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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A DOUBTFUL GUIDE. CERTAIN statements that have lately appeared in the "Science Notices," of the *Dublin Review* are such as should give some food for thought to those persons, of whom so many are

to be met with nowadays, and who make of the theories and hypotheses of physical science the Gospel by which they judge of all things spiritual, and according to which they receive or more properly reject the doctrines of religion. The uncertainty of their assuredly infallible guide is for example testified to by the discovery that even the most exact of all the sciences, astronomy itself, is, as the Reviewer tells us, full of uncertainties and problems.—Matters long considered an absolutely settled, we learn, such as the shape of the earth, the length of day and night, and the latitude, are now discovered to be completely doubtful. We have a general idea that the earth is a flattened spheroid, but its exact measurements are unknown to such a degree as to prevent the precise knowledge of the relative distance of one place from another.—There are again, grave doubts as to the shifting of the axis of the earth, resulting in a change of latitude. And, again, "the most serious flaw in astronomical science is the uncertainty of the length of day and night. That there is something amiss in this matter plain from the irregularities of the movements of the moon. We have long been accustomed to claim as one of Newton's most brilliant discoveries that of the lunar theory. It is not so certain that the lunar theory has been mastered. Astronomers have come to the conclusion that either the theory is at fault or the length of our day is uncertain. The shifting of the earth's materials must effect, if only in a minute manner, the times of her revolution. But the effects of the tides must surely be a still more powerful factor in acting as a break upon the diurnal movement. And if such be the case, we are face to face with a most hopeless problem. For the strength of the tides depends upon one most uncertain and unmeasurable force, the strength and direction of the winds. At any rate, at present there is something so faulty with our time-reckoning that predictions of the movements of the moon are full of uncertainties." A matter that has a more direct bearing upon the wisdom of arguing against religion from the objections supposed to be offered by science is the theory newly published by M. Faye, the President of the *Bureau des Longitudes* and who, as the *Dublin Review* tells us, is one of the most distinguished astronomers of the age. In an examination lately made by him into Laplace's Nebular Theory, which he shows to be mistaken, M. Faye incidentally refers to the Mosaic cosmogony. "The creation of the sun and moon on the fourth day, in the account of the first chapter of Genesis," says the Reviewer, "has given rise to many flippant and shallow remarks from our infidel writers. They ask how is it possible for the light to have appeared on the first day when there was neither sun nor moon to impart it? Christian apologists have taken up the matter and suggested that the creation of the sun on the fourth day refers only to the appearance of the sun. They are ready to grant that light is inseparable from the sun, but contend that the sun might have been created on the first day, that its face was hidden from the earth until the fourth day, owing to the mists and exhalations that must have arisen in dense clouds from the cooling earth. If M. Faye's hypothesis be true, there is no need to resort to so awkward a defence. He brings evidence to show that the sun must be the youngest, the last in point of creation of its own system—as far as Saturn inclusively. Uranus and Neptune were fashioned after the sun, but the earth is more ancient than the globe that gives us light and heat. The creation, then, of the sun on the fourth day, far from proving an awkward problem of exegesis, becomes another instance of science offering its homage to religion. Nor is there any difficulty in showing how light could burst upon our earth before our luminary existed. Everyone is perfectly aware when two bodies meet with a sudden shock, the *vis viva* is changed into another sort of energy, fire and heat. The meteorites that dash through our atmosphere create trains of flame and fire. Even compressed air will light touchwood. It is easy, then, to conceive that when the chaotic mass of the first day of creation was put into move-

ment, shocks, collisions, and friction must at once have been set up, and given rise to heat that would increase with the frequency and intensity of such forces. The temperature thus raised would radiate a feeble light, which the condensing masses would reflect from one another 'And there was light,' diffused, glimmering and nascent, penetrating the whole of stellar space." All this we say, then, may well give our small scientific folk reason to pause and shows very plainly the folly of arguing against religion on any such grounds as those they rely on—their standing place affords but a shifting base, and one on which no anti-Christian lever can be supported.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The most interesting feature in the Financial Statement, as delivered in Parliament by Sir Julius Vogel on Friday, is the fact that a heavy increase in taxation is proposed by it. Direct taxation is provided for by means of a revision of the stamp duties, and the increase of the property tax to three farthings in the £—the Treasurer, at the same time, declaring himself in favour rather of a land and income tax, and pointing out that that on property had been adopted instead by way of a compromise. The most important alterations, however, in the way of taxation are those affecting the customs duties, and which must as a matter of course fall on a class not included among those likely to be touched by the direct taxation, that is on the working men and the poorer members of the population generally. Sir Julius Vogel, indeed, speaks of them as "calculated to affect people otherwise free from taxation" and we must admit that by placing import duties on certain articles he has managed the matter very fairly to bring about such an end.—When Sir Julius, however, speaks of these customs as "much depending on the voluntary contribution of the consumers who elect to use imported goods"—and in connection with certain of the articles taxed, we may look upon him as indulging in a little harmless pleasantry or under-hand banter. We can hardly accuse a humane gentleman of laughing in his sleeve at his victims. For example, considering the habits of the colonial people, tea is a necessary of life. There is hardly any electing to use an article that people have been so accustomed to use that to break off the habit would occasion them a very great degree of privation, and yet the tax on tea has been increased by fifty-five per cent. If, moreover, the decrease of the revenue derived from the duties on malt and alcoholic liquors be the result of a temperance movement as Sir Julius Vogel seems to consider it, since he speaks of the moral improvement thus testified to, the use of tea must be increased, for men and women who cease to drink the intoxicating liquors naturally require some substitute, and cold water will not prove sufficient. At any rate the working classes and the poorer portion of the community use tea, and must continue to use it to a large extent, and the increase in the duty will affect them severely. Again as to the matter of boots and shoes, everyone who provides for a poor household will tell you that one of the most trying among the expenses he is obliged to meet is that for the articles in question. Children's boots especially are a burden to the head of a family whose earnings are limited, and an increase in their price means discomfort, and perhaps illness, for many an unhappy little one or growing boy or girl, with an increase of anxiety and distress for the father or mother who is unable to procure what the children absolutely need. The same argument, again, may almost be employed with regard to ready-made clothing, and blankets and rugs, which are also taxed. The fact is, however, that this tariff must be regarded as in a very great degree the imposition of protective duties. It is at the same time, rather worse in some respects for while it acts in such a way towards articles that may be made in the colony, it includes several that cannot be manufactured or produced here. The increased taxation will fall heavily then on the poorer classes, and there is an intermediate class whom it will if possible still more seriously affect, that is, people who by their industry have acquired a little property, but who are still, from circumstances, such, for example, as the requirements of a large family, obliged to work for their living, or, being unable to work, are barely able to live in comfort. The customs tariff is certainly the weak point of this financial statement, which otherwise, with the exception of that doubtful compromise of a property tax for a land tax, and the large increase of £26,989 for godless education, is as satisfactory as the circumstances of the Colony will admit of its being. It is especially reassuring to learn that the fears as to Sir Julius Vogel's rash disposition to borrow

are not fulfilled, while in the matter of the loan conversions he has served the colony, and effected considerable saving.

If we may judge by the various reports published in the newspapers, nothing can equal the interest excited by the visit to Rome of the Irish Bishops. The state of dismay to which England has been reduced by the action of the Irish nationalists is in this manner made very apparent, and the traditional straw to which the drowning man clings finds another illustration.—“The English Government,” says the Roman correspondent of the *Standard*, “are putting, through Mr. Errington, a very strong pressure on the Vatican.” Mr. Errington is using every effort to carry out his instructions, but meets with small attention from the Irish Bishops.—Mr. Errington, in fact, must feel himself in a very unenviable position in being obliged to address himself at all to the Bishops on the subject, and it would be hard for even the most humble minded prelate when so addressed to avoid snubbing in a marked manner the man addressing him. It is quite possible that the correspondent of the *Standard* has been made Mr. Errington’s confidant and found himself called upon to minister to the suffering mind of the baffled one, and therefore, perhaps, there may be some truth in this report, but it is extremely unlikely that any member of the Irish hierarchy has furnished any correspondent with information as to what is going on. But that an English ambassador at Rome should be engaged in trying to force the Pope to intervene between the Irish people and the English Government cannot be sufficiently the grounds of astonishment to those who may expect the Government in question to act with consistency and honesty, for the said Government imposes upon its subjects in certain cases an oath in which it is denied that the Pope has, or ought to have, any authority within the United Kingdom.—The Government, however, itself in a most striking manner now recognises the Pope’s authority, and calls upon him to exercise it in their favour almost as if the mediæval times still existed and England were yet a faithful Catholic power.—How, meantime, the Protestant world can quietly look on and suffer this without complaint or remonstrance is much to be wondered at, and can only be explained by its sense of the necessities of the situation.—And how has England or her Protestant people deserved that the Pope should interfere on behalf of the English Government? Their belief in the charity of the Holy See must, indeed, be strong since they believe that the oppression of Ireland is a religious and most praiseworthy act. They call on the Pope to return good for evil, and to restore order in their realm, whereas they took a part in disturbing him in his rightful possessions and overthrowing his principality. If there is anyone who more than another should sympathise with the Irish people in their struggle for liberty it is the Pope.—He himself, in fact, is engaged in just such a struggle, and it was the same hand that holds the Irish nation in servitude which helped in a great degree to forge his chains. It is the ally of his arch-enemy and the usurper of his power who is now putting pressure upon him to aid them in continuing their course of tyranny.—But that the Pope is not one to be forced to the adoption of what he disapproves of his whole conduct in life has made evident to the world, and that he must disapprove of oppression his own situation, if nothing else, clearly testifies. Mr. Errington, and the English Government, and the English party, for there is always an English party at Rome endeavouring on all possible occasions to prejudice the cause of Ireland and blacken her name at the Vatican, have, then, a hard task to perform if they will come between the Pope and the Irish Bishops, and oblige His Holiness to send away these prelates as the enemies of their people’s interests and the police agents of Dublin Castle.—But as for the Irish Bishops even since their arrival at Rome and during the time that they were being received two by two in audience by the Pope they drew up a series of resolutions, as to higher education and State endowments, to be forwarded to Mr. Parnell with a request that he and his party would press them on the Government in every legitimate way.—We may, therefore, understand that the correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* speaks the truth when he says, “Mr. Errington and the English faction are still hard at work, but they bite against a file.”

TWO announcements have recently been made with respect to the Earl of Carnarvon—the first that he had been appointed at the annual Convention of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, Pro-Grand First Principal—the Grand First Principal being the Prince of Wales. The second announcement was that made a day or two ago, that he had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the New Ministry. The two appointments would hardly be consistent, were the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland anything other than a foreign ruler, sent over to oppose in every way the interests of the Irish people, and as much at variance with their desires, wants, and aspirations as it is possible for any ruler to be. A dignitary of the Freemasons ruling over the Irish people is indeed sorely out of place, and his association with the

suspected and forbidden craft must add even to the Lord Lieutenant a more sinister aspect in the eyes of the Irish people. But Freemasonry of late has been made very prominent in high places in Ireland. It was in his character of Mason that the Prince of Wales was, in several instances, honoured on his visit to that country, and he openly exhibited himself in such a character. How then are we to reconcile the manner in which Ireland is governed with the commands of the Catholic Church? If there is one thing which more than another has been condemned heavily by the Popes, it is Masonry. Again and again they condemned it, and a year or two ago Leo XIII issued an encyclical against it which can never be forgotten. It was described as the great destroying power of the times, the enemy of God and man—fighting or plotting to destroy religion, and resolved on the total overthrow of society. All connection with it was forbidden on pain of excommunication, and no reservation or exception was made in any case. English Masons were included among those of the Continent, and their remonstrance—made, indeed, chiefly by Lord Carnarvon himself—was disregarded. The Vatican had spoken and could not and would not recede. But now into Ireland—among the faithful Catholic people, forbidden even in their national struggle to make use of the methods of the secret society, the leaders of the sect go with pomp and parade, and all the people are called upon to pay them homage and accept them as the patterns of mankind. The Grand First Principal makes a royal passage through the country at which all the nation are expected to be present with reverence and respect. And the representative of order, whom they must not disregard without disloyalty and rebellion—is at the same time a dignitary whom they have been taught by the highest authority they acknowledge on earth to recognise as the representative of anarchy and revolution and irreligion. Verily, the powers of discrimination demanded of the Irish people are nice beyond all bounds. And, next, my Lord Carnarvon goes to represent his sect at Dublin Castle, and, if the Coercion Act be rehewed, to rule the people with despotic sway, but, in any case, to exercise a power over them for which he will have to give but a slender account, and which, let its exercise be what it may, will be fully supported by all the strength of the Government. The passage of the Prince of Wales as a chief among the Freemasons through Ireland, and, although recognised as such, claiming the homage of the people was a small matter compared with the establishment of a Masonic chief as Lord Lieutenant, and bound, if he be worthy of his calling, and an enthusiast in the order as Lord Carnarvon is, to advance the interests of his sect. The influence of the Prince of Wales was little, but that of the Lord Lieutenant is great—and how, at least, shall the Irish Bishops be made supporters of an authority that is at variance with the condemnation of the Pope, and so made by means of the Pope himself—for this is the claim of Mr. Errington at the Vatican? Above all, how shall the Pope appoint as Archbishop of Dublin a prelate especially chosen as a prop to the Castle and an agent for the Masonic Lord Lieutenant? If Masonry be condemned by the Pope, His Holiness cannot consistently have any dealings with it. He, even the Pope, would stultify his denunciation of the sect in the eyes of the Irish people by openly playing into the hands of the Freemasons through one of their principal members. But Lord Carnarvon—who, however, is especially marked as having taken a prominent part in remonstrating against the Pope’s encyclical—is not the only man among the English nobility who is a Mason, and who is still capable of being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the risk of such an appointment alone, if it be known to the Pope, as doubtless it is, must render ineffectual every attempt that is being made to control him in his attitude towards Irish affairs, or to make him take part against the Irish people in supporting Dublin Castle. Under such circumstances the Pope would simply be contradicting by act the denunciations of his encyclical and the condemnations made by his predecessors, and he would be doing all he could do towards propping up among a Catholic people a centre of corruption, and a dangerous and active enemy of the Catholic Church. Can we believe that the Pope will be so befooled?

Of how very different the feelings are which animate that landlords of England and Ireland towards the peasantry of their respective countries we obtain a view by means of a meeting which recently took place in London and which had for its object the creation of a class of small landed proprietors. It will be remembered that so far from desiring to create a class of the kind in Ireland, the landlords of that country a few years ago formed a corporation for farming the lands themselves and so as to further encourage the work of eviction and more effectually drive the people away. A number of the principal noblemen and gentlemen in England, however, have decided on taking very different steps and their object is to buy up property which they will then divide into smaller portions, sell on easy terms or let with a purchase clause to men of small means. The chairman of the meeting in question, moreover, was Lord Carnarvon whose ideas in this respect at least if expressed by him in Ireland and advocated there may produce some good effect, or, if shared by the

other members of the Government, may result in legislation of a more promising nature than any that has yet taken place with regard to Irish affairs. The meeting was addressed by several noblemen and gentlemen, all of whom were unanimous in their desire to see the company established and who agreed in believing that in such a way a great benefit might be conferred upon a large number of people, and a good deal done towards removing the depression under which agriculture suffers—the depression, nevertheless, not being confined to agriculture only, as the Duke of Argyll remarked.—It was, again, stated that the present time was unusually opportune for purchasing the estates needed, as landed property was of so low a price.—Indeed, Lord Derby, in a letter read from him excusing his absence and expressing his agreement with the objects of the meeting, said that the difficulty was not to buy but to sell land, and the Duke of Argyll mentioned that in Essex alone, in the immediate neighbourhood of London, there were at least 60,000 acres in the market.—As to the advantages of a peasant proprietary, on which several of these speakers insisted, it is not necessary that we should again enter into a discussion of them.—We have frequently advocated the cause in our columns, and taken from many sources various arguments and various facts bearing upon it.—What we desire to call attention to is the wisdom and prudence as well as the benevolence with which English landlords come forward to aid the poorer classes of their fellow countrymen, when the occasion offers.—And although doubtless, the circumstances of the times,—not only the existing depression, and the low price and decreasing value of land—but the onward march of the democracy also—have had a good deal to do with this movement—we are still desirous of giving these gentlemen full credit for their kindly intentions as well as their prudent action.—The Irish landlords, on the other hand, although they also must have recognised that the cause of the people was making its way into the ascendant, put up their backs, and in the obstinate prejudices and hard-heartedness of their condition, resolved only to resist, and to cling to their ill-gotten monopoly let what would happen,—but such is the difference between the upper classes of a country who are of the blood of the nation, and those who are of an alien race.—Even in their exalted rank the one body can feel a common interest with those beneath them—while, in a rank much less exalted for the most part,—and often a mere shabby pretence and imitation, the other body exists but as the high and mighty despisers of the people, and has for its motto, engraved in pinchebeck, *odi profanum vulgus*. The noble generosity especially of Sir R. Loyd Lindsay is deserving of note, and which prompted him to present to the Company an estate of 400 acres which he had just purchased in Berkshire at an expense of £4000. Meantime, let us hope that, if Lord Carnarvon goes to Ireland and occupies the Lord Lieutenantcy for any sufficient time, he may take the opportunity of spreading abroad there also his opinion as to the benefits of a peasant proprietorship. Or must we fear that the shadow of Dublin Castle will prove as blighting as it has ever been, and banish from the heart of its occupant every vestige of a benevolent feeling? The probabilities unfortunately are that so it will be.

THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND.

AUTHOR OF "THE WILD BIRDS OF KILLEEVY," ETC.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PEDDLER AT TOBEREEVIL.

Tibbie knotted her knuckles together to keep down her amazement, while she glugged her eyes upon the beauties of this bargain. It was many a day since she had dreamed of such a gown as that. At sight of it, long dead memories of past fairs and dances, and youthful frolics, and blithe companions, got up and jostled each other through the old creature's brain.

"Ye'll make it twopence!" said the wily Tibbie.

"Sorrah penny now under fippence," said the peddler, beginning with dignity to roll up the stuff. "When a lady doesn't know a bargain when she sees it, why it's part of my profession to tache her at a little inconvenience."

"Fourpence, ye said!"

"Fippence," said the peddler.

"Oh, musha, musha, but ye're miserly an' hard! An' 'twas fourpence ye tould me at the first."

"If ye say another word, I'll make it sixpence," said the peddler.

Tibbie groaned, and rocked herself, with her eyes upon the chintz. The material before her was worth eighteen pence a yard. Tibbie knew it well. It was strong and soft, and warm and silky; printed in good colours, and of the most brilliant design. Why the ordinary peddler would not give her a calico at the price! But to part with so many fippences cut Tibbie to the heart; and the thought of walking about Toberrevil, amidst the cobwebs and mildew, dressed out in all this finery, was like to make her crazy between horror and delight. And in the meantime, while she deliberated, the coveted stuff retreated, yard after yard, into the peddler's pack.

"I'll be biddin' a good evenin' to ye," said the peddler, shouldering his bundle.

"Stop! stop!" shrieked Tibbie, and she huddled herself away, across the kitchen. She seized the poker, so that the peddler thought

at first that she was going to lay it about his head; but she only poked it up the chimney, bringing down a shower of soot, and a grimy little bag which chinked as it fell among the ashes.

"Wan, two, three, four!" said Tiddie, counting out the money. "Oh! my curse on you for a villain, would ye take it from me!"

The peddler put the money in his pocket, Tibbie glaring at him strangely the while, as if she had given him poison, and he had swallowed it. The peddler cut off the cloth, folded it neatly, and placed it in a roll in Tibbie's arms, where she gripped it, and pinched it, so that, had it been a living thing, it certainly would have been strangled.

"Now, thin!" said the peddler, "would you be lettin' the master know that I am here?"

"The master?"

"Mister Finiston hissel'."

"Ah, thin, young man, ye come a long piece out o' yer way to get yer head broke."

"Anan!" said the peddler.

"Wid the poker, or the hind leg o' a chair," went on Tibbie.

"There's no luck in axin' for a sight o' Simon's money."

"But I want to show him mine," said the peddler.

"Is it laughin' at him ye are?"

"Sorrah laugh in the matter. If so be he has anythin' to sell—old coats, or gownds, or curtains, or jewelry, why it's mesel' will give the best price for the goods."

"Sit down, thin, good man, an' wait a bit; for that's a quare different tune ye're whistlin' now. He's out gleanin'; but he'll be in for his dinner by'n bye."

"Gleanin'?" asked the peddler.

"Pickin' what he can get," returned Tibbie. "Sticks for the fire, an' odd praties an' turnips out o' the rigs."

The peddler stared. "It amuses the old soul, I suppose," he said.

"Oh, aye!" said Tibbie, with a whine, "an' helps to keep the roof over his head, the crature!"

There was silence upon this, during which the black-beetles came a journey across the kitchen flags, and walked playfully over the peddler's boots, while Tibbie went on with her cooking, making the woodcock spin giddily from its string as she basted it before the fire. She was considering whether the peddler would buy rags and bones which she had been storing in the cellar for the past ten years.

By and by a sound was heard from above, and Tibbie left off torturing the woodcock, and placed him on a dish. A slice of bread and a glass of water were added on a tray, and then the miser's dinner was carried up stairs.

"Ye may wait, my man," said Tibbie, coming back; and, when the tray had come down again, she ushered the peddler into the presence of her master.

He was sitting, all alive with expectation, in the dreary state of his dilapidated dining-room, a little leaner, more wrinkled, more surly and fretful-looking than on the day when he scared Miss Martha out of his presence. In the corner of the room lay a small heap of the spoils which he had gleaned off the country since the morning.

"Take them away, Tibbie, take them away," he said, waving his hand toward the meagre pile, "and be careful about picking up the straws. They have cost me a hard day's work, good woman; and see that you do not lose the fruits of your master's toil. You perceive, young man, we will have no waste here; and I am glad to learn that you are one of those who count nothing too old or decayed to be of use. I am told that you are anxious to do a little business with me, and, that being so, we will proceed up stairs."

The miser's nose was long, thin, and almost transparent, and as he spoke, he sat sharpening the end of it—as it seemed to the looker-on—with a many-coloured rag, which had once been a pocket-handkerchief.

The peddler stood, hat in hand, a little in the shadow thrown by the strong red sunset and the heavy oaken framework of the window. His attitude was respectful, but there was a strange look of loathing mixed with fear in his eyes, which now fixed themselves, as if fascinated, on the face of the miser, and now roved about the room.

"You will see a great house," said the miser, while he shuffled across the hall, looking nervously over his shoulder, as the keys jingled in his hand—"a dilapidated house, which the owner has no means of repairing. What it costs me, young man, to keep the holes in the windows stopped, so as to shut out the wind, and prevent the roof flying off on a stormy night—why, it makes me what I am," he said, flapping his patched garments ostentatiously. "It makes me what I am."

The first Finiston of Toberrevil, the man who had brought the blight upon his race, had had in his princely days a grand idea about the planning of a dwelling. The staircase was wide enough for eight men to ascend its black steps abreast. Inky faces of demons and satyrs grinned from among vine leaves in the carvings of the balustrades. Black marble nymphs twined their arms and their hair round pillars on the landing, and lost themselves amid foliage and shadows. Formerly, all the sinister effect of this blackness had been carried off by the ruddy velvet hangings which had glowed between the arches and the deeply-stained windows, which had loaded every ray of sunlight with a special flush of colour. Flora and Bacchus had crowned themselves in the splendours of the illuminated glass, making the inner air warm with the reflection of their frolics. Their wretched attendants had chased each other laughingly under the lower arches of the side-lights. Now Flora's azure robe still fluttered against the sun, and her feet still twinkled among clouds and roses, but her fair round throat had become a spike of ragged glass, and the sky looked in rudely where her face had used to smile. Bacchus had had his lower limbs completely shivered away, and seemed to soar out of an intrusive bush of ivy. As the miser crept feel up the staircase the scarlet midsummer sunset had assailed all the colours in the window, flinging fire to right and left, and streaming triumphantly through the rents in the glass. The black nymphs were all burning as they clung round their pillars, each like an Indian widow upon her pyre.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

Leave Hokitika.	Leave Greymouth.	Leave Westport.	Leave Picton.	Leave Nelson.	Leave Invercargill.	Leave Dunedin
Jan 2	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 1	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 3
Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 29	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 31
Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 26	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 28
Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 28
April 24	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 25	April 24	April 25
May 22	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 23	May 22	May 23
June 19	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 20	June 19	June 20
July 17	July 16	July 16	July 16	July 18	July 17	July 18
Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 13	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 15
Sept 11	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 10	Sept 12	Sept 11	Sept 12
Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 8	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 10
Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 5	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 7

Leave Lyttelton.	Leave Wellington.	Leave New Plymouth.	Leave Napier.	Leave Thames.	Leave Auckland.	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
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	April 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
18	July 19	July 20	July 18	July 20	July 21	Aug 23
Ang 16	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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.



NIMMO AND BLAIR

Have REMOVED from
PRINCES STREET SOUTH
TO
LOWER HIGH STREET
(Near the Railway Station).

Seeds of the Best Quality for the Farm and Garden.
FARM SUNDRIES, HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES, ETC.

NEW GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRAPERY.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO.

Have opened up
An entirely NEW STOCK of the most Useful
and Fashionable Goods it was possible to
procure for each Department; an inspection
of which we are confident will confirm
the reputation so long enjoyed by the
Firm, of keeping

GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

New and Fashionable Mantles, Ulsters, and Costumes.
New and Fashionable Dress Materials in every variety of
texture and colour.

New and Fashionable Laces, Ribbons, Gloves'
Umbrellas, &c.

New and Fashionable Hosiery and Fancy Goods of
every description.

New and Fashionable Millinery, Flowers, Feathers
Ornaments, &c.

The Largest, Best-bought, and Cheapest Stock of Blankets and Flannels
in the Colony.

Carpets in the Newest Designs—Colourings and Materials. A Magnificent
Assortment to select from.

Linoleum, Floorcloth, and Curtains are Specialities of our Trade, to
the selection of which extra attention is paid.

HERBERT, HAYNES, AND CO.

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A FEW VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.
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Desire to call the attention of

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the facilities which they can offer for the disposal of Stock
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REGULAR AUCTION SALES, EXTENSIVE STORAGE ACCOM-
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FAT STOCK

Is sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednes-
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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 Bales being
previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample con-
venience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in
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LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any
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offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for
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of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home
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sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not
be sacrificed.

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are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up
Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on
Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and
Grain Crops.

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FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to the
Station to the order of the Company

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin
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(A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives
unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with com-
plete protection from the weather.)

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local
Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port
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From left and right of this landing another staircase led, one to each wing of the house. Simon turned to the left, and brought the peddler along galleries and down passages, and up more stairs, till he reached a low-roofed lobby, where tall black presses were stationed like goblins in the mouldy twilight. To the locks of these he fitted one after another of his rusty keys, seeking for valuables which the peddler was to buy of him. And meantime the peddler had leisure to observe how the roof was broken in above the spot where they stood, and how the walls and the ceiling, and the presses and the floor, were all stained with rain marks, as if the rain had poured in there many winters through.

"You perceive that we have got an enemy here," said the miser, with a dreary laugh. "But it will be a long time yet before he makes his way down to the lower rooms. We have damp down stairs, plenty of damp; but never a pouring stream like this. It will suit me well to get rid of this property before next winter comes round."

The property was dragged out, and proved to be some faded garments, stained with rain, and eaten up with mildew. They were shrunk and discoloured, past all recognition of shape or hue. The mice had dined off them at many a pinch, and the moths had made pasture of them for years. That one fine lady of Tobereevil, while sweeping her satin skirts down the sumptuous staircase below, and counting herself the first of a race of queens, had little thought that her faded finery would be thus preserved in the family, and bargained over by her descendants, after she and her expectations had long melted into the churchyard mould. Yet there it lay, exposed in its ghastly uncleanness; and yet this peddler was to purchase it, and take it forth into the world.

The peddler stood in a recess between two of the presses, and close to his head there was a tiny window. Through this loophole he could see far over the country. He could see a large portion of the estate of Tobereevil, a few hovels, a few sickly wreaths of smoke, vast rich tracts of uncultivated land, melancholy moors, and the strong, brilliant woods. The whole was a picture of neglected land, rich in beauty and glowing with promise, but with the shadow of the curse distinct upon its face, amidst all its splendours of the midsummer sunset. The peddler gazed long, as if he had forgotten his bargain, and that lively sauciness which was his business expression did not find its way through the bitterness on his face.

"You will understand that I expect a good price for these articles," said the miser's voice, recalling him to business. "They are rich and fine, and of most costly materials. They will bear cleaning, dyeing, remodelling, patching—ah! there is no end to the benefits which the owner will find in them."

The peddler turned around, and saw the figure of the old man bending and moving as he shook out, straightened, folded, and flaunted his gaudy and unseemly rags, and turning from the dreary landscape, and meeting this more dismal and ludicrous picture, a look of horror and disgust burned gradually in the peddler's gaze.

"Name your price, and don't keep me in suspense," said the miser, irritably, and suddenly raised his greedy eyes, and peered into the peddler's face. Then, as if he could hear no more, and with a glance of terror, the peddler raised both his arms hurriedly, but with nothing violent in the touch; turned from him without a word, and fled along the lobby, past the goblin presses, and down the staircase, and to left and to right, mistaking his way, and finding it again, escaping at last out of the door, and away into the Woods of Tobereevil.

"Stop thief, stop thief!" shrieked Simon, pattering after him a little way; then coming back to see that nothing had been taken, and then following again with his cry, "Stop thi—ef!" and Tibbie at last caught the sound in her dungeon underground, and came running and stumbling up stairs; but when the two old creatures met, panting and vociferating in the hall, they were obliged to declare to each other that the peddler had vanished, and that he was the devil, a gypsy, or a thief, at least.

Yet, after this, they found his pack lying untouched in the dining-room, together with the money which Tibbie had paid him for her dress; and in wrangling over the contents of the bundle, they had ample occupation for the rest of the evening.

(To be continued)

No matter what your feelings or ailment is, American Co.'s Hop Bitters will do you good. Prove it and see

When the blood moves sluggishly in the veins because it is loaded with impurities, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

Gibraltar is thus mentioned in all Spanish official documents: "Our most loyal and noble city of Gibraltar, in the campo of Gibraltar, city of Gibraltar, being in the temporary occupation of the British."

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 yourself. Carter and Co., 60 and 62, George street, Dunedin.

Considerable ceremony accompanied the taking of the oath by Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano as new Camerlengo of Holy Church. The importance of the office may be guessed at when it is remembered that the Cardinal Camerlengo directs the work of the Church between the death of one Pontiff and the election of another. The present Pontiff was Camerlengo at the death of Pius IX., and it was he who conducted all the arrangements for the conclave. It is rare that a Camerlengo has been elected to the Pontificate. The office of Vice-Camerlengo has been bestowed upon Mgr. Achille Apolloni.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS SUMMARISED BY THE COLONIAL TREASURER

1. THAT the operations of last year on the ordinary revenue and expenditure account left a credit balance of £20,000.
2. That the public works expenditure amounted last year to £1,336,000, and that, taking into account the million and a half loan, there was, at the end of March last, about two millions to begin this year with; taking the advance outstanding in the hands of officers as cash.
3. That the negotiation of our loans has proved very satisfactory, and that for the last million and a half we received more than did the Governments of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia for loans floated at about the same time.
4. That the Act of last session, dealing with loan conversion and with the Sinking Fund, has proved a great success, and is free from suspicion of having adversely effected the credit of the Colony; that through conversion effected under its authority we have already been able to pay off £71,000 of debentures created the first year to represent the growing accretions of the Sinking Fund.
5. That the financial machinery of the Westport and Greymouth Harbour Acts has proved successful.
6. That the Government highly appreciate the services of the Loan Agents and of the Bank of England.
7. That the Customs revenue requires to be revised because of the satisfactory facts that it has become effected by the diminished consumption of spirits, and by the increased local productions of dutiable articles.
8. That it be adjusted on the principle that while the primary object is to serve fiscal purposes, and whilst we by no means commit ourselves to State Protection, we should not be unmindful of the services the tariff may render to local production. In this connection, I may mention that after I had settled the tariff, I said to Mr. Seed, the Secretary to the Department, of whose ability hon. members are well aware: "Describe to me briefly what you consider to be its character." Long as I have detained the committee, I must ask leave to read Mr. Seed's reply. The principles which have been kept in view, as far as practicable, in considering the proposed alterations in the Customs tariff have been "that the various articles named therein should be clearly and explicitly described, so as to secure absolute uniformity in the levying of the duties at the several Custom Houses in the Colony; that moderate revenue-producing and not prohibitory duties shall be imposed on all articles which can be produced or manufactured in the Colony; that raw materials used in manufacture, and special articles required for manufacturing purposes which cannot at present be produced in the Colony at moderate cost, should be exempted from duty; that all free goods should be specifically enumerated, and that unenumerated goods should be liable to *ad valorem* duties."
9. That the succession duties be increased, but still be kept less than they are charged in Great Britain, and that the present exemptions be retained.
10. That the stamp duties be increased in one particular, that of duties on conveyances, whilst precaution should be taken to guard the revenue from ingenious efforts to impair it.
11. That we cannot afford to part with population, and must recognise that the several classes of the community should help each other.
12. That roads and bridges construction is essential for opening up country, but that we cannot continue to throw the whole cost of it on borrowed money. That the local bodies must manage their own affairs, and have a finance on which they can depend.
13. That for this purpose the consolidated revenue shall be charged with a fixed subsidy for 25 years.
14. That to localise the direct taxation in districts in which it is raised would not answer the conditions required to be met, as it would leave the least provided for the bodies that most want help.
15. That the division should be made on a carefully considered self-adjusting scale.
16. That special assistance should be given to the Goldfields Committee.
17. That manufactures are essential to the wealth of the country.
18. That we must attend to, and put to the best uses, the great resources the Colony possesses in its forests and fisheries.
19. That we should introduce a moderate and gradual system of Civil Service classification.
20. That the Property tax should be altered, so as to effect a compromise between its advocates and the advocates for a Land tax and an Income tax, and that for this year it shall be fixed at 3d.
21. That we should pay off £50,000 at least of the £150,000 deficiency of 1883-84.
22. That after that provision and the provisions for subsidies to local bodies, and for the increased cost of departments and education, a surplus of £32,000 will remain, which will be subject to reduction by supplementary votes.
23. That we should not allow the favour in which our loans are held in the London market to induce us to borrow more than we consider to be wise.
24. That we should endeavour to fall into a system under which we should reduce borrowing for indiscriminate purposes.
25. That we should have three classes of railways in future—Main Trunk, District, and Forest Railways, the last to be charged to the State forests, and half the annual charges of the District Railways to be borne by the districts benefited.
26. That the expenditure upon permanent defence should be charged to loan.
27. That we should authorise a loan for £1,000,000, to be issued next year, to serve up to the end of the financial year 1886-87; that £250,000 of this loan should be for defence, £50,000 for immigration £200,000 roads and bridges, £100,000 for the purchase of Native lands, and £400,000 for railways.

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MRS. DREAVAR has a large stock of Mourning Millinery Hats and Bonnets, 4s 11d. See window.

MRS. DREAVAR is selling Crinoline and Crinolette combined, 5s 6d; Crinolettes, 3s 6d; Improvers, 1s 11d. 50 George street.

MRS. DREAVAR is selling Fur Capes, 16 inch deep, 10s 6d—worth 19s. See window.

MRS. DREAVAR is selling Feather Trimmings, 4½ in. wide, 1s 11d; 6in. wide, 2s 6d, 50 George street.

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A Book containing 52 views, handsomely bound in cloth and desired gilt, £2 18s.

To Residents in the Country.—Arrangements can be made to forward these views to any part of Otago, or Southland, and written orders will receive immediate attention.

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THOMAS SCULLY PROPRIETOR

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There will be for the future two separate Boarding Schools, the High and the Select.

TERMS:

High School	40 guineas per annum.
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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

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SINGLE TOOTH. 10s. SETS EQUALLY MODERATE.
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MESSRS. COLE AND SPRINGER beg respectfully

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 anything received by on Thursday, when we go to press

28. That we attach great importance to giving sufficient inducement to private capitalists to construct the East and West Coast and Nelson railways.

26. That, to meet the demand for cheaper money for land improvements and for loans to local bodies, we will submit a Mortgage Debenture Bill, which will embody the system which has been found to work advantageously in Great Britain, without entailing any liability on the State.

A P A R A L L E L.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner, April 24.)

To trace out a resemblance between the manner in which Russian statesmen conduct their home and foreign policy or, which is very much the same thing, between the manner in which they encroach upon the territories of their neighbours and upon the rights of the Catholic Church is not difficult to anyone who has of late years watched the development of Russian policy at home and abroad. In both directions may be perceived the same persistent and unscrupulous energy, the same violation of promises and the same habit of ceasing to advance for a time with the intention of awaiting a more favourable moment for attack. To make this the clearer a few words concerning what Russia is striving to bring about both within the borders of her colossal empire and without them will not be thrown away.

What the great Muscovite empire is just now aiming at abroad does not need many words to describe. It is a question which has received the fullest treatment from writers of all religions and of every shade of politics, and they all come to pretty much the same conclusion. Whether Peter the Great did or did not leave it in his will that the rule of his successors should extend far into Central and Southern Asia is a matter of no great moment, for those successors have for some years past been acting precisely as though they had received such instructions from the founder of the empire which has its headquarters on the Neva. With unparalleled steadiness and determination they have advanced slowly but rapidly along the destined road, overcoming every obstacle as they progressed onwards, continually laying the foundations of a great imperial structure and converting their very difficulties into the means of future success. Again and again they have promised to advance no further, but their promises have been broken almost as soon as made. They have made dupes in abundance owing to the seeming honesty of their professions, but at length the mask has been so completely thrown aside that not even the simplest of their admirers fails to understand what is their present policy and what it has been all along. Not even the most confiding of their friends believes that they have any serious intention of fixing the boundaries of Russian dominion where they are at present, or that any check can be put upon their designs except through fear of an opposition as powerful and energetic as is their own determination to advance. In a resolute policy on the part of the opponents of Russian aggression lies the only hope of averting a serious war on the northwest frontier of India.

The aims of Russian statesmen or of many of them abroad are thus sufficiently clear to enable us to dispense with dealing with them further. What those same rulers desire at home is not so generally understood. Their object is to establish throughout the empire that uniformity of political feelings, language and religion which they deem essential to its security and greatness. In the language of modern politicians their desire is to "Russify" everything. Throughout the dominions of the Czar they would have no language spoken but the Russian, and no religion followed but that which the Czar, the head of the so-called Orthodox Greek Church, professes. In Russia in Europe at the present day there are members of more than one nationality and more than one religion. Besides members of the Greek Church, there are a few Lutherans of German descent and some millions of Catholic Poles. About the former little more need be said than that the task of converting them is proceeding rapidly and with considerable smoothness. Far greater difficulty is encountered in dealing with the Poles, who with the well known spirit and fidelity of their race cling tenaciously to their national traditions, their language, and above all to their holy religion. But all this cannot shake the determination of their tyrants to "Russify" them, and this determination is the motive for the terrible persecutions which ever and anon startle the civilized world. The Draconian laws which impose heavy penalties upon the use of the Polish language and forbid it to be employed as a medium for conveying instruction whether secular or religious; the exile of Polish Bishops for no crime save that of teaching and enforcing the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the forcible "conversion" of whole bodies of men who profess the Catholic religion; all these acts of tyranny have their origin in the determination to carry out the great political doctrine upheld by the advisers of the Czar that all religions and languages throughout the wide dominions of that autocrat should make room for the one which he and his Ministers have determined to impose sooner or later upon all the subjects of the empire. It is true that at times there is a relaxation of severity either induced by prudential motives as the faint hopes of peace are just now said to be, or due to the fact that a "peace party" is in power. But such periods of truce are of very short duration, the men of peace and justice yield to their more vigorous and unprincipled rivals, and the work of aggression goes on as before.

The plan of proceedings in Russia towards the Catholic Church, very much resembling that lately pursued in the neighbourhood of Penjdeh, has been justly said to be the glorification of the wolf and lamb strategy. Whether it be a question of slaughtering the Afghans or persecuting the Poles, the same method is followed, of imputing impossible acts of aggression to the weaker party as a pretext for deeds of savage injustice. Thus among other excuses for the banishment of the Bishop of Wilna and the projected suppression of his diocese, the most ridiculous stories were circulated by the Russian Press, of acts of violence perpetrated upon Russian officials by Polish

ladies and of attacks made by Polish women upon any preacher who should dare to preach in the Russian language. These, however, are but silly pretexts and worthy only of notice on account of the resemblance they bear to the frivolous reasons alleged as an excuse for Russian aggression in Central Asia. Unchecked by any sense of right or justice and utterly heedless of the wishes even of the Czar himself, who is said really to desire peace with the Sovereign Pontiff, the Ministers at St. Petersburg pursue with unabated zeal their policy of crushing the Catholic Church. Among the most cruel of their attempts may be mentioned the enforcing of the ukase by which the Poles are forbidden to hold offices in the State or even to acquire or farm lands in many parts of the empire. Still worse is the persecution of the Uniates or Greek Catholics who have been all ordered to embrace the Russian religion,—General Gourko himself a renegade Pole having been appointed to see that the order is obeyed. The sufferings of these martyrs to Russian tyranny are only equalled by the constancy they display. To force them to embrace a religion they detest, the districts they inhabit have been flooded by soldiers and schismatic priests, while the spiritual aid of the clergy of their own faith is kept at a distance from them. Still they hold out, and we may hope that they will long continue to do so; but it must be confessed that their cause appears all but desperate. With truth it may indeed be said that nothing save the interposition of that Divine Providence, in which they place their trust, is able to give victory to the Catholic subjects of the Czar in the contest they are condemned to wage for the preservation of their national traditions and their holy faith.

BRITISH BATTLES IN ELEVEN YEARS.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

THE following is a list of British battles, with the losses thereat fought in the last eleven years, from Amoafal to the fight at Baker's zereba on Sunday. At Amoafal, where Sir Garnet Wolseley routed the Ashantees, our loss was seven killed and 200 wounded. At Peiwar Kotal (Afghan war, General Roberts), our loss was two officers and ten men killed, and two officers, seventy-one men wounded. At Isandlana (Zulu, Col. Durnford), all our men were killed—twenty-three officers, 500 men, and 1,000 natives. At Rorke's Drift we lost seventeen killed and ten wounded. At Slobane Mountain, South Africa, we lost eleven officers, and eighty men killed and wounded. At Ekowe our loss was trifling, there being scarcely more than forty-one killed and wounded. At Uhundi we lost 104 killed and wounded. At Charasiab, in the second Afghan war, General Roberts, marching to Cabul, lost in action twenty-four killed and fifty-seven wounded. At Cabul, where the fighting lasted three or four days and Roberts retreated to the Sherpur cantonments, we lost sixty two killed and 164 wounded. General Gough, struggling to relieve Saerpur, lost five killed and thirty-three wounded. At Ahmed Khel we lost seventeen killed and 124 wounded. At Maiwand, when General Burrows was defeated by Ayoub Khan, we lost twenty-one officers, 300 English, and 700 natives killed, fifteen officers and ninety men missing. At Mazra, when General Roberts defeated Ayoub Khan and brought the war to an end, we lost twenty-nine killed and 161 wounded. At Laing's Nek our losses were eighty-one killed and missing, and 109 wounded. At Ingogo we lost 150 killed and wounded, and at Majuba eighty-five killed, 131 wounded, and sixty prisoners taken. At Tel-el-Kebir we lost nine officers and forty-five men killed, seventeen wounded, twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates killed and 123 wounded. At Tamasi our loss was five officers and eighty-six men killed, eight officers and 105 men wounded. At Abu-Klea we lost nine officers and sixty-five men killed, nine officers and eighty-five men wounded. At the battle of Gubat we lost nineteen killed and 66 wounded. At Hasheen on Friday our loss was twenty-one killed and forty-two wounded. In the battle of Sunday we lost seven officers and sixty-three men killed, six officers and eighty-nine men wounded, besides a large number of men belonging to the Indian contingent.

Remember American Co.'s Hop Bitters never does harm but good, to the smallest child, always and continually. See and read

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable, and absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders, due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection.

Barrios, the Dictator of Guatemala, who was killed in battle while invading the territory of his peaceful neighbours, was a tyrant of the most arbitrary kind, torturing or killing any citizens who did not fall in with his views, and even subjecting to gross indignities native ladies who refused to accept invitations to his social parties. He seized all the Church property in the country some years ago, expelled the Jesuits and turned the nuns out of their convents. An ex-aid-de-camp of the dictator, now in New York, says that Barrios has been much maligned; and as an instance we quote his version of the punishment administered to the ladies of Guatemala: "Barrios was not terrified by opposition from this quarter, and his inventive mind hit upon a plan to bring these gentle insurgents to their senses. He had a huge sack made, which was suspended from a tightly stretched rope. Into this sack he put a dozen or more of the scheming ladies of his capital, and then he had the bunch of them whirled round and round until the rope grew kinked then the bag was let go, and it naturally flew with great speed in the opposite direction. The result was that its occupants were made deathly sick, and the subsequent proceedings of Gen. Barrios interested them no more." The dead tyrant was also avaricious in the extreme. He is said to have accumulated millions of dollars which he invested, against the rainy day, in English and American securities. His death and the collapse of his ambitious schemes are blessings for long-suffering Central America.—*Pilot*.

COALS FOR CASH.

Walton Park	18s per ton.
Small Do.	16s "
Kaitangata	28s "
Newcastle	36s "

FIREWOOD
Of every description.

J. HANCOCK & CO.,
Railway Coal Depot,
KENSINGTON.

SOUTH DUNEDIN CASH DRAPERY.

J. D. YATES, JUN.

All Goods Sold at Dunedin Prices
FOR CASH ONLY.

RAILWAY STATION
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH - Lessee.

The Cheapest and Best Medium of
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ADVERTISING AT THE RAILWAY
STATIONS.

FORTUNES ARE MADE
by Publicity of Railway Stations Advertising.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH - Lessee.

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,
Main Street, South Dunedin.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.

THE "SIRIUS" and "ORION"
OPEN and CLOSE FIRE COOKING
RANGES.

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with
high or low pressure boiler.

Iron Framework and General Castings.

Repairs effected.

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

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,
No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous
oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

V  R

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-
tion.

PAUL FREDRIC,
FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL
BOOTMAKER,
CORNER ALBANY AND LEITH STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Requests the attention of his Friends and
the Public to his large and Superior Stock of
Imported and Colonial Boots Shoes, etc.,
also to the fact that the is making comfort-
able, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn,
pegged, or rivetted work. Sewn work a
speciality.

N.B.—Lowest remunerative prices. Repairs
neatly done.

J. MACFIE,
COAL MERCHANT,
GT. KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

All Kinds of Coal always on hand. Smithy
Coal sent to all parts of the Country.

FINDLAY & CO. (LIMITED),
TIMBER MERCHANTS,

DOOR AND SASH MANUFACTURERS,

AND

GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle Streets,
DUNEDIN.

BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor,

The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being
finished, the proprietor begs to inform his
friends and the public generally that he is
prepared to receive Boarders and resident
Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being
in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks
the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts
of the town. The cars stop at the door every
ix minutes. Large and well ventilated Bed-
rooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, etc.

THOMAS KIRK, Proprietor.

PEACOCK HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

Wines Beers, and Spirits of the best
quality.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Proprietor.

CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated in a most central
position, and affords splendid Accommoda-
tion 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.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WILKINSON AND KEDDIE,
IRONMONGERS,

97 George street, Dunedin,
will sell all Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES
(for CASH ONLY) from APRIL 1, and for the
two succeeding months, as it is absolutely
necessary to realise a large sum of money at
once.

Goods charged through our books will be
at usual prices, while cash buyers will receive
a substantial reduction during April, May,
and June.

Inspection will convince that the reduc-
tions are genuine.

KINCAID, McQUEEN & CO
VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

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

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

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

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

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN

Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark and
MacLaggan 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.
Kobin and Co., and are now prepared to con-
duct funerals, plainly or fully furnished,
required; either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly mo erate.
Orders by letter or telegram will be at-
tended 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 re-
pairing. 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

W. H. TERRY,

ARCHITECT,

Hislop's Exchange Court,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(New York Sun).

DUBLIN, April 14.—What has happened within the last twenty-four hours at Mallow and Cork, in connection with the journey southward of the Prince of Wales, is of such gravity that I feel impelled to devote this letter to a description of the welcome given in Dublin to the royal visitors, accounting at the same time for the sudden change in the temper of the Irish people toward them.

I was very anxious to see and judge for myself whether or not the Irish element in the Dublin population, as distinguished from the English Colony in Ireland, would be induced to join in the magnificent demonstration which the latter were preparing to make on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and all through the week. I consequently obtained a place at a window on College Green, overlooking the former Parliament House and the famous statue of William of Orange. This was the place, on the route from the railway station to the Castle, at which there was to be the largest concourse, and the near proximity of Trinity College made it sure that here the loyalists would muster in greatest force. I took up my post of observation at 11.45—fully an hour before the arrival of the expected cortège. The streets leading to and adjoining the college and Parliament buildings were gay with flags, in which the English and Danish colours largely predominated, with here and there, from some timid or politic shopkeeper's window, the green flag of Ireland waving before my window, in the broad avenues, the sidewalks were filled with a quiet, well-dressed crowd. In the middle space stretched a double line of redcoats and policemen. A military band was stationed near one wing of the parliament buildings, and beyond the musicians, at the opening of one of the by-streets, was massed a large military force. Indeed, this was a precaution repeated near all the avenues which opened on Dame street, especially around the approaches to Cork Hill and the Castle. Well, to a New Yorker the spectacle of these numbers of soldiery and police would not have been suggestive, at first sight, of precautions against violence or riotousness. Our citizen soldiery turned out a far greater number in 1860 to welcome this same Prince of Wales. But here the national dissensions and the tension of political passions gave to this display of force the air of a menace.

As the crowds increased rapidly beneath me I was careful to examine of what elements they were made up. I was struck by the frequency on every side of the Orange emblems. Men and women wore them conspicuously displayed. There was no mistaking the fact that the "loyal" and anti-Irish forces had mustered in Dublin on that day. Rare indeed were the wearers of the green, so rare that an English gentleman by my side attracted my attention to a lady who bore a waving plume of green feathers in her hat. If William III. from yonder pedestal could have looked up and down Dame street half an hour before the passage of the Prince and Princess, he must have been gratified by the sight of his colours among the moving crowds below and around, on sidewalk, window and balcony.

But at 12.45 there is a motion in the crowd, the lines of soldiers shoulder arms, every eye is turned in the direction of Trinity College, mounted police and hussars gallop by, and then come between lines of cavalry the carriages containing Earl Spencer, his Countess, and their suite. There is a waving of handkerchiefs and a noise of cheering, especially from the steps leading to the Parliament House, where loyalty is assembled in great force. There is considerable hissing, too, as the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess pass, bowing continually to the right and left. It was done in a moment. Evidently the Viceroy has far more friends than enemies in yonder multitude.

The excitement now becomes intense, as we know that the Prince is only a few minutes behind. Nearly twenty minutes elapse, however, before the agitation in the expectant throng shows us that the Prince and Princess are approaching. The noise of cheering from the packed and select crowd at Trinity College reaches us. People rise up; a squadron of Lancers gallop ahead, their horses bounding, their pennons dancing gayly in the breeze. And then come the scarlet coated outriders and the carriage bearing the future King and Queen of Great Britain. From the great majority of the multitude, evidently Protestants and loyalists, the greeting is hearty, and the Prince and Princess warmly acknowledge it. From the people, properly so called—and I was careful then to observe their attitude—there was nothing but passiveness; they looked on quietly, the men not even raising their hats, and the women waving no sign of welcome.

As I wrote to you and expected, all Ireland had sent to Dublin for the occasion numerous contingents of the landlord, aristocratic, and Orange classes. They call themselves the Irish people, the true Irish nation; they are the landowners, the lords of the soil, the law-makers, and the administrators of the law. They own the country and govern it; why should they not welcome enthusiastically their future King? And they did—it cannot be gainsaid.

But on that memorable Wednesday, as on every day of the ensuing week, there was one noticeable feature of every gathering in honour of the royal visitors—the absence of the members of the Catholic hierarchy. One bishop alone, the coadjutor of Sligo, who sought and obtained a place on the Senate of the Royal University, was present at the conferring of degrees on the Prince and Princess of Wales.

By this abstention of their clergy, more than by their passive attitude, have the Irish people emphasised with unmistakable significance their sense of Lord Spencer's political manoeuvre in bringing the Prince over here at this critical juncture in British and Irish affairs.

One other incident will tell your readers to what straits Lord Spencer was reduced in order to make his guests believe that the Catholics of Ireland were not all averse to his own administration. The Christian Brothers have at Artane, in the suburbs of Dublin, an industrial school, in which some 800 poor boys are admirably educated and fitted to pursue any trade. Lord Spencer has more than

once pronounced this school to be the very best of the kind in existence. He arranged with the Superior to have the Prince and Princess visit the establishment, and was at pains to make known the day and hour of the visit. Long in advance there were so many applications for admittance, that not one-third of them could be granted. It was a most favourable and natural occasion to have a large attendance of the Catholic clergy. But beyond the one or two priests immediately connected with the school not one was seen there.

The Viceroy and the Countess Spencer visited the Christian Brothers' school at St. Mary's Mount, in Cork, and were quite enthusiastic in praise of it, as they might, indeed, well be. They intend to have the Prince and Princess visit this and the splendid establishment of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in Cork, on next Wednesday, and it is said the venerable Bishop, Dr. Delaney intends to be there to greet them. Perhaps what occurred last evening at Mallow, and in Cork itself, will force all concerned to change their purpose.

There has been bloodshed at Mallow and rioting in Cork. The London Times, by boasting that the Irish people had disregarded the advice of Parnell and Archbishop Croke, and given the Prince of Wales such a welcome as he had never got before, has driven the people of the County Cork to demonstrate the contrary. It was masterly strategy on the part of the archenemy of Ireland to rouse the national indignation, and induce some of the leaders to fire it still more. Remember that England has 25,000 regular troops in Ireland, with an equal force of well-disciplined police and detectives. These and the entire body of magistrates are in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, to give the heir to the throne a grand military welcome at every point of his route, and to crush any popular counter demonstration. The Times asks no better than to cause a collision between the unarmed and helpless multitudes and the hostile military and constabulary.

I am sorry to say, and say it with a sad foreboding, that this atrocious strategy now threatens to be successful. Should the Cork Nationalists carry out to-morrow the purpose foreshadowed in the riotous proceedings of last night, there will be a catastrophe. And should this be so, nothing but a war with Russia, complicated by the recent French difficulty in Egypt, can save this unhappy country from a renewal of the Crimes Act. God save Ireland.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

INSURRECTION SMOULDERING IN INDIA.

A DESPATCH from London says:—"It is now reported that the military activity which has prevailed in India and especially in the northwest provinces the past several weeks, was due, not so much to the probability of a war with Russia, as was generally supposed. It is now stated that the primary cause of the concentration of 20,000 men at Quetta and other large contingents at various points in the northwest provinces of India is the threatening attitude of the lay population of India, with whom the greater part of the native Indian troops are in full sympathy. The urgent demand of Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, that his requisition for 25,000 men from England be honoured immediately was owing more to the alarming state of affairs in India than to the scare of a war with Russia. Lord Dufferin long since became fully satisfied that the native population of India, and especially of the northwest provinces, was full of sedition, and that a number of well-known chiefs were planning an insurrection, in comparison with which the troubles of 1857 were child's play. The massing of 25,000 troops at the Rawal Pindi and the grand military display there, got up for the ostensible purpose of doing honour to the Ameer of Afghanistan, were in a great measure a scheme of the Viceroy to overawe the natives. All the native chiefs were invited to the demonstrations and suspicious ones were asked to renew their oath of fealty. They submitted gracefully, but it is well known that they do not consider the oath binding, and will break it at the first opportunity. The greater part of the native Indian army have been concerting with the plotting chiefs, and only await a chance for revolting against the British officers. It is said that the offers of native chiefs to supply military contingents in the event of war with Russia, were made for the purpose of egging England on to declare war against Russia so that an opportunity could be offered for a successful rebellion. Old army officers who have just returned from India say that Earl Dufferin, who is known to be very distrustful of native loyalty, is fully justified in taking all possible precautions against an outbreak, as his responsibility is immense. These officers assert that the native troops are dangerously discontented, and go so far as to urge the Government to begin in hot haste to build places of refuge for European women and children resident in India. The large number of applications of natives to be allowed to enter the Volunteer force and the petition of a number of influential natives for the Government to form a native volunteer corps, are, these officers state, only schemes of the plotters to obtain arms. It is this alarming state of affairs in India which more than any other consideration caused the British Cabinet to recede from their several bellicose demands and await Russia's pleasure in coming to a final statement of the Russo-Afghan boundary question.

In 1841 there were only twenty souls in the city of Peoria, Ill., who professed the Catholic Faith, and were attended to by Rev. Father B. Balio. In 1846 the number had increased and built a little church. To-day the Catholic population numbers fully 6,000 souls, with five grand and imposing edifices, ministered to by nine priests, directed by the zealous Bishop, Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding.

Six Indian boys of the Catholic Missions of the Rocky Mountains will be taken to Ireland during the coming summer, says an exchange, to be educated for the priesthood in the missionary college lately established near Limerick. Should the young men persevere and receive Holy Orders, they will return to their native West to labour among those of their own race.

X O B S E R V E X

400 BOXES VELVETEENS ON SHOW THIS WEEK

Just Opened Direct from London
250 BOXES,
Home Prices, 1s 3⁴d per yard.

Also,
LOVELY SHADES IN COLOURED VELVETEENS
In the following shades:

Cardinal	Marone
Ruby	Pink
Navy	Sky
Light Blue	Cream
Prune	Brown
Myrtle	Olive
Sapphire	Peacock
Light Fawn	Biscuit
Claret	&c., &c.

BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MILLINERS.
RICH MILLINERY PLUSHES NOW OPENED
In the following shades:

Pink	Cream
Marone	Cardinal
Claret	Mid Blue
Light Blue	Seal Brown
Fawn	Black
Sag	

AT
THE LONDON DRAPERY COMPANY
35 GEORGE STREET,
Establishments at Invercargill and Oamaru.
PRICE AND BULLIED.
Managers.

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.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY, SOLICITORS

JETTY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

ROSS & McNEILL,

IRONMONGERS,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

HAVE IN STOCK:—
Harvest Tools, Guns, Powder, and all
kinds of
SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Cheese Presses, Curd Mills, Chaff-
Cutters,
Fencing Wire, Wire Netting, Barb
Wire, and all kinds of
FURNISHING & GENERAL
IRONMONGERY.

PITT AND MAGUIRE,

Wholesale, Retail, and
FAMILY GROCERS,
LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET
(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

Beg to notify having taken the above Premises, and intend
carrying on business as

GENERAL GROCERS,

And being in a position to buy Strictly for Cash, will enable
to sell and

GIVE GOOD VALUE

At such Prices as will

DEFY COMPETITION.

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

Teas in Boxes	...	...	from 12s. 6d.	upwards
Teas in Packets	...	...	" 1s. 6d. per lb.	"
Sugars	...	...	" 3d.	"
Sperm Candles	...	...	" 8d.	"
Soap	...	...	" 6d. per bar	"
Sardines, large size	...	...	" 10d. tin	"
Assorted English Sauces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints	...	...	" 6d. bottle	"

And other Groceries too numerous to mention at equally Low Prices.
All Goods guaranteed to be of First-class Quality.

R. C. PITT was 10 years with MR. S. NASHLESKI, High Street, Christchurch; and F. J. MAGUIRE was 5 years with MR. W. J. FISHER, High Street, Christchurch.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,

In consequence of recent heavy shipments, find their present Stock
considerably in excess of previous seasons, notably in the following
departments:—

DRESS MATERIALS,

JACKETS,

AND ULSTERS.

LADIES' HOSIERY,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS, CARPETS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS',

AND

BOYS' CLOTHING.

And, although so early in the Season, have resolved to offer to their
customers and the public generally such special inducements as will
ensure a considerable reduction of their stock. Present quotations
for above lines (this season's Fashionable Goods), will be—

NOMINAL ADVANCE ON LANDED COST.

PRINCES STREET.

Corner of Manse street.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(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.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON.

GENTLEMEN.—I have to inform you that you are the
Successful Tenderers for the Boot and Shoe Stock in the
Assigned Estate of J. Mollison and Son, Princes street, Dunedin.
(Signed) T. S. GRAHAM, Trustee.

May 29, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

With reference to the above Messrs. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON
beg to inform their friends and public generally that they have
severed their connection with City Boot Palace and purchased the
above Assigned estate of J. Mollison and Son, Princes street, at less
than half English cost; and as we only have the premises for a few
weeks we intend holding a Great Clearing Sale for about one month.
The Stock must be sold at your own prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, MAY 29.

The Public are asked to remove purchases till then.

I HAVE FOR SALE the most desirable SITE for a
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in the suburbs, being two
acres at Anderson's Bay, situated between the properties of Mr.
Justice Williams and Mrs. Tolmie. The price is remarkably low, and
nearly the whole of the purchase-money may remain on the property
It can easily be sub-divided into two or four sites.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
N.Z. Accident Insurance Company

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Sir Julius Vogel gave notice to introduce the Hospital and Charitable Aid Bill, Finance Powers, bill to Abolish Duty on Gold.—The following bills were introduced:—A bill to define the hours of labour within the Colony of New Zealand (Mr. Bradshaw); a bill to extend the hours of polling at Parliamentary Elections (Mr. Barron), the Presbyterian Church Property Bill (the Hon. R. Stout), The Representation Act 1881 Amendment Bill (the Hon. R. Stout), The Bible-reading-in-Schools Bill (Mr. W. D. Stewart), the Alienation of Land Bill (Mr. Conolly).

It is announced that in the new Cabinet the Marquis of Salisbury will be Secretary of State of the Foreign Department, Lord Randolph Churchill Secretary of State for India, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons.

Cholera is spreading in Murcia, and it is estimated that fully 30,000 of the inhabitants have left that province.

SATURDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the following bills were introduced and read a first time:—The Evidence Amendment Bill (Mr. Steward), a Bill to Amend the Armed Constabulary Act 1867 (Mr. Guinness), The Counties Act 1876 Amendment Bill (Hon. R. Stout), a bill to amend the Licensing Acts (Mr. Steward), the Hospitals and Charitable Aid Bill (Hon. Sir J. Vogel), the Local Bodies Finance and Powers Bill (Hon. Sir J. Vogel), a Bill to Abolish the Duty on Gold (Hon. Sir J. Vogel), a Bill to Amend the Law of Distress for Rent (Mr. Garrick).

Some coarse shotty gold has been brought to Auckland. It is said to have been discovered in a creek near Ortorohanga, on the Waipara, near the route of the Trunk railway. It was sent down by Mr Heaps, a settler near Alexandra.

William Sheehan, who was arrested near Auckland on the charge of murder of his mother, sister, and brother at Castletown-Boche, and subsequently remanded Home, has been brought up charged with that offence, and has been committed for trial.

The following constitute the new Cabinet submitted by the Marquis of Salisbury to the Queen:—First Lord of the Treasury and Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord High Chancellor, Sir Harding Gifford. President of the Privy Council, Sir Stafford Northcote. Secretary of State for the Colonies, the right Hon. F. Stanley. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury. Home Secretary, Sir Richard Cross. Secretary of State for India, Lord Churchill. Secretary of State for War, Mr. W. G. Smith. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton. Postmaster-general, Lord John Manners. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Earl of Carnarvon. The Office of Lord Privy Seal has not yet been filled.

MONDAY.

Three very sharp shocks of earthquake occurred at 1 30 p.m. on Saturday at Ross accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

The transport Arab, with the New South Wales contingent, arrived at Sydney on Friday night, and will be placed in quarantine until Tuesday.

All the Australasian Colonies have sent representatives to take part in the official reception of the troops on Tuesday.

A disastrous explosion of firedamp took place on Friday in a colliery of Pendlebury, near Manchester. Twenty-two men were killed at once, and 140 more are now entombed without the slightest chance of rescue.

News from Port Said states that a hitch has occurred in the works for the removal of the obstruction in the Suez Canal, which threatens to seriously delay the re-opening. The channels are blocked up with vessels wanting to pass the Canal Homewards or outwards.

Earl Carnarvon will be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Arthur Balfour Chief Secretary.

The cholera continues to increase rapidly in the south-east of Spain. During the past few days no less than 2000 cases, 800 of which had ended fatally, have been reported from the provinces of Valencia, Castellon, de la Plata, and Murcia. A few deaths have occurred in this city. A very general feeling of alarm prevails.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone moved that the House be further adjourned until Tuesday next, which was carried. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury moved a similar adjournment, as he was not yet able to make his promised Statement. Referring to the Redistribution of Seats Bill, he stated that the Government objected to its being proceeded with, because its passing would prevent a dissolution before November. A motion to postpone consideration of the measure was subsequently passed by a large majority. Mr. Gladstone hesitates as to the acceptance of a policy of neutrality. Mr. Arthur Balfour will take the office of the President of the local Government Board.

Lord Derby, in responding to a farewell address presented to him by the several Agents-general, stated that Australia had, during his term of office, acquired 60,000 miles of territory in New Guinea. He admitted, in spite of interminable difficulties, the advantage of consulting the Agents-general on matters regarding the colonies.

The political deadlock still continues, Lord Salisbury demanding to monopolise the House until the prorogation of Parliament, and also insisting that the Liberal party shall forbear from attacking the Budget proposals.

The late Ministry have now vacated the seats on the Treasury benches. It is believed that Mr. Gladstone will resign his seat in the House of Commons.

It is announced that Sir Stafford Northcote takes the position of First Lord of the Treasury, and not Lord Salisbury, as previously

telegraphed. The Premiership, however, will not as usual be combined with this office, but will be assumed by the Marquis of Salisbury. Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-general, Mr. Gorst Solicitor-general, and the Hon. Edward Stanhope President of the Board of Trade. A request made by Lord Salisbury, that the Liberal party should give him an assurance of support in carrying on the business of the country, has not been acceded to. Parliament re-assembled on Friday after the adjournment. The late Ministry have not yet vacated the Treasury benches, and the position of Liberal and Conservative members respectively in the House is unchanged at present. The nomination of Lord Randolph Churchill to the portfolio of Secretary of State for India is strongly censured, and the Marquis of Salisbury is blamed for yielding to and accepting his advice regarding the formation of the Cabinet.

TUESDAY.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times* wires as follows:—The Gold Export Duty Abolition (Sir Julius Vogel) is a short bill of four clauses. It provides that no export duties shall be leviable on gold produced in the Colony after the expiration of two calendar months after the passing of this Act, though all gold obtained before or within such two months is subject to duty; and the exporter must make a declaration before the collector of customs as to when the gold was obtained. This section of the Act is only intended to be operative for 12 months. For a false declaration there is a penalty of £500 or two years' imprisonment.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in Riverton at the stoppage of the through daily railway service from Dunedin to the Western district. By the new time-tables trains for the Western district leave Invercargill only three-quarters of an hour before the arrival of the express at Invercargill from Dunedin, consequently passengers and mails are in all cases delayed in Invercargill a night and day, in some cases 24 hours, and in others 48 hours. Deputations and other representations from local bodies have failed to induce the traffic manager at Invercargill to make an alteration, and at a public meeting held on Saturday night it was resolved to petition the Minister of Public Works to get the through daily service continued.

A meeting was held at Napier last night to take preliminary steps towards erecting a memorial to the late John Sheehan. The proposed memorial will take the form of a drinking fountain in Olive square. A committee was formed, including men of all shades of politics, the secretary being one of Mr. Ormond's chief supporters at the last election.

There is no advance in prices for wool, and bidding is irregular, French purchasers being languid. Crossbreds are 1d below the price at the opening of the sales. Greasy, scoured, and merinos are from 3d to 1d below the April sales. Up to date 171,000 bales have been catalogued and 24,000 bales have been withdrawn.

The Russian newspaper *Novoye Vremya* states that in consequence of the Ameer of Afghanistan massing his forces at Amudaria the Russian troops will be compelled to advance on them.

Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris, has refused to accept the assurance given by the French Government that the Recidiviste Bill would not be enforced. Lord Lyons believes that the measure was an electioneering manoeuvre.

Advices from Port Said report that the work of removing the obstruction in the Suez Canal has been carried on with great celerity, with the result that the channel has been opened for the passage of vessels, and traffic resumed.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the following bills were introduced.—Seamen's Representation Bill (Mr. Bruce), Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, Deceased Persons' Estates Duties Bill, Property Assessment Bill (Hon. Mr. Stout), Bill to amend "The Gaming and Lotteries Act 1881" (Mr. Hobbs).—Sir Julius Vogel moved the second reading of the Local Finance and Powers Bill. He said the first point he wished to call attention to was that an amount of £300,000 should be set apart for 25 years for local bodies. For the present year he proposed that only half subsidy should be paid to those bodies. He then explained at some length the main provisions of the bill and schedule. He said it was proposed that goldfields counties should receive a special grant for five years of £200,000 per annum. For the first five years the amount of the subsidies would be taken from the Public Works Fund. After that they would be taken from the general Consolidated Fund. He did not think a fairer method of apportioning those subsidies could be devised than the one now proposed, and if it were possible to make the system permanent the Government would endeavour to do so. Powers were also given in the bill for counties and road districts to amalgamate for the purpose of carrying out any particular work. The bill further proposed to abolish the gold duty and to establish instead a proposal which he thought would greatly assist the mining industry. One very important feature in the bill was that the request for district railways should come from the local bodies interested. Another feature was that large powers of delegation were given to the Governor, so much so that the present Ministry might be called the Ministry of decentralisation. It was also proposed to repeal the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, but the Government would fulfil all engagements made under that Act. The local bodies were to be held responsible as regarded expenditure of money that would come to them under the bill, and their powers and finance would be of an independent character. By placing in the hands of local bodies the power of opening up the country, it would lead to a large increase of population. Major Atkinson moved the adjournment of the debate till Friday next, which was agreed to.—The Hon. R. Stout moved the second reading of "The Representation Act 1881 Amendment Bill." He said the object of the bill was simply to enable cities like Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, and Dunedin to amalgamate into one electorate. He adduced several reasons for bringing in the bill, one of which was that if this law had been in force at the last elections, hundreds of men would be placed on the roll for Dunedin over and above those who voted. Men changed their places of residence frequently, and consequently under the


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present system many were disfranchised. He felt sure city members would support the bill, but if the Auckland members thought their constituents did not want the bill, they could have Auckland struck out in Committee. He knew that in Dunedin and Wellington there was a great desire for the bill, and in Christchurch there was no particular expression of opinion upon it. He hoped that the House would pass the bill. The second reading was carried on a division, Ayes, 43; noes, 26.

The Madagascar question has again occupied the attention of the French Ministry, and a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministry has given notice of an intention to ask for a credit of 12,000,000 francs for the purpose of the despatch of 3000 troops to reinforce the French force under the command of Admiral Miot in Madagascar waters.

One of the reasons for King Alfonso abandoning his projected visit to the cholera-infected districts of Spain was that the Ministry threatened to resign if he persisted in going.

The English Government have approved of the joint report prepared by Mr. Thurston and Dr. Kraell, of the Anglo-German Commission on Western Pacific affairs. The German Government are now considering the report.

It is understood that a re-arrangement of Ministerial portfolios has taken place as follows:—Lord President of the Privy Council, Viscount Cranbrooke; Lord Privy Seal, Earl Harrowby; President of the Board of Trade, Duke of Richmond; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Balfour; Vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, Hon. G. Stanhope.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the following bills were introduced:—The Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill (Mr. O'Connor), the Thames Harbour Board Empowering Bill (Colonel Fraser), the Rating Act Amendment Bill (Mr. Turnbull), the Justices of Peace Acts Amendment Bill (the Hon. Mr. Tole), the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act 1867 Amendment Bill (the Hon. Mr. Tole), a bill to amend "The Impounding Act 1884" (Mr. Buckland), the Sale of Poisons Bill (Mr. Hatch), a bill to authorise the corporation of the town of Invercargill to consolidate certain loans (Mr. Hatch), the Mines Act 1877 Amendment Bill (Mr. Seddon). Mr. Macandrew moved that for the remainder of the session this House shall meet at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon. In moving the motion he said he saw no good grounds for performing the business of the country at midnight instead of midday. He quoted the case of the Legislature of the United States, which met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 6 p.m. He believed his proposal, if carried, would have the effect of shortening the session. As to the sittings of committee, they might sit on Mondays and Saturdays, or even in the evenings. The motion was put, and carried by 38 against 31. Sir George Grey moved the second reading of the plurality of Votes Bill. He said the present was a fitting time to bring forward the measure, when such a large amount of taxation was to be imposed on every man, woman, and child in the Colony. The subject had been before the House so frequently that he would not detain the House by making any lengthened remarks on it, but would ask the House to pass the second reading. The motion for the second reading was carried on a division by 30 against 28.

It has been reasserted that Russia will demand an explanation for the anti-Russian speeches delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill. The Marquis of Salisbury will complete Mr. Gladstone's Afghan policy, with the exception of allowing the matter to be settled by arbitration.

It has now been agreed to pass the Federation Enabling Bill.

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-general; and Mr. John Munroe, Q.C., Solicitor-general for Ireland.

The difficulty which has arisen between Lord Salisbury and the Liberal party on the question of passing the Redistribution of Seats Bill has been arranged, and the measure was finally passed by the Lords on Tuesday, after which the House adjourned until Thursday next. The Commons met and adjourned till Wednesday, when the new writs rendered necessary by the appointment of Ministers were to be issued. Her Majesty has arranged a compromise between leaders.

CORPUS CHRISTI AT NAPIER.

(From an Ocasional Correspondent.)

CONFIDING in the feelings which have always made the TABLET the organ of Catholic news in New Zealand, I send you the following lines from this little city of Hawke's Bay, hoping you will find space for them in your next issue. The beautiful feast of Corpus Christi has passed away in Napier, but not without leaving behind it some very consoling remembrances. On the morning of the festival the church was crowded at both Masses, and many went to Holy Communion. In the evening there were Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with a very earnest and eloquent discourse by the Rev. Father Grogan, who dwelt at great length on the words of consecration, but more particularly on the text, "Do this in commemoration of Me," which he termed the stumbling-block of Protestants. The rev. gentleman forcibly proved that at that moment the eternal priesthood of Jesus Christ went out on all His apostles round about Him, and at that instant they were empowered to do the same as their Divine Master—that is, to consecrate the bread and wine into His sacred body and blood, and perform the other duties of the sacred priesthood. Hence the golden chain, he said, of the highest power ever given to man commenced at the table of the Last Supper, from which it went out all over the world, and is to terminate only on the altar of the last sacrifice offered by the last priest at the dissolution of the world—"I shall be with you all days to the consummation of the world." The Rev. Father then—showing that the Blessed Sacrament was the bond of Christianity, the centre of the Christian life, the source of the virtues and riches of the Christian—strongly exhorted his congregation to approach it worthily and frequently. There was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every

evening during the Octave, before and after which the children of the convent sang some very appropriate hymns. But what is a more convincing proof of the piety and zeal of the priests and people of Napier, was the beautiful consecration which took place in the Octave of Corpus Christi, and eve of the Feast of the Sacred Heart. On the Sunday evening previous, as a preparation, Father Grogan preached a beautiful sermon, on what he called the philosophy of the Sacred Heart. He took his text from St. John's Gospel—"In the beginning was the Word . . . and the Word was made flesh." This gospel, he said, was written by the "Apostle of love," in his old age, and through the persuasion of the whole Church of Asia, against Cerinthus, Ebion, and others. He then vividly developed the inconsistent doctrines of the principal heresies relating to the doctrine of the Incarnation—maintaining that the Arians, Nestorians, Eutichians, etc., merely paved the way for modern Rationalists, and they in their turn were now assisting the Unitarians in their inveterate battle against the Athanasian Creed, because that Creed so clearly enunciates the true doctrine of the divinity of Christ. The Rev. Father having clearly explained the various doctrines of the different heresies that have troubled the Catholic world in nearly every century of her history, forcibly set forth the true Catholic doctrine on the apostolic union in the God-man. He dwelt at great length on the two natures with all their perfections under the central and supreme action of the divine person, showing that as the heart is the centre of man, the fountain and the spring of the morality of his action, so was the heart of Christ the centre of the combination of all the perfections of the Divine and human natures. All the omnipotence of the intelligence and the sanctity and the love and the mercy of the Eternal were there, all the ardour of the sympathy and the tenderness and the compassion of the human heart were there. Hence, as the very object of its existence was mercy for man, it is the source of all the mercies at all times bestowed on man. Is it wonderful, then, he continues, that the love of the Sacred Heart is as old as Christianity itself? This he would show them on Thursday evening, when the consecration would take place, in which he intended to include not only the church, but the schools and the entire parish.

The ceremony on Thursday evening was very impressive. A beautiful statue, life size, which was presented by the ladies of the Living Rosary, and procured from Lyons, was placed behind and above the high altar,—the place previously furnished with a large crucifix. The church was crowded, and the statue, with the lighted candelabra and beautiful flowers at its feet, presented a living appearance, and inspired every heart with high and holy thoughts. In the sanctuary were Fathers Grogan, Kickham, Walsh of Kumara, and Melu. After the singing of a hymn by the convent children, the Rev. Father Grogan resumed his subject of the Sunday previous, taking for his text the following:—"Take up my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and humble of heart, and you will find rest for your souls." (St. Mat. 11 ch.) Vain, indeed, would any attempt of mine be to describe the explanations of this text, or the effect produced by the preacher when he described the nature of the Sacred Heart of Our Dear Lord, showing that it never refused to reveal itself to those who studied or loved it. Many quotations were given from the Holy Fathers, especially St. Augustine, and we were told that the love of the Sacred Heart was the ruling principle in the hearts of St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bernard, St. Francis of Sales, St. John of the Cross, St. Ignatius, St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Rose of Lima, and all the great servants of God. But though the devotion to the Sacred Heart was familiar to the saints of the Church at all times, yet it was formally and explicitly revealed only in the early part of the seventeenth century, when He who employs the weak to confound the strong made use of a weak sister to be the Apostle of the Sacred Heart. In less than 80 short years after this formal revelation of the greatest source of God's mercy to sinners made known at Paray-le-Monial, no less than 300 confraternities were established all over the world, each able to count its members by the thousand. No devotion ever spread so fast, and no country, said the Rev. Father, was more instant and earnest in its development than Catholic Ireland, which in the spiritual warfare, like a trained soldier, after trying every source of spiritual assistance, at last made her way to the fountain-head and there, by a great public act on that memorable Passion Sunday, by which she consecrated herself for ever to the Sacred Heart of her Divine Redeemer, has since found relief and rest. The Rev. Father then encouraged the congregation, amongst whom were many Protestants, to unite their intentions with his and in presence of their Divine Lord on the Altar before them, to consecrate their Church, their schools, themselves and their children to the Sacred Heart for ever, and that henceforth they should look upon themselves as the children of the Sacred Heart. Nor did he doubt but the love and mercy of the heart of Our Divine Lord would in return,—as with the Israelites in the desert,—cast a mantle of protection over them, because of their love to the Sacred Heart, and that many in this parish will yet look back and be able to say when in the presence of God, that their salvation will in great measure be due to the consecration made in this church to-night, after the singing of the O Salutaris, Father Grogan again asking all to form this intention, read a beautiful act of consecration, which very much edified all present. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament then continued and the beautiful Octave of Corpus Christi was brought to an end.

The Louisville Courier Journal says: "Rev. Dr. W. B. Hudson, a well-known Episcopal clergyman of Milwaukee, Wis., has become a convert to the Catholic Church. He goes to London to study under the Jesuit Fathers. He has been eminent for his self-denying life, and has performed a vast deal of charitable work during the epidemics and other visitations, and has earned the blessings of rich and poor."

It was not a cancer that troubled General Grant's throat. The attending physician says it was only "epithelioma," which is a kind of cancerous-ulcer. But if the General had died, it would have been cancer of the incurable kind. Medical science is very exact, post mortem.—Pilot.

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BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
Will be RE-OPENED for day pupils on Thursday, 22nd January at 2 p.m.

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THE SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF MERCY of GREYMOUTH, having completed very considerable additions to their Convent Schools, are now prepared to receive a limited number of BOARDERS.

The Convent is beautifully situated on a high ground which commands an extensive view of the harbour and ocean.

Every attention is paid to the proficiency and health of the children.

For terms apply at the Convent.

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A LONG FELT WANT.

This Company is formed by a Co-operation of Journeymen Tailors, for the supply to the Public of Clothing, made to fit, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

The Garments will be all Tailor made, but sold at the same price as the Common Ready Made Article.

Mr. Hyde, for many years Cutter and Manager of the Don Tailoring Company, London, will act in the same capacity in this Company, and will personally wait on every customer, so that a perfect fit and general satisfaction will be secured.

The Company's speciality will be English Tweed Trousers, made to measure at 12s 6d with 15 per cent. added for Customs duty, and superior Colonial Tweed Trousers at 17s 6d, made and finished to please the most fastidious.

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ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Manager would specially recommend that in placing your first order, be careful to state your own ideas of fashion, etc.; fit being guaranteed, your ultimate approval will be absolutely secured.

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WANTED by the Mistress of the Roman Catholic School Naseby, two little girls, as Boarders. Terms, £10 per quarter, in advance, including board, English, and Music.

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S T. P A T R I C K ' S C O L L E G E ,
W E L L I N G T O N .

On JUNE 1 this College was opened for the
R E C E P T I O N O F P U P I L S .

Prospectuses may be had on application to his LORDSHIP
BISHOP REDWOOD, or the RECTOR of the College, or to the
Local CLERGY.

PROSPECTUS.

St. Patrick's College is under the special patronage of His Lord-
ship the Right Rev. Dr. Bedwood, Bishop of Wellington.

President—Right Rev. Dr. Redwood.

Rector—Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M.

The course of education comprises Latin, Greek, and Modern
Languages; Literature, History, and Sciences; Drawing, Painting,
Music, and the other general branches of a highly liberal education.

The students are prepared for commercial pursuits, for the Civil
Service, and the University degrees.

The religious education of the students will be attended to as a
matter of the first and greatest importance.

Non-Catholic students will be required to attend the common
religious exercises, and to conform to the Rules of the College.

As the number of places still at our disposal is limited, parents
and guardians are earnestly requested to apply for admission of
students not later than the first week in May.

General knowledge equivalent to the Government Second
Standard will be required for admission to the College.

TERMS:

Boarders—Students under 12 years ... 30 Guineas per annum.
" over 12 " ... 40 " " "

Half-Boarding—Day Scholars (or those taking
daily luncheon in the College) 5 , per quarter.

Day Scholars ... 3 " " "

In the case of brothers, a reduction will be made by private
agreement.

Entrance Fee ... 3 Guineas.

EXTRAS.

Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting; Italian and German
languages.

OUTFIT.

Each student requires the following outfit :—
1. A Summer and Winter Uniform.

2. Two ordinary Suits of Clothing for week days.

3. Three Night Shirts, 6 Day Shirts, 6 Pairs of Socks, 6 Pocket
Handkerchiefs, 3 Table Napkins, 2 Pairs of Boots, 1 Pair of
Slippers, 2 Pairs of Sheets, 2 Pillow Cases, 4 Towels; Combs,
Brushes, and other dressing articles; 1 Silver Spoon, and
Knife and Fork.

Outfits can be procured at the College, provided notice be given
in due time.

PAYMENTS.

Payments are to be made quarterly and in advance.
No reduction may be expected in case of absence or withdrawal
before the end of a quarter.

Some Scholarships will be opened for competition, and advertised
in due time, in favour of Catholic students.

For further particulars, application may be made to the President,
the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the local Clergy.

✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD, PRESIDENT.

Wellington, 4th April, 1885.

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Shipment of Lampware, ex ship Annie Berner, from New
York. Lamp-glasses, globes, and fittings, all sorts, sizes, and shapes.
Lamps of every description repaired. A. PALMER, Staffordshire
House, 9 George street, opposite the Town Clock. Established 20
years.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Father Lynch will say Mass in Winton Catholic Church
on Sunday the 28th June, at the usual hour. The Rev. M. Walsh will
say Mass at the Catholic Church, Wrey's Bush, on Sunday the 5th
July next, in Riverton on the 12th, and in Orepuki on the 19th July
at the usual hour:

✠ P. MORAN.

Dunedin, 11th June, 1885.

C A T H E D R A L F U N D .

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

Mr. Owen Mullheir	...	...	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Hessian	...	...	5	5	0
Mr. Edward Woolard	...	...	1	0	0
A Friend	...	...	1	0	0
			2	0	0

W E E K L Y S U B S C R I P T I O N S .

Per Rev. P. Lynch	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. W. Hall	£	s.	d.
" Mrs. Bell	6	10	0	" "	1	12	6
	1	8	0	" "	0	17	0

† P. MORAN.

A N S W E R S T O C O R R E S P O N D E N T S .

" WE CATHOLICS."—We are unable to publish our correspon-
dent's letter, as certain of its statements as to facts are wholly con-
trary to our experience, and other statements relating to principle
are un-Catholic.

M A R R I A G E S .

OMEARA—EISSENHARDT.—At St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth,
N.Z., by the Rev. Father Carew, on the 18th inst., John Omeara, of
Queenstown, to Kate Louisa, second daughter of J. A. Eissenhardt,
Esq., architect, Greymouth.

D E A T H .

DAVY.—On May 4, 1885, at Newtown, Thurles, county Tip-
perary, Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Davy, beloved aunt of
Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Purton.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 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.

T H E T A R I F F .



HE tariff proposed by Sir JULIUS VOGEL has, it
appears, given universal dissatisfaction. Why?
Is it because additional taxation is not pleasant,
or because the Treasury does not stand in need
of money? The ostensible reason, so far as Free-
traders are concerned is because they say it is a
Protection tariff. Others object to it on other
grounds, but it appears to us that the real reason
is because it imposes additional taxation. Our reading of the
general public mind is, that the Government should provide
all sorts of luxuries in the way of Government education,
loans, etc., without calling on the people to make any great
effort to pay for all these things. But it is quite evident to
common sense that the country cannot continue to borrow
from one to two millions a year, and spend in an increasing
ratio between five and six hundred thousand a year on god-
less education without an annual additional taxation. In a
country having only about half a million of people and into
which the Government has ceased to pour a strong stream of

immigration, it is idle to look for any great increase of the ordinary revenue. To meet, therefore, the ever increasing demands for education additional taxation is inevitable; and yet when this is proposed there is an universal howl of disapprobation. We have, of course, no means of judging, other than that afforded by the Press, and if this is to be believed the proposals of Sir JULIUS VOGEL for an increase of revenue are universally reprobated. Now there are only two ways in which revenue can be raised; one is direct taxation of property, the other is by means of customs and excise duties. Sir JULIUS seems to have adopted to some extent both ways and this would seem to be fair. But, nevertheless, the people are dissatisfied. What would they have? No additional taxation. But this cannot be. The public creditor must be paid, and the expenditure in the country authorised by Parliament must be met. And this can be done only by taxation or retrenchment. There is, however, only one retrenchment that could do away with the necessity of additional taxation, and that is the retrenchment that would put an end to free, godless education, and the people it seems will not have this. But there is an old and very true saying, people cannot have their pudding and eat it. If, however, people who are able to pay for the education of their children were compelled to do so, Sir JULIUS VOGEL could at once withdraw his unpopular tariff and go on borrowing with an easy mind. The half-million now spent on education would enable him to borrow ten millions sterling and send the country spinning along on the road of prosperity. And why should not people able to pay for the education of their children be compelled to do so? But it may be said, were the Government to withdraw the annual allocation for schools, these would cease to exist. We cannot see this. Parents are under a stringent obligation to educate their children, and it is no hardship to compel them to pay for doing so. Again, it may be said that the mass of the people have not the means to pay for the education of their children. Is this true? How can any man say this in the face of the fact that the poorest and least numerous section of the community, in point of fact, provide at its own sole expense, an excellent and a Christian education for its own children. See all the admirable schools they have in every part of the Colony. See the noble college they have erected and opened in Wellington. They buy their own sites, build their own schools, support their own teachers, have nearly ten thousand children in their schools, and yet they do not receive any aid from public funds, but they are obliged, in addition to the voluntary expenditure, to meet with the most determined opposition on the part of Government and their fellow-citizens, and to pay smartly for the free and godless education of other people's children. No, it is not the want of means, but the want of will, the want of a real desire of education for its own sake, that prevents other people to make the sacrifices that Catholics make in the great cause of education. It is simply monstrous that the cost of public education should be thrown on the consolidated revenue, that all should be compelled to pay for that which it is the duty of parents to provide. If people are not prepared to bear the burdens of the matrimonial state they should not embrace it, and it is sheer injustice to compel the entire community to provide means of education in such a way that parents are liberated from their primary and most pressing obligations. As well might the community at large be called upon to provide for the physical wants of children—to supply them with food, clothing, etc., etc. What is our present system but a premium on neglect of duty? What is it but a punishment inflicted on all who, like true Christians, deserving citizens, and brave people, do their duty to their children? Here, then, in our own godless system of education, which costs the country about half a million annually, is to be found the one great cause of our financial embarrassment, and the reason why Sir JULIUS VOGEL is at his wits' end to discover some way of raising sufficient revenue to enable him to meet the public creditor, and pay his way. But let all be compelled to educate their own children, and pay what is necessary for this purpose, or let the support of schools be removed from the consolidated revenue and thrown on a local school rate, in the expenditure of which all shall share *pro rata*, and all difficulty will cease. The tariff question will be at an end, and the school question will be settled to the great comfort of all, and the triumph of justice. But so long as the State perseveres in providing, out of the consolidated revenue, free and godless education for a portion of the community as at present, so long must there be financial

embarrassment for the Government, and dissatisfaction amongst the people. Is it likely Parliament will take our advice? Not yet awhile, but the day is not far distant when it will be compelled to do so. The utmost limit of taxation for general purposes has been reached, or nearly so, and what then remains but to let parents do themselves that which by the law of nature, and the law of Christianity, they are obliged to do—viz., provide education for their children, as they would food and clothing.

A CONCERT will be given at the Princess Theatre Dunedin early next month in aid of the Cathedral building Fund. The pupils of the Dominican Convent High School will be assisted on the occasion by Mr. Leech's string band whose performances at the former concerts were so much admired. We need hardly recommend the object to our readers, who are already anxious to do all that lies in their power towards aiding in the completion of the new building, and we have no doubt but that they will make a spirited effort to ensure the success of the present undertaking.

We omitted to state last week in reference to Mr. Maskell's letter that the paragraph in our note speaking of the ostracism of Catholics in former times was a quotation from the *London Tablet*. The inverted commas at the beginning had been accidentally left out.

We have occasionally been taken to task by well-meaning people who accused us of undue bitterness in dealing with Englishmen and their affairs. Our answer to such persons has been and still is that they look to one side of a question only and, whether they see alone the Anglo-Saxon right of detraction and abuse without return, or are ignorant of English methods in this matter, that they expect from us a suffering part which no publicist is called upon to play, or can play without betraying the interests it is his duty to defend and advocate. We deny that we have ever been guilty of using the gross and gratuitously insulting language towards Englishmen or English affairs that the English Press in all its ramifications considers itself justified in using habitually towards Irish men and matters. Take, for example, the following, which we find quoted by our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* from the American correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, who believes that "a new blow has been struck at the supremacy of the Irish element in the United States," because a certain Mr. Keiley, whom he calls a bigoted Catholic, having been discovered to have delivered a speech denouncing the despoiling of the Pope's temporal power some years ago, has been prevented by President Cleveland from going as ambassador to the Quirinal:—"The Irish Press and the lower organs of the Democratic party," says this correspondent, "called on the President to insist that Italy should take Mr. Keiley or no one; but the President very properly refused to offend a friendly Government unnecessarily; and Mr. Keiley having 'declined' the Italian mission has been appointed to Vienna, to the great disgust of the Irishmen and to the satisfaction of decent people." We may pass over the nonsense of representing Mr. Keiley as having suffered any loss that could have weakened the influence of his supporters in being appointed to Vienna rather than to Rome—the change being, in fact, a promotion. But let us mark for the benefit of those well-meaning people who find fault with the *TABLET* the uncalled-for and wanton insult of contrasting "the Irishmen" with "decent people." And such conduct we find every day repeated in the English Press wherever it appears. We protest that, for our own part, we should consider so unprovoked an insult a disgrace to us. We should never think of stigmatising the English members of any community—without some very grave and glaring cause—as wanting in decency. We should not accuse the correspondents or staff of the *Argus* of anything of the kind. Nay, we should not even deny that there may be a decent body or two connected with the establishment of the *Evening Star* himself, although perhaps it might be too much to affirm that the individual, whoever he may be, can be so who makes it a practice to publish offensive and insulting paragraphs—of no particular meaning otherwise, and concerning a people who in no way interfere with him, and most probably have never injured either him or his forbears. If, then, those well-meaning people who find fault with us will pay a little attention to English publications, they will see that our most severe remarks are more than deserved and invariably provoked.

The half-yearly meeting of the Notown Branch of the I.N.L. was held after Mass on Sunday, the 31st May. The President, Mr. J. Flynn, who occupied the chair, said the object of the meeting was to receive the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure and to elect officers for the next half-year. The Treasurer produced the deposit-book, which showed that the sum of eighteen pounds odd had been placed in the P.O. Savings Bank, Greymouth, to the credit of the Branch, and stated that he believed this amount would be largely increased in the course of a few weeks. The present officers—namely, Messrs. Flynn, President; J. Kelly, vice-president; M. Malone, Hon. Treas.; and J. Kerrigan, Hon. Sec.—were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing term. Messrs. Patrick Lally, and James O'Connor were appointed collectors.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 23, 1885.

You, sir, have seen the decision of the Canterbury Board of Education in the matter of the scholarships, and commented upon it sharply. Little remains for me to say about the matter. I will only remark that the chairman, at the close of a very one-sided discussion, put the whole mind of the Board into a nut-shell. He said that he remembered when the Board confined the scholarships to its own scholars. The reasons for that course seemed to him to be unanswerable. This he did, of course, without stating them. The Board's practical comment on this statement, which it supported, was to pass a resolution of those reasons, each of which is most answerable. Firstly, the State system is in danger for want of funds; secondly, the State scholars must not be allowed to compete with better-to-do children and learning in better schools; thirdly, the State is the cheapest and best of all systems. The first is "great without regard to justice"; the third answers the second, or the second the third, it does not greatly matter which—the country pays its money and can take its choice; the second is blind to the fact that however much the possibly competing schools may be better than the State schools, the great majority of scholars in them are not better off, but worse off, than the children attending the State schools. No less a person than the Colonial Treasurer supplies an answer to the third, in the shape of an increased demand in his Financial Statement of some £30,000 for the cost of education. The third, also in common with the others, ignores two facts about which there is no question in the minds of men who are well informed and well intentioned—viz., that the proved cheapest systems, and the proved best, the only ones proved by their results to be worthy of the name of education in its best and highest and holiest sense, are not secular; and that the money for these scholarships, as well as for the whole system, came from the pockets of the whole community, of these who are shut out as well as those who participate. It is fortunate for the cause of justice that this powerful educational authority is impelled to give a sample of the reasons which it can bring itself to regard as unanswerable. To complete the burlesque, the only member who objected during the discussion took the ground not that there is injustice, but that the Board ought to have consulted Parliament, and then helped to pass the resolutions which was done "unanimously."—*Sic volo sic jubeo.*

The Financial Statement has stirred up wrath in the Free-trade camp amongst us, without exactly transporting the Protectionists into the seventh heaven of delight. The importers of boots and drapery do not like the tariff at all for obvious reasons, and those who are retailers as well as importers foresee a recourse to the local manufacturers when their stocks get low and their orders have ceased to land them in a loss. The latter, perhaps, is a little mythical; that is the other side of the question as it strikes those of the consuming community who pay their bills. The retailers who have been driving a trade in boots and draperies made on the spot send up soft hymns of praise. There is one man who had a cargo of coal on Friday which he thought he would get through the Custom-house on Saturday, when he went to sleep on Friday night. He did not think Sir Julius would be hard on the coalmen. On Saturday morning he set about his postponed business. "Have you read the Statement?" "Both the Statement; got something else to do." The smile indicating superiority over people who neglect their business to read politics in the morning went with him into the presence of the Customs officials. It was quickly dissipated by a demand for £47 10s. Remonstrance, ruefully energetic, failed to induce those inexorable public servants to abate one jot of their demand. Thus it comes to pass that there is amongst us one disbeliever in the genius of Vogel. Many tea-dealers, and not a few wine and spirit merchants who had well-directed suspicions, and acted on them upon Friday night, are enchanted with themselves. It is a feeling their customers do not share with quite the same enthusiasm. On the whole, the public has not had time to make up its mind about all the points of the new policy. As far as I can gather, however, there is a general feeling of disappointment that so great an increase of taxation should be required. "The pill is well gilded, perhaps better than anyone but Sir Julius could have managed the process, but it is, nevertheless, too big to swallow at once—we reserve to ourselves the right to make a wry face," as a distinguished journalist observed once of the first Vogel-Stout combination. That seems to be the general feeling here. The public, you see, realises with a little shock that Vogelism, whatever else it means, does not imply substantial reduction of taxation.

Your remarks on the article in your London contemporary, entitled "We Catholics," and Mr. Maskell's reflections on the same subject have reminded me of some conversations at which I have been present. I have sometimes heard it said that in the United Kingdom the Catholic body has never turned out a first-class statesman, or a leading lawyer, or a prominent novelist, or a great soldier, or a foremost worker in the great army of science, or the world of art. I have heard Catholics make the statement to Catholics who ruefully acquiesced. With such names as Lingard among historians, St. George Mivart among the scientific men—the name of the man who is stemming the great tide of Evolution with most masterly reasoning based upon the accurate researches of a comprehensive brilliant genius—as its Aubrey de Vere among the poets, standing in some respects admittedly above the Laureate, with Allies towering among the essayists and the great galaxy of Irish names quite unnecessary to mention this statement. And its unqualified admission are wonderful. The curious thing is that Catholics are in many instances given to talking in this deprecatory way. Some have gone so far as to blame the Catholic systems of education for their supposed failures. Catholics, they say, are kept too strict at their schools. "Look at the liberty allowed in the great English public schools, and see the results." They need to be fond of so testing us. But this belief has been a little dispelled by the failure of its chief apostle, who earnestly

and conscientiously set about reforming the English Catholic system by practical example of something different and failed. Abroad, too, the Catholic system of education is even more strict than in England, and there is no want of Catholic statesmen, soldiers, men of science, literature, art, jurisprudence, and commerce. In America the Catholics, trained as they are elsewhere, come to the front likewise in numbers out of proportion to the bulk of the Catholic population. The wonder is that Catholics, whose advantages in the higher education are less than those enjoyed by their contemporaries of other denominations, have done so much, not that they have done so little. I am not, sir, combatting the assertion of your London namesake and contemporary that there is apathy among Catholics. He writes of what he has ample means of knowing. My object is to show that something of the spirit he denounces has penetrated to this country—as, indeed, you seem yourself to suspect, and your correspondent, Mr. Maskell, has very distinctly affirmed. It is a spirit peculiarly dangerous in this Colony, where the Catholic body has not the material wealth or social position, or educational advantages which will help our brethren in the Old Country to recover from the effects of mental indolence, apathy, indifference, shamefacedness, call it what you will. That Catholics can come to the front, in spite of their disadvantages, in these colonies, we have examples in the colonial careers of Sir C. Gavan Duffy, the late Sir John O'Shanassy, in Victoria, and Sir F. Weld and poor John Sheehan, who died the other day. The last marred the bright promise of his early years in some degree, but he stands, nevertheless, a brilliant example of what a Catholic, without any advantages but those to be had in this Colony of our adoption, can do with ability and perseverance. The first necessity is for Catholics to cultivate a feeling of pride in the achievements of their brethren at Home and abroad, instead of the depreciatory notions to which I have made this rambling reference. That better feeling of just appreciation will convince them of the necessity for removing the disadvantages under which they labour. That this can only be done by combination and mutual help, it requires no ghost to tell us.

We have amongst us literary societies formed for this purpose, and working out their objects with more or less success. How these societies are prospering in your part of the country, you, sir, know better than I can. Mr. Maskell has told your readers that Wellington possesses a society which is fairly successful. In Christchurch, where Mr. Maskell himself did so much to establish the first Catholic Literary that ever saw the light in New Zealand (I speak under conviction to the best of my belief), success, I regret to say, is not at present waiting upon the Society's efforts. It is, I fear, a case of the apathy, or whatever else may be the name of the strange feeling which makes Catholics regard themselves with hopeless discouragement. An effort is now being made to organise the Society into new life. That effort deserves the sympathy and support of every Catholic in the city.

ENTERTAINMENT IN DUNEDIN.

THE second concert in aid of the Christian Brothers' building fund took place in the Garrison Hall Dunedin, on Friday evening, and like the first, was largely attended. The performance commenced with a selection from "I Puritani," played extremely well by St. Patrick's Brass Band,—who afterwards gave the "Olive Branch" waltz with an equally pleasing effect. The Pupils of St. Joseph's Convent Schools sang in chorus "I Love the Merry Spring Time," "Our Own Dear Home," and, by special request, "The Meeting of the Waters," arranged in three parts, and without accompaniment; which had been so deservedly admired at the first concert—and which lost nothing by repetition,—the little girls again acquitting themselves with great credit. Master T. Lynch recited "Fontenoy" impressively, and Master F. Heley, a very little fellow, made an oration—"The Young Orator"—in a most intelligent and amusing manner,—being obliged to respond to a loud and unanimous encore. "Cooch the Piper" was recited by Mr. T. Bracken, in the effective style for which he is distinguished; and Mr. J. B. Callan read the scene between Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant and his son, so as to delight the audience. The instrumental solos were a brilliant fantasia on Irish airs, charmingly played by Miss O'Driscoll—who in response to an encore gave "The Wearing of the Green," and a selection from "Ernani," performed with much skill and taste on the clarinet by Mr. W. Corrigan, accompanied on the piano by his brother, Mr. A. Corrigan. Miss Walker sang very sweetly as a solo "The Song for me," and Miss Woods was heard to advantage in "Gates of the West."—This young lady also took part in "I Saw from the Beach," sung as a duet with Miss Murphy, and in the glee, "Those Evening Bells" with Misses Murphy and O'Driscoll. The duet "Gipsies We," sung by the Masters A. and F. Murphy, was deservedly appreciated by the audience, who favoured the singers with an encore. "Buttercups and Daisies," sung by Misses Drum, Sheedy, and Blaney (2) was also very prettily rendered. The pupils of the Christian Brothers' school sung in chorus with excellent effect "The Sleighting Song," and "O'Donnell Abu," and Misses O'Driscoll and Walsh gave a duet—"Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore."—The laughable farce "The Birthplace of Podgers," was played with spirit by Messrs. P. Carolin, J. P. Hayes, W. Power, R. A. Dunne, M. Treston, J. J. Dunne, W. Pearson, W. Hall, J. Dundoo, W. Fitzpatrick, and Masters T. Drum, and L. Pavletich—who each gave an intelligent representation of his part.—The entertainment concluded with the New Zealand Anthem, sung by the pupils of St. Joseph's and the Christian Brothers' and accompanied by St. Patrick's Band.

Colonial Pat Dolan, of Devil's Lake, Dakota, writing to the *N. Y. Sun*, says to the spinsters of North America:—"The great American Northwest, the world's womanless wonderland, still holds out 10,000 arms of invitation and welcome to feminine home and husband seekers from every region and clime beneath the sun."

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The following excerpts are from some of the many and lengthy notices these "Notes" have received from the Catholic and Protestant Press, as well as secular, throughout America:—

"It is a book that should be in the hand of every Catholic."—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

"As acceptable to any good Methodist or Baptist as it is to any good Catholic."—*Rochester Union* (Protestant)

"Lambert gives Ingersoll a scathing such as he has never had before. He takes the very hide off of him. . . . This is the most deserved castigation this Attila of infidelity ever enjoyed. It will be good for his soul (if he has any) to read his own condemnation and digest it."—*American Christian Review* (Campbellite).

Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start, and keeps him in the toils until he disposes of him."
—*Bay City Chronicle* (secular).

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And all Booksellers.

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IRELAND AND THE HOLY FATHER.

THE following pastoral letter was addressed to the priests and people of the diocese of Meath by the most Rev. Dr. Nulty on the eve of his lordship's departure for Rome:—

I think I see the strongest reasons for anticipating from the conferences of the Irish bishops with the authorities at Rome large and exceptionally beneficial results for our country as well as for our religion. The obligations and duties which Irishmen owe to the Holy See have of late been a little unsettled and thrown into a state of painful uncertainty, in which they would seem apparently to clash with the fulfilment of the duties we owe to our country. One of the results of these Roman conferences will be to ascertain—to define and settle with clearness, precision, and uncertainty—all that the Holy See expects from us; and to prove that it demands nothing which is not well calculated to foster and promote the growth and development of loyalty and love to our country.

No nation on this earth ever yielded to the Holy See a larger, a more generous, or a more self-sacrificing obedience, and in terribly trying ordeals in which our loyalty was very severely tested. Our allegiance to the Chair of Peter has for more than three centuries been written, and is still recorded, in letters of blood, and has won for us the admiration and esteem of the whole Christian world. Foreign ecclesiastical writers during these centuries of persecution used to occupy themselves in making subtle and impossible hypotheses over which they wasted a deal of idle and useless speculation. They used to ask could the Pope take one side on any important question whilst the Church actually took the other? Could the Church act independently of the Pope? Did treachery and disloyalty to the Pope of necessity imply Apostasy from the Church and forfeiture of her communion? But the actual behaviour of the Catholic Church in the death-struggle in which she was then engaged in this island could have easily enlightened these theorists. The Irish Catholic nation and the heretical nation that oppressed and persecuted it never thought of such subtleties; neither of them ever doubted that wherever the Pope was, there of necessity should the Church be along with him. It seemed self-evident to both that treachery to the Pope and apostasy from the Church meant one and the same thing. To abjure, therefore, the authority of the Pope was practically an act of open revolt and rebellion against the Church, and of complete and final separation from her.

The simple, the practical, and the fundamental issue that divided them, and on which the heretical nation insisted, was to renounce the authority of the Pope and to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Queen or King of England. It required no more. This was the issue submitted 300 years ago to Dr. Walshe, who, like myself, was a parish priest of Trim before he became bishop of Meath. And we see the answer he gave to it in the eighteen years he spent immured in a dungeon in Dublin Castle; in the wounds worn into the very bones in his hands and feet by the manacles that bound him; in the adventures of his subsequent escape; and, finally, in his death as an exile in a foreign land. When O'Connell presented himself at the bar of the House of Commons as the first elected Catholic representative of Clare, the same issue exactly was again submitted to him. As a preliminary condition for taking his seat he was required to swear that "the Pope hath not, nor ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority in the realm of England." His answer was, that the first of these statements as a matter of fact he knew to be false; and that as a Catholic he believed, and was bound to believe, that the second of these statements was false also. In the long and mournful interval from Dr. Walshe to O'Connell, in defence of the great issue and in testimony of the Divine authority of Peter, depths of frightful suffering were fathomed in the country such as had never before been witnessed in any land under heaven.

Fines, imprisonments, and tortures were inflicted upon thousands and thousands of agonising victims of our race and nation, which had no parallel or precedent in the annals of human suffering. They robbed us of our reputation; they plundered us of our property; they confiscated our estates; they demolished our homes, extinguished our hearths and drove us mercilessly as helpless, impoverished exiles into every land under heaven. We lost everything we possessed on this earth save the precious jewel of the faith, exactly the very thing which above all others they longed and laboured most to wrest from us. And yet all the time we never once wavered or vacillated in our loyalty or allegiance to the See of Peter. Our sufferings only served to invigorate and to confirm our faith; and, what was if possible more important still, to elevate, to strengthen, and consolidate the religious feelings, sympathies, and affections in which faith itself is ultimately rooted, and from which it derives all its merit and value. The larger, the severer, the more painful the sacrifices exacted from us for our faith in the prerogatives and supremacy of Peter, the dearer, the tenderer, and the better beloved by us became the Divine doctrinal truths for which we bled and suffered. The perfection of a nation's faith, and its preservation, too, are influenced immensely by the religious feelings, sympathies, and affectionate leanings which it cherishes for the Holy See. A nation's faith, like the faith of the individual, is fostered, nourished, and stimulated into the fulness of maturity and perfection, principally by the feelings and sympathies from which it first sprang, and from which it must always grow.

To extinguish, therefore, the faith of a nation you must first extirpate and tear out of the nation's heart all the religious sympathies and feelings that nourish and preserve it. In the fierce and terribly persistent effort made to wrest its faith from the Irish nation by brute force and bloodshed, it must be admitted that the enemy assailed us exactly on the side on which the national character was strongest—in fact, on which our faith was invincible. But though ignominiously vanquished, he has managed to acquire from his very defeats and failure dangerous and formidable experience. For if there be an undoubtedly strong side to our national character there is an undoubtedly weak side to it, too, and it is against this he

how threatens to direct his vast and terrible energies. Let us consider the situation carefully, especially its most disagreeable features. It would be nothing less than dangerous self-deception to question the fact that we Irishmen are naturally haughty and excessively sensitive. We are awfully impressionable to insult, contempt, and scorn. A sneer, an affront, a well-barbed sarcasm, sinks into the very depths of our souls, and at once begins to fester and ferment there. We foster it, we nourish it and brood over it till it has not only soured and spoiled our feelings, but until it has to some extent infuriated them. Smarting and writhing under the anguish of wounded or lacerated feelings, we surrender ourselves up to feelings of aversion, of abhorrence and hatred; and we look out impatiently for opportunities for retaliation and vengeance. It is very hard for the Christian feelings of charity, mercy, and forgiveness of injuries, to make head against paroxysms of passion which sometimes deprive us of the full use of reason, and which render us partially delirious and demented. Except under the influence of such violent bursts of indignant feeling, an Irishman never has renounced and never can renounce his faith; whilst the number of those who, to avenge an affront or to retaliate on an enemy, have basely apostatised from their religion, is painfully large. The ancient and noble family of ——— in this diocese, after heroically clinging to the faith through centuries of persecution and of forfeiture of their estates and property, have deplorably apostatised from it in the memory of men still living, simply because they believed that an ordinary country priest had wilfully or perhaps ignorantly affronted them. The unhappy apostate who then represented that family became afterwards an illustrious penitent; and publicly apologised before the grand jury at Trim for the scandal he had given, and did all in his power to atone for it. In spite, however, of all his efforts his descendants followed him in his apostasy, but not in his repentance, and the family continues bigotedly anti-Catholic to the present day. Bearing in mind, then, how vastly and vitally the faith of a nation is influenced and affected by its religious feelings and sympathies on the one hand, and the excessive and dangerous sensitiveness of our national character on the other, I confess that, for some time past, I could not help feeling uncomfortable misgivings for the future of our ancient national Church.

The lessons taught by the experience of several years past plainly show that, in the present excited and suspicious state of public feeling, grave and dangerous complications and misunderstandings might, at any moment, crop up between the Irish nation and the Holy See; and no one could calculate or fix a limit to the deplorable consequences that might result from them. And enemies would never at any time be wanting who would labour might and main to widen the breaches and aggravate the misunderstandings that would then arise. In the excitement inseparable from such controversies, it would be easy to persuade a jealous and credulous race like ours that the Pope had acted on erroneous, prejudiced, or one-sided information. Considering how desperately bent the nation always seems to be to secure all the social and political amelioration of its conditions that are within its grasp, a fatal misconception of this kind would be quite enough to drive it into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedience. The consequences that might then follow God only knows. It is a very melancholy and indeed a very awful fact that great Catholic nations, like France, England, and Scotland, have practically apostatised from the faith. The fact is surrounded with very salutary as well as with very unpleasant warnings. I do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example; but I do believe it would be nothing short of criminal rashness to expose it to the danger or temptation of doing so. I can find no evidence of a Divine promise made to any nation any more than to our own guaranteeing to it the indefectibility of its faith in all circumstances. Neither can I see any solid grounds for believing in a special exceptional Providence which would save Irish multitudes any more than Irish individuals from renouncing their allegiance to the Church in a paroxysm of passion, either in retaliation for some imaginary interference with their political freedom or to avenge an insult or an affront which they had rashly assumed had been offered to them by the Holy See. But to go further or deeper into this delicate and dangerous matter is now, fortunately, wholly unnecessary.

The enlightened, the experienced, and far-seeing wisdom of Leo the Thirteenth in summoning the Irish bishops to Rome has rescued the nation's faith from the grave and serious dangers that constantly threatened it, and has relieved ourselves even from the apprehension of these dangers ever again recurring. By citing "the representatives of the various shades of opinion in the Irish episcopate," he has shown his determination to ascertain with precision and certainty the intrinsic merits of the questions on which they may be divided, and he has chosen the simplest, the easiest, and most infallible method possible for ascertaining the truth, not only on these questions, but on every disputed question of fact or of doctrine that can ever possibly arise. He has shown, too, that he has totally discarded the dubious, the suspicious, the prejudiced and misleading channels through which information on Irish public questions may hitherto have reached him. Henceforth he is determined to believe nothing of us except what we tell him ourselves through the bishops that will represent us. Of his own proper accord, and without a suggestion from any quarter, he has chosen the readiest and the most effective method possible, for ascertaining the whole truth on every Irish question with clearness, precision, and infallible certainty.

The Irish bishops will not, and cannot, ever conspire to deceive the Holy Father or to misrepresent their countrymen. They will tell him the whole truth, even when it may be disagreeable to themselves or distasteful to the feelings of their countrymen. They go before him, this time at any rate, substantially united and agreed on every question, even in the slippery and dangerous region of politics. The fact of having unanimously entrusted the educational interests of the nation to the advocacy and protection of the Irish Parliamentary party proves that no essential difference of opinion divides them on any question. To rescue the nation's faith, then, from the grave and serious dangers that threatened it is the first great public benefit here conferred on us by Leo the Thirteenth. To introduce and establish a new principle of ecclesiastical polity which surrounds

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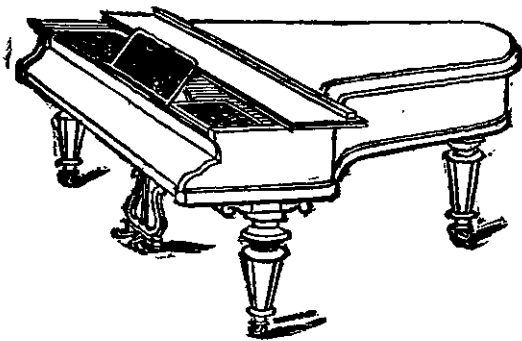
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JAS. WALLACE, Secretary.

Wellington, 14th November, 1884.

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that faith with impregnable bulwarks, that guarantees its immunity from all possible dangers in the future, is the second. To lift up a mountain-weight of anxiety and apprehension from the heart of the nation is the third. These, then, are some of the grounds on which I respectfully appeal to the faithful of this diocese to give practical proof of their gratitude and affection to our noble Pontiff by contributing generously, according to their means, to the quinquennial collection now announced for him. If I am not grievously deceived in you—and I am sure I am not—I need not add another word to secure a brilliant success for this collection. I shall feel great pleasure in presenting personally your combined offerings to the Holy Father, and in bringing back to you the Apostolic Benediction. The contributions from each parish and the principal subscribers in each will be publicly acknowledged in the metropolitan and provincial Catholic newspapers.

CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, June 15.

The following is a summary of the third and concluding part of Mr. Nolan's lecture on the civilisation of the Romans:—Meeting an objection that was raised by a member to the propriety of raking up the crimes of those ancient people, the lecturer said: "You must remember that the world to-day bears traces of the accumulation over four thousand years of the most terrible depravity. The museums and art galleries of the world are filled with the testimonies, the records and the movements of those wretched times; and the memory of their misdeeds has not yet died out. The traditions and usages of that sad world-full of horrors still hang like a sable pall over the world of to-day, and confront us at every turn. Such is the connection that binds all historical events together, that a great deal of what we should naturally expect to have died out in the long course of ages still survives and exercises its influence upon us. Thus we are influenced to-day, not perceptibly perhaps, but still not the less really for that, by the social and religious systems of those wretched people. Unfortunately a large portion,—poetry, their sculpture, and their paintings—have been preserved to us in all their nakedness and obscenity; their arts and sciences and history are made familiar to us in various ways. Their languages are still used in the world as modes of intercourse; their impious customs, manners, and habits are familiar to every educated youth; the nomenclature of our sciences, the divisions of our time, our best models in art, our different orders of architecture—aye, the months of our year and the days of our week have all come to us from the reeking source of unimaginable abomination and filth. Nay, most of the miseries with which the world is cursed to-day are the entailed inheritance of those times. Who, then, can say that we have nothing to do with the crimes of the ancient Romans? But it was not Rome alone who was guilty. That great empire enjoyed no exclusive pre-eminence in guilt. Greece, the most refined of all the nations of antiquity; Greece, from whose shores the rest of the world has been enriched with art treasures that have never been equalled; Greece who gave us Praxiteles and Phidias, and Zeuxis and Apelles, and Soion and Miltiades, and Xenophon, philosophers, statesmen, artists, poets, and warriors whose names time has not been able to obliterate; Greece, who has given the world such rich gifts as the Vatican Laocöon, the Olympian Jove, the Quirinal Horse and Attendant, the Dying Gladiator, the Venus di Medici, and a thousand others equally grand and beautiful. This same Greece was so corrupt in the day of her glory that when Themistocles hurried four naked courtesans to his carriage and made them draw him across the Ceramicus in sight of all the people of Athens, it excited neither disgust nor astonishment. But when Greece, as a nation was yet unborn, Egypt could boast of a high state of civilisation, but the filthy mysteries of Isis and Osiris were imported from that country to Rome and were amongst the foulest of her pagan rites and practices. The Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Persians, were all when in the zenith of their power, enjoying a very high state of civilisation, but we know, on undeniable authority, that all those nations, while in the enjoyment of every worldly prosperity, were at the same time living in a state of social and moral degradation of which we at the present day have no conception. In Syria fathers and mothers used to tie their children in sacks and fling them from the pinnacles of the temples, in honour of Baal and of Venus. In Crete and other places children were offered to the frightful Moloch, and burnt at the foot of the huge idol. In various parts of the Old Testament those practices are alluded to and condemned, notably in the book IV. Kings XVII.

You will, therefore, not be surprised to learn that all the nations of antiquity were swept away like chaff before the wind, when you have learned that all the loftiest works, and noblest achievements of the ancients came forth from the minds and hands of men whose cruelties and crimes far surpassed anything that we can conceive of them; men who elaborated nothing more perfectly than their grossly immoral superstitions; men who, in fine, invented a system of immorality and superstition that at one time overshadowed the whole world. What wonder then that they should all be swept away, that they should tumble down from the dazzling heights of their prosperity, power, civilisation and splendour, to those unsightly heaps and mounds of rubbish which are to be found around the cradle of our race, and of which serve to-day to gratify the curiosity of wealthy explorers, and to warn all future generations off the rocks and shoals on which they were wrecked.

The Romans then enjoyed, as I have said, no very great pre-eminence in guilt beyond the rest of the pagan world; but as it has been remarked in the course of these lectures that I have been needlessly severe with those people, I beg to call your attention to what has been said of them by a witness which none of you here will dispute. St. Paul writing of those people in the golden age of their prosperity, says, "For professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and they changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the

likeness of the image of a corruptible man, and of birds, and of four-footed beasts, and of creeping things. Wherefore God gave them up to the devices of their heart, to uncleanness, to dishonour their own bodies among themselves. . . . Being filled with all iniquity, malice, fornication, covetousness, wickedness, full of envy, murder, contention, malignity. . . . Destructors, hateful to God, contumelious, proud, haughty, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, dissolute, without affection, without fidelity, without mercy." This is most assuredly a heavy charge-sheet drawn up against the highest civilisation that the world has yet beheld by a witness whose testimony is unimpeachable. But this is not the whole, nor is it the worst of the unmentionable with which the conquerors of the world were charged by the great Apostle who was sent to preach the gospel to them. We will draw the veil here; but so deep was the world sunk in sin at that age, that those words of St. Paul might be written of any nation on earth;—but no! allow me to correct myself. There was at that time in the far off western ocean, an island whose inhabitants, in the simplicity of their hearts, poured forth their orisons from grove and valley and mountain tops to the fire-god, which burned continually on their altars, and sent up their matins and their vesper song to the bright sun above their heads, emblem of that brighter, purer light which was about to be revealed to them. Pagans though they were, their lives were pure, nor could they be charged with the foul and unnatural crimes which have disgraced the name of Roman. Men brave as Coriolanus, simple as Cincinnatus, and wise as Solon, guarded their liberties, defended their laws, while women, chaste as Lucretia, and fair as they were chaste, roamed in perfect safety through each glen and glade and sunny slope of that fair land, for virtue was allied to bravery, and the sunburst of purity was the brightest and most glorious quarterings on the escutcheon of the nation. Children of a fallen race, they were prone to the frailties of humanity, but their souls had not been sullied by its vices. A brave and simple people, as stainless in their morals as they were generous in their nature, the charges which St. Paul brings against the Romans could never, at any time of their history, have been made against the Irish people. But if not, why not? Was it that the Irish people were cast in so pure a mould that they were proof against the contagion which had at those times infested the rest of the world? Not that, I think that on reflection you will agree with me that we can only attribute the true cause of their preservation from the evils and crimes into which other nations fell to the fact that they were never burdened with power nor cursed with wealth. National wealth is the consequence and result of national power and prosperity; therefore, I maintain that national power and wealth and prosperity, when not guided and governed by truly religious principles to be the great if not the one sole operating cause of national depravity and wickedness.* When Rome was obliged to buckle on her strongest armour to conquer such little places as Sora and Algidum; when she regarded the conquest of Corioli as something worth giving a name to history; when she regarded Satrium and Corniculum as important provinces, places which in the time of the Cæsars were not large enough to make a pleasure-ground for one of her senators; when in great emergencies she could call her citizens from the cultivation of their little farms, to take the helm of state, as Cincinnatus was, her people were simple, brave and virtuous; but when Scipio overthrew Hannibal on the plains of Zama, and practically made Rome the mistress of the world, her people, intoxicated by power, corrupted by wealth, and enervated by luxury, yielded themselves up to every criminal enjoyment, rioting in sin, both publicly and privately, until at length "*panes et circenses*" became the wild delirious cry of a profligate and debased people. We have an almost parallel case to-day in the Italian states. The unification of Italy has brought about nothing so effectually, so perfectly, so absolutely, as the moral and social degradation of its people.

From all that you have heard you will, I think, now be prepared to admit that the study of ancient and modern history alike reveals to us the lamentable fact that, exactly as nations become wealthy and powerful, in proportion as they grow in opulence and luxury, so do they increase in social and moral depravity, so do they sink into infidelity and crime. The civilisation of the present day does not differ very widely in its aims, objects and tendencies, in its effects and consequences from that of the ancients, neither does it differ very widely from theirs in the refinements and luxuries that go to make it what it is. From the light which history has thrown on the subject we are safe in assuming that the constituent elements of pagan civilisation were not very different from those of ours, and as according to immutable laws, like causes produce like effects, it follows conclusively that had there not been some powerful restraining influence at work the whole human family would by this time have been more deeply sunk in crime and wickedness than it was 1800 years ago. As it is we have not a great deal to congratulate ourselves upon, and the words of St. Paul would, perhaps, fit us as aptly to-day as they did the Romans of his time. I ask, therefore, in all earnestness, are the advantages of wealth, of luxury, of civilisation in fact as it is commonly understood amongst us, at all commensurate with the dangers which we always and everywhere see accompany it in public and in private life alike? For example, we know that intellectual pride is essentially the vice of a civilised and intellectual people, and we also know that intellectual pride has led to some of the greatest evils with which the world has been cursed in modern times.

Man can no more exist without worship than he can without air, so when he shuts his ears to the voice of truth and refuses obedience to divine authority, when he feels that he has got on to a higher plane than the Church which presumes to dictate to his conscience, when he can see no reason why he should not be equal to the task

* "We see her (England) cursed by a prosperity that has smothered in her heart every thought of God or heaven. Catholic countries, therefore, that are in comparison reproached with their poverty may well rejoice. Dives, under his purple and fine linen, and in the midst of his feasting, bears the marks of the outcast and displays them, but Lazarus, among his rags, shows signs that Abraham's bosom awaits him."—N.Z. TABLET, May 22, ult.

This expresses the idea exactly intended to be conveyed by this lecture.

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of manufacturing a religion of his own, he constructs a creed for himself, and worships a god of his own creation. He sets up his own lar in his own household, and this he bows down to and adores.

When Cicero drew his friends around him at Tusculum, they reviled the gods, the *Dii Majores*, and laughed at the simple paganism of Numa, but those men bowed down before less illustrious deities, in the Capitol and eulogised a grosser form of worship in the Senate. Cicero, Seneca, Atticus, Lucullus and Varro, have their counterparts in modern society. The Greek philosophy made infidels and unbelievers of the Grecian aristocracy, but the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpine celebrated at Eleusis, and into which the aristocracy and philosophers were alone initiated, was perhaps the hugest superstition that the world has yet beheld.

Religion and morality among the pagans were not only disassociated; they were things entirely and totally distinct, and hence the pagan priesthood felt it no part of their duty to instruct the people in morality. Indeed the pagan priesthood themselves were the most profligate and depraved among the Roman people. Julius Cæsar, who was the most debased man of his time, was *Pontifex Maximus* at the time of his death, so was the cruel and cold-blooded Augustus, so was Julian the Apostate. Religion among the pagans never was intended to encroach on the domain of the philosopher, but philosophy then, as at the present day, was entirely unable and unfitted to cope with the evils of society, and utterly incompetent to discharge the functions of religion. In fact, between priests and philosophers Rome became the common cesspool of the world into which all the conquered nations discharged their impurities, a city where every species of wickedness and crime and loathsome sin were encouraged and practised.

The most awful feature, however, in the condition of pagan civilisation was that the evils which it entailed on society were regarded as being as a matter of course, as being irremediable, and that they were constant and wide-spread. But worse than this, all those evils went on deepening and widening and increasing in guilt exactly in proportion as the people advanced in material prosperity and enlightenment—in fact, as they increased in civilisation. Had the world been left to its own management up to this time; had we not been blessed by the presence on earth of our Divine Lord; had the world been allowed to go on as it was going, our unblest lot to-night would have been far more pitiful and deplorable than that we have been picturing among the heathens. We are heirs to the same sad legacy of sin that they are, we are prove to the same failings, the victims of the same passions; if, therefore, we are not sunk so deep in dismal abyss of sin as that in which they rioted, it must be certainly owing to some restraining power, some sustaining hand that has happily preserved us from such a calamity. If fathers and mothers are not exposing their offspring to the fires of Moloch and of Melcarth to-day as they did in those days of which we speak, it is simply because these is a power on earth to-day of which the ancients knew nothing, a Church which restrains and guides them.

In conclusion, I have now shown you that the highest civilisation which the world has yet beheld was possessed by a people who were at the same time sunk in a profound abyss of moral turpitude. The height to which their civilisation rose has never been attained by any modern nation. They wielded over the world a power that may be said to be absolute. From their senate issued edicts on which hung the fate of kings and decided the destinies of nations. In every country they subjugated they left behind them the foot-prints of the conqueror, and the impress of powerful genius was stamped upon all their works. In almost every department of art they have left us works which have been the study and the admiration of all succeeding ages. Our most gifted artists, poets, philosophers and scholars are unanimous in bearing testimony to their unrivalled skill, and to the marvellous beauty, polish, and grandeur of their works. The writings of their poets and philosophers are, even to-day, so highly prized that it is not too much to say that acquaintance with them and the knowledge of them is the measure of a gentleman's education and gives him a passport to polite society. But more than all this, more than their learning, their genius or their skill, the wealth, magnificence and luxury of the Romans astonished the world, and gained for them the proud title of "a populace of kings." Yet mark! in the midst of all this dazzling splendour and wealth, this national prosperity, this civilisation, those people were immersed in the most unspeakable depravity, sanctifying every sensual indulgence, prostituting every power of their body, and every faculty of their soul to the unrestrained indulgence of their passions. Their lives were wasted in a continuous whirlpool of riotous and vicious enjoyments from which nothing that was human could turn them away. The lascivious games of the circus and the amphitheatre, the festivals of Bacchus, of Flora, of Ceres, of Venus and of the Lupercales which were frequented and encouraged by the Roman matrons and their patrician lords, and which were under the supervision of the priests and the patronage of the gods, were so gross and immoral, so intensely debasing, that they seemed to owe their existence to the inventive genius of devils. This is not only true of Rome, but of all the other ancient civilisations whose history has come down to us. The abominations revealed to us in the Bible of the ancient heathen nations are simply appalling when read in the light of ancient history. Tyre, Sodom, Sodom and Gomorrah, Babylon and other places, were all at one time or other of their history, perched on the very summit of national prosperity and power; but yet their crimes were so terrible, their wickedness so great, that a long-suffering and patient God felt himself constrained to sweep them off the face of the earth, so that the memory of them is all that remains to posterity. . . . There is a lesson and a moral in their history, and in their sad fate, which the world at the present day can scarcely afford to ignore and which we would do well to study. From the knowledge thus gained you will see how easy it is to combat the sophistries of those who draw comparisons between the material prosperity of Protestant and Catholic countries, with the view of establishing an argument in favour of Protestantism by the contrast. You have seen that the most absolute state of

moral debasement may co-exist with the greatest wealth, commercial importance, and national greatness. Once more! let it be understood, and it cannot be too well understood that neither wealth nor power, however great, necessarily involve or carry with them the true faith or the grace of God. I may go further, and state that from all we can gather from the teachings of history, the very contrary would seem to be the case. I have shown you in this lecture, that nations in the plenary possession of all those things were at the same time walking in loathsome and unshadowed sin, rioting in crime, and debased beyond the comprehension of baptised Christians. Symmachus, the illustrious prefect of Rome, confessed to St. Ambrose that he could not repent in his old age. Alas! he had been so contaminated in his early life, that he needed to go back again into the womb and be regenerated, before he could become a Christian. This was classical Rome, this was heathen antiquity, pagan civilisation. Mind, I find no fault with the conveniences nor luxuries of civilisation, for, beyond dispute, they increase the pleasures and enjoyments of life, and when used with due moderation, and when they are subordinated to religion, will undoubtedly add to our comfort and well-being. But these things are not the stronghold of a nation's power. It is not its wealth nor its power, nor the multitude of its inventors, nor the breadth of its dominions, but the virtuous integrity of its people, their probity and rectitude, the purity of their lives, their respect for truth and its allied virtues, that can call down on any country the blessings of heaven, and save it from the doom of those nations whose fate we have been deploring to-night. . . . Why was not Rome swept away with the other nations of antiquity? When she and all her dependencies were sunk in an abyss of guilt from which nothing that was human could extricate them.—behold! her Saviour and her Redeemer comes, and she is saved. As the first summer sun tinges the earth with beauty and re-animates the drooping form of nature, so the Church of God, fresh from the hands of its Divine Founder and radiant with the brightness of eternal truth, lights up a benighted world, and restores a fallen race to its lost inheritance. Coming with tidings of great joy to man, she fills a discordant world with harmony, and out of chaos and confusion draws forth a new creation. Standing, as it were, on the very promontory of the world, she holds out a bright light to the storm-tossed nations and points them to a haven of safety. Opening wide her portals, she offers an asylum to the whole human race, and a shelter they cannot find elsewhere. Fulfilling her divine mission, she lifts the needy out of the dunghill, and brings down the mighty from their thrones, to pay homage to the lowliness of the Cross. All that is beautiful and good in art and in civilisation is of her and from her; all that is holy, all that is great and glorious on earth and in heaven by divine right belong to her. Finally, all that we have now, or ever will have of God's best gifts in time or eternity are, and will be given to us through her. What a mother she must be who can be all this to us. Let us hear her, then when she speaks, for her teachings lead to a higher, a nobler and a more enduring civilisation than was ever possessed by any of the nations of antiquity.

NOTE ON THE LAND ACT IN IRELAND.

(From the Norwich (Eng.) Daily Press.)

THE total amount of rent reductions made by the Irish Land Courts up to June 30, 1884 (including agreements made out of court between landlord and tenant, and confirmed in court), is £440,000, or about 2.6 per cent. of the total rental of Ireland, which is estimated at £17,000,000.

Up to December 31, 1884, the reduction may probably amount to half a million sterling or less than 3 per cent. (say one-third-fifth part, or 7d in the £) of the total rental of Ireland. It is pretty evident that a rent abatement of 7d. in the £, which is very much less than the fall in value of agricultural produce during the past few years, is not likely to be accepted by Irish farmers as anything approaching to a final settlement of the land question. Nevertheless, in individual cases of extreme hardship, the Land Court reductions have, no doubt, caused considerable relief to tenants, and so lessened the incitements to commit agrarian outrages.

By the famous "Healy" Clause of the Land Act, it is declared that no tenant is to be charged rent on improvements, which term includes dwelling and out-houses, made by himself or his predecessors. But the Land Courts (chiefly composed, as before stated, of men of the landlord and land-agent class) have ingeniously made this clause of little effect, by declaring that enjoyment of his improvements for a number of years partly compensates a tenant for the cost of making them. There is no authority in the Land Act for this rendering of the Clause, which, rendering has, nevertheless caused heavy loss to tenants, and is partly the reason why in the case of rents adjudicated on up to the 30th of June, 1884, the net reductions amount to less than 19 per cent.

An extreme case, but by no means a solitary one, illustrating the way in which the Land Act frequently fails to do justice, is that of a poor widow living near Kilkee on the west coast of County Clare, the particulars of which are as follows:—

This woman, and her husband before her, had for 30 years paid a rent of about £11 for 11 acres of very poor land. She took her case into the Land Court and the rent was reduced to £5. Yet the landlord in vengeance evicted her for £19 arrears of the old rack rent, leaving her at once both homeless and penniless.

So that taking the judicial rent of £5 as a simple or basis of fair rent, the landlord had taken in 30 years, 30 times £6, or say £180 (less £19 arrears due) over and above what the Court declared to be a just rent; in other words, the fee simple had been paid for by the tenant more than 1½ times (£160 is over 1½ times 20 years' purchase of £5), and yet the landlord evicted the tenant without any compensation, thus legally robbing her, under the Land Act, of £160; or, counting interest, of more than £200.

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R. A. BOROVS (formerly of Messrs. Wilkinson and Anning, and late of Messrs. Howard and Raymond) begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above address (next Mr. Morris's Photographic Studio), with an entirely new and assorted stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Requisites, etc. and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a fair share of public patronage.

The Dispensing Department will be conducted solely by the Proprietor.

Medicines may be obtained at any hour.

CHARLES HENRY

(Late of the Telegraph Department),
GUNMAKER, LOCKSMITH, ELECTRIC
AND COMMON BELLHANGER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Electrical, Philosophical, and Surgical Instruments, Lightning Conductors, Thief Detectors, Fire Alarms, Electric Bells, and Indicators made to order and repaired on the shortest notice. Sewing Machines cleaned and repaired.

Electric Bells kept in repair by contract.

ALEXANDER SLIGO

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

BOOKBINDING, PAPER-RULING.

Account Bookmaking on the Premises.

42 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION,
HOUSE, & LAND AGENTS, VALUATORS,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

ALWAYS ORDER

WALTON PARK COAL

and you will have

COMFORT AND SATISFACTION.

As a proof of its Genuineness you will get a

GUARANTEE TICKET

printed on Pale Blue paper, one of which is given WITH EVERY LOAD.

LOFT AND CO.,

Having purchased from the Trustee, in the estate of Messrs. Suckling and Co., Christchurch, 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 Ruted), 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.

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

MRS. CARROLL - PROPRIETRESS

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
and Boarders.

All Wines and Spirits of the best known
brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard
Tables,
Good Stabling.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL

MANDEVILLE.

JAMES ROCHE, PROPRIETOR.

Good Paddock Accommodation.

MISS TOBIN,

Dress and Mantle Maker.

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN
(4 doors from Panama Hotel).

Ladies' Dresses made to Order on Shortest
notice. Perfect fitting guaranteed.

Terms Moderate.

HAM AND BACON CURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. S H E E D Y
Would draw special attention to
his stock of
SMOKED AND PALE HAMS AND
BACON,

Which is superior to any in the market.

Orders from the country will have prompt
and careful attention.

W. H. MCKEAY,
Barrister and Solicitor,

HAS REMOVED TO NEW CHAMBERS

86 Princes Street

(Opposite Bank New South Wales).

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DENTIST,

FARLEY'S BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET
DUNEDIN.

All work guaranteed, and charged for at
strictly moderate prices.

Orders receive prompt attention

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE :—
A NUMBER OF HIGHLY IMPROVED
FARMS,
IN THE
Waipawa and Hawke's Bay Counties,
Ranging 100 ACRES to 900 ACRES
from Each
Several close to Town, and all near the
Railway,
With and Without Stock.
1870 ACRES FREEHOLD, a magnificent
property, with substantial improve-
ments.
4600 ACRES County of Wairoa, superior
homestead, with every convenience for
working the station. Sheep at valua-
tion.

Also,
THE MAUNGATANIWAH BLOCK,
36,140 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND.
This magnificent country contains 8000
Acres of Bush, largely consisting of
Totara, which, from its position and
easy accessibility, will be extremely
valuable.

The open country—hilly, though not high,
and at present covered with heavy fern,
flax, koromiko, and other native plants,
possessing, as it does, good river bound-
aries, and being intersected by
numerous creeks, is capable of easy
improvement by burning and surface
sowing, and will, by proper manage-
ment, shortly carry a very heavy stock
of either sheep or cattle.

To Capitalists there is not a better or safer
investment in New Zealand than this Property
affords at the price demanded, and the oppor-
tunity of acquiring such is rapidly passing
away.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
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SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

WANTED, the Weak-sighted to
know that they can have Spectacles
properly adapted to suit their sights, at
PERCIVAL'S, Optician and Spectacle-maker
to the Dunedin Hospital, No. 9 George Street.
Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended
for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes'
Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Ther-
mometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants,
Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers,
Lactometers, Mathematical instruments,
Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathe-
matical Instruments bought.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

The oldest Optician in Dunedin.

NOW OPEN.

**HARRIS' IMPERIAL BOOT
DEPOT,**

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This Establishment is replete with the

NEWEST DESIGNS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every description,

which have been marked at such prices as
must command a Ready Sale.

Inspection cordially invited.

IMPERIAL BOOT DEPOT,
One Door from Octagon.

RELIABLE TAILORS.

J. AND J. ARTHUR,
No 6 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN
(2nd shop past the Octagon),

Being thorough practical Tailors and
Cutters we are enabled to give AND DO
GIVE better value than any tailoring estab-
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Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
Good Imported Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
Material, Workmanship, and Fit Guar-
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THE RELIABLE TAILORS,

J. AND J. ARTHUR,
No. 6 GEORGE ST.,
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(2nd shop past the Octagon).

THOMAS HALL,
PASTRYCOOK & CONFECTIONER,

Grand Hotel Buildings and 190 Princes St.,
DUNEDIN.

Refreshments at all Hours.
Parties Catered for.

DUNEDIN

**ELECTRO-PLATING AND
GILDING WORKS.**

ELECTRO-PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Forks, Spoons, Cruets, Salvers, and Every
Description of Worn E.P. Ware Re-
Plated equal to New.

GEORGE LE LIEVRE,
146 GEORGE STREET,
(Next the National Bank of New Zealand),
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

I BEG to notify my numerous custo-
mers and friends I have Removed my
Business to premises nearly opposite, in
Princes Street, where I shall keep a Large
and Choice Assortment of all kinds of Tweeds
and Coatings, which will be made up in the
best and most stylish fits to be had in the
city.

J. KIRBY, TAILOR,
Queen's Buildings.

95 George Street.—For Reliable
Goods at a Moderate Price try
Hally's.

95 George Street.—The famous Tweed
Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
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95 George Street.—See the value we
offer this week in Union and all-wool
Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

95 George Street.—Our Stock of wool
Undershirts and Pants has been
selected with great care, and our prices on
comparison will be found to be much under
other houses in town.

95 George Street.—We have just to
hand the pick of a Leicester manufac-
turer's Stock of Cardigan Jackets. The prices
range from 3s 6d to 20s : and we assert with
confidence that better value cannot be had
in the City.

95 George Street.—We hold at present
a large stock of Waterproof Coats,
and on comparison patrons will find we are
selling these much under so-called clearing
sale prices. Hally's.

95 George Street.—For newest styles
and large assortment in Gents' Silk
Scarves—Try Hally's.

95 George Street for Latest Shapes in
Hats, which we sell at wholesale
prices. Try Hally's.

HALLY AND CO., the popular
City Hatters, 95 George Street.

1885—PLANTING SEASON—1885.
THE Fact that Fruit Trees, Orna-
mental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, grown at
the Nurseries,

HAWTHORN HILL, MORNINGTON,
are admirably adapted for Planting Out in
any situation, being hardy, compact and well-
rooted. Hedge Plants for the Garden and
Field, including Holly, Lauri, Berberis,
Thorn, Quick, African Box Thorn, Cupressus
Macrocarpa, all of which Specimen Hedges
may be seen at the Nurseries.

DWARF BOX for edging. The Entire
Stock will be offered at **EXCEPTIONALLY
LOW PRICES** this season.

GEO. MATTHEWS,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN ;
and Hawthorn Hill Nurseries, Mornington.

MUSIC IN OUR CHURCHES!

MUSIC IN OUR HOMES
"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

G. R. WEST & CO.
Have received (as Agents) from
W. DOHERTY AND CO. (Clinton, Ontario,
Canada) a shipment of samples of their
Magnificent

ORGANS,
Suitable for Church or Chapel, Parlour or
Drawing-room, which will be offered during
the next few days at Exceptionally Low Cash
Prices.

Inspection invited. Comparison defied.
A column of this newspaper would not be
sufficient to give a true and particular de-
scription of the beauty, elegance, mechanism,
and perfect tonality of these instruments.
They must be heard and seen to be appre-
ciated. An early visit only can secure them,
as they must be sold, to enable those meri-
torious manufacturers to receive orders for
those most in demand by outgoing mail.

Illustrations on application to
G. R. WEST & CO.,
DUNEDIN.

Agents for W. Doherty and Co.'s Church,
Chapel, and Parlour Organs.

W. ABSOLON SMITH,
TAILOR,
CORNER OF PRINCES STREET and OCTAGON
(Late of George Street),
DUNEDIN,

Notifies to his old Customers and the Public
generally that he has Recommended Business
at No. 1 Princes Street.

CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

G. THORNICROFT
Begs to inform his Customers and the
Public generally that, having removed his
store-room to more Commodious premises at
the back, he will thus be enabled to keep a
larger stock of Goods on hand, comprising
such as Ranges, Register Grates, Colonial
Grates, Furnace Work, Bakers' Oven Fittings,
Verandah Castings, Iron Railings, Drain
Grates, Bell Traps, Air Grates, etc.
Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,
etc., Portable Coppers, Colonial Ovens, Chim-
ney Wind Guards, Garden Seats.

All kinds of Ranges, Grates, Stoves, etc.,
bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, or made
to order. Smiths' Work done. Locks, Beils,
and Household Work attended to and
executed with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE THORNICROFT,

CITY FOUNDRY,

Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),
DUNEDIN.

M. R. J. L. HEWITT
Has now opened the

DUNEDIN COCOA & COFFEE ROOMS
which will be carried on in the same style as
Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms in the great metro-
polis of London, with a view to furthering
the cause of total abstinence. Coffee and
Cocoa, 2d per cup.—176 Princes Street South.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PROFESSOR BRIDGWATER, the Eminent Medical Botanist and Specialist, has the honor of announcing his arrival in New Zealand, and may be consulted at his rooms, the "Otago Medical Botanic Institute," 172 George street, Dunedin, hours 9 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 11 a.m. Professor Bridgwater has for many years directed his attention to the following class of complaints:—Nervous Debility (in its many phases), Epilepsy (or falling fits, in their worst form), Consumption (in its various stages). With botanic remedies consumption is no longer an incurable disease. Diseases of Women and Children, Errors of Youth, Premature Decay, and all the effects of the indiscretion of youth. The diseases of youth and those affections arising therefrom have been the peculiar study of Professor Bridgwater. His professional life has been especially devoted to the treatment of private sexual affections, and the diseases incidental to married life, and he has been the means (in hundreds of cases) of warding off the impending doom of a gloomy, suffering, misanthropical future, and giving power to those unable before to perform life's duties, restoring the enervated system to its natural vigor, and ensuring a joyous and happy life. His skill is available to all, no matter how many hundreds of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is so well organized that by its means thousands of patients have been cured whom he has never seen and never known; and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that there is not the remotest possibility of accidental discovery. When medicines are required they are packed in the most careful manner and forwarded without the possibility of the contents of the parcels being discovered. Plain and clear directions accompanying the remedies and a cure is effected without even the Professor knowing who is his patient.

Be it known to all men and women with broken-down constitutions, failing health, or hereditary disease, the nervous, the debilitated, and all suffering from any disease whatever, Professor Bridgwater's plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

Note the address—

PROFESSOR T. BRIDGWATER,
The Otago Medical Botanic Institute,
172 George Street,
Dunedin.
Consultation fee by letter £1.

From the *Armidale Chronicle*, Nov. 28, 1884.

"Professor Bridgwater needs no introduction from us; his marvellous cures have traversed the columns of almost every paper in the Australian Colonies. One of these we may mention, it is a case at Inverell, the patient being Mr. Mackay, who was suffering from Cataract of the Eye. When Professor Bridgwater arrived in Inverell the sufferer interviewed him, and the Professor stating he could effect a cure, the patient at once submitted to the proposed treatment. That is now but two weeks since, and Mr. Mackay can now define the minutest object, and is still to be found at Inverell a living witness to the skill and ability of Professor Bridgwater."

From the *Inverell Times*.

"Professor Bridgwater who has during the past few weeks been practising in Inverell, left for Bingera yesterday. This gentleman is now no stranger to Inverell, where during his first and more recent visit he was highly successful in the treatment of a number of important cases. We wish him success during his tour in the West."

From the *Tamut and Adelong Times*.

"Professor Bridgwater's fame in curing diseases of the Nervous System and complicated cases of long standing, has gone abroad in the Colony."

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 **MISS KEENAN'S BNNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE**, Barbadoes Street South. First-class accommodation for families.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE.

Princes Street South.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Freehold 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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT

PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN

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

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

THE OTAGO LABOUR EXCHANGE

Is still under the management of
JAMES WHYTE.

Runholders and farmers may depend on getting good classes of servants at this Office. Country Orders at once attended to. Address—No. 2, Battray street, Dunedin.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

T. FLAHERTY - PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Timaru.)

Central position, within easy distance of wharf and public buildings.

Every accommodation and convenience.

Table d'hote Daily at 1 p.m.; Luncheon from 12 to 2.

Night Watchman. Porter to attend all steamers.

SUSSEX HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. FAGAN

(Late of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street), Having taken the above well-known family Hotel, begs to intimate to his numerous country friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to afford them every Accommodation requisite at his new residence. Charges Moderate.

Parties called for early trains. Hot and Cold Baths.

Billiards, Skittles, Bowling, and Rifle Galleries on the premises.

M. FAGAN,

Proprietor.

JAMES COUSTON

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER &c., &c.,

WALKER STREET DUNEDIN.

ESTABLISHED IN DUNEDIN. 1861.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

55 PRINCES STREET

(Opposite the Criterion Hotel).

COWAN AND CO.,

PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH,

Have in Stock in Dunedin

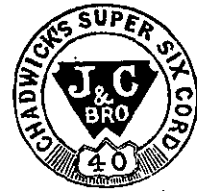
Assorted Printing Papers and Inks, and execute Orders for Printing Machinery, Type,

and

Printers', Bookbinders', and Stationers' Materials Generally.

Branch Warehouse at

GIBBS, BRIGHT AND CO'S
GRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

BUY NO OTHER MAKE BUT

CHADWICK'S

SUPER SIX CORD

COTTON

It is unsurpassed.

To be had at all Retail Drapers.

Sole Wholesale Agents.

SARGOOD SON & EWEN,

Dunedin,
Christchurch,
Auckland,
Invercargill.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

Effects Insurances on very description of Property at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Claims Promptly Settled.

Office: LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES HISLOP,

ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Eldon Chambers,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO. OF N.Z., LTD.

(Co-operative).

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY WAREHOUSES: HIGH ST., DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

The only Wholesale Firm in the Colony who supply the Public direct with

DRAPERY, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, &c
At ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT { The large and increasing trade in every department of the D.I.C., notwithstanding the depressed times through which we are now passing, is a proof beyond doubt that the Public have given a verdict in favour of Cash Payments and a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent.

D. I. C.,

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN, AND CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

TOOTHACHE PREVENTED AND CURED.

CARBOLISED ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

As is well known, Carbolic Acid immediately arrests the most violent Toothache, if applied to exposed nerve. It is probably the most powerful antiseptic known; where carbolic acid is, even in minutest particles, decay is impossible. It occurred to the maker of Carbolic Rose Tooth Powder that judiciously blended with astringent gums, &c. it would in time cure Toothache by gradually destroying the nerves and at once arrest decay. It at once deodorises bad breath, whether from smoking, decayed teeth or otherwise. That it has done so is now borne out by the numbers of testimonials received for it by the sole manufacturer and inventor,

A. M. LOASBY

(Successor to Thomas, J. Leary, established 1853),

CONSULTING AND DISPENSING CHEMIST, PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

What the premier Dentist of Wellington says:-

"Mr. Loasby's Tooth Powder—the recipe of which I have seen—is both pleasant and efficacious. It is specially useful in cases of tender gums."

(Signed)

HERBERT RAWSON,

Dentist, Wellington Terrace."

Testimonials from three Chemists and dozens of influential Ladies and Gentlemen.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "TABLET,"

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE CITY BOOT PALACE

Has now been refitted throughout. To suit convenience of our Customers all our goods have been marked at Very Low Prices (to meet approbation of the Public and comprise all the latest designs in English and Continental Boots and Shoes. Your early inspection solicited.

Note Address

CITY BOOT PALACE,

75 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. MCKAY, Manager.

RACECOURSE HOTEL,
OCEAN BEACH, ST. KILDA.

J. DRUMM Proprietor

Desires to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above Hotel and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to obtain a fair share of support. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and now offers First-class Accommodation to Visitors.

The locality is extremely Healthy and Invigorating, adjoining as it does the Ocean Beach and St. Clair Baths.

There is ample Stabling and Loose Box Accommodation for Horses.

MR. ROBERT HAY, C.E.,

HAS REMOVED

To Offices in High street, in the Buildings

the Dunedin Finance Company

(Opposite Messrs. Bing, Harris and Co.)

CANONGATE HOTEL,
CANONGATE AND BROWN STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

H. QUINN, Proprietor.
(Late of Lakes District.)

MESSRS. GIBSON & SMART
Corner of

CRAWFORD AND WATER STREETS,
Are now Selling for Cash as under:-

BEST GREEN ISLAND COAL,
17s per ton for cash.

KAITANGATA COAL,
28s per ton for cash.

NEWCASTLE COAL
(Carefully screened), 40s per ton for cash,

BRUNNER COAL
(Carefully screened), 40s per ton for cash.

N.B.—For the convenience of the Trade, our Mr. Smart attends at the Siding from 8 to 5:

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

Roller Process—Hungarian System.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO., of

the Belford Flour Mills, Timaru, beg to inform the Trade that they are now in a position to supply them with a really first-class article, second to none in New Zealand. Their new and costly plant has the very latest improvements in milling machinery, which, together with the determination of using nothing but really sound grain, will ensure to the consumers an article superior to any other brand now before the public. Ask your grocers for "The Golden Gem."

Full particulars from

F. J. HOPKINS,

Sole Agent, Crawford street.

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Capita	...	...	£100,000.
Claims paid exceed	...	...	19,000.

THIS is the first Accident Company established in New Zealand, and does business at very moderate rates, and is extremely liberal in its settlements.

Offices under Watson's Hotel, High street.

Qualified Gentlemen wanted as Canvassers and Country Agents.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
District Agent.

J. F. STRATZ & C

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.

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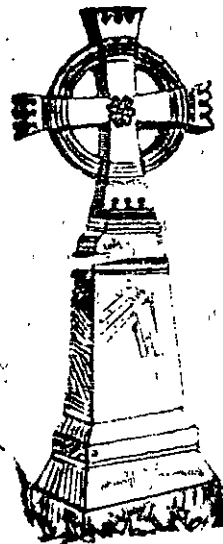
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