

TEACHER Wanted for the Roman Catholic School, Naseby.

Applications are invited for **FEMALE TEACHER** for the above School. Must be competent to play Harmonium in Church.

Salary, £80 per annum, with furnished residence.

ANDREW McG. BROWN,
Secretary School Committee.

PATRICK REDDAN.—Information wanted of Patrick Reddan, who left Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, in company with his brother William, over thirty years ago, for Australia. When last heard of, had gone to New Zealand. Information received by the N.Z. TABLET or by the Most Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

THE STATE OF EUROPE.



HE state of Europe is far from satisfactory. The nations there, already well armed, are busily engaged in increasing their armaments. Even England, which might be considered safe from Continental complications, is preparing for war. All these warlike preparations are hardly likely to end in peace, unless, indeed, it be the peace of exhaustion, the outcome of a fearful conflict.

But the onslaught of nation against nation is not the only conflict to be anticipated and dreaded: misgovernment is producing its effects in the internal disorder of all countries. Socialism is spreading rapidly, as may be seen from the result of the elections now being held in Germany, and from the advance it has made in France and other countries; and a period of wide-spread disorder and bloodshed within a short time is not improbable. The revolution set going in the end of the last century is still moving on; and that revolution means not only nation in deadly conflict with nation, but citizen against citizen. Just and wise concessions made in time would have prevented all this. But privilege, class, and capital would yield up none of their advantages, or, at most, only few of them, at the call of labour, poverty, and the suffering masses. The natural result has followed, and now men behold, in breathless expectation and alarm, government armed against government, and the proletariat against wealth, rank, capital, against, indeed it may be said, all property. And all this after years and years of public secular education that was to have given peace and prosperity to civilised people. In view of the present state of things, must it not be said that the enormous expenditure on education that has been going on for half a century and more in some countries, and for a quarter of a century in others, has been in vain? During all this time politicians have waged war on the Church, endeavoured to weaken her influence, and lost no opportunity of putting obstacles in her path. Would it not be well if another course were tried, and liberty given to the greatest moral influence in the world to work out her beneficent designs in her own way? Opposition to the Church has failed to bring peace and plenty. Opposition to the Church has not succeeded in pacifying nations, and preventing the spread of Socialism. Would

it not be wise to try the efficacy of that institution which established the truce of God in the middle ages, succeeded after a long struggle in mitigating the lot of the slave, and ultimately putting an end to slavery; that institution which civilised Europe and elevated one-half of the human race to a position of equality with the other half? Big armies and schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, etc., without God, have not succeeded in making nations less aggressive and warlike, or in weakening the influence of socialistic theories; There is, perhaps, more wealth than there ever was before; but there is certainly more poverty and deeper distress. The rich are richer than they ever were before; but the poor are poorer and more numerous. And as to morality! The less that is said, perhaps, the better. Our divorce courts, our police courts, tell a tale, over which, for the sake of humanity, public journalists ought to draw a veil. The state of Europe is truly appalling. Nor can we regard it merely historically, our relations with it are too numerous and intimate to permit our doing so. What concerns it concerns us very intimately. European affairs react on us in many ways. In this rapid review, the state of Ireland must not be omitted. This state is an embarrassment to England, and lessens her influence in European councils. All statesmen in their dealings with the United Kingdom remember the dissatisfaction that prevails in that country and throughout the entire Irish race scattered through the world. Would it not make a great difference to the Imperial Government were the Irish contented and prepared to join cordially in fighting its battles, and would it not be wise, therefore, to hand over to them the management of their own affairs? To do so would be not only an act of justice, but also of the highest and wisest policy. The world then stands on the brink of an abyss and confusion, the outcome of which no man can divine, and which outcome will not be reached except through calamities which one shudders to contemplate.

A NEW parish has been erected in Southland, called the Winton Mission, which, in addition to Winton, includes Dipton, Lumsden, and Mossburn. The Rev. M. Keenan has been appointed pastor of this parish.

On Sunday last the Bishop of the diocese gave confirmation in the East Taieri church to 44 persons at the conclusion of the mission given there by the Rev. Father Bergmans; and in the afternoon of the same day, at 4 p.m., his Lordship gave confirmation in the church at Port Chalmers to 20 persons, also at the conclusion of the mission held there by the Rev. Father Heggarty. During this week missions are being given in Milton by Rev. Father Bergmans; and in Lawrence by Rev. Fathers O'Farrell and Heggarty. On Sunday next the Bishop will administer confirmation in Milton in the forenoon, and in Lawrence in the afternoon. On Sunday next a mission will commence at Gore, and on the following Wednesday at Winton.

It is interesting to learn that a proposal has been made in the United States for demanding that compensation should be made to those Americans or their representatives who had acquired land in New Zealand before the British annexation. A good round sum, as it must be if the estimates are based on the present value of the land, as of course they will be, thus bids fair to be added to the deficit large as it is already, and Sir Julius Vogel will find occupation for his financial ingenuity in making the necessary provision. Sir Robert Stout, meantime, will only have another opportunity for the display of that excellent spirit of universal brotherhood by which he is guided, Yankee or New Zealander, it should be all alike to him and the loss sustained by the one should do nothing to hinder his joy at the gain made by the other. At the very worst the gain should counter-balance the loss and his state of equanimity should be perfectly preserved. And if there be less out of which to pay for godless schools in New Zealand there will be the more out of which to support them in America, and human enlightenment taken generally, and in that broad sense in which alone Sir Robert Stout is capable of regarding it, will be as well advanced. The men of the future, for whom we of this generation live and move and have our being, will prosper all the same. Great are the comforts of philosophy, and happy is the statesman who in any hour of political misfortune can find his delight in them. It will add much to the charms of the situation, meantime, if when a war finally breaks out, among the rest we may look for the arrival of a filibustering expedition coming in search of the broad acres acquired, or said to be acquired, by some Yankee whaler prior the treaty of Waitangi.

NOTWITHSTANDING the character that our enemies across the Channel try to fasten upon us (says the *Nation*) it would appear that our industrial development is absolutely checked by the lack of able-bodied convicts. Galway harbour wants improvement; but not even the transfer of the Spike Island establishment thither can supply the necessary labour. Our representatives, if they should think it safe, ought to negotiate for a loan of some able-bodied British.