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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MUCH LEARNING.

...season for the distribution of degrees and diplomas gained in connection with the University of New Zealand has just passed by and during its course we heard much that was interesting if not instructive. The very cream of our accomplished gentlemen and learned professors came forward and spoke in their very best manner and surely none but the dullest of intellect could fail to be edified. Indeed, we may doubt as to whether the dullest themselves could prove an exception, for did not even inanimate things dance to the strains of Orpheus' lyre and the veriest stick, therefore, might be expected to hearken with delight when our weightiest pundits occupied the intellectual platform. In Dunedin among the chief features of the eloquence displayed was Dr. Brown's dissertation upon the advantages of a University course to women, and antiquity as well as the middle ages were called upon by the speaker to afford suitable examples. The doctor did not name any of the ladies who during medieval times had so distinguished themselves although he spoke of them generally, but as he directed his hearers to the late Canon Kingsley's romance of "Hypatia" as a valuable historical record concerning that gentle philosopher, we may, perhaps gather that in his allusions to the ladies of the middle ages he had in his mind's eye the far-famed Romola. She was at least as real a character as that delineated by Kingsley; nay, probably more so, since George Eliot was certainly the incomparably greater genius of the two writers, and could make the creatures of her imagination live with a life unknown to those of the lesser author. *Absit omen*, however, and may none of the fair graduates of our University who walk in the steps, so far as learning is concerned, of these learned ladies, arrive at the dismal fate of the one, or meet with the wretched fortune as to a husband of the other. But, then, Dr. Brown's graduates are not to think of anything in the way of a husband. It is as a *refugium peccatorum*, since the conventual life is no longer available, that he proposes the learned professions to the sex, and under their shelter the old maid's condition may become respectable, perhaps also independent of its traditional cat. Let us hope, at least, that puss may become a mere object of zoological inquiry to the single lady of the future for her introduction into the sick-room might not in every case be agreeable to the patient, and in the law-court she might draw down the rebuke of an irritable magistrate on the fair advocate introducing her. Medieval learning, nevertheless, did not necessarily make the lady who possessed it independent of the sheltering convent, and it was in such a retirement that Victoria Colonna, for example, who, however, was a widow and not a spinster, pursued her studies, and wrote the poems that have made her celebrated. We would, moreover, have our gentle graduates prove more effectual in their particular callings than did Hypatia in hers, a conclusive token of whose success as well as of the witness borne against the Church by St. Cyril's heretical enemies, is afforded by the fact that her chief disciple was afterwards converted to Christianity, and died as a Catholic bishop. The truth of this lady's history, in fact, can never be known, for it is related only by those who, either pronounced heretics themselves, or sympathisers with heretics, were anxious for nothing so much as to convict St. Cyril, directly or indirectly, of her murder. The gallantry that distinguished the conferring of degrees in Dunedin was absent from the proceedings at Christchurch, and there all that was notable was Professor Von Haast's glorification of physical science and apotheosis of nature. When Professor Von Haast, however, dubs Francis Bacon as the "immortal father of modern science," he contradicts, for example, such authorities as Jevons and Draper, who refuse to concede to him any such place. Jevons says that "discovery was achieved by the very opposite method to that advocated by Bacon." And Draper gives the glory of the scientific reformer to Leonardo da Vinci. Professor Von Haast utterly despises the schoolmen, but the scholastic Albertus Magnus understood and followed the inductive method some three hundred years before Francis Bacon was born. We may, besides, claim for our present Pope, Leo XIII., sufficient understanding to discern the needs and circum-

stances of the times, and it is to the study of the scholastic philosophy that he directs the attention of Catholic students so that they may be prepared to take their part in the science of the day. The scholastics, in short, are despised only by those who know nothing about them. But how admirable is the devotion of the learned to science! Was not that doctor to be envied of whom the apothecary in "M. de Pourceaugnac" declared that he would not for all the world cure anyone except with the remedies allowed by the Faculty. What is life in comparison with the interests of science, or what is the whole human race comparatively speaking? Comparatively or absolutely, indeed, we have reason to believe that the human race is a mere nothing. The proper study of mankind, says Professor Von Haast, is not man, but Nature, of which he is only "a minute and unimportant atom." The true man of science will view the human race in comparison with nature as that good doctor of whom Molière tells us viewed his patients with regard to the Faculty. But why should a "minute and unimportant atom" have any object of study? Let him trifle away his little foolish time, and perish as he is destined.—Contemptible, truly, is the history of mankind in the past; contemptible, as Professor Von Haast implies, are all the savings of the ancient writers, and the whole study and experience of the human mind. But are not the happiness and comfort of the race, for which the Professor looks in the future, quite as contemptible? and why should not our motto be that well-known one: Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die? Verily we need another Molière to slay with ridicule the egregious folly of our pedants. Meantime, we heard nothing of the "minute and unimportant atom" in Dunedin. Here the leading place in the day's performance was accorded to the fair sex, and who, under such circumstances, would dare to mention the "atom"? Whatever man may be—and who dare contradict the "Faculty"?—the "sweet girl graduate," not to speak of the professional spinster, must by no means be confounded with that. Every rule has its exception.

WHY is there no one to speak a word in favour of the refugees from New Caledonia who continue to NEGLECT arrive in the Australian colonies? Surely there is here added to our population an element belonging to the advanced progress of the times. These men are the outcome of a century of Freethought, and hail from the very centre of Freethought with all its honours thick upon them. Is it desired to establish the secular system so firmly among us that it cannot be moved? Nothing, then, can promise more hopefully for its future than the advent of multitudes of those whom the refugees so well represent. They are godless to the back-bone, and no baser term of reproach, according to their ideas, can issue from their mouths than that applied by them in contempt to one who acknowledges himself to be a Christian. Is it desired that the lyceum should replace the church among us, and that appreciative audiences should increase there daily? Who so fit to swell the enlightened congregations as those in whose very cafés and places of amusement the lofty sentiments of the lyceum have been habitually expressed even in the bacchanalian choruses? What Freethinkers among ourselves still repeat with some degree of hesitation and as not quite familiar has entered into the inner places of these people's life, and become part of their mental constitution. Why, then, do not our Freethinking friends welcome these refugees as the very santons of their sect, and the sterling hope of their system? For our own part, we confess that were a continual stream to set in towards our shores composed of people who had made as much progress in the practice of the Catholic religion as these refugees have made in those of Freethought, we should hail their arrival with delight, and all our powers would be put forth to give them a welcome and advance their interests in any way open to us. but the police alone seem to have a knowledge of these advanced members of the Freethinking sect, and in lyceum circles absolutely nothing is done to give them a helping hand. Our Freethinking friends, nevertheless, are neglectful of their true interests. The intelligence of even the ill-instructed Parisian is considerable and contact with the world, for which he has been so well situated, has taught him many things and brought much under his comprehending notice that people without his surrounding advantages might hardly acquire by attentive study from books. Our Freethinking friends have an unexplored treasure at their side, and the richness

which it may yield to their platforms is as yet untold—nay, perhaps, it is infinite. Does not Paris alone, as M. Jules Simon informs us possess 34,000 actual burglars and would-be assassins? And of how great a crowd of less extreme unbelievers are these the saints? The supply is absolutely boundless. Who knows, then, what opportunities our lyceans are allowing to slip by. Some mute, inglorious Louise Michel, for instance, may lurk in the slums of an Australian city, only awaiting the call to lecturership. Ears that itch for the abuse of clericalism are needlessly pained, and those who can best and most appropriately satisfy all their longings are within reach. It should be the determination of every right-minded person, however little he should want, like Sairey Gamp, to want that little of the best. The mere namby-pamby of our colonial lecturers, caught up here and there from various stale and threadbare sources, and for the most part marred in the borrowing, is nothing to what the recidivists could give if they were only brought forward, and in pure disinterested friendship we recommend these more advanced members of their sect to our friends, the lyceans. Let them bridge over the seas between these colonies and New Caledonia. The work should be as congenial to them and as much in their interests as was to its constructors the building of that great bridge described by Milton when Satan had prepared the way for the smooth course of Freethought upon this earth.

A CONTROVERSY has taken place in the Melbourne *Argus* between the Anglican Bishop Moorehouse and Archdeacon Slattery, of Geelong. The matter in dispute was certain passages in one of St. Paul's Epistles, and the particular use of the Greek article was the especial point on which the argument seemed to turn. We have no intention of following the course of the learned discussion, which to be understood must be followed in its entire course, and is perhaps rather above the interest of the ordinary reader. We, however, find in the last letter which we have seen written by Dr. Moorehouse a sentence or two calling for comment. Dr. Moorehouse, then, says that it was 26 years ago that he adopted the views objected to by Archdeacon Slattery, and that he did so on reading certain notes on the Epistle to the Romans published by Dr. Vaughan—then Head-master of Harrow—who, being an excellent Greek scholar, had studied the subject for 18 years. From the time, therefore, that St. Paul wrote until twenty-six years ago, a chief argument in the Epistle to the Romans had been involved in a state of Cimmerian darkness—that is, at least, so far as the English-speaking or private-interpreting world had been concerned. The true meaning of the Apostle had been hid by an ignorance of the language in which he wrote, and passages on which doctrines had been built and sects founded had been completely misunderstood. Dr. Moorehouse disdains for his Church any pretensions to infallibility, but since the Scriptures also failed, how many of those needing a guide may have fallen, all unguided, into the ditch? The guide was there, indeed,—the "unaided Word"—but locked up out of reach, and powerless to instruct any of those wanting the key who applied to it for instruction. The fact is significant, and strongly tends to show the worth of that theory of private interpretation. Dr. Moorehouse promises, moreover, that if Archdeacon Slattery will give him "scriptural proofs" of the infallibility of the Pope he will turn Roman Catholic. But who shall judge as to the sufficiency of these proofs? Dr. Moorehouse will himself sit in judgment on the evidence to be produced, and, with a prejudiced mind and a decision arrived at in advance, will pronounce his sentence. What, indeed, can be proved by a book the true meaning of some of whose most important passages lies in abeyance for many centuries? And yet we can fancy that a man even exercising his right of private interpretation should easily find the infallibility of the Pope declared in Holy Writ. Can the rock, indeed, fall, whereon the Church, against which the powers of hell shall not prevail, is built? Or can he, commissioned by God to feed His sheep and lambs, give them poison instead of wholesome food? Had there been an infallible judge to pronounce the sentence that would bind him, then, Bishop Moorehouse would have made a rash promise, but since the interpretation is in his own hands, and the authority is one over which he exercises unrestricted control, his promise is a safe one. We see, however, the value of a vitally authoritative book, whose age is eighteen hundred years, while the true interpretation of any principal passage in it may date from to-day or yesterday, and whose plain words may be boldly challenged, since the right of explaining them in any convenient way has been seized upon. Dr. Moorehouse well repudiates infallible authority for his Church. She has taken as her guide a book—*ipso facto* stripped of its authority, and failure and division must necessarily be her principal notes.

The eighth centenary of a great Pope and a great POPE ST. saint occurred this year on May 25th, and was duly GREGORY VII. celebrated on June 1st by the Church. Pope St. Gregory VII. died at Salerno on May 25, 1085—for it is to him that we allude. There has been, perhaps no other

character on the page of history to which so much injustice has been done as to that of St. Gregory, and his whole career has been the subject of fierce and continual misrepresentation. The contempt and hatred of the Protestant world has been poured out on Hildebrand, as he is commonly called, and the resistance shown to him during his life by the evil powers and people whom he condemned and against whom he struggled was renewed towards his memory in after ages when the lasting effects of his warfare, seen in the condition of the Church, had again become detestable to those who had rebelled.—St. Gregory was a martyr in his life and death, and like many of the saints his triumph on earth only became apparent when he himself had gone to join the Church triumphant in Heaven. "In his life time" says Montalembert, "Gregory knew little success, except of a purely spiritual kind; and this he bought at the cost of trials and disappointments the hardest and most bitter, and which were constantly repeated till the end of his days. He foresaw this and accepted it before hand. 'If I had been willing,' he often said, 'to let the princes and great ones of the world reign by the guidance of their passions; if I had been silent when I saw them trample under foot God's justice, if at the peril of their souls and of mine, I had concealed their crimes; if I had not righteousness and the honour of the holy Church at heart ah! . . . I might better have counted on submission, wealth, repose, and homage more surely than could any of my predecessors. But knowing that a bishop is never more a bishop than when he is persecuted for right's sake, I resolved to brave the hatred of the wicked by obeying God rather than provoke his anger by guilty complaisance towards them. As to their threats and their cruelty, I pay no regard to them, being always ready to die rather than consent to partake of their iniquity and betray the good cause.'"—But even the Protestant world itself has attained of late years to a more just appreciation of the character of St. Gregory if as yet they have not arrived at the full understanding of his work. The *Saturday Review* for example at the conclusion of an article on this centenary and which is on the whole fair and moderate if in some instances rather over-drawn and incorrect, speaks as follows: "Hildebrand has paid the accustomed penalty of greatness. An extravagant homage has been followed by a far more extravagant defamation. From the Reformation onwards it became the fashion among Protestants to load his memory with every term of obloquy and reproach, in which the compilers of the English *Homilies* set a somewhat conspicuous example, while even Roman Catholic, seemed half-ashamed to speak of him; he was represented as a cruel and narrow-minded bigot, the typical 'Giant Pope,' of the Pilgrim's Progress, whose teeth had not yet been drawn. A juster estimate has succeeded, and sceptical or Protestant writers in Germany and France are the first to make reparation for a very great literary wrong. Guizot hailed him as the champion and pioneer of modern civilisation. Sir James Stephen, who loved him little, could not refrain from testifying that his despotism, with whatever inconsistency, sought to guide mankind by moral impulses to a more than human sanctity, while the feudal despotism with which he waged war sought, with a stern consistency, to degrade them into beasts of prey, or beasts of burden. It was the conflict," he adds, 'of mental with physical power, of literature with ignorance, of religion with debauchery, and Hildebrand, who is celebrated as the reformer of the impure and profane abuses of the age, is yet more justly entitled to the praise of having, left the impress of his own gigantic character on the history of all the ages which have succeeded him.' Milner, who had less than no sympathy with ecclesiastical pretensions of any kind, names him 'the Caesar of spiritual conquest,' before whose eyes floated in outline the beautiful vision of St. Augustine's 'City of God,' which he aspired, however imperfectly, to make a reality on earth.—It is but a shallow libel on his memory to call him the founder of Ultramontanism. . . . But Hildebrand who expired at Salerno in exile, on May 25, 1085, may fully be styled the Founder of the Medieval Papacy, and it must be allowed on all hands that the architect of so stately an edifice has well earned the honours of his eighth centenary."—Coming from the sources whence it proceeds this is high testimony, and it is to be desired that on every point on which the Protestant world has been wont to calumniate the Church, a study of the truth, may be followed by a similar reparation.—Research coupled with honesty is all that is necessary to produce such an effect.—But let us acknowledge this tribute to justice as another victory won by Pope St. Gregory VII.

THE efforts that the people of the West Coast, Nelson, WEST COAST and Canterbury are making, and the determined RAILWAY front shown by them in this matter of the railway, do honour to their resolution, and their knowledge that those who desire others to help them must first help themselves. We say the people advisedly and not the men, for it was remarked by one or more of the speakers at the great meeting the other day in Christchurch that the enthusiasm shown by the women in this cause was one of its most hopeful features. And it may be granted that the rights of woman fully extend to the promo-

ion by enthusiasm of any project that is of great public interest, and that bids fair to result in immense benefit to society at large. The lamentable feature in the whole matter is the opposition which is being selfishly offered to the undertaking, and the surprisingly narrow state of mind that is thus revealed. Surely the interests of these three important provinces should not be a matter of indifference to the other parts of the colony. Were there nothing to be gained by the country generally, it would still be inexcusable for the inhabitants of other places to offer resistance to that which must benefit their neighbours and fellow-colonists without injuring themselves. But when it is a manifest impossibility that three great and central districts of the Colony can undergo a vast improvement without beneficially affecting all the other districts, the blindness that leads to opposition seems something portentous. We do not know that anyone questions the great advantages to be conferred upon the provinces immediately interested by the construction of the railway. It is acknowledged that already the certainty of a paying traffic exists even alone in the products awaiting on the West Coast the means of conveyance to become the objects of a busy trade. There is already an unlimited supply of coal and wood sufficient almost of itself to justify the construction of the line. There is besides the certainty of a vast development of mineral resources that are known to exist, and the strong probabilities are well nigh boundless. The district, in short, is a mine of wealth now impossible to work because of the want of all that the line will afford, but which possessing the line will go far towards establishing the prosperity of New Zealand once for all. A method of access to difficult portions of the country in Westland, not to speak of advantages arising from the line to Canterbury or Nelson, a supply of provisions at cheap rates, and which cannot now be obtained, and the means of conveyance and carriage are all that are needed to bring about all that is most desirable. That the opposition given to the project should occasion extreme irritation among the people who see their just wishes and demands so opposed is very natural. Viewing the matter as they do in its true light, and having all the advantages to be obtained full within their sight, the resistance shown to them must be more than galling, and such as may well provoke not only discontent but anger. They may claim to be as well qualified to judge of the project generally as those who oppose it and they have besides exceptional advantages of understanding it that those others do not possess. They know what would result from that which they desire so ardently to see carried out, and every sensible man must see that the success attending on so great an undertaking carried to its completion in one part of the Colony, must necessarily benefit the whole in no slight measure. Those of us, therefore, who have the true welfare of the Colony at heart and are not blinded by party considerations or influenced by petty selfish interests must sympathise thoroughly with the advocates of the East and West Coast Railway, and applaud the earnestness and energy with which they are pursuing their object.

POOR
CHILD!

HERE is another interesting little event connected with secularism:—Miss Hattie Bedient was a quiet and amiable young lady belonging to a country town or village named Hornby, in the State of New York.

Miss Hattie Bedient, besides, had no taste for household work, and notwithstanding her quietness and amiability, was possessed of some ambition, so that she longed for one or more of those prizes which, according to the Rev. Dr. Stuart, are to be found so abundantly in the fields white for the harvest where intellectual labourers shall receive a fervent welcome. Having, therefore, studied for some time at her village school Miss Hattie Bedient was sent by her parents to the city and became a student at the Corning-Union School, so that she might be fitted for the eminent career that somewhere or another out of sight, in white harvest fields or elsewhere, lies spread before the feet of those young ladies who attain to academic distinctions.—Unfortunately, however, Miss Hattie Bedient met with some slight disappointment on the threshold of her distinguished course, and finding that other young ladies were capable of outstripping her in the classes she fell into a desponding state of mind.—What, then, was she to do?—return to her village home, and stoop to help her mother in the making of beds and cooking of victuals.—Perish the thought! It was not for this that she had tasted the sweets of elementary learning or snuffed from afar the mild breezes of Academus.—Still less was it for this that she had drunk in the ethics of the period, and steeped her youthful mind in the morality of secularism. Miss Hattie Bedient therefore, with all the quietness and amiability that characterised her, and with all the morality she had gained in her secular studies, put an end to her existence, and her disappointed ambition both together,—and with her own fair hand nipped all her aspirations in the bud.—Man we are told, is a “minute and unimportant atom,” but no professor as yet, howsoever learned or grave, has had the hardihood to enounce so much concerning woman.—Still the only thing to make the suicide of a young girl of little consequence would be the knowledge that she also belonged to that condition of being that was wholly unimportant and worthy of no consideration what-

soever. The belief that apart from the successful ambition for distinction or whatever other gratification may be desired and obtained, life is a matter of little moment,—and that the individual is free from all responsibility, may well lead to suicide. And in fact, we see, that in proportion as religion dies out, the practice of self-murder increases. The case of Miss Hattie Bedient is one that may sadden, but need by no means surprise us. We may expect to witness more of the same kind.

It is interesting to trace those points in which
BIRDS OF A FEATHER. atheism agrees with Evangelicalism. We all know the time-honoured system of kidnapping Catholic children that has prevailed among our Evangelical

friends, and how, on one pretence or another, they have constantly endeavoured to gain possession of these little ones so that they might shut them up in “Birds’ Nests,” and other nefarious abodes, where they should be taught to abhor and detest the faith of their fathers. Our Evangelical friends, nevertheless, have failed signally in emulating the cunning of the atheistical party. What they have aimed at doing on a comparatively small scale, the others have undertaken in a gigantic measure, and by adopting secularism have attained to methods of whose vastness and promise of success the less daring Evangelical never dreamed. Secularism finally persevered in must inevitably make the world atheistic, with the exception of that remnant that may be saved in Catholic schools. Atheists, however, in some cases are prepared to follow the example that their Evangelical forerunners have set them, and we find a notable instance of this reported by the French correspondent of a contemporary. It relates to the case of a coachman in Paris who sent his son to be educated by the Franciscans at Toulouse—the boy being seized on by a Freethinker who met with him on his journey, and who took possession of him with a view of poisoning his mind against the Catholic faith. “As soon as the father was informed of the trick,” says the correspondent of the *Catholic Review*, “he used every effort to withdraw his son from the hands of his singular protector. Notwithstanding telegrams, the intervention of a monk duly armed with the power of the law, appeals to the tribunals, nothing could be done. The poor workman had to abandon his work and sick wife, and go himself to Certe, where his son was kept in contempt of the paternal authority. Then only was his son restored to him, and the next day, when the pair returned to Paris, they found the mother dying in an hospital. Lenoir, so the poor man was named, by the advice of a lawyer took an action for damages against the Freethinker, and, to the amazement of the whole country, lost it. The case was tried before one of those judges who were *épurgés* by the administration, a man of utterly base character. But Lenoir was not discouraged. He appealed, and was supported by Lacointe, one of the most illustrious ornaments of the French bar. He was formerly Advocate-General of the Court of Cassation, and, like so many other distinguished judges, resigned sooner than concur in the persecution of the religious orders. Lenoir won his case and the Freethinker has suffered in person and pocket. But, mark the inconsistency. In an individual instance the State punishes an attempt on the authority of the parent, while it withdraws in a mass the whole school population of the country from a legitimate paternal authority. Certainly the Freethinker has just ground of complaint. He is punished for doing what the State itself has no compunction in doing, and for resisting the doing of which it has punished parents with fine and imprisonment.” For ourselves, as we have said, however, a principal interest in this case is that it so exactly reproduces many circumstances of cases in which the abducting parties were members of the Evangelical sects—more especially of that amiable, pious, and truly honest society, the Irish Church Missions—and even the prejudiced and unjust magistrate is a character with which we are not unfamiliar.

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Our Western people are liable to be laid low by malarial fever when breaking up new lands. The folks in the East are also complaining of fevers, chills and agues, arising from decaying vegetable matter and imperfect drainage. For either East or West the best remedy is Ayer’s Agree Cure.

A remarkable victory has been achieved by the Irish vote in Wakefield. Mr. Green, the Conservative candidate, has been returned by 1918 votes against 1661, polled by Mr. Lee, the Liberal. Conceal it how either party may, the triumph is a notable one for the Irishmen of the borough. Mr. Sexton did not labour in vain in the borough.

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

Leave Lyttel-ton.	Leave Well-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	Feb 28	Mar 2	Mar 2	Mar 3	April 10
Mar 28	Mar 29	Mar 30	Mar 28	Mar 30	Mar 31	May 8
April 25	April 26	April 27	April 25	April 27	April 28	June 5
May 23	May 24	May 25	May 23	May 25	May 26	July 3
June 20	June 21	June 22	June 20	June 22	June 23	July 31
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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THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY ROSA MULHOLLAND,

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

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

May perceived this yielding of her aunt with dismay and resentment, and the ceremony of the talking over produced no satisfactory results. Miss Martha, on this occasion, found her sitting in the farthest corner of her room, under the sloping wall, with her hands locked in her lap, and her mouth tightened up into a straight line of determination.

"I know what you are coming to say, Aunt Martha," she said, drawing still farther back into her corner, but speaking loud and plain: "I never expected that you would go over to the enemy."

"The enemy, my darling! Indeed, there is no enemy. I am just going to ask you to think seriously of the thing. The young man is good and amiable, and will make an excellent husband. My May would be a lady, and could go and come when and where she liked."

"I don't want to go, nor to come," said May, "only to stay where I am"; and she locked her feet together, as if, in that identical corner, she had resolved to live and die.

"I should no longer have any anxiety about providing for your future."

"Never mind that, aunty; I can turn milk-maid any day."

"You shall not need; but what I mean to say is, that a good husband is a treasure not to be met with every week."

"But I don't want a good husband every week, nor any week, nor a bad one either. How nicely you have done without one yourself, Aunt Martha!"

"Oh! of course, if you desire to be an old maid"—said Miss Martha.

"I do not desire it; I desire nothing of the kind; but I had rather put up with it, as you have done, aunty, than sell myself, for even twenty thousand a year."

"My dear, you never spoke to me in that way before. Nobody ever said yet that I 'put up with it.' I have always"—

"Now, now, aunty," said May, springing from her corner at last, and putting her arms around the old lady's neck, "you know very well that you put up with it because you could not marry the person you like; and I love you for doing it, and I mean to do the same."

"Do the same!" echoed Miss Martha, in astonishment; and then she saw that May's eyes were wet with tears.

"The very same!" said May, laughing. "And you must promise to say nothing more about this matter; but try to get Mrs. Lee to take her poor son away. It is quite time that we two old maids had this house to ourselves again."

On Friday morning, as May walked down the garden path, a gentleman met her coming towards the house. He was dressed like a clergyman, but carried a gun. He took off his hat, and introduced himself as a friend of Mrs. Lee, who had come by appointment to see that lady. May bade him welcome, and accompanied him to the house, knowing very well that here was the parson come to marry her. She conducted him to the parlour where Christopher was sitting, and did not think it advisable to awake Mrs. Lee, who had slept longer than usual, in consequence of much trouble and excitement, and many wakeful nights.

What passed between Christopher and the parson has never been recorded. After they had been for some time shut up together, May saw, from an upper window, the two men walking side by side down the path to the gate. Christopher was leaning on his stick and walked slowly, and looked downcast but dignified. The parson was nodding his head, and talking briskly; and as he went away shook hands a second time with Christopher over the gate; then Mr. Lee returned slowly to the house.

Soon afterwards Mrs. Lee came to light, and held private converse with her son for half an hour. There were sounds of weeping from the parlour during this time; and at last Christopher led back his mother to the door of her own room, where she returned to bed, and would take comfort from no one. Miss Martha sat with Christopher the rest of the day, while May kept aloof, feeling like a culprit. In spite of all she knew to the contrary, it seemed as if she must be to blame for Christopher's mishap.

Towards evening she ventured to show her face in the parlour. Aunt Martha had left Mr. Lee to take a nap in his chair, but the young man was wide awake when May came stealing in. She brought him a vase of the latest flowers, including the very last rose of summer, as a needless peace-offering, and a vain little temptation to make him glad. Christopher was not at war with her, but he could not be glad. He smiled over the flowers, and thanked her for her trouble; and then he had a little more to say.

"I am sorry and ashamed for all the trouble you have had with us," he said. "It was a monstrous thing to torment you as my mother and I have done. I beg of you to forgive and forget what has passed. We shall leave you to-morrow, full of gratitude for all the kindness you have shown to a sick man; and by and by I shall set to work and be a new creature. Will you give me your hand in token that we are friends?"

"Right willingly," said May, giving her hand, and feeling sorely distressed. Christopher's eyes filled with tears, and he raised her fingers to his lips. While she thus stood beside him, and he kissed her hand, there was a witness of this scene of forgiveness and farewell. The leaves fluttered at the window as the shadow came among them, and then disappeared. Christopher saw nothing, for his face was turned from the window; but May had glanced up quickly and seen—Paul.

She snatched her hand from Christopher with a little cry. "What is it?" he said, fearing he had offended her; but she said: "Oh nothing!" and muttered something about the window, so that

he thought she had seen a strolling beggar; but May was gone from the room before he could make up his mind. She had nearly run down Bridget, who was bringing in the tea-tray and candles, and then stopped in the hall, and assured herself that she ought to go to her own room. What, hide in her own room when Paul was outside, hurrying away, never to come back any more! He had come at an unlucky moment, and had seen what might make him think that he need not come again. She wrung her hands in an agony of indecision, and finally flew down the passage to her own room.

But at the end of the passage, there was an open door, through which the moon was shining, and just hard by there lay on a bench a white apron belonging to Bridget, and a large woollen shawl of vivid colours, which the handmaid was wont to wrap round her head and shoulders. May seeing these, a merry idea sparkled up through all the troubles in her mischievous head. She tied on the apron, and threw the shawl over her head, wrapping it well about her face. She turned up her long dress, and made the apron very conspicuous. Then she went out of the door, and set off running across the fields.

Paul, meanwhile, walking along the meadow-path, stopped at the stile to take a last look at the moonlit ruins and the cottage with the red lights in the windows, and thus caught sight of (apparently) Bridget coming running to overtake him, with her white apron flying, and her head and shoulders swathed up in the identical shawl, which he, in his character as peddler, had bestowed on her. May was at that moment thinking also of the peddler, and thinking delightedly that she was going to trick Paul as cleverly as Paul had once tricked her.

"Oh, masha, sir!" she said, as she stopped, panting beside him, and mimicking Bridget's voice, but ye do step out fast an' strong! long life to your honor! Sure the breath is gone from me wid the runnin'. An' the mistress waitin' the tay on yer honor; an' begs wid her compliments, that ye will come back at wanst, sir, and not go 'way in such a burry."

"I am much obliged to your mistress," he said, "but I could not think of intruding myself on the family at such a time."

"Thia sich a *what* time, yer honor?"

"Why, at a time when you are preparing for a wedding," said Paul. "You will please take back my good wishes and farewell."

"Oh, but please yer honor, the mistress! not be satisfied wid that for an answer. An' the weddin's not to be till—to-morrow," said May, with a mischievous delight in tormenting him a little longer. "An' we're not so busy as ye think. She wants to see yerself. She's *desperr* anxious to see you," emphasizing Bridget's favorite word.

"So the wedding is to be to-morrow, is it? Well, tell your mistress I congratulate the bride, and I certainly shall write to Miss Mourne—the elder lady, I mean—before I sail from the country."

"An' ye won't come back, sir?" said May, feeling blankly that she had gone too far in humoring his fancy about the wedding.

"No, my good girl; I am sorry for giving you so much trouble. You will please take this little present from me to buy a new dress."

May was dazed with her utter failure. She had just enough presence of mind to know that she ought to keep up the character she had assumed; she must accept the money, and Bridget should be the richer for it. But May quite forgot that though she had borrowed Bridget's shawl, Bridget's hands were at home; and she held out a hand which was surely her own, and which Paul knew as well as he knew her face. How could brown, buxom Bridget give forth such a bit of snow into the moonlight?

"What is this? May!" cried Paul, looking down at the little hand as if it had been a thing not of flesh and blood.

"It means that Bridget wanted to thank the peddler for her shawl," said May, dropping a courtesy. "That is all it means. An' now, please, sir, shall Bridget take back your message to her mistress?"

"I feel that I ought to be highly flattered by this mark of attention from Mr. Lee's bride," said Paul with some scorn in his face, as he drew back a little, as if in disgust, from the very lovely figure which the moonlight shone upon.

"Don't call hard names if you please," said May. "I am not accustomed to it. I never was called a bride before in my life."

"This is strange conduct," said Paul, sternly, "for a lady who is going to be married to-morrow."

"It would be a little odd in that ease," said May.

"Would be? Why, do you forget that you have just told me that the wedding is to be to-morrow?"

"So it is," said May, plucking the thi-tledown that grew by the style. "Bauey Fegan and Judy Lynch are to be married in the morning. Tenants of Aunt Martha's. Bridget is to be the bridesmaid."

"Pshaw!" said Paul, impatiently, with a stamp of his foot. "Have I not spoken with the parson who was brought here especially from Dublin to perform a marriage at Monasterlea?"

"Have you?" said May. "How simple you are, both you and he. It is only in romances that one hears of a wedding without the consent of the bride."

"Then you are only trifling with this poor man and his wonderful fortune—just as you are trying to make a fool of me!"

The moonlight gleamed vividly a moment on a little white wrist and hand, as May tossed up her handful of thi-tledown into the air; and then she turned suddenly round upon Paul. For one moment she looked the image of womanly indignation, and opened her lips to speak her mind in good earnest; but suddenly her mood changed. Without saying a word she threw Bridget's shawl once more over her head, dropped a prim courtesy to her unmanageable lover, and set off walking as fast as she could towards the house. Upon this Paul regained his senses immediately, and found that he was not at all prepared to turn about and continue his way towards Australia, without further explanation of the state of affairs at Monasterlea. His pain had made him rude, and at least he could not go without offering an apology. He started off to follow May, and, with a few swift strides, came to her side.

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

"May!" he cried, fervently, at her ear. But May tripped on, and did not appear to have heard any one speaking just at her back.

"May!" he cried again. "Speak to me! You must not leave me in this way. You must give me some explanation of the things I have seen and the stories I have heard."

"She was spakin' to yer honor long enough," said May, talking over her shoulder as she still sped along. "As for me, I'm only Bridget, an' I'm going home wid my message."

"For Heaven's sake stop a moment—*Bridget!*" cried Paul.

"What have ye got to say to Bridget?" she said, slackening her pace a little.

"I want you to tell me something about your young mistress. Will you swear that she is not engaged to marry Mr. Christopher Lee?"

"By my feth I will!"

"That she never was engaged to him?"

"By my troth I will!"

"That she does not care about him, except as a friend?"

"I never swore so much in all my life before; but I'll swear that, too. Is there any more?"

"That he did not ask her to marry him?"

"I couldn't swear that."

"Well, then, will you swear that she refused him?"

"Ay, will I!"

"And why was the parson brought from Dublin to marry them? Och! sure that was but the crazy fancy of a poor mother in trouble."

"One word more, Bridget. Why did your mistress refuse to marry this rich man?"

"Thin, that's a saycret of her own. If ye want to know that ye must ax hersel'."

"For Heaven's sake, stop, and speak to me in earnest for a moment. Is this all true that Bridget has been swearing?"

"I would not keep a servant that would swear against the truth, Mr. Finiston."

"Will you answer me one more question, as May, not as Bridget? Why have you refused to marry Mr. Lee?"

"For a great many reasons. A great many more than I have time to tell you now. The tea will be waiting, and I must give an account of myself."

"The tea waiting! I declare it shall wait until I hear my sentence from your lips, May! Do you remember all I said that last evening four weeks ago?"

"Yes, I remember it. You were very uncivil."

"I was mad. I am an unhappy person to have anything to do with. I am of a dangerous nature, uncertain and moody."

"Do you think I am so stupid as not to have found out all that long ago?"

"And in spite of all that, May, will you marry me?"

"I will, Paul. That is, if you would like it very much."

"Like it! Oh, my darling!"

"But the tea, Paul! The tea will be cold. And the whole house will be turning out with lanterns to look for me."

Nevertheless, the tea went on cooling for at least ten minutes longer; and, when May slipped in at last, to take her seat behind the teapot, she was rebuked as she deserved by her Aunt Martha.

"I met a friend, aunty," she said; "and he is coming in to see you."

"A friend!" said Miss Martha; and then Paul appeared.

(To be continued.)

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.

(Correspondence of the *Catholic Review*.)

THE French show good taste and contrivance in most things they do but particularly, I think, in works of charity, of which that nation has been and is still so fruitful. They carry out, in ways of their own delicate considerations for the feelings of the recipients of the charity, and seem to think of many kind things. And the more the work derives its motive power from religious influence, the more abundant and various are such excellent traits. I am prompted to these expressions from reading in the *Figaro* of June 3, an account which one of its journalists, Mr. Louis le Bourg, gives of a night which he spent in one of the three night asylums, opened of late years in Paris, where destitute men can get a night's shelter and a bed free of charge. These institutions have been very prettily and appropriately named *L'Hospitalité de Nuit*,—"Hospitality for the Night." Of course, the narrator went there of his own accord, for a purpose similar to that which animates the ubiquitous reporter in his rounds in our metropolis. So, for convenience sake, we shall refer to him as the *Figaro* reporter, and call him for short "*Figaro*."

The house which he selected for his visit was No. 14 Boulevard de Vaugirard, behind the Montparnasse Railway station on the outskirts of Paris, and was founded by Mgr. de Lamaze. Admittance is at seven p.m., but *Figaro* found men gathered as early as six, sitting in silent expectation on the benches of the *Boulevard*. As soon as the door was opened the assembled men filed in, one by one, silently. They were first directed to a room, where warm water was supplied them to bathe their feet, a most welcome relief to those who had walked far and felt footsore. The next move was across a yard to a waiting room, on their way to which the procession stopped at an office, and each man in turn had to reply to the following inquiries made by two *surveillants*: "Where were you here last? What is your name, birthplace, and last domicile?" No inquiry is ever made about the religion of the applicant. The *Figaro* reporter listened while the man nearest to him replied to these interrogatives; one man stated that he was a labourer out of employment, but not a tramp; another was a lad, a journeyman, confectioner who had come all the way from Nice on foot; another was a seafaring man; another, a sickly, weak-faced young Parisian arab, described his means of livelihood to be the gathering of orphans, which he afterwards explained meant *collecting segar stumps*, and the last one was an ex-journalist of a Berlin newspaper.

After all had been gathered in the waiting-room, which smelt strongly of the phenol used for a sanitary purpose, and were seated on the benches there, large chunks of bread were served out to those who felt hungry. Then an employé called out, "Come, messieurs, are there any more applicants for shelter to be registered." This appellation, "*messieurs*," or "gentlemen," in the midst of such an assemblage, sounded to *Figaro* strange, but very considerate! At one end of the room was a long table provided with pens, ink, and letter paper, for the use of those desiring to write to their relatives or friends, of which writing facilities many hastened to avail themselves, and their letters were afterwards taken charge of, prepaid, and duly mailed. This provision is certainly a very delicately kind one; the narrator goes so far as to term it "divinely charitable." After this business of correspondence had been despatched, the Superintendent Mr. Thircuir, an ex-captain of marines, a kindly faced, sympathetic man, whom some of those present had met before and whom everybody took to, came in to assign to each the number of the bed he was to occupy. But before doing this he ascended a low platform to read the regulations, to which all are expected to conform, and recite the night prayer, during which latter all must have their heads uncovered and remain standing, but are at liberty to cross themselves and join in the prayers, or not, just as they feel inclined. The prayers consist of an "Our Father" and a "Hail Mary," said by the captain on his knees, his hearers all standing and very many of them joining in the words. It struck *Figaro* that men who are in distress are not averse to be reminded of God. Before entering the dormitories any that feel the need of it go to a purifying room, where they leave their garments to be fumigated with sulphur during the night, and they are provided with night-shirts.

There are four dormitories, each called after the name of a saint, and *Figaro* was sent into the largest, called of St. John of God. Where a bed has been given in charity, it bears the name of the donor. The bedsteads are of iron, low, but the mattresses, which are stuffed with sea-wrack, and the sheets and blankets are all right and quite sufficient for comfort and rest. Then after every one had turned in, and the single gaslight, at the end of the room had been turned down low, the Captain made his appearance again, but this time in the midst of darkness. He came in to say some parting recommendations conducive to hygiene and to good order, and he closed by wishing them all "Good night, *messieurs*." "Good night, Captain," was the response from a chorus of voices. *Figaro* is entirely silent on the subject of night-mares, and snoring, so we may infer that he was not disturbed by either. It is a pity that *Figaro* did not think it worth his while to inform us how many men, besides himself, were harbored that night!

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY TO THE CHURCH.

REV. SPENCER H. BRAY preached to a large audience in the Davenport Church, his subject being, "Things of Good Report in the Roman Catholic Church, which Protestants will do well to Consider and Imitate." "Roman Catholics," said Mr. Bray, "are followers of Christ. What would the condition of this country be if it was not for the grip of the Roman Catholic Church upon its people; and what would be the condition if the Catholic Church was swept into infidelity? Roman Catholics may learn many things from Protestants, and it is for us to ask what we, as Protestants, can learn from Roman Catholics. Look at the religious training of their children. You may say that their Church is an imperfect one. So are all Christian churches. But though the standard may be imperfect, whatever the standard is, they bring their children up to it. That's the point. Consider their adherence to the Church when once brought into it. The Catholic crosses the ocean, and even forgets to speak his native tongue; but through all these changes the Roman Catholic holds to his religion. No sea is wide enough to divorce him from his religion.

"Then, again, remember the free and continuous giving by Roman Catholics. They contract enormous debts and build the most costly cathedrals; and this is done, not by the rich, but by people who are poor. Did you ever hear of a Catholic church going under the auctioneer's hammer, and being sold to Protestants? But you know the reverse has been the case. From the Pope to the labourer, the Roman Catholics give continuously, and give according to their means. There is not to-day in this world, a better managed institution than the Roman Catholic Church. The wealth of Protestantism is not consecrated. Another thing among the Roman Catholics that is of good report is the works of the Sisters of Charity."—*New Haven Palladium*.

The vital statistics of London show a fearful morality among insured infants. The books of the insurance companies show that the death rate among infants who are insured is much greater than the general death rate for the same ages as published in the Government reports. The latter include, of course, both insured and uninsured infants. If the two classes could be separated in the official reports so that they could be compared, it is believed that it would be shown that the mortality among the insured is 50 per cent. greater than that among the uninsured. These facts strengthen the suspicion into the conviction that many infants are deliberately murdered for the sake of the insurance on their lives. Insurance companies which accept risks on infants' lives will insure none but healthy children, and consequently the mortality among them should naturally be less than among the general average of children. Some insurance companies seem to accept the conclusion that child-murder is the cause of this anomalous condition of affairs complacently, and only seek to secure their own profits under the additional risk by increasing their premiums. This operates as a hardship upon honest parents who insure their children's lives from worthy motives of prudence. The note alarm has been sounded by the actuaries of the more respectable insurance companies and echoed by many physicians. It has now been taken up by several medical and legal newspapers, which are imploring Parliament to devise some remedy for the growing and horrible crime.

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Walton Park	18s per ton.
Small Do.	16s "
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Of every description.

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

For burning Wood or Coal, fitted with high or low pressure boiler.
Iron Fretwork and General Castings.
Repairs effected.

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

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Dodd's Buildings,
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MRS. DICK'S Registry Offices,
Moray Place, next Criterion Hotel,
are the oldest and most select offices in
Dunedin. Governesses, Housekeepers, all
classes of respectable servants supplied.
Letters and telegrams receive prompt atten-
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FASHIONABLE AND ANATOMICAL
BOOTMAKER,
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Requests the attention of his Friends and the Public to his large and Superior Stock of Imported and Colonial Boots, Shoes, etc., also to the fact that he is making comfortable, durable, neat, and well-fitting, sewn, pegged, or rivetted work. Sewn work a speciality.

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

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

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

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

Wines, Beers, and Spirits of the best quality.

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This Hotel is situated in a most central position, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public.

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of Rooms for families.

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables
Terms liberal.

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

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

Inspection will convince that the reductions are genuine.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN & CO
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Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Millwrights, Iron Shipbuilders, &c.

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Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice Plates.

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

CLUB HOTEL,
GORE.

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

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

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

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

Good Stabling attached.

EDWARD LEEN,
Proprietor.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and Macloggan 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 neat Hearse of modern design, built by Messrs. Robin and Co., and are now prepared to conduct 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 attended to at once.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
No. 18 GEORGE STREET (near Octagon).

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

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Watchmaker and Jeweller, 128 George street

W. H. TERRY,
ARCHITECT,
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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN DILLON.

(Dublin Freeman, July 11.)

WITH a hundred thousand welcomes John Dillon was received on Monday night by the people of Dublin. Few more enthusiastic demonstrations of public regard for a distinguished Irishman have ever been seen in Dublin. In many respects it was unique. Only at an advanced hour in the evening was his coming made generally known. There was thus no time in which to organise a reception, and the truly splendid ovation that awaited him was absolutely spontaneous. It owed its proportions to the free and undirected impulse of Irish affection towards one who had laboured and suffered for Ireland. Long before the hour at which the steamer was due, the North Wall quays were thronged with a dense crowd to which every moment added fresh contingents, and when after three years' absence Mr. Dillon's feet again touched Irish ground the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands was simply uncontrollable. In a second the horses were unyoked from the Lord Mayor's carriage, which, on his Lordship's invitation, Mr. Dillon had entered, and amidst deafening cheers it was drawn to the Imperial Hotel. In a moment the greatest thoroughfare of the metropolis—O'Connell street, as it was re-named in one consentient shout by the people—was completely blocked. It is impossible to describe the scene outside the hotel when Mr. Dillon appeared upon the balcony to briefly address the dense multitude. For many minutes the applause, that was again and again renewed, prevented him from speaking a word. Then a hush fell upon the assemblage, and in a brief speech that glowed with all the old passionate earnestness and fervour, he thanked those who had come to do him honour, and spoke of the political situation as he now finds it. His period of absence has enabled him to contrast the prospects of the Irish cause to-day with what he knew them to be three years ago, and he is amazed at the changes that have been wrought. Whilst abroad, as he told his audience, his interest "never slackened in the fortunes of the Party who were struggling to raise this old country to her once proud position." But only now, in the defeat of the Coercion Government, does he realise to the full the work done by the men who have waged so gallant a struggle against terrible odds. In the results achieved by the Irish Party he sees the sweet augury of complete victory at no distant date, and in the further labours to that end the Irish people in America will gladly participate. The entire country, we know, will join in spirit in extending a cordial welcome to one of the most notable and most patriotic Irishmen of our time—the noble son of a worthy father. For ourselves we trust that he may be able to take his place once more amongst Ireland's most trusted representatives; and, as our special Commissioner was the first to clasp his hand when on Sunday morning his steamer arrived off the Irish coast, so we now most heartily greet him on his return to his native land.

THE IRISH EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

(Dublin Freeman, May 11.)

WE placed before our readers in two editions last week the series of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Prelates of the Episcopal Committee on Education, assembled in council at Maynooth College. They speak in no faltering tones, and they leave no one in doubt as to the high purposes at which they aim. They strike direct at the wrongs which it is proposed to redress and, they assert, calmly but resolutely, the claims which the Catholics of Ireland are determined to enforce. Too often, and for too long a time, these claims have been urged with bated breath, and as a result have met with but scanty acknowledgment. The time for this has gone and gone for ever, and the Catholics of Ireland, knowing their rights, are resolved to have them. The Queen's Colleges must go, and the money that is lavished by the State on them and on kindred educational institutions must be given in due proportion to institutions where the Catholic youth of the country shall not be obliged to "make any sacrifice of their religious principles" in return for the advantages held out to them. The third resolution is one of the highest importance and deserves the careful study of the new Administration—"That the continued exclusion of the Catholics of this country from their due share in the aforesaid endowments is not only a serious obstacle to the progress of education, but is a great and irritating grievance, calculated to keep alive a spirit of discontent and disaffection." The Irish Parliamentary Party will receive with just pride the renewed expression of confidence of the Irish Episcopacy in its zeal, ability, and intrepidity in advocacy of Irish National claims. The Bishops look with undiminished hopefulness to that Party in the new Educational struggle which their resolutions of Wednesday inaugurate, and send their hearty God-speed in the work, which, we feel assured, every member of the Party will cheerfully help. The war upon the Queen's Colleges is to be vigorous and unceasing, and every foothold of which they are at present in possession is to be stoutly contested, until Catholic claims have been acknowledged and provided for. The splendid series of resolutions concludes with the clear and emphatic assertion of a principle and a practice for which we have never ceased to contend on half of our Catholic fellow-countrymen:—"That on Commissions and other public bodies appointed for educational purposes we claim, as a matter of justice, that the Catholic body should have a representation proportionate to their numbers, and that the Catholic representatives should be persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic body." There is a ring in these words which will gladden the National heart, and they sound the death-knell of "Catholicism."

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and atrocious swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING all warnings (says the *Cromwell Argus*), that the season is yet too early to do any good at Criffel, numerous parties are making their way to that field. Having got there they can only enjoy a forced idleness, as it is impossible to do anything on the mountain tops. The open season we have had has no doubt beguiled many to make an early start for the field; but for another month at least the region is subject to sudden and severe climatic changes. This was shown on Sunday last, when a snowstorm set in and drove before it a number of men camped on the spur leading from the diggings. In such cases the cold is insupportable. At the present time there is from nine inches to a foot of snow on the field, and the ground below this is ice-bound as hard as bellmetal. Those who reach Criffel during the early part of October will be just as far forward as the men who are now incurring hardship and discomfort on the mountain slopes. We are glad to state that the men working in the old Reliance quartz claim at Bendigo for the Prospecting Association are hopeful of disclosing something permanent and good. Some three weeks ago they struck a thin vein of quartz, and following it up it widened out until now it is about a foot in thickness. The stone is described as good-looking, and gold is said to be visible in specimens brought to town. At a meeting of directors on Saturday evening, the report from the prospectors was not so favourable, as the reef was showing "mullock" in its body; but still Pengelly and Edwards are hopeful that the reef will prove a continuation of the run of rich stone taken out by the Cromwell Company some years ago. The Reliance claim adjoins the latter property.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Captain Sutter resumed the debate on the Gold Duty Abolition Bill. He read several returns to show the expenditure on goldfields on the West Coast. He asked the Premier to give the House some information as to the effect of abolition of the gold duty on the revenue. Mr. Pyke said the gold duty was the most iniquitous tax ever imposed on a community. It was absolutely crushing in its effect on a most important industry. The second reading of the bill was carried on a division by 24 to 21.

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Paimar, and the disease is also stated to have made its appearance in other parts of Italy, as well as at Gibraltar.

The Governor of Herat has been absolved from the charges brought against him by Colonel Bidgeaway of tampering with letters, etc., addressed to members of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

SATURDAY.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* wires as follows:—The Pacific Islands Committee to-day presented their report. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:—That it is desirable in the interests of the Empire that the Fijian and Samoan groups should be brought into closer relations with New Zealand, provided that this can be effected without any serious pecuniary responsibility on the part of this Colony, and with the friendly concurrence of the German Empire and the United States, and that negotiations be opened up with the Imperial Government with a view to its taking such steps as will lead to close relations. In view of the probable early completion of the Panama Canal, it is of the utmost importance that the Island of Rapa (Opara), which lies in the direct routes of steamers between Panama and New Zealand, and also the Cook Group, should be brought under English control, and urgent representations to that effect should be made to the Imperial Government. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted through his Excellency the Governor to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to his Excellency the Governor of Fiji, and that the Agent-general be urged to press upon her Majesty's Government the views expressed by this report.

Prince Bismarck has notified to the British Government his readiness to submit the entire question regarding the Caroline Islands to arbitration. The agitation which has been going on in Spain in regard to the infringement by Germany of the Spanish claim to the island in question is provoking the anger of the German Press, which has lately displayed considerable acerbity towards Spain.

MONDAY.

Fresh trouble is anticipated over the East and West Coast and Nelson railway. I (Wellington correspondent of the *Daily Times*) have it on excellent authority that the supporters of these lines have signed a round-robin to Ministers intimating that if the vote is not made a Ministerial question their support will be withdrawn. Some 20 members have signed this precious document. This action has been taken in consequence of a count of the votes having revealed the fact that the proposed vote of £150,000 is certain to be rejected. The members who have signed intimate that their support has only been accorded to the Government because of their desire to have the line constructed, and if the utmost efforts are not made in that direction their support can no longer be looked for.

From the cheering and encouraging news from many of our gold-mining centres (says the *Dunstan Times*), that branch of industry has apparently made a new start. No greater possible fallacy can be indulged in than that the goldfields of Otago are worked out, and if the present excitement is but worked up, and local efforts made to assist in prospecting, we are as certain as possible that good results will follow. We will not go outside of our own district to point out highly probable spots and localities that we feel assured will pay for a systematic prospecting, as within limits there are enough to maintain large and flourishing peoples. For a track of country bearing every indication of wealth, and a country that has as yet been barely scratched, there is no equal to the eastern face of the Old Man Range, or again to the southern face of the Dunstan Range. At the foot of both of these ranges no end of gold has been obtained, and, indeed,

£25 CASH to be Given Away. £25 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.

IN 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.

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

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

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.

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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,
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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 IRONWONGERY.

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Wholesale, Retail, and
FAMILY GROCERS,

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(Three doors from Langdon and Judge),

Be it notified 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:—

Tees in Boxes	...	from 12s 6d.	upwards
Tees 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.

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

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
in consequence of recent heavy shipments, find their present Stock considerably in excess of previous seasons, notably in the following departments:—

DRESS MATERIALS,
JACKETS,
AND ULSTERS.

LADIES' HOSIERY,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, CARPETS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS',
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING.

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

NOMINAL ADVANCE ON LANDED COST.

PRINCES STREET.

Corner of Manse street.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

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

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

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

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

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

Table d'hote at 6 p.m.

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

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

NOONDAY OIL.

Now Landing, ex Rebecca Crowell, from Boston.

Insist on having NOONDAY OIL from your Grocer.

Get the best—luminant, safe.

Less consumption of oil, less filling and trimming of lamps and cheaper in the end than low-test dangerous oils that are sold at a lower price.

Every tin stamped to avoid counterfeits.

To be had from all first-class Grocers.

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THE undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Agents for this Journal in their respective districts:—

OAMARU	...	Mr J. CAGNEY
TIMARU	...	T. O'DRISCOLL
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GERALDINE	...	M. O'CONNOLLY
WAIMATE	...	T. O'CONNOR
LAWRENCE	...	J. ROUGHAN
MILTON	...	J. SCANLAN

some of the richest claims in the country are at the present time being worked, while every here and there along their faces at various altitudes gold-bearing veins of quartz exist. Again, there are the flats lying back from the Molyneux on either bank between Alexandra and Clyde. Spasmodic efforts from time to time have been made to test all the places indicated, but nothing of a systematic character has been attempted. With the symptoms of renewed life amongst the miners themselves, and the greater interest displayed by the Legislature and the Government in the goldfields, as evidenced by the liberal offers of assistance towards prospecting, it behoves not alone our local governing bodies, but also our local business men, to take up the question and initiate some scheme to unearth some of the wealth that lies at our very doors and awaits but the gathering.

A great railway demonstration in connection with the Nelson branch of the Railway League took place on Saturday afternoon, when it is estimated about 5000 persons were present, many having come in from the country. Every place of business was closed for two hours. The streets were decorated with flags, and a band turned out, but there was no procession owing to want of time to organise. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the several speakers were cheered. The chief resolution expressed appreciation of the action of the Government and of those members of the House who are loyally supporting the construction of the East and West Coast and Nelson railway, and called upon every member of the Legislature having the welfare of the Colony at heart to support by every legitimate means the construction of the railway. A resolution expressing thanks for the loyal support received from Canterbury and the West Coast was also carried with cheers.

A sad boat accident resulting in the death by drowning of five children occurred in the Lower Harbour yesterday morning (says the *Otago Daily Times*.) While Captain James Fergusson and his six children, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jackson and their two children, were on their way down the Harbour in a boat to visit a relative, the boat unfortunately capsized, and four of Captain Fergusson's children and one of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson's were drowned. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved families. To Captain Fergusson the blow has been a very severe one, following closely on the death of his wife, and the unfortunate gentleman was in a rather critical condition when our despatch left the Port.

Intelligence is to hand stating that on August 21 several Spanish vessels arrived at Uup, one of the Caroline group of islands, and made preparations to occupy the place. A German gunboat, however, made her appearance on August 24, and at once proceeded to land a body of troops, by whom the German flag was hoisted and the island proclaimed German territory, the Spaniards formally protesting against the same. On the receipt of the intelligence at Madrid, the greatest excitement ensued. The mob proceeded to the German Embassy, where they forcibly pulled down the German flag, and removed the arms of that country. A meeting was subsequently held under the presidency of Senor Sagasta, when it was resolved that if the Liberal party were recalled to power they would pledge themselves to break off relations with Germany and reconquer the island of Uup.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in the course of an address delivered at Sheffield on Friday night, stated that the differences between Russia and England in regard to the Afghan frontier question had arrived at a satisfactory settlement. He added that Earl Dufferin and Colonel Kidgway (head of the Frontier Commission) are both of opinion that the frontier as defined will give the Ameer possession of the Zulfikar Pass, and will fulfil the promises made by her Majesty's Government to the Ameer.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Hon. R. Stout moved—"That in the opinion of this House it is inadvisable for this Colony to join the Federal Council of Australasia under the existing Federal Council Act." He said the House would recollect that last year he had moved resolutions bearing upon the establishment of a Federal Council. He was desirous there should be some kind of federation more powerful than was provided by the last bill passed by the convention. He then explained the provisions of the Federal Bill. When it went from the Convention to the Home Parliament, the Government had represented to the Agent-general that it would be impracticable for this Colony to join the Federal Council unless some such provisions as were asked by the Government were inserted in the Federal Council Bill. He might say that as the Federal Council Bill did not contain the two provisions asked last year, he thought it was not desirable to join under it. He felt convinced federation would have to be effected, but it should be an English, Australian, and New Zealand Federation. Mr. Macandrew said he would move his resolution as an addition to that of the Premier's. He said there was no one in the House who more fully realised the necessity of some such confederation than he did, and he thought a suggestion of this kind would come with a peculiar grace from a young Colony like New Zealand. He then moved the following addition to the Hon. R. Stout's resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House the time has come when efforts should be made to unite the whole English-speaking people throughout the world in one grand political confederation alliance, having for its object mutual defence against foreign aggression, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of the brotherhood of nations and that a respectful address be presented to his Excellency the Governor requesting that he may be pleased to transmit this resolution to the Queen in the hope that her Majesty may still further distinguish her illustrious reign by endeavouring to bring about a conference that shall represent the whole British dominions and the United States of America to meet either at London or Washington, to consider the question of a political confederation as herein before mentioned." Major Atkinson said the position of the Premier was undoubtedly a very difficult one. The hon. gentleman had fully admitted the necessity for federation, but he had brought down a resolution which might postpone federation for a long time. He thought it was quite clear that if they were to become members of a large community, they must be prepared to submit to the regulations of a larger body. It seemed to him the

Premier's speech was full of weighty facts in favour of federation, and he confessed he saw no reason for the dangers which the Premier feared from federation—namely, that the Federal Council would by its laws swallow up the smaller bodies. He thought there could be no possible fear on that score. He should have liked to have moved an amendment that the House was of opinion that New Zealand should join the Federal Council, but he thought it was evident that members had not yet made up their minds in the matter. He hoped, however, that the Premier's motion would not be given effect to, and he would ask the Government to accept the following amendment:—"That in the opinion of this House, it is undesirable during the present session, and pending further consideration by the people of the Colony, of the important issues involved, to adopt legislation having for its object to join New Zealand in the Federal Council of Australia." The Hon. R. Stout said he would accept the amendment. Major Atkinson's amendment was then put, and agreed to on the voices. Mr. Macandrew's amendment, and the resolutions as a whole, were also agreed to on the voices.—On the motion that the Gold-Duty Abolition Bill be committed, Captain Sutter moved that the bill be committed that day six months. Mr. Seddon opposed this amendment, and quoted largely from returns to show the necessity for the abolition of the gold duty on the West Coast. Mr. O'Connor said the debate on this question showed conclusively that the abolition of the gold duty would be most advantageous both for companies and private persons. He contended that they ought to assist miners, and by that means they would get a market for Colonial produce. The motion for the second reading was lost on a division by 34 to 23. Mr. Guinness asked if he could move an amendment that the bill be read that day week. The speaker ruled that such an amendment would not be in order. Mr. Guinness entered his protest against the motion thus affirmed by the House. He attributed the vote given to the unreasonable attitude taken up by the member for Gladstone in referring to gold-mining matters, of which he was utterly ignorant. The question that the bill be committed that day six months was then put up, and carried by 35 to 33.

The *Daily Times*, Wanaka correspondent telegraphed from Pembroke yesterday as follows:—"The weather is very severe here and the rivers are all flooded. A heavy snowfall has taken place at Criffel. Warn miners not to come yet. Salvationist party have bot-tomed at 60ft. on good gold."

The position of the English Government (says a cablegram to the *Melbourne Age*) is not at present so favourable in regard to foreign affairs. Signs of serious union in the Conservative ranks are apparent. Many Ministerialists object to the Medical Relief Bill, but still graver differences exist concerning the Irish question. Dissatis action has already been caused by the decision of the Government not to renew any portion of the Crimes Act, and by the concessions made to Mr. Parnell upon that subject. There has been umbrage given by the approval of Karl Carnarvon's proposal that there should be an inquiry into the evidence on which certain murder convictions in Ireland were obtained, and there was the incident in the House of Commons when Mr. Callan charged Mr. Bright with a breach of privilege in having in his speech at the Liberal banquet to Earl Spencer charged some Irish members with being rebels, and with sympathising with murder and outrage. Mr. Callan's motion was rejected by a large majority, but during the debate Sir M. Hicks-beach and Lord Churchill both disapproved of Mr. Bright's language, and studiously avoided giving Earl Spencer a word of support. In consequence of this attitude the Tory leaders in the Commons—Lord Claud Hamilton and Mr. Whiteley, the Conservative members for Liverpool—signified their intention not to attend the great public meeting at Liverpool which Lord Churchill was to address on the 29th ult. Lord Churchill thereupon declared in their absence he could not attend the meeting himself. The Conservatives of Liverpool are angry and discontented.

At present public feeling in Germany over the difficulty with Spain is quiet. Fifty arrests of rioters have been made in Madrid. In consequence of the opportunity afforded by the present trouble over the Carolines, it is feared that a rebellion will break out in Spain between the rival factions. The French Press are urging, in the event of war between Spain and Germany, that France should maintain an absolute neutrality.

The Russians, on the 14th of August, occupied Chaman-i-Baidh, a town about 40 miles from Penj-deh, in a south-westerly direction. A number of Afghans, who were in the vicinity at the time were attacked by the Russian cavalry.

A communication has been received by Senor Canovas del Castillo, president of the council, from the German Government relative to the occupation of Uup, in which Count Hatzfeldt, German Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, informs him that the commander of the gunboat has disobeyed orders in taking possession of Uup, his instructions being not to occupy the island if on his arrival he found the Spaniards in possession. Count Hatzfeldt, in conclusion, expresses a hope that the Spanish Government will continue negotiations with Germany with a view to a peaceful settlement of the question.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, replying to Mr. Vincent Pyke, if the Government will give effect to the recommendations of the Goldfields and Mines Committee re aid to prospecting and rewards for the discovery of new goldfields, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach said the Government would place a sum on the Supplementary Estimates for that purpose.—On the motion for going into supply, Mr. Macandrew desired to move the motion of which he had given notice, which was "That a Royal Commission be appointed during the recess to consider and report how far it may be practicable to place the affairs of the North and Middle Island of New Zealand under two or more distinct provincial legislatures without impairing the unity of the Colony, and that it be an instruction to the said commission, in the event of its recommending any change of the existing system, to embody such recommendation in a bill to be submitted to Parliament at its next annual session or a special session



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KAIANGATA COAL. This favourite Coal will be reduced as follows:—Screened and delivered, per ton 26s, half-ton 13s, quarter-ton 6s 6d. Kaitangata Nuts always on hand.

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HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU. "If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and spiritless, without clearly knowing why, American Co's **HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.**

"If you are a Minister, and have over-taxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work, American Co's

HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU. "If you are a man of business, or labourer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU. "If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case, American Co's

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HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED. "If you are old and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

HOP BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU NEW LIFE AND VIGOUR. "HOP BITTERS" as made by the American Co., is an elegant, healthy, and refreshing flavouring for sick-room drinks, impure water, etc., rendering them harmless, and sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach."

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to be convened at an earlier date for consideration of such bill exclusive, should his Excellency's Advisers see fit." In moving the motion he alluded to the manifest bad results of the present form of Government. He said there was no doubt that the practice had been to get out of the colonial chest all they could, and the result had been to destroy that self-reliance which should exist in a constitutionally-governed country. No debate was needed on the question. They had the stern logic proclaimed from the housetops, that the revenue was not keeping pace with the expenditure. He did not blame any Government for the present state of things. It was the system that was at fault, and from this House downwards everyone was in what might be called a fool's paradise. Under this system no public work, however important, could be undertaken, except with a view to its locality, and men were gaged as statesmen by their capacity to take back spoils to their constituents. A very great reduction could be effected in the expenditure. If this system was continued they would end in what the Americans called an "eternal smash." Such a commission as he wished to be appointed could detail a scheme which would commend itself to the House and the Colony, and he held that it would not affect the community of the people, but if that were found unavoidable, then he would say of two evils choose the least. Mr. Pyke had no doubt but that as years advanced the two islands would drift farther and farther apart. Not geographically; he did not mean that, but in feeling. It was seen now by the bill which came before the House that the interests of the two islands were not identical. The latest instance of that occurred on the previous evening when the South Island supported the Gold Duty Abolition Bill which was thrown out by the North Island members. But there were worse troubles than that. There were two parties in the House—a Northern and a Southern party. The Hon. R. Stout said he had never been an advocate for separation. He expressed his surprise at the hon. member bringing forward his motion now. He did not think a Royal Commission would do any good. The gentlemen composing it would be certain to be biased either one way or the other. The matter could be discussed as an abstract question at another time. At the present he did not think it was possible to adopt separation in view of the position of the Colony. Captain Russell moved a further amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the House it is desirable that the public works expenditure be reduced by a sum of not less than £500,000. He disclaimed any party spirit in making the motion, and said he should not go into any details. He did not blame the present Government any more than the late Government for the present position of the Colony, but he considered that the Colonial Treasurer when in 1876 he had brought down his Public Works scheme was the Frankenstein of the Colony. He held that the House ought to endeavour at once to reduce or do away with borrowing. His only object was to put the Government in the position of having to reduce their expenditure by the amount he mentioned in his amendment. With regard to insular separation, he did not think it was advisable and as perhaps the oldest colonist in the House he strongly disapproved of that proposal. He pointed out the large reduction which had taken place in the railway returns, which was now more than 1 per cent. less than it was 14 years ago. One good thing in the reduction of borrowing would be that property would come to its proper value. He pointed to the late fall of the wool market, and asked whether, in view of all these facts, it was not advisable that they should reduce their expenditure until a more successful season. It had not been shown, he contended, that any of the large works proposed were necessary. The Hon. E. Richardson said the liabilities on the 1st August last were £1,912,000, and it should be remembered that many of these liabilities extended over a period of two or three years. The expenditure for the year, it was anticipated, would be within a million and a quarter. If the vote was reduced as suggested, it would mean a decrease in roads and in public buildings. Considerable reductions might be made in the Railway Estimates on various lines to the extent of about £400,000. If the motion of the hon. member was carried, the vote for roads must also share in the reductions, which would also have to be made in various other votes. He pointed out that the effects of such a motion as that of the hon. member being carried would be very disastrous. Mr. Macandrew's motion was put and lost on the voices. On the question that Captain Russell's amendment be carried, Major Atkinson said he was glad to hear the Minister say that the Government was prepared to accept the motion. The Hon. E. Richardson said he had indicated the direction in which reductions could be made, and if the motion was carried he would move to that end. The Hon. R. Stout said the Government were not going to support the reductions. They would vote against them. Mr. Buchanan moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Alluding to Mount Criffel, the *Wanaka* correspondent of the *Daily Times* writes as follows—*I* once again say to all intending comers: Be advised, men, and wait a few weeks yet. Snow falls heavily more than once during the past week, and there is fully a foot of it lying about the main diggings now. The cold is fearful. There is no firewood. No store is finished yet, and no provisions that I have heard of are on the top. Husband your resources, and you will then have funds to respect the country. Wait till fine weather sets in, and provisions are on the field, and ever, needful at hand, then when you make your raid on Criffel you can riddle her as you have riddled many a field in days of yore, and may every true digger go in and win. Should anything of a startling nature occur at any time I shall wire you. None but men possessed of patience, endurance, energy, and stamina need come here.

At Monday's wool auctions 11,600 bales were catalogued. The market was weak, prices generally running 1d to 1½ lower, while all descriptions of inferior and faulty wools were fully 2d below last sales.

The negotiations between the German and Spanish Governments on the question of the Caroline Islands are being conducted in an amicable spirit, Germany having offered to relinquish possession of the island of Yap (or Uup), if it can be proved that the Spaniards previously occupied the island. It is generally expected a peaceful settlement will be arrived at.

Cholera is again spreading in the south of France, and it has made its appearance in the district of Herault.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Buchanan resumed the debate on Captain Russell's motion, "That in the opinion of this House the Government should reduce the Estimates of Public Works expenditure by a sum of no less than £500,000," and Mr. Moss' amendment, "That the estimates having been passed without a diminution in the burdens imposed upon the people, this House does not consider it advisable to suddenly stop public works already in progress, but requests the Government to take such measures as may be necessary during the recess, and bring them down at an early period next session." He pointed out the critical condition of the Colony, and contended that the Treasurer had failed to relieve it from such a position. He hoped the amendment of the member for Hawke's Bay would be carried by a large majority.

An immense and distinguished audience assembled to hear Mr. George Augustus Sala at Auckland last night, although only 24 hours' notice of the lecture was given. For more than two hours, without reference to book or note, the great journalist gave a most graphic description of the Russian Empire, concluding with his opinion as to the probability of war between England and Russia. He held his audience from first to last. Great regret is expressed that Mr. Sala cannot prolong his stay. He leaves for Wellington, and on his way back to Melbourne will lecture in Tasmania. Mr. Sala was entertained at the Northern Club with a select party by Mr. B. C. McMillan. He made a speech referring to his colonial impressions.

It is believed that the Emperor William will abandon all designs on the Caroline Islands, provided the Spanish Government can effectively prove their claim over them. In consequence of the pacific attitude displayed by Germany in the matter, public feeling is becoming more calm in Madrid.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, addressing a public meeting at Washington on Tuesday night, stated that he rejected the demands made by Mr. Parrell, and expressed a hope that the Whig party would accept the programme of the Radicals, as otherwise they would be compelled to part company.

AWARDS TO THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The educational jury of the New Orleans Exposition, of which ex-Gov. J. W. Hoyt, of Wyoming, was chairman, made sixty-seven awards to the schools of the Christian Brothers, as follows: One grand diploma of honour, highest award, to the Society of Christian Brothers of the United States for collective educational exhibits; twelve diplomas of honour, highest awards to individual institutions, or individual college or high school exhibits, including one to Brother Alxis for superior appliances for teaching geography and one to the Society of Christian Brothers for plaster casts, charts and a series of copy-books for teaching drawing; eighteen diplomas, including one to the Brother professor of botany at St. Joseph's Normal College, Amawalk, N.Y., for collections of plants and woods formed by him and his students for the museum, and one to the Brother professor of mathematics at De La Salle Institute, New York city, for album of development of solids; seven certificates of merit, and twenty-nine honourable mentions.

Among others we note the following awards:—Diplomas of honour: Normal Institute, Ammendale, Md.—Literary works, astronomical charts, linear drawings, studies, etc.; Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md.—Students' work, linear and architectural drawings. Diplomas: St. Joseph's Academy, Baltimore, Md.—Students' work and photography; St. Peter's School, Baltimore, Md.—Pupil's work, and linear and free-hand drawing. Honourable mentions: St. Vincent's School, Baltimore, Md.—Pupil's work; Immaculate Conception School, Baltimore, Md.—Pupil's work; St. Alphonsus' School, Baltimore, Md.—Pupil's work; St. John's Collegiate Institute, Washington, D.C.—Pupil's work and drawings; St. John's School, Baltimore, Md.—Pupil's work.

Kidney and urinary troubles are universal, and the only safe and sure cure is American Hop Bitters—rely on it. Read.

There again comes from the Highlands the cry of "open and organised agitation" for reform of the land laws. And this in districts where it was thought landlord influence would intimidate the crofters from speaking out! The fact is, the land agitation in Scotland has not yet really begun.—*Nation*.

Some months ago we had occasion to say a word or two on the subject of Volapuk, the newly invented universal language, whose existence is due to the ingenuity of a Swiss Catholic priest, the Rev. Herr Scheyer, of Lienzstein. Since then the progress made by this latest attempt "to come forth from the second general curse which was the confusion of tongues" has been so considerable as to warrant our returning to the subject once more. Volapuk, which word in the Volapuk tongue signifies World-Speech, has called into existence numerous Volapuk societies in various parts of the Continent of Europe; there being no fewer than 20 of them in Holland alone. Newspapers and reviews have been published in it, and there are Volapuk grammars in more than 18 languages. In Paris a chair of Volapuk has been established in the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. It has numerous enthusiastic supporters, some of them being persons of distinction, who believe that Volapuk is destined to become the common language of humanity in the future. In short, it is the most serious attempt hitherto made towards the establishment of a universal tongue, and it does not succeed it may be confidently predicted that no other will. To be sure, it has a rival, "Pasingua"; but the admirers of Volapuk look with scorn upon the latter, which they deem utterly incapable of ever supplanting the newly-born language of their choice. "Pasingua" is nothing better than a jumble of a number of already existing European languages, and one would need to know at least five of them in order to understand it.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

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A WATER COLOR PAINTING

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The Picture will be enclosed in a handsome Gilt Frame (with Plate Glass) made by Mr. Sharland, of Nelson.

Several more beautiful and valuable pictures by Colonial Artists.

SOME OTHER PRIZES.

Handsome PUTNAM CARRIAGE, with patent axles and Lamps complete (built to the order of the Committee by Mr. Balme, Nelson), value TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.

Dining-Room Marble CLOCK (specially imported), value TWELVE POUNDS.

Electro-plated TEA and COFFEE SERVICE (really good), value TWELVE POUNDS.

Ladies' Gold WATCH (specially imported), value TEN GUINEAS.

Handsome EPERGNE, value TEN POUNDS.

Ladies' WARDROBE (Nelson made) value SIX POUNDS.

CHEST OF DRAWERS (Nelson made) SEVEN POUNDS.

These are only mentioned as samples of the many valuable and useful prizes. Remember, for all Prizes over Ten Pounds you can get the money value (less ten per cent). There will be many other valuable Prizes, including Pictures by Colonial Artists, Clocks, Watches, Epergnes, Saddles, Field Glasses, Opera Glasses, Breech-loading Guns, &c., &c., &c., all new and specially bought for this Art Union.

OVER 200 PRIZES IN ALL!

For fuller List of Prizes see future advertisement.

The Prizes will be as far as possible the work of Colonial Artists and Manufacturers, and all will be new and good, being specially purchased for this Art Union.

TICKETS HALF-A-CROWN.

The Drawing will be under the direction of a Committee elected by the Subscribers.

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

WANTED.—Head Teacher for St. Patrick's Catholic School, Kumara. Certificates etc., to be addressed to

FATHER WALSH,

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CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Houlaban	1 0 0
Children of Mary	1 0 0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. P. Lynch	6 0 0
			† P. MORAN.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"RHYMESTER."—Our correspondent's ideas are doubtless highly poetical, but he has failed to express them in English verse. Our advice to him is that he should be content with remaining a poet in the inner man, where his efforts will certainly be appreciated. Our advice, indeed, to poets generally is something of the same kind, and if they will accept it, much good to the reading public, and especially to the editorial tribe, will be the inevitable result.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 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.

ADMIRAL SCOTT'S LECTURE.



ADMIRAL SCOTT delivered an able and interesting lecture on our defences to a large and highly respectable audience in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening. As all will have read this lecture before these words which we now write are printed, we deem it unnecessary even to summarise it. The gist of it is that the proposed expenditure on defences and war material is quite unnecessary and would amount to a wanton waste of public

money. We are not experts enough to pronounce an opinion on the Admiral's contention. But his statements seem not only plausible but really well founded, and his position in the Navy gives his views great authority. The meeting endorsed his views in every way, and passed strongly worded resolutions deprecating any great future expenditure on warlike preparations, and sanctioning the opinion that with the aid of a few not very expensive pieces of ordnance and armed cruisers on the Coast, our volunteers are amply sufficient to protect us from any assault likely to be made by an enemy, even though that enemy might be a nation as powerful as Russia. We hope these resolutions do not embody too sanguine a view of the situation. But we can pronounce no opinion, and we trust that the Government will well weigh authorities of all sorts before finally committing themselves either to the views expressed by the resolutions or to the large expenditure contemplated. There can be no doubt that great reliance can be placed on the patriotism and courage of the Volunteers, and other citizens of New Zealand, but the question is, can mere Volunteers be expected to be able to cope with well trained and seasoned regular troops? If they can, it seems absurd not to trust the defence of nations to Volunteers instead of standing armies. However, as we are not qualified to pronounce an opinion on this subject and must leave it to be discussed by experts, we shall go on to the consideration of another phase of this meeting. We thought we discovered in the tone of some, at least, of the speakers a tendency to edge in a word or two in the direction of protection to native industry, and certainly there was an unanimous expression of conviction that economy should be the guiding star of all. As to protection we can only say, this is a much vexed question and that it has not saved the nations which have adopted it from the prevailing dullness. No nation has gone in for this policy more thoroughly than the United States, and no nation is at the present moment duller than they are. Here our depression is caused chiefly if not entirely by low prices for agricultural produce arising from competition, the increased value of gold consequent on its decreased production, and uncertainty produced by the unsettled state of the silver currency. And the depression proceeding from these causes has been immensely aggravated by our enormous expenditure during the last seven years on education. The country has been borrowing money in hundreds of thousands of pounds to build unnecessary school halls for infants in the large centres of population and to provide educational advantages for the children of well-to-do people whilst the consolidated fund has been unduly burdened with an expenditure that should have been borne by parents instead of by the country. The policy of New Zealand has been altogether the reverse of what it should have been. Free education has been provided, and largely too, out of borrowed money, for all who can avail themselves of it, and the all are vastly the greater number, whilst in many instances the parents of these children find it difficult to provide food for them. If the Government had permitted well-to-do people to discharge their own obligations to their children, and spent the money now wasted on them, in providing reproductive work for the unemployed, the depression should not have been much felt, nor should there have been either the exodus of tradesmen and others which we have all witnessed with so much regret, nor the agonising distress experienced by not a few families. It would be a good thing if expenditure of borrowed money could be stopped, but can it, without immensely aggravating the present distress, or is it wise to leave any of the works now in progress unfinished? And yet what is to be done? We really do not see that anything else than the reduction of the education expenditure is possible. Hundreds of thousands of pounds can be saved annually, without lessening the attendance at schools by a single child. The country is not called upon, nor is anyone, to provide free education for the children of people who are well able to pay themselves for their education. We say, then, let these well-to-do people pay for their children's schooling, and let the State pay for children whose parents have not the means of paying for them. It is monstrous that the entire community should be compelled to borrow money at high interest to educate the children of traders, merchants, professional men, and strong farmers, or that all the unmarried people of the country should be compelled to pay for the free education of members of rich and well-to-do families. This is the sort of thing that heaps up interest, adds debt to debt, and renders the Government unable to give employment to willing hands on reproductive work. We know we shall be charged with wishing to

patronise ignorance, but we regard such a charge with the contempt it deserves. We are too conscious of our real desire to see the people educated, and have been too long habituated to make large sacrifices in order to promote the education of the poor and helpless, to be much troubled by the calumnies of the prejudiced, the ignorant, and the interested. But we affirm that those who wish indeed to see the people properly educated will endeavour to see them brought up in self-reliance, in Christianity, and under a system that breathes justice—not injustice and tyranny—in all its features.

The Bishop of Dunedin will lay the foundation stone on Sunday next the 13th inst., of a church to be erected at Rangiora.

Our Evangelical friends, we perceive,—continue to be troubled, as they have been since Calvin's time, at their own invention concerning the false relics to which Catholics pay divine worship.—Just at present, however, it might almost seem as if the Evangelical house itself required to be set in order, and the time of its occupants might find full employment in doing so.—They occupy themselves with silly and monstrous stories about relics and their uses, while their feticch, the Authorised Version, is radically deranged and contains false passages, according to high Protestant authority, than even more according to Calvin the father of this particular branch of lying, there are false relics in the world—and yet they continue to preach from this discredited version, and to give it all their accustomed veneration, believing themselves damned if they depart from a word it contains, as if its most important passages and those most quoted in establishing what they regard as their vital doctrines—had not suffered a radical and authoritative change.—Hardly a trace, for example, of the Messiah is to be found in the revised version of the Old Testament, and the prophecies hitherto taken as referring to him have now a totally different meaning.

The failure of the Bill for the abolition of the Gold Duty, may be regarded as one of the chief misfortunes of the session.—This duty is a tax that falls heavily on one of the most deserving and useful classes of our colonists and weights an industry in which the welfare of the Colony is closely involved. An ugly feature, moreover, in the failure of this Bill was that pointed out by Mr. Pyke—to wit that it was owing to the opposition of the Northern members.—The disregard of all but mere local interests thus shown is very suggestive, and may well have a part in shaping the future policy of the South.

In opposing Captain Russell's proposal for the reduction of the public works estimates, Mr. Moss makes a strong point of the necessity that under such circumstances would arise for checking the expenditure on school-buildings.—But, as the need for reduction arises altogether from the lavish expenditure on education, the force of the Hon. Member's argument may, perhaps, be doubted without extravagance, and by unprejudiced people.—An allusion, however, to the possibility of any curtailment of the sums devoted to providing instruction and accommodation for the children of well-to-do people at the public expense cannot be without its effect in the present temper of the community, and must tend to defeat any proposal against which it is urged. Secularism must be supported even if the Colony should starve in doing so.—But if men suffer in an attempt to destroy the belief in God what can be more just?

A MEETING of aspirants to the women's branch of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart will be held this (Friday) evening in St. Joseph's schoolroom, Dunedin, on the conclusion of the Rosary in the church.

WE clip the following from the *Nation* of July 18th.—The most outspoken and thorough-going deliverance on the Home Rule question that has yet come from any English politician of Ministerial rank is, undoubtedly, that of Mr. Herbert Gladstone at Leeds on Tuesday night. Mr. Gladstone, having made some remarks on the abandonment of coercion by the Tories, spoke the following remarkable words:—"They (the Liberals) had refused a great number of the measures of Mr. Parnell because they were loyal to classes in Ireland whom they believed were threatened—whom they were weak enough to believe were loyal and straightforward men (hear, hear). These men had betrayed them. He asked them, then, who was there in Ireland to fight for, and whom were they to stand up for against the national party? There was no one in Ireland whom they might stand up for, as his point was that, for good or for evil, Mr. Parnell represented the Irish people. Let them end, then, the mockery of what was called constitutional government in Ireland, and let them form a system of government which was based entirely upon popular wishes and on a popular sentiment (loud cheers). His experience of what twenty or thirty determined Irishmen could do in the House of Commons showed him that eighty could make our present system of government practically unworkable. If that system did become unworkable, it became so to the harm of the British Empire (cheers). This must be taken into consideration; and they must either satisfy the reasonable demand of the Irish people or must eject them from the House and govern the

country by martial law (cheers). If then the Irish nation desired a Parliament on a federal basis, if the Irish leaders agreed that they could formulate and work a practical scheme—and he believed they could—if they loyally accepted the supremacy of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament, then, in God's name give them a Parliament in College-green (loud cheers). The Tories must settle this great question of Home Rule in Ireland with Mr. Parnell himself. He believed, however, that in spite of the disgraceful behaviour of the Tories, ample compensation might and would be found in the national aspirations of Irishmen, and in the life-giving effects of a free and constitutional government." Here at all events there is no beating about the bush: Mr. Gladstone goes straight to the point, and, of course, when we consider whose son he is, his words must carry double weight. What a blessed thing happened when the late Government was beaten by the Irish vote on that memorable 9th June!

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL SOUTH DUNEDIN.

The third annual distribution of prizes took place at this school, which is conducted by the Dominican Nuns, on Friday, the 4th inst. His Lordship the Bishop was present, with the Rev. Fathers O'Neill and Purton, O.S.B., and several visitors also attended. The side room into which the door of entrance opened had been devoted to the show of needlework of various kinds, which was of the most creditable kind. Indeed, considering the short time the school has been under the care of the nuns, and that this was the first exhibition of the sort attempted, the display made was quite astonishing, and the progress made by the pupils has been admirable. Due attention, moreover, has been bestowed upon the plainer branches of the art as well as upon those that are ornamental and which were all represented in many different forms. Our attention was drawn particularly to the cushion made by the joint efforts of the infant classes, and which was very pretty and tasteful. The business of the day was commenced with an entertainment given by the pupils, and in the intervals of which certificates were distributed by the Bishop to the children who had distinguished themselves in the various standards.—The programme was as follows:—Chorus, "In Mercy Hear Us"; pianoforte duet, "I Know a Bank," Misses Magrath and Coughlin; pianoforte solo, "Bride of the Wind," Miss Grace Stoke's. Certificates, 1st Standard. Vocal duet, "The Rose," Misses Rose and Kate Blaney; recitation, "The Adopted Child," Miss Hayes and Master Shannon; pianoforte duet, "The Caledonians," Misses Magrath and T. Meade; chorus, "Musicians All," Infant School; pianoforte solo, "Chilperic," Miss Rose Blaney. Certificates, 2nd Standard. Vocal solo, "The Swanrock," Miss R. Drumm; pianoforte solo, "Chilperic," Miss Moloney; recitation, "Tiy Agan"; vocal quartett, "Buttercups and Daisies," Misses L. Howard, Rose and K. Blaney, K. Whelan; pianoforte duet, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," Misses Lilie Griffin and A. Moloney. Certificates, Low 3rd Standard. Vocal solo, "Eru te Tear and the Smile," Miss Murphy; Girls' recitation, "To-day and Tomorrow," pianoforte solo, "Cujus Animam," Miss Amy Moloney; chorus, "O, Call my Brother back to Me," Certificates, High 3rd. Pianoforte solo, "La Gitana," Miss Henry; vocal solo and chorus, "O'er the Blue Wave," Certificates, 4th Standard. Pianoforte duet, "Grande Valse," Special Prizes. "New Zealand National Anthem."

The performance of each of these items was most pleasing, and spoke well for the industry of the pupils in the past as well as for the future prospects of the school. The simultaneous recitations were given distinctly and with good emphasis, and the musical talents shown by the pupils were remarkably striking. The chorus "Musicians All," in which several of the smaller boys assisted with various toy instruments, was particularly amusing, but where all was so good, it would be impossible as well as invidious to make distinctions. On the conclusion of the programme, the Bishop distributed the prizes, consisting of handsome books and pretty objects of devotion. His Lordship then addressed the children, expressing his gratification at the entertainment given, and which had been so creditably gone through with. If a judgment were to be formed by it the sentence must be highly favourable to the school. The examinations, on the whole, been satisfactory and showed considerable improvement, especially in the Christian doctrine, in which the answering had been very good, but there still remained much to do. Some of the children had done good work, but there were some who might have done better. Punctuality in attendance was a very necessary thing, and without it no good results could be hoped for. One of the things that told against the school was the irregular attendance of several of the children, and he would ask of them and of their parents to be more attentive to this matter in the future. The boys, too, were sometimes rough, especially in the play-ground, and among the worst practices they occasionally indulged in was that of throwing stones; this was particularly bad, and it could not be too strongly guarded against. He hoped they would try and conduct themselves in every respect properly, and exercise forbearance and kindness towards each other. Their teachers deserved their utmost consideration; they were never absent, they came every day, coming a long distance, and worked hard for the benefit of the children, and he thanked them for the excellent work which they had done. The Bishop further referred in complimentary terms to the exhibition of needlework, which he said showed conclusively how well that part of the girls' education had been attended to. His Lordship added that the number of children on the roll of the school was 229, and the average attendance 190; an attendance that, considering how many of the pupils were little children might be regarded as highly satisfactory.—The proceedings terminated with the New Zealand Anthem. The prize list was as follows:—

Regular Attendance.—Girls: Teresa Meade, Mary Kehoe, Nora Shannon, Mary A. Tierney, Kate Perkins. Boys: Arthur McKay, Tom Sullivan.

Cit chism.—Kate Hayes, Bridget Heffernan, Maggie Whelan, Kate Whelan, Rose Blaney, Mary Cuff, Alice Marlow, Bessie Murray, Mary Laugan, Mary Kehoe, Mary Burke, Sarah Montague, Lizzie Coughlin.

Needlework.—Fancy, 1st prize: M. Coughlin; 2nd, Kate Hayes, B. Blaney, L. Howard, Kate Bellet. Plain Work, 1st prize: B. Heffernan, K. Blaney, Alice Marlow.

Good Conduct.—Girls: Maggie Heffernan. Boys: J. Casey.

INFANT SCHOOL.

Regular Attendance.—Boys: Tom Shannon, Edward Keating, Patrick Mullen, James Lennon. Girls: M. Lennon, Maggie Kehoe.

Good Conduct.—Boys: John Dee, Andrew McDonald. Girls: Julia Ryan, Eveline Murray.

First Standard.—27 examined, 12 passed. 2nd Standard.—10 examined, 5 passed. Low 3rd Standard.—18 examined, 7 passed. High 3rd Standard.—20 examined, 14 passed. 4th Standard.—6 examined, 5 passed.

DR. NULTY'S ADDRESS.

ON his return from Rome the Bishop of Meath, replying to several addresses presented to him at Mullingar, spoke as follows:—

There is one great and leading idea which pervades all these addresses and which dominates conspicuously in each of them, and it is this—that they all repudiate, reject, reprobate and condemn the lying, violent, offensive, and indecent attacks that have been made on me by the anti-Irish Press of London and Dublin during my absence (groans). For alluding to these attacks I thank you from my heart; and why? Because you haven't consoled or sympathised with me as if these attacks made on me were a misfortune, but seem rather to have rejoiced and congratulated me upon these attacks as an event of which I ought to feel proud (bear, hear and applause). And I do feel justly proud of these attacks made on me (cheers). I ask myself what have I done—what have I written—what service have I rendered my country or my religion that I should bring down upon myself the full torrent of the violent vituperation of the anti-Irish and the anti-Catholic Press of London and Dublin. The last pastoral that I wrote leaving Ireland's shore seems to have thoroughly frightened them all (laughter). It seems further to have infuriated them, and in the blindness and passion of their anger they bring out of it a charge against me which proves that they themselves were simply demoted by passion and anger. That pastoral was written very hurriedly. I had not time to finish it at home. I finished it on the steamboat between Kingstown and Holyhead. Every one of them—the London Times, the Morning Post, the Spectator, the Whitehall Review, the Saturday Review, the St. James's Gazette, and a whole lot of others I can't remember, winding up, of course, with the Irish Times and the Evening Mail—every one of them accused me of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff. If I had time I would read some of these extracts. My friend Mr. Sullivan has collected them all together. However, I won't waste time by reading them, but I will reply to them. I to intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! An humble country bishop to think of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, I should not have a particle of faith, or religion, or even a vestige of common sense if I was silly enough to do so. Intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, you could not. Ladies and gentlemen, you would feel the moment you enter into the august presence of the Sovereign Pontiff a feeling of indescribable awe come over you. You feel you are standing on the spot, the highest point on earth, the point where earth almost touches heaven, and you cannot help venerating, revering, and loving the Sovereign Pontiff—loving him not merely on account of his high and exalted position, loving him not merely because he is the highest representative of God's law on this earth, loving him not only on account of the great erudition and wisdom which he possesses, but Irishmen will feel compelled to love him on another ground, and that is because Leo's heart—as we Irishmen say—is in the right place (cheers). Leo's heart beats fervently, warmly, and affectionately for the Irish race and the Irish nation (loud cheers). Therefore, the idea of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff is simply absurd and ridiculous. Why, there were great and mighty kings and despots—Alaric, the King of the Huns, the mighty Emperor of Germany, and lastly in our own times the powerful Napoleon the First. This man with countless legions at his back, he and every one of them failed ignominiously. At the single word of *non possumus* those despotic tyrants quailed. These words paralysed the arms of legions. At these words the sword fell from their hands and they were rendered utterly powerless. I, then, to think of doing what these mighty emperors failed to do is simply absurd and ridiculous. But, ladies and gentlemen, what is the meaning of intimidation? Every one of these writers accused me of this crime. Why, to intimidate anyone is to do an injustice and injury. That is the wrong it does. It causes him pain and gives him displeasure. Now, what is my intimidation? My letter did not intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff. My letter, instead of causing him or doing him an injustice or wrong, conferred a great benefit on him. Instead of causing him pain, that letter filled his heart with joy and gladness, for, ladies and gentlemen, the answer you gave to that letter was simply this—that in two weeks you collected and sent to me in Rome the splendid contribution of £1,800 for the Sovereign Pontiff (great cheering and cries of "We'll do it again")—and in sending that contribution you proved uncontestedly and unanswerably to the world that your love and affection and devotion to the Holy See are as deep and solid and as strong and as affectionate as could warm the bosoms of Irishmen in any part of the world (great cheering). The Holy Father, when I presented him with your gift, was overpowered and astonished by your munificence and generosity, and, said he, "when you return tell your people that I am grateful, most grateful and most thankful to them and that the munificence

and generosity of their gift has touched me most profoundly. Tell them that I reciprocate their feelings and affections and love in all their strength, their sincerity, and their earnestness; that I reciprocate from my heart, that I cannot show my love for them as they have shown their love for me; that I have not gold or silver with which to express to them how deeply I love them; but that I will give them all I have, and that is my Apostolic benediction (cheers). When you return assemble your people, not only those of your own parish, but of all the parishes adjoining, and tell them that I send them my Apostolic blessing from the bottom of my heart, and that I hope that blessing will strengthen their faith, will form their resolutions in accordance with God's holy law, will support them in their onward march to glory, where, perhaps, we may all meet hereafter, and where I may thank them again for the favour they have bestowed on me" (great cheering). I said: "Holy Father, I have been assailed by an organised combination of the anti-Irish and Anti-Catholic Press. I don't fear them. I am a humble man, but I am not afraid of them; and I am only afraid of you, Holy Father, and I should not wish that they should poison your mind against me, and, therefore, I think that it is better that I should not write any more." The Pope at once stopped me, and said, "Write on, write on," without any qualification. The Holy Father told me to write on (great applause). Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will write on (renewed cheering). Hitherto I have written a little, hitherto my countrymen at home and abroad have extended to me an amount of confidence, gratitude, and esteem that I did not deserve. The Irish people bestowed that confidence upon me as a favour which I did not merit, but now I come forward and claim the confidence of my countrymen, a large share of that confidence of my fellow-countrymen, and I claim that as a right (cheers). I carry my credentials to that right in these addresses in my hand—I point out as the proof of my claim to the confidence of my countrymen the fact that the most organised, combined, and desperate combination has been made by the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic Press of London and Dublin to destroy me (cheers). That is the proof that I give my countrymen for the claim which I make now of a large share of their confidence in the future (renewed cheering). Now, ladies and gentlemen, the meanness and cowardice and hypocrisy of these London journals and Dublin journals, too, or at least of a particular class of Dublin journals—for we are proud of our national and Catholic Dublin journals—the meanness and cowardice and hypocrisy of these London and Dublin journals in accusing me of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff, are the most unblushing and shameless I ever read (groans). These journals which now appear so solicitous for the Holy Father are the very journals which for years and years have been the bitter enemies of the Pope, and which have ever tried to destroy the Papacy. They have done more to create dissensions between the Irish and English people than any other agency with which I am acquainted. One of the consequences of those writings assailing me, and one perhaps which the writers did not anticipate, they have introduced me to the people of England—Bishop Nulty, as they called me. They have given me a notoriety among the people of England. In representing Bishop Nulty as defying the Pope they made me as it were, a hero; therefore, if I find my opportunity to address the people of England—and before I die I have a weighty message to deliver to them—I am sure of a friendly and impartial hearing. Passing to the changed political conditions of the country owing to the fall of the Gladstone Government, his lordship said in reference to outrages: One enemy we have to fear, and that is the man who commits an outrage. A couple of dozen of miscreants can create an amount of crime and outrage that in a very short time would blacken our fair fame again, give any Government a mean opportunity of annihilating our liberties, and imposing fresh Coercion Acts upon us (hear, hear). Therefore let every man be a policeman (cheers), and if any man arrests and seizes any of those criminals or miscreants, I say don't lynch him, though he would deserve it, but bring him to justice and if you succeed in having him transported for life, you will have done a great service to your country (great cheers). Let us observe the laws; let us detest outrage; let us set our faces against crime; let us give no Government, whether Whig or Tory, the opportunity of coercing us, of annihilating our liberty (loud applause). In conclusion his lordship said—Again, my dear people, I thank you from my heart for those beautiful addresses. You have given me a welcome home that I did not deserve, that I did not anticipate. I regret exceedingly the amount of expense gone to in this demonstration. I know that you could well afford it, but your generosity was always beyond your means (cheers). I am with you now over thirty years; I have laboured and toiled amongst you when you were sick; I visited you and stood by the bedsides of your fathers when they were ill with fever and cholera, and never shrunk from the danger (applause). I never abandoned my post; I clung to my people, and the people respected and loved me, and I see proof of their love and respect for me to-day (cheers). I respect and love them back in return, and I hope that the union between the people, the priests and bishops, and between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Irish people, will remain forever.

Messrs. Simon Brothers' Beehive Boots may be obtained at the warehouse, George street, Dunedin, and will be found to possess unrivalled qualities.

Messrs. Paterson and Conway have commenced business as practical tailors and clothiers at Moray Place, Dunedin. Persons desirous of obtaining good and fashionable articles at moderate prices will do well to pay the firm a visit.

Mr. D. Dawson has taken over the watchmaker and jeweller's establishment lately conducted by Mr. R. Lumsden at 47 George street, Dunedin. The business will continue to be conducted on its well known and excellent basis.

Another of the great Pontifical charities of Rome is about to fall to ruin. This time it is the hospital of San Michele a Ripa, founded in 1689 by Pope Innocent XI., as a refuge for 50 old men and a school for 120 destitute boys and 100 girls, and as a place of employment for poor handresses.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending September 9, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—There was a much larger number yarded at Burnside to-day than there has been for the last few weeks, namely, 258 head, comprising low medium to good and prime quality. At the commencement of the sale competition was fairly active, but towards the close biddings became less animated. This number (258) being in excess of requirements, prices receded fully 5s per 100lb from last week's quotations. Best bullocks brought from £8 to £11 5s; others, £5 to £8; cows, up to £8 15s. We sold on account of Mr. F. Simmons (Makikihi) and others, bullocks at up to £8. We quote prime beef at 20s; ordinary, 17s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Six were penned, and sold at up to 24s.

Fat Sheep.—1,251 were penned. Of these 565 were merinos, and the balance cross-breds, all fair to good quality, a few pens being extra prime. Owing to this small number forward, it was supposed a considerable advance would be realised, but it was only in the above-mentioned extra prime pens, that a difference of 2s could be discovered in favour of sellers. Medium quality showed but little improvement on last week's prices. Best cross-bred wethers brought 14s to 15s; extra prime, 21s to 22s; medium, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; merino wethers, 7s 6d to 11s 3d; extra prime, 19s 7d to 20s. We sold—on account of New Zealand Agricultural Company, 73 crossbred wethers at 12s 9d to 15s, 125 merino do. at 10s 6d; on account of J. Pearson, Tokomairiro, 32 cross-bred do. at 13s 9d; and quote mutton 2½d to 2¾d per lb.

Pigs.—203 were penned, comprising various sizes and qualities. There was only a moderate demand, and competition was dull and prices easier. Suckers brought up to 10s; porkers, 20s to 30s; baconers, 35s to 45s; a few heavy weights up to 55s. We sold 16 at quotations.

Store Stock.—We have no transactions to report.

Sheepskins.—Our usual weekly sale on Monday was well-attended. A lengthy catalogue was submitted, and met with good competition. Prices, however, ruled decidedly lower, in sympathy with London advices of the wool market. Country dry crossbreds (low to medium), brought 10d to 3s; do. do. merino, 8d to 2s 9d; dry pelts, 2d to 6d; butchers' green cross-breds, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 3s 10d, 3s 11d; do. do. merino, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 10d.

Rabbitskins.—We offered a full catalogue at our auction sale on Monday, when all the buyers in the trade were present. Competition was fairly spirited for all lots in good condition, properly classed, well-furred, free from fat, and thoroughly dried; but the demand for inferior and mixed summerskins is flat, and these are hard to quit at very low prices. We sold 13 bales and 48 bags at—for suckers and inferior, 2½d to 5½; medium and mixed, 6d to 9d; fair to good, 10d to 13d; prime, 14½d per lb.

Tallow.—There is no improvement in prices. The only demand existing is for local consumption, and at low rates, viz.: inferior and mixed, 14s to 16s; medium, 17s to 19s; good to prime, 20s to 21s; rough fat, 10s to 13s per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no fresh feature of interest to report. Prime milling is not in over-supply, and all offered meets a ready sale at late rates. Holders continue firm in the expectation of an improvement. Meanwhile any decided upward movement is partly retarded by the full stocks held by millers. We quote prime milling at 3s 2d to 3s 4d; medium, 2s 8d to 3s; inferior and soft, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.—Oats: Recent values are being maintained, and a fair demand exists for stout bright milling and short bright feed for both local and export requirements. We quote best milling, 2s; short bright feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; inferior and discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 9d.—Barley: There is not much animation in the market. Prime malting could be placed at about 3s to 3s 3d, but the market is bare of this class. Medium quality is saleable for both milling and export at from 2s to 2s 6d, and feed 1s 9d to 2s.—Rye-grass seed: There is a fair inquiry, but without any improvement in values. We quote old pasture, machine dressed, 4s 6d to 5s; farmers' undressed lots, 2s 6d to 3s 9d.

DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

J. H. KILGOUR, grain and produce broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: The market continues about the same as reported last week. Prime milling parcels of white velvet and Tuscan are saleable at 3s 3d to 3s 4d; other milling descriptions, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; fowl feed is in very short supply, and would fetch 2s 6d to 2s 8d.—Oats: There has been a fair demand during the week, but without alteration in prices. I quote milling 2s; bright short feed, 1s 11d; ordinary feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d.—Barley: The market is quiet at 3s to 3s 3d for malting, and 2s to 2s 6d for feed and milling.—Chaff: Good quality, well cut, is in demand at £3 per ton; inferior, £2 5s to £3 10s.—Potatoes: The market for Derwents has rather improved, and £3 15s is now the quotation for good quality.—Butter: Salt is in demand, and the supply very short. Any prime lots would fetch 11d. Fresh is in full supply, and recent quotations are barely maintained.—Cheese: 5d per lb for best quality.—Eggs: My sales have been at 8½d to 9d per dozen.—Grass Seed: There is a good demand for rye-grass at 4s 9d to 5s for well-dressed parcels off old pasture; cocksfoot, 4½d per lb.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 9d to 2s; 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; oatmeal hay, £3; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £1 to £1 10s; pollard, £1 10s; flour, £7 10s to £9; oatmeal, £9 10s; fresh butter medium to prime, 1s to 1s 4d; eggs, 8d; good salt butter, scarce, 10d; cheese, 4½ to 5d; bacon, 7½d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, Derwents £3 15s to £4, kidneys £2 5s.

M E N S A N D B O Y S ' C L O T H I N G ,

Superior to any Manufacture, made of Mosgiel and other N.Z. Tweeds.

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Supply the Public direct from the following Branches :

DUNEDIN	CHRISTCHURCH	NELSON	WELLINGTON	NEW PLYMOUTH	AUCKLAND
INVERCARGILL	LYTTELTON	HOKITIKA	MASTERTON	HAWERA	THAMES
OAMARU	ASHBURTON	REEFTON	PALMERSTON NORTH	HASTINGS	GISBORNE
WAIMATE	TIMARU	GREYMOUTH	WANGANUI	WAIPAWA	NAPIER

NEVER BEFORE AT THE
GEORGE STREET DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

Have we

OFFERED SUCH DESPERATE BARGAINS

As we are prepared to submit during the

LAST 10 DAYS of our SALE OF SALES!

GOOD NEWS TO ALL!

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.

Will Sell all Remnants at exactly Half the Marked Prices.

Also a lot of Odds and Ends laid out to clear before Completing
Stock-taking.

REMNANTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

REMNANTS ALL HALF PRICE.

- 20 Dozen 2 Hook Black Kid Gloves only in 6, and 6½, 9d ;
worth 3s 9d.
- 100 Dozen Ladies White Handkerchiefs, 9d per ½ Dozen.
- 30 Dozen Ladies Hose, 3 pairs for 1s.
- 60 Children's Merino Dresses, all at 1s 6d, worth 4s 6d, to 8s 6d.
- 150 yards, Double width, Pale Blue Basket Cashmere, slightly
soiled, 9½d ; worth 3s 9d.
- 1,000 pairs Lace Curtains from 2s 1d.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE AND CO.

195 AND 197 GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,
OF LONDON.

Established 1782 (over 100 years).
Annual Income, £800,000. Accumulated
Funds exceed £1,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed
Agent to this old-established company, is
prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current
Rates

Its distinguished features are undoubted
Security to Policy-holders and Promptitude
in Settlement of claims.

Bankers : Bank of Australasia.
JNO. P. SPRING,
Agent for Otago.

I BEG TO NOTIFY that I have this
day Disposed of the Business carried on
by me as Butcher, in Princes street south, to
Mr. Thos. Carroll, and trust that the patron-
age hitherto accorded to me will be continued
to my successor.

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 con-
tinuing to supply Meat of the best quality, at
lowest possible prices, to obtain the support
hitherto accorded to my predecessor.

THOS. CARROLL.

A. W I L S O N ,
PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
GEORGE STREET,
(3 doors from Morris, Photographer),
DUNEDIN.

LADIES' BOOTS A SPECIALITY.

Ladies' and Gent.'s Worked Slippers made
up. Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN DUNEDIN FOR REPAIRS.

ROBERT BURNS HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
T. KEARNEY - Proprietor.

The proprietor desires to notify his friends
and the public generally that he has taken the
above well-known and old-established Hotel,
and would be glad if those who wish to stay
at a really comfortable house would call.
Baths, hot and cold. Liquors of the best
brands obtainable. Prices moderate. The
Hotel is in the most populous part of George
Street, and is in a convenient position for
permanent boarders. One of the best Bill-
iard Tables. Spacious Hand-Ball Alley.

T. KEARNEY, Proprietor.

FATHER LAMBERT'S 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

The sharpest criticisms of Ingersoll (the great American Atheist)
ever printed, written by
FATHER L. A. LAMBERT,
of Waterloo, New York.

1s. ; by post, 1s. 2d.

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

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

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

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

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

DUNEDIN : JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE,
And all Booksellers.

MRS. GILL, has on view a choice assortment of Spring
Millinery and Trimmed and Untrimmed Straws.

MRS. GILL, is shewing choice novelties in Millinery and
Straws, Flowers, Fruit Aigrettes, Laces and Embroideries.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.—Largest selection in
Town. Widows' Bonnets and Caps, best Styles lowest prices.
MRS. GILL.

UNDERCLOTHING in every variety. Neatly Trimmed,
Corsets, best makes, from 3s 11d; The Improved Corset
5s 6d, worth 7s 9d.

JUST Opened.—A large case of Infants' Robes, Cloaks,
Splendid value Latest Novelties in Infants' Millinery.

DRESSMAKING First-Class Styles and perfect fit com-
bined, with Lowest Possible Prices, **MRS. GILL**, Princes
Street.

Wear only
SIMON BROS.
Beehive
Boots

WEAR GUARANTEED
REGISTERED

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN
FIVE DOORS FROM OCTAGON.

GREYMOUTH.

THE 15th of August last marked an epoch in the history of the Convent of All Saints here, for on that day two young ladies, the first local recruits, joined the convent as postulants. One of the young ladies, Miss Ellen Sheedy, is the third daughter of a well-known and much-respected townsman, Mr. D. Sheedy, and had been a pupil of St. Mary's School since the convent was established until she entered it. She is about 17 years of age, and with truth it may be said of her that her voice has been the blest interpreter of thoughts as pure as virgin wells where Dian takes delight or fairies dip their changelings, and she cannot but prove an ornament to the institution. This is the first marriage, if it may be so called, of Mr. Sheedy's family, and that all future marriages may be as happy as this one is the fervent wish of many. The other young lady, Miss Marion Taylor, has all through her career given evidence of the possession of all the qualities necessary for the conventual life. May they both continue to wax strong in their faith and love for Christ, and, after a long and useful life of piety here, be transported to those realms of bliss, there to receive the virgin's crown of immortality.

Our old but pretty church is becoming rather small for the rapidly-increasing congregation, consequent on the influx of labourers for the many important works inaugurated by the Harbour Board; so that the erection at an early date of a more commodious structure is in contemplation. Mr. Martin Kennedy has offered to supply, at his own expense, all the bricks and lime necessary for a new brick building. This munificent donation of something approaching £1000 is worthy the generosity of the donor, and he sets a noble example to the wealthy members of the Catholic Church in other districts. Mr. Kennedy's liberality to the Church has not suddenly developed itself. He has for years contributed, both publicly and privately, large sums of money to various objects, and in this case, at least, wealth has been given to one who is in all respects deserving of it. May that wealth increase.

Our Church Committee, with a commendable foresight, has lately made a purchase, the value of which will be fully estimated by after generations only. It has become possessed of Mr. H. Williams's interest, for the sum of £1000, in a large area of the most valuable property in the town. The land adjoins the convent, and there are several substantial residences—including that of the Mayor—erected thereon. By this prudent transaction the committee will be able to erect the new church in close proximity to the convent and presbytery.

QUIVIS.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JAMES CREAUGH.

AT the usual fortnightly meeting of the Greymouth branch of the Irish National League, held at St. Joseph's schoolroom on Sunday, August 16.—Mr. J. O'Brien, president, in the chair—after transacting the ordinary business, the president, on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. Jas. Creaugh, hon. secretary, with a very handsome gold lock and guard (from the firm of F. C. Dupré, Esq.). The lock and guard bore the following inscription, which was handsomely executed and artistically arranged: "Presented by the members of the Greymouth branch Irish National League to Mr. Jas. Creaugh, hon. sec., March 17, 1885." He was also presented with an address. The president spoke for a considerable time of the good done by Mr. Creaugh towards the National cause. He said the West Coast was noted for good Irishmen who made great sacrifices for their country, but he doubted if any other man on the Coast had done so much good or made greater sacrifices for the land they all loved so well as Mr. Creaugh. He kept the Greymouth branch together by his untiring labour and strict attention to business. During the four years the branch was in existence he was never absent from a single meeting. Correspondence, which at times was very heavy, he never neglected, and when his day's labour was over he often had a dozen letters to answer, instead of taking the healthy recreation which was necessary to give him new vigour to carry on his work. He (the president) did not know another young man, or old man either, who would do it; Mr. Creaugh had to do it scores of times. He was sorry the presentation was not more valuable, but, considering the numerous calls that were on the subscribers' purses, it was very creditable to them. He (the president) hoped that the dawn of Ireland's independence was breaking, and, as everyone knew, that dawn precedes the day. He confidently hoped that that glorious day for which the greatest and noblest of their race had suffered and died was not far distant. It was the duty, then, of every man who deserved the name of Irishman to stick to the Irish National League until the happy day arrives that puts an end to Saxon misrule. Then Ireland will stand forth

Great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, first
Gem of the sea.

He wished Mr. Creaugh a happy future, and hoped he would always keep the "token" as a reminder of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-labourers. The president then read the address.

Mr. Creaugh in replying was visibly affected. He said this presentation was quite unexpected on his part. Had he known that a subscription was started for that purpose he should have put a stop to it. When he undertook the duties of secretary he expected no fee or reward. It was to him a labour of love, and he only regretted that he could not devote more of his time to try even in a small way to benefit his country. What after all were the sacrifices he made compared with the sufferings endured by the members of the Irish National League at home? Nothing whatever. When men, the very flower and pride of Ireland, such as Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, Harrington, Redmond, and scores of others equally as good were tried like felons and sent to prison to sleep on plank beds; when Patrick Sgan had to fly the country with the funds of the League lest the English Government should rob them, and seek an asylum in France: such men as those it is that make sacrifices for their country's sake.

They ought to be a bright example to us, for no great glory was ever yet attained without corresponding sacrifices. Mr. Creaugh then thanked the members for their signal mark of respect, and said he would always treasure their gift not on account of its intrinsic value, but as a memento of the affection and confidence that existed between himself and the members of the I.N.L.

The following is the address:—
"To Mr. J. Creaugh, Hon. Sec. of the Greymouth Branch of the Irish National League.

"Dear Sir,—From the establishment of the Greymouth Branch of the Irish National League to the present time you have in a truly patriotic spirit gratuitously performed all the literary work in connection therewith, which was rendered considerably more arduous than it would have ordinarily been both by the visit to this town of that distinguished young Irishman Mr. W. K. Redmond, J.P., and by your own removal to Brunerton, a removal that necessitated a journey on your part of sixteen miles very alternate week so as to be present at the meeting of the league held in Greymouth. It is no exaggeration to say that in all respects you have satisfactorily discharged the duties devolving upon you. Without your ever ready assistance the organisation could not, in so brief a period, have attained the position that it now occupies, numbering among its members many of the most influential gentlemen of every denomination in this district. Therefore, in order to give practical effect to their appreciation of your efforts in behalf of the Irish National League, the members of the Greymouth Branch desire you to accept the accompanying testimonial and earnestly pray that you may live long to enjoy it and to continue the performance of the duties connected with your office.

"On behalf of the subscribers, faithfully yours,

JAS. O'BRIEN, President. J. MOLONEY.
M. MOLONEY, Vice-President. E. LODGE.
M. RIORDAN, Treasurer. THOS. P. O'DONNELL.
W. HEFFERNAN. M. PHILLIPS.

MR. DILLON IN DUBLIN.

MR. JOHN DILLON'S address to the people who received him with such enthusiasm in Dublin on his return, was the following:—Men of Dublin and fellow-countrymen—I cannot find any words to express to you how deeply I feel the more than kind, the undeserved welcome (loud cries of "No" and cheers) with which you have welcomed me back to the old country, which you and I are proud to call our native land (cheers). I feel it all the more deeply than I can tell. I feel it all the more because nothing could have happened to me more unexpected, coming back as I did without in any way announcing my arrival, after three years in which I had wandered in lands far away from that old country in which we stand to-night. And although, like many another Irishman, banished by one cause or another to remote parts of the surface of the earth, my interest never slackened in the fortunes of the party who were struggling to raise this old country to her once proud position (cheers)—

A Voice—Parnell (renewed cheering).

Mr. Dillon—Yet, through circumstances which were irresistible to me I had for three long years given them no help in that struggle.

A Voice—You will again (loud and continued applause).

Mr. Dillon—And I had no idea that the memories of my countrymen would prove so long as to think of the old days when I was able to stand shoulder to shoulder (cheers) with Parnell and with Davitt (cheers), and with the other men who have carried on the struggle with unflinching vigour and undaunted courage, while I was condemned to idleness in a foreign land. I feel, fellow-citizens, at a loss—utterly at a loss—to know what to say to you here to-night, because I will not speak to you on Irish politics, and for this reason—that I have all my life abstained from criticising the deeds and words of men who are bearing the brunt of the battle. I believe that no man is entitled to criticise them who is not doing any work himself (cheers). One thing there is on which I can congratulate you, and that is the enormous triumph which has carried the renown of a small party of Irish members and of the Irish people all through that great country where I have recently lived, and that is the triumph which drove Mr. Gladstone from office (cheers).

A Voice—And Spencer and Bucksot (loud boos and hisses).

Mr. Dillon—And drove Earl Spencer from the Castle (renewed boing). The last time that I stood in this hotel it was to see this street lined by military and police; it was to hear the measured tramp of cavalry who had come to clear the streets at the order of Forster (groans), and to inaugurate a policy which, after three years of struggle, the Irish people struck down by the vote of the other night. Men of Dublin, those strangers who come from a distant country—

A Voice—You are no stranger (cheers).

Mr. Dillon—Well, I am not exactly a stranger, but we who have been absent from this country for three years see and notice more clearly the vast changes which have been wrought within those three years. And when I recall the opening days of the Crimes Act, when no man's liberty was his own for a single day, and when I have watched—as I have watched from the papers, though in a lonely part of America—when I have watched the patient, sagacious, and long-enduring struggle which the Irish members have waged on the Crimes Act, and when I see the crowning victory by which the Government who passed that Act were sent to ruin (cheers)—I say to myself, and I said to the Irish people in America wherever I met them, "If Parnell can do that with 39 men, and I with very little means at his control, send him eighty men and send him means, and the liberty of Ireland will be in our hands" (cheers). The Irish people in America believe that this victory over the coercion Government has been one of the greatest triumphs in the past history of Ireland, and that when the hour comes that an opportunity will be given to the mass hood of Ireland who are now enfranchised to proclaim their opinion on the question of their freedom, believe me when I tell you that the Irish manhood of America—that outnumbers

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106 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Late Royal Arcade.)

VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY!

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GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY BOOT AND SHOE STORE
For the Best Value for Boots and Shoes.

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

Men's hand closed pegged Watertights, specially made up for country wear.

Men's strong Balmoral Boots, splendid wear, very strong, 11s 6d.

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

For girls' and boys' Boots for school wear, our own make is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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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New Elastics put in.

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DUNEDIN.

MORNINGTON BUTCHERY.

EDWARD CARROLL

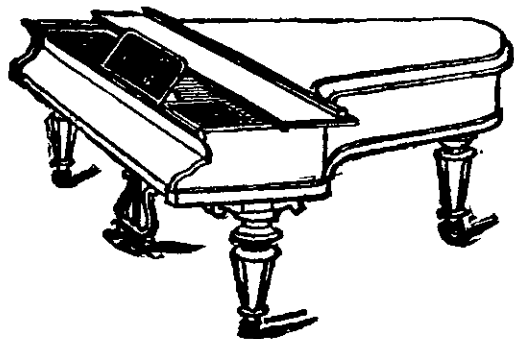
Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the Public that he has purchased the above Business (lately carried on by Thomas Carroll, under the style of Carroll Bros.).

Every arrangement will be made to meet the requirements of the Trade, and the Business will be conducted in such a manner as to merit a liberal support at the hands of the Public.

The BEST GOODS only will be kept, and prices will be found REASONABLE.

EDWARD CARROLL.

THE MUSIC WAREHOUSE, DUNEDIN.



PIANOFORTES.

HARMONIUMS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MILITARY, ORCHESTRAL BRASS,

AND

DRUM AND FIFE BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Since our introduction of the system of purchase by deferred payments, we have sold hundreds of Pianofortes, &c., &c., and can produce Testimonials from all parts of the Colony expressing satisfaction with the system as administered by us.

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SONGS, PIANOFORTE MUSIC,

DANCES, VOCAL DUBTS,

ORGAN MUSIC, ETC., ETC.

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ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, QUEENSTOWN.

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

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Branch of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin.)

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

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

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

INFANT DAY SCHOOL.

(For Children under 10 years of age)

English and Rudiments of French 10s. per month.

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

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, TIMARU.

Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

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

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

Payments to be made, at least, quarterly, *in advance*. For further particulars apply to the

REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

NEW MARKET HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

JOHN VEZEY

PROPRIETOR.

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the Newmarket Hotel, Princes street south. Nothing but the Best Brands of Wines and Spirits kept. Excellent Accommodation.

Dunedin, 1st September, 1885.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON,—

SIRS,—I beg to inform you that I have accepted your offer for the Stock of Boots and Shoes in the premises lately occupied by me in Princes street, next Braithwaite's.

GAVIN ALLAN.

REYNOLDS AND HENDERSON beg to inform their customers and the public, with reference to the above, that the stock must be cleared from the premises in Ten Days, and in order to do so they will sell every article Under Wholesale Price. Great Clearing Sale will Commence To-morrow.

DISTILLERS COMPANY (LIMITED), EDINBURGH
(The Largest distillers in Britain).

OUR old vatted GLENFORTH and GLENALMOND WHISKIES have a world-wide reputation. They are matured in specially selected Sherry-butts, and we guarantee none leaves our stores, either in wood or bottled, UNDER THREE YEARS OLD. The Undersigned are Sole Agents in New Zealand for the above Company, and have on sale their Glenforth Whisky in quarter-casks, octaves, jars, bottles, flasks and half flasks; and their Glenalmond Whisky in bottles, flasks, and half-flasks.

ESTHER & LOW,
Importers and General Merchants, George Street.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.

Admitted by all Connoisseurs to be the Finest in the World.
Agents for Dunedin:

ESTHER & LOW,
George Street.

the Irish manhood in the old country—will be found at your back with money and with sympathy to carry on that struggle to a glorious termination, which we are fully convinced is not far distant (cheers). I will say farewell, and I will only say in conclusion—the faith which I have always had in the ennobling influence of liberty has been strengthened and confirmed by residence in the country where liberty is the life-blood of the people. Men say that democracy and liberty lead to abuses—and so they do, for human nature is not perfect, and even you, my friends, and I, here to-night, are not all saints; but believe this—it is the lesson of history—that the abuses of democracy are as nothing compared with the abuses of a rotten tyranny. For my part, it always reminds me of a comparison between the wild and stormy tossing of a tempestuous sea, which, by the very agitation of its waters, keeps itself pure and fresh—so does democracy, even by the agitation and storm of the passions of the people, keep public life in the end pure and fresh; while in the rank and stagnant pool the hideous corruptions of such a despotism as reigns over this city fester, unseen and unnoticed, until they spread desolation and havoc amongst the citizens (cheers).

WHAT CHARITY CAN ACCOMPLISH.

(San Francisco Monitor.)

If Catholics desire to ascertain what can be accomplished by unity of action on the part of a few Catholic men, they need only read the reports of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. We are in receipt of the report of the Superior Council of New York, made to the Council General in Paris, for the year 1884. Two hundred and sixty (260) Conferences of this most admirable charitable association are named in this Report. During the year 1884, five Conferences were aggregated; and nine Conferences make their first reports. Here is the excellent showing of the Society for the year 1884: Number of poor families visited and relieved, 12,771; number of visits paid to poor families, 122,667; families on the relief roll, December 31, 3,007; situations procured, 750; members assisting in teaching Sunday school, 434; average number of boys attending Sunday school, 40,396. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$30,882; expenditures for the relief of all kinds to the poor, 123,559; balance at the end of the year, 37,958.

It must be borne in mind that this vast result of Catholic benevolence has been accomplished by laymen who have to pursue their daily avocation, yet who can find sufficient time to help God's poor out of their temporary difficulties. How true it is that time we give to God is never lost, and great will be the reward of those who earnestly and prudently share in the good work inaugurated by St. Vincent de Paul.

FRENCH OPINION ON IRELAND.

(Correspondence of the Nation.)

THE patriotic Bishop of Meath, in his eloquent speech at Mullinger, makes a great mistake when he says: "Anyone who reads those foreign journals will see that they take all the knowledge and information on Irish affairs directly and immediately from the prejudiced and slanderous columns of the London newspapers." As far as France is concerned, I am happy to inform his lordship that such is no longer the case, as the following facts will prove.

Not only important volumes, such as "La Crise Irlandaise," by M. Herve, but daily articles in nearly all the leading Paris papers, are showing the Irish question in its true light. In my last letter I gave an extract from an article in *La Liberte* that no English paper could have inspired or would approve of. To-day I give another from the *Gil Blas* of 4th June. The writer says:—

"The entire world is now observing England. It would seem that for that country the era of responsibility is soon to begin. It is interesting, therefore, to examine her position relative to her old enemy—Ireland. Great concessions were spoken of, allusion was made to the probability of a settlement, and they went so far as to say that it should not be impossible for England to give Home Rule to Ireland, which she been claiming so long. This seems to us a little too sanguine. However, it is certain that under the influence of events an evolution may take place in the home policy of Great Britain. It would only be a prudent measure, as will be seen. 'The laws of coercion will soon expire,' said to me a person whose position enables him to be well informed. 'All will depend on what England will do, then. It is certain that if they are renewed troubles are sure to be the result. The British Government to-day must consent to come to terms with the Irish. Parnell's action in Parliament is an important one, and the number of votes that he commands in the House of Commons will be nearly always sufficient to give the majority to the Cabinet or to the Opposition. It must not be forgotten, that it was the Parnellite vote that caused the fall of Gladstone, in voting against him on a question that scarcely interested them at all—the spirits question. Now the number of Irish in the House of Commons is 103, but they are not all Nationalists; of the latter there are about 60; but the number may increase, for most of the members who, like O'Connor Power, failed in keeping their promises, are obliged to ask the British Government to give them another town to represent. Parnell's policy may be justly called *une politique à bascule*. He only aims at the interest of Ireland, and he is ready to bring to the Ministry—Whig, Tory, or Radical—which ever will be in favour of Ireland, the votes he disposes of, and will endanger whatever Cabinet is contrary to his policy.' It seemed to me useful to give this conversation, which, I repeat, I had with a person in a position to be well informed.

"The conflict between the two enemies is not near coming to an end unless England makes the necessary concessions, for it is positive that Ireland was never better armed against her rival."

I give the article in full to show the eminent prelate that, as far as Paris is concerned, the Irish question is no longer judged from the articles in the British Press; and I could fill the columns of the *Nation* with original articles in the same style as the one I give to-day.

J. P. L.

INSTALLATION OF THE SISTER OF MERCY AT BLENHEIM.

(Marlborough Times, September 1st.)

MANY priests were invited by the Rev. Father Lewis for the above occasion, but of the many invited the only one who came was the much esteemed and beloved Very Rev. Father Sauzeau, S.M. His arrival with the nuns in Blenheim was looked upon as an event of great moment, and augured well for the solemn and imposing ceremonies of Sunday. Father Sauzeau is thoroughly well liked and appreciated by all classes and creeds. He spent many years among the Blenheimites, and was truly the founder of the Catholic station in days gone by. By his Christian acts he was a kind friend and benefactor to all denominations. He visited all, he benefited all, he assisted all. He comforted all by his wise counsels, and by his medical skill when necessity required. He was welcomed by poor as well as by rich, and found a home at every hearth. It may be truly said that he won the affections of his people. No wonder, therefore, that his presence in Blenheim was looked upon as a favourable omen of success. Always energetic and brave, undeterred by wind and weather, he instantly obeyed a call where his priestly functions demanded his administration. He crossed and swam rivers on his old horse, Barney, at the peril of his life. He was also a lover of the beautiful and displayed a great taste and knowledge in the field of botany, as many testify to the prizes borne away by him: so that with his faithful old gardener (W. Skellon), he has contributed largely towards making the Catholic station what it now is. The Very Rev. Father Sauzeau had the great pleasure, on Sunday, of seeing many of his old friends flock around him, Catholic as well as non-Catholic. Rich and gorgeous golden vestments having been procured by the Rev. F. Lewis, P.P. of the station, the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the day were proceeded with. High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m., by the Very Rev. Father Sauzeau, Deacon Rev. J. Lane, Sub-deacon Rev. Father F. Lewis, P.P. The choir, with the assistance of several friends, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Gudgeon, rendered the music more elaborately and with better effect than has ever been given at the church before. The Kyrie, Credo, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei were taken from Weber in G.; the Gloria from Mozart's 12th; and the Sanctus from Haydn's Imperial. The solos were taken as follows:—Soprano, Misses Augustus and Walthe; contralto, Misses Redwood and Ryan and Mrs. Joseph Ward, junior; tenor, Messrs. Vavasour and J. P. Lucas; bass, Mr. Gudgeon. Mrs. Canning was the organist. The Offertoire was the Adagio movement from Beethoven's Sonata, finely played on the violin by Mr. Trevithick, with organ accompaniment. Immediately after the Gospel of the day a very beautiful and eloquent sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Sauzeau. He dwelt especially on the importance of a Christian education, and showed very clearly and ably from master minds of antiquity that the so-called secular and godless system of education now a days is not properly education at all; that you may educate in all the sciences and languages of the age if you will, but that this is not education—only instruction—that education embraced and meant the cultivation of the heart and head; the development of the nobler faculties of the soul with the proper government and discipline of the passions and affections of the heart; that reason, enlivened by knowledge and religion, should be our guide, and that Plato, Aristotle, Napoleon I., Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Disraeli asserted that knowledge must be grafted in religion. He said the Sisters of Mercy have high reputation as a teaching body. They were ladies of culture and refinement, versed in all the accomplishments of the day, with a knowledge of music, painting, and modern languages. They had given complete satisfaction in Wellington even to non-Catholics, and did not tamper with their religious creeds. They would visit the sick of all who wish to see them, and no doubt be a great blessing to the district. That parents can bequeath a rich legacy to their children in giving them a sound Christian education. He exhorted one and all to be generous in their subscriptions. A collection was made and realised over £100. After Mass a procession was formed and marched to the new Convent singing hymns until they arrived in the new grounds. The nuns and priests having occupied the verandah two addresses were read to them, one from the girls and the other from the congregation by Mr. Ward, senior. Father Sauzeau replied on behalf of the nuns and spoke at some length, conveying to the people the great pleasure and satisfaction it gave the Sisters in coming to a locality in which they were received with such warm expressions of welcome. The Rev. Father then proceeded to bless the Convent, and this ceremony brought the morning services to a close.

The following is the address from the congregation:—
"Dear Rev. Mother and Sisters,—We, the Catholics of Marlborough, have come to wish you a most hearty welcome. Several years have elapsed since we tried to secure your services for the instruction of our children, but the number of calls made upon your Order necessitated a few years delay; these calls have been responded to, these years have rolled away and our turn has come. The privilege of having a branch of your Order established in Blenheim is one of the greatest value. We are well aware that your residence amongst us will be the means of conferring benefits of the highest kind not only on the young persons committed to your care but also upon the entire community. Notwithstanding our having looked forward for years with hope of your arrival, our last steps have been made hastily, and we have not been able to provide to the extent we wish for your reception. But please God, before many years—having secured such valuable and extensive property for the parish and raised our beautiful church to the worship of God—we shall be able to erect a suitable convent capable of affording accommodation for boarders and a large community of Sisters.

"It is needless to say that we shall indeed be glad to confide our children to your care. The number of your beautiful convents that

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adorn every Christian country in the world, the high intellectual culture, the unparalleled success in every branch of science, languages, fine arts, are facts that speak volumes for themselves, but there is something which enhances all these and surpasses all in our estimation, viz., the gentle blending of Christian virtues with the highest cultivation of natural talent.

"Yours is truly a noble work, a work which implies a great amount of patience, abnegation and zeal, without any hope of earthly reward except that which the conscientious discharge of duty procures. We most thankfully entrust to your care—not our temporal wealth—but the minds, the hearts, and the souls of our children, fully conscious that you will show a mother's care and love towards them, that you will educate them in the true sense of the word.

"Our secular Government, like almost all the others Governments of the day, would have us send our children to the ready prepared feast of secular cramming, profane teaching and atheistic education, but, taught by experience the ways of their poisoned viands, we reject their invitation. Our line of conduct is clearly marked out for us by our love for our children, by the warning voice of our beloved Bishops, by the heroic struggles of Catholics throughout the world, and by the voice of our Holy Father who occupies the chair of St. Peter. God, the creator of all things, has implanted in our hearts an instinctive love for our children—a love which would not merit the name if it interested itself only with the welfare of the body regardless of the most noble part—the immortal soul. This is the great secret, the motive power of our endeavours to build and maintain our Catholic Schools. We love our children and earnestly desire to see them attain the highest degree of intellectual culture whereby they will be enabled to fill their honourable place in society but especially we wish to see them virtuous children. We are convinced that the godless State schools are not institutions in which a really sound and Christian education can be imparted to our children. Why cannot our fellow colonists see the injustice of obliging us to support schools for their children from which we can derive no benefit.

"Dear Rev. Mother and Sisters, again wishing you a most hearty welcome, we beg to sub-scribe ourselves, on behalf of the congregation, your devoted servants,

"JOS. WARD.
"THOS. REDWOOD.
"A. CASEY."

An address to the Sisters of Mercy from the Catholic children of Blenheim, read by Miss Ellen Leahy:—

Dear Reverend Mother and Sisters.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the children, assemble around you on this lovely and propitious morning to offer you our humble little greetings on this your first appearance amongst us, to pay you the small tribute of our young and tender hearts' affections, esteem, love, and gratitude on so important and joyful an occasion. For today is a great and festive day for us all. We hail, therefore, your arrival in our midst. Your presence to-day is the forerunner of peace and happiness; accordingly we bid you, dear Sisters, a thousand welcomes—aye, a "*cead mille falthei*," we salute you as the shepherds of old greeted their "Guiding Star." The olive branch was not more welcome to Noe and his family in the ark than you are here to-day. Moreover, we sincerely thank you, and shall ever feel deeply indebted to you for the great favour, the noble sacrifices you have made in coming to dwell with us in Blenheim. Those are small expressions of our inmost thoughts; nevertheless they are earnest, pure, sincere, and loving. Do, Sisters, please, accept them as a token and mark of filial respect from your future children. We group around you like fondling babes at the feet of their mothers, full of confidence, mingled at the same time with great veneration for the fond Sisters who will help in moulding and forming our future destiny. We feel now all our timidity, bashfulness, and nervousness disappear as we gaze on your humble and self-denying form, gentle hand-maids of the Lord, mild, chaste, and charitable. Ladies fair, a celestial ray of holy joy beams on your holy countenances, you look like strangers to this world of care. We appear to pre-judge you, pardon us for doing so, but we imagine a heavenly charm spreads itself wherever you go. Trouble never apparently settles on your calm and self-possessed features. Thrice happy our lot, and great indeed our privilege in thus having you to dwell in Blenheim, to be our second mothers, and friends, and best of educators. Many of the grown-up ones will envy our good fortune, and many will say "I should like to be young again, a child once more," in order to be under the fostering care of the nuns; in order to get a solid and sound instruction, as well as a thorough knowledge of the arts and sciences. Yes, last night we watched the rising moon-beams bright. Last night we dreamt of your coming. Your name has become a household word,—the topic of our conversation by day and our dreams by night. To-day, thanks to God, it is a reality. This morning we longed to see the sun mount hill, dale and valley, in order, as it were, to hasten your advent amongst us. We are delighted, we are overjoyed to see you. We are quite conscious of the permanent great blessing you will be to the locality. We hope those few kind sentiments from us shall soften down the natural pain you must have experienced in breaking up your home in Wellington, in separating from your dear companions there in religion, in severing as it were, those bonds of sisterhood, those sacred ties of high and holy aspirations and charity. Besides the manifold blessings of education, we have another great consolation before our minds, and it is this—should the hand of Providence be pleased to afflict us, then indeed we know you will visit us, smooth down our lowly pillow, ease our bed of sickness drop a word of balm hope into our breasts, to cheer us on our way. For the future we can hear your gentle tread, soft as angels footsteps. Finally, we pledge ourselves to you, as faithful, and respectful, and obedient children. Once more we welcome you to Blenheim, and wish you, dear Sisters, long and happy days in our midst, and shall ever remain your dutiful and devoted children in Christ.

Signed on behalf of our companions.

"ELLEN LEAHY,
"BRIDGET MAHER.
"LOUISA MURPHY.
"KATE D'EFFY.
"ZOE REDMOND."

At 6.30 p.m. solemn vespers took place, during which a second sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Sauzeau on the true religion, showing that our happiness here and hereafter consists in knowing and serving God in spirit and in truth, and that from the want of it follow an innumerable train of human miseries, such as murders, suicides, persecutions, tyranny, and all sorts of crimes; that true religion makes men better, more virtuous, good citizens, good members of society and good, edifying fathers and mothers, and therefore that education must be founded and supported by religion to render it estimable; accordingly, Diderot himself, a rationalist, and many others of the same class, would have his daughter instructed in religion in order to make her better; and that the ultimate end of intellectual study should be to cause us or enable us to become more effective combatants in the great warfare which never ceases to be waged between good and evil. The rev. preacher was listened to with close attention by all. Father Lewis was agreeably surprised at the large sum that was realized—over £100. For it must be remembered that a month from this date £200 were raised. So that £300, and £120 collected by Mother Caecilia herself from non-catholic friends, go a great way in paying off the entire debt.

THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The following is taken from the *Evening Star's* report of a debate on education held by the Dunedin Parliamentary Union on Saturday evening:—

Mr. F. W. Petre said that before any amendment of the Act was made, the question of aid to schools other than Government schools should be considered. It was a well-known fact, and one which was clearly demonstrated in 1883, before the Commission which sat in Wellington, that there were a large number of children being educated in this Colony at the expense of a particular body of people. It was well known that the Catholics of this Colony were at the present moment educating something like 7,500 children in schools which would compare favourably with the Government schools, and they had this advantage—that in them conscientious training was paid some attention to. The cost of these schools up to 1883 was £156,000, which included not only the cost of buildings, but the cost of purchase of sites; and the approximate cost of conducting the schools was at the rate of £2,120 a-year, or £3 15s a-head. This was cheaper than the rate at which children were educated in the Government schools. The Catholics had challenged the Government from time to time to prove that the education given was quite up to the mark, and there had been a few inspections with very favourable results. The statement that the denominational system of education was inferior to the Government was without the slightest foundation. The reports of the Education Departments in England and Canada and India proved the reverse. The education given in the denominational schools of not only Catholics, but Protestants, was in every way satisfactory, and did not suffer by comparison with that given in Board schools. Out of the Colony's population of 500,000, 70,000 were Catholics, and in spite of the many drawbacks which they laboured under they had established excellent schools. In justice their views ought to be considered, and it was a disgrace to the Colony that session after session of Parliament, when their petitions were sent to the House, they were thrown into the wastepaper basket.—(A voice: "No.") The Commission which had sat to take evidence was composed of rabid opponents of any recognition of Catholic claims, and when a lot of unquesionable evidence had been taken it was proposed not to print it. He would move as an amendment "That provision be made for aiding other schools than Government schools under Government inspection."

Mr. R. L. Stanford seconded the amendment. He considered that the Education Department was the most difficult one that the Government had to manage, and that private schools were far more likely to achieve the best results. Mr. White should have proved that the question of education was entirely a political one. He believed that if a poll of the population of the Colony could be taken it would be found that there was a distinct majority against the present system.—("No.") He advocated the "payment by results" system, which would relieve the Colony of a great portion of its present burden, and tap those gracious springs of private goodwill and liberality which were always choked and dried up as soon as the State stepped in with its withering touch.

It is announced that the Queen has granted four pensions of £50 a year each to the Misses Power, of Merriem-square, sisters of the late Frank Power, whose tragical end in the Sudan is still fresh in the public memory. Mr. Power was for some time a member of the staff of this journal, and few Pressmen were better known in Dublin. When Edmund O'Donovan set out on what unhappily proved to be the last of his adventurous missions as a war correspondent, he was accompanied by Power. O'Donovan left Khartoum with Hicks Pasha's army, which was subsequently annihilated so utterly that not a single man survived to tell the tale of the catastrophe that befell it, and Power escaped the general disaster through being so enfeebled by illness that he was unable to advance with the troops. In the siege of Khartoum he played an important part, and it was only when the defence of the city was drawing to a close that he attempted with Colonel Stewart to make good his way down the Nile. A few days more and the safety of the travellers would have been assured, but their steamer was wrecked and they themselves slain. Mr. Power's letters to his mother and sisters make, next to Gordon's own book, the most interesting record of a memorable and fatal siege.—*Dublin Freeman.*

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

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** Trams pass the North-East Valley Nursery every few minutes.

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The open country—hilly, though not high,
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NEWEST DESIGNS
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BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every description,

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Being thorough practical Tailors and
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Good Kaiapoi Tweed Suit to measure, £3 3s.
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Unshrinkable Shirt can only be had at
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Shirts at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.

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in the City.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
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The Company have arranged with the Coal
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are admirably adapted for Planting Out in
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LOW PRICES** this season.

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Begs to inform his Customers and the
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Odd Castings for Ranges, Grates, Stoves,
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All kinds of Ranges, Grates, Stoves, etc.,
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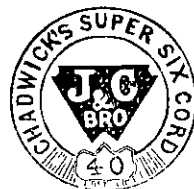
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
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 Roller Process—Hungarian System.

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

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

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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.
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VENETIAN BLINDS

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At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON, BURK & CO.,
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(Opposite St. Paul's Church.)

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 Kensington, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

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D. DAWSON.

31st August, 1885.

In reference to the above I can confidently recommend Mr. Dawson, my successor, to my friends and customers as being a thorough Practical Watchmaker. All jobbing entrusted to him will be executed a workmanlike manner.

ROBERT LUMSDEN.

PATERSON AND CONWAY
Have much pleasure in informing their friends and the Public that they have commenced Business as Practical

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

AT

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN (next M. and J. Meenan's).

Style and Fit guaranteed.

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:

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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.

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Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
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Walkouaiti ...	E. Davis
Palmerston ...	T. M. Smith
Oamaru ...	L. E. Wilson
Kakanui ...	Robert Morton
Otakia, Henley, and Greytown ...	C. H. Morgan
Naseby ...	Robert Glenn
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConochin
Clinton ...	James Garden
Tapanui ...	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.

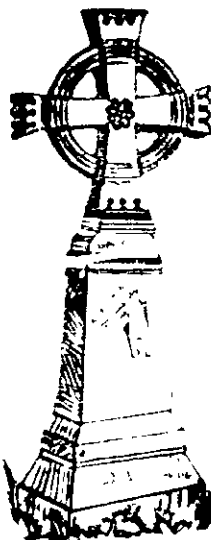
The above Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation and is now fit for the reception of Boarders, to whom it offers First-Class Accommodation.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

W. S T O C K S ,
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,
MADRAS STREET SOUTH.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOLLY, CONNOR & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works Otago Dunedin, this 11th day of September 1885, and published by the said Company.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

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

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

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

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

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

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