

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTURE

It is interesting to speculate as to the glorious future that lies before our Colony, when every hobbdehoy will be an enthusiastic scientist, and when science, made easy by the simplest English terms, will share with dolls, and tops, and lollies,

the minds of all our babes. Is it not Dickens who speaks of intellectual green-peas at Christmas, and mental asparagus all the year round—or something to that effect?—But here we shall have no forcing—and simplicity of terms will supersede nature without any violence whatever. It is a beautiful theory this of making all the baby-world delight in science, so that every one may find a God for himself, and not one of them all hold the devil a bit better than the most silly bogle possible, but that each of them may perceive the prophet of his particular God, and the champion who has exposed his bogle, in the apostle of Free-thought. And the plan is well devised for such a purpose. Scraps of a scientific jargon taught, even with the greatest simplicity possible, and in plain but comprehensive words invented, as an improvement on the terms hitherto employed, by our Minister of Education,—of whose qualities to deal in a masterly manner with the English language, howsoever derived—let no one doubt.—Let this also be taken for granted—like a good deal more in connection with our Minister, lest he may decline one inch from his high position in the esteem of mankind.—Scraps of jargon so taught, we say, would have the very tendency to produce a mental condition in the pupils, incapable of sound thought, overflowing with conceit, and ready to accept as a divine truth every high-sounding piece of emptiness.—Such a method of instruction can lead only to evil—and will be the destruction of all hopes of scholarship or efficient education. And we do not make a statement of whose justice we are unprovided with proof. In the American schools, for example, scientific lessons are given in some such way. We do not know, however, whether any attempt has been made to simplify the language used in instructing; nor do we know whether there exists in all the States a man equal to our Minister of Education so far as regards language—or who could produce a work dealing with the simplifying of terms that would be anything like a similar work as produced by Mr. Stout. Probably no such man exists, for it is only needful to refer to any printed utterance of our Minister's, and they abound, to see at once that he enjoys most peculiar facilities. With or without the aid of a man of our Minister's abilities" however, scientific teaching as given in the American schools has been productive of the worst results, and has caused a vast deterioration in the education of the country. The examination, for example, of candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy may fairly be taken as a test of the whole system of the public schools—and it is declared that, so wretched has the answering become, the friends of the system are beginning to agitate for the discontinuance of this examination in order to conceal the failure of the schools. The following paragraph dealing with the answering in question is taken from the West Point correspondence of the *New York Times*, a secular paper:—"Meanwhile the Academic Board draws its own conclusions from the annual numbers of failures. A professor who has had the benefit of a great many years' experience and careful observation told the *Times's* correspondent to-day that so far as can be judged from the specimens they send here the public schools of the present generation did not give a young man anything like as sound a knowledge of the rudiments indispensable to a thorough education as the private schools of twenty-five years ago. 'We have plenty of boys sent here every year,' he said, 'who cannot multiply two vulgar fractions or name the successive Presidents of the United States; but their common school education has given them a smattering of astronomy, botany, geology, physics, navigation, and numerous other things, to the sacrifice of the multiplication table and the first rules of grammar. The increasing number of failures is not the fault of the Military Academy. On the contrary, I think it should receive credit for bringing out the weak spots in the common school system. All that is required of a boy between seventeen and twenty-two years old is a fair knowledge of American history and geography, grammar and arithmetic. Surely that is not too much. In their examination

the board always tries to ascertain whether the applicant understands the principles of a subject or simply knows a lot of rules, like a parrot. We try to impress upon them that the rule for doing a certain thing is by no means the reason.' The Class of '39, when Gen. Grant came in, had rejected only two applicants out of seventy-eight. The Class of '49 had no rejections, and graduated Sheridan." Such, then, is the consequence in America of the scientific teaching in schools with which our Minister of Education proposes to make those of New Zealand perfect. But there are different views as to what it is that constitutes perfection, and if a man's whole aim be the destruction of religion and of a belief in God, the perfect course, at the present time, for him to take in carrying out his plan, is so to weaken the minds of the growing generation, and to endow them with a false judgment and a boundless conceit, that they may be led by the particular "boss" who best flatters their vanity. All this the introduction of the so-called scientific teaching into the public schools should do.

WE have now received the number of *Hansard* containing the debate on the Bible-reading in STEWART MAKES Schools Bill, and, as we had expected, we find A MISTAKE report very interesting. Never, perhaps, has there OR TWO.

been a better opportunity for a display of erudition, logic, eloquence and piety, or its opposite, on the part of honourable Members, and certainly never have honourable Members more distinguished themselves by the display they made. It is right, as we need hardly say, that our attention should be given first of all to the speech in which Mr. W. D. Stewart explained the object of the Bill, and wherein the hon. Member put forth all his eloquence and all his brilliancy. We cannot, however, pretend to give anything like a full summary of the speech, but must content ourselves with one passage by way of an example. Let us, then, take the following—it shows us the line of Mr. Stewart's argument, as well as the culture of Mr. Stewart's mind and the general nature of his information. It may, perhaps, also serve to illustrate for us the recklessness with which men of no very extensive education venture on making assumptions, and the confidence wherewith they put forth statements that expose them to the ridicule of all well-informed people. "If we look to those countries where freedom exists," says Mr. Stewart, "where civilisation is highest and where the arts and sciences have been cultivated to the greatest extent, we shall find that the Bible is what may be termed a text-book in those countries." Does Mr. Stewart, then, deny that freedom exists in United Italy, or in republican France, or in the Catholic cantons of Switzerland—where certainly the "unaided Word," which is the particular Bible he alludes to, has not been a text-book—or will he not admit that under the German Government, where the Bible is to a great extent such a book, liberty is in a considerable degree restricted? Some of the heaviest tyrannies, again, that the world has ever seen have been carried on in countries where the Bible was the daily guide—as, for example, in the England of Cromwell, in the Scotland of the Covenanters, and in the New England of the Puritans, and these are three countries especially named by Mr. Stewart. But as to their claim of owning the highest civilisation, it may very well be questioned, and even those of their own inhabitants who are acquainted with other countries, will not be unanimously inclined to admit it. Mr. Stewart's most conspicuous error, however, is in his belief that Bible-reading countries have cultivated most the arts and sciences. To attribute an excellence in art especially to England, Scotland, and America, which, we say, are the three countries that Mr. Stewart seems to keep before his mind, is simply ludicrous. Modern art was born in mediæval Italy, and among its principal patrons and followers were the monks—those particularly of the Dominican and Franciscan orders—whose text-book certainly was not the Unaided Word. As to the present position and prospects of art in the world familiar with the Bible, we may gather what they are from a writer in a recent number of the *London Daily Telegraph*. He is dealing with defects in the English school, and among the rest, he says: "The artist is condemned for his lack of the ideal; and who will show us the dominant ideal of a society in which the fervour of monasticism, the enthusiasm of chivalry, the glow of the renaissance, the wild faith of the revolution, have successively died out, and which is now, and has for many years past been, wandering between two worlds, one dead, another powerless to be born?" If

there is one distinction more than another which Bible-reading countries lack, in fact, it is an excellence in art. There Catholic countries have most palpably surpassed them. But what, then, about science? Surely Mr. Stewart is right in claiming for Protestant countries a pre-eminence in this respect? Was not Lord Bacon, with his philosophy, the true founder of modern science? No, replies, for example, Professor Jevons, "It is a great mistake to say modern science is the result of the Baconian philosophy; he mistook the true mode of using experience, and, in attempting to apply his method, ridiculously failed." And, again, writes Draper, referring to Leonardo da Vinci, "To him, and not to Lord Bacon, must be attributed the *renaissance* of science. Bacon was not only ignorant of mathematics, but depreciated its application to physical inquiries. He contemptuously rejected the Copernican system, alleging absurd objections against it. While Galileo was on the brink of his great telescopic discoveries, Bacon was publishing doubts as to the utility of instruments in scientific investigations. To ascribe the inductive method to him is to ignore history." But before the time of Leonardo da Vinci the inductive method had been recognised and made use of. Albertus Magnus, in the thirteenth century, declares that he himself had employed it, and that certain authors whose testimony he relied on had done the same. Dr. Whewell, moreover, relates with astonishment how he had found the Franciscan, Roger Bacon—also in the thirteenth century—not only acquainted with the value of experiment in scientific inquiries, but strongly advocating it. He calls experimental science the "sole mistress of speculative sciences." And so it is in every branch of science; we find everywhere Catholics the chief fore-runners, and well sustaining their position in the foremost ranks down to our own times. If advocates of Bible reading make it their plea that Protestants have been or are the leaders in scientific enquiries, they are themselves ignorant of what has taken place and is still taking place in the world, and that is all that they prove by their arguments. Let us take geography, for example, from Cosmas Quidcopientes, the Egyptian monk of the 6th century, down to De Brazza, Mr. Stanley's rival in Africa, how many Catholic discoverers and explorers have there not been? and notable among them were and are the members of religious orders, the missionaries of the Church. Take astronomy:—From Gerbert in the 10th century to Father Perry S. J. to day, there extends a long and honourable list of Catholic names. Cardinal Cusa perceives the faultiness of the Ptolemaic system; Copernicus publishes his work at the instance of Cardinal Schomberg and Bishop Giese, and dedicates it to Pope Paul III; Galileo pursues his experiments, under the patronage of Cardinal Bandini, in the Quirinal gardens, and receives a pension from Pope Urban VIII; the stellar catalogue of the Theatine monk Piazzi is referred to by an Astronomer Royal of England, as a standard catalogue referred to by all astronomers; the Abbé Picard makes the first exact measurements of the earth's meridian the result of which leads to Newton's great discovery as to gravity. Leverrier, in whose observatory hangs his crucifix, discovers the planet Neptune. But it is vain to continue; the whole records of the science of astronomy teem with Catholic names, and we cannot here produce a tithe of them. Take mathematics:—we find a like record; Gerbert introduces arithmetic into Europe; a Franciscan monk publishes the first work on algebra at Venice in 1494; Descartes applies algebra to geometry; Michel Charles, noted for his piety, is declared by Sir E. Sabine to have invented a method in pure geometry that "may bear comparison with any discovery of the present century." But, again, we are obliged to pass by without record an innumerable multitude of names, and of discoveries and improvements in this branch of science made by Catholics. Take the science of physics, and you will find it associated in an extraordinary degree with the intellect of Catholics, and as much may be said of chemistry. Lavoisier, indeed, is acknowledged as the father of modern chemistry, and even in our own days he has had two worthy successors in Dumas and Becquerel, both lately dead. As to medicine, for over a thousand years the principal physicians were ecclesiastics, and in the 16th century, anatomy and physiology were put on a scientific footing not by the Reformers or their followers, but by Professors of the Catholic universities of Rome, Pisa, Bologna and Padua. The great discovery of an English physician was that of the circulation of the blood made by Harvey, but Harvey did but further develop what he had learned from his master, Fabricius of Aquapendente, and the full development only took place when Malpighi explained the use of the capillary veins. To-day Pasteur, a graduate of Louvain, is foremost among medical men. Take the natural sciences, again; Botany owes much to Catholics and especially to Catholic ecclesiastics and missionaries. Linnaeus acknowledges his debt to Cesalpino, physician to Pope Clement VIII., and speaks of his system of classification as the one thing needed for the establishment of the science; Cuvier assigns to the "Genera Plantarum" of Antoine Jussieu a place as important towards the science of observation as that held by Lavoisier's "Chemistry" towards the sciences of experiment. Mineralogy, and still more crystallography, had an ardent exponent in Father Rene Haiy, a canon of Notre Dame of Paris, and of whom Buckle, in his "History of Civilisation in England" speaks as follows: "This remarkable man achieved a complete union between mineralogy and geometry, and bringing the

laws of space to bear on the molecular arrangements of matter, he was able to penetrate into the inmost structure of crystals." He further refers to Haiy's work as tending to show that everything is "regulated by law and that confusion and disorder are impossible." Leonardo da Vinci, whose "anticipations of the great discoveries in astronomy, geology, and other sciences," Hallam regards as "almost preternatural," may be regarded as the father of the science of geology. With him, however, may be reckoned the Carmelite Friar Generelli, the Danish Bishop Steno, as well as Fracastoro, Vallisneri, Scilla and Moro, to whose work moreover, Sir Charles Lyell bears the highest testimony. But that in our own days Catholics are foremost in the science is proved by mere mention of the names of Monsignor Castracane, of Father Hamar, and the Abbé Delaunay, and Bourgeois. The science of Zoology, also originated and was developed among the Italians and French. When we find men, therefore, speaking of the study of the "unaided Word" as a necessity towards the advancement of the arts and sciences, we may charitably allow that they may mean very well, but we must also conclude in charity that they do not know what they are talking about. We cannot suppose moreover, that Mr. W. D. Stewart, a respectable citizen, and a lawyer of good repute, would so far forget himself as to put forward in all soberness before the House of Representatives statements that he knew to be false, and therefore once more we are obliged to believe that he spoke in complete ignorance. Mr. Stewart may be capable of giving a very sound opinion on any legal point submitted to him, but as to the history of the arts and sciences and the part respectively taken towards them by Catholics and Protestants he is evidently completely ignorant. A respectable man, however, is at least bound to recognise his ignorance and not to run amuck in a wholly ridiculous manner.

MORE  
MISTAKES  
AND  
SOMETHING  
MORE.

The next speaker with whom we have to deal is the Hon. Mr. Stout—who replied to Mr. Stewart—not, however, taking notice of Mr. Stewart's errors as to the history of the arts and sciences.—And, let us remark that we regret the omission immensely, for Mr. Stout has certainly all that concerns the arts and sciences—as well as all other knowledge—at his fingers' end, and we should be sure to learn something, as we always do—were he only to deliver a short address on the subject—we shall hope then for a better time, and live in all attention. But Mr. Stout, on this occasion, was more in the defensive than the didactic mood—and with a few words of instruction, of condescending though modified approbation, and a valuable passage or two concerning his wide and important personal experiences,—he devoted himself to the defence of minorities. For the world Mr. Stout would not have any minority persecuted.—"Are we," he cries, "to institute here the persecution of small bodies of men of particular religious views?"—Nay, nay, good sir, that would not do at all—unless they were one and all of them persecuted in the right direction.—We shall persecute no religious denomination because they belong to another, and a larger religious denomination,—but if there be the members of a denomination who refuse to renounce their religion altogether,—there we have a different thing. Only deny that you persecute and then smite sharply.—Mr. Stout, knowing that all persecution has been for conscience' sake, and the nature of such persecution, gladly lends all his influence meantime to persecute his Catholic fellow-colonists—and manfully champions the cause that imposes upon them grave and harassing penalties.—Can we even in charity admit that such a man is anything except grossly and insultingly dishonest?—There was something to respect even in the bigotted and openly brutal old emperors who ordered the Christian victims into the arena, and did not hide the persecuting hand, but the whine of liberality on the part of men who, at heart, are petty tyrants or bullies only is utterly contemptible.—Mr. Stout, however, does not wholly succeed in concealing his hand.—He acknowledges that if teachers could be found to teach the Bible as he would have it taught,—that is, if teachers could be found to teach rank infidelity to the children, he also would be an advocate for the introduction of the Bible into the schools—and those teachers may, perhaps, hereafter be found, and Mr. Stout by the weakness or wickedness of the colonists may be in a position to force them with their teaching upon the schools—and then we shall see whether he will be content with the course of deception he now finds most suitable, or whether he will throw off the mask, and act openly. Mr. Stout's objections to the Bible itself, again, plainly show the true nature of his opposition to religious teaching.—It is not, as he pretends, in the defence of minorities, or to promote a friendly spirit among the pupils, that he supports godlessness, but, because he objects to religion in itself and is determined to destroy it.—He has no right whatever to exclude the Bible from the schools, on account of any inherent faults he may perceive in it, for that is simply to interfere with the religions of his neighbours in a completely unjustifiable manner, and to prove himself a persecutor so far as it is possible to him to be so. Mr. Stout "acknowledges" that there are in the Bible "passages of great beauty—of great pathos, and of true poetry"—Shades of John Milton, and many another man of mighty parts, who have in your

days found your delight in the English Bible, rest content, and sleep in peace, your study is approved and your taste is sanctioned. —But Mr. Stout's acknowledgement of the beauties of the English Scriptures,—fine though it was—was not the culmination of all that passed on the subject, during the debate.—It was surpassed quite by the following gem from the discourse of Mr. Bevan,—“I agree that it (the Bible) contains much beauty, much pathos, and much poetry. The New Testament may be regarded as one of the finest books ever written to guide men in a true Christian and proper manner of life.” —Mr. Bevan is to be congratulated for he has quite out-done his model.—Mr. Bevan is evidently ambitious of emulating Mr. Stout, and as to the dimensions of the frog who takes Mr. Stout for his ox, and puffs himself out in the attempt to attain to such a size, what can we possibly say of them? Mr. Stout again, pointed the moral of his reply by bringing forward an awful personal reminiscence—wherever Mr. Stout was brought up, it seems,—and in that very felicitous locality productive of genius,—and whales—there were two schools, one of the Free-Church boys and another of those of the Establishment. And those misguided young theologians, devoured by the *odium theologium*, did actually pelt one another with snowballs in the time of snow, or, when no snows prevailed, with stones, in a most lamentable way.—Where, meantime, was the young Stout? Perched on the fence, or mayhap behind a bush, if bush there were, or, failing that, behind a boulder or a lump of sea-weed, wrapped in the embryo of philosophic thought, and not trembling, but contemplating in his boots? Is there no painter to paint a historical picture of some such scene? It would form a fitting companion for the bust of Garibaldi in the Christchurch museum. But, for our part, we would see the young Stout depicted as interposing his tender form between the combatants, like as the monk Telemachus rushed in between the gladiators in the Colosseum, and a poetic license is always lawful to the painter. But the promise of the philosophic man was surely capable of as much as was the superstitious and half-barbarous monk. Meantime, we also remember two neighbouring schools, where not one particle of *odium theologium* divided the boys, and yet the heartfelt aspiration of every boy in the one school was that he might inflict the utmost bodily hurt on whatever boy of the other school he might chance to encounter in any situation. Snowballs would have been held in derision as weapons, and even stones were considered too soft. But are there not various philosophies as well as various religions, and why may they not also prove the grounds of juvenile disension? Mr. Stout's *Fidus Achates*, or imitative frog, Mr. Bevan, for example, gives us a quotation from an author, whom he describes as that great writer whom he is so fond of quoting, wherein all men of gloom and austerity are recommended to consider the pictures in bright and glowing tints that the everlasting book holds wide open to them, and to listen to the songs and cheerful sounds in the summer air. “Remember, also, if ye can,” continues the writer, “the sense of joy and hope which every return of day brings to the breast of all your kind who have not changed their natures, and try to learn some wisdom from all the mirth and happiness it brings.” Another philosopher, nevertheless, takes a very different view of nature from this. “The world,” he says, “was not constructed on any plan which, on attentive consideration, produces amiable feelings in the heart of a philanthropist.” And again he says, “The world is full of struggle and pain, a world in which the weakest go to the wall. There is a waste of life and an amount of suffering absolutely incompatible with any results that seem to be obtained.” The men of gloom and austerity, then, might have their choice of authorities, and most probably they would choose him from whom we for our part quote—that is Professor Huxley. But who is to teach the children to distinguish the true philosophic opinions from the false, or must they be left untaught lest on this subject also they might fall out? Philosophers differ, in fact, quite as much as religious teachers, if not more than these do—and a difference of opinion on one subject may be as much the cause of hatred and quarreling as one on another subject.—Mr. Stout's reminiscence, nevertheless, may not be unfavourably compared with that of Colonel Trimble, who, in a most bare-faced way, and relying on his personal experience contradicted facts that challenge contradiction by any one, and in any part of the world. Colonel Trimble maintains that, because the boys of a certain secular school that had the great advantage of possessing the Colonel himself as a joint-manager, beat the boys of two religious schools, one belonging to the Church of England, and another to the Catholic Church, at several examinations, therefore as good instruction cannot be given in a religious as in a secular school. An admirable logician is this gallant man who reasons so boldly from the particular to the universal. The facts, moreover, have been so well and fully proved to be the direct contrary that the Colonel's assertion becomes merely impudent.—The Jesuits' schools in France habitually beat the Government schools, and their suppression was in part attributed to jealousy on this account.—The same success is reported of the schools of the Christian Brothers, and with the testimony of the highest educational authorities in England and America to the excellent system of these schools and the astonishing work done by their pupils, it is vain to

deory religious education.—The results of the Intermediate Examinations, again, in Ireland have been invariably in favour of the religious schools. In the face of all this then, and of a good deal more, Colonel Trimble's argument may be truly described as a gratuitous assertion foolishly made and void of all foundation. There is much more which we could say concerning this debate, but we have about reached the limits of our space. We are reluctant, nevertheless, to omit all mention of Sir George Grey's silent monitor, from disobedience to which he hopes hereafter to be purged, the method of the purgation being as mysterious as the identity of the monitor itself, but let us hope that Sir George may not meet with a final disappointment.—We cannot, however, conclude without reference to the statements of certain Members as to the attendance of Catholic children at the Government schools and their hopes that such attendance may increase. The children of sincere Catholics only attend Government schools, when there is no Catholic school within reach of them, and this necessity their parents see with uneasiness and distress. Wherever there is a sufficient number of Catholics, although with great difficulty and at many sacrifices, they support their own schools, and that is a palpable fact known to every member of the legislature. There are some nominal Catholics here and there who, even within reach of excellent Catholic schools, send their children to the Government schools, but to hope that all Catholics will emulate their example is to hope, as no doubt the enemies of Catholic education do hope, that the Catholic Church itself will be abolished. These Catholics care nothing about the Church to which they belong, and only hold to it for some reason that they could not clearly explain—old habit, the recollection of some dead relative, the dislike of appearing as a pronounced proselyte or apostate, or something of that kind, or even less definite. To compare them with the true Catholic is to compare, as it were, Ephialtes with Leonidas, the traitor to a cause with the man faithful to it until death, or to compare Sheares Armstrong, or Talbot or James Carey with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, or Robert Emmet, or Michael Davitt. It is preposterous to point to these people as an evidence that Catholics are disposed to be content with the Government schools, and we cannot believe that any of those Hon. Members who do so are themselves in the slightest degree deceived as to the real nature of the case. It is an insult to any society to bring forward the case of its traitorous and rebellious members as an example to be followed with profit or likely to be followed by all its members, and to do so proves only that the destruction of that society is the object held in view. And, notwithstanding all the professions made to the contrary, and all the pretences of liberality, the destruction of the Catholic Church is the chief end and object of the godless system, and the main reason for the support accorded to that system.

We almost begin to think that the famous Dr WONDERFUL! Baxter is right now and that the end of the world is closely approaching. He was wrong the last time, but what are fifteen or twenty years in the life of a world? and the prophets without due latitude would be no where. We begin to think he is right now because we find that our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* has admitted into his columns more than a very strong hint that the secular system is too costly—and such an act on the part of the *Star* means a great deal. In fact we should hardly have looked for anything of the kind until the proprietor, the editor, and all the staff of our contemporary had themselves for some days been victims to the “pinch of hunger.” The hint we allude to occurs in a letter taken over by the *Star* from the *Wellington Press*, to which it was written from Melbourne by a gentleman who was once a Member of the New Zealand Parliament and who still takes an interest in the affairs of the Colony. The writer does not think very much of our present Ministry, and is particularly hard on Sir Julius Vogel. He does not even take an exalted view of Mr. Stout—“too much taken up” he says, “with social theories and dreams generally”—But in any other head would not those dreams be nightmares, and send the sufferer screaming from between the blankets? He condemns borrowed money, and wants the people to be taught self-reliance, and the cost of Government to be reduced. Then he says, “the pauper system of education should be modified. Say that this costs, roughly, some £400,000 a year. Cut it down one-half and you have still £200,000 wherewith to subsidise local school committees and boards. This education system is too minute and too advanced for a new country. The country wants a good primary education, no doubt, but it wants more than this in the shape of bone and sinew and the necessity for strong personal efforts to draw out the resources of the Colony. The first law should be that every colonist must learn to make a living for himself and those dependent on him; this, also, is a first law of Nature, but in these days, I fear, is much lost sight of.” That we should live to see the great system called a “pauper system” in the columns of our contemporary the *Evening Star*!—Surely the Millennium is near at hand, or if not that the “pinch of hunger” draws nigh, and discomfiture in advance, already possesses the wame. This ex-member, nevertheless, speaks the

## SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE FOR 1885.

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

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

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150 Men's Wool Crimean Shirts, 4s 11d—formerly 7s 6d; Cotton  
Shirts, 1s 6d—formerly 2s 9d; 135 Men's Black Soft Felt Hats, 1s 6d  
—formerly 3s 6d; lot Ladies' Ulsters, 2s 11d to 7s 6d; Children's  
1s 6d to 2s 11d; lot Children's Sox, 2½d; Stockings, 4½d; 55 Youths'  
Colonial-made Suits, 15s 6d—formerly 35s.



plain truth and it is well if the *Star* begins to suspect that so it may be. Meantime, no alteration of the schools, as proposed, is thought of, but, on the contrary the proposal is to make the system still more minute and advanced, and productive of concealed and pedantic ignoramus at an increased cost to the country. This also enters into the dreams or nightmares of Mr. Stout, and with its connection it is a point, about the only one, on which he has hitherto enjoyed the sympathy of the *Star*.

#### THE ARCH-BISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

UP to the present we have refrained from making any remarks as to the Archbishopric of Dublin or the circumstances connected with the appointment of an ecclesiastic to fill it. All particular allusions to the matter that have appeared in our columns

were extracts taken from our contemporaries, or telegraphic reports. We refrained from discussing the subject ourselves because we had no reliable information upon which to proceed, and, besides, we knew that it was a delicate topic, and one that, if dealt with in a rash or unwise manner, might lead to undesirable results. Whatever may have been our personal desires we, for our part, were resolved that no appointment made by the Holy Father should be treated in our columns with anything but due respect, and we were confident that the wisdom of the Pope would make the best choice that could be made—first in the interests of religion, and then in those of Ireland generally. It was only on Tuesday morning that the cablegram reached this Colony upon which we might look as decisive, and which, by plainly stating that Dr. Walsh had been consecrated as Archbishop by Cardinal Moran, left the matter no longer doubtful. The wisdom of the Pope has chosen in accordance with the wishes of the Irish hierarchy, clergy, and people, and we very heartily rejoice. The unusual delay that has taken place in the appointment of Archbishop Walsh has been a significant one. It illustrates for us in a remarkable degree the character of Pope Leo XIII., and shows him to us as examining calmly and thoroughly into every question of importance brought before him, and delivering judgment with all coolness and deliberation. The Pope did not at once accede to the desires of the Irish nation, before he had had time to sift all that was connected with them, and merely wishing to perform an action that would increase or insure the popularity of the Holy See. Had he, on the contrary, seen good reason to refuse the request of the people, placed before him, as it was, in various ways, we may be convinced that the firmness which has always been a note of his administration would have stood him in good stead, and that, whatever might have been the consequences, he would have followed the course that his judgment approved of, and for which he would have been immediately accountable to God. We do not believe that even owing to the threat of a schism—such as some of the English newspapers untruly assert to have been made in this case, but of which there was no danger—Pope Leo would have deviated one inch from his path, or that he would have been influenced by any fears of an injury to religion to make an appointment that he himself judged unsuitable to the interests of religion. The Irish people may rejoice, then, in knowing that, with a full knowledge of the case, after full investigation and inquiry and calm reflection, Pope Leo has confirmed their choice and appointed to the Archbishopric the priest they had with such unanimity chosen. But, on the other hand, if the Pope had to examine into all that was urged in favour of the appointment, he also had much to do in dealing with the objections brought against it. The opposition to it was strong and violent. The party represented by Mr. Errington were early in the field and worked strenuously, and what they did in secret, was supported openly by the most powerful organs of the English Press. Dr. Walsh was attacked grossly and every denunciation that could be made of his appointment was made. In spite of all this, however, the Pope, taking the matter completely into his own hands as Dr. Croke said at Thurles on his return from Rome, decided against the opposition and acting deliberately and with the utmost coolness made his appointment. The Pope had already said that nothing should induce him to endeavour to place any restraint on the Irish people in the pursuance of their just rights, and now he has confirmed that promise in the eyes, not only of Ireland, but of England and the world. The overthrow of the party that has meddled so persistently in Irish affairs has been complete, and a powerful Government has been taught that, whatever may be the advantages of its friendship, and however desirable the concessions it is in many instances capable of making, justice holds at the Vatican the highest position of all, and that the consideration of interest is only admitted there when it may lawfully be entertained, and without interfering in any degree with the cause of right. In Dr. Walsh the Holy Father has not only given to the Irish people a prelate of the highest qualifications, an ecclesiastic noted for his piety, a man whose scholarship is unsurpassed in depth and range, and a patriot devoted to his country, but he has also given them a pledge of the fearless justice that animates his own paternal heart, and of the unalterable firmness of his determination to consider first of all and above all the good of his Catholic children. And Ireland will duly appreciate all this, and renew the confidence she has ever placed in the Holy See.

## THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

### CHAPTER XVIII.

MAY IS PROMISED A TITLE.

THE two girls did not meet again till evening; and Katherine was then so gentle that May could scarcely believe she had not dreamed all the scene which had happened in the morning. Katherine and Christopher seemed exceedingly good friends Mr. Lee looking feverishly happy, and Katherine pensive, with a tenderness of manner which was wont to be shed about her freely in her most fascinating moods. May devoted herself to Mrs. Lee, that lady showing a sense of comfort from her sympathy, which was touching to the young champion of a motherly heart. The evening was tedious, and May was thinking that she must request Lady Archbold to send her home to Monasterlea, but at bedtime Katherine came to her room.

"I have come to ask pardon for my rudeness of the morning," she said. "You must not believe a word I said. It is only one of my freaks. Now, don't think of going, or I shall say you cannot forgive. I am an insulting wretch when my temper gets the better of me."

And Katherine sighed, and looked splendidly regretful.

"Never mind me," said May; "what about Mr. Lee?"

"I told you not to believe anything I said to-day. You may safely trust Christopher and his happiness to myself."

May looked up out of the trunk which she had been persistently packing. Katherine met the questioning eyes, and there was a reservation in her tone which conveyed more than the words might imply. May tossed back a dress into her wardrobe.

"Oh! if you are in earnest now," she said. "I will do anything you like. But how am I to know when you are in earnest?"

Katherine turned aside and smiled curiously. Might she not as well let this little fool go home? She had a serene contempt for her, but could understand that some people might like her for her innocence.

"Believe that I am in earnest when I tell you so," she said.

"Never believe me when I am in a passion."

"So now it is Paul Finiston who must suffer," said May; "but is he really coming home, and does he love you, or was that a story too?"

Katherine shrugged her shoulders, and looked mysterious.

"We cannot help these things happening," she said. "Don't you think that it is likely to be true?"

May surveyed the beauty ruefully, and acknowledged to herself that it was likely to be true. Katherine watched the changes of her face for some moments with interest, and then began to talk quickly in her most lively manner.

"Come, let us be comfortable," she said. "Shut up the trunks, and don't look at them for another month. We are going to have visitors, and I intend that you shall charm them. You must not be offended if I give you some lessons on your appearance. You must know that your style of dressing makes a fright of you. Now, don't look dismayed, for we will change all that. Women ought to take a pleasure in making themselves attractive. Your hair in a better style, and a little pearl powder upon your face; you blush too much, and a bright colour is very vulgar; but you must not think I mean to discourage you. On the contrary, I will turn you out quite pretty if you will let me. Only put yourself in my hands, and I promise you shall have a title before a year is past."

May listened in silence, glowing with the condemned blush, at the sudden revelation that she had been found so displeasing. The startling promise with which Katherine finished her speech had not the desired effect in elating her spirits.

"But I do not want a title," she said, slowly, "and—and" She was well aware that Katherine was a skilful artist of the toilet. "I like a clean face and I intend always to have one. If I am ugly as God made me, then I choose to remain ugly."

"Who said you were ugly? Not I, I am sure; but you are an obstinate, old-fashioned little goody, and I don't mind telling you so to your face. The world has gone round a few times since your respected Aunt Martha learned those very prim notions which she has so faithfully handed down to you; what in her day was propriety is now mere affectation. However, promise that you will stay with me, and I shall see about your conversion at my leisure."

"I don't mind staying," said May, "since you wish it so much; but I mean to keep to my own way of thinking all the time."

So Katherine had her way; but her plan was nevertheless not to be fulfilled.

The next morning May was up early and abroad among the flower-gardens. She had got a letter from home which should have been given to her last night. Aunt Martha bade her return without delay. "Paul has arrived," wrote the old lady, "and he wants to see you. At any rate it is time for you to come home."

May was not so much astonished at the news as she would have been but for that unpleasant conversation with Miss Archbold. So he was already come to seek Katherine; and Katherine, if she had any truth in her, ought to be wedded to Mr. Lee within a month. What could be done for Paul, the good-natured boy who had been so kind to her in Dublin? The Paul described by Katherine had passed away from her mind, becoming but one of the crowd of those fine lovers of Miss Archbold, of whom May had been hearing much since she had come to Camlough. It was for the friend of her own memory that she was sorely vexed.

Rambling in an alley, among all the dewy rose-trees, she came upon Mr. Lee. He seemed as wretched this morning as he had looked happy last night. He was pale and worn, and his dress was out of order.

"You look as if you had been up all night!" said May.



"I have been up all night," said Christopher; "but I shall now go and dress, so as to appear as if I had had my sleep like other people."

"But what is the matter with you now? You know that you are going to be happy. I was about to congratulate you, but your face does not invite me."

"You are a true-hearted girl, and may the world never spoil you. I believe that I have made one friend here at least."

"That is true, if you mean me," said May kindly. "I would do anything in my power to help you out of your difficulty; but I have reason to believe that you will be happy before long. Indeed, I speak the truth. I wonder if I ought to tell you—"

"You ought to tell me everything; I have a right to know!" cried Christopher, eagerly.

"Well, then, she admitted to me last night that she intended—"

"Intended what?" interrupted Christopher. "Intended to destroy me—to spoil all my life? I saw it long ago, though I strove to shut my eyes to it. It is coming upon me now, and I deserve it."

"Why do you interrupt me?" said May, impatiently. "I had good news to give you, and it seems you will not have it."

"Forgive me! but did you say good news? My head seems confused. Did you mean to say good news?"

"I understood from her," said May, "that she intends to be your wife."

"Did you?" said Christopher, joyfully. "God bless you; you are a staunch friend. What an evil-thinking coward! No doubt she has a right to be capricious if she pleases. A girl like that does not readily throw herself away; but when once she makes up her mind she is true as steel. I will not say what thoughts were in my mind when I met you; but think what a ruined creature I behold myself both in heart and in fortune, in my whole life's career, when I fancy she may be false? I deserve to suffer well for letting a doubt come near my mind. You will forgive my disorder, and I will go and trim myself. After the night I have passed I must appear like a savage."

"And you will tell me of your happiness when it is fully secured?" said May, as they parted; and she watched him stride away, big and glad towards the house. Your six-foot men have not always giant intellects, but they often carry very tender hearts.

May did not tell Katherine the chief news of her aunt's letter. She could not speak again to Miss Archbold about Paul; she only made known her aunt's wish that she should go home; and, after no little difficulty, she was suffered to depart.

How small and odd her home looks! after Camlough, and how wholesome Aunt Martha, in her clear-starched kerchief and fair white cap! Paul was coming in the evening. He had taken up his quarters in a farmer's house a couple of miles away. As May took off her bonnet at her own little dressing-table, she saw her face looking charmingly brightened up. In spite of Katherine's judgment, she was not quite a fright. What a glorious thing was joy which could thus burnish people's looks! She dared not look long enough to assure herself that beauty had actually taken possession of her face. Katherine had told her that it was all mock-modesty for a young woman not to think of her appearance; but Katherine lived in the world. Fine ladies had, perhaps, little time for self-respect; but people who were not fashionable had a great deal of leisure to perceive when they were going wrong.

So May bustled about her room, briskly putting herself and the chamber into the order which her fancy approved of. She was wiser than she had been a month ago, inasmuch as she had got a lesson in coquetry for life; she was now going to profit by the lesson. A month ago she would innocently have dressed in her prettiest to meet Paul, without thinking why she did it, or that she ought not to do it; now it could not be done without taking away her ease. This was not Camlough, so she need not change her dress because it was evening. She kept on the thick white gown which had been fresh at breakfast-time that morning; a crimson rose was already fastened in the bosom, and that might stay; nice braids of hair were nothing unusual, and there could not be any vanity in a pair of newly-washed bands. She took her way to the parlour, as on the most ordinary occasions, such as the long, silent, uneventful summer evenings of last year; as if no sound were going to disturb the mute monotony of the hours but the click of her aunt's knitting-needle, the ticking of the clock, the distant piping of some cowboy in the valley, the wail of a sleepy plover shuddering in at the open window, or the sound of her own voice reading a chapter of Thomas à Kempis aoud to Miss Martha in the dusk.

A great glare had flashed over the hills, and down the paths, and through the open door into the hall. As May reached the door, a long shadow and a quick step came out of the red glow, and stopped at the threshold. Here, then, of course, was the visitor arrived, but not the lad whom May remembered. This was not May's merry friend, but it was Katherine's handsome lover, without a doubt.

"Mr. Finiston!" said May, giving her hand. She could not say "Paul" to this important-looking gentleman.

"Miss Mourne!" said Paul, uncovering his curls. He could not say "May" to this dignified-looking maiden, but he held the proffered hand as tightly as if he had got at last what he had been in want of all his life. And May was regarding him with sympathetic curiosity, wondering if he had heard as yet the report of Katherine's approaching marriage, and, if so, how he was bearing it. Miss Martha stepped out of the parlor, where she had been setting forth her duties on the tea-table.

"So you have been walking over your property all day," said she to Paul. "May, you go in, and pour out the tea. I have had to do it for myself during the past three weeks. I have just got her home, and I intend to make her work. She has been living like a fine lady among the magnates of the land."

Paul thought she looked a fine lady in the finest sense of the word; excellently fit for household work like the present, as her quick hand flitted about the board, and her face smiled at him and dimpled above the teapot. It was nectar and not tea which she handed to him in a cup. She had a love-philter in her cream ewer,

this witch-maid of the mountains. Paul had, until now, held three images in his mind; now they paled away, and became faint for evermore. A little gray pelisse making purchases in Dublin; a maiden with outstretched hands upon a bridge; a gracious young gentleman holding parley with a peddler. These three young people had been successively his loves; now let them vanish, for their day had gone past. They could not bear comparison with this radiant tea-making creature, who could not hide her gladness that her friend had come home.

Not a word was spoken about the miser of Tobereevil. Paul shirked the subject, and the evening was given up to his own adventures abroad. The three friends sat all through the sunset, and far into the dusk, while Paul poured forth his recitals, and the audience drank in every word he spoke. The little parlor with its queer fittings seemed paradise to the love-sick and home-sick wanderer. May sat opposite to him on a bench along the window. Two huge jars filled with roses and sheaves of lavender stood between them, making a bank of scent and color across which their eyes and words travelled. Miss Martha sat in her straight-backed arm-chair before the two with her hands folded in her lap, no knitting being tolerable on this particular evening. The window was open to the utmost folding back of its latticed panes, and the climbing roses were dipping over the stroug, brown framework, and lying along the lintel. As Paul told his foreign adventures, he felt himself to be only some lucky Othello, or less savage Feramorn. He forgot that he was a Finiston, and the heir of Tobereevil. May's eyes glowed towards him through the fading light; and he saw in her an embodiment of all the fair hopes that had withdrawn him from the influence of his dreads and difficulties, that he might sit here at this hour in delicious peace at her side. He saw in her here present all the beauties with which his fancy had ever gifted her in absence; besides a tender paleness of cheek when thrilled by grave interest, and a spiritual abstraction of the eyes at times, out of which he gathered, for himself the assurance that she could search far with him into whatever mysteries might trouble him. And yet—he delighted to discover—he could call back the merry smiles and the laughter-loving dimples.

All these satisfactions he did not note on the moment, while he lingered in the dim atmosphere of the parlor among the cloisters; but they were duly recalled and gloated over as he walked home to his farmhouse under the moonlight. While sitting by her side, within reach of her hand and the sympathy of her face, he could not analyze the charm which had so swiftly mastered his fancy; her presence, then, had been only the nearness of a lovely and luminous soul and body full of kindred warmth and dreams; it was after he had left her that he remembered the strong breath of her brow with all its girlish fairness, the deep fire in her eyes, the sweet curves of her mouth, the tender firmness of her softly-moulded chin. It was then that she seemed to show herself to him in the many changeable attitudes that her character could assume, without losing a line of strength or a curve of grace. On that warm July night, Paul was deeply dipped in love. He had been parched in his exile, and he had brought himself to drink; but he was only the more athirst after his first draught.

Miss Martha and May had walked a little way with him through the field-paths towards the moor. The twilight blurred and blended the ghostly outlines of the ruins; and garden and graveyards were wreathed together in one gleaming, fragrant acre. The warm wind swept over the uncut grass, which had already the breath of hay; and the river glistened in the hollow, under its bending rows of trees. The moonlight hung like a faint silvery veil along the moorland, and the lights in distant farmhouses shone like Will-o'-the-wisps in a marsh. The weird watch-note of some sleepless wild-bird came floating up at intervals from the meadows. Summer beat in every pulse of the night.

Very slowly, and with few words, the three friends had sauntered along. At the gate that parted the farm lands from the open hills they touched hands, and said good-night.

"Well, my dear, and what do you think of him?" asked Aunt Martha, as the women returned homeward.

May did not answer for a few moments. She was pacing a little in advance, with her arms crossed on her breast, a trick she had from childhood when in a musing humor. Two or three times her feet fell upon the grass as if to the rhythm of some music that was solemn, but passing sweet.

"Oh, aunty?" she said at last. "Did you speak to me?"  
"I was asking you what you thought of him, my dear."  
"Don't ask me to-night, then," said May, stopping suddenly, putting her hands on her aunt's shoulders, and looking frankly and smilingly in her face; "moonlight makes people mad, you know, and I might be too enthusiastic. To-morrow we shall see him better as he is."

"Well, well, my love!" said Miss Martha, "I am not going to bother you. Let us now get in to bed."

But as May went into her bedroom she thought of Katherine; and she remembered that for some hours she had forgotten to pity Paul.

(To be continued.)

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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, Threshing,  
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 accommoda-  
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 of  
the Best Quality.

Good Stabling attached.

**EDWARD LEEN,  
Proprietor.****HARP OF ERIN HOTEL  
QUEENSTOWN.****MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.**

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

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.****HUGH GOURLEY**

desires to inform the public he still  
continues the Undertaking Business as 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.  
Robin and Co., and are now prepared to con-  
duct funerals, plainly or fully furnished, as  
required, either in Town or Country.

Charges in all cases will be strictly moderate.  
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.



## THINGS STRANGE AND WONDERFUL.

**SURELY** this world would be soon reduced to a dreadful state, were the Protestant idea of private interpretation, with all its legitimate deductions, to receive the actual approbation of the world. Private interpretation, as applied to moral conduct, means that there can be no fixed and positive standard of right, other than the individual conscience; no voice of general authority, which is with certainty, to draw the lines between what is good and what is evil, permitting the one, and prohibiting the other. Provided that only a person brings himself to the belief that particular acts are justifiable, or that particular opinions are sound, he may practice the one and advocate the other, whatever be their characters; and no other man or woman has the right or power to authoritatively condemn what the first has chosen thus to do, or to proclaim.

The Mormon may take down his Bible and read how the early Hebrews were permitted to take to themselves a plurality of wives, and he may argue himself into the conviction that what was lawful for others, thousands of years ago, is equally lawful for him, in present days, and, having thus satisfied his judgment, he has the intrinsic right both to practice and to preach polygamy.

Some time since, a Protestant parson contended that it was lawful under certain circumstances, to commit suicide, and of course the "individual conscience" it is which is to determine when the "proper circumstances" have arrived; therefore man may take his own life, practically, at his own will.

Certain individuals are even now preaching that the idiotic and deformed should be slain, in order to improve the condition of the human race; and men of such views, do no wrong in advocating their abominable theories, if they have only convinced themselves that they are right. And to go a step further, still upon the line of private interpretation, any one of these "advanced thinkers" may put his theories into practice, and innocently kill an idiotic or deformed brother; provided only, the slayer begins by satisfying his own conscience that this is the proper thing to do.

And Martin Luther, with other of the early reformers, so-called, approved of adultery; and might not others follow in these opinions, theoretically and practically, and come to banish entirely the marriage relation? But, we might follow in this train, *ad infinitum*. Suffice it, therefore, to remark, that Protestant doctrines are assuredly among the number of the things that are strange and wonderful.—Exchange.

## QUEER CHARACTERS.

**THE** baptized Catholic who persistently fails to observe the regulations of the Church, is generally indifferent because of ignorance, or one who by a life of sin really abandons his religion; but there is another class, intelligent, honest and respected; versed in the doctrine and history of the Church, which they profess to believe and revere, will defend and support, and yet live without its pale. They will never deny their Catholicity, nor allow the slightest reproach to be cast upon it; they may even insist upon their children attending punctually to every observance, and urge others to do so; they may go to Mass regularly, participate actively and generously in church work; they believe, proclaim and are able to prove the truth and divinity of the Church, and that only by faithfully complying with her tenets can man be saved; that only by her sacraments can man obtain the grace of salvation—but they never receive the sacraments. They freely acknowledge the necessity of their duty to do so; the evil of their example in scandalizing their children and others; that their failure to do so places them without the pale of the Church, and death without repentance would condemn them to hell. They know, appreciate, and when urged or remonstrated with, frankly acknowledge it—yet, year after year they continue their queer course of life. Professionally and apparently to the outside observer they are Catholics, but willfully and deliberately they disobey the Church law. They believe and will defend precepts they will not practice; they uphold an authority they will not obey; they will fight for a Church they scandalize; they advise and perhaps enforce religious practices they persistently neglect; they answer that outside the Church there is no salvation, and deliberately place themselves out of it, and keep out; they contend that there is but one road to heaven, and stubbornly refuse to follow it. And they have been pursuing this life for years, despite pleadings of their pastors, urging of friends, and the promptings of their own senses and conscience, and seem disposed to continue it.

They are a sort of unsolvable problem. It is useless to explain to them the law of the Church and their duty; they know it. To remind them of their neglect, they admit it. To upbraid them, they submit humbly. To warn them of the dangers of eternal damnation should they die in their state, they fully realize it! To persuade them, they promise—that is all. And so they go on year after year without repentance, without grace, with the sins of years upon their souls, trifling with God's mercy, tempting His justice, inviting His wrath, and courting eternal damnation.

But they do not intend to be lost. They hope to repent and be saved. How? When? Oh, some time. Will they live to see another lent, another month, another day? Of course they are not certain about that. They may die before the next sun, without an opportunity to repent and make amends for the sins of years and years—but though they see hell open before them they will risk it anyhow. They are queer characters, and may God be merciful to them.—*Central Catholic*.

The *Liberta Cattolica* of Naples learns on undoubted authority that in naming Cardinal Oreglia as Camerlengo of the Catholic Church, the Holy Father gave him instructions and special power to authorise him—if, at the moment of a future Conclave the conditions of the Holy See should continue in their present abnormal and intolerable state—to convoke the Sacred College outside Rome to enable the members to proceed tranquilly to the election of a new Pope.

## THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

(Dublin Freeman, May 23.)

**THE** trial of Cunningham and Burton on a charge of treason-felony, arising out of the dynamite explosions in London, terminated on Monday. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the '48 statute—penal servitude for life. Although the trial extended over a full week, the evidence being minute and voluminous, the jury appear to have had very little difficulty in making up their minds, being absent only fifteen minutes from the time they left the box until they handed down their verdict. With the justice of the verdict Judge Hawkins expressed his entire concurrence, but those who have carefully followed the evidence, no matter how much and naturally incensed against dynamites, must have been struck with the absence of anything in the shape of direct testimony of the complicity of the two men in the cowardly outrages with which they were charged. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, and Burton, who seems to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, cleverly enough observed before sentence, that although from the moment the explosions occurred the whole weight of the Government and that of the United States was brought to bear, yet there was nothing but circumstantial evidence adduced at the trial. The Attorney-General in opening the case set out with the allegation that the prisoners belonged to a vast conspiracy formed to levy war against the Queen, but as Mr. Little, the counsel for Burton, remarked in his speech for the defence, no proofs were forthcoming of the allegation; there was no evidence of a vast conspiracy, and no corroboration of the statement that Cunningham and Burton belonged to any such body. Strong suspicion unquestionably attached to the conduct of the two prisoners. Burton's passages to and from America, the coat he wore on board the ship, and which subsequently turned up in one of the infernal machines, his possession of the boxes with detonators—these were incidents which created a *prima facie* case against him. But his explanation, made with the permission of the court, before his counsel spoke to the evidence, was at least plausible, and in one or two points suggested the extreme danger of quickly accepting the evidence against him. So, too, in Cunningham's case. An *alias* is always an element to be reckoned dead against the prisoner, and rightly too. When a man conceals his name, it is something more than a *presumptio juris* that he is concealing something else. But he also, to a certain extent, disentangled the net which the Crown wove about him, and there was something in the point that if he contemplated the blowing up of the Tower he would be unlikely to remain there while the experiment was in operation. Cunningham, it will be remembered, was found with the other visitors on the occasion in the Tower, and was detained by the police. Speculation upon the evidence is now, however, fruitless, and, whatever doubts we entertain, we sincerely trust the Crown has convicted the right men. The authors of the nearly simultaneous explosions at the Tower and at Westminster were foul and miserable dastards, whose presence among men was a pest to society. If their insane object was merely to blow up public buildings, the effect of their plans was to place in imminent jeopardy the lives of women and children and of perfectly harmless tourists. Indeed, the whole terrible series of dynamite outrages in England call, by their utter brutality and savagery, for the vigilant co-operation with the authorities of every respectable member of the community in ridding society of its most ferocious enemy. It will have been observed that throughout the trial of Cunningham and Burton not even an attempt was made to identify them with this country and with its people.

## A BOY HERO.

**A** DESPATCH from Litzitz, Pennsylvania, of the 13th of May, says—The full details of the suicide of Mrs. Hiram Pfautz, and her determination to drown her five children, show one of the most heroic efforts to save life on the part of her ten-year-old son, Harry, on record in this section of the State. The mother, who was the wife of a rich farmer, and an educated woman, had become demented through religious madness. She wanted her seven children to go with her to a mill-dam, a mile and a half away, to gather flowers. The eldest did not go, their father being away from home. Mrs. Pfautz and her two sons, two daughters, and a babe went to the dam. The boy Harry led the way. They sat a while near deep water, when Mrs. Pfautz asked Harry to pick up a stick near the dam. He stooped to do so, when the mother swiftly and noiselessly rushed up behind him and pushed him in. She then rapidly seized the other three children and tossed them in one by one, and then jumped in herself, babe in arms. Harry, an expert swimmer, quickly got out, and hauled his brother, aged 7, who had clung to a board, ashore. Harry then jumped in, and safely brought his sister, aged 9 ashore. Nothing daunted, he once more plunged in, and grasped his mother, who still held the babe. The mother exclaimed she wanted to die, but the boy bravely held on, and begged her not to resist. By almost superhuman effort he succeeded in getting the mother and babe safely out of the eight feet of water to the shore. Meanwhile the other children stood speechless on the bank. The next moment Harry dived in for his three-year-old sister, who had sunk the third time. Harry found the body at the first dive and brought it up and on to the bank, closely pressing the little one to his breast. He at once commenced rolling the body of the girl, but finally burst into tears when he realised that his little sister was dead. His mother, who stood shivering on the bank with the wet children, implored Harry to run back to the farm to get a waggon to bring them home. Suspecting his mother, he implored her not to do anything rash. She promised not to, but the boy concluded to take the two children back with him, leaving the mother and babe alive with the dead child. The three children went home in their wet clothes and there told the horrified father what occurred. He quickly drove to the scene, but found no one. The moment that Harry and the children had gone the mother seized the dead child and her babe and again leaped into the water, and sank to rise no more.

**£25 CASH to be Given Away.** £257 to be given away.

**NOTICE.**—We shall place in our Centre Window a Large Jar filled with Peas, and whoever

**CAN** Guess the correct number in the Jar will receive a Gift of 25 Sovereigns.

**EVERY** Purchaser of Five Shillings' worth of Drapery Goods at the London, 25 George Street

**WILL** have the privilege of estimating, and in the event of guessing the correct number in the jar, will receive 25 Sovereigns at the London.

**I**N addition to the above, we give best value for Ready-money in the trade. The London.

**500** WOOLLEN Squares, special value, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d; 300 Ladies' Costume Mitts; also Girls', special value.—The London.

**200** YARDS Fur Trimmings, 5in and 6in wide, special value, 2s 3d, 2s 11d; 750 yards Fur Trimmings, from 1s yard.—The London.

**350** LADIES' Very Pretty Cloth Skirts, 3s 6d; Nice Knitted Skirts, 4s 6d, 6s 6d.—at The London.

**1000** YARDS All-wool Serges, special value, 1s 3d—worth 2s 3d; 27 inches wide Black Cashmere, 8s 3d dress.

**800** YARDS Rich Black Velveteens, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 11d—special value; Black and Coloured Nuns' Veiling, special value.

**250** PARIS Lace Curtains, new patterns, best value in Dunedin, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d. Kindly inspect.

**O**BERVE.—Special Floorcloths, two yards wide, 2s 6d; Heavy Calicoes, 3d, grand value in Flannels, 8½d, 10½d.—The London.

**C**OUNTRY Customers visiting The London can save from 20 to 30 per cent. Samples free to all parts of the Colony.—Managers: PRICE and BULLEID.

**SACRED HEART HIGH and SELECT SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

Conducted by the RELIGIOUS OF "NOTRE DAME DES MISSIONS," BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

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.**

**PITTS AND MAGUIRE,**  
Wholesale, Retail, and  
FAMILY GROCERS,

LONDON HOUSE—149 COLOMBO STREET

(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

Be 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 them 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, ½ pints	...	" 6d. bottle	"

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

B. C. PITT was 10 years with MR. S. NARRELSKI, 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:—

DEESS 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 BEVELL 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 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 reserve 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, on the question being put that the House go into Committee on the Mines Act Amendment Bill, the Hon. W. Rolleston said the Minister of Mines should give the House some explanation as to the course that was to be adopted on this bill with reference to gold duty and other matters. Mr. Pyke said there was nothing in the bill about the abolition of gold duty or miners' right. He thought it was quite time the gold duty should be abolished, not as a matter of revenue but of justice. He would, however, like to see a small duty retained simply for statistical purposes. The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach said the gold duty reduction would come before the House at a future time. With reference to the reduction of licenses, he found that during his travels on the West Coast the universal cry was that those licenses were too high, and the Government felt bound to take some notice of those representations. The House went into Committee on the bill, which passed with several additional clauses.

The Government received a letter from General Steward by the San Francisco mail stating that the Nordenfeldt guns ordered by the Colony are in a forward state, and are of a superior class. They are expected to be shipped to the Colony shortly. They have also received information that the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton guns for the Colony are much stronger than the same class sent to Australia, and that a large quantity of ammunition and other war material ordered by the Colony has been shipped.

Mr. J. A. Blake, who represented Waterford in the House of Commons for 15 years, was entertained at Auckland by the local branch of the Irish National League. He returns Home by the Rimutaka.

Archbishop Moran has presented the Propaganda with his valuable geological collection. Before returning to Sydney, Archbishop Moran will visit Ireland, for the purpose of recruiting 40 ecclesiastics for Australia.

The Bishop of Wellington, who is at present on a visit to Rome, has submitted to the Pope a proposal for the division of his diocese, so as to create a new diocese for Canterbury. The proposition has been referred to the Sacred College.

The death is announced of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., the well-known Jewish philanthropist.

SATURDAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Grace moved that, if the condition of the Seaciff Asylum is so deplorable as described by the inspector, immediate steps should be taken to put it in an efficient state of repair. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to. In the House of Representatives, replying to Mr. Seddon, if the Minister of Mines will withdraw the present regulations relating to prospecting for gold and rewards for the discovery of new goldfields, with a view of issuing new regulations of a more practical character, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach said he would refer the matter to the Goldfields Committee. Sir Julius Vogel moved the second reading of the Fisheries Encouragement Bill. He said the bill was brought in to encourage the most important local industry in the Colony, as New Zealand had the most valuable fisheries of any other country. He pointed out that enormous shoals of fish were to be found on the coasts of both Islands, and he thought an immense source of wealth could be obtained from preserving these fish and canning them for export. The bill proposed to give a special bonus for exporting tinned fish. The idea of the bill was to open it to all classes and to encourage the fishery round Stewart's Islands. He thought they should endeavour to carry out the provisions of the bill, as the question of bonuses for this purpose came to them with very high recommendation. The fishing trade he pointed out was an enormous one. The value of the fisheries of the United Kingdom was three millions annually. He hoped the House would pass the second reading. The motion for the second reading was carried on the voices.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Farmers' Club at Sefton, near Amberley:—"That this meeting of the Sefton Farmers' Club, representing a large section of the farmers in this district, is of opinion that the terms now proposed for the construction of the West Coast railway are satisfactory, and that such an opportunity for commencing such an important Colonial work should not be lost; and also that a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the member for the district."

Speaking at the annual dinner given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on Thursday night, the Marquis of Salisbury stated that he hoped before long England and Russia would arrive at a peaceable conclusion to the negotiations now in progress on the Afghan frontier question.

MONDAY.

The inauguration of the New Zealand Industrial Exhibition was effected at Wellington on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, before an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including Cabinet Ministers and Government officials. The weather was all that could have been desired, and though the sun did not favour the ceremonial with its full radiance, nevertheless the day was clear, fine, and invigorating.

Indignation is expressed in Christchurch at a rumour from Wellington that Canterbury and Westland are plotting to throw Nelson overboard in the matter of the West Coast railway. The chairman of the Railway League emphatically contradicts this statement. A public meeting at Sefton passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Government concerning the railway.

The *Standard* contains an article violently attacking Lord Randolph Churchill, whose ignorance and incapacity, the writer declares, are ruining the Conservative party.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, representative of the Government in the House of Commons, has assured Mr. Murray Smith, Agent-

general for Victoria, that the Colonial Federal Enabling Bill will be passed during the present session.

Louis Riel, the half-breed insurgent, taken prisoner by General Middleton, has been examined by medical experts, who pronounce him insane.

It is announced that the Government have resolved to proceed with the construction of an entrenched camp in the Pisheen Valley, in Afghanistan. Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Randolph Churchill announced that railway material is being accumulated in Quetta, in case it should become necessary to extend the line in the direction of Candahar.

TUESDAY.

Arthur Cox has died in the Auckland hospital from injuries caused by a kick in the loins sustained while playing football at Te Kopuru. The blow caused so little immediate inconvenience that Cox resumed play. The injuries resulted in gangrené of the bowels, terminating fatally. Cox was 26 years of age.

Samples of Coromandel lead are to be sent to Spain and Wales to be tested.

A large public meeting at Sheffield, Canterbury, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of accepting the West Coast railway proposals.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin yesterday, by his Eminence Cardinal Moran.

The House of Commons has had under consideration for some time past the question of the better protection of young girls, and a measure for that purpose was the subject of a protracted debate on Friday night. Eventually the age up to which girls are protected was raised to 16 years.

It is believed that Russia will keep the Zulfiyar Pass question open until the next general election, when they will endeavour to throw discredit on the Tories in regard to the present negotiations.

The trial of the insurgent Louis Riel was concluded on Saturday, when the jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of the weak state of his mind. He was condemned to be hanged.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Sir Julius Vogel moved the following resolution:—"That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the question of the construction of the East and West Coast and Nelson Railway, and to make a recommendation regarding the same, with power to call for persons and papers; three to be a quorum; to report in 10 days; the committee to consist of Major Atkinson, Captain Fraser, Messrs. Garrick, Hursthouse, Macandrew, Monteath, Mitchelson, Stewart, and the mover." He thought the evidence of approval in the districts of Canterbury, Nelson and Westland should convince the House that the railway was desirable and should be made. He thought the opposition of the other districts to the railway was a very short-sighted one, as the construction of the line, opening up communication between Canterbury, Nelson, and West Coast would be of benefit to the whole Colony. A good deal had been heard as to the compound interest which would result from the guarantee of £97,000, but it was altogether misleading. He went into the cost of the construction of the railway as follows:—Estimated cost: Springfield to Brunner, £1,767,500; Nelson to Brunner, 1,361,500; Total cost East to West Coast and Nelson railway, £3,130,000. Estimated traffic: Springfield to Brunner, £88,375. Less working expenses—say, 66 per cent. of traffic, £58,327. Net profit (on 95 miles of railway), £32,548. Besides yielding £88,375 of direct revenue, as above estimated, the construction of this railway would also create traffic to the extent of—say, £44,000 on the lines already constructed between Timaru and Waikari. Taking the half of this latter sum as profit—which would be a reasonable estimate—the total profit arising out of the construction of the line from Springfield to Brunner might be fairly estimated at £30,000 and £22,000, equal to 52,000. Estimated traffic: Brunner to Belgrave, £37,500. Less estimated working expenses, 33,750. Net profit (on 150 miles of railway), £3,750. Besides this profit there would also be the profit arising out of the additional traffic which would be created on the existing lines at Nelson and Greymouth. Estimating this traffic on the same mileage basis as for the railway from Brunner to Belgrave, it would amount to £700,000, and the half of this, as in the case of the Canterbury lines, might be estimated as net profit. The total profit for traffic on and arising out of the construction of the Brunner to Belgrave railway would therefore be £3,750. Half of £7,500 equals £3,750. The total net profit, direct and indirect, arising out of the construction of the whole line from Nelson to Springfield and Brunner would therefore be not less than £50,000. The motion was supported by the Hon. H. Richardson and Messrs. Smith and Holmes and, conditionally on the rejection of Messrs. Meiggs' proposal, by Mr. Dargaville. It was opposed by Sir George Grey and Messrs. Sutter, Pyke, Fisher and Downie Stewart. Major Atkinson moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried, and the House rose at 12.45.—Replying to Mr. Seddon, if the Minister for Mines will furnish the various schools of mines and mining committees in the Colony free of cost with a copy of Professor Black's report on his tour and lectures on the goldfields in the Middle Island, also with copies of the report by Mr. H. A. Gordon on the mining machinery, etc. of Victoria and New South Wales; also with copies of the annual report on goldfields in New Zealand, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach said the Government would comply with the request. Replying to Mr. Seddon, if the Minister of Mines will this session give effect to his opinion as expressed in the Mining Statement, by placing on the Estimates a vote for increased water supply on the goldfields, and if the Minister during the recess will give effect to the recommendation of the Goldfields Committee, session 1881, by sending to America some competent person to report on the most approved methods of hydraulic sluicing, quartz-mining, gold workings, and the most improved appliances for crushing quartz and extracting gold therefrom, and to report on silver and copper mining in the United States, the Hon. W. J. M.



**UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.**

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**FOR AUCKLAND AND RUSSELL VIA LYTTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, AND GISBORNE.—TE ANAU, s.s.,** Wednesday, August 12. Passengers by 2.30 p.m. train.

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OFFICES: Corner of Vogel, Water, and Cumberland streets.

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ALE AND STOUT

in Quarts and Pints (Champagne

Bottles), specially brewed by Bass

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matured and bottled in perfect condition.

The winter supplies of Stout now landing in prime order.

Silverlight Kerosene, 150 test, finest imported white, pure, and brilliant.

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Sago and Tapioca.

Crushed Loaf Cube, Granulated and Mauritius Sugar.

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High street, 28th May, 1885.

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The small Coal, or Nuts, is also now procurable from every Coal Merchant in Town and Suburbs.

The Company have arranged with the Coal Merchants to deliver the Kaitangata Coal, well screened and free from small, and any commissions in this respect if communicated to the Company will be promptly allowed for.

Crawford street, Dunedin, 16th June, 1885.

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PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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Ladies' Boots a Specialty.

Ladies' and Gent's Worked Slippers made up.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

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Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Best Colonial and English Ales.

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If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Am. Co.'s HOP BITTERS

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If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of American Co.'s HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, American HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort. In short, they cure ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of American Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle.

WILL YOU LET THEM SUFFER? Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood with AMERICAN HOP BITTERS,

And you will have no sickness or suffering or doctors' bills to pay.

See if the name of Dr. Soule is blown in every bottle, if not it is counterfeit.



Larnach said the Government were considering the putting of a sum of money on the estimates; and as regarded the second question, it would involve a large expenditure, but the Government would consider the matter during the recess.

M. De Giers, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been granted two months' leave of absence, and will pay a visit to Bohemia.

An outbreak of cholera has occurred at Marseilles of a serious character. Upwards of 20 cases are reported as ending fatally daily.

#### THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. W. F. Buckland resumed the debate on the East and West Coast railway proposals. The motion for the appointment of a committee was put, and lost on a division by 34 to 27. Twenty-six members paired—making forty-seven against and forty in favour of the motion.

The Afghans have moved considerable reinforcements to the Zulfikar Pass. Russian forces continue to arrive at Penj-deh. The Marquis of Salisbury made a statement in the House of Lords on Tuesday night on the Russo-Afghan frontier situation. Lord Salisbury informed the House that the question of the occupancy of the Zulfikar Pass was still unchanged, Russia dissenting from the contention put forward by the British Foreign Office on the subject. His Lordship added that it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to modify the existing agreement with the Ameer so as to provide for the occupancy of a position in Afghanistan, but that at the same time the fortification of the Indian frontier would be vigorously proceeded with regardless of other Powers.

### INVERCARGILL.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

THE weather we are experiencing here for some time back is excellent, more especially for this period of the year. During the nights we have slight but occasional frosts, and nothing intercepts our view of the sun throughout the day. I have received information from several of our local pioneer gentlemen to the effect, that a more favourable winter to their knowledge (with the exception of one) has not been witnessed in Southland. Should the weather still continue we shall have an exceptionally early spring. There is every indication to believe that from the numerous and healthy buds appearing on the different fruit trees, there will be abundance of fruit this year. Early potatoes were planted fully a month ago, by several parties throughout the district, together with several culinary vegetables. The cockatoos, whom it is always so hard to please, are taking advantage of the fine weather in turning up the soil to be pulverised by the frosts. They are concocting new schemes in increasing the value of their properties by further breaking-up, in view of the long and continual goodness of the weather.

I always feel gratified at being able to write favourably of any person, place, or thing; but it sometimes becomes absolutely necessary to write the plain, unbiassed, and unvarnished truth, which although very unpalatable to those whom it concerns, is equally as necessary as chastisement is to an ungovernable child.

Some six months back Mr. J. J. Connor, of Dunedin, visited this town, with the view of establishing a branch of the Irish National League, for the purpose of having our Irishmen here to co-operate with their colonial fellow-countrymen in raising a fund sufficient to pay one Irish member in the British House of Commons. The first meeting being a preliminary one, was attended by Mr. Connor, who delivered a short address on matters concerning the object of the meeting to about half a dozen of what I would term good patriotic Irishmen. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to convene a general meeting for further consideration, which was accordingly done; and, I regret to say, scarcely a dozen gentlemen put in an appearance. Nothing definite was arrived at, further than that the Secretary was requested to prepare and forward subscription lists to several gentlemen throughout Invercargill and the country districts,—the lists to be returned in three months from date of issue. To make this matter short, only two lists were returned: one from Woodlands, and the other from a lady resident near this town, to whom is due much credit for her indefatigable efforts produced in raising funds for such an important and laudable object. In conclusion, I am informed on good authority that the ladies of the town are intended to organise a branch, and have no doubt from the subscribers' names of this district appearing in one of your recent issues, the majority of which were those of ladies, but they will make it a brilliant success.

At a meeting of the Catholic Literary Society held on Tuesday evening, July 21—the president, Mr. P. Reid, in the chair—one candidate was balloted for and duly initiated, and one was proposed for membership. After the usual routine business was transacted, the election of officers for the ensuing term of six months was proceeded with, and resulted in favour of the following gentlemen:—President, Mr. T. McGrath; vice-president, Mr. P. Reid; secretary, Mr. F. Buckley; treasurer, Mr. J. Cusack; librarian, Mr. M. O'Brien; Messrs. T. Crowley, D. R. Lawlor and J. Reid, together with the officers, were appointed the standing committee; Messrs. P. Reid and E. Cameron were elected auditors; Rev. Father McRae and Mr. O'Brien were re-elected trustees. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers on the motion of Mr. D. Bradley. The first of the programmes—entitled "Is Tobacco-smoking Beneficial or Deleterious?"—as arranged by the standing committee, is to be debated to-morrow evening, Messrs. J. Cusack and M. O'Brien being selected "openers" for the affirmative and negative respectively.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society hold their meetings the first Monday in each month, which are fairly attended. In commenting on this society from a financial point of view it may be said to compare favourably with any similar society in New Zealand. But I regret to say the same cannot be said of it numerically, which is principally due, I believe, to the high charges for initiation. It is to be hoped that the District Board will see to this matter, and also that the contributions for junior will not be so high as for senior members.

Another Christy minstrel entertainment, in aid of the Convent Building Fund, is to be given by the members of our local Amateur Dramatic Club on the 21st inst. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, from the appearance of the elaborately prepared programme, but that the high anticipations of the performers' efforts will be fully realised. As for the *dramatis personae*, it is unnecessary to make any special mention, their abilities as performers on the stage being already well known to an Invercargill audience.

The Southland Irish Rifle corps assemble in the Garrison Hall every Saturday evening, and are put through several squad movements by Staff-sergeant Blackmore and Color-sergeant Coleman; and it may be stated that in view of the short time since the corps started the members are exceedingly quick in learning their drill. The commissioned officers of the company are, Mr. W. G. Fore, captain; Mr. G. M. Starkey, first lieutenant; Mr. D. B. Lawlor, sub-lieutenant. These gentlemen are proving themselves to be highly interested in the progress of the corps from the number of recruits they get sworn in every drill night. The number on the roll is sixty-six.

A collection was made on the two previous Sundays to meet the interest on the debt on the Convent. The amount required was fully realised. In view of the debt being so great, and the interest so high, it is to be hoped some means will be devised for its further liquidation. Another bazaar would wipe off the whole amount, and, I am happy to say, through information received from several ladies, that one is to be held next Easter, or thereabout.

There are several other important matters which I shall chronicle in my next.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited), reports for the week ending July 29, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A small supply, viz., 13 head, was yarded at Burnside to-day for the week's requirements, most of which were good to prime quality. In consequence of the small supply forward last week, prices showed a considerable improvement on last week's rates. Best bullocks brought £9 to £12 5s; others, £5 2s 6d to £8 10s; cows in proportion. We sold—on account of Mr. James Guild, Otaio, 12 bullocks at £11 2s 6d to £11 12s 6d; Mr. J. M. Greenaway, Rangitara, 6 bullocks at £10 7s 6d to £11 7s 6d; Mr. William Ackroyd, Temuka, £8 10s to £9 7s 6d; and quote prime beef 22s 6d to 25s, ordinary 20s to 22s 6d per 100lb.

**Fat Calves.**—Ten were penned, and sold readily at from 19s to 42s each.

**Fat Sheep.**—1,632 were penned, of which 720 were merinos, balance cross-bred (only a few of which were prime). Competition was active, and prices for prime mutton advanced 2s to 2s 6d per head, whilst ordinary remained much about the same as last week. We sold, on account of the New Zealand Agricultural Company (Gore), 79 cross-bred wethers at 15s 9d, 62 cross-bred wethers at 13s, and 53 merino wethers at 13s 6d; on account Glenledi Estate Company, Milton, 64 cross-bred ewes at 14s; Mr. J. S. Browne, Palmerston, 69 merino wethers at 7s 8d to 8s 3d; proprietors Seadown Estate, 191 merino wethers at 9s 3d; and quote prime mutton 3d per lb; ordinary, 21 to 2½ per lb.

**Fat Pigs.**—142 were forward; the market was very dull, and prices receded considerably on last week's. Prices realised from 7s 6d to 42s each.

**Store Cattle and Sheep.**—We have no transactions to report.

**Sheepskins.**—At our usual weekly sale on Monday, we offered a good catalogue. Country dry cross-breeds, low to medium, brought 101 to 2s 11d; do. do. merino, 1s 1d to 3s 10d; dry pelts, 1d to 8d; butchers' green cross-breeds, 3s 2d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d, 3s 8d, 3s 9d; do. do. merino, 2s 10s, 3s 2d, 3s 4d, 3s 6d.

**Hides.**—A good demand exists for these, all coming to hand being freely taken up at late rates.

**Tallow.**—There is but small demand, and if anything the market is easier. We quote inferior and mixed, 16s to 18s; medium, 19s to 21s; good to prime, 22s to 23s; and rough fat, 11s to 14s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: Business is steady at last quotations—say prime velvet and Tuscan, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium 2s 9d to 3s 1d; inferior, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 3d (ex store).—Oats are in moderate request, but as buyers decline to accede to sellers' demands, viz., 2s for stout milling, 1s 9d to 1s 11d for bright feed, there is but little business done; discoloured and medium feed is moving off at 1s 7d to 1s 9d; musty and inferior at 1s to 1s 5d—Barley is in but small demand, and no change in prices to report.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 1½, fowls' feed 1s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, malting 3s to 3s 3d; milling 2s 0d to 2s 6d, feeding 2s; oaten hay, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 10s to £3 15s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £7 10s to £8; oatmeal, £8 10s; fresh butter medium to prime, 1s to 1s 4d; eggs, 1s 3d; good salt butter, scarce, 9d; cheese, 41 to 5d; bacon, 7d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 to £3 5s, kidneys £2 5s.

The following amusing little anecdote is told by the N. C. D. News:—When the Russian ironclad *Minin* was a Nagasaki lately, H. M. S. *Audacious* was there also, and when the *Minin* went to sea, the *Audacious* followed. Steam fast, half speed, or slow, the British ship followed the Russian until the latter cast anchor to see what his friend who was so very attentive would do next. Almost at once the *Audacious* dropped her anchor about half a mile, just about the distance she had preserved at sea, astern of the *Minin*. While the captain and officers of the latter were waiting for the next move, the Englishman ran up a signal to the Russian, "Come on board to dinner." But he did not.



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Our Patrons will please notice the difference in Price, as compared with previous lists.

Rose Parnell, or the Flower of Avondale, 6s; Amicable Discussion, 7s; Wild Times, the Days of Queen Elizabeth, 5s 6d; Anne Severin, 5s 6d; Father Rowland, North American Tale, 2s 6d; Hewitt, the King's Highway, 5s 6d; Religious Missions of the Irish People, by Bishop Spalding, 5s 6d; Letters to Young Irishwomen, 5s 6d; Are You My Wife, 7s; Assunta Howard and other stories, 5s 6d; Crucifix of Baden and other stories, 5s 6d; The Veil Withdrawn, 5s; Triumphs of Religion, 2s 6d; One of God's Heroines, 1s 6d; The Home Rule Candidate and other stories, 7s 6d; In Heaven We Know Our Own, 2s 6d; Knowledge of Mary (Concillio), 5s 6d; History of the Church in New York, 5s 6d; Christian Truth, by Bishop Chatard, 5s 6d; Church of the Parables, 4s; Light and Darkness, 2s 6d; Adventures of a Protestant in Search of a Religion, 5s; New Lights, or Life in Galway, 5s; the O'Mahoney, Chief of the Comeraghs, 5s 6d; The O'Donnells of Glen Cottage, 6s; Orestes A. Brownson's The Convert, 7s; Orestes A. Brownson's Liberalism and the Church, 4s; Apostolical and Infallible Authority of the Pope (Weninger), 6s; Catholicity and Pantheism, All Truth or no Truth, 7s; Rosemary, or Life or Death, 7s; Pope and McGuire's Discussions, 5s; Orestes A. Brownson's Essays and Reviews, chiefly on Theology, Politics, and Socialism, 7s; Catholic Anecdotes, or the Catechism in Example, three vols. in one, 9s; Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in America, 4s; Balme's Fundamental Philosophy, 2 vols., 18s 6d; A Sure Way to Find the True Religion, 1s; Dr. Cabill's Sermon Letters, 10s 6d; Manual Controversy, 3s 6d; Notes on Ingersoll by Father Lambert, 9d, post free, 10d; Lizzie Maitland, by Orestes A. Brownson, 3s 6d. Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens, 4s 6d; Religion and Science, by Maurice Ronayne, 4s 6d; Faith of our Fathers, 4s 6d; Catholic Pulpit, Sermons for all Sundays, 14s 6d; God our Father, 3s 6d; Fenelon, the Education of a Daughter, 2s 6d; The Spae Wife, or The Queen's Secret, 7s 6d; Mary Lee, or the Yankee in Ireland, 6s; A Will and a Way, 6s; The Jesuits, their Foundation and History, 2 vols., 19s 6d; The Shamrock Gone West, 3s 6d; Father Fitzroy's The Martyr of a Secret, 6s; The Men of '48, 4s 6d; Ireland among the Nations, 4s 6d; Letters to a Protestant Friend, 6s; Claims of a Protestant Bishop to Apostolical Succession, with Charges against the Holy See, Refuted by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, 5s 6d; Rev. Michael Muller's The Apostles' Creed, 7s 6d; The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 8s 6d; The Human Soul, a Reply to the Materialist, 9d; The Age of Unreason, a Reply to the American Rationalists, by Rev. H. Brann, 1s 3d; Martin Luther, by same, 1s; Essays on the Popes, by same, 1s; Montalembert, a biographical sketch, by J. W. Wilstock, 2s; Addis and Arnold's Catholic Dictionary, containing some account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church, net, 21s; Characteristic from the Writings of Cardinal Manning, by W. S. Lilly, 6s 6d; The Christian Father, 1s 3d; The Christian Mother, 1s 3d; Threshold of the Catholic Church, by Bishop Bagshawe, 1s 6d; Which is the True Church? 1s 3d; Alzog's Manual of Universal Church History, translated with additions from the 9th and last German edition, with 3 Chronological Tables, and Ecclesiastical and Geographical Maps, in 3 vols., 8vo., 60s; A. M. Sullivan's New Ireland, 1s 3d; Story of Ireland, 1s 3d; The Hermit of the Rock, a Tale of Tipperary, 2s; History of Ireland, from the Earliest Period, by D'Arcy McGee, 2s; Luby's Life and Times of O'Connell, 2s.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY ON APPLICATION.

NEW SUPPLY OF THE VERY FINEST WAX CANDLES, ONLY 3s 6d PER POUND.  
SPLENDID INCENSE, 5s, 6s 6d, AND 9s PER POUND.

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## PRINCESS THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1885.

### JUVENILE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the

PUPILS OF THE DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL.

Assisted by Pupils from F. Leech's Violin School.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### Part I.

Solo and Chorus—New Zealand National Anthem, "All Hail Zealandia!" (50 voices)  
Violin Solo—"La Favorita" ... C. Barrett  
Terzetto e Coro—"Il Sogno dal Marinaro" ... Misses Smith, B. and D. Howell and Murphy  
Grand Duo de Concert—"Belisario" ... Misses Watson & Moloney  
Song—"Not So" ... Miss Walsh  
Violin Solo—"Mandolinata" ... Miss Marion Tudehope  
Song—"Tit for Tat" ... Miss M. Mills  
Piano Duo—"Aus Aller Herren Lander" ... Misses G. and F. Irwin  
Vocal Duet—"Hear me Norma" ... Misses K. & L. Proctor  
Piano Solo—"La Cascade" ... Miss Rehberg  
Overture—"Jean de Paris" (Three Pianos, with F. Leech's Band)  
Misses Hanning, Watson, G. Irwin, Moloney, Williamson, and F. Irwin

Interval of Ten Minutes.

##### Part II.

Vocal Trio—"The last Glimpse of Erin" Misses Smith, Howell, and Walsh  
Violin Solo—"Third Air, with Variations" ... R. Moss  
Song—"The Broken Pitcher" ... Miss K. Proctor  
Duo de Concert—"Minuetto e Trio" ... Misses G. and F. Irwin  
Vocal Duet—"When the Swallows" Misses B. Howell & T. Murphy  
Piano Solo—"L'Invitation  la Valse" ... Miss Watson  
Song—"Laddie" ... Miss Laura Proctor  
Sonata—Allegro, Andante, Presto (No III.) Violin and Piano  
Miss Rehberg and C. Barrett  
Vocal Duet—"Hark! the Goat Bells" Misses M. Mills & Cameron  
Glee—"Here in Cool Grot" Misses Howell, Murphy, D. Howell, and Walsh  
Overture—"Guillaume Tell" (Three Pianos with F. Leech's Band)  
Misses Rehberg, Hanning, Williamson, Watson, Moloney, G. Irwin  
Conductor ... F. Leech  
Accompanists ... Misses Moloney, Williamson, and Watson

#### PRICES OF ADMISSION:

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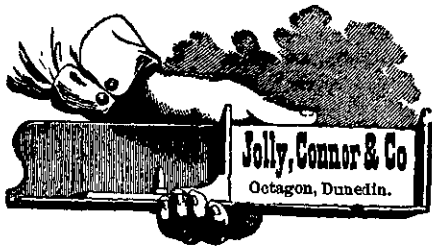
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Mr. Houlihan ... ..	1	0	0	

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“ T. L.” Reefton.—Any of our Catholic booksellers will doubtless furnish the book if ordered. They are Mes-rs. Macedo, Princes street, Dunedin; Dunne, George street, Dunedin; O'Connor, Barbadoes street, Christchurch; and Whitaker Brothers, Lambton Quay, Wellington.

**MARRIAGE.**

**DORE—HOULIHAN.**—On August 3, at the Catholic church, Timaru, by the Rev. Father Foley, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Hallahan, John Dore to Margaret Houlihan; both from Old Ireland.

**DEATHS.**

**MAHONY.**—On June 7, at Ballycarny, Carlow, after a tedious illness, Simon Mahony, in his 86th year.—R.I.P.

**CALLAGHAN.**—On 23rd inst., at St. Bathau's, James Callaghan, formerly of near Adare, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 29 years.—R.I.P.

**DONNELLY.**—On May 16, at her residence, 50 Church Place, Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, Margaret, beloved wife of Arthur Donnelly.—R.I.P.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 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.

### PARLIAMENT INCAPABLE.

In another column of this paper will be found a criticism of the debate in our House of Representatives on the Bible-in-schools question. The exhibition of ignorance as to history, and of the nature and force of an argument by hon. Members is lamentable, and, unfortunately, enables us to understand how it is that Parliament is so impotent for good. It is not necessary we should here reiterate what we have said elsewhere; and if we now allude to the subject it is merely for the purpose of asking our readers to peruse what we have written, and to read for themselves the debate in question in the *Hansard* of the 14th to 17th July last. The Bill introduced by Mr. W. D. STEWART was rejected by an overwhelming majority, but, if we are to regard the speeches of its opponents reported in *Hansard* as giving the reasons of the House of Representatives for its rejection, as we legitimately may, the only conclusion at which reasonable men can arrive is, that this rejection was founded not on argument, reason, or a knowledge of the subject, but on mere prejudice and a tyrannous spirit of godlessness. It is not to be concluded that we are advocates of Mr. STEWART'S Bill, for, indeed, we are not, but what we maintain is that its opponents offered no reason for its rejection, except that the mere reading of the Bible without note or comment would be quite useless and most probably injurious. And if hon. Members had confined themselves to this argument, they would have given sufficient reason for their action. But it was not so. Few of the speakers appear to have attached much importance to this consideration, and the great majority went off into history, philosophy, and their experience, and, by the way in which they treated these subjects, gave proof positive that they were labouring under the most profound ignorance and prejudice, so far as these subjects are concerned. What is to be thought of such legislators? Can any good come to the country from their Parliamentary labours? Nor is this all. The Parliament, as at present constituted, seems to be incapable of managing the affairs of the country in any way. There is a Ministry supposed to represent the majority of Members. Yet its measures are, it may be said, universally rejected; and, nevertheless, the majority that contemptuously kicks their bills out of the House of Representatives, insists on keeping them in office. This is, indeed, a phenomenon. And what can result from it but absolute barrenness in the political world? And why is this? Is it not because hon. Members, or a majority of them, have no policy, no well-considered schemes for the country? And what can more clearly show the incapacity of Parliament? The theory and practice of our Constitution is government by party. And this is precisely what we have not at present. There is now no party able to form a Ministry to give expression and effect to its policy. Hence the pitiable spectacle of a Ministry checkmated at every step, whilst the interests of the country are utterly neglected. Under the circumstances it is surprising that the Ministry consents to continue in office. And what is to be the outcome? Well, as no stable Ministry can be formed, the only thing to be done is to wind up the present session as soon as possible, and appeal to the country, if, indeed, such a step would be likely to result in any improvement. Here, however, is the difficulty. Even were an appeal made, there is little pro-

bability of any change worth speaking of. There is one question that will mar any appeal—viz., the education question. The majority of the electors is so bent on upholding our present most absurd and iniquitous Education Act, that the wisest politician, and the candidate of the highest intelligence and probity, who even doubts the wisdom of this Act has no chance before the constituencies against the veriest charlatan who says: "Do not dare even to touch the godless Education Act." Men who know how to legislate and govern; men whose integrity is undoubted, have been, and will be ruthlessly rejected because they recognise the unwisdom and injustice of a law which is undermining, and cannot fail to undermine, the morality of the people and train them to contempt duty and scoff at honest honourable labour. Sad as it is to say so, we must say that until the people consent to such a modification of the education system as will do justice to all sections of the community and provide for the inculcation of Christian duty, it is vain to hope for any amelioration of our present unhappy political and social condition. And what is that condition?—thousands of hard-working honest men with their families in want, owing to dearth of work in a most fertile and fruitful country, a dead lock in Parliament, and business at a stand still. But, in reality, who is to blame? The answer is obvious: the people themselves, who have the power to return proper representatives, and neglect to do so.

A RECEPTION and profession of lay-sisters took place at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Dominic. The ceremony, which was quite private, was performed in the temporary chapel of the convent, his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., officiating. The religious professed was the Sister Mary Martha (Miss Teresa King). Those received were the Misses Mary Anne King (in religion, Sister Mary Jane of Assa), and Bridget Diamond (in religion, Sister Mary Bridget).

A FULL rehearsal was given on Saturday at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, of the music to be performed this evening at the concert in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund. We are, therefore, able to say that a very brilliant performance may be confidently expected. The pupils of the Convent School are thoroughly finished in their various parts, and the music whether vocal or instrumental to be rendered by them has been most tastefully selected. Mr. Leech's band, too, has made very creditable progress and reinforced as it is by several new and efficient members, its powers are exceptional. We would particularly recommend those who intend to be present at the concert to come in time for the first item on the programme, the anthem "All Hail Zealandia." The music, composed by Mr. Leech, is very fine, and strikingly original. Everyone should hear it.

THE current number of the *Illustrated New Zealand Herald* contains a melancholy picture of a Masonic "Lodge of Sorrow." It has also some very pretty views of New Zealand scenery, and other interesting illustrations.

THE *Saturday Review*, of June 13, in an article headed "The Conservatives and the Irish Difficulty," gives us the following suggestive passage:—"As regards the particular question of renewing the Crimes Act, it is, of course, true that a Conservative Government would not be technically or even morally bound by Lord Spencer's view of the situation. It would be their right, and indeed their duty, to examine it for themselves, and to form, only after such examination held, their definite decision as to the course to be adopted. But Lord Spencer's own judgment on the situation could not fail to exert an almost irresistible influence upon their determination, the more especially as it is certainly founded on the reports and opinion of permanent officials, who will, of course, press the same considerations upon the new Viceroy and Chief Secretary as they did upon Lord Spencer and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman." The pressure of the permanent officials on their superiors, then, is that by which Ireland is in truth governed. And from this it follows that Ireland is governed in accordance, not with the interests of the British Empire, but with those of such men as, for example, Cornwall, French and Bolton. The publication of this fact alone should be sufficient to show that, even for the sake of England herself, it is absolutely necessary that Dublin Castle should be done away with, and its very foundations passed under the ploughshare. The *Saturday Review* has acknowledged a system of infamy that cries to Heaven for vengeance.

A LURGAN paper records the death of Mrs. Arthur Donnelly, a lady much respected in the town and neighbourhood in question. Her funeral was largely attended, and our contemporary mentions, as a proof of how popular the deceased had been, that the offertory made for Masses for the repose of her soul—a custom observed in the parish—amounted to £58 10s. The deceased lady was a relative of Mr. John Murray, of Dunedin.

THE result of the motion for the appointment of the East and West Coast Railway Committee must be looked upon as most

disastrous. Not only has a work certain to promote the best interests of the whole Colony been indefinitely deferred, but just and reasonable cause of discontent has been given to several of the most important districts in the country. There is no district now that will be justified in looking to the Assembly at Wellington for the unbiassed promotion of its welfare, and the Colony generally may very well doubt the foresight and wisdom of its legislature.

THE question of the Afghan frontier still seems to continue rather threatening. It is ominous that M. de Giers, whose influence it is well known made for peace, has been given leave of absence, and intends to leave Russia for a time. By which we may probably understand that the Czar has tired of his more peaceful counsellors.

MR. M. J. ENNIS has been appointed organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Lyttelton Times*, referring to a leader on the difficulty of providing for our boys published a day or two ago by our contemporary, speaks of the education system as giving a distaste for labour. "I am convinced, besides," he writes, "that by our specious system of education we are imparting to our children an utter distaste for such employments. This is evidenced in the fact that they are flocking in ever-increasing numbers from the country into our towns, instead of in the contrary direction. Even their very parents are in league to encourage this tendency, and that for educational reasons. They say, 'Our Joe is too grand a scholar to take kindly to the plough, and we must try to make a gentleman of him.' And so the fond parent brings all his influence to bear upon the merchant or tradesman with whom he deals to get him to receive Joe into his more genteel employment. This is, no doubt, a grave mistake on the part of Joe's father, but then it is done with so much simplicity, and with so pious an intention, that I cannot find it in my heart to reproach him for it." We find a more important statement of a similar kind made by the Minister for Lands at Sydney. "We may go too far in our elementary system of education," He says "In ten years time we will have a tremendous crop of drones in this country. The daughters of tradesmen will not now think of marrying a man unless he will be able to keep them in an independent position, and young men will not care to till the soil. These young people do not care to begin where their parents left off. We have these children trying to pass the Civil Service Examinations, we have them trying to get into the public offices; and unquestionably the country will become glutted by a lot of people who will be wholly unfit to take their part in the duties of life." Our contemporary the *Sydney Freeman's Journal* to whom we owe this extract points out that it will be finally necessary to supply the labour market from the Mongolian element, and that, in this way, the taint so much dreaded in these colonies and against which precautions have been taken will be introduced and spread by the godless system. But we do not frequently see that even in this world impiety may meet with its reward?

Messrs. Masters and Co., Princes St., Dunedin, call attention to their very superior stock of hats.

The truly Catholic spirit which pervaded the men of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, is testified to in a letter to a western provincial paper from a correspondent in the Soudan. Writing from Korti on the 18th March, he says: "By the bye, the Royal Irish would have their chaplain with them, and that whatever General Buller's objections to chaplain might be. He might refuse to allow a chaplain of the Established Church to accompany the Guards to the front, but good Father Brindle, well-known in the West of England for his large-heartedness and devotion, must go with them (the Royal Irish). And he did, and no doubt in his own quiet way rendered them many a good service."

Some diplomatic friction is reported from Rome to exist between Russia and Italy. The former, it is alleged, is the only Power which has backed up the protest of the Porte against the Italian occupation of Massowab, describing it in a circular addressed to the Powers as an encroachment. This would help to explain Italy's abstention from the steps taken at Constantinople recently by Germany, France, and Austria to secure the neutrality of the Black Sea in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. France is believed to regard with secret satisfaction Italy's technical infringement of the rights of the Porte in the Red Sea as affording a precedent she may herself eventually follow with regard to Tripoli.

Mr. J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The market remains about the same as reported last week. Prime milling is wanted, both for shipping and local requirements, but the demand so far has not affected prices to any appreciable extent. I quote white velvet and Tuscan at 3s 1d to 3s 2d, but anything exceptionally prime might fetch 3s 3d; other milling sorts, 2s 9d to 3s. Fowl feed is scarce, and would fetch from 2s 3d to 2s 5d.—Oats: The market is rather bare of milling and bright short feed, which I quote at 1s 10d; ordinary feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d, at which prices I have cleared out all lots on hand; discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 6d.—Barley: No sales.—Chaff: My sales have been at £2 17s 6d and £3 for best quality, well cut; ordinary, £2 15s. Prices vary according as supplies happen to come in.—Potatoes: Prime Derwents, £3 5s; kidneys, £2 to £2 10s, with very slow sales.—Eggs: 1s 6d per dozen.—Turnips: 18s 6d for best Swedes, by the truck-load.—Butter: Shipping demand has slackened, but small lines sell locally at up to 9½d; fresh, 1s to 1s 3d for prime.—Grass Seed: Ryegrass is wanted at 3s 6d to 3s 9d for farmers' lots, and 4s 6d for machine-dressed.

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**GENERAL DRAWING.**

A £20 Note, won by Mr. O'Connor; no address on duplicate. Ticket No. 116705.

A Case of Champagne, won by Miss Minnie Heffernan, Temora, New South Wales. Ticket No. 66964.

A Silver Fish Knife and Fork, won by Mrs. Briggs; no address on duplicate. Ticket No. 118175.

A Life of the B.V.M., won by Mrs. Dargan, Oxford Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand. Ticket No. 126249.

A Fender Stool, in Velvet, won by Miss Eleanor Sullivan, no address on duplicate. Ticket No. 4762.

The following numbers also won prizes:—

55299	116710	116094	114138	20979	126660
114839	115363	166170	116895	70601	130833
22252	191443	102581	20575	117547	118153
161138	57289	8388	23877	33361	116218
29243	38646	168428	168757	27969	187215
26214	172045	7422	190380	114868	7659
130828	66137	29962	25104	168824	56145
145383	194664	201475	117586	64129	132305
56977	98738	57504	196103	50	33083
116715	187633	29843	126141	78160	126251
4826	66001	150960	172423	168153	27465
56469	78125	72318	79006		

**ALL PRIZE DRAWING.**

A case of Brandy, won by Miss Harriss, Sydney. Ticket No. 279.

A Limerick Ham, won by Bro. Sigismund, Wellington N.Z. Ticket No. 293.

The following numbers also won prizes—

235	192	56	77	88	288	298
301	302	300	60	190	228	253
94	98	173	206	188	69	129
178	149	140	95	200	162	116
230	128	255	221	214	290	202
1	104	133	254	236	223	87
106	164	53	20	229	113	265
158	160	185	247	240	3	139
176	150	121	157	59	62	154
30	55	37	315	96	168	75
155	246	142	194	101	138	172
153	193	147	81	148	64	225
269	197	83	152	116	183	233
213	66	274	266	70	141	245
42	246	59	14	268	167	48
278	203	84	126	131	61	159
143	295	102	108	219	9	32
135	281	25	41	10	205	211
86	120	137	50	297	76	5
248	74	212	207	922	103	21
252	63	73	282	250	283	112
4	107	144	208	110	29	182
78	46	122	309	137	270	201
222	89	125	312	132	805	43
187	12	313	256	105	222	100
171	257	13	136	88	181	166
163	291	11	311	33	51	28
186	82	239	239	49	161	196
22	79	26	145	241	36	117
267	286	307	118	2	16	124
275	175	80	314	226	93	115
232	280	180	215	165	109	273
57	44	189	277	218	271	195
111	37	71	151	219	227	280
34	263	234	146	72	39	210
237	92	170	251	47	272	52
287	209	217	191	85	261	40
15	242	67	308	338	386	318
23	262	179	27	8	18	304
276	195	184	244			

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HENRY PARSONS.

July 1st, 1885.

In reference to the above, I beg to notify that I have taken the shop and premises of Mr. Henry Parsons, and trust by continuing to supply Meat of the best quality, at lowest possible prices, to obtain the support hitherto accorded to my predecessor.

THOS. CARROLL.

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## THE POPE ON THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

THE Sovereign Pontiff has addressed the following letter on the subject of the literary studies in the Roman Seminary to Cardinal Parocchi:—

To our dear son Lucido Maria Parocchi, of the title of the Sessorian Basilica, our Vicar in Rome,

LEO XIII. POPE.

Health and Apostolic Benediction.

You are perfectly well aware of the necessity so often mentioned by us, and with such good reason, to put forth all possible application and assiduity for encouraging, day by day, a knowledge of science in the clerical order. This necessity is more keenly felt in our own day than it was in other times. In the midst of such a great movement of mind and such an ardour for learning as are now displayed, the clergy would never be able to discharge their duty and their office with right dignity and fruitful effect if they neglected those advantages of the intellect for which other men are so eager. Thus we have paid special attention to the interests of science principally among young students in the sacred calling, and we have referred them to ancient principles, under the guidance of St. Thomas Aquinas, in their theological and philosophical studies. The results already compassed have proved the opportuneness of our action. But inasmuch as a great part of science, precious as a possession and infinitely useful for life and culture, is comprised within the art of letters, we have determined upon taking a new step to give an impulse to the progress of literary study.

What we here have in view above all is the honour of the clergy, for there is nothing more noble than the literary glory. All men look upon those who win it as distinguished among their fellows; those who are without it enjoy little of the esteem of the world. Hence, it is easy to understand the malice and the treachery of the Emperor Julian, who forbade the Christians the practice of liberal studies. He felt that contempt would easily cover unlettered men, and that the Christian name would not long prosper if it were regarded as a stranger to the intellectual arts. Such, besides, is our nature that we are led through that which our senses perceive to contemplate that which transcends them; therefore nothing is more apt to aid our intellect than a scholarly and elegant literary style. The use of words showing at once nature and research persuades mankind to listen and to read; truth illustrated by a splendour of phrases penetrates the mind and dwells there. In this there is a certain analogy with the exterior rites of Divine worship, which fulfil the great object of leading the soul through outward beauty and magnificence up to the thought of Divinity itself. Saint Basil and St. Augustine, to name no others, have gloried in these fruits of intellectual culture; and our predecessor Paul the Third accomplished a work of lofty wisdom when he commanded Catholic writers to use beauty of style in their controversy with those heretics who boasted that they were the only men able to combine learning in doctrine with learning in letters. When we assert that the clergy should study modern literature with care, we do not refer to modern letters only, but also to those of antiquity. It is indeed necessary that amongst ourselves a chief part of study should be devoted to Latin authors, inasmuch as their language accompanies throughout the West the Catholic religion and serves its uses; yet in this matter students have been too few and too negligent; so that the art of writing Latin with beauty and nobleness of style seems everywhere to be passing away. Greek authors, too, must be studied with application; the models of Greek literature are so eminent and in every way so great that imagination cannot conceive a more perfect literature. Among the Orientals the Greek language still lives in the monuments of the Church and in her daily use. Those, too, who understand Greek literature are able to enter more profoundly, thanks to that knowledge—and this consideration should have its weight—into the secrets of Latinity.

Convinced of these truths and aiming at all that is civilised, lovely, and of good report, the Catholic Church has always prized literary study at its true value, and has in all times shown an extreme solicitude for its advancement. Indeed, all the holy Fathers of the Church have been men of letters according to the measure of their day. Some of them have yielded nothing in genius or art to the most renowned among the classics. And it is the Church which has conferred the great boon upon the world of saving from destruction a great part of the works of antiquity in poetry, eloquence, and history. All men know that at a time when literature was neglected or abandoned, and when the noise of arms drowned its voice in Europe, there was but one refuge for the works of the past; they were saved in the sanctuaries of the clergy. Among the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, several distinguished themselves by an ability in letters which guaranteed the credit of learning in their time. For this cause the memory of Damasus, of Leo the Great and Gregory the Great, of Zacharias, of Sylvester the Second, of Gregory the Ninth, of Eugene the Fourth, of Nicholas the Fifth, and of Leo the Tenth will never pass away. In the whole long line of Popes there is perhaps not one to whom literature has owed nothing. Their foresight and their liberality opened on all sides colleges and schools for the instruction of eager youth, and stored up libraries for the intellectual food of all mankind. Bishops were commanded to found in their dioceses schools of literature; learned men were overwhelmed with glory, and brilliant rewards persuaded them to surpass themselves. All this is so true, so notorious, that even the detractors of the Apostolic See have confessed that the Roman Pontiffs personally have deserved well of liberal education. A conviction of the worth of such advantages and the remembrance of the action of our predecessors have inspired our resolution to take action for setting up this kind of learning in its old honour and its old glory in the clerical orders. Your wisdom and your help, dear son, give us full confidence; and in the execution of our designs we will begin with our Sacred Seminary in Rome. We desire, then, that special courses appropriate to young students of marked intelligence may be opened there at once, so that the more proficient, after fulfilling the ordinary

cycle of Italian, Latin, and Greek letters, may, under the direction of able instructors, pass to the higher branches of study in each language. For the fulfilment of this wish of ours we charge you to choose men whose learning and zeal may best, under our authority, be directed to these ends.

As a pledge of the Divine favour, and as a sign of our affection, we give you in the Lord, dear son, our Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at Saint Peter's, on the 20th of May, 1885, in the eighth year of our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., Pope.

## THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

OUR Odessa correspondent writes: May 14:—A trial has just taken place at Rovno, Government of Volhynia, before a military tribunal, of 38 persons for taking part in anti-Jewish rioting at the small town of Dombrovitz in the Rovno district, on Sunday, the 22nd July, last year. The disturbance began, as usual, between a Russian peasant and a Jew trader respecting an insignificant purchase—in this instance of a few cherries. Most of the aggressors, principally strangers in the district, were labourers employed on the railway then in course of construction from Vilno to Rovno, and on the above named day entered Dombrovitz with the avowed purpose of baiting the Jews. They first attacked the spirit shop of one Perelstein, to the cry of "Hurrah," and destroyed all his furniture, wares, doors, and windows. Having served a second shop the same way, they showed an inclination to listen to the advice of the Police Commissary of the district to go home. That functionary was unable to do more than attempt persuasion because he had with him only two policemen—the whole force of the town. Notwithstanding a Russian bawled out "Let us go on destroying," the majority of the rioters were about to leave, when all at once a mob of Jews, armed with staves and choppers, appeared upon the scene, and in turn attacked the Christians. Thereupon ensued a general and desperate *melee*, during which 21 residences of Jews and 15 of their shops were totally gutted, and two persons—Stephen Belski, a rioter, and Mariyasa Spin, a Jewess, 60 years of age—were so badly treated that they died a few days afterwards of their wounds. The value of property destroyed was 11,349 roubles (over £1,100). Most of the accused were found guilty. The ringleaders were sentenced to hard labour, and the other accused found guilty to various terms of imprisonment. It may be mentioned that two Russian priests used most praiseworthy efforts to get the rioters to desist from their barbarous work, but without avail.—*Times*.

## A SUPERB FUTURE.

THE *Boston Evening Traveller* contains an interesting account of an interview which one of its representatives had just had with Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly of the *Boston Pilot* as to the probable effect of a war between England and Russia. The following passages are taken from the reported interview:—

"Do you think England could satisfy Ireland by any means whatever?"

"I am sure that Ireland could be joined to the British empire, voluntarily and loyally, by fair treatment, by giving her the national government of 86 years ago. England never can control the Irish race. They are now as strong, numerically, almost as the English, and they are highly potential in many countries. England's own rapid growth in population during 50 years is largely owing to the enormous numbers of Irish within her own borders. There are, proportionately, more Irish and their descendants in England than in America. There are at least a million Irish people in London. These scattered elements have one point of contact, one principle in common—love of Ireland, and its opposite, hate of England. The future is assured for Ireland; nothing can prevent her from becoming a rich and important country."

"But Ireland is too small to be great—is she not?"

"Not at all; many of the greater countries of the earth's history have been insignificant in size. Ireland is larger than many free countries in Europe, even without the enormous strength of her exiled millions. She is larger than Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Bulgaria, or Greece. And she is the best-placed country in the world. She is set down in the mid-stream of the world's commerce. She has the Atlantic side of England, and that is the cause of the Irish question. The commerce of the Atlantic would pass into her ports if they were free. The Irish have tried for a hundred years to cut a ship canal through their country, which would drain four million acres of bog-land, thereby more than paying for the canal, and the shipping of the world going to Liverpool would be saved forty hours of sailing through the English Channel, where most of the wreckage of the world takes place. England will never let this canal be cut till Ireland has Home Rule, because it would ruin Bristol, Southampton, and the Southern English ports. You see, the Irish question is far more a material than a sentimental one. Men would not fight for a little country for nearly a thousand years, as the Irish have fought for Ireland, unless it was worth fighting for. Ireland can be and will be the richest little country in the world. Her people are capable of making her one of the most distinguished in art, learning, and every refined and exalted development. There is no nation or race with a more superb future than the Irish."

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

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Colonial-made Boots of a superior quality, specially manufactured for country wear, of our own make.

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Men's Elastic Sides, tips and nails, 12s 6d.

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A good stock of various styles, in Ladies' Kid and Levant E.S. Hessian Top, from 6s 6d to 9s 6d.

English, French, and German Boots and Shoes always on hand and newest styles in Ladies' Button Boots and German Shoes.

Ladies Slippers and House Boots in great variety.

Stockyard and Milkers' Boots—a special line.

Boots and Shoes of every description made to order—pegged or sewn.

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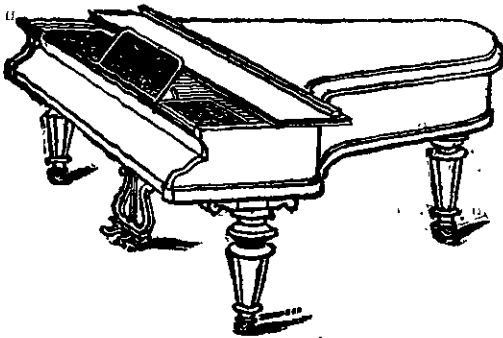
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Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of 'Carroll Bros.).

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English and Rudiments of French ... .. 10s. per month.

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

Payments to be made, at least, quarterly. *in advance.*  
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£40,000 Worth of

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Whole Stock must be Realized Without Delay.

PREMISES TO BE CLOSED.

NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, late of Keast and M'Carthy's Brewery Company, has been appointed as CANVASSER and COLLECTOR to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company.

## HOME RULE.

(The Nation, July 19.)

THE question no longer is whether we shall have Home Rule; it is what shape and form the Home Rule arrangement is to take, and where the line is to be drawn between local and Imperial affairs.

During the past five years, through all the hard struggles of the Irish nation and the Irish party, in the midst of coercion and repression, and expulsions and suspensions, and under a fire of abuse, calumny, and contumely directed against Ireland's representatives, the Home Rule cause was being won. English statesmen were being educated up to it, even though there were few visible indications of the fact. Well might the brave soldiers of the Irish cause in those dark days say to their over-confident enemies and to the faint-hearted among their friends, in the words of an English poet:—

Say not the struggle naught availeth,  
The labour and the wounds are vain,  
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,  
And as they have been, things remain.  
For while the tired waves vainly breaking  
Seem here no painful inch to gain,  
Far off, through creeks and inlets making,  
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

To-day we can all see the in-rush of the tide. Home Rule has admittedly entered into the region of practical politics; its advocacy is no longer confined to Irish members: the leading statesmen of England, the young and vigorous politicians whose hands will soon have the ruling of the destinies of that country, now make it a portion of every speech they address to the public opinion of England. Irish self-government is, if we may adopt a current political phrase, a leading plank in the platform which is being constructed for the new Parliament; and we in Ireland may well congratulate ourselves upon a fact so full of glorious promise for our country.

It is really refreshing to read some of the observations on this subject made by ex-Cabinet Ministers since their hands have been freed and their tongues unloosed by the defeat of the Government. For years past these must have felt convinced of the truth and justice of the Irish demands, and in opposing them they must have been sinning against the light. To-day we find them denouncing the system of rule existing in this country in language apparently adopted from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Healy. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting held at West Islington on the 17th inst., thus referred to Dublin Castle:—

"The time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle, to sweep away altogether those alien boards and foreign officials, and to substitute for them a genuine administration of purely Irish business. That is the work to which the new Parliament will be called."

In the same remarkable speech the right hon. gentleman said:—  
"The pacification of Ireland at this moment, as I believe, depends upon the cession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business. I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule a sister country. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of thirty thousand soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralised and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or that which was common in Venice under Austrian rule. An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step, he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal, or educational work without being confronted, interfered with, controlled, by an English official appointed by a foreign Government, and without a shadow or a shade of representative authority."

In language somewhat less forcible, but yet to the same effect, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Herbert Gladstone have spoken. From prominent members of the Conservative party we have as yet had no similar declarations, but we have but little doubt that there are men amongst them whose opinions do not fall far short of the mark above indicated. If that be so, the sooner they speak out the better, for assuredly Ireland will give her preference to the party that will give her the fullest concession of her political rights.

To both parties we would say that as this Home Rule question is at last to be taken up with a view to the pacification and contentment of Ireland, the wisest course will be to deal with it in a large and liberal spirit. Petty reforms, though they may not be spurned by the Irish people, will neither end nor ease the strain between the two countries. It is better to strike the public mind, touch the public heart, and gratify the national sentiment by a frank concession of the demand for a native Parliament than to have recourse to miserable makeshifts which would satisfy no one and settle nothing. Ireland wants not a board to administer English law, but a Parliament to legislate for the Irish nation. On that basis a treaty of peace can easily be made between the two nations, and feelings of mutual respect and goodwill may follow in the course of time; but short of such an arrangement no stop or stay can be put upon Irish political effort. Unrest, agitation, and contention will continue to embitter the relations of the two countries. We hope the bolder and better line will be taken by the statesmen who have made up their minds to handle this great political question. We warn them that parochial or provincial arrangements will not suit in this case; we take leave to remind them that what they have to deal with is a nation—a nation that has been overborne and cast down, but never subjugated; a nation whose sufferings may be prolonged, but whose rights will never be surrendered. If they have a full appreciation of these facts we may hope that the scheme which they will present to the new Parliament will be one which Ireland can honourably accept, and which will deserve to be hailed with satisfaction and pleasure by the Irish race all over the world.

The only safe and sure cure for Gravel or Urinary troubles is American Co.'s Hop Bitters. Prove it. Read.

## THE IRISH CAUSE AT ROME.

THE following is the fifth letter of the remarkable series appearing over the signature "A Catholic and an Irishman," in the *Unita Cattolica*:—

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—As a Catholic and an Irishman I must, in the name of the Irish people, thank *Unita Cattolica* for the manner in which my letters have been received, and an opportunity afforded me for stating, as far as I can, the case of Ireland. Foreign opinion regarding Ireland is in a great measure formed from the English papers—a very prejudiced and deadly source. It is a great pity that Irish journals are not consulted by foreigners when they wish to know the truth about Irish affairs. As well might a man outside the true faith, anxious to know the truth about the Infallibility of the Pope, the Vatican Council, or the Syllabus, consult, as an unerring guide, Mr. Gladstone's book, entitled "Vaticanism," or the Freemason's journals; or, if he desired to know the truth about the Temporal Power, take as his guide the most Freethinking member of the Italian Parliament, as any foreigner take for his authority about Irish affairs the English journals, Mr. Errington, or the many English cliques in Rome (I don't care how pious the individual members may be). Mr. Errington—every time a question is asked about him in the English Parliament—Mr. Gladstone repudiates him as an accredited Minister at Rome. Surely, if he had a spark of manhood he would not occupy such a doubtful position. However, I think I shall let him alone for some time, as really the creature is not worth it. He has been untrue to the principles on which the Irish people elected him to enter Parliament. Poor fellow, history will, if it speaks of him at all, likely chronicle him as something very small, very mean, and scarcely worth contempt.

What was the Land League? What really were its objects? Land League. The name of Land League is a million times worse than Freemason in the eyes of many English aristocratic Catholics, to whom even Irish Catholicism is a thing to be admitted and spoken of, well, "as very good, you know," but, after all, vulgar. With them anything Irish is not *chic*. I have already spoken of Home Rule. I have told, too, of Daniel O'Connell's long constitutional agitations for a native Parliament.

Until the year 1870, the Irish people had to pay an enormous sum of money every year for the support of the Protestant Church in Ireland, although more than three-fourths of the population of Ireland was Catholic. An Act was also passed by Mr. Gladstone about the year 1860, to amend the Land Laws of Ireland. This Act gave in some measure a right to the land to the inhabitants of one province only in Ireland, and that was in Ulster, where by far the greatest number of Protestants lived. In the South, East, and West of Ireland the farmers got no benefit by this Land Act. The South, the East, and the West were Catholic. "*Ab uno disce omnes.*"

Manufactories had been discouraged in Ireland. In fact, in the Catholic parts of Ireland before the year 1800 the woollen trade had flourished. Special laws were passed to suppress it, while at the same time the linen trade was fostered by the Government in the so-called Protestant part of Ireland—viz., the North. In fact, in the Catholic parts of Ireland nothing was left to them but to be mere tillers of the soil—"hewers of wood and drawers of water." When they had tilled and fertilised the soil they were still at the mercy of the landlords, who could throw them out any day, no matter how long they or their forefathers had worked in that land. Or the landlord might come and raise the rent when he liked. Was this not a sad state of affairs? Yet such was, and even is, Ireland. The diocese of Meath, one of the most fertile spots in Ireland—richer far in a way than the fertile plains of Lombardy—had in 1846, 340,000 Catholics. Now it has only one-half—viz., 170,000 (one hundred and seventy thousand) Catholics. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, can bear me out in this, I think. I appeal to him, although I only know him from the public Press. Think of what he saw in Mountaugant when he was a curate only, when, as I said, 700 people were evicted in one day, as I stated in my last letter, and ask yourself, if he sees, as he has, the heart of a good Catholic bishop, must he not feel sore-hearted over the state of his diocese. As he makes his visitation and sees the cattle grazing where he knew there were in olden times happy homes and firesides, must he not feel deeply the state of Ireland? I wonder he is so charitable. English papers have written strongly about his last pastoral. Put yourself in his position, and you must admire, as I take it, his charity and forbearance, "*Ab uno disce omnes,*" as I have said.

The Land League was founded by Michael Davitt, a name dear to Ireland. In his youth himself and his family had been thrown on the roadside. He went to England, where he supported his mother and lost his arm in a factory. His mind was filled with the terrible scenes he had witnessed and experienced. A young man at the time of the abortive and foolish attempt at rebellion in 1866, he threw himself into the cause. He was wrong, but he was young and his experience had been awful. I have often heard him since publicly state in meetings to young hot-blooded men, who cried out, "Let us appeal to the rifle or the sword!" that they were foolish and must be wise; that he had entertained those ideas, but that that was not the way to win the cause of Ireland. He has only one arm. I believe he would not only give it but his life for Ireland. What did he do? He sold arms in 1866, was condemned to fifteen years' penal servitude in 1870. In the prison he commenced to study, made himself a master of languages, and, above all, of political economy, until the very Government which imprisoned him set him free to examine him about prison discipline and technical education. I do not agree perhaps with all his views; neither do I agree with all the views of the Parliamentary Party; but I admire the men who are working so earnestly for a common cause, which must and will succeed, for the Irish are Catholic to the heart, and they pray for God's blessing on their work, and it must succeed. Catholics first, Irishmen afterwards. These are our watchwords. Michael Davitt was the founder of the Land League, I give now the objects of this League as

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published in their rules. Ireland at once awoke to the call. These objects out at the very root of Irish evil. Priests and people joined together,—the priests to keep the people from secret societies of whatever kind they might be, and to restrain the people from violence. The Irish love their bishops and priests as they love the Pope, and have never yet disregarded the command of Holy Church. Is there in the whole world a nation where priests and people are so united? Lord Cowper was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Government saw that a great power was rising in Ireland, and they grew afraid, for it was a Catholic power, and constitutional so far. Lord Cowper made a speech. He said he would drive this Land League under the surface. He did so. Seized an occasion to make it illegal. The meetings were public until he took this action, and then by one misguided stroke he drove the priests from the society, and consequently drove it under the surface and into the hands of, perhaps, men who, driven to desperation, believed only in secret societies. Had Ireland not been as purely Catholic as she is the result might have been terrible. The Law of Suspects was passed, and if only a policeman stated that he suspected a man he was at once put into prison. No trial, no redress, but to stay there at the Lord Lieutenant's will. Men were ruined and homes broken up. The time was terrible in Ireland, and but for the prudence and zeal of the Irish priesthood and episcopacy, Ireland might have been again bathed in a sea of blood. A garrison of above 30,000 soldiers and nearly 20,000 semi-military police filled Ireland to overawe the people. This was the result of Cowper's driving the agitation under the surface. It was a terrible time for Ireland. I shall speak of the No Rent Manifesto in my next letter, and then of the National League. I wish merely to state facts, and to put them quietly before your readers. I am not afraid of fair, unbiassed public opinion. I challenge denial. Looking calmly at these matters, does it not seem a wonder that Ireland is a good and faithful as she is? We love and respect our bishops and priests, we have ever been faithful to them and to our holy religion; we shall ever be so, please God, for Irishmen take as their motto, "Faith first, Fatherland after."

A CATHOLIC AND AN IRISHMAN.

### REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

(From the *American*, Philadelphia.)

THE annexation of Ireland by the most profligate exercise of base influences, and the conquest of India by the sword, may have seemed the means to consolidate and strengthen the country. They have proved the reverse. For India's sake the English have plunged into one unjust war in Egypt and another in the Soudan. For India's sake they have been trembling on the verge of a war with the great empire of the Slavs and the Tartars. For India's sake they have been obliged to abdicate their just position in Europe, and to count as a cipher in the politics of the continent, where, 70 years ago, they held the first place. And into how many more perplexities their Indian possessions will carry them, it is impossible to foresee.

In the case of Ireland the Nemesis for the past sins is still more visible. The Union introduced into the Imperial Parliament 105 members, who are and always have been an alien and a disturbing element there. These men could not do justice to their constituencies without making a disturbance in London. They cannot better please their constituencies than by seeing to it that the disturbance is as extensive and as offensive as possible. The Irish people have no interest in the maintenance of the House of Commons; their one hope is to be forever rid of all connection with it. So long as they are forced to send their members to London, instead of meeting in Dublin, they are well content to have these members regarded as a nuisance. And in the last five years this has been done so effectually that the English are beginning to see that the Treaty of Union was a gigantic mistake. Ireland is like the Scotch fairy, who cannot be brought into the House except by the exercise of sheer force, and who, when once in it, will shake it to its very foundations before she is done.

A House of Commons with 105 Irish members, mostly followers of Mr. Parnell, is beginning to be seen to be an impossibility in practical politics. Hence the frank suggestion of some English Tories that Ireland be disfranchised. That would be one way of getting rid of the difficulty, but it is not one that England dares take. It would put an end to the Treaty of Union which expressly stipulates for the 105 members. The other way out of the difficulty is a frank repeal of the Union. If that be done without any appeal to arms on the Irish side, the effect on the temper of the people will be most beneficial. If it be done as a concession to threats when England is in some great peril, like that of a century ago, then England will have acquired a permanent and dangerous enemy. If it be done as the outcome of an Irish uprising when England is in peril, the danger will be still more immediate. And before this generation has passed away, it will be done after some one of these fashions.

A fresh proof of the abnormal and intolerable situation in which the Sovereign Pontiff is placed will, unless steps be taken by the Italian Government to prevent it, be exhibited before the eyes of the indignant Catholic world. The freethinkers of France and Italy have resolved to hold an anti-clerical Congress in the course of the present year at Rome itself. Special honours are to be paid to the memory of Voltaire and of Garibaldi. An ex-Syndic of Rome, M. Pianciani, a well known infidel, is to be asked to preside. No doubt numerous protests will be issued against their flagrant attempt to insult the Head of the Catholic Church in his own home, but they have not much chance of being listened to. Another Congress of rethinkers is likewise this year to be held at Antwerp. Its organizers belong to the Federation of freethinking societies. This Federation held its first meeting at Brussels in 1880 and subsequent meetings have taken place at London, Paris and Amsterdam. On the present occasion the principal subject to be treated is that of neutral or irreligious education which is the object most ardently desired by all those who desire to banish from human society a belief in God and the practice of those moral duties which religion inculcates.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

## Poet's Corner.

### THE EXILE'S SONG TO THE VIRGIN.

(BY PATRICK Sarsfield CASSIDY.)

*"Je vous salue, Vierge incomparable, ornée des fleurs de toutes les vertues."*

O Mary, queen of the angel land,  
On thy beaming throne of stars,  
Who holdest the shield in thy guardian hand  
Which the darts of the tempter mars.  
When o'er the world I wander afar  
For a home my own land cannot yield,  
Be thou, Holy Mother, my guiding star,  
And my soul in all purity shield.  
And O, wheresoe'er through life I rove  
On the Virgin I'll rely;  
For her heart's a gushing fount of love  
That never can run dry.

And whether a tropical sun's hot ray  
Shall burn above my head,  
Or far in the northern lands I stray  
With the silent snow for my bed,  
I'll look around and a type I'll see  
Of the Virgin where'er I go,  
For thoughts shall arise of her purity  
When I look on the stainless snow!  
And then I'll pray to the Virgin pure,  
The wanderer's guiding star,  
To lead my steps through the world secure,  
When away 'mid the strangers far.

When the chaste, pure moon o'er the earth shall roll  
Her light from the starry sphere,  
I'll whisper then to my listening soul—  
'Tis the smile of the Virgin dear!  
And, again, when the beams of the broad noonday  
Shall stream from the bending skies,  
So the love of the Virgin warm, I'll say,  
The soul that on her relies!  
And so, wheresoe'er through life I rove,  
On the Virgin I'll rely;  
For her pity deep and ardent love  
Shall prompt a guardian eye!

As I list by the shore to each wave that breaks  
So soft on the silvery strand  
I will think 'tis the voice of the Virgin speaks  
To me from her angel land;  
And I'll say when the surges roll in spume  
And lash on the sounding shore,  
Thus obdurate souls to their dreadful doom  
Rush on 'mid the demons' roar!  
On the billows of life, when tempest tost,  
O, the Virgin I'll implore  
To guide me safe till the ocean's crossed  
To the bright eternal shore!

### CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, August 1.

OWING to some oversight the proceedings of the above Society have not been reported for some time, though since last report several interesting items have taken place; nor do I intend at present to occupy your space with a lengthy report of these proceedings. Suffice it to say that the Society continues to live and flourish.

At the yearly meeting, held June 16, the Rev. Father Bowers was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. R. Dobbin (St. Leo's High School), Vice-President, and Mr. J. C. Scanlan, Secretary and Treasurer.

On June 23 the Rev. President delivered an address to the members, which has already appeared in your columns. On the same evening the Society had the pleasure of receiving an esteemed former President, Mr. Maskell, who then, as well as on the following Tuesday, expressed a sincere hope that the Society would continue to flourish, and promised to do all in his power to promote the Society's welfare. He handed in a prize of two guineas to be awarded to the most useful member during the past year, and announced his intention of renewing the prize this year. *Vive Maskell!*

Since then the Society's meetings have been held weekly on Tuesday evenings. The programmes have been varied and interesting, one particularly so—viz., a debate on "The Probable Results of the Fall of the Gladstone Ministry." The programme for July 21 consisted of the reading of original papers by junior members, for a prize offered by Mr. Corr. This was awarded to Mr. O'Shaughnessy for an essay on "Education." On last Tuesday evening the programme consisted of miscellaneous questions, many of which were asked to test the theological lore of the Rev. President.

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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 MAUNGATANIWAHIA 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,  
117 BROWNING STREET, NAPIER.

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,**

4 PRINCES STREET.

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-  
lishment in New Zealand. As instance:  
Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.  
Good Imported Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.  
Material, Workmanship, and Fit Guarant-  
teed.

THE RELIABLE TAILORS,  
J. AND J. ARTHUR,  
No. 6 GEORGE ST.,  
DUNEDIN  
(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  
Hally's

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.  
**T**HE 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, Laurel, 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 Re-commenced 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. Smith's Work done. Locks, Bells,  
and Household Work attended to and  
executed with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE THORNICROFT,  
CITY FOUNDRY,  
Cumberland Street (near Hanover Street),  
DUNEDIN.

**MR. 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.

**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 ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-HOUSE**, Barbadoes Street South.  
First-class accommodation for Families.

**J. F. L. E. M. I. N. G.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE MERCHANT,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Cash Buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

**M'BEATH**, George street, for Ladies' and Maids' Ulsters, less than Sale prices; Ladies' Cloth Jackets, half price.

**M'BEATH'S** Balance of Season's Millinery, less than Sale Prices elsewhere.

**SPLENDID** Value in White Blankets, Eiderdown Quilts, and Coloured Quilts.

**WATERPROOF** Nursing Aprons, Wool Skirts, Jerseys, and Alexandra Jackets. Best Value in town.

**MEN'S** and Youth's Mosgiel Tweed Suits, grand value. Trousers and Vests. Best value in the city. Waterproof Coats.

**M'BEATH** for Best Value in Black and Coloured Cashmeres. All Wool Dress Tweeds, in black and colours, 50 per cent. discount.

**SPLENDID** Value in Men's Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing of every kind, to suit the times.

**EVERY** line in Stock will be offered at less than sale prices. Examine the value before buying elsewhere. Wm. M'Beath George street.

**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 CUSTON**,  
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,  
&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

[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, Rattray street, Dunedin.

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

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

**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.

V.



R.

**SPECIAL MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**ECLECTOPATHY,**  
THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

THE MOST RECENT DISCOVERIES IN  
THE ART OF HEALING.

No more Mercury, Noxious Drugs, or  
other Mineral Poisons.

**NATURE'S OWN TREATMENT.**

Allopathy Elaborated, Homœopathy Ex-  
cellent Hydropathy and every other  
mode of Treatment Superseded.

There is Hope for the Suffering and Diseased.

**TALBOT BRIDGWATER,**

The Eminent Eclectic Specialist, Medical  
Botanist, &c., &c.,

Fellow of the British Eclectic Association,  
Birmingham, England, &c.,

**HAS** the honour of announcing to  
the Residents of the Otago Province  
and New Zealand generally that he has  
opened the Otago Eclectic Medical Botanic  
Institute, 172 George street, Dunedin,  
where he may be consulted daily, Personally  
or by Letter, FREE, upon all Diseases of the  
Human Frame.

Professor Bridgwater has made the follow-  
ing complaints his special study:—Epilepsy  
(or falling fits), a cure guaranteed in every  
case of fits, no matter of how long standing;  
Bronchitis; Asthma; Catarrh; Consumption  
(in various stages), with eclectic remedies  
consumption is no longer an incurable  
disease; Heart Disease; Dropsy; Rheumat-  
ism; Nervous Debility (no matter from what  
cause); Indiscretions of Youth and Premature  
Decay; Female complaints; General  
Debility; Nervous, Head, and Mind com-  
plaints, and affections of the Eye and Ear.  
Diseases which have hitherto been deemed  
incurable are now yielding rapidly to his  
treatment, as his grateful patients are willing  
to testify.

**CONSULTATION FREE.**

NOTE.—Professor Bridgwater, of 172  
George street, Dunedin, is the only qualified  
Practical Medical Botanist in New Zealand.

**THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING CO. OF N.Z., L<sup>TD</sup>.**  
(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 of 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.**

Capital ... .. £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 & CO.**

261 HIGH STREET,

**CHRISTCHURCH.**

Established 1877.

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

Rotherham's Silver Hunting Lever for £4 15s.

Waltham Silver Hunting Lever for £3.

Each Watch is guaranteed a first-class time-keeper. Warranted three years, and sent to all parts of New Zealand post free.

J. F. Stratz & Co. hold themselves responsible for the watches sent, and if not genuine, money will be returned.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

**VENETIAN BLINDS**  
**VENETIAN BLINDS!**

At Moderate Prices.

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

(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

**KENSINGTON HOTEL,**  
Kensington, Dunedin.

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

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

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

**P. CASEY** Proprietor.

**E. ESQUILANT,**  
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Paper Ruler and Bookbinder, Account-book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every description bound to any pattern at Reasonable Prices.

**FRANK W. PIERRE**  
Engineer and Architect,

LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

And 171 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Complete designs for Catholic Churches finished under special arrangements.

**W. M'LAUREN**  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

(Second door from Dowling Street)

DUNEDIN.

# THE WONDERFUL WERTHEIM

**SEWING MACHINES**

Latest Improvements. Valuable Appliances. Ten Years' Guarantee. Patent Automatic Winder. Patent Drop-Rollers. Patent Loose-Winding-Wheel. Patent Thread Releaser. Wertheim Machines kept in Repairs for three years FREE OF CHARGE. Illustrated Catalogues and Samples of Work free from—

THE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE RETAIL DEPOT,  
CORNER OF PRINCES & DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.

**M. AND J. MEENAN,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George Street and Moray Place,  
Dunedin.

**WILLIAM REID,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
SEED MERCHANT, NURSEYMAN, &c.  
HIGH STREET,  
Grand Hotel Buildings), DUNEDIN.  
Catalogue and Price List on Application.

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

### A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.  
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."  
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

### Croup. — A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,  
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."  
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.  
A. J. CRANE."  
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.  
JOSEPH WALDEN."  
Byhalis, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles.  
E. BRAGDON."  
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
Sold by all Druggists.

I have a very large stock of Seeds—all of the very best that can be obtained—of Garden Flower, Agricultural, and Clover Seeds, which I sell at the Lowest Possible Prices. My Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees are all grown by myself on the poorest exposed land I could procure, therefore they are sure to thrive well no matter where planted, which is the most important part in tree-planting, Pot Flowers cut for parties; Bouquets for Balls and Weddings on the shortest notice.

## MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Established 1869.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament  
Head Office for New Zealand: 81 Queen street, Auckland.

**DIRECTORS:**  
Arthur Heather, Esq. A. G. Horton, Esq.  
**MEDICAL OFFICER:**  
T. B. Kenderine, Esq., M.B.C.S. England  
**BANKERS:**  
The Bank of New Zealand.  
**SOLICITORS:**  
Messrs. Whitaker, Russell and Buddle.

Principal Office: Sydney, N.S.W.  
Branch Offices also at Brisbane, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

**BONUS YEAR, 1884.**  
POLICIES effected before 30th June, 1884 will participate in the DIVISION OF PROFITS which will be made as at that date.

At the last Investigation—viz., 30th June, 1879—a surplus of £11,000 was shown, out of funds amounting to £112,746, by an absolutely pure premium valuation. At the close of the present quinquennium it may be confidently expected the INVESTED FUNDS WILL EXCEED £350,000.

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

Its Conservative Management secures business at a Lower Rate of Expenditure than any other Mutual Life Office established in Australia within the last 30 years, and careful selection of lives has resulted in a remarkable reduction of its yearly mortality experience, as regards number, amount, and percentage on existing assurances.

For Tables of Rates and full particulars apply at the head Head Office, or any of the Agencies throughout the Colony.

J. P. SPRING,  
District Agent for Otago.

## NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1859.  
(FIRE AND MARINE.)  
Capital \$1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £400,000.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders  
Offices of Otago Branch:  
**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:  
**FIRE INSURANCES**  
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

**SUB-AGENCIES.**

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waihouiti	...	E. Davis
Palmerston	...	T. M. Smith
Oamaru	...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui	...	Robert Morton
Otagia, Henley, and Greytown	...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. McConochin
Clinton	...	James Garden
Tapuanui	...	Bremner & Washer

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

JAMES EDGAR,  
Manager for Otago.

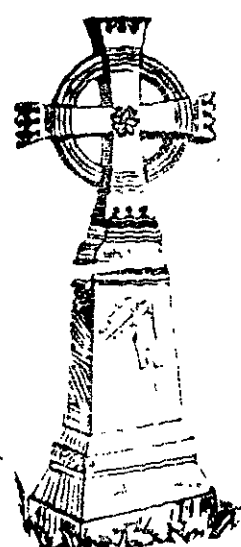
## LONDON HOTEL, ST. KILDA DUNEDIN.

DENIS BARRY ... PROPRIETOR.  
The above Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation and is now fit for the reception of Boarders, to whom it offers First-Class Accommodation.  
Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

## W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON,  
CHRISTCHURCH,  
[Established 1872.]

Monuments from £2 to £120, and a large stock of marble and other Materials to select from.



Ornamental Work of all kinds executed. Grave Railings in stone, iron and timber.

Designs and Estimate forwarded on application.

**MONUMENTAL WORKS.**  
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