in which he sang "Nobody knows what trouble there was there." Mr. Anthony must have devoted some time in the preparation of this song, as he left out the objectionable portions of it, and in its amended form sang it so successfully as to receive a hearty encore. He gave the "Crack Pot of the City" in his well-known style. Mrs. Rooney was evidently suffering from the effects of a cold, but sang "I'm sitting on a Stile, Mary" in a very creditable manner, and was rapturously applauded. Mr. T. Anthony, who is undoubtedly the best serio-comic singer in Southland, sang "Come down and open the door, Love," which kept the audience in roars of laughter. His get-up of the swell and his appearance delighted the audience immensely, and in response to a recall sang, with equal success, "The Wedding Bells." Mr. Farrell sang "Ehren on the Rhine," and gave it with much taste, and brought out the feeling of it with rare skill. Mr. Ward was again very successful in "Take me in your arms, Love." It was sung with taste, and his get-up was regardless of expense; he looked the lady-killer to perfection. Mrs. Griffith delighted the audience with her song, "They say that other eyes are bright." This number, from a musical point of view, was the gem of the evening. Her deep, rich voice is adapted to such compositions, and the audience were very unanimous in their applause. Mr. J. Anthony sang "Don't take any notice, it's only the boy," and Mr. T. Anthony sang "I won the Bicycle," as successfully as their preceding numbers. Mrs. Rooney sang "The Meeting of the Waters" very creditably. Much was expected from Miss M. T. O'Rourke in her recitation, "The Lady of Provence," and it is no exaggeration in recording the emphatic verdict of those who had the pleasure of listening to this young lady, that, for histrionic ability and elocutionary power, her recitation has never been surpassed in Invercargill—not even by the world-renowned Miss Dargon. Never before did an audience listen with such breathless attention, and at its conclusion she received a well-merited round of applause. Through some misunderstanding, Miss O'Rourke did not respond to the unmistakable demand for her re-appearance. The first part of the entertainment was brought to a close by Mr. T. Gallagher dancing a sailor's hornpipe in a neat and lively manner, for which he received round after round of applause. The entertainment concluded with a farce, "A Race for a Dinner." The principal character, "Sponge," was entrusted to Mr. R. Nash, and from the rise to the fall of the curtain he kept the audience in roars of laughter. Many, on leaving the hall, expressed their regret that poor "Sponge," did not get his dinner. No better selection than Mr. Rooney, as "Doric," could have been made. He showed to advantage all through the piece, and gave a first-class representation of the eccentric old gentleman who was very fond of building. "Measurton," an architect, was represented by Mr. F. McNamara, who acted the part creditably. Mr. McKeown took the part of "Robert Feedwell," the innkeeper, and was as successful as Mr. Nash in keeping up the laughter; he did his part splendidly. The

other gentlemen, Messrs. Farrell, Gallagher, Forde and Ward had not much to do, but they did their little well. Miss M. Thomson presided at the pianoforte during the evening, and in no slight degree contributed to the success of the entertainment. Altogether the entertainment was one of the best presented to an Invercargill audience, and it is to be hoped that another such, and for the same purpose, will be given at no distant date. The greatest credit is due to ladies and gentlemen for getting up these entertainments, and it speaks highly of the management that nothing is put on the stage till it is perfection itself. It is not yet known the amount realised, but it is expected to reach between £20 and £25.

A REMARKABLE MISSIONARY.

AMONG the Cardinals to be created at the next Consistory, one of the most interesting is Mgr. Guglielmo Massaia; Archbishop Titular of Stanropolis. He is of the Order of Capuchins, and the greater part of his ecclesiastical life has been spent in preaching the Gospel and baptizing the people of various savage tribes in Eastern Africa. In 1880, on his return to Italy, he was offered by the Italian Government the Grand Cordon of the Kingdom of Italy. The Capuchin monk refused this honor for many reasons; because he should have to ask permission of the Head of his Order before accepting it, and because his sentiments and duty of humility were opposed to the acceptance of such honours. The messenger, Barattieri, who brought the news of the King's good wishes to the monk, also brought the decoration and laid it upon a sofa in the house where Mgr. Massaia lived at Frascati. The latter, seeing this, called the Minister Villa, who accompanied Barattieri, and said to him: "Let your Excellency be witness that I refuse this honour." The Minister begged him again to accept it, and both the messengers departed, leaving the decoration on the sofa, and it was afterwards taken by the Vice-Rector of Propaganda, who, in all probability, still retains it. The Order of the Commenda was sent by the King of Italy to Mgr. Massaia when he was in Africa. It reached the court of King Menelik, and the latter being desirous of seeing "that curious object," Mgr. Massaia presented it to him. The King placed it upon his own neck, after this it passed to a young man of the court, and there it remains still.

The career of Mgr. Massaia in Africa is full of interest. In 1847, in Guala, in the province of Agame, he was persecuted almost to death by Prince Ube; in 1849, he was in the territory of Bern Lubo, Prince Warrokalia, where he suffered several persecutions. In 1851, traversing the western province of Abyssinia, while he was in Dankub, dressed as a merchant selling his wares, he was attacked by the Arabs, who were about to cut him to pieces. In the same year, he was again imprisoned at Nagadras. In 1861, he suffered imprisonment at Caffo and lost all his manuscripts. At the end of that same year he was accused of exercising witchcraft against the King in Ennera, and whatever possessions he had were taken from him. He was tried and driven into exile. In the following year, in Goggia, he was accused of political conspiracy against the prince, and, although he made his innocence clear, he was expelled from the territory and obliged to pass into Gudru. Finally, in 1863, on reaching the eastern confines of Abyssinia, he was arrested by the soldiers of Theodore II., despoiled of his property and brought before the Emperor, who, after a month's detention, restored him to liberty.

In his grammar, printed at the Imperial printing-office of Paris, in 1857, Mgr. Massaia gives a brief biography of himself. This grammar, by the way, is for the use and advantage of the missionaries who desire to learn the *Amaric* or common language of Abyssinia, and the *Oromonic* language which is spoken by the people called the Gallas. In the introduction to this work, Mgr. Massaia relates that he was called to Rome in 1846 by Pope Gregory XVI., and that he was elected Vicar Apostolic to the Oromoni people by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. For five years he went travelling in the greatest difficulties, and finally reached his Vicariate in November, 1851. In his Mission he was preceded by Cavalier Antonio d'Abbadie, who in 1854, dwelling in Quarata, after having described Upper Ethiopia, notified the Congregation of Propaganda Fide of the propensity of various Oromoni people to receive the Gospel. The Sacred Congregation then founded the Vicariate, and sent Mgr. Massaia to it. He is now engaged in writing a most important history of his Mission, and has some volumes of it ready for the press. It is when a missionary such as Mgr. Massaia is raised to the purple, and people seek to know who he is, that the world gets a fuller view of what is being done for the conversion of the heathen by the Church.—Exchange.

The great national French pilgrimage to Lourdes has been highly successful. The trains which left Paris for Lourdes were crowded with pious Catholics whose behavior was extremely edifying and devotional. As the pilgrims quitted the station, the strains of the well-known hymn, *Ave Marie Stella*, were heard from the foremost carriage and were taken up all along the train. They were received at Lourdes by Mgr. the Bishop of Poitiers, who delivered a kindly address of welcome. In the torchlight procession to the various shrines, upwards of ten thousand persons took part; and at the Blessed Grotto, Mgr. the Bishop of Tarbes delivered a touching sermon. The following morning Mass was celebrated by Mgr. the Bishop of Perpignan, many of the invalids on whose behalf the pilgrimage was organized being present. The Bishop of Agen joined with his colleagues in visiting numbers of the sick. Already several cures are announced among the pilgrims. The Mayor of Poitiers issued an order that the pilgrims from Paris to Lourdes would not be allowed to stop at the town and attend service at one of the churches, as had been arranged in their programme. The reason of this prohibition was alleged to be the danger of an outbreak of cholera from overcrowding. The order created great indignation amongst the townspeople, who made a vigorous protest. The municipal council was specially called together, and revoked the order of the free-thinking mayor, so that the appointed service was duly held. More than ten thousand persons took part in the devotions, which were directed by Mgr. the Bishop of Poitiers.

GREAT LAND SALE.

FITZHERBERT DISTRICT.

THE WELLINGTON AND MANWATU RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Will sell, about JANUARY NEXT, Several Blocks of Land in Fitzherbert and adjoining districts, on VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

The Blocks have been divided into suitable sections, varying in size from 70 to 300 acres.

All the sections have frontages to well-graded roads, which are now being cleared, so that intending purchasers can examine the land the day before the sale.

Early in December plans showing area and locality, with description, classifying the character and quality of the sections, will be issued.

It is almost unnecessary to refer to the excellence of the Fitzherbert country. That portion of it which has been sold by the Government is occupied by a large and industrious body of settlers, who are unanimous in speaking of the great productive power of the land, the geniality of the climate, and the advantages attending the settlement in the district.

Future advertisements will give full details of terms, time of sale, and means how to obtain accurate and complete information of the land for sale.

JAS. WALLACE, Secretary.

Wellington, 14th November, 1884.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. REDWOOD Lord Bishop of Wellington.

The Convent is a fine spacious building, most favourably located one of the pleasant parts of the city. The site is elevated healthy and beautiful, commanding a splendid view of the ocean and distant snowy mountains.

Payments to be made, at least, quarterly, in advance.

For further particulars apply to the REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the

RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS,"

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Re-opened on Thursday, 24th of January, at 9.30 a.m.

Application for boarders and day pupils to be made, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL WELLINGTON.

A FEW VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.

The Terms are:

Board and Tuition £36 per Annum. Bedding and Washing 3 do.

Fees payable quarterly in advance.

Boarders are charged nothing extra for French and Drawing Plans, two guineas per quarter.

Boys prepared for Civil Service Examinations.

For Further particulars apply to

REV. BROTHER DIRECTOR, WELLINGTON.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY, SOLICITORS.

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have Sections for Sale in South Dunedin on Easy Terms, and money to lend to build thereon.

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK:—

Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all kinds of

SPORTING AMMUNITION,

Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-Cutters,

Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb Wire, and all kinds of

FURNISHING & GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

NOTICE.

Subscriptions to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET should be made payable to John F. Perrin, Manager, Octagon, Dunedin, or P.O. Box 143. Orders for the paper, and all business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

BROWN E W I N G & C O

Have the pleasure to notify that they have succeeded in effecting the purchase from the Directors of e

A M A R U W O O L L E N F A C T R Y.

at a discount of One-third off Manufactured Cost,

ENTIRE STOCK of LADIES' DRESS

TWEEDS. The Stock consists of about 5800 Yards

of perfectly New Goods, all splendid Colourings,

Shades, and Designs, and are confidently recom-

mended as a really serviceable material.

B R O W N E W I N G A N D C O.

respectfully suggest an early inspection of these

decided Bargains. The quality is such that it can-

not fail to secure a very rapid sale.

1694 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 6d.

2173 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 9d.

2016 YARDS LADIES' DRESS TWEED, 1s. 11d.

N.B.—These Goods are honestly worth Three Shillings and Six pence per yard.

PATTERNS FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J O H N H A R B O R O W,

PROFESSIONAL SHIRT CUTTER,

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, MANSE ST.

DUNEDIN.

White Shirts, French Cambric Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Sleeping Suits, Night Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Etc., Etc. MEASURE OR PATTERN ONLY.

Address: JOHN HARBOROW, Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

Patterns of Coloured Material, and Instructions for Self-Measurement, Post Free on Application

SHIRTS RE-FRONTED ETC.

THE MOSGIEL TWEEDS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Into every variety of Garments for MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' WEAR, and can be purchased by the Public at all their 23 BRANCHES, FROM INVERCARGILL to AUCKLAND at FACTORY PRICES.

B L A N K E T S,

M E R C E R Y,

H A T S, A N D

O S I E R

At Wholesale Prices.

DUNEDIN BRANCH—

CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

It has been ascertained that Sheehy, the suspected murderer, has had £365 to his credit in the Bank of New Zealand since his arrival in Auckland, and allowed it to remain on deposit till he purchased the farm.

Telegrams from Pretoria state that the Transvaal Government despatched an officer to the frontier in order to prevent the Boers, who formed parties with the object of raiding the adjoining native lands, from crossing the border.

The territory annexed in New Guinea by Germany will extend northward from Huon Gulf, on the eastern coast. The English Press strongly sympathise with Australia in reference to the annexation.

The Democratic section in the United States Senate will not endorse the action of America in reference to the construction of a Nicaraguan canal.

The Tasmanian Government have agreed to join in the proposed protest against the German annexation of Northern New Guinea. It is understood that New South Wales prefers to await further information thereon before joining in the protest. Great dissatisfaction is felt in Queensland. The feeling found expression in the Legislative Assembly from several members. Neil McNeill (lately second mate) and Bernard Williams (boatswain) of the labour schooner Hopeful, who are under sentence of death at Brisbane for the murder of islanders on the high seas, have been reprieved.

SATURDAY.

The Spanish African Society have acquired 15 square miles of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, West African territory. It extends some distance inland from a point opposite Korisko.

It is understood that the European Powers have shelved the proposal recently submitted by the English Cabinet for the settlement of the affairs of Egypt.

The British protectorate in New Guinea will probably extend as far as Cape Nelson, on the east coast.

It is expected that France will occupy the New Hebrides shortly.

The Queensland Government have agreed to Mr. Service's proposal to protest against the action of Germany in the Pacific, but the South Australian Government decline to join for the present.

The Victorian Press generally expresses great indignation at the hoisting of the German flag on the north coast of New Guinea. Mr. Service, Premier, has presented a memorandum to the Governor expressing much surprise at the action of the German naval officers after the assurance of the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies. The memorandum further states that Ministers are greatly disappointed at the want of response displayed by the Imperial Government toward the aspirations of the Australasian Colonies. The Ministers also complain of the continued inaction which has been manifested by the Imperial Government, and demand that immediate steps should be taken to save for Australia such neighbouring islands as are still available.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday on the life of Bishop Torreggiani, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Armidale. A man who, it has been ascertained, is a lunatic, fired at the Bishop while the latter was standing at the altar, but the shot did not take effect.

MONDAY.

It transpires (says the *Tapeka Times*) that last week a man came to the island and wanted to go fishing. He apparently knew that the little island known as Green Island was a good place for that purpose, and he induced a young sailor, who had been collecting guano on the island, to go with him in a boat for the purpose of catching fish. Bill Mason, the young sailor somehow became suspicious that his companion was the 'wanted' Fitzgerald, and he then laid his plans with considerable skill for trapping the man. The guano collectors have moorings laid down where their boat could lie with comparative safety in a moderately rough sea. There is a comfortable hut on the island, so that the two might have carried on fishing for long enough if Mason had not been suspicious of his man. They landed at Brighton, it appears, and laid in a good stock of provisions and clothing. They then returned to the island, ostensibly to fish, but Mason, who knew the dangers well, instead of mooring the boat off, left her alongside the rocks, where she got smashed to pieces when a heavy sea set in. A small dingy, capable of carrying one man, but not large enough to carry two, is kept on the island, and in this Mason went ashore, as he told his mate, to get another boat, but in reality to inform the police of his suspicions. Immediately two constables went to Brighton, but as the sea was too rough they had to wait till Christmas Day before Mason could go off to bring his mate ashore. There was no fear of the entrapped man getting away, however, as the little rocky isle is a couple of miles off shore. On Christmas Day, accordingly, Mason, if the original plan was carried out—but we have no means of verifying this as yet—went off to the island, brought his man ashore, and landed him, all unsuspecting, into the arms of the two constables, Power and Mackenzie, who took him to Dunedin, where he was brought up and remanded. Mason, we presume, will get the reward, so that his little fishing experience will pay him better than collecting guano. Little Green Island, already famous for castaway and shipwreck events, has also had another chapter added to its fame.

The *Lyttelton Times* states that a lad of 15—Acland Wansey—a son of Mr. O. Wansey, of New Brighton, bravely saved a little boy from drowning on Sunday. The boy, a little fellow of seven, had slipped into the river near the Chester street Fire Brigade-station, and was floating down the stream towards Manchester street when young Wansey, who was on the New Brighton coach crossing the bridge at the time, caught sight of him drowning. He sprang from the coach, and was soon in the river swimming towards the boy,

whom he fortunately reached in time. The rescue came none too soon, as when brought to the bank the boy was unconscious.

The New Zealand loan is not received with favour in London.

News has been received from the sea coast of Northern Zululand, stating that the British flag has been hoisted there, and a proclamation issued announcing the assumption by Great Britain of the ownership of that district.

Prince Bismarck has urged that the question of Egyptian finance should be taken into consideration at the present Conference.

An earthquake of a serious character has been experienced in Andalusia. The shock was felt over the greater part of the province, and caused immense damage to several towns and the death of a number of people, besides serious injuries to many others. One hundred and fifty persons were killed at Albuquerque, and forty at Arenas del Rey.

Telegrams to hand from the front report that a detachment of artillery has reached Korti, and preparations are proceeding for the advance of all the troops that have arrived there on Meraweh, an important position on the Nile about 30 miles to the northward of Korti.

TUESDAY.

Why should not one or more associations be formed in Wellington? (asks the *Post* in reference to association settlement). There is plenty of splendid land available in the Forty-mile Bush, and Wellington tradesmen and others, especially those who have sons growing up, could not find a better way of investing their earnings to a small extent than in such an association. Any number of persons, from 25 to 100, can take up an area of from 2500 to 10,000 acres on payment of the small sum of 2s an acre, and an annual payment thereafter of 1s per acre until the whole price of £1 per acre is paid. Two years' grace is given, and thereafter there must be residence on the land personally or by registered deputy for a period of years, until the Crown grant is earned by effecting improvements to a specified extent. It is impossible to conceive more liberal terms or conditions more conducive to the encouragement of *bona fide* settlement. To those of small means who have a vital interest in the question, "What shall we do with our boys?" these associations furnish at least a partial answer of a highly satisfactory character, and even as an investment they offer every inducement.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Kaikoura at 9.27 on Sunday night. The upheaval was followed by a wavelike motion from east to west. A slight shock was also felt at Wanganni at 11.15 p.m.

Further shocks of earthquake of great severity have been experienced in the southern districts of Spain and over several provinces during the past days, and especially in Malaga and Granada. Three hundred persons lost their lives at Alhama, and the town is in ruins. At Periana 30 persons were killed and many injured at Albuñuelas. Several towns and villages have suffered severe damage, and the cathedrals at Granada and Seville are injured. A general panic prevails, and the inhabitants have left the towns, and are encamped in the open country. It is believed altogether fully a thousand persons have perished.

WEDNESDAY.

At the Inangahua county elections on Monday Messrs. Brennan and Menteth were returned for Ifferton riding, the former with a majority of 46 votes. Ninety-six non-resident miner's-right holders, principally from Boatman's riding, were permitted to vote, and it is probable that a petition will be lodged demanding a scrutiny of votes and the alienation of the non-resident voters, in which case Mr. Menteth will have a majority of 30 or 40 votes. The election was most keenly contested, nearly 200 miners' rights having been taken out on the polling day, and a number of women having been furnished with miners' rights and voted thereon. Mr. Craig was returned for Murray riding, and Mr. Irving for Crashington riding.

The amount of property tax paid from the 1st to the 29th December inclusive is £56,000.

Monsignor Luck, the Catholic bishop of Auckland, has arrived at Melbourne by Messageries Company's steamer Yarra, from Marseilles (November 19), en route to Auckland.

The New Zealand Government are communicating with Mr. Service regarding the proposed protest against German annexation in the Pacific. It is understood that the New Zealand Cabinet differ as to the character of the protest.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Commodore Erskine, commanding the Australian squadron, has been instructed to hoist the British flag on the Louisiade Archipelago, Woodlark Islands, Long Island, and Rock Island if foreign warships threaten to annex in the vicinity of these groups.

Telegrams from Korti state that strong detachments of infantry under General Barle will shortly advance against the Arabs near Merawi to punish them for the murder of Colonel Stewart at Wady-el-Homar. The expedition will advance towards Khartoum as soon as supplies reach Gakdul, but a strong garrison will remain at Korti.

The German Press display an angry tone with regard to the annexation of St. Lucia by the British, the only ground for which was the purchase by a traveller of 100,000 acres of land there. It is expected that Germany will annex Samoa and Tonga.

France is willing to exchange the island of Kapa for the New Hebrides Group.

A British syndicate is projecting a company with a capital of £5,000,000 for the construction of cruisers.

Sir John Lionel Burke, 12th Baronet, of Glinsk, county Galway, died on the 21st Oct., aged 65. The deceased was the only surviving son of the late Sir Joseph Burke, of Glinsk, by marriage with the Hon. Louisa, daughter of William Lord Huntingtower, and granddaughter of Louisa Countess of Dysart. He was born in 1818, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1865. Sir Lionel Burke lived and died unmarried, and is succeeded by his kinsman, the Rev. William Burke, eldest son of the late Mr. William Burke, of Knocknagur, county Galway, and of his wife, Fanny Xaveria, daughter of Mr. Thomas Tucker, of Brook-lodge, Sussex. The new baronet, who was born in 1831, is in holy orders of the Church of Rome.



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BONUS YEAR, 1884.

POLICIES effected before 30th June, 1884 will participate in the

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At the last Investigation—viz., 30th June, 1879—a surplus of £11,000 was shown, out of funds amounting to £112,746, by an absolutely pure premium valuation. At the close of the present quinquennium it may be confidently expected the

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CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Society's picnic on New Year's day reported the preliminary preparations made since last Monday. Mr. Hoban explained to the meeting that he had been at the Heathcote Valley and found a very suitable place for holding this year's Picnic. He thought from its natural position—being near the hills, had a nice bush, and was within 150 yds. from the Railway Station—that it was very suitable. It was then finally decided to adopt the suggestion of the council. After the election of six new members, the subject of the evening was proceeded with, viz:—Debate—"Is the foreign aggressive and annexative policy of England likely to be productive of future success or not?"

Mr. Leahy opened the subject, and reviewed the aggressive policy of England,—holding the very entireness of the Empire, and the peculiar manner in which some of the annexations were acquired would entirely be a source of weakness to the Empire; and would by the aggrieved parts of the Empire taking advantage of England's quarrels with a European Power, throw off the yoke of England.

Dr. Bakewell took a different view of this question, holding that the federation of the British Empire, if accomplished within 10 or 20 years would give a new and long life to the British Empire. The manner in which Hindostan was acquired, certainly, was no credit either to Christianity or England, and the less said the better. The petty foreign wars were a great expense to the taxpayers of the country, but kept the English army in practice, which was most beneficial in time of war. He feared nothing from European complications. France had enough to do within herself, and if she were rash enough to attack England, Germany would at once avail itself of the opportunity to pour in its troops and dismember the Republic. He denied that the policy of England was aggressive; the only instance pointed out by the previous speaker was the bombardment of Alexandria, which he always understood was done in retaliation for the massacre of Europeans. What England had most to fear was the effect of the Gladstonian policy of vacillation. From India or Hindostan he feared nothing; this was exemplified by Beaconsfield's move of drafting Indian troops into the Imperial service, as instanced at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. But his chief reliance was on federation so that, taking all into consideration, the future success of England was in no way endangered by its present foreign policy.

Mr. O'Connor did not intend to go into the general question argued by Mr. Leahy and Dr. Bakewell, but referred to an argument used by the last speaker. It was observed by the Doctor that there existed no analogy between the Roman system of annexation and the government of the provinces or dependencies, and the British system of colonial representative institutions with their nominated Governors. While admitting all this, he wished to serve that the Doctor ignored the English system of governing India, although previously acknowledging that in the manner in which that vast country was acquired was monstrous, he held that not Rome, nor the annals of the world, could furnish anything so revolting, so debasing to man, as this same system which we are now asked to admire as a model of justice and unselfishness. For this reason alone: whenever the natives of Hindostan understood the degradation of their position and possessed the power to cut off the infamous connection with England, no longer may the British Empire look eastward for assistance. He was forced to the opinion advocated by Mr. Leahy, that eventually the very extent and weight the corpulent Empire would involve its own ruin.

Mr. Hoban, who, it may be mentioned, recently passed successfully as barrister and solicitor, held that the arguments of Dr. Bakewell had more weight than any he had yet heard on the subject. Of course, it was within the boundaries of possibility that the theory of Mr. Leahy may at some remote future time, be realised, but as far as we can judge the future by the present, that event seems by no means near, so that no uneasiness on that score may be entertained. England had the largest navy in the world and was decidedly now, as formerly, mistress of the seas. Besides which all her foreign and colonial dependencies were intensely loyal, as instance Canada sending a camel corps to the Egyptian campaign. What was done by Canada would be done by any or all of the Colonies did the occasion arise.

Mr. O'Sullivan thought, in the natural course of things, a nation has its three periods—its infancy, manhood, and old age. England has passed through the first; is long since entered on the second; and he would not like to say how far off the third was. To him it seemed more rational that new nations should arise in the southern seas, than that old ones should be eternally preserved in the northern. In the federation of the Empire he was a thorough sceptic, as if this Colony or any of the others were ever attacked, it or they should rely on itself or themselves, rather than place a blind confidence in the power of English warships to protect us. They may be away at New Guinea when required for defensive or protective purposes. Federation was a sham, as nothing earthly lives for ever, and as the aggressive policy of England was daily adding some additional burden which it could not maintain, he felt bound to conclude that this policy would involve England in future ruin.

Mr. Kennedy also spoke to the effect that no analogy existed between the ancient countries or nations cited and England, as not the foreign policy of these countries so much as the luxuriousness, sensuality, and effeminacy which wealth and intercourse with eastern countries brought them a general deterioration from the "brave days of old." This, of course, could not be said of England, nor her people, and particularly her soldiers, who have always maintained their prestige.

Mr. Leahy, replying, admitted the life prolonging power of federation, but if not accomplished, no other power was capable to resist the natural process of decay and destruction.

On its being put to the vote Dr. Bakewell had a majority, so that the preservation of the British is now finally confirmed—a fact which it was desired to communicate at once to Lord Derby, who

by the way, came in for some sharp raps during the evening, on account of his indecision towards the Colonies.

ST. COLUMBKILLE'S CONVENT, HOKITIKA

(From a local paper.)

ON Thursday, the 18th inst, the annual Concert and distribution of prizes was held at St. Joseph's Convent School, Rev. Father Martin and the parents and friends of the children attending. We give a programme of the entertainment which was very successful. The little people did their part so well and the visitors were highly pleased. The following is the programme:—"Excellior," song, Singing Class; "Try Again," recitation, M. Smyth, S. Hudson, and L. Strangman; "The Norman Baron," recitation, R. Frost, J. Frost, and M. O'Connor; "Nellie Gray," song, Singing Class; "Gray's Elegy," recitation, K. Shaffrey; "Just Before the Battle," piano solo, L. Hudson; "The Boy and the Child Jesus," recitation, B. O'Brien, M. Lynch, M. Elvin, L. Kirk, and E. Quinn; "Birdie's Ball," song, Singing class; "Mother Hubbard," recitation, Infant Class; "In the Starlight," song, Singing Class; "The Sister of Charity," recitation, Annie Law; "Lily of the Vale," song, Singing class; "Idle Willie," recitation, L. Kirk, and M. Elvin; "Let Eriu Remember the Days of Old," song, Singing Class.

At the conclusion of the concert, the Rev. Father Martin distributed the prizes to the winners in the several classes.

The following are the items of the programme of the concert at St. Mary's High School:—"The Music of the Birds' song," Singing Class; solos, Miss Maggie Bourke; "Baltassar's Feast," recitation, Misses M. Moran, M. M'Goldrick, H. Piezzi, E. Atkinson, and E. Linnemann; "Snowdrift Gallop," duet on three pianos, Misses H. Piezzi, M. Bourke, M. Walker, M. M'Goldrick, M. Maadi and P. Dowling; "Ecoutez moi," piano duet and solo, organ and harmonium solo, A. Cleary, M. Gribben, A. Lynch, M. Dowling, M. Moller and J. A. Dyson; "The Cross of the South," recitation, M. Phelan, M. Daly and L. Dowling; music, song, Singing Class; "Noel," French dialogue, M. Gribben and S. A. Dyson; "Irish Diamonds No 6," piano solo, Annie Lynch; "The Bridal of Malahide," recitation, H. Cleary, L. Daly, L. Gribben, R. Maadi, P. Dowling, D. Moller, M. Walker, Leger Gribben, E. Patrick and Katie Lynch; "The Cuckoo," song, Singing Class; "The Richest Prince," recitation, Josephine Dyson; "The Happy Return," march duet on three pianos, organ and harmonium solo, J. Farrell, A. Lynch, J. A. Dyson, B. Atkinson, M. Moller, L. Dowling, A. Cleary and Mary Gribben; "The Maiden's Prayer," piano duet and solo, organ and harmonium solo, L. Dowling, M. Dowling, A. Cleary, B. Atkinson, M. Gribben and A. Lynch; "The Taking of Babylon," recitation, M. Atkinson, M. Gribben and J. Farrell; "The Death of King Connor MacNessa," recitation, Maggie Bourke; "The Canary Bird Quadrilles," piano duet, and solo, M. Gribben, A. Lynch, J. A. Dyson, M. Dowling and M. Moller; "Ah! Steer my bark to Erin's Isle," vocal solo, Maggie Bourke; "Massa's in de cold ground," piano solo, Mary Gribben; Vaudeville, A. Cleary. "A Precious Pickle" (a farce)—*Dramatis Personae*: Miss Pearse, May Moller; Mrs Gable, M. Dowling; Cissy Gable (nephew daughter), R. Mandi; Juu (Miss Pearse's coloured miss), Maggie Bourke; Sattie Bean, Bessie, and Jeanie (city girls on a visit to Miss Pearse), A. Lynch, S. A. Dyson, B. Atkinson. National Anthem of New Zealand, full chorus.

When the prizes were distributed the Mayor thanked the children on behalf of the guests for the pleasure which they afforded them, and he expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which the programme had been carried out, adding that he for one had spent a very happy afternoon with the children, and he thought he might say as much for the other guests (applause).

Rev. Father Martin having exhorted the children to be obedient and dutiful to their parents during the holidays, invited the guests to St. Mary's class-room where specimens of the work, drawings, paintings, etc., etc., were on exhibition, with which the visitors willingly and graciously complied. The exhibits got much admiration. They consisted of specimens of point, honiton and embroidered lace, painting on moiré antique and satin, crewel, macramé lace in wool, cotton and Irish linen thread crochet knitting, wool-work raised and flat, bead work, paper flowers, children's dresses and other wearables, gipsy tables, and many beautiful crayon drawings, also a great variety of maps, including New Zealand, North and South Islands, the Continent, British Isles, etc., etc.

Before leaving the convent the parents of the children, as well as the other guests, cordially thanked the Lady Superior and the good Sisters for the great care they had taken with the training of the pupils, adding that though their work was a very laborious one they were at least repaid in part by the success with which it was crowned.

The schools re-open on the 26th January.

When the British gunboat Wasp was lost with all save six on board she was making for Lough Foyle to take the sheriff and bailiffs to Inshirah to evict the inhabitants. The total rental of this speck in the ocean is £18. It is a small island on the seaboard of Donegal, and is well known as the scene of the wreck of the Iris some few years back, when the hardy islanders, at great risk of life and limb, succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer. The extreme length of the islet is three miles and the breadth one and a half miles. It is distant from the mainland about nine miles, and of all the desolate specks of land it is the most uninhabited. Sixteen families with the lighthouse-keeper make up the entire population. There is no arable land, and the surface of the ground is formed of rocks. Some of the tenants have never paid any rent, and others are from ten to fifteen years in arrears. A precarious livelihood is earned at fishing during the summer months, but, owing to the stormy and dangerous nature of the coast in the winter, the islanders go to the mainland until the spring, as there is no fuel to be obtained on the islet. There is only one landing place, and it requires skill and care to run into it in safety. So the attempt to collect some 9000s. has cost the British navy thousands of pounds and fifty-two lives.

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Leave Hoki-tika.	Leave Grey-mouth.	Leave West-port.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Inver-cargill.	Leave Dunedin
Jan 2	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 3
Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 31
Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 28
Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 28
April 24	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 25	April 24	April 25
May 22	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 23	May 22	May 23
June 19	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 20	June 19	June 20
July 17	July 16	July 16	July 16	July 18	July 17	July 18
Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 15
Sept 11	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 12
Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 10
Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 7

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-ington.	Leave New Ply-mouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames	Leave Auck-land.	Arrive London.
Jan 3	Jan 4	Jan 5	Jan 3	Jan 5	Jan 6	Feb 13
Jan 31	Feb 1	Feb 2	Jan 31	Feb 2	Feb 3	Mar 13
Feb 28	Mar 1	Feb 2	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 3	April 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	Mar 31	May 8
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	April 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
July 18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 28
Aug 15	Aug 16	Aug 17	Aug 15	Aug 17	Aug 18	Sept 25
Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14	Sept 12	Sept 14	Sept 15	Oct 23
Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 10	Oct 12	Oct 13	Nov 20
Nov 7	Nov 8	Nov 9	Nov 7	Nov 9	Nov 10	Nov 18

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"Dunedin, April 30, 1884.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,—The walls of the Cathedral will be soon completed. I hope that the weekly subscriptions, in addition to the sum in hand, will enable us to see the completion of these walls without the incurring of debt. But this completion will see our funds exhausted; and yet it is absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in putting on the roof. Under these circumstances I have resolved to appeal to the entire diocese for funds to meet the expense necessary to bring our great work to a conclusion; and I have made up my mind to entrust to you the duty of collecting the much-required funds. I know I could not entrust the work to better or more efficient hands. I think I may promise you a hearty co-operation and a generous reception on the part of both the priests and laity of this diocese, who have ever shown great zeal for this and all other good works. You will not fail to remind all to whom you may apply that the erection of a Cathedral is emphatically a diocesan work, and that the merit of helping in such erection is very great.—I am, my dear Archdeacon.

† P. MORAN.

From the above it can be seen that I am called upon to visit all the districts in the diocese to collect for the Cathedral, and, from my own knowledge of the people of Otago and Southland, I feel confident that a generous response will be made to the special call now made by his Lordship; for I know the faith and goodness and devotion to our holy religion of the residents of every parish in the diocese.—The Catholics of this diocese are always ready to make great sacrifices in co-operating for the love of our Lord with the Bishop whom the Holy See has given them to guide them in all things spiritual.

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CATHEDRAL FUND.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund :—

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The Dominican Nuns	50	0	0
Rev. T. McEnroe	10	0	0
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WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per	£	s.	d.	Per	£	s.	d.
Rev. P. Lynch	10	0	0	Mr. W. J. Hall	4	9	0
Mr. Drum	2	17	6	Mr. Edward Carroll	1	6	0
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Mr. Dillon	0	15	0	Mr. Lennon	4	0	0

† P. MORAN.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1885.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children !!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

THE HON. ROBERT STOUT, PREMIER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION.



HIS hon. gentleman adds to his many political offices the office of President of the Freethought Association. In this latter capacity he delivered an address in the Lyceum in this city on Christmas night. Most people, we think, after reading this address, will regret that one, whom the Christian population of this country has placed in such an exalted position as that of Premier,

etc., should have considered it his duty to insult them by wantonly outraging the SON of GOD, whom they revere and love with all their hearts. In the headlong onslaught made on Christians by this spoiled pet of fortune, no one can fail to discover a great want of good taste and of common sense, as well as a lamentable ignorance of what his position and relations to the community at large demand from him. Nor is this

all. Mr. STOUT speaks of the persecution of CHRIST by the religious teachers of his day, as affording a lesson to his Free-thought hearers, and as establishing a similarity between himself and our Divine Lord. This is the drift of his language, and it argues a very subtle pride and a strange infatuation. Mr. STOUT persecuted as CHRIST was! Indeed! All know how our Divine Redeemer was persecuted, but all may not know the nature of the persecution to which the Hon. Mr. STOUT has been subjected. This, however, will be sufficiently evident from the mere enumeration of high offices well remunerated to which the Christians whom he abuses have raised him. He, the man who endeavours to degrade the SON of GOD to the level of MAHOMET, LUTHER, and, indeed, himself; he, who would dethrone the incarnate GOD, and have him regarded as not only a mere man, but as a base impostor, has been made Premier of a country whose inhabitants are almost without exception believers in the Divinity of JESUS CHRIST. This is the species of persecution to which the Christians of New Zealand have subjected Mr. STOUT. And as if this were not enough of persecution, these same Christians have also raised his *fidus Achates*, the member for Wanganui, and Vice-President of the Freethought Association, to the position of a Cabinet Minister, to help, we suppose, the Hon. Mr. STOUT to bear his heavy persecution, aggravated by a salary of fifteen hundred a year, with pickings. Our Hon. Premier is greatly to be commiserated, and cannot fail to secure the sympathy of every lover of liberty. But the dire persecution does not stop here. Our great and persecuted Premier is also Attorney-General and Minister of Education. What an aggravation of persecution do we not perceive here, particularly as he had himself the selection of his portfolios; and the public may rest assured that he selected that of Education, for example, on account of the persecution he would endure from the power it conferred upon him of making the education of the rising generation thoroughly godless! There is one individual spoken of in history to whom the Hon. the Premier may be likened. This is HAMAN, the Prime Minister and favourite of ASSUERUS. HAMAN had wealth, station, office, the favour of his sovereign, the applause of the people; but in his eyes all these were as nothing so long as MARDOCHAI sat at the king's gate and refused to give him divine honour. And so is it with our high and mighty Premier. He has high office, a large salary, popularity, nevertheless he considers himself a persecuted man so long as even one MARDOCHAI is found to doubt his infallibility, and refuse to acknowledge him to be a reformer fully equal to CHRIST; so long as one is found to charge upon him the offences which it is manifest to all he has committed. The two rev. gentlemen who on a recent occasion stood as a sort of sponsors for Mr. STOUT have our sincere commiseration and sympathy. Their friend, the Premier, forgets their kind services, and charges upon their respective Churches very odious proceedings. It was only to be expected that he would accept every calumny and misrepresentation accumulated by enemies in reference to the Catholic Church; but it certainly is a surprise to us to find so soon after the signal services rendered to him by two clergymen—one an Anglican, the other a Presbyterian—that he hesitated not to publicly denounce their Churches. This he has done, and in a way little calculated to foster that brotherhood of man which, he says, is the sum total of the teaching of CHRIST.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS.

It will be seen from the *Gazette* of the 4th inst., that Government has determined to encourage special settlements; and for this purpose has granted very great facilities. It will now be in the power of almost every man to make a comfortable home for himself and his family. The Government deserves thanks for the liberality of their regulations, and we exhort all skilled in agricultural pursuits, particularly men having families, to avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded of securing for themselves good farms on easy terms. Next week we shall give a more extended notice to this subject.

OWING to the occurrence of the holiday, we are again this week obliged to go to press a day in advance of our usual time, and therefore must once more claim the indulgence of our readers.

THE Hibernian Society's *Fête* at the Caledonian Grounds, Kensington on St. Stephen's Day proved a marked success. It was attended by a very large number of people, and on the whole the weather was not unfavourable. The various events were well con-

tested, and Mr. Wiggins' dancing was an additional feature which was much appreciated. The Garrison Band contributed in no light degree to the pleasures of the day.

THE celebration of Masses in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on Christmas Day commenced at 6 a.m., the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Lynch celebrating in succession each the three Masses permitted to a priest on the Feast of the Nativity. His Lordship the Bishop, having previously officiated twice in the chapel of the Dominican Convent, acted as celebrant of Pontifical High Mass at 11 a.m., with the Rev. Fathers Lynch and Walsh as deacon and subdeacon respectively, and the Rev. Father Burke as Master of Ceremonies. The Bishop, before addressing the congregation on the feast of the day, took the opportunity to thank them for the liberality of their contributions to the support of Church and clergy. He also congratulated them on having, notwithstanding all the calls they had to meet, subscribed the large sum of £2500 during the year to the Cathedral building fund. His Lordship hoped that next Christmas day would find the holy sacrifice offered within the newly erected walls.—The Bishop also thanked the choir for their valuable services. At St. Patrick's, South Dunedin, three Masses were celebrated by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B.

THE arrival at Melbourne of the Most Rev. Dr. Luck, on his return journey to Auckland, is announced.

“CIVIS,” the hydra-headed writer of ‘Passing Notes,’—Hydra-headed, indeed! Is there a head at all among the lot of them? Say Briareus-headed, and you will come in some way near it.

THE announcement made in Parliament by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman that the notorious George Bolton, although reinstated in his office as Crown Prosecutor, will not be employed in connection with the Coercion Act, serves as an additional proof that it was fear alone of the revelations Bolton, if provoked, could make that led to his recall.—Figuring as an ornament to the system of the Castle, he will be a prominent witness as to what that system means.—It is a pity that Lord Spencer does not preserve, as well as despotic methods of inflicting death or imprisonment on his enemies, or those whom he regards as such, convenient means for the disposal of inconvenient friends.—A bravo or two would suit the requirements of the Castle perfectly, and would hardly be more infamous than many of its actual employees.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society took place on December 12, when a debate on the relative merits of Free-trade versus Protection was the order of the evening. The debate proved to be so interesting that it was found it could not be finished that evening; therefore it was adjourned for a week to give every member an opportunity of speaking on the subject. On the following Friday the debate was finished. Messrs. Hayes, Eagar, Hall, and E. Dunne were the speakers on the side of Protection, while Messrs. Haughton, R. A. Dunne, Harris, J. E. Dunne, Dalton, and Carolin were the leading speakers on behalf of Free-trade. Both sides advanced arguments in a manner which showed a thorough grasp of the subject, but it was found when put to the test that the Free-traders carried the day. The speeches of Messrs. Carolin and Hayes were especially good and would have done credit to a much more pretentious assembly.

THE principal attraction of the week in Dunedin has been Chiarini's great circus. The performance may be fairly described as one of the best things of the kind that has ever been witnessed in this city, and a couple of hours may be very agreeably spent in attendance on it. The performers are all above the average, and some of them give very wonderful displays indeed. Some graceful and amusing feats of horsemanship are varied by athletic exhibitions of a most surprising nature. Those of the Faust family, and the man-serpent, in particular, being of quite an unrivalled kind. The young lady who walks on the invisible wire and seems to go through her exercises unsupported in the air, is also possessed of very astonishing powers. Attached to the circus is a menagerie containing some very fine specimens of wild beasts, remarkable among them being the formidable-looking tigers which are exhibited under the control of their tamer, Mr. Frame, at the conclusion of the performance. There are besides some witty clowns who contribute much to the amusement of the audience. The management, moreover, is extremely good, and no tiresome delays or hitches of any kind occur all through. On the whole, a visit to this circus must result in complete satisfaction.

THURSDAY last, December 25, being Christmas Day, two Masses were celebrated at North-East Valley—one at eight o'clock, and the other at nine—by the Rev. Father Burke. At the latter ‘Farmer's Mass’ was exquisitely rendered by the choir (under the leadership of Mr. Colclough), consisting of Misses E. Walker, E. Carrol, E. Cantwell, M. Sheedy, and A. Conway; and Messrs. N. Smith, W. J. Cantwell, J. P. Harris, and W. J. Williamson; Mr. Ennis acted as organist. The altar was decorated with flowers and evergreens in a very superior style, and reflected great credit on those who were engaged in adorning it. It is to be hoped that this was the last time Mass will be said in Kirk's Hall on Christmas Day, as we understand

it is the intention of the laity at the north end of the city to have a suitable church erected by next year. The Christmas offerings amounted to over £23, a considerable advance on last year.

OUR excellent contemporary, the Dunedin *Evening Herald*, thinks he may legitimately promote peace and good-will at this Christmas season by an entertaining, if rather a rambling, word or two about Guy Fawkes, O'Donovan Rossa, and dynamite generally; that is the line his thoughts run in, and we wish him joy of them. But would they not be better suited to the 5th of November? At any rate, they hardly go well with roast beef and plum pudding. Our contemporary wants to know what use it would be to Irishmen to blow up the Canadian Houses of Parliament, or public offices in London—but as we do not know we cannot inform him. That an attempt to blow them up should be made by somebody, nevertheless, seems of some gain to bigoted and malevolent scribblers for newspapers, who, having nothing on earth to say, choose a mischievous way of saying it. Until it has been proved, moreover, that Irishmen have made the attempts in question no decent man would accuse them of doing so. As to the explosion on London Bridge, since the road to the continent passes that way, who shall say whether some foreign Socialist did not accidentally drop his baggage there. And, by the way, it might be interesting to inquire whether the *Evening Herald's* scribe believes the Palace of Westminster to be situated in close proximity to London Bridge, as we might gather from his article. In any case, it would be as well for the *Evening Herald*, if he needs must publish the scribble of an imbecile hand, to insist on its containing merely harmless folly.—Ugly slander published at Christmas is doubly objectionable.

OUR contemporary the Dunedin *Evening Star* borrows a jumble of Irish affairs from some source or other—the Melbourne *Argus*, if we judge correctly. Some particulars are given as to the charges brought against Allen, lately arrested in the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, on suspicion of being connected with a treasonable society, having its headquarters in Paris—and for whose defence, we may add, Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., has been retained, this being his first brief. It is further stated that the letters incriminating Allen were to be used on the trial of Fitzgerald, but Fitzgerald has been acquitted, and the prosecution of the Tubbercurry conspirators—accountable, according to the *Star's* informant, for “some of the foulest outrages of modern times”—has been abandoned. We perceive also that an attempt is being made to rehabilitate Cornwall, but the verdict of the jury in his case and that of Kirwan places such a result beyond the reach of hope. It was simply a strong slap in the face administered to the prosecuting Government for withholding the evidence necessary to convict abominable criminals. As to Cornwall's threat of an action against Mr. O'Brien, that probably exists alone in the imagination of the *Argus* correspondent. The result of the action already taken by Cornwall against Mr. O'Brien was to place the plaintiff in the criminal dock, and the Dublin papers do not hide their conviction that had even the evidence brought forward by Mr. O'Brien been produced by Government, the desired acquittal could not possibly have taken place. The jury in Fitzgerald's case also administered a rebuke to the Government as to the witnesses produced. But the manner in which the accused was dealt with is well summed up as follows by the Dublin *Freeman*:—“Mr. Fitzgerald's case is one commanding the greatest commiseration and sympathy. He was arrested nearly nine months ago after the most irregular and extraordinary method. He was seized in London without a warrant and in a fashion recalling the days of the Press-gang. He was transported over to Ireland, imprisoned, remanded, kept in confinement, subjected to the suspense and agony which a man must suffer who knows that all the resources of the unscrupulous agencies of coercion are requisitioned to secure his conviction, and finally when in broken health and with tortured mind he is placed at the bar, charged on not less than thirteen several counts of high and mighty offences—from endeavouring to levy war upon and depose her Majesty the Queen down—he is confronted with two of the most infamous of the worst scum that any country in the greatest condition of ferment could produce, and a jury is asked to send him to penal servitude for life on that rotten evidence. We say without fear and hesitation that such a proceeding would be impossible in any civilised country save this one. We declare it to be as repugnant to the law of the Constitution of these Kingdoms as any act, legal or illegal, could possibly be, and the only satisfactory feature about it is its termination in a verdict of ‘not guilty,’ and an addendum which is as clear, and as strong, and as bitter a vote of censure and indictment on the conduct of authorities as was ever pronounced in the presence of a Judge and Court, and left on record by an impartial and reproachless Jury, above suspicion.”—The jumble of Irish affairs then, quoted by our contemporary the *Evening Star* is clearly capable of some amendment.

In consequence of the bad state of the market the issuing of the New Zealand loan will probably be deferred, and the amount reduced to £1,000,000.

INVERCARGILL CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the above Society was held on Thursday evening, November 27th. The attendance was unusually large, owing, perhaps, to the importance of the debate, "Should Catholic schools be subsidised?" or "Denominationalism *versus* Secularism." At the previous meeting, this being the chosen subject for discussion, the difficulty arose as to who was to defend the present secular system, the views of all agreeing on the subject. Finally the President (Mr. P. Reid) consented to defend it, and consequently, at this meeting he had to vacate the chair, in order to open the debate in defence of the present system of education, which he did ably and bravely. Mr. James Farrell was unanimously voted to the chair, a position which he seemed born for.

Mr. Reid, in opening the debate, said he was sorry to say he had been unable, owing to the short time that had intervened since notice was given of this question, to devote as much time to the study of it as its importance deserved, for it was not only of the greatest importance to us, but also to the whole of the people of this young and rising Colony; but as right was on the side which he had the honor to be selected to speak on, it was with the confidence in the justness of the cause that he willingly responded to the request to open this discussion in favour of the present system of free, secular and compulsory education. We must admit that it is the duty of the State to see that every child is educated, and the only possible way this could be accomplished was by having one particular method of giving instruction to the children attending schools. No fairer method could have been devised than the one that was in working order. Under it all classes and creeds were treated alike, and every child between the ages of seven and fourteen years was taught reading, writing and arithmetic. After that age, if the parents so desired it, they could send their children to the higher schools, and, for a very small outlay, have them prepared for any profession they might have a desire to enter upon. But, once the children acquired reading, writing, and arithmetic, the duty of the State ended. As the State had decreed that every child should be educated, it also had decreed that every child be educated free of cost to the parents. What greater blessing could the State bestow on the people of this Colony than that? Some people talk about the nationalisation of the land of this Colony as a remedy to relieve the working population of the heavy burdens necessarily imposed upon them for the maintenance of the government of the country. But I will tell you plainly, said the speaker, that it would not relieve the working population to such an extent as does the relief afforded them by the present system of education. Only for it thousands of children would be brought up as ignorant as the savages of the Fiji Islands. But supposing, for argument's sake, that the State complied with that so-called nonsensical request of Catholics, is it not reasonable to suppose that the cost of the State would be considerably increased, perhaps doubled? If they didn't think so, he hoped they would be able to show how the present amount of public money could be so economically and effectually used by having subsidised denominational schools in addition to the present public schools. He said he would like to see a scheme to that effect, as it would help to clear the way for their unreasonable demands; but no such scheme has been produced as yet, and the inability to produce such a one is one of the weightiest arguments against the opponents of the present system of education. Again, was it not also reasonable to suppose that, as they were only one to seven of the population, that they were the class that would suffer most in this Colony, where the teaching staff was Protestant. For instance, would not a Presbyterian teacher endeavour to instruct the children under his charge from a Presbyterian point of view. The other Protestant teachers would do the same. So for the advantage of getting a few dozen children taught in the denominational schools in the towns, there would be hundreds of their children in the country schools whose religious beliefs would be tampered with, and there would be a never-ending quarrelling among all classes of society; so that these people, instead of considering that the State is doing them an injury, should see that it is doing them a good turn by throwing around them its mantle of protection in the present system of education; and yet they profess not to see it. But, in conclusion, asked the speaker, are we going to allow such a state of affairs to be introduced here? Are these Old-World feuds to be tolerated amongst us, where all classes of her Majesty's subjects are on an equal footing, enjoying the advantage of the best system of education that it has ever been the privilege of a free people to enjoy?

Mr. M. O'Brien said that, in his opinion, it was not the desire of the Catholics to interfere with that excellent, free, secular and compulsory system of education established in this Colony. All they desired was that they should be relieved from what they considered to be a grievous burden cast upon them by the rest of the Colony. They did not understand by what reason the State should establish a system of education said to be applicable to all, under which they were compelled, besides contributing their share to the taxation necessary to maintain that system, to spend in addition, £142,000 in erecting school buildings, and £30,000 a year for teaching one-seventh of the children of the Colony. That was the burden which they did not consider the State should compel them to bear. It was a most iniquitous thing for the State to rob the Catholics of New Zealand of several thousand pounds annually, and to give them nothing in return. There are about 8,000 children taught in the Catholic schools, and, calculating the expense of these children to be nearly £4 per head, there was a sum of about £30,000 saved annually to the State. Whereas, if Catholic parents were to send their children to the State schools, that £30,000 would have to be spent, in addition to the accommodation which would have to be provided in the shape of school buildings, together with an extra teaching staff; and all they wanted was to have the same privileges as their fellow Catholics had in England, Ireland and Scotland, viz., that their books and their schools should be open to inspection by the ordinary officers of the State. The Catholics were but few in number and comparatively

poor, and yet—more honour to them be it said—they were straining their strength in giving their children a good moral and religious education, which would be the means of quickening their perceptions of conscience, of training their moral faculties, and also qualifying them better to perform their duties as citizens, so that their young people would be upright, honourable, law-abiding, and God-fearing people. And to such people the State would offer not the slightest assistance. The old proverb said, "God helps those who help themselves." What did the Parliament and Government of New Zealand say. They ridiculously said, "We will not help those who do help themselves, but we will help those who do not help themselves. You who help yourselves shall have nothing, but you who do not help yourselves shall have all." Did any Catholic parents suffer their children to go without a good moral education? No! they put their hands into their pockets, because, from their own conscientious motives, they considered it their duty to do so, and perhaps pinch themselves of the necessaries of life, and contributed to the utmost of their ability cheerfully and ungrudgingly, yet not without much self-sacrifice; they built schools which were a credit to them in every respect, and furnished those schools with good teachers, and were actually able, in many instances, to beat the results obtained in the State schools. So far superior was the education given in Catholic schools to that given in many of the State schools, that Protestant parents, in many instances, actually sent their children to Catholic schools in preference to sending them to State schools. Catholics were large contributors to the taxation of the country, and were prevented by what was a sufficient reason, an impassable barrier, from receiving their share of the benefit of the taxation of the country. He dwelt for a considerable length of time on the system of education prevailing in Canada, which was one, he said, that provided for the wants of religious minorities. There we found protection extended to all denominational schools and identical privileges conferred upon minorities, by the Protestant or Catholic minorities. And no special favours bestowed on one denomination to the exclusion of the other. The Roman Catholic minority of Upper Canada and the Protestant minority of the maritime provinces stood on a footing of entire equality. Had this system been productive of good or evil? The one exceptional feature was the Roman Catholic schools. Any Roman Catholic could require his school tax to be paid for the maintenance of the separate schools of his own Church. When the school regulations are not agreeable to any portion whatever of the inhabitants professing a religious faith different from that of a majority, the dissentients might choose trustees, establish schools, and receive their proportion of the school fund. Ample provision was made for carrying out this portion of the law harmoniously and efficiently. The speaker concluded by hoping that the day was not far distant when that concession in the shape of a capitation allowance would be granted in the spirit of justice and toleration, for the education of the Catholic youths of New Zealand.

Mr. P. F. Daniel, speaking in defence of the secular system of education said that if it was the duty of the State to educate the people it was clearly their duty to have that system a secular one, that people of all denominations, sects, and opinions, might be able to take advantage of it. He said that we were a new country without the hatreds, passions, faults, and prejudices of the Old World, and that it would be well in building up one Australasian nation, to leave these factors out, and let all men meet on a broad and liberal platform. Referring to a previous speaker, he denied that any injustice had been done to the Catholic body; he pointed out the necessity of governing by majority, and asked the name of any Catholic country that had granted a subsidy to Protestants or Pagan institutions. With regard to the Catholic paying a portion of the education tax, and not making use of the Government schools, and then calling the tax an injustice, he said that the same argument might be used against all public institutions. He instanced the case of a road that the majority of the settlers required, and that a general tax had been levied to provide the funds for. One-seventh of the settlers objected to this road, they did not want it, and objected to pay their share towards its construction. He asked if for the good of the community in general it would be just to refund these men their money.

Mr. Marlow was very strongly of the opinion that Catholics are justified in demanding a subsidy, because they pay an equal share of the taxes of the country, and do not partake of the national system of education. The Government have made the Education Bill in such a way as to prevent Catholics from participating in its benefits. He said if it cost the Government £5 to educate each child under their system, they should give the Catholics a like amount for every child they educated up to the same standard. They had heard it said that if it were not for the clergy we would not hear anything about this vexed question. More honour to our clergy for reminding us of our duty. It was no light call of conscience that would make a man pay five or six shillings a week to get three or four children educated when he could get them educated for nothing, and yet how many hard-working men paid as much as that out of their week's wages which would not exceed £2, perhaps. It was easy to talk, but when it came to touching the pocket, then the test came. Catholics had been put to the test, and bravely had they stood it. Their schools to-day were a credit to them in every respect. He briefly referred to the Christian Brothers' schools of Dunedin. If there was one thing Catholics ought to be proud of, it was their schools. In conclusion he hoped the day was not far distant when Catholic schools would be subsidised.

Mr. Cusack also spoke in his usual short, sharp, and decisive style in defence of Catholic claims. As Mr. Cusack is new to Invercargill, and in fact to New Zealand, he was unable to speak at any great length on the injustice done to the Catholics of the Colony, but he briefly referred to the systems of education prevailing in other countries, where Catholics are not debarred from any privilege that their Protestant friends enjoy, and he did undoubtedly give some valuable information to the audience, and was enthusiastically applauded.

After the respondent had criticised in a very able manner the statements produced by his opponents, the chairman congratulated the gentlemen who had spoken for and against, and stated that the

subject occupied fully two hours in discussion. He then demanded a vote on the voices, which was given unanimously that "Catholic schools should be subsidised."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chair, and the meeting closed in the usual form.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE."

THE parish priest of Christchurch announced at all the Masses on Sunday, December 21, and Vespers, that the "Month's Mind" of the late A. M. Sullivan would be held on Tuesday morning, December 23, when the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass would be offered for the repose of the soul of Ireland's illustrious son at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock. At the half-past 9 o'clock Mass and Vespers, the parish priest spoke at great length on the claim of the deceased on the prayers of every Irishman in every clime. He preached what we may call the "Funeral Oration."

For the past 8 years, it has been our lot to listen again and again to the forcible instructions of the Rev. Father Ginaty, but on no occasion did he, to us, seem to be so happy as when he pourtrayed the life of the patriot, the orator, and, above all, the true Catholic Christian. He at once, as if he caught up the burning eloquence of the one we now deplore, went into the abrupt exordium, and throughout his entire discourse kept his audience wrapt in breathless attention as he spoke on the virtues of the great man. "A great man is dead!" cries out the preacher. "A brilliant light is extinguished; great lamentation is heard in every land. For a long time I refrained to ask for your prayers, for I could not make up my mind to believe that his voice was to be heard no more. For he is dead, but he still lives in the hearts of a people he loved so well. From Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, from Sliane Head to the Hill of Howth, there is not a mountain top or valley low, there is not a rustic hamlet or village board, where the name of A. M. Sullivan is not mentioned with a thousand benedictions. But why should I speak to you of these things? Who ever knew of the silence of his tongue or his pen when good was to be done? With the rapidity of lightning he moved to and fro. Where was the lecture hall, the temperance league, the platform, to which he was a stranger? As a journalist, he was unsurpassed; as an historian, seldom equalled; as an orator at the bar and in Parliament, his eloquence drew around him crowds who hung on every word that dropped from his lips with delight and profit. On the vexed questions bearing on the troubles of his own loved Ireland, he spoke with the force of an oracle, and at his bidding political jealousies died away. And although it did not fall to his lot to command the barque in which were conveyed the destinies of his nation, yet it is true to say that he steered the helm, and did more than any other man of the present century since the days of the "Uncrowned Monarch of Ireland" to make her ride proudly over the waves of persecution and well-nigh touch, in his own days, the haven of safety. Is it any wonder, then, that there should be grief in every land? Is it a matter of surprise that the widow and orphan should, with tottering step, swell the crowds winding their way through lovely Rathmines and pleasant Rathgar to take a last look at all that was mortal of the pious, humble, singularly amiable, and great A. M. Sullivan. Yes, it was meet that the purple, ermine, and the humble garb should mingle there, for he was a faithful child of Holy Church; he did honour to the cause of justice, and was the tried friend and faithful servant of the poor man. Around his coffin knelt the talent, power, and love, not only of the metropolis in which he laboured so long, but of every part of his own dear land. Nor did the sister Isle allow the tribute of honour and praise to remain undivided. In the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, thousands were the fervent prayers offered up for the repose of the soul of A. M. Sullivan. One whose testimony could not be accused of partiality suffices for what we desire to say. "Where," cries out the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, "shall I find one to serve the cause of the League of the Cross like our departed friend; where shall I find one amongst the lawyers, the Members of Parliament, the rich men?—the sad reflection comes: I know not one." But," continued the parish priest, "as I am not to-day preaching the panegyric of the great man whose loss we all deplore, let us on Tuesday morning, by crowding around the altar and being refreshed beneath the shade of the tabernacle, unite with the priest, showing that we esteem what is noble and love what we esteem—and thus say with the great St. Ambrose, 'We have loved him in life, let us love him in death, and not abandon him until we have conducted him by our prayers into the Eternal Tabernacle.'"

George Bolton, notwithstanding his reinstatement in office, goes at last to the gallery of ancient curiosities. After the answer of the Chief Secretary on Monday we may safely assume that the days of the active and persevering Special Crown Prosecutor are run. In reply to Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that the arrangements made in connection with the recent appointment of Crown Solicitor for Dublin will render the special employment of Mr. Bolton under the Crimes Act unnecessary. The answer, it will be observed, is equivocal. As Mr. O'Brien put it, but failed to get a reply, was there not a Crown Solicitor in Green-street during the period that Mr. Bolton was employed in the Maamtrasna murder cases; and why was Mr. Bolton employed while Mr. Anderson was Solicitor at the Crown Office if it is unnecessary to employ him now that Mr. Coll is there? This was a poser for both the Chief Secretary and the Solicitor-General, the former meeting it with the venerable subterfuge of requiring "further notice," and Mr. Walker, who does not want any notice, availing of the golden privilege of silence. It is only a matter of form, however, to get the answer from either official. The simple and naked truth of the matter is already familiar. The fact remains, however, that the Government have some little shame left for the methods that heretofore distinguished the conduct of Crown prosecutions under the Crimes Act. They admit they will not, and they know they dare not, again employ Mr. George Bolton in Government prosecutions.—*Dublin Freeman*.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended December 27 as follows:—

Store Cattle continue in good demand at late quotations, viz., 5s to 6s 10d for three and five-year-old well-grown steers in forward condition; mixed at proportionate prices.

Store Sheep.—We have instructions to sell several good lots, but as prices for some of these have not yet been fixed, and the values put upon others considered rather high, in the meantime little or no business is being done. During the week we sold 250 2-tooth cross-bred wethers, and have numerous inquiries for all sorts.

Wool.—A considerable quantity is daily arriving into store. On account of the holidays, we have had to postpone our second sale till Tuesday, January 6, when we purpose offering a large catalogue; we also expect an addition to our present number of buyers.

Sheepskins.—There was very good competition at our weekly sale on Monday last, particularly for merinos. The prices of the previous week were fully maintained. Cross-breds (low to medium) brought 1s 4d to 3s 10d; full-woolled, 4s to 5s 6d; merinos (low to medium), 1s 10d to 4s; full-woolled, 4s 3d to 5s 6d; green pelts, 1s to 1s 3d; lambskins, 1s 2d to 1s 4d.

Rabbit-skins.—We did not offer any this week.

Hides.—There is no alteration to be noted in these. We disposed of all to hand at late rates.

Grain.—Wheat: Small lots of the best milling, such as velvet and Tuscan, are being taken up occasionally for mixing, at from 3s 5d to 3s 6d; red straw, etc., 2s 10d to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat is in fair demand at from 1s 6d to 2s 3d (ex store), bags weighed in all cases.—Oats: There is only a moderate inquiry, and prices show no improvement. At present the holidays interfere with business, and until these are over we scarcely look for active demand; meantime stocks are getting low, and we expect late quotations will hold good.—Barley: We have no quotations to report.

J. H. KILGOUR, Grain and Produce Broker, reports as follows:—

Wheat: There is no alteration to report in this cereal, the market remaining about level of last week. Prime parcels of white velvet would fetch from 3s 5d to 3s 6d; other descriptions of prime quality 3s 4d; medium, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; fowl feed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d.—Oats: Enquiries have been made and several sales effected during the past week, but without any alteration in price, the quotations being for milling 2s 5d to 2s 6d; short bright feed, 2s 4d to 2s 4½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 3d.—Barley: Business quiet, values being about equal to last week.—Chaff: The market has been barely supplied during the last week, and a slight improvement in price has been obtained. My sales have been at up to £3 2s 6d per ton, bags returnable.—Potatoes: The quotations are for new potatoes from £12 to £14, and the market has been somewhat barely supplied.—Grass Seed: Cocksfoot, 5d to 5½d per lb. Market quiet.—Hides: Heavy weights, 4½d, with a fair demand; light and medium weights, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.—Tallow: 27s to 28s 6d per cwt. for prime rendered, and 15s 6d to 19s for rough fat.—Butter: Prime salted in kegs is worth 6d per lb.—Cheese: 4½d to 5d per lb., for prime Akaroa.—Eggs: 1s 1d per dozen.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, DECEMBER 31.

MR. F. MEEHAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 6d, fowls' 1s 6d to 2s 3d; barley, malting 3s 6d to 4s, milling 2s 6d to 3s 6d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, £3 5s to £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 15s; pollard, £1; flour, £8 to £8 15s; oatmeal, 13s 6d; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 10d; eggs, 1s 1d; salt butter, 7d; cheese, 4½d to 5d; bacon, 8d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, old £4 to £5, new £12 to £14, scarce.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL, NAPIER.

(Hawkes Bay Herald, December 20.)

THE annual distribution of prizes to the children of the above school took place yesterday morning. The Very Rev. Father Sauzeau, S.M., occupied the chair, the Revs. Father Grogan and Kickham being also on the platform.

The Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the boys upon the happy termination of the year's studies, and expressed his pleasure at the proofs they had given of having profited by the zeal and ability of their excellent teachers.

At the conclusion of the Rev. F. Sauzeau's remarks, Master C. Jarman, in a neat address, wished the Rev. Father Grogan a happy Christmas, and, on behalf of the pupils, presented him with a very handsome album, containing the photographs of all the boys, "as a small tribute of their affection, esteem, and gratitude."

The Rev. Father Grogan, who was taken by surprise by the presentation, replied in very feeling terms, thanking the lads for their valuable and unexpected gift. He also testified to the pleasure they had given him during the year by their attention to their duties and by good behaviour, and expressed the high opinion which he entertained of the Brothers, and his gratification at the results of their labours.

The Br. Director then read the prize list, and the Very Rev. Father Sauzeau awarded the prizes, the principal prize-winner being Alfred Gorman (Mr. Shanly's silver medal), T. O'Shea (silver watch presented by Mr. R. P. Collins), E. Brophy, T. Grace, M. Hayden, E. and J. O'Mally, W. and A. Browne, R. Harding, W. Cowell, C. Jarman, J. Campbell, W. Cunningham, J. Bowerman, and A. Anderson.

The Rev. Br. Joseph thanked Mrs. Barry, the Revs. Fathers Sauzeau, Kickham, and Grogan, Messrs. Shanly, Higgins, Sheath, and Bowerman for their donations to the prize lists.

The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of several choruses.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

In our issue for the 27th of September we (*Nation*) re-published a passage from John Mitchel's "Last Conquest of Ireland (Perhaps)," showing that the pinch of hunger policy identified with Mr. George Otto Trevelyan's name at present, was well known in the famine period to his father, Sir Charles Trevelyan. The following passages dealing with the same subject are taken again from Mitchel's work:—

"Take another illustration of the spirit in which British charity was received by the Irish people. The harvest of Ireland was abundant and superabundant in 1847, as it had been the year before. The problem was, as before, to get it quietly and peacefully over to England. Therefore the Archbishop of Canterbury issued a form of thanksgiving for an 'abundant harvest,' to be read in all the churches on Sunday, the 17th of October. One Trevelyan, a treasury clerk, had been sent over to Ireland on some pretence of business; and the first thing he did when he landed was to transmit to England an humble entreaty that the Queen would deign to issue a royal 'letter' asking alms in all those churches on the day of thanksgiving. The petition was complied with; the *Times* grumbled against these Irish beggars; and the affair was thus treated in the *Nation*, which certainly spoke for the people more authentically than any other journal:—

"Cordially, eagerly, thankfully we agree with the *English Times* in this one respect: there ought to be no alms for Ireland."

"It is an impudent proposal, and ought to be rejected with scorn and contumely. We are sick of this eternal begging. If but one voice in Ireland should be raised against it, that voice shall be ours. To-morrow, to-morrow, over broad England, Scotland, and Wales, the people who devour our substance from year to year are to offer up their canting thanksgivings for our 'abundant harvest,' and to fling us certain crumbs and crusts of it for charity. Now, if any church-going Englishman will hearken to us, if we may be supposed in any degree to speak for our countrymen, we put our petition thus: Keep your alms, ye canting robbers—button your pockets upon the Irish plunder that is in them—and let the begging-box pass on. Neither as loans nor as alms will we take that which is our own. We spit upon the benevolence that robs us of a pound and flings back a penny in charity. Contribute, now, if you will—these will be your thanks!"

"But who has craved this charity? Why, the Queen of England, and her Privy Council, and two officers of her Government, named Trevelyan and Burgoyne? No Irishman that we know of has begged alms from England."

"But the English insist on our remaining beggars. Charitable souls that they are, they like better to give us charity than to let us earn our bread! And consider the time when this talk of almsgiving begins: our 'abundant harvest,' for which they are to thank God to-morrow, is still here; and there has been talk of keeping it here. So they say to one another—'Go to; let us promise them charity and church-subscriptions: they are a nation of beggars; they would rather have alms than honest earnings; let us talk of alms, and they will send us the bread from their tables, the cattle from their pastures, the coats from their backs!'

"We charge the 'Government,' we charge the Cabinet Council at Osborne House, with this base plot. We tell our countrymen that a man named Trevelyan, a Treasury clerk—the man who advised and administered the Labour Act—that this Trevelyan has been sent to Ireland, that he, an Englishman, may send over, from this side of the Channel, a petition to the charitable in England. We are to be made to beg whether we will or no. The Queen begs for us; the Archbishop of Canterbury begs for us; and they actually send a man to Ireland that a veritable *Irish* begging petition may not be a-wanting."

"From Salt-bill hotel, at Kingston, this piteous cry goes forth to England. 'In justice,' Trevelyan says, 'to those who have appointed a general collection in the churches on the 17th, and still more in pity to the unhappy people in the Western districts of Ireland,' he implores his countrymen to have mercy; and gets his letter published in the London papers (along with another from Sir John Burgoyne), to stimulate the charity of those good and well-fed Christians who will enjoy the luxury of benevolence to-morrow."

"Once more, then, we scorn, we repulse, we curse, all English alms: and only wish these sentiments of ours could reach before noon to-morrow every sanctimonious thanksgiver in England, Scotland, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed."

In the same number, the *Nation* took the pains to collect and present statistics, by which it appeared that every day, one day with another, twenty large steamships, not counting sailing vessels, left Ireland for England, all laden with that 'abundant harvest'—for which the English, indeed, might well give thanks in their churches.

The compliments of the season—colds, coughs, catarrhs—may be effectively dealt with by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect prompt treatment for these ailments is to risk consumption, which is said to cause one sixth of the mortality of all civilized countries.

Jefferson Davis, in his flight after the collapse of the Confederacy, abandoned his horse a few miles from Macon and took to the woods. On the horse was a silver-mounted saddle, such as the heroes of fiction are wont to bestride. The saddle has been recovered after the lapse of nineteen years, and lately a Georgian sent it to Mr. Davis: a present and a memento.

The Earl of Limerick has been carefully analyzing the effect of the proposed franchise and redistribution schemes in Ireland, and has given the results of his figuring to the public. His lordship's paper says that the proposed extension of the franchise would affect Ireland to an extent that has probably not been foreseen even by the framers of the measure. He shows, by figures, which are apparently incontestable, that the voting population of Ireland, which he approximately states at 230,000, would be suddenly increased by 500,000, or by more than 200 per cent. His lordship adjures his Conservative colleagues to be very reluctant in giving their assent to the scheme.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, TEMUKA.

(From the *Temuka Leader*.)

ONE of the best juvenile concerts we have ever witnessed was given in the Volunteer Hall, Temuka, last Tuesday night, by the children attending St. Joseph's Convent School. The attendance was unusually large, the hall being crowded almost to excess, and among the audience were several people from Geraldine, Waitohi, Milford, and all the intermediate districts. The weather, which was very hot and windy during the day, calmed down towards 6 o'clock, and left one of the finest nights we have experienced this session. As announced, the door was opened at 7.30 o'clock, and from that hour the people began to crowd into the hall. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Quinn came on the stage and introduced the performers. He said that in a conversation the Rev. Father Fauvel some time ago had said that if the Church was fir'ed and a Catholic school established in Temuka and Kerrytown he would be ready to die in peace. These were now done, but he (Mr. Quinn) hoped that Father Fauvel would be spared to them for many a day to witness their success. After a few more remarks the entertainment commenced with an overture, played in capital style by Miss C. Quinn. Considering her age she played splendidly. A full chorus of about 50 girls sang "Birdie's Ball" next, their voices blending well, and a drama entitled "Children's Choice" was given by Misses M. A. Connolly, E. Demuth, and J. Dyson, and Masters T. Gaffaney, and J. Clark, all of whom spoke distinctly and well, especially Miss Dyson, about whose actions there was an air of independence which many adults could not assume. The song "Watching for Pa," was given very nicely by a number of little girls, and Miss A. Murphy gave the recitation "The Strawberry Girl" capably. Her articulations were distinct and she emphasized judiciously. "We were crowded in the cabin," a song given by seven of the girls, was also an item that elicited applause. Misses McGrath and Elkis spoke the words of "The Messenger of Mortality" with excellent taste; and the song "Some Folks," by the boys, was duly appreciated. "Papa's Letter" a recitation given by Miss Lucy Quinn, was remarkably well done for a child of her age, and the chorus, by the girls, "Say a Kind Word," passed off equally as successfully as any of the others. An item which elicited some interest was "The Colonist" in which Masters Elkis, T. Gaffaney, T. Demuth, F. Hodgson, J. Clark, T. Dunn, J. Clark, W. Fitzgerald, J. Connolly, J. Jackson, and H. J. Louis took part. In this Master Elkis was a colonist who was selecting men to bring out, and of course he had to do all the talking. He had only a few days to get ready for this, as the part had been allotted to another boy who, at the last moment threw it up. Master Elkis was then put in his place, and it must be said the selection was a good one, as he acquitted himself with great success. "Carrie Lee" was very nicely sung by the little girls, and "The Little Girl," a recitation by Miss Bina Taylor, who appeared to be about three years old, brought the first part of the programme to a close. After a short interval, and an overture well played by Miss Quinn, all the girls sang "Love at Home" well, and the dialogue, "Who Loves Me Best," was spoken by Misses E. and C. Gaffaney in a remarkably able manner. Miss C. Gaffaney, who is only about eight or nine years of age, had the principal part, and spoke in a clear ringing voice that reached all parts of the hall. The recitation of "The Flower Girl" given by Miss M. A. Connolly was artistically done. It was Miss Connolly who distinguished herself at an entertainment held in the Timaru Convent some time ago, and she certainly sustained her reputation. Master H. J. Louis sang the comic song "I Really am so Nervous" in a manner that elicited an encore, to which he responded, and the boys sang "The Sage and the Goldfinch" well. In the drama of "The Silver Thimble," Misses McGrath, Murphy, Elkis, and Connolly spoke their parts well, especially Misses Connolly, McGrath, and Murphy, who departed themselves quite equal to the best performances of adult amateurs. "Little Sister's Gone to Sleep," by the little girls, "People Will Talk," by Miss Lavery and "Cousin Michael" by the boys, were all done justice to and were followed by "The Infant Orator," by Master M. Demuth who delivered the oration very cleverly. The gem of the entertainment was the "Christmas Chimes," sung by Misses M. and M. A. Connolly, a very difficult song, which they rendered splendidly, considering that they had not the assistance of music. Two girls sang "Oh, Erin My Country" and "As Welcome as the Flowers in May," and a duet on the piano by Misses M. and C. Quinn brought the programme to the National Anthem, with which the entertainment wound up. Noticeable features of the entertainment were the neat dresses of the children, and the excellent way in which they were trained. Not a hitch occurred from beginning to end, and the smoothness with which everything passed off, even to the coming on and going off the stage, showed the great care that had been given to their training. The ladies of the convent, to whose care and attention the children owe their success, deserve great praise, and the training shows their work has been to them a labour of love.

On Monday, the 22nd, a concert will be given in the Kerrytown School

The Hungarian "dynamiter" captured in Liverpool on an ocean steamer turns out to be a harmless miner.

At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident thereto. See.

Our esteemed Catholic contemporary, the *Texas Monitor*, enumerates the leading Catholic papers of the United States, and shows how widely divided they are on the presidential question. Nine of them favour Cleveland, more or less strongly; even favour Blaine in the same way; ten are "thoroughly neutral." "But," says the *Monitor*, "all these Catholic papers are of accord in supporting the faith, and in opposing everything tending to immorality. Each paper has its own style, mild or bellicose, argumentative or dogmatic, polished or rough, as the case may be, representing thus the many-sidedness, the true Catholicity, of the one Church which belongs to no race, language or political party."—*Pilot*.

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And feel the weather cold,
And think of Boots that once were new,
But now are waxing old;

THEN go to Neil McFadden's shop,
At 106 George Street,
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ALSO his Kid and Lace-up Boots,
Made for the winter weather,
Where workmanship and qua'ty
You'll find combined together.

WARM Winter Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, every variety
—Elastic-sides, Cloth and Fur Uppers, Buff, Feit, Canvas, and
Frunella;

ALSO Melton and Galoches. Gentlemen and Boys will
find a good assortment of Leather Leggings and Waterproof
Boots, at Prices which defy competition, at

NEIL MCFADDEN'S

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND
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Repairs neatly executed New Elastics put in.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

(Situated amidst beautiful scenery, and in a healthy position).

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MORAN

The Course of Instruction comprises:—An English Education in
all its branches, Latin, French, German and Italian Languages and
Literature, Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Pain-
ting, etc., etc.,

TERMS: Boarders, £40 per annum, paid quarterly in advance.
Day Pupils, £12 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. Boarders
under Ten Years are not charged extra for Music.

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

Visiting Hours: From 4 to 5 p.m. On Business: 9 to 9.30 a.m.

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And being in a posit' n to buy Strictly for Cash, will enable
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GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

A glance at the following few Prices quoted will convince:—

Teas in Boxes	...	...	from 12s. 6d.	upwards
Teas in Packets	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.	"
Sugars	...	...	8d.	"
Sperm Candles	...	...	8d.	"
Soap	...	...	6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	...	...	10d. tin	"
Assorted English Sauces, ½ pints	...	...	6d. bottle	"

And other Groceries too numerous to mention, at equally Low Prices.

All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.

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ABOVE Goods all sizes, one price—2s. 6d.; also job
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MISS HARTSTONGE Proprietress.

The proprietress would desire to notify her friends and the
public generally she has taken the above well-known and old-estab-
lished hotel, and would be glad if those who wish to stay at a really
comfortable house would call. Baths, hot and cold. Liquors of the
best brands obtainable. Prices moderate. The hotel is in the most
populous part of George Street, and is in a convenient position for
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The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business
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MONASTERY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NELSON.

There will be for the future two separate Boarding School- the
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TERMS:

High School	40 guineas per annum.
Select School	£30 per annum.

The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illumina-
ting, and all kinds of Fancy Work.

Parents wishing to send their children to the Convent as
Boarders should apply immediately to the Rev Mother Prioress from
whom all further particulars may be obtained

J. WILKIE AND CO.,

Importers of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, FISHING TACKLE, &c.
New Annuals—"Boys'" and "Girls' Own," "Chatterbox,"
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New Christmas and New Year Cards.
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New Books for Presents and Prizes.
Gilt Bevel-edge Panels, white and tinted, for hand-painting.
Artists' Materials—Oil and Water Colours.
Prayer Books and Hymn Books, in elegant binding.
Fishing Tackle, &c., &c., &c.

THE DUNEDIN DENTAL SURGERY,
Over Mr. Bannister's Octagon Drug Hall,
CORNER GEORGE STREET AND OCTAGON.

S. MYERS AND CO.

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Specialists in Artificial Dentistry.

Guarantee success in the most difficult cases.

SINGLE TOOTH, 10s. SETS EQUALLY MODERATE.
Entrance Private Door.

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to inform their friends and the public generally that they
have Purchased the Business lately carried on by Mr. John Lewis,
and intend carrying on the same in conjunction with their present
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Funerals conducted in Town or Country in first-class style and
suit all Classes. Charges in all cases strictly moderate. COLE AND
SPRINGER, Undertakers, Builders, and Funeral Furnishers, 152
George street, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENTS and contributors are requested to post their
manuscripts so that they may reach us at latest on Wednesday
morning. We cannot guarantee the immediate publication of any
thing received by us on Thursday, when we go to press.

ON THE SUPPOSED ANTAGONISM BETWEEN REVEALED RELIGION AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

By R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, etc., etc.

(Read before the Christchurch Catholic Literary Institution on Dec. 8, 1884.)

I HAVE been induced to bring before this Society a paper on "The Relations between Religion and Science," because I find that some good people seem still to look on Science with distrust as antagonistic to revealed religion, and thus play into the hands of those who would willingly acknowledge, or, rather, who proudly boast that they are antagonistic, and who furthermore declare that as science is, and always must be, supreme, wherever the teachings of science are in opposition to those of religion, religion must give way. Now, my object in this paper is to show you as briefly and plainly as I can that science, true science, is not in any respect antagonistic to revealed religion. And by this I do not mean to enunciate the truism that because science is simply the knowledge of God's works, and religion is God's revelation of Himself to His creatures, there can be no antagonism between the two. To assert this would be needless. What I propose is to bring before you such evidence as, I think, will prove it. First let us define our terms. What is Revealed Religion? In this room, and to this audience, it is hardly necessary to say that by revealed religion I mean the doctrines of the Catholic Church, as defined by her infallible authority. I do not mean the opinions of individual theologians, however eminent, unless these opinions have been adopted by the Church and taught authoritatively; still less, of course, do I mean those loose interpretations and pious opinions which no instructed Catholic would consider binding on his conscience. This definition at once disposes of a host of objections which Protestants are obliged to combat respecting the account of the creation as given in Genesis, the Deluge, the miracles of the sun standing still at Joshua's command, etc. As Catholics we have really no concern with these disputes. We are not tied to the text of the Bible as Protestants are; we have an infallible interpreter of it, and on points upon which the Church has not spoken authoritatively, we must not attempt to decide. Now, the Church has not uttered any authoritative interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis, which may bear various interpretations, and has received them from learned theologians. Similarly with regard to the universality of the Deluge, opinions are so divided that an animated discussion has been going on for months in the *London Tablet* on the question. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Clifton maintaining for one that the Deluge was not universal. As far as this goes, even geologists are not quite agreed. The tradition of a deluge in which all mankind were destroyed, save a few individuals, is one of the most widely spread traditions existing amongst mankind. Geological questions are, therefore, open questions—so are the interpretations to be given to the account of the deluge and of the sun standing still. We have thus a great advantage over Protestants on these points, inasmuch as the Church, not having authoritatively declared herself, we can accept and discuss any facts that may be brought forward. Next, what is Science? Well, science is a word derived with the least possible change from the Latin word *scientia*, which signifies knowledge—knowledge in the abstract, then skill or expertness. Cicero says, for instance, that the ignorance of future evils is more useful than the knowledge (*scientia*) of them. But in the sense in which the word science is generally employed, it means something more than knowledge in the abstract, or the knowledge of common things, which can be and is acquired daily by every human being of sound mind, or even than skill in the mechanical arts, though these may require, for properly understanding them, an acquaintance with some science:—it means knowledge which is full and accurate, systematized and arranged. A science comprises all that is known about any given subject, including not merely a general acquaintance with it, but such an exact knowledge of details as may enable its possessor thoroughly to understand its laws, and to know at least whether anything he sees or reads of is contrary to those laws, or incompatible with them, or whether it forms a new fact or phenomenon to be taken into account. For instance, the science of botany comprises vegetable physiology or the laws of plant life, and, systematic botany or the description and classification of all known plants. A man who is a fair botanist is acquainted with all the known facts of vegetable physiology, with all its settled laws; he has also a general acquaintance with all the best known and commonest species, general families and natural orders of plants. He is able if a new plant is presented to him to fix at once its position in the vegetable kingdom within certain narrow limits; he can generally say to what order it belongs, sometimes to that genus, and by reference to his books of what species it is. This is the kind of knowledge which is called science. Now sciences are divisible into theoretical or abstract, and practical or concrete, and a mere enumeration of these will show without further argument that some of them can have no point of contact with the dogmas of revealed religion, and therefore no antagonism to them. First, take mathematics, the science of numbers, and geometry, the science of space. It is obvious that these, the foundation of all the sciences, can have no possible antagonism to religion. They belong to different spheres of thought. The multiplication table, algebra, and Euclid's elements are of no religion, and a man will admit that ten times five are fifty, or that all equilateral triangles are likewise equiangular, whether he be Pope of Rome or President of the Mormon community. Physics, or natural philosophy, as it used to be called, which comprises the laws of matter, solid and fluid, including gravity, electricity, heat, galvanism, light, sound, the laws of fluids, etc., is another branch of science which deals with matters of which religion takes no cognizance. Chemistry is another science of the same kind. Biology, or the science of living beings, including both animal and vegetable physiology, psychology, or the science of mind, and the new science, which may almost be said to be the creation of Herbert Spencer, sociology, or the science

of mankind as social beings—all touch on points in which religion is interested. There is also a science which I have not found mentioned in any list I have read, the science of theology, the science which treats of the Being and attributes of God, and of His relation to His creatures. This is a science which has occupied the most brilliant and powerful intellects the world has ever seen. It has, like every other science, its technical terms; it requires years of patient study to master it, and yet we find men who do not even know its technicalities, boldly, and with all the calmness of entire ignorance, discussing and deciding upon the most complicated and difficult questions in it. This phenomenon, peculiar to the present age, is worthy of note. The concrete or applied sciences are very numerous. Those which, in the popular estimate, give the character of a scientist to the student of them, are geology, including mineralogy, palæontology, etc., meteorology, astronomy, the higher departments of medicine, ethnology, etc. Now, when we maintain that none of the ascertained facts or phenomena known to science are opposed to Divine revelation as taught by the Catholic Church, and that none of the laws of nature which are known to be true with that certitude with which, for example, we know that air expands when heated, or that water expands on becoming ice, are contrary to Divine revelation, we shall probably be met by the objection that every miracle recorded in Holy Scripture is a plain proof to the contrary. Not so; the Church in teaching us to believe in miracles, in no way disputes the existence of natural law, no way asserts that the law which the miracle violates is a fallacy of the scientist. On the contrary, could some extraordinary phenomenon be explained by the operation of natural causes, it would cease to be considered a miracle. When cures supposed to be miraculous are effected, say by the relics of a saint, the ecclesiastical authorities first ascertain the exact truth as to the facts; then they ask learned physicians whether the cures could have taken place by the operation of natural laws. If they reply in the affirmative, *cadit questio*, the cure is no miracle. Miracle, then, recognises law—miracle is the suspension of natural law. The ordinary and regular sequence of phenomena, we call the laws of nature. Religion recognises those laws, and considers miracle as a supernatural action of the Almighty Creator of the Universe in suspending for a time and for a purpose, the action of those laws. Our Lord's first miracle, the conversion of the water into wine, is absolutely inexplicable on any natural grounds. There are elements in wine which do not exist in water; the chemical element carbon, which is largely contained in wine, is not present in water. Therefore, to make wine directly out of water involved a creative act. It would be absurd to suppose that because the chemist can prove that elements exist in wine that do not exist in water, therefore chemistry and religion are antagonistic. Religion admits the fact, and glories in it as a miracle. Or take the doctrine of the Resurrection. Every Christian believes in the resurrection of the dead. Science teaches us that every dead body becomes in time decomposed into new compounds, or becomes converted into vegetable or animal life, and perhaps thence passes in the shape of food into the bodies of other human beings, of whose bodies the atoms that were part of their predecessors form essential parts. Perhaps there is not a human being living in any civilised community in whose body there are not atoms of carbon, or phosphorous, or lime, which have been previously constituents of the bodily frame of other human beings. But how does this conflict with the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead? In no way. St. Paul explains to us what is the nature of this resurrection when he says, "So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it shall rise in incorruption. . . . It is sown a natural body; it shall rise a spiritual body. If there be a natural body, there is also a spiritual body." And again, "Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot possess the Kingdom of God . . . for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." Evidently the spiritual body of which St. Paul writes is totally different in its qualities from the body which we can weigh and measure, analyse and dissect; the biologist has nothing to do with it. Now, so fast is the field of human knowledge that no man, whatever his mental powers may be, is capable of mastering more than a very small portion of it. For remember what Sir Isaac Newton said towards the close of his life, "I feel like a child walking by the sea of knowledge, and now and then picking up a pebble on its shore." Although it is the educational fashion of the present day to teach children and youths of both sexes little scraps of all sorts of science, you must not think that these little scraps, even if acquired perfectly from little manuals, entitle the student of them to consider himself as the master of the science. It is only when the student has become a man that he becomes capable of knowing what he has to learn, and of learning it. And when he has selected the branch to which he has resolved to apply himself, he requires, in many cases, years of arduous study before he can master what other men have done and published. He may then, if he has other qualifications to which we need not here allude, be qualified to teach the science either by word of mouth, or by publishing works in which is epitomized, collected, or systematized, the results of other men's labours. There are men who have devoted their lives to science who never got beyond this stage. They are men of science, often very useful men—plodding, practical, industrious; but not being endowed with much originality of thought, or being destitute of imagination, which is absolutely necessary for an investigator who seeks *rerum cognoscere causas*, or being quiet and unambitious by temperament, they are content merely to acquire and add to their knowledge of other men's work. Next in rank above these are the workers in various branches of natural science, such as mineralogy, botany, zoology, palæontology, chemistry, etc., who take up some particular branch, and devote themselves to adding new facts to their science, without troubling themselves with endeavouring to discover new laws. These are the men who describe new or hitherto undescribed forms of animal or vegetable life. One will take up some branch of botany—ferns, perhaps, or mosses, or seaweeds, and work at it for years. Wherever he goes such a man is happy. He is on the hunt for some rare specimen or some new species. So minute is the subdivision of the sciences, and so difficult

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is it for a man to master more than one subdivision, that those who attempt to work except within very narrow limits, are looked upon by other scientists with distrust. *Cuque in sua arte erudendum est* is the motto of scientific working men—everyone is to be believed in his own art—but he must not expect to be an authority in any other. Thus to go to my own profession for a very striking example. There is a member of it—Dr. Spencer Cobbold, who has devoted himself exclusively to the subject of parasitic worms—the worms which infest man and the mammalia generally. In this branch of medicine he is supreme; his authority is beyond question; his decision is law. But if he were to attempt to write on the fevers, or on consumption or heart disease, or even on indigestion, unless it were the indigestion caused by worms in the stomach, he would hardly be listened to by the profession, and he would certainly damage his reputation about parasitic animals. When, therefore, you find men, like some in this Colony, declaiming *ex cathedra*, as it were, on all sorts of scientific questions, and pronouncing their opinions decisively on very different subjects, you may safely treat their decisions and opinions on every subject as valueless. Of course, here and there in the world's history you may find a man of gigantic intellect like Newton or Brougham, who can master many subjects, and do original work in them all. But such men only appear once or twice in a century, and are not likely to bury themselves in New Zealand. Last of all, but highest of all among men of science, are those who have not only the power of acquiring a knowledge of what other men have done, and who add to science by their own investigations and discoveries, but who have systematized or classified branches of science which were in need of such work, as are all the sciences, except the mathematical ones, in these progressive days, or who have themselves discovered new laws of matter. Such men as Sir Isaac Newton, Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Linnaeus, the great botanist, Cuvier, Laplace, Arago, Virchow, Faraday, Darwin Tyndall, Pasteur, Koch, Father Sechi, St. George Mivart, and many, others whose names are in everyone's mouth, belong to this highest class. Although few in number, they occupy a great space in contemporary literature. For though it sometimes happens that an obscure worker in science discovers a new law, yet in these days, when such costly apparatus is required in every branch of science, for a man to find out anything really new of importance almost pre-supposes that he is connected with some school of science, or some university. Few scientific men are wealthy enough to provide their own apparatus, and live on their own means; for it is needless to state that pure science must be pursued entirely for its own sake. It never brings any pecuniary profits. To recapitulate, we have three grades of scientific men.—1st. Those who simply acquire, assimilate, and perhaps impart, what others have discovered. 2. Men who add new facts to science—but neither originate nor organize. 3. Men of original minds, who discover new facts, arrange and co-ordinate them with other facts, and deduce from known facts new laws. In this paper I have purposely limited myself to the supposed antagonism between religion and physical science, as it is commonly called, that is the science which deals with material substances. For of psychology, or mental science, and metaphysics, or moral philosophy, the sciences which deal with our mental states, our thoughts, desires, emotions, etc., I know so little that I could not venture to say how far the accepted laws, if there are any accepted laws, of the most advanced professors of these sciences agree with or differ from the truths of revelation as taught by the Catholic Church. Of course, I am well-aware that most of the best-known and popular writers on these subjects at the present day are themselves in direct antagonism to the Church. But whether this is owing to something wrong in their premises or to fallacies in their method of reasoning, I am quite unable to say. I satiated myself with Scotch metaphysics before I was sixteen, and have never read through a book on the subject since—either for or against the teachings of the Church. As regards these subjects, I feel very much as I do about astronomy; I know nothing about it, but I accept with the sweetest humility anything and everything that astronomers tell me about the stars and solar system. I have no doubt that the earth goes round the sun, because I have been taught so from my earliest childhood, and I never heard any rational being affirm the contrary. But if the Astronomer-Royal was to tell me that it had been recently discovered that the sun goes round the earth, the discovery would neither excite my interest nor disturb my equanimity for an hour. They tell me that the fixed stars are so many millions of miles from the earth—that it is easier to express their distance in the time it takes for their light to reach us than in the number of miles. I accept it as an ultimate fact which is of no sort of importance to me. The truth is that you cannot have an absorbing interest in one branch of science and at the same time take much interest in others that do not bear on it. With regard to the objections raised to the professors of the mental sciences against Christianity, I have nothing to say, except that all the objections now made are of old date; there is nothing new nowadays which has not been quite as well said a hundred years ago or more and answered at the time. But as regards physical science, it is different; so vast have been the discoveries of late years, that when it is asserted that these new discoveries have completely destroyed the basis of the Christian faith, and have made of revealed religion a mere collection of fables only fitted for priests, women, and children, in which no educated and reasonable man can believe, it is difficult for sincere Christians, who have no acquaintance with the physical sciences, to know whether these assertions are true or false; whether such sciences ought to be regarded with abhorring repugnance as the black arts of the sorcerer or the magician, or whether it may be that wicked men are perverting what is harmless or even laudable, to evil uses. I think I shall be able to show that the latter is the true view of the question. For let us take an example of the mode of investigation pursued by a naturalist when examining and describing a pebble picked up on the road. He first examines it as to its outward appearance—its roughness or smoothness, whether it is homogeneous or not; its colour and texture; whether it is crystalline or amorphous; if crystalline, to what system its crystals belong; its specific gravity in relation to

water; the way in which it breaks whether with a smooth, rough, or vitreous fracture; whether it is porous or not; the amount of water it contains if porous as ascertained by weighing it before and after drying by heat. After these and many other points have been minutely noted, the mineralogist is perhaps able to determine from them alone to what description of rock, and to what geological stratum the stone belongs. If it is fossiliferous, he can generally determine this with certainty, but if it should contain any fossils unknown to him or undescribed in books, he examines them carefully and reads their appearance and nature. He would then proceed to an analysis of the stone. This would first be done roughly by means of the blowpipe; he would ascertain whether it was fusible or not, combustible or not, and whether it imparted any colour to the blowpipe flame which might serve to indicate the nature of the metals it contained. He might also subject it to spectroscopic analysis. After this he would subject it to a complete analysis by means of chemical reagents, etc., which would enable him to determine the various elements and compounds it contained and the exact quantity of each. This is called the qualitative and quantitative analysis. He would also in many cases procure a thin filing of the stone by grinding down a fragment of it, and having suitably mounted it, examine it under the microscope. All this labour the scientific mineralogist would bestow on a stone which the ordinary observer would consider only as so much road metal. But from these observations the mineralogist would draw valuable deductions as to the geological formations of the locality, and might even arrive at conclusions that would largely influence the social and political future of a colony. Now, let us take a worker in another branch of natural science—Botany. Let us suppose that he undertakes the thorough investigation of a plant known to all of us and so common as to be considered little better than a weed, though only those who have lived for long years in the tropics, where it will not grow, can really appreciate its golden beauty.—I mean the common gorse or furze. We may commence with the seeds, because the seed is the most important part of every plant, and determines its position in the vegetable kingdom; we may describe its physical qualities, its colour, size, shape, smoothness, relative hardness, weight and specific gravity: we may cut it up and divide the difference between its internal and external texture, and appearance. In so doing we shall soon find that after its outer coat has been removed, it splits readily into two equal parts, each of which, however, is connected with the small body called the ovum, which we should subsequently find by experiment to be the germ of the future plant. As a single seed would be too small for a chemical analysis, we collect a number and carefully weigh them; we then dry them by means known to chemists, and estimate the amount of water they contain by the loss of weight in drying; we may then burn them to ashes with a proper apparatus, and collecting the gases given off during their combustion and the ashes which remain, we can ascertain, by suitable tests, the chemical elements of which they are composed. Of these the chief are oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, lime, potash, soda, and minute quantities of a few others; this is what is called the ultimate analysis. But these elements are combined in the seed into various compounds, such as starch, vegetable albumen, gum, tannin, oils and fats, and many others, which may be isolated and their amount determined. To save repetition I may state that this process of analysis may be adopted with every part of the plant having distinctive characters, as the leaves, flowers, stem and roots, each of which will contain compounds peculiar to itself.

(Concluded in our next.)

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

(The Boston Pilot, Nov. 15.)

It is not necessary to worry our readers with the excited fluctuations of the political sea during the past week. From the first, it was clear that Cleveland was elected; and the delay has been caused by Republican inability to accept defeat, mixed perhaps with a thought of taking advantage of any rascally chance that might offer.

The result, after a week's wrangling, is precisely the same as the *Pilot* gave to its readers in last issue—except that in New York City Tammany has been defeated, and Mayor Grace has been elected.

The country comes under Democratic rule once more; and the party has a fair chance to prove the virtue that is in it. Despite a marvellous effort on the part of the Republicans to withdraw Irish-Americans from the Democratic party, their vote was not reduced by two per cent. They have taken the sensible position of waiting to see if the party to which they have been loyal will ignore their rights and desires as the Republicans have done.

The *Pilot* supported the Democratic ticket on principle, and for no selfish purpose. We have nothing to ask from President Cleveland. But the great element to which the *Pilot* belongs is sure to be fairly considered by a Democratic President who understands his party and the country.

Now let us return to hard work and good feeling. The antagonisms of the campaign ought to die with the excitement. Both sides fought a grand fight, and we have only won by a hair's breadth. The future is full of promise of good times and national prosperity.

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ren's Friend," etc.

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Tables for the Comfort and Convenience of
patrons, hopes by strict attention to business
to meet with a fair share of Public Patronage
First-class accommodation for Boarders and
Travellers. Terms moderate.

The Hotel is centrally situated, close to
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

None but the Best of Wines and Spirits
kept on Stock:

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PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his
numerous friends and the public generally
that he has taken the above well-known es-
tablishment, where he trusts, by careful
attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a
continuance of the support so liberally
accorded his predecessor.

Passengers by early trains can rely upon
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Meals at all Hours.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the
Best Brands.

LOFT AND CO.,

Having purchased from the Trustee, in the
estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christ-
church, 169 trunks of imported Boots and
Shoes, and intend offering the whole at less
than manufacturers prices. Those Goods are
now opened and we invite inspection.

LADIES Kid E.S. Hessians, with
Fancy stitched fronts, all sizes, 5s 9d.

LADIES Calf Kid E.S., with Patent
Toes and Brass Heels, 5s 9d; splendid
value.

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Kid Balmorals, 8s 6d; never before
sold under 12s 6d, only 2 trunks of this line

LADIES extra good E.S. Blocked
fronts, plain, 8s 6d a marvel of cheap-
ness.

LADIES Kid E.S. with Mock
Buttons; a beautiful Boot, 10s 6d,
usual price 14s 6d; all should see this line.

CHILDREN'S E.S. and, Lace, 150
different styles to choose from; all
mothers should inspect them.

GIRLS in Laced Buttons and E.S.;
splendid assortment.

MEN'S French Calf Sewn Shoes,
English made; a really good Boot,
only 10s 6d.

LADIES Lastings with Military
Heels, 4s 9d; season now on.

THE above are only a few of the lines.
This is a rare opportunity and all
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sale of all kinds of Musical Instruments, can
compete with any house in the city as regards
ability and charges. Therefore, the Musical
Public can rely on getting their Pianos,
Organs, etc., Tuned and repaired in the
most accurate manner, combined with moder-
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Sheet Music, Tutors and Exercises, etc.,
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also of all kinds of Musical instruments.

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American Organs, which require the name
only to recommend them. 14 Stops. Cash,
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Cash only.

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Pianoforte Tuner to the various Convents
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Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired
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JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

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WE beg respectfully to inform you
that we are now in a position to
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A. A. Company's Mine, Newcastle, N.S.W

This Coal is soft, strong, and very clean,
and therefore makes the best Smithy Coal.
It is quite free from dirt, being doubly
screened before sending out.

All Coals will be charged at Lowest Possible
Rates.

We respectfully ask a Trial, knowing the
Coals will give satisfaction.

MARTIN AND WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchants.

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Corner of George and Hanover Streets.
(late Kerr's Drapery Warehouse.)

Greig Meffen and Co., desire to inform their
numerous customers and public generally,
that they have removed to the above com-
modious premises and trust by care and
attention to merit a share of the public pa-
tronsage in addition to their present trade.

Families waited on or orders. Groceries
delivered free in City and Suburbs.

Country orders receive special attention
and are carefully packed and sent as directed,

PRIZE DAY AT ST. MARY'S, NELSON.

(From the *Colonist*.)

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the annual presentation of prizes to the boys at St. Mary's School took place in the school-room. The Ven. Archpriest Garin was on the dais, and the chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor, who had consented to distribute the prizes, the Rev. Father Mahoney being also present, whilst amongst the visitors were his Honor Judge Broad, Mr. Levestam, M.H.R., Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, and a limited number of ladies. The school benches were filled with boys, nearly all of whom belonged to the Orphanage and Industrial Schools, and a more happy and contented looking lot of boys it would be difficult to find.

The Rev. Father Mahoney said that the number of prizes to be given away to the boys on that occasion was less than usual, and this was occasioned partly by a large number of the elder boys having left during the year, and in addition to that nearly all the boys present belonged to the Industrial School. He was gratified to find, however, that the examination had been very satisfactory, especially as they had had a change of masters recently, Mr. Lamb having been succeeded by Mr. Murphy. Much of the success was due to Miss Rogers, the assistant teacher, who had been most diligent and painstaking, and he concluded by expressing a hope that next year, under Mr. Murphy and Miss Rogers, the boys would be still better and have more prizes. (Applause.)

The Chairman, then addressing the boys, said that with fewer prizes it was more honorable to win one, and he hoped they would be encouraged to go on striving. He did not know whether they would meet again in that place, for arrangements had been made for widening the sphere of usefulness of the institution, and removing to a place where they would have more outdoor life, and he wished them well in their new home. His Worship then distributed the prizes.

The prizes having been distributed, three lads—Collins, Fish, and Willie Fowler (a very little fellow)—were called up, and each delivered a recitation creditably.

Mr. Levestam, M.H.R., announced his annual presentation of a prize for mental arithmetic, and wished them all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

The Rev. Father Mahoney expressed their thanks to his Worship the Mayor for his kindness in presiding and for his good wishes for their future happiness in their new home in the country. He hoped the new home would not be too far away for his Worship to visit them.

Hearty cheers were then given for his Worship, for the Rev. Father Garin, the Rev. Father Mahoney, the teachers and the visitors.

A large number of visitors then assembled in a large class-room, with the view of inspecting the exhibition of work, done by the girls of the High and Select Schools, and also those of the Orphanage and Industrial School. These exhibitions are held annually, but that of the present year has never been excelled. The whole of the wall space was occupied by drawings, paintings, &c., many of them showing much talent, and very careful training. Each of the several tables were laden with work, plain and fancy, the exhibition of plain sewing being exceptionally good,—indeed, at the present day it would be difficult to find better sewing anywhere. Of embroidery, and fancy work generally, there was such a diversity, that it is impossible to refer to it at length. Some worked stools and cushions, were exceedingly beautiful, and one subject, a cross with scarlet passion flower in colored silks upon a white ground, was artistic in the extreme, and beautifully executed. The lace, some of it made by girls of the Orphanage, not more than thirteen years of age, was very good, and the wax and other artificial flowers, bead work, and a variety of others, were more than creditable. One feature of the exhibition was the excellence of the copy and exercise books. The writing throughout was by far the best we have seen done by the children of the ages given, one book by a girl of six being marvellous, and in no one book, whether copy book or essay book, was a blot to be found, and neatness was the characteristic of the whole.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

After a somewhat hurried inspection of this work an adjournment was made to the long room of the Girls' Orphanage, which, on entering, presented a very pretty sight. A number of the younger girls were standing on a raised platform at the south end of the room, and in front of these were a number of elder girls, sitting at or ranged in groups round the several pianos. The attendance of friends and visitors here was very large, and besides those already mentioned as being at the boys' school, the Hon. J. O. Richmond, and several others were around the platform. On the visitors being seated, an entertainment was given by the girls, and which occupied a considerable time. Each item was most creditably gone through, and the following programme will give a sufficient idea of what was accomplished:—*Entrée*, "En Route," on 6 pianos, by the Misses Duff, M. Duff, Hunt, K. Hunt, Cross, Lempfert, Pain, Cadigan, Kelly, Carrick. Vocal chorus, "For Hearth and Home." "Le Crepuscule," reverie, 6 pianos, Misses Duff, Bigel, Lempfert, Cross, Hunt, Cadigan; seraphine, Miss Kelly. Vocal—"Tell me, Birdie, what you say," by Junior Pupils. "Chime again, beautiful Bells," on 6 pianos, by Misses Cook, E. Cook, M'Neil, Madigan, Pain, Cross, Duff, M. Duff; seraphine, Miss Kelly. French recitation, "Rose et Papillon," by Miss Cadigan. "Gaiete de Cœur," 10 performers on 6 pianos, by the Misses Pain, Cross, Parsons, Kelly, Lempfert, Duff, M. Duff, Cadigan, Parmenter, Mercer. Vocal duet, "The Beautiful and True." "Chant du Berger," pianoforte solo on 6 pianos, Misses Duff, Cadigan, M. Duff, Parsons, Parmenter, Kelly. Vocal duet, "Tell me where do Fairies dwell?" Rondo on the "Osborne Quadrilles," pianoforte duet on 6 pianos, 13 performers, the Misses Williams, H. Williams, E. Mackay, Meagher, James, Arnold, Smith, Maloney, Phelan, Riordan, Madigan, E. Cook; seraphine, Miss Kelly. English recitation, "The Angels' Song," by Miss A. Cadigan. Pianoforte solo, "Dream Face Waltzes," on 6 pianos, Misses Engel, Pain, M. Smith, Arnold,

McNeill, Madigan; seraphine, Miss Duff. French duet and chorus, "Au Bien puissant et bon." Pianoforte solo—"Il Trovatore," on 6 pianos, Misses Duff, Cadigan, Kelly, Pain, Hunt, Cross; seraphine, Miss Carrick. French recitation, "La bourse perdue," by Miss Pain. Vocal duet and chorus, "Where are the Flowers we gathered at Morning?" Pianoforte solo. "Invitation to the Waltz," 6 pianos, Misses Duff, Pain, Carrick, Hunt, Kelly, Cadigan, Cross. Vocal chorus—"The Heavens are Telling." "Marche Militaire," on 6 pianos, 11 performers, the Misses Pain, Lempfert, Parmenter, Hunt, K. Hunt, M. Duff, Parsons, Cross, Kelly, Engel; seraphine, Miss Duff.

The Chairman (his Worship the Mayor), after referring to the excellent programme to which they had listened with so much pleasure, asked those present to join him in congratulating the Rev. Lady Superior and the Rev. Father Garin. That he should have been asked to preside on that occasion was, he felt, more an honour to his office than to himself personally, but he had great pleasure in being there. He was greatly pleased to see so few gaps since they last met on a similar occasion, and it was most gratifying to all to see the Rev. Father Garin and the Rev. Lady Superior in better health. That was a sort of note of admiration at the end of a chapter—a chapter honorable to the teachers and to the taught—to the taught evidently by the prizes awarded for excellence and diligence. The recitations and the musical performances to which they had listened showed that honour was due. He would suggest, however, if they would not look on it as impertinent, that in future some individual performances might be given rather than that all the musical performance should be concerted pieces. These were an excellent exercise in time and other things, but there might be tendency to slur on the part of individual performers under the hope that amongst ten or twelve it would not be noticed. However, from what they had heard, the programme was most satisfactory. Perhaps some of them were disposed to think little of the work done by the Lady Superior and the staff, but he would remind them that most people were paid for their work, but these ladies were only paid by the satisfaction they must feel in their hearts in doing their duty day by day, and by the recognition of those under them. He believed, too, that the pupils had done their duty. It was absurd to think that women should not be educated as well as men; they had their work, and it was not to live idle lives, and, whether they became wives, or had to work, the education they now had a chance of acquiring was all in all to them, and he begged them not to lose that chance. The greed for prizes or awards might sometimes cause some to overdo it, and it was for their teachers to see that this was not done, and it was still more important for parents. He was glad to see them strong, hearty, buxom girls, such as they should be in that Colony, and he concluded by saying, "Go in, girls; work hard and enjoy yourselves too, and I wish you a very happy Christmas."

At the conclusion of the distribution, Miss Duff, a young lady who has been wholly taught at St. Mary's, performed a pianoforte solo so well that she elicited very general applause.

His Honour Judge Broad then said that he had promised the Rev. Mother to give a special prize, but he had been in difficulty to know what to give it for. He happened, however, to be at the distribution of prizes at the college, where he had heard some remarks by the Hon. J. C. Richmond, with which he entirely concurred, as to the sympathy that should be shown towards teachers. The ladies at the Convent school had no promise of rich reward, merely the approving conscience, a sense of duty done, and they did not know how much they were indebted to them. He had then determined to give his prize to that girl who had shown the greatest sympathy towards the Rev. Mother and the Sisters, but he did not know to whom it would fall.

The Rev. Lady Superior then, after discussion, gave the name of Miss Carrick, to whom his Honour presented a very handsome workbox.

Mr. Levestam, M.H.R., then said he had been asked to say a few words, and in the first place he wished to thank the young ladies for the treat they had afforded all present, and in the next to congratulate them on their success, and also to congratulate the inhabitants of Nelson in having such an institution. He had attended these gatherings year after year, and always looked forward to them with pleasure. Mr. Fell had suggested that the young ladies should perform solos as well as concerted pieces, and he was glad to see that the Rev. Lady Superior had at once complied, and that one of the young ladies had given so excellent a performance. During the last two or three years it had fallen to his lot to visit that institution frequently, and at unlooked-for times, but he had always found them equally ready for inspection, and he had come to the conviction that the education imparted was thorough. He had heard recitations in English, in French, and in German, and had heard musical performances, and he looked on the performances, upon several instruments, as a very crucial test, as regarded time. He had seen the essays, and exercise books of the pupils, and altogether was satisfied that the teaching was of a very thorough nature. Mr. Fell had told them there were many reasons why they should make the best of their present opportunities, and he would supplement what had been said by remarking that education was one of those things of which they would not be robbed, and which would always prove useful. He concluded by wishing all connected with the institution a Merry Christmas.

A vote of thanks to his Worship the Mayor was, on the motion of the Rev. Father Mahoney, carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it will make the blood pure, rich, warm, and vitalizing.

Keep the kidneys healthy and unobstructed with Hop Bitters and you need not fear sickness. Read.

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Established 1877.

We are sending a strong Silver Hunting English Lever for £3 12s 6d.
Rotherham's Silver Hunting Lever for £4 15s.

Waltham Silver Hunting Lever for £3.
Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.
J. F. Stratz & Co. hold themselves responsible for the watches sent, and if not genuine, money will be returned.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. P. DALY (late of the Golden Age Hotel) has taken this large and conveniently-situated establishment, which he will conduct on the most liberal and approved principles.

The House is splendidly fitted up in every respect, is within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city, and offers every advantage to Visitors and Boarders.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Billiard Room, and Bath Room.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

John Hughes - - Proprietor

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

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Have in Stock in Dunedin Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers' Materials Generally.

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Kensington, Dunedin.

PETER CASEY has much pleasure to announce to his Friends and the General Public that he has taken the above well-known and old-established Hostelry, which he intends to conduct on the Most Approved Style.

This Establishment offers first-class accommodation for visitors from the Country and the General Public, to whose comfort every attention will be given.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of Superior Quality. First-Class Billiard Table. Good gambling attached.

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WANTED KNOWN.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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North East Valley Works

SHAMROCK HOTEL
RAITRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. GEBBIE - - PROPRIETRESS.

Miss J. Gebbie, who for the past ten years has been connected with the above Hotel, has now become Proprietress of the same.

The Shamrock, which has been so long and favourably known to the travelling public, will still be conducted with the same care and attention as in the past, affording the best accommodation to be found in the Colony.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.

Large Commercial and Sample Rooms

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

J. FLEMING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT
PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes
&c. &c.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
HAWERA.

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The proprietor of the above new and commodious Hotel begs to notify to his patrons that he is now in a position to supply their every want in the shape of civility, attention, and liquors of the very best brands.

Good Stabling and Paddocks.

THE PRINCES STREET CASH
EMPORIUM.

WINTER 1884.

SAUNDERS AND COMPANY

have pleasure in announcing that they have Just Opened, ex direct and Orient steamers

SEVERAL EXTENSIVE CASH
PURCHASES,

to which they desire to draw the attention of their Customers and the Public. The Goods are all of a very choice description; have been keenly bought for Cash in the Home Markets; and, owing to the continued depression in business here, will be sold considerably

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under Miss Carroll's management, is giving unqualified satisfaction. As Miss Carroll has now a staff of over 50 Assistants, ladies can rely upon having their orders promptly and efficiently executed at moderate charges.

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(Opposite General Post Office),
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PIANOFORTES FOR SALE
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AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,
VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES,
FIFES, CORNETS, HORNS,
CONCERTINAS,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC,
Comprising Classical Compositions, Drawing Room Pieces, Dances, Comic, and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Operas, &c.
Oratorios, Psalmodes, Anthems, Services, Masses, Chants, Psalters, Hymns, &c.

Tutors, Exercises, and Solfeggios for the voice; Tutors and Exercises for the Piano; Tutors for the Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Guitar, &c.

Metzler's, Boosey's, and Chappell's Cheap Publications, including the Christy, Colonial Cabinet, and other Magazines.

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Music Folios, Manuscript Music Books, and Paper.

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AND EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.), London; And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

EXHIBITION DAY AT THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, WANGANUI.

THE annual examination of these schools was held on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 16. Both the local newspapers were represented, and as their reports, though somewhat brief, are impartial, a few extracts from them may be interesting. The *Wanganui Chronicle*, of Dec. 18, says:—The annual exhibition of the work done by the pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent School took place yesterday afternoon, when a large number of the parents of the children and others interested in the welfare of the scholars were present by invitation. The work was tastefully hung round the school room, and placed on shelves and tables. The Rev. Mother and the Sisters conducted the visitors into the schoolroom and showed them the work. The articles consisted of fancy work in silk and wool, and flowers and needle-work of all kinds, which showed the great care that has been exercised in teaching the scholars the art of using their needle to the best advantage. The fancy work excited general expressions of approval, that of some of the pupils who had only been a short time at the Convent showing wonderful progress. Among the specimens of work that deserved special mention was a stand of wax flowers by Miss Jackson, which was greatly admired. There were also several stands of imitation flowers which showed great taste in their arrangement and work by Misses B. Goodson (1st year), C. Ballam, Roache, and Heslop. On the same table were two beautiful lilies in wool, made for the Hawera bazaar, to be held this month. On another table were a number of dolls beautifully dressed by the Sisters, as prizes for the little ones, the pupils making a quantity of the clothing. . . . In the evening a concert was given by the pupils. The singing of the choruses and solos by girls were well executed, while the pianoforte duets were performed in a manner that reflects the highest credit on their instructors; excellent time was kept and the touch all that could be desired, and must have made the parents feel that their children were trained with the greatest care.

The *Wanganui Herald*, of the same date, speaks of the exhibition of work and the distribution of prizes in the following terms:—Yesterday the annual breaking-up of the Sacred Heart Convent Schools took place. In the afternoon the schoolroom was thrown open to the public for the inspection of the fancy and plain work done by the pupils during the year. The exhibition included many fine samples of artistic sketches with pencil and water-colours; some excellently made up stands of paper, wax and woollen flowers, elegantly dressed dolls, crochet work, brackets of various designs worked with crewel silk and wools, and smoking caps. Some of the new macrame work attracted special attention, as did an excellent Berlin wool and beaded screen. Plain work, in the shape of frocks, pinafores, and underclothing, was abundant, and the specimens showed that while fancy work is given due attention to, the pupils are taught also to ply their needles on more everyday articles of attire than fancy worked aprons and smoking caps. The work was exceedingly creditable to both the pupils and the sisters. Some special work by the latter for the Hawera Bazaar was greatly admired by all. The following are the names of the pupils who did the fancy work:—Miss Dais—Berlin wool picture, "Excelsior." Miss Handley—Water-colours, "Tulips," "Blackberries," "Icebergs," and satin cushion in crewel, Berlin wool footstool, and pencil drawing. Miss Goodson—Crewel bracket, mantel cloth in crewel, and paper flowers. Miss McMinn—Navy silk bracket in crewel, and Berlin wool bracket. Miss E. Barnott—Crewel bracket, crewel apron, watch-pocket and kettle-holders. Miss Mahoney—Berlin wool picture. Miss Ballam—Crewel picture, crewel bracket, Berlin wool, bead and crewel-worked slippers, and crewel apron. Miss Roache—Water-colours "Birds," paper flowers, crewel-worked cushion, piano stool, and pencil drawings. Miss Heslop—Water-colours, "Passion flowers," "Geranium," and "Fruit," paper flowers, pencil sketches, crewel d'oyles, watch-pockets, and macrame-worked bracket. Miss Wixey—Crewel bracket, crewel-worked slippers, brush and comb bag. Miss Barnott—Crewel bracket. Miss C. Ballam—Paper flowers. Miss Jackson—Wax flowers. Miss B. Handley—Pencil sketch, Berlin wool and beaded screen with gold fringe. Miss A. O'Hara—Crewel apron. Miss Woolston—Wool mat, crewel apron, and watch-pocket. Miss S. Tozer—Kettle-holders. Miss Eddie—Crewel bracket and watch-pocket. Miss O'Hara—Cushion worked with Berlin wool. Miss C. Eddie—Berlin worked cushion. Miss J. Ryan—Knitted brush and comb bag. Miss E. Keegan—Crochet mats. Miss Farrell—Paper flowers.—In the evening an entertainment was given by the scholars to their parents and friends, when the following programme was rendered:—Pianoforte duet, "Mamma's Little Pet," by Misses Z. Ballam, G. Burke, E. Barnott, M. Perritt, G. Eddie, and C. Eddie; song, "Australian Anthem" by all; pianoforte duet, "West End Polka," Misses L. Heslop, L. Handley, A. McMinn, M. Dais, B. Goodson, and J. Roache; song, "Betsy Wareing," by Miss J. Roache; pianoforte duet, "Palerm's Quadrille," by Misses L. Wixey, A. McMinn, C. Ballam, M. Dais, B. Goodson, and L. Handley; hunting song, by all; pianoforte duet, "Prince Albert's March," by Misses J. Roache, L. Heslop, A. McMinn, and L. Handley; pianoforte solo, "Abd El Kader," by Misses L. Heslop, L. Handley, and A. McMinn. The following took part in the play "Filiola":—Mrs. Harvey, mother to Filiola, Miss Roache; Filiola, a child of ten, L. Wixey; Filiola, a young woman, Miss B. Goodson; Miss Hastings, governess to Filiola, Miss L. Handley; Fairy Mirobola and page, Misses L. Heslop and E. Barnott; Mrs. Contradictory, mother-in-law to Filiola, Miss G. Holcroft; Hilda and Fanny, children of Filiola (eight and nine years old), Misses McMinn and G. Burke; Bertba, Filiola's maid (when married), Miss Z. Ballam; Rachel, maid to Mrs. Contradictory, Miss K. Mahoney; Margaret, nurse to Filiola (when a child), Miss M. Dais. The pieces were played mostly on three pianos, and the pupils gave evidence of skill and ability, their efforts being marked by a regularity which showed constant practice. The solo "Prince Albert's March," which was played on three pianos and an harmonium, was the piece of the evening, and deserves special mention. In the play

"Filiola" the characters allotted to Misses Roache, L. Wixey, and B. Goodson were well sustained. After the programme had been gone through, the Rev. Father Kirk distributed the prizes, stating briefly that the school examinations had been conducted by himself, assisted by Messrs Landon and Holcroft.

On Friday, 19th, the Christmas Tree was prepared in St. Joseph's school. The prizes, which consisted of dolls and other fancy articles of all descriptions, were all very pretty. They were distributed to the younger children by Rev. Father Kirk, assisted by the Sisters and a few lady friends. In the evening an entertainment was given by the children attending the parish schools and at its close the distribution of prizes took place. The programme, which was well selected, was very creditably performed, and the parents and friends of the children dispersed after spending a very enjoyable evening.

The following is taken from the *Wanganui Herald*, December 20:—The children attending St. Mary's and St. Joseph's school assembled in St. Joseph's school for the purpose of giving an entertainment to their friends, and receiving the prizes allotted to them. There was a large attendance of friends and parents. The following programme was rendered by the children:—Song, "The Student's Reunion," by all; recitation, "The Fakenham Ghost," J. Ryan; dialogue, "The Adopted Child," M. Kearney and S. Oliver; song, "Fox and Grapes," R. Derung, S. Oliver, F. Loftus, M. Ryan, J. Moran, L. Derung, and C. Oliver; recitation, "Saul's Address," M. McDuff; dialogue, "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," F. Oliver and J. Murphy; song, "Try Again," all; recitation, "The Bunch of Shamrocks," M. Ryan; recitation, "The four seasons," J. Derung, M. O'Leary, B. Neary, and C. Russell; song "Vacation Song," all; scene from "John Bull," W. Wixey, J. McMahon, and H. O'Hara; song, "Happy New Year," all. Play, "Ernscliff Hall"—Annette, Jane Lee; Sophia, Mary Morgan; Countess Moreland, Johanna Ryan; Miss Matilda Sinclair, Mary McGrath; Miss Clara Hamilton, Mary Campbell; Footma, Thomas Turner. After the entertainment, Father Kirk proceeded to distribute the prizes. In the 3rd and 4th classes (boys) no prizes were given, Father Kirk not being satisfied with the work done. He will re-examine them at Easter.

The *Wanganui Chronicle* of the same date describes the entertainment thus:—The distribution of prizes at St. Mary's Boys' and St. Joseph's Girls' School took place yesterday in the schoolroom, the Rev. Father Kirk officiating. . . . In the evening an entertainment was given by the children in the schoolroom, which was well attended. An excellent programme had been prepared, and all the items were rendered in a style that showed that they had careful preparation. Mrs. Lloyd played the accompaniments.

INVERCARGILL.

(By an Occasional Correspondent.)

A MEETING was held in the Catholic Boys' School, Liddell street, on Monday, December 15, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a branch of the Irish National League. This being a preliminary meeting, the attendance was not very large. Mr. John Maher was elected chairman, and Mr. M. O'Brien was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The chairman, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting, which was, he said, to consider the advisability of establishing a branch of the Irish National League in Invercargill, for the purpose of co-operating with several of our fellow-colonists in raising a fund sufficient to maintain one member to represent the Irish people in the British House of Commons. He hoped that the people of Invercargill and surrounding districts would not be backward in this project, but would show their appreciation in furthering the interests of this cause, which was, as he considered, one of paramount importance, and one that every Irishman should feel proud of. After several other gentlemen that were present had expressed their opinions on the great importance of the subject: the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1st. "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a branch of the Irish National League should be established in Invercargill." 2nd. "That the president and secretary be authorised to prepare and procure printed circulars, and forward them to several gentlemen in Invercargill and the country districts, requesting them to attend a meeting to be held in the school on Sunday, the 28th December, at 3 p.m." Mr. J. J. Connor, of Dunedin, was present by invitation. This gentleman, it may be stated, was the delegate who represented Otago and Southland at the Conference which was held in Melbourne last year. He gave some valuable information to the meeting in regard to what took place there. Mr. Connor stated that it was promised by the New Zealand delegates that this colony would at least contribute a sufficient sum to pay one member.

The situation in Skye has undergone some change. A largely-attended meeting of crofters on the Kilmuir estate was held at Uig, on Wednesday, and was addressed by the Rev. A. C. Macdonald, of Inverness. After some discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted not to offer resistance to the police even should arrests on a large scale be made. This result has been telegraphed to the Home Secretary. The gunboat Forester left Tobermory for Skye on Wednesday morning.—*Nation*, November 15.

Despite the Land Act, evictions continue. The official return for the quarter ending the 30th of September shows that 1,215 families, including 6,159 persons, were divorced from their homes during those three months. Subsequently 47 families were readmitted to tenancy, and 569 got back as caretakers. This leaves 599 families, containing 3,021 persons deprived of home and means of livelihood at one fell stroke.

Geo. Andrews, overseer at the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years, before his removal to Lowell, afflicted with salt rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

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J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

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