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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

OF the fairness with which it is usual for good "EVANGELICAL" Protestant Christians to deal with Catholic matters, HONESTY, we obtain another example from a newspaper published in Chester, and which we find quoted by one or other of the religious non-entities whose weekly duty it is, among ourselves, to circulate a farrago of goody-goody rubbish, relieved by the stale anti-Catholic clap-trap that is the natural language of Evangelicalism. The *Chester Chronicle*, which is the newspaper referred to, quotes a few passages from the letter of a correspondent signing himself "A Dublin Priest," who writes to the *Dublin Freeman* strongly condemning the customs that prevail at wakes, and calling upon the Government to second the efforts made by the Catholic clergy to put an end to them. "Each Lent," writes the correspondent, "the Church publishes her condemnation of wakes. Our Bishops are repeatedly calling on us to use every effort to suppress them, 'as insulting to the dead, and subversive of Christian morals.' These condemnations and our constant exertions are not effective generally." The *Chester Chronicle*, however, says not a word of this, but quotes some of the cases of disgusting conduct mentioned by the writer, and then lays the whole blame of the matter upon the Catholic Church. "Such," he says, "is the terrible degradation to which the Romish priesthood has brought one of the finest peasantry (peasantries?) in the world." The presumption is, nevertheless, that the priesthood which had brought the people to such a pitch of degradation would be content that they should remain in it, rather than condemn and make efforts to put an end to it. That the habit of waking the dead riotously, moreover, did not originate in Catholic Ireland, a pious editor might be expected to have sufficient knowledge even of the Scriptures to inform him. He might hardly be expected to have sufficient honesty to induce him not to hide the truth when it was laid undeniably before his eyes—for honesty is not among the attributes of pious editors as a rule. The *Freeman's* correspondent, then, in reference to the necessity that he finds for a law to second the efforts of the priests, speaks as follows:—"Until then we must only imitate our Lord, 'who (St. Matthew's Gospel, ix., 22 seq.), when He was come into the house of the Ruler (whose daughter lay dead) saw the minstrels and the multitude making a rout, and said 'give place,' . . . and the multitude was put out.' Had He not raised the dead to life, on His departure the multitude would have returned, and so they do now." So much for the manner in which good Protestant Christians consider themselves authorised to deal with Catholic matters? But let us hope that they limit the gross license taken by them to this particular, and in all the other affairs of life are tolerably honest men. We must make allowance, besides, for the position in which they find themselves placed, for it is very necessary, in order that the Church may seem inferior and the various evangelical conventicles obtain some degree of credit, that falsehood should be strongly, plentifully, and unscrupulously made use of. Meantime, as a just means of contrasting the work done by Protestantism with that accomplished by the Church, let us compare the following figures—as contrasting Catholic and Protestant Ireland they are especially valuable. The returns of the Registrar-General for 1881, then, give us the percentage of illegitimate births in Ulster, the most Protestant province, and in Connaught, the most Catholic province. In Protestant Ulster it is 4.1, and in Catholic Connaught 0.8 per cent. We find, moreover, that in the Protestant county, Down, of 5,671 births registered, 328 were illegitimate, while in Catholic Mayo there were 29 illegitimate births out of 6,013 births registered. We see, therefore, that pious editors are very sorely put to it when they feel obliged to condemn the Catholic Church, as they very often do. If, under the circumstances, they take refuge in tricks and dishonesty, let us, at least, make all the excuse for them that their necessities demand. Good Protestantism very consistently, as well as constantly, acts upon that motto which it has itself invented for the benefit of the Jesuits—"The end justifies the means."

THE ARGUMENTS. In the *Month* for Dec. the Rev. James F. Splaine publishes an article on primary education in which we find much that is very pertinent to the subject which at present forms the chief interest of Catholics in this Colony. The writer begins by referring to the state of the religious question in England, and points out how religious freedom has been brought to mean freedom from religion. He goes on to show that all the provision made for education in the past was due to denominationalists, and declares that had secularists done as much an immense expenditure on Board Schools would have been avoided by the ratepayers. He then goes on to explain the injustice of the attempt to force on the whole community the system that is pleasing to secularists alone. "There is no greater fallacy," he writes, "than that which underlies this make-believe theory of being the same to all. Denominationalists see a distinction between the being educated and the being perhaps brimful of facts and processes. They are possessed of the idea that although a child were not only perfect in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but were also an adept in geography, domestic economy, and history and had also gained a smattering of the sciences, he would not for all that necessarily be educated. They believe that these attainments by themselves would in many, if not in most cases, be positively injurious, and that to be really beneficial they must rest on a substratum of morality. They believe also that to talk of building up a code of morality without religion is to talk nonsense; that a morality which is not founded on the first and greatest Commandment of loving God above all things, and all else for His sake, which is not, in other words, looped up to the supreme will of One who taketh thought for all men must be founded on selfishness; that under such a code man's motive for action must ever be in its ultimate analysis, love of his own body; and that his aim in life when traced through and past all his wordy and high-sounding professions, can be no higher than that which impels the beast of the field, namely the nutrition and well-being not of his soul, not of his mind, but of that in which these, according to the apostles of such morality, are mere phenomena, namely, his body. Finally—they believe that in such a code there would be nothing to hinder man from turning all his attainments in whatever direction he thought might most conduce to his own temporal pleasure or profit, however great an injustice he might thereby be guilty of towards the rest of the world." "We are not concerned at present," adds the writer, "in proving that Denominationalists are right in believing all this. We only state, as a fact, that they do. Is it would be, therefore, that they should be dissatisfied with the offer of the Secularist? The 'education' which he speaks of is to them a maimed and truncated abortion, and his attempt to thrust it upon them is an unwarrantable interference with freedom of conscience." The Secularist, however, answers that he has no intention of forcing his views on the Denominationalist, but that he cannot be expected much longer to contribute to the support of religions with which he has no sympathy. "This answer, by its coolness, seems to have deceived some even among ourselves," says the writer "Let us therefore consider attentively what it amounts to. We Denominationalists have laid out enormous sums in building our own schools, furnishing them, and supplying them with staffs of teachers. Then we have been taxed to do the same for our Secularist. Having thus been set upon his legs, the first announcement which he makes is that he will not subscribe any longer towards the support of our religions. Any longer! Why, he is not doing it now. It is difficult at first to guess what he alludes to, but his meaning is that he objects to our being allowed to compete with him for certain prizes called Grants, which are voted by Parliament out of the national income, and by Government thrown open at present to all certified schools." The writer, then, proceeds to examine into the secularist's objection, and to the passages in which he does so, as being of especial importance, we desire to call the particular attention of our readers. "But what are these prizes offered for?" asks the writer. "Is it for religion as he (the Secularist) insinuates? Is the grant that he gets given for religion? And is not the grant that we receive awarded on precisely the same conditions, and for precisely the same thing? Should we get a penny less if we were to cease from teaching our children a creed? The grant is given, as he knows perfectly well for success in teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. Religion has nothing in the world to do with it. We Denominationalists have

indeed, some reason to complain, for in paying rates to build Board Schools we really are paying for the satisfaction of the Secularist's 'religious' views. But as for his grievance, it is wholly imaginary, not to say disingenuous, and it is the very effrontery of his insinuation that has sometimes screened its falseness from detection. If he had any sense of justice he would speak as follows. Those who do not believe in Secularism ought not to be obliged to build our Secularist Schools, or to support them. If a tax be levied upon the whole community, the whole community ought to reap the benefit of it. The school rates, therefore, instead of being handed over exclusively to us, ought to be distributed amongst all the certified schools of the district in which they are levied. This is the kind of speech we have a right to expect from him now. But if he persists in reiterating his complaint, we shall know that his is no mere theoretical objection to religion in the abstract, but a very practical antipathy to those who profess it, and consequently that he, while parading as the champion of freedom, is really an insidious, but very commonplace advocate of religious intolerance."

**INHERENTLY  
FAULTY.** THE writer in the *Monty* goes on to inquire as to whether, apart from all questions of religion, the uniform state system may be looked upon as satisfactory. "The Board System, or, as we may now

call it, the State System," he says, "is a creature of but yesterday. The vigour of youth is still throbbing in its limbs, and yet we already decry symptoms of that decadence to which all things sublunary are obnoxious. We speak not of mistakes or errors, attributable to that wanton exuberance of spirits which characterises the spring-tide of life, mistakes which we might hope to see rectified by experience and the prudence of maturer years; but of vices inherent in the constitution, such as age can only tend to develop and intensify. To show that it is open to great abuses we need not go so far back as the closing by the Home Secretary of St. Paul's Industrial Board School, for gross mismanagement. It is sufficient to turn to last year when the London School Board issued a circular, by which we learn that it had been possible for their head teachers to sign requisitions for, and distribute, prizes which had never been merited, and to have carried on this practice for a considerable time without being caught. And that it admits of such abuses being quietly pushed up by the managers is proved by the extremely lenient measure of justice dealt out to the culprits. The severest sentence amounted to what nautical assessors would term a suspension of certificate for twelve months, and this was inflicted in only one case. To the rest a pretty little moral sermon was preached, but preached privately to each one, to save them the pain of a public exposure, although in this way the innocent have been left to bear equally with the guilty the ignominy of untruthfulness and dishonesty—hard words, it is true, but they are not exactly ours; their equivalents occur in the Board's own Circular." The writer, nevertheless, does not deny that such a state of things might possibly also occur in connection with the voluntary System. "The point we wish to make now is this, that under the State System, in the metropolis under the very noses of the authorities, and while £30,000 a year was being swallowed up by the salaries of Inspectors, it was possible for we are not told how many school teachers to carry on this organised fraud, for how many months or years before the managers found it out. This fact alone is enough to prove a general remissness on the part of responsible people, and a constitutional vice in the system such as warrants the gravest misgivings, and ought to deter every prudent person from making it the sole depository of all his educational hopes. Rival systems working side by side would afford mutual support in these matters. The vigilant eye they would keep on each other would be a guarantee for honesty in both. We shall, perhaps, be told that means will be found, as time goes on, to eliminate these abuses, or, at least to reduce them to a minimum. But considering that the system is still, as we have said, in its first fervour, and in the vigour of youth we are not sanguine about that. If these things can be done in the green wood, what may we expect in the dry?"

**MISMANAGED.** BUT even admitting that the faults of the Secular System may be rectified, its superiority over the Voluntary Schools would still remain to be proved

"It is true that the average percentage of passes for England and Wales is slightly higher in Board than in Voluntary Schools. Various causes combine to produce that effect. In the first place, the Board Schools, though built especially for the needy, attract by their luxury the children of the well-to-do middle classes, who crush out the poor, and drive them into the comparatively deserted voluntary schools, to bring down their standard of efficiency by their lower intelligence, their irregular attendance, and the injurious effect of intercourse out of school hours with illiterate people at home. This argument has special force in the case of the Catholic schools, the children in which are almost uniformly of the poorest. Then, secondly, we must take account of the difference of expenditure, which is out of all proportion with the difference in the percentage of passes, the cost of each child under the Voluntary System being only £1 14s. 10½d.

while under the State System it runs up to an average of £2 1s. 3½d. for maintenance alone, and, when all expenses are included, to £3 5s. 5½d. a child." The manner, again, in which to compare the two systems is to take an example of each, working in identical circumstances. There are, then, in a certain Midland town three Board Schools and one Voluntary School. "The children in this school are notoriously the poorest of all. The average attendance is about two hundred and fifty, and among their parents there are hardly a dozen who rank above labourers. They are in many cases badly lodged, fed wretchedly, and clothed in rags. Yet at the inspection they beat the highest of the State Schools by eight per cent. We must not omit to mention also that they take the same number of extra subjects as the best State School, while the second and third State Schools do not take any. They find the three R's as much as they can manage." But it may be said that the Voluntary School is an exceptionally good one. "This supposition might very fairly be disputed, for there are in the country many other Voluntary Schools equally, or even more successful. But apart from this, while the plea might have some force if it were a case of school against school, it is very weak where there are three against one, and as an explanation of the inequality of the three State Schools among themselves it is, of course, absolutely worthless. Nor will it do to say that the case is an isolated one, and that a similar one might be found in which one State School beat three Voluntary Schools; for although that might betray a weakness in the Voluntary System, it would not prove that the State System was strong, and this is the point which the advocates of a State monopoly ought to make good. Here, then, we have the two systems subjected to a fair trial, under circumstances which, if not identical, lean to the advantage of the State; yet the result not once only, but year by year, is practically the same, the Voluntary pressing hard on, or out-stripping the best State School, while the other two State Schools are wholly out of the race." Neither difference in social status, then, the children, of the Voluntary School being in this respect below those of the State Schools, nor difference in the ability of teachers, since inferior teachers would not be employed in the Government schools, nor difference in locality, all four schools being within a short distance of each other, will account for the state of affairs that obtains. "We are driven, therefore, to the conclusion that there must be something faulty in the system itself. Precisely so. It is the management. But what difference does that make? It is the management that differentiates the systems, and therefore to blame the management is to blame the system." The writer then goes on to examine into the nature of the School Boards, and concludes his examination as follows. "No wonder that the setting up of State Schools is a popular thing in a certain class. 'Wheresoever the body shall be, there shall the eagles also be gathered together? Self-immolation on Boards is not a very common virtue, or to speak more in accordance with modern philosophy, not a very common folly, and when we see one member using his position to solicit the votes of his comrades in order to secure for himself a contract, a second returning the compliment, on the principle that one good turn deserves another, a third packing the meeting in order to have himself elected to the humble post of visiting officer at a salary of £40 a year; when we witness these doings we cannot help suspecting that the intellectual elevation of the masses is hardly the object which Boards have most at heart."

It may, nevertheless, be replied that the mis-managed State Schools produce, on the whole, better results than the Voluntary Schools. Let us, therefore see to what extent such is the case. The percentage of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic for 1883-4 was, respectively, for the Voluntary Schools 89-14, 82-03, 77-51; and for the State Schools 89-96, 84-61, 81-23. The percentages in the three subjects combined were for the voluntary schools 82-99, and for the State Schools 85-26, leaving a difference in favour of the State schools of 2-37. The cost, meantime, of each child in average attendance at a State school was £3 5s 5½d, that of each child in average attendance at a Voluntary School being £1 14s 10½d, or a difference in favour of Voluntary Schools of £1 10s 7d. "We find, then, that to secure a superiority of a little over two per cent. in the passes, the State incurs nearly eighty-eight per cent. more in outlay. This can hardly be looked upon as a brilliant feat, and we do not begrudge School Boards any of the consolation they derive from it." But as to the part that the managers have in this superior work, it is only indirect. "It (the work) comes in reality from the severe competition carried on among teachers, and this competition is kept alive by the principle of paying on results. The managers, therefore, can be said to cause it only inasmuch as they leave the teachers practically uncontrolled, both in money matters, and still more in the pressure put upon children. It is by their permissive will only that success comes. Their efficacious will, as theologians would say, has nothing to do with it. They are the cause of it, not by active interference, but by passiveness." Again, as to the success itself, the advantage of it may very well be questioned since it is obtained by over-pressure on the children—the inevitable efforts of payment by results not properly

controlled. "Results must always form an important factor in calculating remuneration. But there ought to be in every well-devised educational scheme something analogous to the governor in a steam-engine, to prevent this principle from leading teachers to overtax the energies and abilities of their pupils, and in the State System this moderating power is wanting. We are not accusing the teachers. Their errors in this particular at any rate are rather their misfortune than their fault. The loud protest which they have already made shows that many among the more experienced are aware of this evil, and wish to avoid it. But an irresistible influence drives them on. Young rivals assail the labour before them with all the energy of youthful ambition; the ready answers of the children at examination satisfy the Inspector that the work is not too heavy; in his zeal he advises a slight increase; whatever the older and more prudent teacher may think, he must either advance with the rest or retire to the rear. And so the cruel machine moves on like the car of Juggernaut, and all must move with it if they do not wish it to run over them. This is the process by which the boasted success has been attained, and therefore we for our part are inclined to think it is not an unmitigated good."

FATHER SPLAINE concludes his article as follows:

A PLEA FOR FAIR-PLAY. — "A modern historian has written: 'There is no more fear of a reaction against freetrade in England than there is of a reaction against the rule of three.' And really when one looks back at the commercial marvels of the last fifty years, one can scarcely realise that it is only that length of time since men believed in protection. But are we so certain that there is no chance of a reaction? Monopolies at their best are bad, and they are nowhere worse than in education. Government may manage the post and telegraphs, perhaps even railways as well, or better than private companies. It is, however, to be borne in mind that if in these matters anything were to go wrong, if there were any irregularity or remissness, a million throats would wake up the authorities to their duty. But schools have no such safeguard. Therefore we would advise those who seem bent on cramping, and ultimately strangling competition in school systems, to pause for a while. Voluntary Schools have clearly something to say for themselves, and anybody who inspected the work of the Christian Brothers, in the Health Exhibition, will be ready to allow that they have also something to show for themselves. Why then refuse them a hearing? If you are confident of the excellence of your system, why act invidiously? You can afford to be generous, why lay yourselves open to surmises and sinister comments? Why not throw down the glove to all competition, on equal terms, and stop the mouths of malcontents? Denominationalists are unfairly weighted. They must tax themselves to build schools for their own children; they are taxed by the State to build schools for yours; for both these works they are taxed again, first by the sanitary authorities, and then by the guardians of the poor. Lastly they are taxed to keep schools going, but all the money goes to you. Give us a chance on even ground. Monopolies are things of the past; they are out of joint with the century in which we live. This is an age of exhibitions, when all the world may compete in open market, and he gets the prize medal who exhibits the best fabric, be he Jew or Gentile. As to religion, it is not to be mentioned on either side. What has religion to do with boats, or fishing-nets, or drain-traps, or short-horns? Neither ought it to have anything to do with the verdict which is to be passed on the produce of our schools.—Shall we be heard? that depends on the answer to another question. Is our liberalism to be the good old honest English type that enjoyed a stand-up fight on even ground or is it to be that of Paris mobs and Aston Park?"

IT would seem however, as if it were the Parisian mob liberality of which Father Splaine speaks that we were to have with respect to education in New Zealand. Our contemporary the Dunedin *Evening Star*, at least, appears bent on reproducing among us the venom of the extreme revolutionists, and, produced at second hand, it is even worse than when put forth by those with whom it originated. The attempt for example to exhibit Victor Hugo in a word for word translation is particularly ludicrous and grotesque, and quite places it beyond the power of anyone capable of over-fatigue and disgust to read the matter so reproduced. What a series of snort after snort and gasp after gasp we find in such a production, and the sensation to be experienced when reading it would only be that of listening to someone speaking under the impetus of a sound thump between the shoulders—bestowed to bring out every two or three words at a bound. We confess, then, that we have found it simply impossible to read through that speech translated from the French of one delivered on education by Victor Hugo in 1850, for our contemporary the *Evening Star*, and we are, therefore, incompetent fully to decide on the gems of wisdom or of rhetoric that it may contain. We perceive, however, that it contains an exaggerated edition of most of the anti-Catholic stock arguments and calumnies propounded by our Evangelical and atheistical, as well as our Jewish, friends in common, and that they have

evidently been declaimed in that screeching style of oratory which distinguishes the poet when he speaks under the influence of excitement. Read history says M. Victor Hugo, for example, in his own peculiar style, which we shall be far from following the *Star's* translator in an attempt to reproduce, and see how the Inquisition put to death 5,000,000 victims, all of them good men and true of course, advanced scientists, or something superior to that if possible.—But we, for our part, say *pecca fortiter*, lie boldly, without calling ill-used history to your aid, and say ten or twenty millions, or even thirty, or forty, or fifty thousand—for, as the saying is, it is as good to be hanged for a sheep as a lamb, and why should the lying tongue be staggered by any sum of numbers whatsoever? We have heard Victor Hugo, then—that is those of us who could summon up sufficient endurance to read the extraordinary jargon and farrago put forth by the *Evening Star* under M. Victor Hugo's name have heard him. Shall we not also hear Rochefort, or Felix Pyat, or Féouillas the Foul, or that educationist who expelled the Sisters of Mercy from their orphanage and turned it into a harem for himself and his fellow bell-hounds, as M. Maxime du Camp relates in his history of the Commune—for all these fellows also may be cited as authorities on education and stern denouncers of the Church as opposed, say they, to science and enlightenment, and we admit that their utterances will find a very consistent and becoming place of publication in the columns of the *Evening Star*. They will fit in with his frame of mind and fortify his arguments, amazingly. But as for M. Victor Hugo himself, he also is a famous educational authority! What respectable mother of a family, for example, could desire a better monitor to instruct her as to how she should bring up her daughters than the man who unblushingly claims it as his mission to free the young girl from the wearing bonds of chastity, in which he conceives her to be painfully bound—to enable her to hold up her head, and meet all men's gaze unflatteringly in the character of the emancipated *fille-mère*, as he honourably calls her? Or what brave man need desire a better leader than the writer who has glorified suicide, and made it the method of death chosen by his most nobly-pictured heroes? But have we not been told within the last week or so, by a certain French Deputy, that the transported recidivists would be an acquisition to our colonies, and that we colonists should be glad to receive them. Let us accept this as an explanation of the anxiety of our contemporary the *Evening Star* to cultivate among us beforehand the ideas of the revolutionists as to education. The recidivists, as anyone who has read M. Othenin d'Haussonville's description of criminal life in Paris must know, are all revolutionists, and we are happy to congratulate the *Evening Star* on the part he has adopted of endeavouring to make things smooth for them. Nor would it be becoming in us to deny that he is admirably fitted for the task, and quite well versed himself in the liberality that distinguishes the Parisian mob—especially that portion of it about to visit us, if all goes well.

#### A NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC LADY:

(To the Editor of the *Nation*.)

SIR,—Much is said at present, and with great cause, against "landlordism," but it is only fair that, whilst the cruel action of rack-renting and exterminating landlords should be detested, we should also express our admiration of those whose noble deeds merit our appreciation, and generosity and tender feeling have brightened many a gloomy fireside, arrested hunger from the doors of those who often felt its fiercest pangs, and kept many in their homes to-day who would otherwise be in the grasp of want and sorrow. Sir, I think you will agree with me in saying that Miss Augusta Jane Gould, who has performed those many acts of goodness, who has stayed so many evictions, and whose charity has been extended to the needy peasantry of Donegal, as well as to the cottiers and farmers of her late father's estate deserves not only the applause and good wishes of her own tenantry, who have experienced to much of her gracious benevolence, but the regard of all Ireland. Her name is, I am sure, familiar to many of the Irish journalists of the day as a staunch advocate of "national independence,"—as the Goolds always were. The name of her grandfather, Thomas Goold, M.C., must always be respected by the Irish people as one of the incorruptible bands of patriots who opposed the "Union" to the last. His brilliant speeches and powerful arguments in the last Irish Parliament may be compared with those of even the immortal Grattan, of whom Mr. Goold was the lifelong friend and political colleague. Miss Goold's uncle, the late deeply lamented and beloved Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P. for the county Limerick, did such acts of kindness to his tenantry that his memory must always live in the grateful hearts of the people. At one time he forgave £1,800 of rents in one morning, such was his genuine sympathy with the difficulties of his people; on another occasion he paid all the poor-rates for his tenants when those rates amounted to no less than 7s in the pound. It would take so long to recount even a small part of his good deeds that I pass at once to his successor, the Ven. Archdeacon Goold, who, during the twenty-five years in which he was landlord of these estates behaved with the most paternal kindness to his tenantry, acting on the principle that the landlord should be the tenant's best friend, and cultivating those feelings of mutual confidence and sympathy which it is to be regretted so many Irish landlords ignore. I have only mentioned the immediate ancestors of Miss Goold, but when I add that her family has always been distinguished for patriotism, and

## SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885:

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
Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 23	Apr 23	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 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-ing-ton.	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	Mar 2	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 3	Apr 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	Mar 31	May 8
Apr 25	Apr 26	Apr 27	Apr 25	Apr 27	Apr 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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WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, TALLOW &c. are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Sales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

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In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

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WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin. (A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

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that no fewer than seven of the Goolds held commissions in Sarafield's army, it will not seem wonderful that this lady should be an ardent Nationalist, and should inherit the generous characteristics of the race to which she belongs. The last act of kindness which she has done (I am omitting many others) shows her sympathy with her people, and proves her to be a worthy descendant of her ancestors. On the property of the late lamented archdeacon (which is now managed by trustees) there was a tenant who fell into arrears, owing to a fatal distemper amongst his cattle. He owing a considerable sum to the trustees, and was to be evicted unless he paid the larger part of this debt, which he was unable to do. He consequently prepared to give possession of his farm to the agents, and to leave his holding for whatever sheltered he could find, when this noble lady intervened, as her tender nature could not bear to see an old man and his wife cast on the world. Being unable herself to pay the large sum due to the trustees, as the continual payment of rent and casts (in order to save the numerous poor tenants who were possessed) had reduced her finances, she bethought of a plan to keep the people in their homes, by offering herself to take the farm from the trustees, and to keep the tenant as caretaker. The agents, Mr. T. Trench, and Captain Veaschoyle, considered this proposition to be so kind that they readily agreed to accept it, remitting themselves all the arrears, except one year's rent, with consent of the trustees. Whenever Miss Goold takes possession of the farm there will be a demonstration of joy—the late tenant having declared that he will have an enormous bonfire to signalise an event of such good omen to himself—and all the Nationalists of the district will collect in large numbers to witness the rejoicings, and to join in the tribute of respect to the noble lady, who deserves our warmest gratitude.—Hoping you will excuse me for trespassing so much on your valuable space, I remain, dear sir, yours truly.

PATRICK R. WOULFE.

### CATHOLIC LIBERALITY.

(From the *N. Y. Sun*, December 10.)

In the last hours of the recent session of the Plenary Council in Baltimore a formal offer of a gift of 300,000dols. for the founding of a national university was made by Miss Mary G. Caldwell, of New York city. Miss Caldwell and her only sister live in the apartment house on the north-east corner of the Thirtieth street and Madison avenue. It is called by some of the tenants "The Corporation," from the fact that an association of wealthy men built it; and by others "The Duplex," because of the arrangement of the rooms. Each family has the use of a part of two floors. The Misses Caldwell are orphans. The estate they are possessed of, it was said yesterday by a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, is valued at about 5,000,000dols.

Miss Caldwell's father, William Shakspeare Caldwell, was of an English family in Fredericksburg, Va., and Mrs. Caldwell, her mother, was a Miss Breckinridge, a sister of John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Mr. Caldwell's fortune was amassed by his father, who introduced gas into the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. Both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell were converts to the Catholic faith.

Mr. Caldwell bought a handsome villa in Newport, where the family lived in summer. They went south in winter. The Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Unsectarian Hospital in Louisville was built and equipped twelve years ago by Mr. Caldwell, so secretly that even the members of his family did not know of it. He gave it to the Sisters of Charity. Afterwards he built in the same manner and presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor the St. Sophia's Home for the Aged and Infirm in Richmond.

Mrs. Caldwell died eleven years ago, and Mr. Caldwell died in the New York Hotel three years afterwards. The will of Mr. Caldwell gave the property to the daughters equally, the half of the estate to be turned over to each as she came of age. Miss Mary G. Caldwell was twenty-one years old last October, and she then came into possession of her property.

"I know of no young lady," said Mr. Eugene Kelly last evening, "who can better manage so large a fortune than can Miss Caldwell. She is what is nowadays called smart. She knows where every cent is invested and what it is doing for her."

Miss Caldwell was in Baltimore while the Plenary Council was in session. Yesterday she was at home. Her school life was spent in the Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville. After her graduation she travelled and studied in Europe. Her apartments are crowded with choice works of art. The walls can scarcely be seen, the clusters of paintings and vases and bric-a-brac so nearly fill every available space. A slender young woman, with dark brown hair and bright brown eyes, stepped into the doorway of the parlour to greet the reporter. Energy and decision were in every word and gesture as she replied.

"Why, I did not dream of this matter being talked of in the newspapers. This is the first time I was ever questioned about it. Oh, yes," she continued, "it is true that I have offered 300,000dols. to found a Catholic university. It will be only a nucleus, of course, and around it will in time grow a great institution. It is my own notion, I had been thinking of it for two or three years. The object is to provide for the higher education of the priesthood. In the beginning it will be a kind of high school of philosophy and theology, and departments will be added as endowments come in, as they undoubtedly will. It is not determined where the university will be founded, but it will be near a large Northern city. Personally I should have preferred to see it in a Southern State, but, on the whole, it is best to establish it in the North."

The Plenary Council accepted the offer, and the following committee was appointed to take steps immediately toward selecting a site for the university buildings, and in defining the scope of the institution: Archbishops Gibbons of Baltimore, Corrigan of New York, Ryan of Philadelphia, Heiss of Milwaukee, Williams of

Boston; Bishops Spalding of Peoria and Ireland of St. Paul, Monsignor Farley of St. Gabriel's Church of this city, and Laymen Eugene Kelly of this city, and F. A. Drexel of Philadelphia.

The gift was offered and accepted with the understanding that the Plenary Council is to lay the foundations of the university, to see that it is completed, and to control the course of education to be pursued.

### POPULAR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE Education Committee of the Young Ireland Society has issued a circular appealing to the leaders of local public opinion to do all in their power to promote the study of national literature. From this circular we (*Nation*) take the following passages:—

The committee have instructed me to direct your attention to the necessity that exists of making provision for the instruction in Irish history and literature of Irish youth of both sexes, and to point out some of the means that might be employed for the purpose.

It is absolutely essential that the youth of Ireland should be thoroughly educated in this respect. Upon the extent of their national education will depend the measure of their capability for service to the interests of the country in future years. Slavery can exist only with national ignorance—an educated people never can be slaves. That our rulers realised this is manifest; until a few years since education was banned; and the few fortunate enough to secure the rudiments of instruction received them under the hedge or in the ditch. In subsequent years, appearing to yield to the exigencies of the time, a system called national (which even as a means of ordinary primary education is worthless) was introduced, ostensibly for the purpose of educating the masses, in reality possessing no really educational power, and principally formed to crush from the people every sentiment of nationality; administered by men opposed to the people in sympathy, and so scrupulously carried out that each of the innumerable editions of their school books is carefully pruned of anything that the most bigotted prejudice could construe to be national. No Irish history finds a place in their programme; no work on the subject is included in the list of their books—in vain would you search for a single national ballad. The committee applied to the commissioners for this system, requesting them to place Irish history upon their programme for instruction in National schools, and to provide for payment of result fees to the teachers therefore, to which a reply was received declining to accede to their request. A question was subsequently put by Mr. Sexton in the English House of Commons to the Chief Secretary with respect to this refusal of the commissioners, to which a reply was received stating the commissioners would not introduce these subjects for instruction to the pupils in their schools. The committee were not disappointed in this; but while it is not their intention to let the matter rest here, they believe no Irish history of any real value will be taught under the National School system. It is against the interests of England and of English rule that this education should be given. Education of this kind must be carried out by the people themselves.

M. R. P. J. SMYTH.

(Dublin *Freeman*, Dec. 20.)

MR. P. J. SMYTH, M.P., has accepted the office of Secretary to the Loan Fund (Ireland) Board. The value of the post is £300 a year. An instructive moral may be drawn from this simple announcement. A bare recital of the incidents of Mr. Smyth's chequered political career would suffice. Mr. Smyth in the many controversies in which he has been engaged has not spared either with pen or tongue those to whom he has found himself from time to time opposed. We are not now, however, inclined to recall these memories or press with undue severity the comparison which necessarily forced itself upon the public attention between Mr. P. J. Smyth the hunted rebel, Mr. P. J. Smyth the rescuer of John Mitchel, Mr. P. J. Smyth the owner and conductor of the *Irishman*, and denunciator of Butt for his half-hearted Nationality, and Parnell, and "the League of Hell," and the Mr. P. J. Smyth who ends his days as a pensioner of Dublin Castle. We are disposed to take a more charitable view of the matter, and to believe that if Mr. Smyth has become a Government placeman, he can plead the excuse of Shakespeare's apothecary. The Irish people will not care to be hard upon Mr. Smyth, both for this reason and for another, all sufficient in itself, that his actions have long ceased to be of any concern to them. If anything, the country will rather view with satisfaction and relief an ending of a political career which deprives Mr. Smyth of the power of longer asserting that he is a representative of Tipperary. Tipperary is at last free from the incubus, and will quickly show, by electing a pledged follower of Mr. Parnell, how widely the opinion of the Premier County differs from that of its late representative. Notwithstanding the political shortcomings of his later life, the Irish people have never forgotten in Mr. Smyth's regard the sacrifices which he made and the risks which he ran for them in the generous days of his youth. Mr. Smyth was the last of the orators of the Grattan school, and though his manner may in these days have appeared somewhat artificial, there is no doubt that many of his speeches were not unworthy models of a noble and exalted style. That Mr. Smyth's patriotism was originally of a true and unselfish character we at least are not inclined to doubt. We believe that at the last it was sheer necessity which drove him to accept place. But surely, once Mr. Smyth had determined upon seeking office, he might have endeavoured to earn it without savage attacks upon those who were still labouring for their country to the best of their ability, and without any such object as his in view. As a politician, Mr. Smyth was from the beginning utterly impracticable. He could never work with any person else. With him it was *aut Caesar aut nullus*, and being as incapable of leading as he was of following, he naturally ended by being *nullus*. But despite the



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The ordinary course at the High School includes French, Illuminating, 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

THE DUNEDIN DENTAL SURGERY,  
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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 business.

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.

dismal failure of a career which, at one time, gave such brilliant promise, we cannot but recognise that Mr. Smyth had qualities which under happier circumstances might have raised him high in the list of men held in deserved honour by their country. The ideals painted by him in his oratory, if visionary and Utopian, were always inspiring and ennobling. His aim was to see Ireland a nation in the truest sense of the word, a nation such as Grattan created, but greater and nobler than the Ireland of '82, because freed from that sectarian ascendancy which was the weakness and eventually the destruction of the Constitution won for their country by the Volunteers. If we cannot hold up Mr. Smyth's career as one to be followed, we may, at least, point to many of his speeches as examples to be studied. If he himself has in his old age fallen so terribly short of the goal which at its outset he may have ambitioned, we believe that his fellow-countrymen will have for him quite as much commiseration as censure. In parting from him now, although he has said as hard things of us as of others who could not adopt his views, we take the opportunity of saying that we never had against himself personally any unkindly feeling and never did him any intentional injustice. We hope he may live long to enjoy the fruits of his appointment, and we venture to say that no man in Ireland will grudge him the poor salary the Government have given him for services which from them certainly should have had a larger reward. [Since the above was written the report of Mr. Smyth's death has reached us.—ED. N. Z. TABLET.]

### THE LOSS OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

OF all the wonderful instances of human courage on record there is none more striking than that which is contained in the sad history of the loss of the Birkenhead troopship. The Birkenhead was an iron paddle-wheel steamer, one of the finest of her class. She sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 7th of January, 1852, for the Cape of Good Hope, and took out a detachment of the 12th Lancers, and detachments of nine regiments of the line. She made a fair and prosperous voyage, sighted the Cape, and as she ran down the coast her passengers looked forward to a speedy release from the pleasant confinement of her decks. It was a fine afternoon, the 25th of February—

"The air was calm, and on the level brine

Sleek Panope and all her sisters play'd";

the Birkenhead was steaming at full speed towards her goal, not dreaming of harm, and unconscious of the proximity of danger. There were 638 persons on board, including the ship's company and the wives and children of the soldiers.

Suddenly there was a blow that shook every one of the ship's timbers, the Birkenhead trembled from stem to stern, stopped, and began to sink. A rock unknown to navigators had found her out; and having pierced her side, thrust up its pointed head into the engine-room. There was alarm, but no confusion. Instantly, as though they had been waiting for the accident, instead of waiting to go ashore, the ship's officers and the officers of the troops issued their necessary orders. The women and children were taken on the upper deck, and the soldiers were mustered there, while the sailors, in obedience to the captain's commands lowered the ship's boats and made ready to go.

The boats being manned alongside, the women and children were handed into them, with such of the crew as were necessary to take them to the shore. Few if any of the soldiers who saw their beloved ones departing were able to go in the boats, for it was found that the utmost the boats could accommodate without endangering the safety of their occupants, was but 184 out of the total number of 638 on board. The land was near, only a few miles distant; Simon's Bay, to which port the Birkenhead was bound, was close at hand; there was a chance that the boats might return before the final catastrophe came, or help might come at any moment from the port of destination. Some there might have been who indulged in this hope, and who were sustained by it till it was rudely dashed to pieces; but the majority of the men knew that escape was all but impossible; that before the boats could return from the first trip, to say nothing of a second, all would certainly be over. The force with which the ship struck had been so great as to drive the rock bodily into her; she was being pressed down by the weight of the water that had rushed in, and was showing signs of giving way amidships.

Not a murmur was heard from the soldiers as they stood at their death parade, no hint was there of unruliness, of selfishness, or complaint. With death staring them in the face, the men felt comfort in knowing that the women and children were beyond the reach of harm. Some few solemn words of consolation, but none of earthly hope, were spoken by the colonel in command of the troops, and the brave captain of the Birkenhead was not slow to second him in bidding the men resign themselves to their inevitable fate. Soon the fatal moment came. The good ship, which lay so badly wounded on the sharp spear that had pierced her, could last no longer; she gave a few convulsive throbs, there was a cracking and a rending and the Birkenhead parted in the middle, sinking in two pieces on either side of the rock. Long ere the boats could get back to her from the shore; long before the news of her disaster could be told at Simon's Bay, the 454 brave men who had been unavoidably left in her had given up the ghost, had been drowned in the sea or been devoured by sharks.—Cassell's "World of Wonders."

The fact that Carter and Co., of George Street are the only Drapers in Dunedin doing a strictly Cash Trade who import their own Goods direct from Home Markets, is the one cause of their being able to sell cheaper than any other firm. Carter and Co. have just opened, ex S.S. Coptic and Kaikoura, 16 cases Men's and Boys' Clothing, and in consequence of the desperate scarcity of Ready Money, they have decided to offer the whole lot, for a few weeks, at Landed Cost. Therefore, call, inspect, and judge for your self. Carter's, 60, 62, George Street, Dunedin.

### FRENCH DUELLING.

WHEN it ceased to be the fashion to wear swords in the last century, pistols were soon substituted for personal encounters. This made duelling far less amusing, more dangerous, and proportionately less popular. The duel in England received practically its *coup de grace* with the new Articles of War of 1844, which discredited the practice in the army by offering gentlemen facilities for public explanation, apology, or arbitration in the presence of their commanding officer. But previous to this "the duel of satisfaction" had assumed the most preposterous forms. Parties agreed to draw lots for pistols and to fight, the one with a loaded the other with an unloaded weapon. This affair of honour was always at short distances and "point-blank," and the loser was usually killed. Another plan was to go into a dark room together and commence firing. There is a beautiful and pathetic story told of two men, the one a "kind" man and the other a "timid" man, who found themselves unhappily bound to fight, and chose the dark-room duel. The kind man had to fire first, and, not wishing to hurt his adversary, groped his way to the chimney-piece, and placing the muzzle of his pistol straight up the chimney, pulled the trigger, when to his consternation, with a frightful yell down came his adversary the "timid" man, who had selected that fatal hiding-place. Another grotesque form was the "medical duel," one swallowing a pill made of bread, the other swallowing one made of poison. When matters had reached this point, public opinion not unaturally took a turn for the better, and resolved to stand by the old obsolete law against duelling, whilst enacting new bye-laws for the army, which, of course, reacted powerfully, with a sort of professional authority, upon the practice of bellicose civilians. The duel was originally a mere trial of might, like our prize fight; it was so used by armies and nations as in the case of David and Goliath, or as when Charles V. challenged Charlemagne to single combat. But in mediæval times it got to be also used as a test of right, the feeling of a judicial trial by ordeal entering into the struggle between two persons, each claiming right on his side. The judicial trial by ordeal was abandoned in the reign of Elizabeth, but the practice of private duelling has survived in spite of adverse legislation, and is exceedingly popular in France down to the present day. The law of civilised nations has, however, always been dead against it. In 1699 the Parliament of Paris went so far as to declare every duellist a rebel to his Majesty; nevertheless, in the first eighteen years of Henri Quatre's reign no fewer than four thousand gentlemen are said to have perished in duels, and Henri himself remarked, when Creyin challenged Don Philip of Savoy, "If I had not been the king I would have been your second." Our ambassador, Lord Herbert, at the Court of Louis XIII., wrote home that he hardly ever met a French gentleman of repute who had not either killed his man or meant to do so! and this in spite of laws so severe that the two greatest duellists of the age, the Count de Bouteville and the Marquis de Beuron, were both beheaded, being taken *in flagrante delicto*. Louis XIV. published another severe edict in 1679, and had the courage to enforce it. The practice was checked for a time, but it received a new impulse after the close of the Napoleonic wars. The dullness of Louis Philippe's reign and the dissoluteness of Louis Napoleon's both fostered duelling. The present "opportunist" Republic bids fair to out-bid both. You can hardly take up a French newspaper without reading an account of various duels. Like the suicides in Paris, and the railway assaults in England, duels form a regular and much-appreciated item of French daily news. It is difficult to think of M. de Girardin's shooting dead poor Armand Carell—the most brilliant young journalist in France—without impatience and disgust, or to read L. Rochefort's exploit the other day without a smile. The shaking hands in the most cordial way with M. d Rochefort, the compliments on his swordsmanship, what time the blood flowed from an ugly wound, inflicted by him as he was mopping his own neck, are all so many little points (of honour) which we are sure his challenger, Captain Fournier, was delighted to see noticed in the papers. No doubt every billiard-room and cafe in Paris gloated over the details, and the heroes. Rochefort and Fournier, were duly feted and dined together as soon as their respective wounds were sufficiently healed. Meanwhile John Bull reads the tale and grunts out loud, "The whole thing is a brutal farce, and the 'principals' are no better than a couple of asses."—*Balgavia*.

Young and feeble mothers with frail children will both become strong by the use of Hop Bitters. Read.

A few weeks since, at the Armagh Protestant Young Men's Association a local J.P. was in the chair, and a paper on "Irish Politics" was read by a local solicitor of high standing, in which he advocated Home Rule in its broadest aspect. He also expresses satisfaction at the disestablishment of the Church; and in the midst of rabid Orangeism his ideas were concurred in by a majority of the meeting.

On the night of Nov. 11, Patrick Gill, day labourer, of the lockhouse, Lisconnor, County Leitrim, rescued at the imminent peril of his own life an old woman who, missing her way in the darkness, fell into the canal opposite Gill's door. The descent from the embankment from which the woman fell to the surface of the water is about thirteen feet. Gill hearing the screams of the woman, and suspecting their cause, rushed in the direction whence the sounds proceeded. With admirable presence of mind he let himself down over the ruins of what was once a flood-gate, which spanned the canal over a weir a little to the right of the lockhouse. Having descended sufficiently low to ascertain on which side of the weir his aid was needed, Gill jumped into the water, caught hold of the poor woman, and gallantly bearing her through the seething foam, swam with her down the canal until he reached a part of the embankment low enough to admit of his drawing her on land. Alone, unassisted and unavailingly crying for help, Gill performed this heroic and hazardous feat. Surely such brave conduct will not be allowed to go unrewarded.

**SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,**  
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THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.

**VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH** and those with engagements in the City requiring the convenience and comfort of a home—near the business centre, and in the immediate vicinity of the church and Convent Schools,—should stay at **MRS KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE**, Barbadoes Street South. First-class accommodation for families.

**WILLIAM REID,**  
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SEED MERCHANT, NURSEYMAN, &c.  
HIGH STREET,  
Grand Hotel Buildings), DUNEDIN.

Catalogue and Price List on Application.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.

My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting.

Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

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No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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Dodd's Buildings,

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**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

Princesstreet, opposite Bank of New Zealand.

**D. MALONEY,**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,  
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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.,**

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

KING STREET,

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KILGOUR & Co., having purchased the entire plant of Messrs. Carew and Co.'s Ærated 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,  
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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 of the best quality.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Proprietor.

**CROWN HOTEL**RATTRAY STREET,  
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This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains.

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.

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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,

Cheap.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,

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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,**  
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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 being called in time.

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

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN

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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



# News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL has acceded to the request to address a public meeting at Auckland shortly.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Bay of Islands Coal Company the report showed that 15,486 tons coal was raised during the half-year, an increase of 2920 tons on the previous half-year; but the hardness of the coal and cost of raising had absorbed the total receipts and £208 balance, leaving £5 to carry forward. A resolution was carried asking the directors to make representations to absolutely remit the royalty.

A man and wife who arrived at Invercargill on Tuesday tell a singular story of how they were duped into making the journey on foot from Christchurch—a distance of 370 miles. They state that they were passengers per the ship Waimate, the husband being a gardener. Shortly after their arrival in the Colony both their children died, and he could get no work. One evening he met a man, who said he had a place at Invercargill, and engaged him at £6 a day to go down to work on it. The pair having no funds, started to walk here, thankful for a chance of work. They were 22 days on the road, in boisterous weather, and frequently slept out. On their arrival they found that no one of the name (Henty) was known here, and their case became desperate, the woman being near confinement. Their case was brought under the notice of the Benevolent Institution, and lodging was provided, since which the ex-immigration officer (Mr. Lillicarp) has obtained a situation for them.

The Christchurch *Press* states that on Tuesday a little girl, one of the pupils at the Rangiora school, died from the effects of brain fever, brought on, it is supposed, by over zealous study. In her delirium before death supervened, she kept constantly going over sums, writing lessons, geography, and other subjects which are found in the school table.

At Hawera, on Wednesday afternoon, Michael Bourke, brewer, and Harry Hughes, brewer's assistant, were charged with having knowingly conveyed spirits on which the full duty had not been paid; and Thomas Lloyd, publican, was charged with having in his possession spirits on which the full duty was not paid. All three were remanded. It is understood that distillation has been going on in some part of this district—variously stated to be Kakarama, Woodville, and Manutahi—for the past eight or nine months, and that a large number of people are implicated. The latest information is that a still has been discovered on the Otoia-Opahu block, between Woodville and Manutahi. Further arrests are those of George Beamish (ex-publican at Patea) and John Anderson, one of the whisky-makers. One Jessop, of illicit whisky-making fame, will bear witness for the prosecution in this instance.

A man has been arrested who it is believed is implicated with Gilbert, now in custody in connection with the dynamite outrage at the Tower. He (Cunningham), is suspected of being concerned in the explosion at King's Cross station last year.

The assailant of O'Donovan Rossa is a hospital nurse named Dudley. It is supposed that her act was prompted by her indignation at the recent action of the dynamitards in London. Her sanity is doubted in some quarters. Rossa's wound is not a fatal one. The partisans of Rossa stigmatise the woman as a British emissary sent over to take Rossa's life. Mrs. Dudley is regarded in the United States as a heroine. Up to the present Rossa's medical attendants have been unable to extract the bullet.

It is expected that Italy will occupy Souakim.

Portugal has seized the banks of the Congo.

The Chinese outworks at Kelung have been captured by the French, with a loss of 11 killed and 53 wounded.

The Hon. G. J. Goschen, speaking at Edinburgh, said that the union of the Colonies was essential to the Empire.

The Porte has sent a strong protest to Rome against the recent annexations by Italy on the Red Sea coast. It is stated that an agreement has been concluded between the British and Italian Governments under which Italy will help England to establish Government in the Soudan, and will occupy Massowah and perhaps Souakim. A second Italian expedition destined for Massowah, will leave Naples on Monday next.

A force consisting of 80 British Hussars and some Egyptian troops, which was despatched to Handoub to burn it down, had effected that purpose, and was returning to Souakim, when it was surrounded by a large body of rebels. Heavy fighting ensued, but the Hussars and Egyptians succeeded in effecting their escape with the loss of eight men killed, five of whom were Hussars. Colonel Freemantle, commanding the troops at Souakim, telegraphs to headquarters that the officer in command of the force of Hussars and Egyptians exceeded his instructions.

SATURDAY.

The Hon. the Premier and the Minister of Mines were met 12 miles from Reefton by a large Reception Committee from Reefton, and escorted to Cronaden. Here a slight hitch occurred, the arrangements having been altered at the instance, it would seem, of Mr. O'Donnell, of Westport. The Ministers were to stop at Cronaden, so as to visit Boatmans next morning. The Reception Committee pointed out that this would completely upset the arrangements made in Reefton, where everything was prepared for the arrival of the Ministers. The Ministers seemed prepared to continue the journey, but Mr. O'Connor actively resisted this, and was rather severely snubbed for his interference by the Reception Committee, who viewed his act as insulting to the Committee, the County Chairman, and the representatives of the district. Eventually a compromise was effected, the Hon. Mr. Larnach proceeded to Reefton and the Premier remaining at Cronaden. The preparations at Reefton were on an elaborate scale, the State school and other buildings being illuminated.

A band of music and torchlight procession met the Minister of Mines, and preceded his conveyance to the hotel, and the line of march was ablaze with fireworks. On reaching the hotel three cheers were given for the Minister of Mines by the large crowd assembled, and the Hon. Mr. Larnach briefly acknowledged the compliment. He apologised for the absence of the Premier, and hoped that his visit to the district would enable him to discharge the duties of his office with advantage to the mining interests and the Colony generally. A large crowd blocked the street for some time after, and the band performed in front of the hotel for half an hour, when the demonstration ended. The public, however, did not quite understand the proceedings, the unexplained absence of the Premier from the reception forming the subject of comment. Yesterday morning the Premier and the Minister of Mines, accompanied by the County Chairman and other visitors, proceeded to Boatmans, and inspected the Low-level Tunnel, Welcome battery, and the other principal mines. After lunch the Premier addressed those assembled, and expressed himself highly pleased with the reception accorded them. The importance of the mining industry to the Colony was not fully understood or appreciated. After what had been brought under his notice justice would be done. The Hon. Mr. Larnach and Mr. Seddon also addressed those present, and cheers were given from the Premier, the Minister of Mines Mr. Seddon, and Mr. Brennan. The party then returned to Beefton. The Ministers will leave for Greymouth on Sunday morning.

M. de Haarven has gone to Waiwera to interview Sir Julius Vogel. He had brought with him from Belgium three silver-mounted fowling pieces for presentation to Tawhiao, Te Tui, and Te Wheoro. Te Wheoro is urging the Kingites not to seek redress at the hands of the Colonial Government. The Home Government, he said, would do this, and if after six months' grace the Colonial Government refused to do their duty in the matter, of Mr. Gorst, M.P., would be sent out as a Royal Commissioner, and the whole management of the Native affairs would be placed in his hands.

Telegrams are to hand from General Wolesley stating that the Mahdi has captured Khartoum through the treachery of some of Gordon's followers, and that Gordon is probably a prisoner. Further intelligence has been received showing that Khartoum fell on the 26th January. Sir Charles Wilson, with a detachment of the Royal Sussex Regiment, arrived there by the steamer from Metemneh on the 28th. They found the city occupied by the enemy, and they forthwith retired under a heavy fire from the river banks. The steamer was afterwards wrecked below Shabukli cataract. All on board were saved, and were landed on an island, from which a steamer was sent to rescue them, Sir Charles Wilson returning to El Metemneh, under a heavy fire from the rebels, who were posted along the banks.

MONDAY.

The *Courier* reports that payable gold has been discovered on Mr. B. T. Elliot's farm, near Tapanui, and a sample of the gold obtained, which was exhibited in Tapanui, gives promise of good results.

Mrs. Buckley, wife of the Colonial Secretary, met with a painful accident on the Wellington race-course on Saturday. After partaking of lunch in Sir William Fitzherbert's phaeton she was about to leave the carriage when her foot slipped and she fell forward, striking her face on one of the sharp iron rods which guide the reins over the splashboard. The rod tore her nose from near the nostril to over the top of the bridge. It is not expected that she will be disfigured.

The Recidivists Bill has passed its second reading in the French Senate. M. Rosseau contended that the recidivistes would be an acquisition to the Colonies. France is unanimous in demanding that the convicts should be relegated. M. Beranger's scheme, which would have largely superseded the present bill, has been rejected.

The Chinese have sustained several defeats in Tonquin recently. The French forces, under General Negrier, have captured a Chinese camp near Lang-son.

A cathedral at Jacobstadt, a town of Russia, in Finland, has been dynamited.

The feeling of public indignation and disgust pervading all classes of the people regarding the miscarriage in the Soudan is unparalleled, and in consequence consols have declined one-half per cent. Profound sympathy is expressed on the Continent at the failure of Lord Wolseley's expedition to rescue General Gordon. It is reported that 2000 of Gordon's followers were massacred, and the Palace at Khartoum was completely gutted by the rebels. Some of the reports state Gordon was killed, and that there was 15 days' hard fighting, while others say that two parties betrayed him, but that he is alive, and still defending Khartoum. The *Observer* states that Lord Wolseley has been instructed to suppress the rebellion if General Gordon is dead. The Italian Government are prepared to send 35,000 troops to the Soudan if necessary.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Faddington on Thursday evening, stated that Count Munster, German Ambassador at London, was, on the 26th January, instructed to convey the British Government's protest against the German annexation of North New Guinea as being contrary to a promise made by the German Government to England. Prince Bismarck contends that the recent annexation by England of a part of Northern New Guinea is at variance with the assurance by Earl Granville. The latter replied that this step was rendered necessary from a fear of filibustering. In connection with the question of annexation the following particulars have been published:—In August Prince Bismarck intimated to the Imperial Government that Germany would protest against the northern portion of New Guinea being annexed by Great Britain. To this intimation Earl Granville replied that the limit of British annexation would be only the southern coast; and in September he informed Prince Bismarck that, in consequence of the pressure brought to bear by the Australian Colonies, the English Government had decided to protect all unoccupied territory except a small piece at the north of the island. Prince Bismarck objected to this, and in October, Earl Granville reverted to the first intention of only annexing the southern coast. In December the Hon Robert Meade, one of the

## 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. The whole of the land to be offered by the Company will bear the most favourable comparison with the land already sold by the Government, both as to soil and general adaptability for successful farming operations.

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 in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. The site is elevated healthy and beautiful, commanding a splendid view of the ocean and distant snowy mountains. The Grounds are extensive, allowing a great range for out-door exercise and amusements; and the buildings are provided with every recent improvement conducive to health and comfort.

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 Piano, 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 &amp; 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 &amp; GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

## BROWN, EWING &amp; CO

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

OAMARU WOOLLEN FACTORY,

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 recommended as a really serviceable material.

BROWN EWING AND CO.

respectfully suggest an early inspection of these decided Bargains. The quality is such that it cannot 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.

## WELLINGTON AND MANAWATU RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE  
OF  
FITZHERBERT BLOCK.

The broken and rainy weather having Delayed the Surveys and Plans of the Fitzherbert Block, the Company have found it necessary to Postpone the Day of Sale until the middle of February.

Lithographed Plans will be distributed, and full Details as to Terms, Time and Place of Sale will be advertised in Fourteen Days

JAS. WALLACE,  
Secretary.

Wellington, December 31, 1884.

## THE MOSGILL 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.

BLANKETS,

MERCERY,

HATS, AND

HOSIERY

At Wholesale Prices.

DUNEDIN BRANCH—

CORNER OF OCTAGON, PRINCES STREET

assistant Under-secretary's of the Colonial Office, who was despatched to Berlin by the Foreign Office to make arrangements for the meeting of a Convention to adjudicate upon the rival claims to the Pacific islands, proposed at Berlin that Great Britain should possess exclusive protection over New Guinea, and that Germany should be recognised as having a protectorate over New Britain, New Ireland, and the York islands. He also proposed to neutralise the remaining unoccupied islands of the Pacific, and specially referred to Samoa and Tonga. He further suggested that England should offer a small concession in Africa to France, providing the latter gave up all claim to the New Hebrides. Prince Bismarck refused to agree to this. Earl Granville answered that the proposed annexation of the northern portion of New Guinea by Germany would lead to strained relations with the Colonies, and Prince Bismarck replied that the internal policy would be unaffected so far as Germany was concerned, and he insisted on the fulfilment of the promises made in October. In January Earl Granville again protested against the German annexation of the northern portion of New Guinea prior to the appointment of the proposed commission, and at the same time intimated that England had now extended her protectorate as far as Huon Gulf. He also charged Germany with intriguing for Samoa. On receipt of this Prince Bismarck instantly wired that the proposed extension to Huon Gulf would probably involve a collision of interest. Earl Granville explained that he was unaware that Germany desired any of the territory to the southward of the gulf named, and he also admitted that there was a treaty which provided that neither England nor New Zealand must annex Samoa. At present there is a deadlock.

The Cabinet Council on January 7 decided to extend the Bechuana frontier to the Linpopo River, the westward frontier to include both banks of the Fish River. This cuts the Transvaal off from any chance of German connection. The Transvaal Government is preparing to protest against English annexation in Zululand.

Referring to the death of the Bishop of London, which occurred on the 6th, a London journal says it is generally believed the catastrophe was hastened by an unpleasant episode which occurred on the Sunday previous, when the Bishop preached in St. Paul's Cathedral. During a momentary pause in the discourse a wild-looking individual jumped from a chair, and pointing his finger towards the pulpit, yelled "You worship idols, while you scorn to save souls. Woe unto you." The Bishop was quite moved by the occurrence.

Earl Granville has ordered the British Minister at Tangiers to remonstrate with the Sultan of Morocco about the treatment of the Jews at Demnat, where they have been driven from their homes, imprisoned in fetid dungeons, and their warehouses robbed. The Grand Vizier charges the Jews with fomenting rebellion.

Captain Phelan, a dynamiter, and one of O'Donovan Rossa's gang, was stabbed in the latter's office in New York on January 9 by Richard Stuard. Phelan was severely but not fatally hurt. He believes he was deliberately entrapped into the office to be murdered because it was thought he blabbed too much to newspaper reporters in this country. Phelan was in Hull in 1883, and the police there were notified by those of Newcastle of his arrival. He was carefully watched. He there met Carey and other Irishmen of the same dynamite type as himself. The espionage, however, was so close that he had to leave without accomplishing anything. He had the audacity to visit the chief constable of Hull, and complain of the surveillance, and threatened to complain to Sir Vernon Harcourt unless it was removed. Papers in his possession would show Phelan to have been an officer in the United States Volunteer force, and also a New York police officer. A New York dispatch of the 17th says: "Although Phelan is improved, he is not out of danger. His wife and daughter are at either side of his cot minister to his wants. He is very weak and not permitted to talk any length of time. Mrs. Phelan says he will make a statement to the public as soon as he is well which will strike terror to the hearts of Rossa and his constituents."

Startling revelations are made by a St. Paul correspondent at Fargo, Dakota, in his letter of December 29 to the effect that the Dakotas have been grievously disappointed and angered at the neglect with which they are treated by Congress. They have proposed to join the Manitoba people, some of whom are growling over their treatment by the Dominion Government in forming a separate republic. The *New York Tribune* considers the proposition ridiculous and impossible to be carried out, but the people are very much in earnest about the matter.

An improbable story was set afloat by a dispatch of January 7 to the effect that the English detectives have obtained evidence that a powerful society of dynamitards exists within the boundaries of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and that this society is directly responsible for the recent explosions and assassinations in Great Britain. While the Irish-Americans scoff at the idea, a Greensburg correspondent says it is certain there has been something in the wind in this country for some time past of an unusually exciting nature.

A scheme has been matured by certain Irish-Americans whereby 5,000 responsible persons in the United States will agree to pay \$500 per annum each towards a fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament so long as constitutional methods as conducted by Parnell are maintained. The organisation was to be completed at a meeting in Cincinnati on the 24th January.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., spoke in Edinburgh on January 12. He declared that the Parnellites had no sympathy with the perpetrators of the recent outrages, and had no influence over them, but he said it was not the duty of Irishmen to act as detectives.

Dublin tradesmen have sent out writs against the Corporation to prevent the renaming of the streets of that city.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., addressed a meeting of nationalists at Londonderry. He described Earl Spencer as a murderer, and declared that he was answerable for the death of Myles Joyce. Mr. Biggar was enthusiastically received. The horses of his carriage were unyoked, and the vehicle drawn through the streets by a crowd.

The British Admiralty has invited tenders from the ship-builders at Belfast for the immediate construction of six cruisers.

Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting at Tipperary on January 8, in

which he said that he believed the great power of franchise recently conferred would be judiciously used.

A mass meeting of unemployed numbering fully 10,000 was held in front of the Royal Exchange in London at which Henry George, Helen Taylor, and other well-known Radicals were speakers. Radical pamphlets were sold in large numbers. Some were headed in red type, "Blood, bullets, and bayonets," and made appeals to the "Half-starved, herring-gutted, poverty-stricken parish inhabitants of a disunited kingdom." At Birmingham 5,000 persons out of employment adopted a resolution asking the Corporation to furnish employment. A procession marched through the streets, and halted before a bakery, and shouts of "Break in!" were heard. An artisan stole a loaf of bread, but was promptly arrested. Violence among the working classes is feared.

General Stewart's forces reached Howenjatt wells on January 10, and having obtained a supply of water resumed the march to Gakdul. A detachment of the Essex Regiment will remain at Howenjatt, where a fort and hospital have been erected. There are a few natives in the vicinity of Howenjatt. An account says:—"We are experiencing the difficulty of a desert march. The immense column starts at 2 a.m., and the march continues the whole day. We are going to Gakdul, via Abulkalfa wells, where we hope to find sufficient water for men and camels. A small party left at Howenjatt was fired into one night, but otherwise we have not been molested. Small parties of Arabs wearing the Mahdi's colours are roaming the desert, yet some sell us sheep, and assert that there are only a few rebels at Metemneh. The heat is very trying. The camels go 60 hours without water, and the men are allowed only two pints daily. The water resembles peasoup in thickness. The soldiers freely offer a crown a tumbler for it. If the Arabs had been in active hostility, they would have rendered the desert route impossible, and it would have been necessary for us to carry every ounce of food and water for both men and animals." A dispatch from Gakdul, received in London on January 16, says:—"Thirty camels dropped dead on the march from Howenjatt. The troops suffered severely. A majority of the water skins leaked, and the men yielding to their thirst exhausted their rations of water prematurely. Very few fell out of the line, and the condition of the soldiers under the circumstances was splendid. All bore their hardships bravely, as is evidenced by their singing as cheerily as their parched throats would permit. They are keenly anxious to fight."

Granada, Malaga, Nejah, Algamana, Alhama, and other places in Spain have been visited by tremendous shocks of earthquake. They occurred on New Year's Day, and were repeated with more or less violence for several days afterwards. A number of towns and villages have been completely destroyed. The people have deserted them. Many persons slept in railway carriages. Alhama is among the ruined towns. A royal decree has been issued ordering that a national subscription for the relief of the sufferers be made. The public officials have agreed to contribute one day's pay each, and £5,000 will thus be raised. Spanish officials abroad are requested to open subscription-lists. The official reports state that 900 lives were lost in Granada alone. A church, convent, and 500 houses were destroyed at Motrill on the 5th. Another severe shock was experienced at Granada on the evening of January 16, causing great alarm among the inhabitants. Heavy snow-storms and frosts have continued in Malaga, the most severe since 1861. The sugar-cane crop is destroyed, and the orange and olive groves damaged. The situation is most critical. The earth is constantly trembling and the wind and snow have destroyed the huts of those who fled to the fields from the cities and towns for safety. At Frigitana, 27 miles east of Malaga, the people, rendered desperate by cold and hunger, attacked the houses of the landowners. Another severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Camillas on January 17.

A dynamite explosion occurred on the underground railway between Gower street and King's Cross station, London, at 9.30 on January 2. The windows of a passing train were shattered and the gas lights extinguished. Beyond this there was no damage done. The passengers were greatly terrified, but no one was hurt. The train resumed its journey after a delay of 25 minutes. The shock of the explosion was felt by the residents of Euston road, between St. Pancras Church and Judd street. The railway runs the whole length of Euston road underneath the roadway. The gas lights in Gower street station were put out. The platform at the station was literally strewn with persons prostrated by the shock. On the night of the 18th the Town Hall of Warmiuster, in Wiltshire, was partly wrecked by an explosion of dynamite. Several houses in the neighbourhood were badly shattered, and several persons were thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. The report of the explosion was heard two miles from the Town Hall, and great excitement reigned till it was found no one was hurt seriously. Pieces of tin tubing, which had apparently contained a fuse were found near the scene of the explosion. Two suspicious-looking strangers were noticed loitering near the Town Hall during the afternoon, but no arrests have been made.

A boy named Samuel Cooper aged 13, son of William Cooper, carpenter, was drowned while bathing in the surf off the Ocean Beach at St. Clair, near Dunedin, on Saturday afternoon.

#### TUESDAY.

Arrangements are being made by the Auckland Volunteers for an Easter encampment at Papatoitoi. The Te Awamutu Cavalry and Gisborne Battalion of Artillery are to be invited.

Another arrest was made by the police on Saturday in connection with the illicit distillation case in the person of G. C. Moss, hotelkeeper, of Woodville, near where the still was found. It is said that malt was found on his premises. All his property, including horses, cattle, etc., was taken charge of by the police.

Mr. Hooker, a gentleman who is connected with one of the forest divisions in India, has arrived in Wellington and brings letters of credit to his Excellency the Governor from the Governor of Madras. Mr. Hooker visits Christchurch to interview Sir William Jervois, and then proceeds to Auckland to inspect the kauri forests.



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STAR, s.s., on Tuesdays and Fridays.  
FOR TIMARU, AKAROA, AND  
LYTTELTON.—TAIAROA, s.s., on Fri-  
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**FOR OAMARU, LYTTELTON,  
WELLINGTON, PICTON, NELSON,  
TABANAKI, AND MANUKAU—ROTORUA  
s.s., on Monday, February 16. Passengers  
by train.**

**FOR LYTTELTON, WELLING-  
TON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND  
AUCKLAND.—TARAWERA, s.s., on Wed-  
nesday, February 18. Passengers by train.**

**FOR MELBOURNE VIA BLUFF  
—WAIHORA, s.s., on Thursday Feb-  
ruary 19. Passengers by train.**

**FOR WESTPORT AND GREY-  
MOUTH (taking cargo for Hokitika)  
via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wel-  
lington.—MAHINAPUA, s.s., about Satur-  
day, 14th February.**

**FOR AUCKLAND via OAMARU,  
TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLING-  
TON, NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND TAU-  
BANGA.—OHAU, s.s. about Thursday 19th  
February.**

**FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTEL-  
TON, WELLINGTON, AND EAST  
COAST PORTS.—TARAWERA s.s., on  
Wednesday, 18th February. Passengers by  
train.**

**FOR SYDNEY VIA LYTTEL-  
TON AND WELLINGTON—TE-  
KAPO, s.s., on or about Monday 16th February  
Passengers by train.**

**FOR SYDNEY, from Auckland.—  
RINGAROOMA s.s., on Wednesday 18th  
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**FOR FIJI FROM AUCKLAND.  
ARAWATA, s.s., on Sunday 8th  
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During the Months of FEBRUARY  
RETURN TICKETS will be issued all over  
the Company's lines at REDUCED RATES,  
available for return till 31st March next.

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UPPER FACTORY,  
ST. ANDREW STREET,  
DUNEDIN.**

**MUNDEN AND PARKER**  
wishes to inform the trade in general  
that they can be supplied with leather  
Grindery Leggings and Boot Uppers of every  
description, of first class quality and work-  
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All orders promptly attended to.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH INSUR-  
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Effects Insurances on very description  
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(Opposite Hospital.)

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Princes Street South.

**FOR SALE, Building Sections, Free  
hold and Leasehold Properties in all  
parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and  
Insurance Shares at Current Rates.**

**J. T. ROBERTS,  
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH.**

**JAMES COUSTON**

**PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER**

&c., &c.,

**WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.**

**CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN**

**MRS. N. MURPHY ... Proprietress**

On and after 3rd December, Mrs Murphy  
will OPEN her DINING-ROOM for LUN-  
CHEON to the General Public from Noon  
Daily, and trusts by attention, civility, and  
reasonable charges to merit a share of Pub-  
lic Patronage from her many friends, as well  
as from the merchants and others in Dunedin  
and neighbourhood.

A Separate Room for Ladies, with Wait-  
resses in attendance.

The Prices of the various Articles will be  
attached to the Bill of Fare for the day.

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, etc., at all hours.

Board and Residence in the Hotel as per  
arrangement.

**CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN**

November 22, 1883.

**ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.**

**MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,**

**SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL**

**DENTIST,**

**55 PRINCES STREET**

(Opposite the Criterion Hotel.)

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**MRS. DICK'S** Registry Offices,  
Moray Place, next Criterion Hotel,  
are the oldest and most select offices in  
Dunedin. Governesses, Housekeepers, all  
classes of respectable servants supplied.  
Letters and telegrams receive prompt atten-  
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Established 1869.  
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Head Office for New Zealand : 81 Queen  
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Branch Offices also at Brisbane, Melbourne,  
and Adelaide.

**BONUS YEAR, 1884.**

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

**DIVISION OF PROFITS**  
which will be made as at that date.

At the last Investigation—viz., 30th June,  
1879—a surplus of \$11,000 was shown, out  
of funds amounting to \$112,746, by an abso-  
lutely pure premium valuation. At the close  
of the present quinquennium it may be con-  
fidently expected the

**INVESTED FUNDS WILL EXCEED**

£350,000

The Association's Policies are *indefeasible*  
from date of issue, and *non-forfeitable* while  
surrender value lasts.

Its Conservative Management secures busi-  
ness at a Lower Rate of Expenditure than  
any other Mutual Life Office established in  
Australia within the last 30 years, and care-  
ful selection of lives has resulted in a remark-  
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centage on existing assurances.

For Tables of Rates and full particulars  
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Agencies throughout the Colony.

**J. P. SPRING,**  
District Agent for Otago.

**JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,  
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,  
HOUSE, & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS'  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**W. M. LARSEN**  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
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**SUPREME COURT HOTEL.**

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FARLEY'S BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,  
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All work guaranteed, and charged for at  
strictly moderate prices.

Country orders receive prompt attention.

**W. H. MCKEAY,**  
Barrister and Solicitor,  
HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS,  
86 Princes Street  
(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

The mission of the Redemptorist Fathers at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Babadoes street (says Monday's *Lyttelton Times*), closed yesterday as far as the adult portion of the congregation is concerned, but will be continued during this week for the benefit of the children, for whom special services will be held daily in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Yesterday his Lordship the Right Rev. the Bishop of Wellington administered Confirmation to about 40 candidates, a considerable proportion of whom were adults.

It has transpired that Earl Granville has informed Teshime Pasha, the Egyptian Finance Minister, now in London, that England intends to evacuate Egypt, but it is impossible at the present time to fix a date for the withdrawal of the troops.

The *Times*, in an article on the annexation in New Guinea, denounces the arrogance displayed by Prince Bismarck in the matter, and urges Earl Granville to adhere to the present extension of the British protectorate in that island.

A mutiny broke out amongst the crews of the French fleet at present stationed off the island of Formosa, but was eventually suppressed.

A dispatch from St. John's (Newfoundland), dated January 5th, gives particulars of a furious Orange outbreak at Bay Roberts on the preceding day. Some Redemptorist Fathers from New York, who were holding a mission at that place, were besieged and imprisoned in their dwellings. An orange arch was erected near the Catholic Church, and hundreds of armed Orangemen paraded the streets. Intelligence reached St. John's that the United States Consul had demanded from Governor Glover protection for the lives and liberties of United States citizens. A meeting of the Executive Council was then summoned, and the British corvette *Tenedos* was ordered to Bay Roberts, and a large body of police dispatched by special train to the same place. The Orangemen remained masters of the situation for some time, and in spite of all these precautions they prevented the removal of the arch and flags. They surrounded the Roman Catholic Church and stopped Bishop M'Donald from holding service. The Redemptorists finished their mission on the 7th, and left for St. John's, where they were received amid the waving of flags and with enthusiastic cheering. The Roman Catholics assembled at the various stopping places of the train. On being interviewed the Fathers said that they had completed their mission at the Bay at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzle of the Gatling guns. They added: "We have been in many parts of the world, but a more consummate crowd of ruffians and cowards than the Orangemen of Bay Roberts we have never encountered. They marshalled their forces from all the surrounding neighbourhoods to try and intimidate two lone, unarmed, missionaries; but our firmness triumphed, and success rewarded us." Another outrage was reported from Carboneau on the 9th, by which Dr. Richard Dunn, a Roman Catholic medical practitioner at Broadare, was set upon by about 100 men and boys, pelted with stones, stabbed, and robbed of every valuable he possessed.

It is stated that Government intend to dispatch reinforcements to the number of 8000 to the Soudan, under the command of Major-general Newdigate, and that the force will proceed to Souakim and thence to Berber. Lord Wolseley telegraphs that nothing is known as to the fate of Gordon, and as regards Sir Charles Wilson and party, he believes they have been rescued from the island near Shabuldi cataract. It is reported that the Cabinet have instructed Lord Wolseley that in the event of Gordon being dead, the campaign must be continued until the rebellion is quelled.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M'Arthur, M.E.B. for Manawatu, addressed his constituents at Palmerston North on Monday evening. He stated he would not vote against the present Ministry on their past policy, but would hold himself free on the local government question. He thought no more local government machinery was required. What was wanted was money for roads and bridges. He was in favour of £400,000 being spent in defence, as suggested by Sir W. Jervois, and of limiting the time during which Legislative Councillors shall hold their seats. He received a vote of thanks and renewed confidence.

One of the causes of the deadlock at the Lisbon Postal Conference is that Germany is opposed to Australia being represented, fear that such representation would increase British influence at the Conference.

The French authorities intend to relegate 30,000 recidivists.

It is announced that the following reinforcements have been ordered to Egypt:—20th Hussars and three battalions of Guards from England, four battalions of infantry from Malta and Gibraltar, and two battalions of infantry and a cavalry regiment from India.

News is to hand from Korti that the British convoy was recently attacked near Gakdul by a body of rebels numbering over 1000. Heavy fighting took place, with the result that the rebels were repulsed after severe shelling from the British guns. An Italian expedition dispatched from Naples occupied Massowah on the Red Sea without resistance, but the Egyptian officials formally protested against the occupation.

It is stated that 600 men of the Canadian militia are coming to England to do garrison duty in the place of the troops being dispatched to Egypt. The Italian Government has decided that, if requested, assistance shall be afforded England in the operations against the Mahdi.

#### THURSDAY.

The New High School at Dunedin was formally opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor. The building is handsome and extensive forming a marked addition to the architectural beauties of the city.

The London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, writing of the dynamite explosions, speaks as follows:—In this connection it may be interesting to many of your readers to know that Mr. Michael Davitt, one of the most distinguished, and in many respects ablest, leaders of the Irish Nationalist party, is about to visit you. He goes on a lecturing tour to the Australasian Colonies and to the United States. Though I name him after reference to the explosion at London Bridge, it is not from supposing that he sympathises with these peculiar methods for winning Irish independence. In common with all the real leaders of the movement, he strongly feels the folly

of them, apart from their wickedness. He has specially shown the value he sets on English sympathy as a means to win home government for Ireland, and has had wonderful success in organising Radical feeling in England in his favour by his lectures. He is a remarkable man, as well in his history as in his character, and in the present advance of public thought in relation to the possession of land, his views are singularly taking with the masses.

The Anarchists are causing some trouble in Paris by the excesses committed by them.

General Gordon was killed while leaving his home in Khartoum. He was betrayed by Farajah Pasha, commander of the Soudanese troops. It is also stated that fully one-fourth of Gordon's adherents were massacred by the Mahdites, and that amongst the latter victims were a number of women and children. It appears that the garrison was decoyed out by the rebels at Onderman to repel a pretended assault, and as the Pashas opened the gates the Mahdi's forces poured in. General Gordon was stabbed while coming down from the palace to rally the faithful troops. Captain Lord C. Beresford succeeded in rescuing Sir Charles Wilson after a sharp action with the fort below the Shabukli Cataract, during which a shot from the fort penetrated the boiler of the steamer under his command, but which was successfully repaired under fire. The rescue is universally considered to be the pluckiest incident of the campaign. Reinforcements of troops are to be despatched to the Soudan from India. They will consist of Indian native regiments. It is announced that 10,000 men of the Army reserve will shortly be called out for garrison duty in Great Britain.

## ANNEXATION OF INDIA.

BY "BLACKTHORN."

(Continued.)

### WARREN HASTINGS.

I HAVE already told you that we broke our treaty with Surajah Dowlah and placed one of his generals on the throne. This newly made king was, of course, a creature of ours, and it was quite right according to the usages of diplomacy that we should have a spy at his court; and a class of spy who could well carry out our designs of directing the movements of this pet king.

Necessity had once before taken a young man from a clerk's desk, and events assisting ability had made this young man a governor-general in the person of Robert Clive. Again, necessity drove another clerk from his stool in the secretary's office at Calcutta, and made him resign the pen to shoulder the musket. This was during the governorship of Clive. Clive readily perceived that the head of this young soldier would be of more service than his arm, so he was admitted within the treasonable circle which plotted the overthrow of Surajah Dowlah. So fitting did this young conspirator prove to be for his occupation that he was appointed as diplomatic agent to the court of the new king. Thus appeared on the horizon the star of Warren Hastings, remarkable enough to attract the gaze of earth. When this star reached its zenith, it was at an altitude from which Cæsar or Napoleon might have looked down with feelings of gratified ambition. He ruled with absolute authority a people more numerous by far than either of the peoples who paid tribute to the great Roman or the mighty Corsican.

In so far as I am permitted to compare Hastings to those two great personages of the world's history, I must say that his desire for supreme or absolute sway was not less than that of Cæsar or Napoleon. The three exactly resemble one another in this, that none allowed any consideration to block the winding path which led to the summit of his ambition. But the difference must be noted. Hastings had a business training. It gave to his nature a touch of the pedlar, which enabled him to drive a remorseless bargain with a helpless people. The exclusive military element in which the "great captains" lived did not so well develop a like faculty in them.

If Cæsar destroyed great kingdoms, if his appearance in a country was the forerunner of universal destruction, his apologist might at all events say for him that he did it for the highest motive, the honour and greatness of his country; for though ambition impelled Cæsar, Rome reaped the benefit. The same may be said of Napoleon and France. But what can be said of Warren Hastings, the commercial agent of a clique of monopolists. Hastings combined the profession of a soldier with the art of the trafficker, not that he might add glory to the name of England in the sense that Nelson and Wellington did, but that he might be the better able to wring from the unfortunate native princes and their subjects the millions which he transmitted to this company in London.

The conquered Gauls and Spaniards and Germans, after they were beaten into submission, were allowed to become part of a great empire; they rose with its rise, and were improved by contact with the superior laws and manners of the Romans. But the millions of the East which England beat into submission, were not afforded the protection which, it is said, the slave gets under the British flag; they were not ruled by its laws nor allowed to use their own laws, but they were handed over as articles of traffic to a company, to become victims for the greed of the hungry pentiety which periodically went to their shores to pick up untold wealth; then return to London and squander it in profusion, while the victims were dying of starvation. This was the way to "convert the heathen and the Hindoo—eh? The "array of talent" which impeached Hastings, might with equal justice, if it were possible, have placed at the same bar a great portion of the nobility and a very large share of the gentility of England.

By giving a sketch of the life of this remarkable man, Warren Hastings, I will be giving an outline of the policy which was pursued throughout the annexation of this great country which was civilised when the Britons were savages.

(To be Continued)



A P P E A L.

TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON COLEMAN.

"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.

W. COLEMAN.

O C C I D E N T A L H O T E L  
(Late Swan),  
[ESTABLISHED 1865]  
WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This Magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the Largest Commercial Hotel in Westland. It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining room to seat 60 persons, and GRAND BILLIARD ROOM with one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

The SAMPLE and SHOW ROOMS are admitted to be the best in New Zealand, and are kept for the use of Commercial Travellers, free of charge.

There are likewise six Parlors, including two large, well-furnished, Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bath-room, and 33 comfortable bed rooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to the public for their patronage for the last 16 years, begs to announce that while the Comforts are largely increased the Tariff is Greatly Reduced.

Wines, Ales, and Spirits only of the First Brands will be kept in Stock.

Table d'hote at 6 p.m.

Coaches for Kumara and Ross leave the Hotel daily, and for Christchurch on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers certain to be called in time for all coaches and steamers.

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE.

WHEN you see the snow upon the hills,  
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,  
And see his stock of Watertights,  
Which are made both strong and neat.

ALSO his Kid and Lace-up Boots,  
Made for the winter weather,  
Where workmanship and quality  
You'll find combined together.

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

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  
SHOE STORE,  
106 GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed New Elastics put in.

A FEMALE TEACHER, capable of managing a Choir,  
Wanted for a Catholic School. Apply to the REV. FATHER  
M'MANUS, Palmerston North.

DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

VEN. ARCHDEACON COLEMAN'S COLLECTION.

OAMARU.

	£	s.		£	s.
Archdeacon Coleman	20	0	Mr Patrick Murphy	1	0
A Friend	5	0	" John Malone	1	0
Mr Martin Casey	1	0	" John Heffernan	1	0
Miss Mary Moloney	1	0	" Daniel Devine	1	0
Mrs Costelloe	1	0	Miss Mary Hogan	1	0
Mr Bernard Magee	1	0	Mr Michael Spratt	1	0
Miss Lizzie Gleeson	1	0	" Patrick Watterson	1	0
Mr David Finlay	1	0	" James Rooney	1	0
Roseanna Burns	1	0	" John Dineea	1	0
Mr John Connolly	1	0	" Adams	2	0
" Martin Madden	1	0	" James Carstwright	1	0
Miss M. O'Connor	1	0	" James Cooney	1	0
Ellen Roche	1	0	Mrs Markham	1	0
Hanna Burke	1	0	" Haggie	1	0
Mary O'Connor	1	0	Miss Brennan	1	0
Mrs Matheson	1	0	Mr Joseph Kennedy	1	0
Mr Neil McPhee	2	0	" John Owens	1	0
Mrs Beattie	1	0	" Timothy King	1	0
Mr Richard Dieren	1	0	" James Walsh	1	0
" Thomas Stack	1	0	" John McGrath	1	0
" John Sheehan	1	0	" Andrew O'Brien	1	0
" Patrick Kelly	1	0	" Terence Rogers	1	0
" Patrick Costigan	1	0	" Thomas Cartwright	1	0
" J. Lynch	1	0	" Martin Dindu	1	0
" John Cagney	3	0	" Hugh Vaughan	1	0
Miss M. E. Burke	1	0	Miss Mary O'Connor	1	0
Mr Michael Collins	1	0	" Margaret Roche	1	0
" Denis Wright	1	0	Mr Peter Dooley	1	0
Mrs Grant and children			" Thomas Burke	1	0
(3rd instal. of £30)	10	0	Mrs Grant	5	0
Miss Grant	5	0	" Philip Bowe	1	0
Master Wm. Hanning	2	0	" Thomas Gorman	1	0
Miss Mary Hanning	1	0	" John Connell	1	0
" Lizzie Hanning	1	0	Miss Nelly Collins	1	0
Master Mich. Hanning	1	0	Mr. Daniel Doherty	1	0
Mr. Math. Shortall	1	0	Miss Mary Healey	1	0
" Mich. Hart	1	0	" Mary Page	1	0
Miss Hanna Fleming	1	0	Mrs. McPherson	1	0
Mr. John Page	1	0	Mr. Richard Taylor	1	0
" Dan. Toohey	2	0	Miss Hauna Flynn	1	0
Miss Deliah Kyle	1	0	Mr. Thos. Hanou (25)	2	0
" Ellen O'Brien	1	0	" John Sweeney	1	0
Mr Martin Meehan	1	0	" Thos. Moloney	1	0
Mrs. Rogers	1	0	Brian Moloney	1	0
" Maxwell	1	0	David Connors	1	0
Mr. John Gammell	1	0	" Peter Gilligan	1	0
Miss Mary Gorman	1	0	" Phil. Flynn	1	0
Mr. James O'Donnell	1	0	Mrs. Johnson	1	0
Miss Kate Keane	1	0	Mr. Wm. Daw	1	0
Mr. Pat. Gillivan	1	0	" Charles Doherty	1	0
" Moses Cavanagh	1	0	Patrick Treahy	1	0
" John O'Neil	1	0	" Robert Campbell	1	0
" James Meehan	1	0	Miss Catherine Seanton	1	0
" Frank Doherty	1	0	Mr. Pat. Martin	1	0
" Hugh McDowney	1	0	Mrs. Roche	1	0
" Con. Coonehan	1	0	Mr. James Hogan	1	0
" John Deen	1	0	" Wm Collins	1	0
" John Lynch	1	0	" Michl. McAllan	1	0
" John Gillan	1	0	" Maurice Roche	1	0
Mrs. McWhiney	1	0	" Christian Devine (3rd instal.)	1	5
Mr. Henry McLoughlin	1	0	" Dan. McFuee	1	0
" Michl. O Grady	1	0	" J. J. Ardah	1	0
" Thomas Murphy	1	0	" Michl. Doyle	1	0
" Peter McLoughlin	1	0	" Philip Curran	1	0
" James Keenan	1	0	Mrs Edwards	1	0
" James McMahon	1	0	Mr. John Foley	1	0
" Pat. Corcoran	1	0	" Dan. Moffit	1	0
" Per Mr. J. Conlan.					
Mr. John Conlan	5	0	Miss Mary Collins	1	0
" Thos. Dunne	1	0	Mr. Dan. Mannix	1	0
" Thos. O'Brien	1	0	" John Ford	1	0
" John Boyle	1	0	Mrs. J. Maria	1	0
" Thos. Daly	1	0	Mr. Wm. Mulvavy	1	0
" Edward Conlan	1	0	Miss Hauna Hagerly	1	0
" Patrick Kieley	1	0	" Catherine Rouan	1	0
Miss Margret O'Shea	1	0	" Mary Dieren	1	0
Mr. John Rooney	1	0	Mr. Wm. McHandie	1	0
" Pat. Ford	1	0	" Pat. Walsh	1	0
" Thos. Barry	1	0	" Antonio Fritz	1	0
" Paul Flynn	1	0	" Thos. Duffey	1	0
" James Watterson	1	0	" John Darcy	1	0
" Terrence O'Brien	1	0	Miss Julia Walsh	1	0
" Deris O'Connor	1	0	" Mr. Pat. Kelly	1	0
" James Breen	1	0	" Hugh Boyle	1	0
			Per Mrs. Grant.		
Mr. James Boyle	1	0	Mr. Edmund Butler	1	0
" John Naylor	1	0	Miss Bridget Konan	1	0

NOTICE.

MR. WM. CUNNINGHAM is now travelling in the interests of the TABLET on the West Coast. Our friends will oblige us by any assistance they will kindly extend to him.

**SACRED HEART HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES**

(Conducted by the Religious of Notre Dame des Missions),  
**BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,**  
 Will be RE-OPENED for day pupils on Thursday, 22nd January  
 at 2 p.m.

Boarders for the High School are requested to return on Monday,  
 19th January.

Application for Boarders and Day Pupils to be made at the  
 Monastery, before or after the 19th January, between 2 and 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the REV. MOTHER PRIORRESS

**S T R A S B U R G C L O C K,**  
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**ILLUSTRATED BY AN AUTHENTIC LECTURE.**

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 The Blessing of the Saviour.

Denial of Peter. The Crowning of the Cock etc. etc.  
**ADMISSION ONE SHILLING, CHILDREN SIXPENCE.**  
 C. JAMESON Proprietor.

**FOR EYE, EAR, AND THROAT DISEASES.**

**DR. SCHWARZBACK, M.D.,** may be consulted at the Clarendon Hotel, CHRISTCHURCH, from February 15, for about one month.

During his recent stay in Europe, Dr. Schwarzback was again employed in revisiting the principal Ophthalmic Hospitals, and making himself thoroughly acquainted with all the modern knowledge in regard to diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

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**I R I S H N A T I O N A L L E A G U E.**

**PAYMENT OF MEMBERS' FUND.**

**MILTON.**

Mr. Michael Kett	£ 1 1 0	Mr. Thomas Halpin	£ 1 1 0
„ James B. Scanlan	1 1 0	„ Tobias Bourke	0 10 0
Rev. James O'Neil	1 1 0	„ William Murphy	0 10 6
A Friend	0 10 6	„ John Griffin	0 10 6

**NEVIS.**

Mr. Michael Hayes	0 10 6	Mr. James Larkins	0 10 6
„ William Dolan	0 10 0	„ Thomas Hayes	0 10 0
„ William O'Connell	0 10 0	„ John Hayes	0 10 0
„ Michael Larkins	0 10 0	„ Patrick O'Brien	0 10 0

**BALCLUTHA.**

Mr. John McCorley	...	...	1 0 0
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**CLYDE.**

Mr. Edward McManus	1 0 0	Mr. James Slevan	0 10 0
„ Thomas Kelly	0 10 0	„ John McManus	0 10 0
„ John Ryan	0 10 0		

**DUNEDIN.**

Mr. Nicholas Smith	0 10 0	Mr. Michael Denehy	0 5 0
„ Jeremiah Cronin	0 5 0	„ John Brown	0 5 0

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

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

Mr. John McIlroy	...	...	...	£ 5 0 0
P.	...	...	...	50 0 0
Mr. W. Ames	...	...	...	5 0 0
School children (Convent)	...	...	...	3 0 0

**WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

Per Rev. P. Lynch	£ 8 0 0	Per Mr. W. J. Hall	£ 1 11 0
„ Mr. T. P. Conway	3 3 6	„ Mrs. Bell	1 1 6
„ Mrs Black and Miss Potter	2 2 0	„ Mr. N. Smith	1 0 0
		„ Mr. Brennau	2 8 6

† P. MORAN.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 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 EVENING STAR CAUGHT AGAIN.**



N his leader of Tuesday, our contemporary is in a species of ecstasy about Bishop MORAN's Pastoral. And his elation is really very amusing. In this Pastoral the Bishop has said nothing that he and all other bishops and all parish priests have not said often and often. Nothing is more common in the Catholic Church than for bishops and priests to explain to parents their duties towards their children, and Bishop MORAN has done nothing more than reiterate the often-repeated instruction with which Catholic parents are familiar, but of which they may be usefully reminded from time to time in a more than ordinarily formal and solemn way. The *Star* thinks, however, that somehow a point has been gained favourable to godless education by the Bishop's instruction. The argument of the *Star* appears to be this. Bishop MORAN teaches that nothing can excuse parents from the discharge of the duties which devolve upon them to instruct, guard, and correct their children, and, above all, to lead them upon the right path by their own good example. Therefore, according to the argument of the *Star*, as we apprehend it, the State may tax all to give a godless and free education to some. This is the argument of the *Evening Star*, and we make its editor a present of it. Caught again, then, is our contemporary. Nor is this all. The editor of this paper said last week he had not been caught, in publishing something highly creditable to a Catholic State. He did so, he would have us believe, with his eyes wide open, and not ignorant in the least that Lucerne was and is almost exclusively Catholic. What he did, he did, he assures us, with the single view of letting the public know whatever conduces to correct information on the subject of education. Very well, a most laudable object, no doubt, this must be admitted to be. But how, then, has it happened that our contemporary has entirely ignored the leading position taken by the Brothers of the Christian Schools at the recent exhibition in London? It must be through design, and an intolerance of Catholic schools. All the Home papers contained accounts of the great superiority of the methods and works of these schools, and we ourselves again and again called attention as well to the laudatory notices in the English papers as to the prizes and medals awarded to the Brothers. And yet the newspaper that pretends to be so anxious to spread information on the subject of education, irrespective of class or creed, has hitherto been unable to find space for the least notice of the Brothers and their work. Our contemporary, however, could find space for three or four columns of poorly-translated rhodomontade from the greatest charlatan and most shallow fellow of the age, Victor Hugo, for no other assignable reason than his rabid hatred of Christian education. This is strange conduct for a dispassionate distributor of information in reference to schools! We have noticed for a long time that our contemporary and his companions in the Press claim great merit for the efforts made by secularists for the spread of education. But we have also noticed that neither he nor any other secularist has made any effort for its promotion by self-sacrifice or generosity. Whatever these have done has been done at the public expense, and by exertions that have not involved any expense or labour on their part. The history of the world contains innumerable examples of the sacrifice and generosity of Catholics in the cause of education, but hardly, if ever, one

example of any effort on the part of secularists to do anything except at the expense of others. And yet in their new-born zeal and intense selfishness they never cease abusing Catholics for not having done impossibilities. Education is now, no doubt, wide-spread. And why? Simply because public education is now compulsory, and entirely paid for by the State. But when the State did nothing, when secularists did nothing, Christians and Catholics did an immensity in all ages and in all countries where the liberty of doing good existed. Whilst writing thus it must not be forgotten that the fathers of the men who are now loudest in their denunciation of Catholics made school teaching and school frequenting on the part of Catholics acts of high treason. The same spirit actuates the sons to-day. The modification in the programmes of the fathers and sons is only slight. The fathers wielded the sword in order to compel Catholics to become ignorant; the sons have recourse to the purse in order to effect the same end. The object of both is, if possible, to render Catholics ignorant. Catholics are compelled by the sons to pay for un-Catholic and anti-Catholic systems of education in the hope that now the influence of the almighty dollar will be as efficacious as was the sword, confiscation, and social ostracism in the days that elapsed from Henry VIII, till the year 1829. The tactics have been changed, but the spirit and intent never.

A CONFERENCE of the clergy of the diocese has been held in Dunedin during the week.

WE shall publish in our next issue the Lenten Pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington.

THE subscription lists in connection with the Dunedin Cathedral to be found in another column will be seen to speak volumes for the generosity and Catholic zeal of the congregation of the Ven. Archdeacon Coleman at Oamaru.

THE Strasburg Clock still continues to form an attraction for sight-seers in Dunedin, many people finding it worthy of more than one visit.

WE clip the following paragraph from the *Nation* of December 27:—Mr. Michael Davitt left Dublin for London on Monday morning. He will not return to Ireland for something like two years. In that time he will travel through Europe, India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and South America. This much needed rest has been well earned by the founder of the Land League, and we cordially wish him a pleasant and advantageous journey. He may with certainty anticipate a warm and generous Irish welcome from his exiled fellow-countrymen whom he will meet "all the world around."

WE share fully in the sorrow occasioned by the news of General Gordon's fate. The tragic nature of his death has been much enhanced by the fact that it was those very Egyptians whom he went to rescue, and without whose safety he refused to save himself, that betrayed him. So far the expedition, managed with all the ability of Lord Wolseley, had been brilliantly successful in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and it is sad to think that the dilatoriness of the Government rendered its chief object vain. Lord Wolseley on setting out is reported to have said that it was too late.

THE Dunedin Catholic Literary Society held their usual meeting on Friday last, Mr. Hayes acting as chairman. The members, who were appointed to take steps to organise a concert in aid of a wing to the Christian Brothers' School, submitted a rough programme for the approval of the Society, which, after some discussion was approved, and Messrs. Dunne, Hayes, Harris, Carolin,—with permission to add the name of Mr. Callan, who was not present—were appointed to carry out the affair. The names were submitted for membership, one being Mr. Guilfedder from Invercargill, who, no doubt, will prove an acquisition to the Society. Mr. Eagar gave another instalment of his lecture on "Telegraphy," which proved fairly interesting, though it met with a little adverse criticism. Mr. R. A. Danne read a description of a tramp of the old type by Dickens, which gave rise to a lively discussion. The next meeting takes place on February 20.

WE have to congratulate our Presbyterian friends at Westport on the broth of a boy they have for their parson. This elegant sprig of Scottish Christianity gave some jolly proofs of the spirit that is in him the other day at a meeting of the local school committee, where the nomination to the chairmanship of Mr. James a Catholic was made. Reverendissimus Monroe who acted as temporary chairman supported Mr. Haselden the other candidate and in doing so kicked up a shindy that would have entranced Sandy-row, or thrown the Glasgow Gallow-gate into convulsions of delight. He actually blazed with indignation because a Catholic was proposed to the office and fired away helter-skelter like a wild man of the woods, or the gutter, perhaps, more properly. Still when one of the gentlemen present corrected another of the gentlemen for using the word "pious" in describing Reverendissimus Monroe's address and the other gentleman withdrew the term, we hold that an injustice was done. Reverendissi-

mus certainly spoke with extreme piety—the piety of a party that must be strong at Westport, for if our broth of a parson reasons from Mr. James to the nature of the persons who elected him to the committee, we also must judge of Reverendissimus Monroe's flock by the exhibition made of himself by their evangelist—and, if, again, as this expounder of the Gospel roars out, the Catholic members of his committee are "puppets drawn by a string" it is a thousand pities the parson himself is not also set on wires held in control by some decent hand. While Sandy row or the Gallow-gate pull the strings we shall no doubt continue to witness queer antics on the part of this broth of a boy at Westport.

## BISHOP MORAN AT OAMARU.

LAST week the faithful were, through the columns of this paper, made aware of Bishop Moran's intention to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the erection of the Stations of the Cross on February 7, to make a formal visitation to this portion of his diocese. As might be expected, very large congregations assembled at both Masses on that day; the early celebration being by the Bishop, while Archdeacon Coleman officiated at 11 o'clock. A considerable number of men and women approached Holy Communion, and at second mass the school-church was quite crowded. Est's Mass was efficiently rendered by the choir; the Offertory piece was Mozart's "Ave Maria." At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice the Archdeacon read the Bishop's pastoral letter and the instructions for Lent, and then, in a few words, thanked his good people for the generous manner in which they had responded to his appeal for the Cathedral Fund. They were, indeed, he said, a good people, not alone in money matters (though he had ever found them generous, willing, and ready to respond to any appeal made for the promotion of religion), but they were especially a good people in the important matter of frequenting the sacraments. In short, he had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct as a congregation, and it was a great pleasure to him to testify to their goodness before their much-respected Bishop. To the Bishop he would say, that the people were now in a position to receive the Christian Brothers whenever they could come, and it was their desire to have the Brothers settled in their midst at an early date. The Archdeacon then read aloud the Oamaru list of subscriptions for the Cathedral; when roughly summed up it amounted to £206. This sum was more, he said, in proportion to their numbers, than he had received from any other place.

His Lordship, who, during these remarks, had been seated on the Episcopal Throne, now arose and commenced a brief discourse by explaining what was to be understood by the term "visitation." It meant, he defined, an official visit by a bishop for the purpose of examining into the state of a mission; of hearing complaints against the people from the priest, or against the priest from the people. In Oamaru there was not the shadow of complaint against the priest, and, on the other hand, the words just spoken by the Archdeacon entirely did away with any idea of complaint on his part; indeed, the excellent state of the mission could not but be evident to the most cursory observer. The work the Oamaru people took in hand was always well done and rapidly done; they afforded a bright example to others, and acted as a stimulus to all parts of the diocese. His Lordship referred to the great amount of work undertaken and successfully completed by the little congregation, *i.e.*, the establishment of nuns and purchase of a convent; the building of a handsome school church; the extent of acquired Church property and all without one penny of debt. With regard to the Christian Brothers he was delighted to learn they had made provision for them, and were only awaiting their coming; he would assure them of his assistance to obtain the Brothers for Oamaru, and he thought the people might almost calculate on getting them this year. The congregation had made good provision for their little girls; now they were about to make equal provision for their little boys; and the energy with which they strove to obtain the best moral and secular education for their children was peculiarly gratifying to him as their bishop. He could not conclude without most heartily thanking them for their substantial assistance towards the Cathedral. Only one-third of the proposed structure was erected, but anyone who had seen even that fragment had pronounced it a noble building and an honour to the diocese. There was no debt on it so far, and he had a handsome sum in hand. Oamaru had given substantial aid, and given it gladly and generously. The Bishop displayed great emotion whilst thanking the people, and pointing out how magnificent a monument of their piety and generosity this Cathedral would prove in after ages.

His Lordship endorsed every word uttered by the Archdeacon concerning the mission; the Archdeacon had only spoken what truth and justice demanded without the slightest exaggeration. For his (the Bishop's) own part, whilst praising the people, it would be unpardonable to overlook the pastor. He it was who pointed out, and led the way by his zeal and indefatigable exertions. Commenting upon the Archdeacon's labours in the place, His Lordship summed up in these expressive words, "Oamaru is indeed blessed in having a sterling man." The Bishop declared it was a constant pleasure to him to visit Oamaru, because on every occasion, he saw great numbers approach the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion, and that was a source of very great joy and thanksgiving to him. In conclusion, he earnestly exhorted all present to persevere in the good course on which they had entered. It was a Bishop's duty to exhort, and, with great urgency, he would exhort them to attend to the education of their little children and fulfil the obligations they had contracted in entering the holy state of matrimony. Children would grow up as they were trained and taught, and no one could supply the parent's place. The Oamaru Catholics were striving to do the best for their children, and he hoped the little ones would grow up to be a comfort and credit to their parents in every way, morally and socially.

Before proceeding to bless and erect the Stations of the Cross, the Bishop explained the nature of the indulgences attached to the pious devotion; and said that these were to be gained by piously praying and meditating, before each Station, upon the represented incident in Our Lord's sad journey. The Disciples and early Christians had made it a habit to visit these sacred spots, and pilgrims had come from the very ends of the earth to visit the scenes of Our Blessed Redeemer's sufferings. But in these favoured ages we could, by piously following the way of the Cross, gain the same indulgences as if we made long and toilsome pilgrimages to the Holy Land. And the plenary indulgences attached to this loving devotion were all the more precious for being applicable to the dear ones gone from us—the holy souls in purgatory.

His Lordship then descended from the throne and proceeded to bless the various Stations of the Cross, after which, with the assistance of Mr. Toohy, Mr. John Ford, and others, each was respectively raised to its assigned position, the choir meanwhile singing the "Stabat Mater" to the well-known grand old Gregorian chant. Prelate and train having arrived back at the altar, the final prayers said, the choir poured forth a psalm of praise to the dear Lord for His goodness and loving kindness to poor humanity, concluding, as beginning with a reverent prayer.

The pictured Stations (though plain) have added greatly to the embellishment of the school-church, which now presents a nicely-furnished appearance; and from this date pious Catholics will have the privilege of following in the suffering Lord's footsteps from tribunal to Calvary. Each Friday throughout the year they will be enabled to join that glorious band of angels and saintly men and women who, in past ages and up till now, have followed in wondering awe, the ruddy footprints of the Man of Sorrows. Very touching to the writer's ear is the short ejaculation uttered just before leaving each Station (surely the broken sob of a penitent child—)

"Oh, my Jesus who goest to death for me,  
I wish to live, I wish to die for thee."

In the evening, the Bishop read the epistle and gospel for the day, and in simple, but well-chosen words, addressed the large congregation who had assembled to receive the blessing of the Holy One, and pay the respect due by good Catholics to their Bishop. His first theme was the gospel parable of the sower and the seed. He pointed out that before reading the Scriptures persons should pray for proper dispositions, the grace of God, the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that the effect of the word might not be lost; and having thus prepared themselves, they should read, or hear, the Word of God with loving reverence.

The epistle of the day related to St. Paul's defence of himself by the narration of his sufferings and privileges; and from this subject the main lesson drawn was that of profound humility. A sketch of Paul, the learned and cultivated, the great and daring apostle of the Gentiles and nurse of the infant church, struggling and fighting against a huge enemy, and in human weakness crying out to God to free him from his "sting in the flesh," was powerfully and forcibly placed before the congregation, who were then shown that it was no proof of a man being not right before God because much tempted; but that men in themselves were utterly weak and God's grace alone could successfully combat the evil one.

Then followed the ever beautiful devotion of Benediction; that solemn time when all the faithful, on bended knees, adore their dear Redeemer, and each individually asks for those graces of which he stands in need; those sacred moments when the Creator bestows his actual blessing on his worshipping creatures, and promises renewed grace to all who ask; the joyful time when we, as it were, stand face to face and heart to heart with the beloved Lord who died for our sakes.

Devotions over, the little choir sings out a gladsome hymn, and the people flock out into the night with that holy benediction still fresh in their hearts, mingled with thankfulness to God for having brought to a successful close another happy *fête* day for Oama ru.

## THE MISSION IN CHRISTCHURCH.

DURING the nearly nineteen centuries of the Church's history there has not, perhaps, been founded within her bosom any religious Order so thoroughly imbued with the zeal and spirit of its founder—if we except that glorious army of St. Ignatius of Loyola—as the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. From the day that the great St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, filled with the zeal of the Apostle, gave his first mission at Scala, in 1732, until the very last one given by his children in Christchurch, in 1885, the burning desire for the salvation of souls which filled and consumed his pure soul has never died out among his children. It is scarcely ninety-eight years since St. Alphonsus, worn down with the fatigues of over half a century of missionary work, went to reap the reward of his labour, and in that comparatively short space of time his Order has spread itself almost throughout the world; his children have established themselves even on the very confines of the globe. There is no country where there are souls to be saved, where "the harvest is ripe for the sickle," but the Redemptorist Fathers are to be found; and wherever they are found a marked improvement in the religious character, and in the faith and morals of Catholics attests their presence. A deeper and livelier devotion to the affairs of salvation is awakened in them, and the ever-increasing numbers that attend their services and gather round their confessionals is surest evidence of the truth of these remarks. They touch the heart, and it responds to the call; they dig deep, and the ground yields its fruit. The manner in which these good men conduct their missions differs in many respects from that of other missionaries who have visited this diocese, and that they have studied their work as a science is clear to anyone attending their instructions. Everything, during the first week, was done that could be done, and said that could be said to prepare the people for the Sacrament of Penance, and to turn their attention to the consideration of those supremely important truths upon which their salvation hung. As the people sat and listened night after night, and morning after morning, to those instructions, they grew not only to reverence,

but to love the men who had come so far, and worked so hard, to bring them back to the path from which many of them had been straying.

The second week was devoted to the consideration of the decalogue and to the manner in which the commandments might be broken and kept; while the last week was given up to those means by which all the good that had been gained through the mission might be preserved, and how best to attain to the great grace of final perseverance. We had but one sermon from the superior, the Rev. Father Vaughan, on the duties and obligations which we owe to God, as our Creator, as our Redeemer, and as our Father, and that one sermon, be it marked, was one of the most powerful and eloquent discourses that was ever delivered in the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The mission was opened on Sunday, the 18th of January, by the Rev. Father O'Neill in a sermon peculiarly touching and beautiful, in which he explained that the time of a mission was one in which God vouchsafed to bestow special graces and favours on the people, and urged upon them the necessity of attending to the one now opened to them, as it probably would be the last for many of those who were listening to him. Father O'Neill has a peculiarly effective way of arresting the attention of his congregation by the calm, earnest, and dignified manner in which he addresses them, and he naturally became a great favourite with many among the congregation. This, indeed, was evidenced at his farewell sermon on "Perseverance," when both priest and people were visibly affected at the leave-taking; and, Shakspeare notwithstanding, we think that the good he has done will live after him.

The first Thursday night of the mission was consecrated to reparation to the Blessed Sacrament, when the high altar was gorgeously decorated with flowers and wax candles on the occasion. A very powerful doctrinal and devotional sermon on the Real Presence was delivered by the Rev. Father Hegarty, which must have done good to any of the "outsiders" whose minds were open to conviction. On February 3, the Blessed Virgin's altar was similarly decorated, when Father O'Neill solemnly consecrated all the people to the Blessed Virgin.

(I may say here parenthetically that the missionaries have expressed their great admiration of the fittings and altar furniture of our church, which is now the finest in the Colony. A ciborium of very beautiful workmanship and capable of holding about one thousand particles, as also some very fine standards and a richly-toned gong were used for the first time during this mission.)

Father Hegarty is certainly the "Roanerges" of the mission, and many is the poor sinner that he has frightened out of his lethargy, and brought to a sense of his duty. Other priests may preach to you, but Father Hegarty hammers the Eternal Truths right into your very soul. His great sermons on Death, on Hell, and on Intemperance are things never to be forgotten. However, he is another man entirely off the altar; full of tenderest sympathy for the weakness of erring sinners, he is most affable and courteous to all he comes in contact with, and his friends here part with him with a regret which is real.

The mission was somewhat advanced when the Rev. Father Stokes arrived in Christchurch with the Superior, and this gave additional help at the confessionals as well as at the instructions. The preaching of Father Stokes is sublimely simple, appealing to the heart rather than to the understanding, and his sermon on the importance and efficacy of prayer at once endeared him to the people. Other men may have many admirers, but Father Stokes will always have many friends.

On last Sunday at four o'clock, the mission closed for the women of the parish, and at seven o'clock for the men. It was seen by the Fathers that, from the increasing interest displayed by the people in the work of the mission, the whole parish, so to speak, would be present at the closing service. But as the church is not large enough to accommodate more than about fifteen hundred persons, it was resolved to give the final sermon and the Papal Benediction to the women by Father O'Neill at four o'clock in the afternoon, and by Father Hegarty to the men at seven in the evening. There were about eleven hundred women in the church at four o'clock, and the number of men at seven o'clock was between eight and nine hundred, making, at both services, nearly two thousand people. There was never witnessed before in our church so solemn and imposing a ceremony as that which took place on these two occasions. Of Father O'Neill's leave-taking I have said something, but I scarcely know in what language I can tell you about Father Hegarty's. It was hard, indeed, to restrain the tears evoked by the powerful appeal of the preacher to pardon him for his shortcomings, to think of him and to pray for him when he was far away, as he would ever think of and pray for them. And when he blessed all the senses of the body and the faculties of the soul, and when he gave the blessing of our Holy Father the Pope, many a head was bowed down to hide the hot tears that welled up from a softened heart. He thanked the people for their attendance, and their good parish priest and his curates for the valuable assistance they had rendered to him during the mission, but, above all, he thanked the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Redwood, to whom the missionaries were under special obligations.

After the "Te Deum" was chanted by the choir. His Lordship addressed a few words to the people in answer to this reference to himself, and said that he took that occasion to thank the missionaries who had so generously responded to his invitation to come to New Zealand, more especially their superior and the Very Rev. Father Vaughan, who not only acceded to his request to allow his priests to come but even came with them himself. He hoped the people would persevere in the love and grace of God, and continue to frequent the sacrament, to practice the devotions they had been taught, and above all to be regular in their attendance at the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Thus closed the third mission in Christchurch within the last seven years.

RATHKEALENSIS.

Mr. W. H. McKeay has removed from his well-known office in Princes st., Dunedin, to more commodious chambers in the same street.

## LAWRENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

9th February, 1885.

THE yields and divisions of profits from the principal claims are still satisfactory, the Gabriel's Gully Tailings Company especially contributing to the general success. The proprietors of this claim have been put to considerable expense and are now beginning to reap their reward. The manager, Mr. Adams, who came here from the Thames, informs me that last year there were 804ozs. of gold obtained in 10½ months, which would, after all expenses were paid, leave about £1200 to be divided among the shareholders. The expenses in this claim are not very heavy at the present time, and as it is believed that the richest portion of the ground still remains untouched, there is no doubt that the dividends will increase considerably. Mr. Ferry, who is, I believe, the largest share holder, is now in New South Wales, where he has invested in a tin mine from which he anticipates great results.—The Great Extended Company are still sluicing with good results in Munto's Gully, and Kito's party, who have since my last been joined by two others, are also doing well at the same place.—The North of Ireland and Extended Amalgamated are on good ground just now, as also are the Perseverance, and Morrison and Company obtained a very good dividend at the end of the year.—Livingstone's, which is also a sluicing claim and has always borne a very good name, is for sale.—The Otago Mining Company are still trucking the dirt out of the open face, and have about twenty men at work, who keep the battery with 20 stamps continually going.—The Great Extended tributaries, of whom there are twelve are working under ground. Their dividend last month, after paying all expenses, was small, but they entertain good hopes that next washing will tell a different tale.—Since my last letter, a number of the men at the Wetherstones claim stopped work on account of the wages being reduced from 8s to 7s. Finding that they were not paying expenses the manager, told the men that he would be compelled to reduce the wages, but at the same time informed them that the Company would guarantee them 7s per day, and promised, should they realize more than that amount after paying all expenses, the men should reap the benefit up to the former rate of 8 shillings, the shareholders to take the remainder. I believe that by most people this offer is looked upon as a very fair one. For a number of years this claim has kept from 40 to 50 men constantly at work, paying them good wages. These men have for the most part established themselves in good comfortable homesteads, with gardens, orchards etc., and many of them have cattle and are very comfortable, and would in all probability find it better to remain at home, even though working at slightly reduced wages, than to wander over the country seeking work. Some few have left for "pastures new," whilst others are still holding on; the greater part of those who have been at work lately have, however, again set to, and when I went down on Friday last there were over twenty of them "down below." It would make a very great difference to the district if this claim were to stop, especially to Wetherstones, and it is to be hoped that some means will be found by which the interests both of employers and employed may be served.—I see that in Victoria, gold-mining has greatly increased within the last twelve months, the dividends of the year '84 exceeding those of the previous year by no less than one million sterling. The increase has also been gradual, each month showing a greater production of the precious metal than the one preceding it. There have been no new mines of unusual richness discovered, nor any unusually rich veins in the old ones. It is also believed that this state of things will not only continue but improve. There can only be one cause for this great improvement, and that is, that more effective appliances have been used with which to save the gold, or some cheaper process of obtaining it has been discovered. We need not go far to find out the reason of this. The schools of mines have for many years been established in Victoria, and in one of them (I believe the principal one), of which Mr. Cosmo Newbery is the head master, there are no less than 200 pupils. Just at this period the advantage to be derived from these schools is becoming apparent in Victoria, as the young men who have been instructed there, are now taking up their position in the mining community, and the instruction they have received is producing the result above mentioned. Such a result as this in an adjoining colony should surely show us the necessity which exists for the establishment of similar institutions in the central townships in the goldfields of New Zealand. Mining has now reached a stage at which an amount of scientific knowledge is absolutely necessary both for the procuring the gold at a moderate cost and for the saving it, and this is only to be obtained by an education being given to the young men of the present day which will teach them the best method of eliminating the gold from the minerals and the most economical way of producing it. To quote the words of our present Minister of Mines—"Gold has driven these colonies 50 years ahead of what they would otherwise be, and the diggings have brought a lot of enterprising, daring, and honest men to the Colony. Irrespective of the pecuniary benefit which must accrue to the Colony from the fostering of this industry, surely every encouragement should be given to such men as these—the bone and sinew of the country, and accordingly it is most sincerely to be hoped that next session the Government will abolish that obstructive element which is assisting so greatly, in ruining the mining industry throughout the Colony—the gold duty.

Persons desirous of burning kerosene oil without danger of accident, will do well to see that they are supplied with the "Noonday" brand.—It is also the best for lighting purposes.

Mr. J. B. Mansfield, of Christchurch, undertakes to execute with satisfaction to his employers, all orders in connection with monumental sculpture.

If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla frees the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength, and health.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended February 11, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—292 head were yarded to-day at Burnside, comprising various qualities. The number was largely in excess of requirements. A large number was turned out unsold, and prices all round receded fully 2s 6d per 100lb. from last week's. Best bullocks brought £8 1s to £9; others, £5 to £7 10s; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Messrs. F. Simmons (Makikihi), N. W. Quinn (do.) John Duncan (Cherry Farm), and J. C. Buckland (Tumai), bullocks at from £6 10s to £8 7s 6d; cows at £4 7s 6d to £7; and quote prime beef barely 20s per 100lb.

**Fat Calves.**—Thirty-two were penned. All were disposed of readily at from 9s to 27s 6d. We sold 10 at 9s to 23s each.

**Fat Sheep.**—2,318 were penned. These included 224 merinos, the balance being cross-bred. The latter with few exceptions were good to prime quality. Competition was not over active, and we can hardly report any improvement on last week's prices. Best cross-breds brought 14s 6d to 16s 6d; others brought 9s to 14s; merinos, 6s to 13s 6d. We sold, on account of Mr. John Duncan (Cherry Farm) and others, 69 cross-bred wethers at 13s 6d to 13s 9d; 38 cross-bred ewes, at 12s 9d; Mr. W. Hartnell (Rakaia), 140 merino wethers, at 13s 9d; and quote prime mutton 2½d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—432 were penned. There was only a poor demand for these, last week's prices being barely reached. The range to-day was 6s 9d to 10s 6d.

**Fat Pigs.**—124 were penned, representing all sorts. Competition was fairly active. Suckers brought from 11s 9d to 23s; porkers, 27s to 40s; bacon pigs, 50s to 79s. We sold 14 on account of Messrs Wilson Bros. at from 19s to 40s; A. M'Laren, Milton, 24 suckers at 12s 3d to 13s 9d; W. Shand, Keith Hall, 5 do at 11s 9d; others, 15 porkers at 27s to 35s.

**Store Cattle.**—We have no transactions to report in these.

**Fat Sheep.**—There is a good inquiry experienced for suitable lots such as described in our report of last week, but as owners' demands still continue too high to induce buyers to operate, scarcely any business is being done.

**Sheepskins.**—We offered a miscellaneous catalogue at our weekly sale on Monday, which, with a fair attendance of buyers, was disposed of at about equal to last week's prices. Dry cross-breds brought 1s 7d to 4s 6d; merinos, 1s 3d to 4s 6d; green pelts, in good condition, 11d to 1s 5d; lambskins, 1s 2d to 1s 6d.

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

**Hides.**—The demand continues good, but we have no alterations to note in prices.

**Tallow.**—The market is anything but brisk, and to induce speculation lower prices must evidently be quoted for parcels in shipping condition. Inferior and mixed lots find purchasers for local consumption at from 18s to 22s; medium, 23s to 25s; prime nominal, 26s to 27s; rough fat according to quality, 14s to 17s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: There is not much inquiry for wheat of any kind, which precludes the possibility of any improvement in price in the meantime. Prime samples of velvet, however, can be placed at last week's quotations—viz, 3s 5d to 3s 7d. There is no market for any other unless obtainable at about fowl-wheat prices, say 2s 3d to 2s 9d.—Oats: A better demand has been experienced during the past week, and as the quantity of good milling or sweet-flavoured feed sorts is limited, quotations continue firm, but musty or otherwise damaged are hard to place. We quote stout, bright milling, 2s 5d to 2s 5½d; short, bright feed, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; discoloured and musty, 1s 9d to 2s.—Barley: There is no business being transacted in this. The new grain will no doubt be in request, but in the meantime there is scarcely any inquiry.—Grass-seeds: The market for these is quite dull; no demand of any consequence existing.

## DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

J. H. KILGOUR, Grain and Produce Broker, reports under date February 12, as follows:—Wheat: The market continues quiet, the only demand being for white velvet, which is saleable at 3s 5d to 3s 6d, and inferior milling at 2s 6d to 2s 9d; other descriptions of milling are quiet at 3s to 3s 3d; fowls' feed, 2s 2d to 2s 4d.—Oats: There is a fair demand for bright, short feed, and very few coming to hand, but prices remain at about level of last week's quotations, viz.—2s 3d to 2s 4d for bright feed, 2s 5d to 2s 6d for milling, and 2s to 2s 2d for inferior to medium quality.—Barley: Buyers are holding back until arrival of the new crop, and there is little business doing. My sales have been—medium quality malting, at 3s 6d per bushel; feed and milling are not inquired for.—Chaff: Demand is quiet at £3 per ton for oaten sheaf, bags returnable.—Potatoes: The market is completely glutted, and sales are effected with difficulty. The best price obtained at auction on Saturday was £2 15s per ton.—Butter: 7½d per lb. for prime salted in kegs, but the demand is not active.—Hides: The market is unchanged, the quotations being—heavy hides, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 4d; light, 2½d to 3d.—Tallow: 26s to 27s per cwt. prime rendered; 14s to 17s for rough fat.—Cheese: 4½d to 5d per lb. for prime quality.—Eggs: 1s 1d per dozen.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 2s 0d to 2s 3d; 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; oaten hay, £3 5s to £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 5s; pollard, £3 15s; flour, £8 to £8 10s; oatmeal, 13s 0d; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 9d; eggs, 1s; salt butter, 7d; cheese, 4d to 5d; bacon, 8d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, new, £2 10s.



## WHITE SLAVERY IN EUROPE.

A BOOK is about to be issued by the State Department at Washington, (says the *Monitor*), and the following is an extract from it. This book was compiled from reports furnished by the American consuls at the different European centres of population.

"The low wages received by the mechanic or other workmen in England or Germany will buy as many of the comforts and necessities of life there as the mechanic or other workmen in the United States can procure with the so-called high wages he receives," is a common assertion of American free traders, or revenue reformers." A few examples gleaned from the recent reports of American consuls, and embodied in the forthcoming volume to be issued by the State Department, will enable workmen in San Francisco, Portland, and other American cities to test the truth of this by comparing their own manner of living with that which foreign workmen are compelled to adopt. It should be remembered that the statements given are by the workmen themselves.

An engineer in electric works in London, England, with a wife and three children, earns 9dols. 72c. per week of 70½ hours. His eldest son earns 2dols. 44c. per week. A steady and sober man can save nothing, and could not live were it not for the earnings of his son. He pays 106dols. per year for rent, 280dols. per annum for food, and can save nothing. A carpenter in Sheffield, England, whose family consists of himself, wife and three children, and whose weekly wages amount to 6dols. 70c. gave the following as his weekly expenses: Rent, 97c.; fuel and light, 36 cents; meat, 97 cents; clothing, 85 cents; potatoes and vegetables, 36 cents; bread, 97 cents; beer, 36 cents; tobacco, 12 cents; school pence, 12 cents; trade societies, 24 cents; friendly society, 12 cents. The meat is consumed by the heads of the family; the children live on bread and molasses or dripping.

The weekly expenses of a carpenter in Tunstall, England, who earns 6 dols. per week, when working full time, and whose family consists of himself, a wife and three children are itemized as follows: Rent, 72 cents; club, 16 cents; taxes, 9 cents; coal, 48 cents; bread, 1 dol; bacon, two pounds, 32 cents; cheese, two pounds, 32 cents; potatoes, ½ peck, 16 cents; fresh meat, 4½ pounds, 71 cents; tea, ¾ pound, 36 cents; sugar, 4 pounds, 28 cents; flour, 3 pounds, 12 cents; soap, 2 pounds, 12 cents; milk, 1 quart, 6 cents; candles, ½ pound, 6 cents; tobacco, two ounces, 12 cents; beer, 12 cents; clothing, 48 cents; total, 6 dols.

A woman making sacks at Quintain said: "I get paid by the thousand; the card price is 47 cents per thousand, but I am glad to take the work at 14½ cents per thousand, it is so hard to get. I work four days per week and make 1dol. 16c. My husband is a gardener at the college hard by and earns 17 shillings per week, but works very long hours. Our total income is 275dols. 89c. per annum. Mostly all the forges in Quintain are closed, and women nail-makers go to Birmingham to do scrubbing or other work. I have a brother a nail-maker. He and his wife both work at the trade and earn about 172 dols. per annum. After paying rent and fuel for the forge they have 2dols. 43c. per week for food and fuel. Their food consists of what they call bread and butter, but I call it bread and scraps, with a bit of bacon at times. They hardly ever see fresh meat. I do not think the children get enough to eat."

While the Lord Mayor of London receives a salary of £1,000 a year and while all other municipal officers in London receive large compensation, the average wages of the workmen and labourers employed by the municipal authorities of the same city amount to the munificent sum of 5dols. 48c. per week.

The reports of the American consular officers in Germany on the condition of the artisans and working people generally in different parts of the empire completely refute the assertion of American free traders that the higher wages paid in the United States are counterbalanced by the higher cost of living. Here is the daily history of a Strasburg plasterer with a wife and five children. He works eleven hours, and earns 83 cents per day, his wife as a laundress, assisted by the eldest daughter, earns 25 cents per day. He can save nothing whatever, and has for breakfast rolls and coffee; for dinner, soup, vegetables and potatoes, and has meat three times per week. The consul reports that the manner in which this Strasburg plasterer lives applies equally well to masons, stonecutters, bricklayers, carpenters and other general trades in Alsace.

The consul at Bremen reports: "The working classes in this district subsist on a comparatively meagre and scant diet, live in small and badly ventilated tenement-houses, and their clothing is coarse and of an inferior quality. Breakfast: very poor coffee, potatoes and black bread: dinner: beans or peas cooked in fat, or potatoes and flour cakes, or potatoes and fat, and onion sauce, sometimes of barley soup and fish, or common sausages; supper: coffee and bread and butter, or goose fat. On Sunday the bill of fare is usually better than on week days."

In Bavaria the great quantity of beer consumed by the labouring classes obviates the necessity of eating as much meat as in districts where less beer is drunk. The high price of meat, therefore, is counterbalanced by the cheapness of beer.

Here are two examples showing the wages received by two skilled artisans in Berlin, and the manner in which they contrive to exist. First, a person, wife and three children, work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with intermission for meals. They work about eight months in the year, and earn 5 dols. 70 cents per week. The man cannot support his family the year round on his wages. He supplements his wages by working a piece of land outside the city, where he keeps a goat and raises vegetables. His own yearly earnings average 238 dols. His expenses in Berlin, where he works, and at his cottage home outside the city, where his family live, amount to 301dols., or 63dols. more than his yearly earnings, which must be made up by his family. They have a little meat three times a week, but live principally on potatoes grown by the family, coffee and rye bread.

The second example is a bookbinder. He has a wife and three children, and earns eighty-nine cents per day, not enough to support his family. His yearly expenses are 370dols. He rents out a room, etc., to make up the deficiency.

The following is reported from Bremen: A foreman cooper, his wife and two children, with steady work earn 6dols. 41c. per week. The average wages of a journeyman cooper are eighty-three cents per day. He works from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the summer, with intermissions for meals, and earns 312dols. 49c. per annum, out of which he lives and saves 21dols. 66c. per year. For breakfast he has rye and white bread, butter and coffee; for dinner, meats, vegetable and potatoes; for supper, bread, butter, tea and cheese.

A workingman's family of four or five persons, according to official estimates, live on the following amount of provisions for a month in Silesia: Rye flour, 78 pounds; wheat flour, 52 pounds; beef 2½ pounds; pork, 2½ pounds; bacon, 7½ pounds; butter, 3 pounds; potatoes, 3½ bushels; milk, 10 quarts. Total value of monthly consumption of food, 8dols. 29c.

A weaver in Crefeld has a wife and three children; works one loom and his wife works another. Their united earnings are 226dols. 81c. per year. They work all the time, but can save nothing. In summer they work from 4 o'clock in the morning to 9 at night, and have worked in this manner for twenty-four years. They do not stop to think of old age—few weavers ever arrive at old age. Their breakfast consists of coffee and bread, sometimes butter; at 10 a.m., coffee or beer, and bread; at noon, soup, vegetables, and sometimes bacon; at 4 o'clock coffee and bread; at 8 o'clock, supper, potatoes only.

A tanner in Leipsic is better off than the majority of his fellow-workmen. He has only a wife to support and she earns something with her needle, but his fellow-workmen, with young children and perhaps invalid wives, cannot make ends meet on Saturday night, and they grow sullen and desperate. The workman earns 4dols. 4c. per week, and his wife also earns something. He computes his weekly living expenses as follows: House rent, 88 cents; clothing, 70 cents; coffee, 15 cents; potatoes, 46 cents; cheese, 15 cents; butter and fat, 60 cents; beer, 35 cents; black bread, 34 cents; meat, 30 cents; fuel, 24 cents; light, 8 cents; local taxes, 8 cents. Total weekly expenses, 4 dols., 33 or 29 cents more than his earnings amount to. When his wife cannot make up the deficiency they drop the meat, butter and cheese.

A consul in one of the leading cities in Germany reports: "A shoemaker and three journeymen were found at work in one corner of the kitchen, the wife doing the washing in another, while the daughter was cooking the dinner of sausage and potatoes at the stove. A carpenter had his workbench in the family living room, the wife was filing a saw at the same bench while her husband was planing, and in the afternoon the consul saw her sawing wood in the dooryard. These cases represent the average home, life and manners of the working people."

## CHRISTIAN TEACHERS.

FROM the "Official Report of Awards" at the Health Exhibition, we find that the Schools of the Christian Brothers have received the following:

A Diploma or Honor (the highest award given) to the Society of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for the excellence of its exhibit in general, and for the perfection of the details furnished by their schools in the United States, Canada and France. In addition to this four diplomas of honor were awarded to the Brothers' Educational Institutions respectively of United States, Canada, France and Belgium.

A Diploma of Honor for Industrial work, in which the chief exhibitors were the New York Catholic Protectors the Silk School of Lyons, and the Trades' School of St. Nicholas, Paris.

A Diploma of Honor for Excellence of School Work and its application to Ordinary use in commercial courses. This diploma specially mentioned the Brothers' Institution in America for their short-hand reports, telegraphic course, and kindred subjects of study.

All work presented at the Exhibition from their schools of France, Canada and the United States was exhibited in the name of the Society, and hence individual members and institutions of the Society were precluded from special awards, a circumstance which, considering the excellence of the work, the judges themselves regretted. Among the Institutions of the States presenting excellent work were Manhattan College, New York; Rock Hill College, Maryland; Brothers' College, Missouri; St. Mary's College, California; St. Joseph's, Buffalo; La Salle Academy, Rhode Island; De La Salle Institute, New York; La Salle College, Pennsylvania, and the Commercial Academies of Albany, Brooklyn and Troy.

Owing to the peculiar character of the Belgian laws, the Brothers, in several cases, had to exhibit as individuals. The following, among a large number, may be named:

A Gold Medal to Brother Alexis (Marcus Gochet) for excellence of maps—his being the first of their kind introduced into school illustration. In his address before the Geographical Society of England he clearly showed their superior merits;

A Gold Medal to Brother Mares (Charles de Pan) for excellence of work in the Ecclesiastical Art School of Ghent;

A Silver Medal to Brother Marianus (Van den Broeck) for an arithmometer by which the principles of the metric system, fractions, etc., are fully and lucidly explained;

A Silver Medal to Brother Memoire, Director of the Normal School of Malorme, for a system of illustrations simplifying the study of geometrical projections;

A Silver Medal to Brother Marcy for designs to facilitate the study of complicated figures in the higher grades of perspective and ornamental work;

A Bronze Medal to Brother Achille for his work on methodology. This work is translated by Brother Noah, Professor of Method in the Brothers Normal School at Croton Lake, N.Y.

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## A MEDICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CURES BY THE LOURDES WATER.

By R. H. BAKWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. England, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; formerly President of the Medical Board of Trinidad; author of "Report on Leprosy to the Secretary of State for the Colonies," "The Pathology and Treatment of Small-pox," etc., etc., etc.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

SOME four years ago the editor of this work happened by chance to take up an Irish newspaper—the name of which he forgets—in which several columns were devoted to a list of cures, performed at the Church of Knock, in Ireland, where it was asserted by several eye-witnesses that a remarkable apparition of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph had been seen. At that time the writer had been for fourteen or fifteen years an avowed rationalist. It is almost needless to add, that he neither believed in the apparition nor the cures.

But on glancing his eyes over the list of cures, he noticed first, that every one was preceded by the name and address of the person cured, and, secondly, that a very large number, indeed the majority of the cases, were of such a kind that it required no medical skill to diagnose them, to be assured of their cure. Cancers, tumours, ulcers, inflamed and ankylosed joints, lameness after accidents, blindness, deaf-mutism, and other plain and palpable diseases, about which the most ignorant could make no mistake, formed a large proportion of the cases. Thirdly, he noticed that in this one paper there were some hundreds of cases, that they were only a continuation of a list previously given, and that more were to follow.

Reflecting on these facts, he arrived at the conclusion that, making every allowance for ignorance, and for enthusiasm, fanaticism, or superstition, there must be some basis of fact for the assertions made as to supernatural cures. It seemed absolutely incredible, or far more difficult to believe in, than the cures were, that in a country like Ireland, where religious differences were so strong, and religious animosities so bitter, a newspaper should venture to put forward the names and addresses of literally hundreds of people, with a statement of the disease or injury of which it was asserted they had been cured, if the statements were all frauds, or all inventions. The Protestant papers would certainly take the case up, and the disproof of such false allegations would be so easy that it was totally cut of the question to suppose that anything like a considerable number were either false, fraudulent, or even grossly erroneous. These people were from all parts of Ireland and it was manifestly impossible that when it came to the knowledge of the people of their own locality that in a published list of persons, cured at Knock, certain persons were stated to have been cured of certain diseases, when either no such persons existed, or they had suffered from no such disease, or if they had, they were not cured:—it was so manifestly impossible that such statements should be made without contradiction and disproof, that no editor would venture to insert such a list, unless he had the strongest possible belief that it was genuine and correct.

Besides this, in the same paper there was an account by a special correspondent who had been sent to describe the place where the visions had been seen, and who narrated what he had heard from the mouths of those who had seen them. It was clear from this account, that the people, whatever delusion they might be labouring under, were in good faith, and really thought that they had seen some apparition. That they were utterly and completely mistaken, the present writer had no doubt. The special correspondent, who did not strike him at the time as being a very pious Catholic (even if a Catholic at all, of which he had some doubts), showed conclusively that there was no possibility of the vision having been produced by any machinery like that used in the Royal Polytechnic or elsewhere to produce optical illusions.

Here, then, it seemed a highly interesting subject for calm and philosophical enquiry. Given a number of diseases reputed incurable, what would be the physical effect on them of a highly excited state of enthusiastic faith and hope? Could such a change be produced in the nerves, blood-vessels and lymphatics, as would account for the cure? At first it seemed possible that some diseases might be cured in this way—time enough being given—even though they had resisted every known method of treatment. But how about others? How could any amount of mental emotion get rid of a cancer or a tumour, or heal in a few hours a diseased bone? How could such various diseases be subject to any one law? How could every kind of morbid process yield to one remedy? And then how about children too young to experience any mental emotion, except that produced by hunger and thirst? Altogether the more he thought about it, the more he was perplexed and puzzled. At last, unwilling to admit the super-natural, he determined to defer any decision about the case until he had an opportunity of seeing personally some of these miraculous cures.

Several months afterwards, the writer was personally a witness of the temporary recovery of a patient by the use of Lourdes water, who was actually in *articulo mortis*. This event, leading to the writer's conversion, naturally led him to investigate more fully the alleged miraculous cures at Lourdes, or by means of Lourdes water. He obtained the *Annales de Lourdes* from the commencement, and the little work written by M. Henri Lasserre, who was himself cured of almost total blindness by the Lourdes water, as will be described in the sequel. From these sources the following work has been compiled.

### CHAPTER I. TO CATHOLIC READERS.

As many Catholic readers may think that the writer has acted unwisely in divesting the following narratives of the very full description which is given in most of them of the devotions

performed both before and after the cures, he desires to explain his reasons for doing so.

His object has been to produce a purely medical criticism of the accounts, to describe nothing that has not a bearing on the case from the medical point of view, and to give all the particulars that are given, in as condensed a form as is consistent with clearness and accuracy. Nothing of any medical importance has been omitted. It would have entirely altered the character and designs of this work if it had contained detailed accounts of the devotions practiced by the patients and their friends to obtain a cure or in thanksgiving for a cure.

Such particulars add much to the interest of the narratives, and also give a realistic air to them, which very much impresses the Catholic reader. But the writer hopes that this book may be read by many who are not Catholics, and to them the long details of devotions performed would have been unintelligible and uninteresting.

But it must be distinctly understood that in all cases devotions were performed, and that all cases of cures at the shrine itself were preceded, when possible, by Confession, Communion, and assisting at Mass, and followed by thanksgivings.

Another point which it may be desirable to explain is that, in the free criticism made of these cures, there is nothing disrespectful either to the Holy See or to the ecclesiastical authorities under whose imprimatur they are published. They are very careful not to assert in any case that a miracle has been performed. All that is guaranteed by the editors is that, so far as careful enquiry has enabled them to ascertain the truth, the narratives given are correct as to facts. That when it is said that a given person lived at a certain place at such a time, we may rely with reasonable certainty that these statements were facts. When it is further stated that she had suffered for so many months, or years, from some disease, we have no reason to doubt that this too was a fact. And when lastly it is stated that she came to Lourdes and was cured of bathing in the piscina and drinking the water, we may feel morally certain that a cure took place at the time, and in the manner described.

But no where do the editors or the ecclesiastical authorities at Lourdes pronounce that the cure was miraculous. This they leave in every case to the judgment of the Holy See. Nor does the present writer use the words "miracle or miraculous" in anything but the popular colloquial or conventional sense. By a miraculous cure he does not assert that the case was one which the Church would pronounce a miracle. He does not even know what is the theological definition of a miracle. All that he means is that the cure could not have been effected by any known natural means under the circumstances narrated.

As regards the greater number of the cases narrated in the sequel the writer has no doubt that they were examples of supernatural intervention. That many more, which he has been obliged to omit, were so, he has little doubt. But for reasons more fully stated in the following chapter, a very large number of cases have had to be rejected, as not satisfying the conditions which the writer had imposed on himself before undertaking this work.

His object has been in short to act as a professional friend to whom the reader of one of these narratives of the supposed miraculous cure might appeal, for an opinion on the case. To the best of his ability he has explained the cases, when there was any difficulty about them, translated technical terms into plain English, and fully stated his reasons for considering the cure supernatural or natural.

In everything that has been written pertaining to faith or morals, the writer submits himself to the Church.

### CHAPTER II.

#### AS TO THE CASES SELECTED.

In selecting out of the cases described or mentioned in the *Annales de Lourdes* those which are contained in the following work, the writer has been guided by the ordinary canons of criticism which would apply to the selection of cases in illustration of any pathological dogma or method of treatment. That is to say, he has only used such cases as are either described with sufficient minuteness of detail as to signs and symptoms, to be complete in themselves, or are described by well-understood popular terms about which there can be no mistake. This first rough process of selection eliminates a large number of cases.

I. Those which are vaguely described on purpose to conceal from idle curiosity the nature of the disease—as many of the diseases of women are, and some of those of men.

II. Those which are merely enumerated under the heading "*Divers guérissons.*"

III. Those which, though often described with abundance—even superabundance of detail, lack precisely those details which are the most necessary to make the case complete.

Of the remainder a very large number of purely nervous or hysterical cases have been omitted. Some of these occupy many pages of the *Annales*, and are supported by elaborate testimonials from ecclesiastics and physicians. All of them would seem to the non-professional reader most striking miracles; some have been omitted which really may have been cases beyond cure by natural means, but of this the proof is wanting. A few, and only a very few, are cases which one would think nobody except the patient would suppose to be miraculous. A few of such cases are given as samples of scores of others omitted.

It must be evident that the reputation of such a shrine as that of Lourdes would naturally attract to it vast numbers of patients affected with functional disorders of the nervous system, which had resisted all known means of cure. How often does one meet in practice with some nervous or hysterical woman, or some hypochondriacal man, who has taken all the nervine tonics, tried cold bathing, perhaps undergone a regular course of water cure, has been galvanized, has tried homoeopathy and every other form of quackery, and yet has no organic disease, no functional disease which a powerful mental emotion might not cure for a time. For the root of all these cases is a *morbid egotism*, an egotism which swallows up every other con-

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sideration. These wretched creatures, so well-known in the profession, are deeply to be pitied; to them the whole world is as nothing, compared with the symptoms of their disease. When they have wearied out one doctor, they go to another. When they can find sympathy in no other way, and their circumstances allow it, they get up some infirmity which keeps them bedridden; they have paralysis, or contraction of one limb, or hysterical vomiting of every kind of food, no matter what. With all this they may appear to be very pious, and very amiable; they are very gracious and seemingly very anxious to avoid giving trouble. But they do give an immense amount of trouble, and they are never satisfied unless everyone within the range of their influence is thinking of them, and acting for them.

Now imagine a woman of this kind (for women form the majority of such cases) who is a Catholic. She is, we will say, bedridden; she has had for five, six, or even ten years hysterical paralysis of one side. She tells you in her history that the doctors have thrust pins or knives into the paralysed limb without her feeling it; not knowing that this very fact is, according to Charcot, an almost certain proof that the hemiplegia is hysterical. Perhaps, in addition, she is reduced to a mere skeleton by hysterical vomiting. The doctors have abandoned her. They have done everything for her; and if they are French doctors they have most probably done a great deal too much. Leeches, blisters, cuppings, moxas, galvanism, iodine, bromides, quinine, iron, zinc, phosphorus, all the tonics that have ever been invented seem to have been tried in some of these cases—all are useless. The disease only grows worse, as might naturally be expected. At last the patient, or the patient's friends, think of Lourdes. Probably she is a very fervid Catholic. The question excites an intense interest in her mind, for it is something about herself. It becomes the subject of frequent and warm discussion. Her friends, who are certainly getting tired of her, and who have heard or read of miraculous cures in similar cases, think that there is just a chance that she may be one of the cured. Difficulties occur, but they are surmounted; every difficulty, every discussion has served but to make the cure more probable. For the first time for years, perhaps, the patient thinks she may be cured. For the first time perhaps for years the patient really wants to be cured. She undertakes devotions to this end, novenas are said, the journey is begun; every day, every hour that brings her nearer to the miraculous shrine exalts her faith, intensifies her conviction that she will be cured, and in reality is curing her by provoking a healthy action of the nervous system. All the discomforts and the pains of the journey conduce to this end; they are new sensations; the very jolting of the train brings into action muscles that had been quiescent for years; the change of air, of climate, of scenery, are all giving new life and new vigour to the nervous system.

At last she reaches Lourdes: perhaps before she reaches the grotto, the cure is effected; perhaps the first bath does it, and she walks out without her crutches, exclaiming "*Je suis guérie*." Possibly it may require three or four baths, but before she leaves she is cured. In all this there is nothing supernatural, and yet it must appear to the non-professional mind a wonderful miracle. The miracle really commences after the cure. Then the mind is cured; the grace of the sacraments comes in to fortify the newborn feelings of gratitude, thanksgiving, and adoration; the patient sees herself as she has been, a selfish egotist, nourishing and cherishing her own bodily sensations as the most important phenomena in the universe; she is shocked and terrified, she leads a new life, and the cure of the soul follows and makes permanent the cure of the body. Possibly she enters a religious order; it is certain that a Catholic who had received such great mercies and graces would be told by her spiritual guide that it was her duty to show her gratitude by works of mercy as much as by prayers. Then the pleasure of being well, the delight of going about, the excitement her appearance would create everywhere would all tend to keep up the healthy tone of the nervous system and prevent a relapse. Several such cases may be found in the *Annales*. There are, however, some neurotic cases which do not come under this class, and which I have included. A few cases of chorea, epilepsy, and other disorders of the nervous system which had any long resisted treatment are given in the chapter devoted to that subject. Only in a very few instances is anything like a literal translation given. In the majority a multitude of details, which have no bearing on the medical aspect of the case, have been omitted. Many of the cases, too, as narrated by the patients themselves enter into such minute and lengthened details of symptoms and sensations as would render them far too long for the present work. This very profuseness of detail, however, is a guarantee of good faith. The intermixture of the religious and emotional element, which occurs in almost every one of the narratives, while it gives a realistic air to the cases and adds to the interest of each one taken separately, would be foreign to the object of this work. These parts have been omitted in every case except one which is given as a sample. To bring the number of cases I have selected within the bounds which have been thought advisable, it has been necessary to prune the narratives very severely, and even the certificates of the French physicians. I am sorry to say that many of these certificates show a strange want of scientific precision. As for the treatment!—well, it is French treatment, and the less said about it the better. Doctor Diafoirais still survives.

*In no case has any symptom or detail been omitted which would tend to make the cure less miraculous.* Subjective symptoms, if not of importance, have been most commonly the omitted ones.

A number of cases have been excluded, where Lourdes water was given to the patient in the course of an acute disease, either mingled with the medicines or after the cessation of drug treatment. Although some of the cures thus effected have been very remarkable, and probably were in many instances miraculous, they are all open to the objection either that the disease might have terminated by recovery naturally or that the medicines, or the cessation of the medicines, might have effected the cure.

Some few exceptional cases of recovery from acute disease are given, but they are all marked by circumstances which clearly show that the cure was supernatural.

All other cases are excluded which, in the editor's judgment, might have been cured by mental emotion, change of residence, or the shock to the system of a cold bath taken under such exceptional conditions as those existing at Lourdes.

An analysis of the water, by a competent French chemist, will be given in a subsequent chapter.

## THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. QUINN.

(*Sydney Freeman's Journal*, January 24.)

THE melancholy news of the sudden death of the Bishop of Bathurst was an unexpected shock to the community. The feebleness of his health had, it was universally hoped and generally believed, been much lessened; and those who had the pleasure of seeing his Lordship immediately after his return to the colony were impressed with what they believed to be the welcome signs of restored health and re-established energies. The hope inspired in the breasts of those who loved and admired him was shared by the Bishop himself, who looked forward to increased opportunities of benefitting his Diocese and the country. But in the merciful dispensation of Heaven the labour was shortened and the reward came with a more loving swiftness than anyone had expected. The time has not arrived to estimate the service rendered to this country by the prelate who now sleeps in his own Cathedral church in the midst of his people. His labours will be felt and valued and more justly judged as the years roll on. But it can now be safely said of him that as a single individual he was perhaps the greatest benefactor to the work of Catholic education that this country has ever seen. From the moment of his entry upon his Episcopal life here to the day upon which he left it, his great engrossing care was the education of his people. To this he sacrificed his means, his time, and what he deemed (save in so far as he could employ it for the happiness of others) of least value—his life. No one who was ever for even the briefest period brought into his society could fail to discover that this was the supreme object of his labours. At the time when secondary and higher education had to a very slight degree interested the community, he undertook with the inadequate means to which he was necessarily limited, in a vast and distant diocese, with a sparse and comparatively poor population, to meet the wants of his people in this direction. Mild and unpretending as was his character, he had a real governing ambition on the question of a thorough education for his flock. His Continental experience had enabled him to know that the higher school must be, as a great educational critic has pointed out, the crown of a long co-ordered series well and carefully designed. His schools from the humblest to the highest were founded and directed in this spirit. The whole of his organization bore the stamp of his own character, made up as it was of modesty, solidity, completeness. When the time came to test its soundness and fulness, it was made clear that his system of public instruction was in harmony with religion and with the necessities of the times. He won the entire confidence of his people, and the sympathy of our highest scholastic authorities. In comparative silence—for he abhorred display of any kind—with a marvellous economy of resources which demonstrated the presence of the rarest administrative ability—with much tact, patience, and a saintly perseverance—he built up amidst innumerable difficulties a great educational system which not only embraced the whole of his own people, but stimulated the ardour of those who were working in other quarters in the same direction. It is by these eminent services that the memory of Dr. Quinn will be preserved in this country. Of all men he was one who was animated in a remarkable degree with that spirit of self-sacrifice without which nothing of real or permanent value can ever be accomplished; and with that tenderness and consideration which enlisted the sympathies of all who were blessed with his friendship or privileged to co-operate with him in his noble schemes of benevolence. Reverenced by those who only contemplated his public services—beloved by those who knew the gentleness and the sweetness of his daily life—he has passed away with as noble a record of public services sanctified by religion, and leaving behind him as beautiful a memory of sublime unselfishness as a Catholic people could desire for a holy Prelate.

## A DEGENERATE SON.

A MIDDLE-AGED man, says the *New York Herald*, of the 27th ult., with blue eyes, brown hair, and closely cropped beard, walked up to the rail of the Jefferson Market Police Court a few days before, when the name Michael William Balfe was called by the orier. The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mary Thompson, but he denied the accusation, and in answer to the statutory inquiry replied "I am not guilty. I never raised my hand to a woman in my life and can prove it." He was released on bail. The prisoner, it is pitiful to add, was the only living but discarded son of the great composer Balfe. In the supplementary proceedings at the court he spoke freely of his chequered and disappointed life. He had been originally intended for the Royal Navy, but injuring his leg, for a time, in field sports, that object was given up, and for several years he spent a dissipated and spendthrift life on the Continent. His father secured him a commission in the East India Company, out of which he drew 200 rupees a month, but a year of that was enough for young Balfe, and he threw up his post. After a second violent altercation with his father, the latter discarded him, and, borrowing some money from his friends, he started in the iron business. This venture failed, and it proved to be the first of a long series of failures. He was in turn an usher's assistant in a New York theatre, gasfitter, blacksmith, and runner of an express wagon on the Broadway. He got married to an English governess, a Miss Maglin, and is now a journeyman gas-fitter in New York.

A fretful mother and cross child indicates ill health, requiring only Hop Bitters to remove. See.



## MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

CORNER WALKER AND PRINCES  
STREETS, DUNEDIN.

The proprietor desires to inform his numerous friends and the general public, that he is prepared to receive Boarders and Visitors. His long connection with the above house is sufficient guarantee that they will find a comfortable home at most reasonable terms. Plunge and Shower Baths.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND  
BEERS.  
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

ADMITTED TO BE THE GRANDEST  
SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

**TELEGRAPH** Line of Royal Mail,  
Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika,  
Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and  
Pase, leave Springfield for the above places  
every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the  
first train from Christchurch, returning to  
Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika  
in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be  
booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch,  
not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thurs-  
day Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.  
CASSIDY, BINNIE & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
C. A. ULRICH, Agent,  
Cobb and Co.' Booking office Christchurch

## JOHN HISLOP

(LATE A. BEVELLY),  
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.  
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical  
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care  
will receive his utmost attention

**SIMON BROTHERS.**—Direct Im-  
porters—have now opened up large  
Shipments of new goods. Gent's Shoes,  
12s 9d.

**BE WISE, SEE THEM.**—Gent's  
Balmorals (sewn), 15s 9d. Elastic  
(sewn), 15s 9d. Also Cloth Tops Boots and  
Shoes.

**TEST OUR PRICES.**—Ladies'  
Prunellas from 6s; Kid Elastics,  
6s 9d; Imitation Buttons, 9s; Walking  
Shoes, 8s.

**FURTHER REDUCTIONS** from  
Our Own Make. Men's Strong Bal-  
morals, 11s 6d; Women's, 9s; Boys' from  
4s. 9d

**HOLIDAY WEAR.**—Ladies' and  
Gent's Evening Shoes; Lawn Tennis  
Shoes. Lowest Prices in the City.

**PROVE IT.**—Comparison of Quality  
and Prices fearlessly invited.

SIMON BROTHERS;  
GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

**ALEXANDER SLIGO**  
Has just received "Boy's and Girl's Own  
Annuals," "Every Boy's and Girl's," "Chatter-  
box," "Child's Companion," "Prize," "Child-  
ren's Friend," etc.

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.

Account Bookmaking on the Premises.

37 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN  
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.

## A NUMBER of VALUABLE SECTIONS.

Easy Terms.

Apply N. MOLONEY,  
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN,  
(Next Town Hall).

J. LISTON PROPRIETOR.

Having made several extensive alterations  
and fitted up one of Alcock's best Billiard  
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  
the Shipping and Railway Station:

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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

J. LISTON, Proprietor.

## RAILWAY HOTEL,

INVERCARGILL.

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  
being called in time.

Meals at all Hours.

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

## LOFT AND CO.,

Having purchased from the Trustees, 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.

**LADIES** Superior Goat Levant with  
Patent toes, 6s 9d; usual price 9s 6d.

**LADIES** extra high-legged plain  
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  
should pay

LOFT AND CO.

a visit at

9, 10, and 11. ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN

## BULL DOG ALE AND STOUT.

READ BROTHER'S DOG'S HEAD  
BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT  
IN PINTS AND QUARTS  
(CHAMPAGNE-SHAPED BOTTLES).

ALSO

A SPECIALLY LIGHT PALE ALE,  
Brewed for

READ BREWERS, OF LONDON,  
By BASS AND CO., BURTON-ON-TRENT.  
This Ale is designed to meet the demand  
for a sparkling and refreshing Malt Liquor of  
low alcoholic strength, and combines the  
lightness of the Lager Beer with the superior  
delicacy of flavour and greater tonic properties  
of the more highly-hopped Burton Brewings.

ALSO ON SALE.

Sherry and Port Wine, Clarets; Whisky and  
Brandy, bulk and case Bitters; Belfast and  
Schweppé's Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Seltzer  
and Potass Water, Lemonade, and Mont-  
serrat.

Tobacco, Cigars, Teas, Sugars, Paraffin  
Candles (plain and fluted), Snee's Vinegar,  
Treacle and Syrup, Kerosene, Corn Flour,  
Sago and Tapioca; Mill Stones, Mill Silk and  
Mill Bills and other general merchandise.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND CO.,  
Dunedin.

## G. CLARKE

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
RATTRAY STREET (near Princes street),  
DUNEDIN.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired  
at the LOWEST PRICES in the City by  
practical and experienced workmen. Jewel-  
lery of all kinds made, also neatly and effec-  
tually repaired. Note address:—

BAILEY'S OLD SHOP,  
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## MANDEVILLE HOTEL

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

TO FOUNDRY PROPRIETORS, BLACK-  
SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

**WE** beg respectfully to inform you  
that we are now in a position to  
supply the favourite Smithy Coal from the  
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.

OFFICES: CORNER OF OCTAGON AND  
STUART STREET.

DEPOT: CASTLE STREET

## GREIG, MEFFEN AND CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,  
EDINBURGH EMPORIUM,

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 pat-  
ronage 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

## ABSENT-MINDED PEOPLE.

"CAN you—ah—er—tell me the number of my room?"

"Yes, sir—95."

"Ah! thank you—guess—ah—I'll go and get ready for dinner," and the absent-minded man lounged away towards the elevator. The hotel clerk looked after the slowly vanishing guest, and then, turning to a *Star* reporter, who was standing near, said:

"I've seen all kinds of men since I've been in this business, but he is the great original forgetter. He has been here now for three days, and I have to watch him like a baby. I'll bet he'll either forget his way to his room, or when he gets there he won't know why he went there."

"What is he—a genius?" asked the reporter.

"I suppose so; he's an inventor, and he don't know anything but cogs and wheels. He ate two breakfasts this morning; he ordered his lunch to be sent to his room yesterday, forgot about it, came down to the office, bought a New York paper, and read until 5 o'clock p.m. He then came up to my desk and inquired calmly of me what it was he had asked for a little while before. I didn't know, and he could give no idea, so I was in hot water until I questioned the waiters and found out about the lunch. It's laughable to you, but it's not so funny for me, because if I don't take care of him he will surely attack the reputation of the house as soon as he gets away."

"Do you have many of these characters to look after?" inquired the listener.

"Never had one like him," said the clerk. "He's the worst; but we have a great many guests who exhibit signs of preoccupation. Perhaps the commonest examples of absent-mindedness which I see is in regard to door keys. In the winter, when business is rushing, a dozen or more keys will have to be replaced every two days. A guest going away will frequently forget to leave the key in the door of his room or at the desk, and will put it in his pocket, so we have to replace it. The house carpenter is about as good a locksmith as any in the city; he has had so many locks to pick and keys to make. Then people leave articles of wearing apparel, books, memoranda, all sorts of things, in their rooms when they vacate. Well, if they are registered correctly, there is no difficulty in returning them their property, even if they forget to write for it; but where a man registers inaccurately or indefinitely, it may sometimes be hard work to find him."

"There was an Englishman here last winter," continued the clerk, "who deposited nearly £900 in Bank of England notes with me. The next day he was called to New York by a telegram, and having plenty of American money in his wallet, he hurried to the cars, without paying his hotel bill, and never thought about his money or anything but his despatch until he reached New York. I have often seen careful people going over a written list and checking the articles off as they pack them away preparatory to continuing their journey." — *Washington Star*.

## A SHAMEFUL CONSPIRACY.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (says *United Ireland*) has practically confessed to Mr. Sexton a piece of police villainy unsurpassed in the pages of "Rody the Rover." A patriotic blacksmith set up business in Tubbercurry, county Sligo. His forge became not only the centre of a roaring trade but the contriving of a shameful conspiracy. With the prayer-book and with the sledge hammer he was equally active in the cause. "After many an action of power and pride" the fate of all daring revolutionists overtook Bartley the blacksmith. Some black traitor gave the police the hard word. They pounced upon the forge, rooted up the floor, and victoriously bore away the little armament of guns and grim etceteras with which the blacksmith was preparing the day of Ireland's freedom. Nothing could have been more romantic. When the bold Bartly sadly but firmly made himself scarce, there were doubtless poetic youths in Tubbercurry ready to match "The Blacksmith of Limerick," with a versical hero of their own, no less smutty of face and no less leonine of heart. But let us not prolong the agony of the tale through three volumes. Detective Director French fell, and with him fell his detective machinery to pieces. Among other interesting revelations, it turns out that the patriotic blacksmith was simply a policeman on detective duty. His armory was an innocent "plant" of Mr. French's. The prayer-book was used to entrap green young men into conspiracies to murder and other like gentle aids to promotion in the force. The guns were lent gratis for whatever outrages the active and enterprising murder-smith could set a-going. The forge was, in plain English, a manufactory of the most diabolical murder, conspiracy, treachery, and perjury under the patronage of the Castle Detective Department, if not by direct and special appointment to his Excellency! That is substantially the upshot of the avowal wrung by Mr. Sexton from our Scotch Chief Secretary.

Yet we are not told that there is to be any special inquiry with respect to a detective department of which such infamies are the monstrous birth. On the contrary, we are left to infer that the policeman lately serving in Tubbercurry in a blacksmith's apron is at present serving in Ulster under the name of Woods, and has doubtless obtained several stripes, if not an autograph letter from Earl Spencer for his services to society. M'Dermott, Noonan, Bartley, the blacksmith—these are but a few of the Detective Director's instruments for the better diffusion of crime and outrage. We are surprised that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman resolutely promises not to give French a fraction of secret-service money and that the Crown will on no account admit him to bail. We would not be a bit amazed if the Crown took effective measures next Commission to "remove" him definitely to penal servitude. They have only to produce the boy Strong, whose evidence they have hitherto entirely suppressed. A few weeks' liberty with pen and ink and papers, might tempt French into leav-

ing the public some startling *memoires a servir* to an understanding of the gulfs of hellish crimes which yawn underneath the present blood-stained *regime* at the Castle. Who knows but peradventure Hallissey the Blacksmith was simply one of French's chickens? His departure for parts unknown may have been only the cover of his translation to the glory of head-constableness in some warm and loyal corner of Ulster. We are thinking of obtaining a correct photograph of the well-beloved Hallissey, that our northern readers may survey the features of their head-constables and sergeants, and see whether perchance Paste-pot Plunkett's joy may not have passed out of his black apron into gold stripes.

*United Ireland* of a late date says it has fresh evidence that the notorious James M'Dermott is an emissary in the pay of the police. The outrages he has planned are a part of the conspiracy directed from Dublin Castle to bring discredit on the Irish race. The paper reiterates the charge that Edenburn House, at Tralee, was blown up with an infernal machine which was one of the three sent to the county Kerry by M'Dermott, and which had been purchased with British gold, and Mr. O'Brien says that he had evidence to justify the belief that a large number of the so-called dynamite outrages which had been charged upon the League organizations were really the outcome of plots inspired by fellows like M'Dermott, who, being in pay of the authorities, managed to retain their sinecures by devising or abetting outrages. Mr. O'Brien declares that the Irish Party are determined upon getting at the bottom of the whole business, and that they hope to expose the villainy which the English Government has inflicted upon Ireland in its pretended work of uprooting agrarian crimes. He has the original of a letter written by M'Dermott to a friend, after the latter had left Ireland and reached America, in which M'Dermott admitted that he organized the Mill-street dynamite conspiracy, for which Denis Deasy, who died last May while incarcerated in Chatham Convent Prison, was convicted. In the same letter M'Dermott refers to three infernal machines, which he declares he had despatched to Kerry.

## THE IRISH BOUNDARIES COMMISSIONERS.

MR. SEXTON, M.P., has addressed the following letter to Mr. Gladstone:—

London, Dec. 11, 1884.

Sir,—You are probably aware that the following question stood in my name on the order paper of the House of Commons to be addressed to you on Saturday last:—

"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he has considered that the work of arranging the new electoral areas provided for by the Seats Bill, a work which in England and Scotland is confided to commissions principally composed of eminent civilians, well known to the general public, will in Ireland fall into the hands of a Government department composed of three military officers quartered on a barrack in Phoenix Park, and acting in connection with another Government department composed of one commissioner only, who has for his official solicitor Mr. George Bolton; whether there will be associated in the work of re-arrangement of electoral areas in Ireland any gentleman possessing the confidence of the Irish people and of the party in this House not represented in the negotiations which led up to the introduction of the Seats Bill; whether the definition of the duties to be performed in England (contained in the letter of the 28th ult. from the President of the Local Government Board to the Secretary of State) are intended also to be applied to Ireland; and whether in Ireland public sittings will be notified and held for the reception of evidence as to the most just and expedient re-arrangement of electoral areas in that country."

I would have addressed this question to you on Saturday had the usual opportunity been allowed. But a motion by Lord Richard Grosvenor for the adjournment of the House, and a "count" at the instance of a supporter of the Government brought the sitting to an end before the question on the paper could be reached. Thereupon I caused my query to be set down for the day on which the House resumes its sittings; and I should not venture now to trouble you but for an intimation given to me by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant that he had not expected the motion for adjournment of the House, and had made preparation to reply to the questions intended to be addressed to him. The right hon. gentleman has since forwarded to me some written answers, and from these circumstances I am led to the surmise that, like the Chief Secretary, you may not have anticipated the motion for adjournment, and may have been ready and desirous to answer in due course the questions addressed to you and set down in the paper for the day. Indeed, the *Daily News* of yesterday announced—not accurately, but, nevertheless, apparently by authority—that written replies had been already sent by Ministers to all the questions set down for Saturday last by members of the Irish party.

You informed the House of Commons on the 1st inst. in your speeches on the introduction of the bill, that the result of the labours of the English Commission would be "brought under the direct judgment of the House." In the same speech it is laid down, "That confidence in the commission is a very important matter"; and on the 4th inst., in reply to Mr. Chaplin, who asked whether the report and recommendation of the Boundary Commissioners were to be open to any modification by the House of Commons, you said, "It is obvious that great confidence ought to be placed in the report of such a commission. I am willing to suppose that they (the commissioners) will not give satisfaction to the House." These words were evidently dictated by the hope that when the proposals of the commissioner are brought under the direct judgment of the House that judgment may be a ratification by general assent. But I venture to think it is obvious even now that so far as concerns Ireland such a hope cannot in any degree be realised unless due regard is had to the opinion of the Irish people at large in fixing the constitution and determining the procedure of the commission appointed for their country.

**J. F. STRATZ & CO.**  
261 HIGH STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH.  
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.

**COWAN AND CO.,**  
PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,  
Have in Stock in Dunedin  
Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type, and  
Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers' Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at

**GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S**  
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

**VENETIAN BLINDS!**  
VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

**PATERSON, BURK & CO.,**  
STUART ST.

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

**KENSINGTON HOTEL.**  
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 Stabling attached.

P. CASEY Proprietor.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE  
"TABLET,"  
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

**JUST ARRIVED, ex Kaikoura and**  
Arawa, Large Shipments of Ladies', Children's and Gents' BOOTS and SHOES—Latest Styles—bought by our Home Buyer for Cash in the Cheapest Market, and as we are already much over-stocked, and about to commence our annual stock-taking, the above lines must be cleared regardless of cost. Country customers specially invited to give us a call.

Note Address:  
CITY BOOT PALACE,  
75 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

**WANTED KNOWN**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works

**SHAMROCK HOTEL**  
RATTRAY 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.

J. O'REILLY.

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.

**MONEY TO LEND** in sums of  
from £100 to £30,000. Applications  
by letter will receive immediate attention.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,  
Stock, and Estate Agent,  
BROWNING STREET, NAPIER.

**J. A. CUNNINGHAM,**  
STOCK, ESTATE,  
AND GENERAL AGENT.

Cash Advances on Wool, Grain, or other  
Produce arranged on the most favourable  
terms.

Loans negotiated | Insurances effected  
Valuations carefully | Absentees represented.

Station Stores at lowest current rates.  
Agricultural Implements of every kind  
from the best makers.

Goods not in stock procured and forwarded without delay.

Entries invited (free of charge) of Properties for Sale or Lease, and of Stock for Sale.

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

## THE CLAIMANT.

(From Michael Davitt's "Prison Diary.")

His arrival, says Mr. Davitt, in Dartmoor, after completing the usual probationary in Millbank Penitentiary, created unusual excitement among both warders and prisoners, but particularly among the latter. "Sir Roger" soon became the lion of the place. To fall into exercising file with him on Sunday was esteemed an event to be talked of for a week afterwards by the fortunate convict, who had, for once in his life rubbed his skirts against one of England's proud aristocracy. To settle an argument upon any topic—legal, political, or disciplinary—required but the assertion, "Sir Roger Tichborne says so," and an immediate acquiescence in the conclusiveness of the facts or opinions advanced was the consequence. In fact, "Sir Roger" soon became the recognised authority upon every matter of moment to the one thousand citizens of Dartmoor's criminal population, from the merits of the skilly to the evils of trial by jury, or from the partizanship of judges to the quality of the shin-of-beef soup; and the acquisition to that secluded and unique society of such a man was put down among the list of great events in the history of Dartmoor. He remained the standard authority upon juries, judges, money, and victims of circumstantial evidence, to the whole chorus of gossiping magmen, until he was finally removed to another prison. Unlike the ordinary bogus aristocrat, "Sir Roger" never "flashed his rank"—that is, when he walked or talked with other prisoners, he did not "put on airs," or adopt the patronising manners that both outside, as well as in prison usually denote alike the *parvenue* and the impostor. He maintained his position, though, as the real "Sir Roger Tichborne" whenever brought before governor or visiting director, or when the fact might be questioned by other prisoners, and in his letters to outside friends while in Dartmoor. Whatever the man really is, victim or fraud, Tichborne or Castro, he exhibited, while under my observation, an individuality and a bearing in marked contrast to the ordinary impostors and criminals with whom he was associated. On the other hand, Sir Roger's intellectual training and extent of general knowledge, as far as could be gathered from his prison conversation, appeared to me to be far too limited for a man that was reputed to have received a good college education, and who had, in addition, travelled so much and mixed with so many men the world over, and who had also the advantage of having passed his forty-fifth year. Having accidentally heard the result of the general election of 1874, I communicated to "Roger" the triumph of the Tories and the fact of Mr. Disraeli becoming Prime Minister; whereupon he remarked, "Then you see if he does not make himself First Lord of the Treasury also." On another occasion he informed me that Dr Kenealy had introduced a bill into the House of Commons the week previously regarding his ("Roger's") treatment in Dartmoor, when Dr Kenealy had simply asked a question of the Home Secretary in reference thereto. His political knowledge appeared to be exactly on a level with that of the ordinary magman.

## THE FLORA OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

OTHER countries may show as great variety of flowers as Southern California, but there is none in which they take such complete possession of the land. In perhaps two years out of five the rainfall is insufficient to call out a full parade of the host of beauty; but in the other three nearly one-half of the land in winter and early spring is covered with bewildering colour, in which the visitor from the East may search almost in vain for old acquaintances. The latest editions of Wood or Grey will be quite useless, and one must be an expert in the science to find one's way through the immense botany of California.

In a few days after the first rain the lately bare plains and hillsides show a greenish tinge. Fine little leaves of various kinds will be found springing from the ground, but nearly all are lost in a general profusion of dark green ones, of such shape and delicacy of texture that a careless eye might readily take them for ferns. This is the *alfileria*, the prevailing flower of the land. Daily the land grows greener, while the shades of green, varied by the play of sunlight on the slopes and rolling hills, increase in number and intensity. Here the colour is soft and there bright; yonder it rolls in wavy alternations, and yonder it reaches in an unbroken shade where the plain sweeps broad and free. For many weeks green is the only colour, though cold nights may perhaps tinge it with a rusty red. About the last of January a little star-like flower of bluish pink begins to shine along the ground. This is the bloom of the *alfileria*, and swiftly it spreads from the southern slopes where it begins and runs from meadow to hilltop. Almost at the same time a little cream-coloured bell-flower begins to nod from a tall, slender stalk; another of sky-blue soon opens beside it; beneath these a little five-petalled flower of deep pink tries to outshine the blossoms of the *alfileria*; and above them soon stands the radiant cowslip, with reflexed petals of white, yellow and pink shining behind its purplish ovaries. On every side violets, here of the purest golden hue, and of overpowering fragrance, soon appear in numbers, beyond all conception. Six or seven varieties of clover, all with fine delicate leaves, now unfold flowers of yellow, red and pink. Delicate little crucifers of white and yellow shine modestly below all these; little cream-coloured flowers on slender scapes look skyward on every side; while others of purer white, with every variety of petal, crowd up among them. Standing now upon some hillside that commands miles of landscape one is dazzled with a blaze of colour from acres and acres of pink, perfect fields of violets, vast reaches of blue, endless sweeps of white.

Upon this—merely the warp of the carpet about to cover the land—the sun fast weaves a woof of splendour. Along the southern slopes of the lower hills soon beams the orange light of the poppy, which swiftly kindles the adjacent slopes, then flames along the meadow, and blazes upon the northern hillsides. Tall spires of green, mounting on every side, soon open upon the top into lilies of deep lavender, and the scarlet bracts of the painted cup glow side by side with the crimson of the cardinal flower. And soon comes

the iris, with its broad golden eye, fringed with rays of lavender blue, and five varieties of phacelia overwhelm some places with waves of purple, blue, indigo, and whitish pink. The evening primrose soon drapes the lower slopes with long sheets of brightest yellow, and from the hills above, the rock-rose adds its golden bloom to that of the sorrel and wild alfalfa, until the hills almost outshine the bright light from the slopes and plains. And through all this nod a tulip of the most delicate lavender; vetches, lupins, and all the members in the wild pea family are pushing and winding their way everywhere in every shade of crimson, purple, and white; along the ground the crowfoot weaves a mantle of white, through which, amid a thousand comrades, the orthocarpus rears its tufted head of pink. Among all these are mixed a thousand other flowers, plenty enough as plenty would be accounted in other countries, but here mere pin-points on a great map of colours.

As the stranger gazes upon this carpet that now covers hill and dale, undulates over the table lands, and robes even the mountain with a brilliancy and breadth of colour that strikes the eye even miles away, he exhausts his vocabulary of superlatives, and goes away imagining he has seen it all. Yet he has seen only the background of an embroidery more varied, more curious and splendid than the carpet upon which it is wrought. Asters bright with centre of gold and lavender rays soon shine high above the iris, and a new and larger tulip of deepest yellow rises where its lavender cousin is drooping its lately proud head. New bell-flowers of white and blue and indigo rise above the first, which served merely as ushers to the display, and whole acres ablaze with the orange of the poppy are fast turning with the indigo of the larkspur. Where the ground was lately aglow with the marigold, and the four-o'clock, the tall penstemon now reaches out a hundred arms full-hung with trumpets of purple and pink. Here the silence rears high its head with fringed corolla of scarlet; and there the wild gooseberry dazzles the eye with a perfect shower of tubular flowers of the same bright colour. The mimulus alone is almost enough to colour the hills. Half a dozen varieties, some with long, narrow, trumpet-shaped flowers, others with broad flaring mouths; some tall herbs, and others large shrubs, with varying shades of dark red, light red, orange, cream-colour, and yellow, they spangle hill-side, rock-pile, and ravine. Among them the morning glory twines its flowers of purest white, new lupinus climb over the old ones, and the trailing vetch festoons rock, and shrub, and tree, with long garlands of crimson, purple, and pink.

Meanwhile, the chaparral, which during the long dry season has robbed the hills in sombre green, begins to brighten with new life; new leaves adorn the ragged red arms of the manzanita, and among them blow thousands of little urn-shaped flowers of rose-colour and white.

## THE NUN OF KENMARE.

THE Nun of Kenmare has arrived in New York. In an interview she said:—

"I have quite recovered from my fatigue, and would feel at home if the fussy men at the Barge office would only send me my luggage. But let me tell you my real object in coming to America. Guess? Money? Right you are. The fact is I want to establish a number of training schools for girls in England and Ireland, and I cannot do so effectually unless generous Americans help me. In these schools girls will be taught to plait straw, knit stockings, make lace, net ear-caps for horses, and all other such arts as are adapted for women. Others will learn printing, cooking, how to take care of children, and the ordinary domestic duties. Each girl will be allowed to choose her own task, and those who show any special aptitude will be trained to become telegraph operators, nurses, and teachers. In Nottingham our school has advanced very rapidly, and in Queenstown and Knock we hope for a similar success. The little children who attend our school in Nottingham receive a dinner every day at the cost of one penny a head, and, strange as it seems, our receipts do not fall short of our expenses."

"To what do you attribute the recent Irish distress?"

"Why, to bad potatoes and bad landlords, of course."

"Was your reception by Pope Leo XIII. as gracious as has been reported?"

"More so, if possible. Pope Pius IX. gave several private audiences to different persons, but his successor is very exclusive, and consequently I felt very much flattered at being privileged to speak with him in private."

"A story went the round of the papers some time ago that you had been miraculously cured of rheumatism at Knock, in Ireland. Is it true or not?"

"It is quite true. For several years I had been crippled with rheumatism, and could scarcely move from one room to another. At last I heard of the apparition in the chapel of Knock and went there at the risk of my life. On entering the chapel I suddenly felt the pains in my knee joints depart, and the next moment I knew that my old vigour had returned to me. And so it had, for from that day to this I have never been troubled with rheumatism. Another marvellous cure came under my observation about the same time. Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Tasmania, who had been nearly stone blind for several years, received from his sister a fragment of cement from the wall of the chapel, and on applying it to his eyes was immediately cured of his blindness. He hastened to Ireland and in the chapel of Knock, before an immense congregation, gave thanks to God for the mercy he had shown him."

"Have your books ever been pirated in this country?"

"Yes, one—my 'Life of St. Francis.' The others have been reprinted here, but the publishers have always paid me handsomely; more than one American has also left me a legacy. Washington Irving's coachman, a man named Callaghan, a native of Cork, left me 2,000 dollars. It seems he was dying, and had one of my books under his pillow at the time, and when his lawyers suggested that he should leave his earnings to his friends in Ireland, the poor man replied that he would leave his entire fortune, about 4,000 dollars, to the 'Nun of Kenmare.' On second thoughts, however, he left 2,000 dollars to Cardinal McCloskey and 2,000 dollars to me."

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Mr. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur* (Ohio) *Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silly evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

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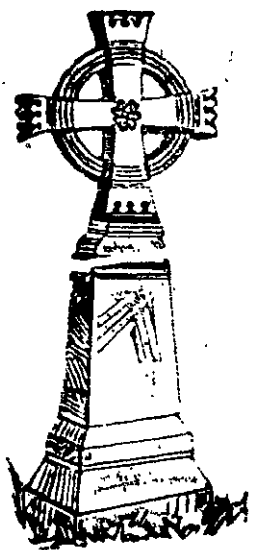
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