

# New Zealand Tabbet

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE *Daily Times* ON IRELAND.

IN writing a note last week on the condition of Ireland, we remarked that the persuasion of the English masses as to the hostility towards England of Irishmen, means much resorted to for the support and continuance of a harsh and unjust Government, was likely to be kept alive by any pretence that might offer. We did not, indeed, foresee at the time that we should so soon find an illustration of the justice of our remarks; but, still, we were not surprised to see such an illustration afforded immediately in the leading columns of our contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*. Our contemporary takes as his text the riots at Timaru and Christchurch, which he combines with one that took place the other day at Connemara, whence it is reported that a number of poor men, flung out in the midst of an inclement winter on the shelterless mountain-side, turned for a moment on the hand that was dealing death to them, their aged, their sick, and their helpless little ones, and dared assert their manhood by offering resistance.—Alas! an impotent but harmful resistance. Hence our contemporary concludes that Irishmen in general are never "entirely amenable to the law." This, we affirm, is an apt illustration of the fact to which we alluded in our last week's issue. These thoughtless riots of a few, deplored by the many in New Zealand; this onslaught of desperate men, already heavily suffering and goaded beyond endurance in Ireland, furnishes full proof that the Irish nation are incapable of managing their own affairs, and so the matter goes. We are treated to a long anti-Irish tirade of no particular sense or meaning, but which may serve as an example of the stuff that taken *en masse* supports, and has for centuries supported, the cruel treatment of Ireland by the English Government. There is an old story told of a certain organist, to whom, one day on the termination of a very fine performance, the bellows-blower remarked, "We played that splendidly." The musician was enraged, and in no measured terms rebuked his subordinate for including himself in the honours won. But the blower had his revenge; when next the organist sat down to the instrument not a puff of wind would he supply to his needs, and he resolutely refused to ply the bellows until his importance had been duly recognised. The part borne by the ill-informed masses, including such journals as the *Daily Times*, towards the policy of the English Government in Ireland reminds us of the old story. The Government, indeed, are capable of working out their undertaking in a masterly manner, but at the same time they need the support of all the winds of boobydom.

PROTESTANT AND ATHEIST.

WE were much struck a little time ago, when reading certain details of criminal life, to find that the phenomena attendant upon Atheism were closely similar to those accompanying Protestantism. The Protestant masses of England, in a word, display a singular tendency towards vicious practices that prevail amongst the Atheist masses of the French cities. We say we were struck by this fact, but we were not surprised at it, because it has long been our settled conviction that Protestantism has arisen from the same root from which modern Atheism has sprung, and we may naturally expect kindred trees to display a similarity in their fruits, altho' the tree of fuller growth may bear the richer fruit. But, although M. Victor Hugo had a little time ago addressed a Calvinist minister as his brother in religion, M. Hugo continuing to cherish his advanced creed, we had hardly expected to find the relationship between Protestantism and Atheism so clearly and boldly expressed as we find it to have been expressed, in November last, by M. Jules Ferry when addressing the representatives of "Evangelical" tenets at Paris. M. Ferry, speaking at the opening of the Protestant Theological Faculty, delivered himself as follows:—"Between the State and you, however, how could there be disagreement? Protestantism has been in modern history the first form of liberty. Our political gospel is also yours. The Revolution of 1789, of which our Republic is the logical development and necessary conclusion, was partly effected for you. It is the date of your definitive

emancipation. We greet you, therefore, as a friendly power, as a necessary ally, who will not be wanting either to the Republic or to liberty. You may count upon us as we count upon you, sure of meeting from us at a1 times not merely justice but profound sympathy." Such then is the excellent understanding that prevails between the two great opponents of the Church—Protestantism the parent, and Atheism the offspring; hand-in-hand they are ready to prosecute the war. Surely Satan, as cunning as of yore, still refuses to sanction the division that must result in the fall of his Kingdom.

MR. GLADSTONE we are told has been half done to MR. GLADSTONE death by kindness. A correspondent of the *Scots-AND ITALY.* *man* writes:—"Mr. Gladstone is the hero of the hour in Italy. The leading Italian statesmen have gone to Venice to visit him, and the minor notabilities of the 'Queen of the Adriatic' make many inroads on his time, which he would rather devote to the treasures in the library of St. Mark, and in the Academia Belle Arti. The Press (except, of course, the Vatican journals, which cannot bear the mention of his name calmly), overflows with expressions of admiration and goodwill for him. Moderate Radicals and Republicans lay their differences aside in a common welcome to one of the most effective promoters of Italian unity." And well may the "Vatican journals" call out upon the name of whoever it is that is recognised as a chief promoter of Italian unity, considering what it is that that unity has produced. We last week published in our columns the quotation of its list of killed and wounded—4,000 of the one 20,000 of the other for one year only, and besides this its fruits have been public bankruptcies, enormous losses, famine, disease, brigandage, and crime of many kinds. Under its existence the appetite of the people has become depraved. In Rome the other day, for example, there was heard in the law courts a case of exceptional brutality. Its chief feature was a murder, but circumstances of the utmost beastliness were attendant on it, and the degraded people who now occupy the capital of Christendom thronged the court to drink in all the revolting details that were brought forward. A woman, named Antonietta Carrozza, an accomplice in all the horrors revealed was discharged, and returned at once to her occupation in a circus where she performed on horseback. She was a poor performer, and on ordinary occasions could draw but few spectators; now, however, the city crowded to see her Ex-Ministers, Senators, Deputies, Magistrates, men of all positions and countless women thronged to see her, because she had been made a heroine by her participation in bloodshed and filth unspeakable. Such are the fruits of Italian unity, of which if Mr. Gladstone has been a chief promoter, it is a blot on his name that time can never efface. Italy, then, is sunk deep in the mire of degradation, but still there is alive in her bosom the spark that yet may, and we believe will, burst up into a flame bright and strong to cleanse her from all impurities. The following passages, albeit, from the flippant pen of M. Emile Ollivier, a nominal Catholic of the Third Empire, will explain our hope: "The Italian even when he loses his faith keeps his superstition. [The noisiest sceptic is by no means sure there is not a hell; *chi lo sa?* he must be prepared for whatever may happen. The fiercest enemies of the Papacy are confessed and anointed at the last moment, and die covered with scapulars and rosaries. One of Cavour's anxieties when he began the contest with Rome, was to make sure of the capuchin who absolved him; Victor Emmanuel would not die a heretic; and I am not at all sure that Garibaldi—if they allow a priest to come to his dying bed—will not behave to him as he behaved to the 'million' which he so long declined, and end by accepting the favours of Holy Church. A nation like this will never let the Papacy perish—the Papacy which belongs to Italy more than to any other people; and if strangers keep away from interfering the Italians will free the Papacy." The faith of a Catholic nation then is not a thing to be lightly discarded. However they rebel it will assert its empire; but we can understand their degradation when we find they are fighting with their eyes open against the truth: what may not be expected from men like this? Nevertheless their faith is not altogether the faith of devils; it is not without hope. It may have become so obscured as to allow of its being called—shamefully called by one who claims for himself the name of Catholic—a "superstition," but since God has permitted of

their still holding it, despite all their rebellion, there are grounds to believe that the time is approaching, probably after they have suffered long and terribly, when it will once more be obeyed as it was in happier times.

SCHOOLS  
IN THE  
MIDDLE  
AGES.

CHAUCER, then, it would appear, was not altogether drawing on the poetic imagination possessed by him when he spoke of a little mediæval primary school—"a litel scole of Cristen folk." Such schools were common in the middle ages, and multitudes of children frequented them to learn the simple learning taught there,—“That is to say, to singen and to rede.” That admirable champion of Catholicism, De Montalembert, has, indeed, fully established this, and we lately gave quotations from one of his posthumous volumes, in which the matter is placed beyond doubt. But since the subject is one continually harped upon by those who accuse the Church of having favoured ignorance, we think it is never out of place to give prominence to the testimony that may be advanced against their assertions. We are pleased, therefore, to find in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of November 1st, an article bearing on this topic, and we hasten to publish quotations from it. The writer is M. Brunetière, who contributes the *Revue Littéraire*, and he writes to the following effect:—It was M. Leopold Delisle who, some thirty years ago, proved that primary instruction, at least in Normandy, had been much more widely spread than it was supposed, and that in the thirteenth century, during the legendary night of the middle age, humble lights had shone in our country parts. In these country schools, doubtless, religious instruction held the first place, but grammar was also certainly taught, and while clerks destined for the priesthood were above all formed there, a certain number of peasants were initiated into the art of reading and writing. Fresh researches made by M. de Robillard de Beaurepaire have, for the diocese of Rouen, confirmed and even extended in a remarkable manner the conclusions of M. Delisle. Finally M. Simeon Luce, in his history of Bertrand du Guesclin, has found himself in a position to affirm, upon new grounds and with respect to another province that in the Thirteenth Century there was scarcely a rural district that did not own its school. This satisfactory state of things was interrupted by the hundred years of war commenced under Philippe de Valois. One hundred years of war kept up altogether on French soil changed the face of many things. There is no room for astonishment that the education of the people was no more thought of in a kingdom completely occupied by the English. There would be as good cause to be astonished that the revolutionary assemblies had done almost nothing for primary instruction except lay down rules concerning it. Still under the kings of the House of Valois the falling off was not so great but that traces may be discovered of the value set upon teaching. When, for example, a corporation was granted to any town, the right was reserved to the consuls of appointing schoolmasters. There were, then, schoolmasters; the retrogression was not so great as that the country should forget the benefits of instruction. In 1492 in a Norman village of 350 inhabitants provision was made that the guardians of a certain Marian Boucher who had lost her father, should keep her at school for three years, and provide her with the necessary books. The education even of girls then was looked to. It is not to be denied that a gap occurs in the history of primary instruction; but if to the hundred years war be added the last feudal wars and those of religion, it will easily be understood that we must wait until the end of the sixteenth, or even the middle of the seventeenth, century to see instruction begin to arise from its ruins.

PRIMARY  
EDUCATION  
UNDER THE  
*Ancien Régime*.

IT was not, however, with the object of throwing light upon the state of education during the middle ages that M. Brunetière's paper was written. Its design was to vindicate the *ancien régime*, and to show that under it primary instruction had not been so much neglected as it has for the most part been taken for granted. The writer continues, then—At the close of the disturbed period the impulse for the revival of instruction was given by the Church. The Council of Trent appointed that there should be attached to every church at least one master who should teach grammar gratuitously to clerks and other poor scholars. The primary object of this was evidently religious education and provision for the service of the altar. Not, indeed, as it has been maintained, that the “spirit of the Catholic clergy is entirely opposed to the progress of light and reason,” and not that the Church has at any time neglected the cause of instruction, but because it was necessary to meet new attacks by new tactics. Luther had publicly said: “I affirm that authority is bound to compel those submitted to it to send their children to school. Therefore, I take care, so far as it is possible for me, that every child of school age shall be sent to school by the magistrate.” The Council followed Protestantism on its own territory, and turned its own arms against it. The historians of primary instruction will have to inquire on the other hand whether Protestant countries followed the advice of Luther as faithfully, and

above all as promptly, as some people are pleased to say. They perhaps will find good reason for doubt concerning the matter. It would further be advisable for them to examine why Protestantism at its birth must needs adopt the cause of popular instruction as something urgent. This utterance of a reformer is recommended to their attention:—“The great majority received with warmth the doctrine that teaches that we are justified by faith, and by no means by good works, for which they felt no inclination whatever.” It was needful to replace for the “great majority” by the discipline of the school, that discipline of good works which the famous doctrine of imputed righteousness had come to destroy. But let us admit that the intentions of everybody are above suspicion, and say at least if Protestantism imposed on itself the law of abundantly diffusing instruction, Catholicism followed the example thus given without delay. M. Brunetière, however, seems to overlook the fact already stated by him that primary instruction had always been provided for by the Church. How, then, can he admit that the Church in reviving the system of old supported by her, when the cessation of war permitted, could possibly have been availing herself of new tactics against any attacks or copying any example whatsoever? He then pursues the course of primary teaching in France. At the meeting of the States General of Orleans in 1568, the *tiers état* demanded that provision should be made in every cathedral or collegiate church for the support of a teacher, who should instruct youth gratuitously. The nobility went even further; they demanded not only gratuitous but obligatory instruction, and that the clergy should levy on the revenue of the benefices a contribution for the purpose of paying the salaries of schoolmasters and men of letters in all the towns and villages, and that fathers and mothers should be compelled, under penalty of fine, to send their children to school. Truly there is nothing new under the sun! Who would have thought of looking back to the nobility of the *ancien régime* for the origin of primary education free and compulsory? Three hundred years, however, have enabled us to improve upon the matter by the addition—or it perhaps may be subtraction—of all that is implied by the term secular. The demands made at Orleans in 1568 were repeated at Blois in 1576, and in 1588 the clergy asked that in every borough, and even in the villages, the bishops should appoint a schoolmaster, who should be paid a salary by the parishioners for the instruction of their children. Unfortunately, adds the writer, the civil contests of the time, complicated by foreign wars, made circumstances unfavourable for the realisation of such laudable intentions. And here, there opens a period when religious fervour underwent a revival. A period to be dwelt upon by the historians of the people, who shall not content themselves with chronicling dates and facts, but shall write the history of ideas, of religious and moral ideas above all, which is indeed the true history. For while the great actions of kings and statesmen occupied the foreground, a mighty generation was growing up to be the generation of the century of Louis XIV., and whose piety, it is true, knew every failing, but was on the whole and when all is weighed so deeply sincere. It was then that those great congregations were founded, almost all of which gave themselves up to the task of teaching. Again during the eighteenth century we find the bishops working with all their strength for the establishment of primary schools. “We exhort the curés said a bishop of Grenoble, “to apply themselves to the establishment, of primary schools by every means with which charity inspires them.” The Bishop of Boulogne expressed himself thus: “Convinced as we are that nothing contributes more to form good Christians than the good education of children, we also believe that nothing merits more our attention and that of the curés than the establishment of schoolmasters. . . . We desire that there may be one in every parish of our diocese, who shall take care to keep a good school.” The bishop of Dijon issued the following order: “If there be in our diocese any parishes which are without a schoolmaster, we order the curés of the said parishes to see that one may be established there.” Further, the synodal statutes of Toul and Chalons direct that those persons who desire to make foundations for the benefit of the Church shall be influenced to establish schools. Mention of such foundations is frequent; sometimes they were made by noblemen, for example in 1660. Louis de Croix, Seigneur de Gourguemez, gives a sum of 28,000 florins for the support and instruction of twelve poor orphan boys. Sometimes they were made by priests: in 1686 Denis Franquet, following up the work of Jean Lenglard, canon of Seclin, erects a girls' school in the same form as the boys' school established by the property of the latter. Sometimes they were the work of a female of the middle class: in 1688 Jeanne Ramery, a widow, left a house and yearly income by means of which might be maintained three devout maidens who should receive poor girls of good character, and who were unable to pay for their schooling, up to the number of one hundred and fifty. Not to exaggerate, it must be allowed that the greater part of these foundations were rather charitable than scholastic. However, there is no doubt that there were taught in them reading, writing, and perhaps a little arithmetic, and, in the large towns, a trade. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the country understood the benefits of instruction, and were very wel-

able themselves to transact their business. One of the first cares of an humble *commune*, free from debt and master of its income, was to obtain a schoolmaster, or to enter into an arrangement with the great teaching orders—the Oratorians and the Jesuits. Towards the middle of the Eighteenth Century they chose by preference the Christian Brothers. But to come to figures; in 1789, the congregation of the Daughters of Providence directed 116 houses of instruction, which received 11,660 pupils. The Ursulines and the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul possessed more than 800 houses. The Christian Brothers had 120 houses with 36,000 pupils. Of 1,159 parishes of the diocese of Rouen, visited from 1713 to 1717, 855 possessed Communal schools. In 1788, of 446 *communes*, now forming the Department of the Aube, 420 had each its school. It is not, however, pretended that primary instruction was as widely spread under the *ancien régime* as it is at present; but the impulse had been given, the utility of instruction had been recognised, even by royalty, even by the Church, and that quite as clearly as by the philosophers. Much remained to do, but much had already been done.

**CERTAIN** ANOTHER fact brought to light by M. de Brunetière, and applied by him to the proof of the extension of  
**OPONENTS OF** primary instruction under the *ancien régime*, is  
**PRIMARY** the opposition offered to the instruction of the peo-  
**INSTRUCTION.** ple by certain of the apostles of progress, and others of evidently a "liberal" turn of mind. It was

objected to by anonymous writers who show by the nature of their objections of what spirit they were possessed. One of these writers complains that no servant can any longer be hired who does not know how to read, write, and cipher; that since all the children of the labouring class are becoming monks, or fitting themselves for other clerical work, none remain to marry or cultivate the soil. This, says M. de Brunetière proves that the schoolmasters actually taught something to the children of the labourers even though it might have been during the intervals between the ringing of the Angelus bell. Another of these writers complains of the multiplicity of public free schools spread throughout the kingdom rendering the sons of the agricultural classes unfit for anything but to swell the number of monks or of those unmarried candidates for office with whom France swarms. It has recently been advanced by a young deputy to the prejudice of Joseph de Maistre, that he had said, "I do not feel any need of having a valet who knows how to read." But others had said so before his time, and amongst them for example, La Chalotais, the famous enemy of the Jesuits, and Voltaire. Recent publications show that La Chalotais is still celebrated for his "generous intentions" and "liberal spirit;" nevertheless his "Essay on National Education" contains the following passage:—"Are there not too many writers, too many academicians, too many colleges? There have never been so many students. . . . even the people desires to study; labourers, artisans, send their children to the colleges of the smaller towns, where living is so cheap." Then passing on from the Jesuits, whom he has just attacked, to the Christian Brothers, he remorselessly adds: "The Brothers have appeared on the scene to finish the matter; they teach reading and writing to children who should only have learned to design, and to handle the plane and the file. The good of society demands that the knowledge of the people may not extend beyond the sphere of their occupations." Here is Joseph de Maistre surpassed—forty or fifty years before his utterance escaped him—by the man who had originated the celebrated saying: "The State should bring up the children of the State." Kindred words have also emanated from Voltaire relating to the "*canaille*," the "ignorant beggars," and the necessity, in a well-ordered society, of maintaining the people grovelling in their ignorance and native abjection. He has, moreover, spoken gratefully of La Chalotais for having forbidden study amongst the labouring classes, and declared that in cultivating his land he had need not of tonsured clerks but of hod-men. Diderot, indeed, was of a different opinion, but he acknowledges that the men of letters and the nobility disagreed with him—a nobility somewhat changed, we may remark, from that which in 1668 had demanded free and compulsory education for the people. We, however, learn that, while the church sanctioned primary education, and encouraged it in many ways, the men of letters, the infidel writers of the Eighteenth Century, the apostles of progress, in most instances, ridiculed and condemned it. This view of the matter varies somewhat from that which has of late passed current, but nevertheless it exhibits the true state of the case.

**BY** the San Francisco Mail, which arrived at  
**TOUCHING** Auckland on Monday last, we are informed of the  
**IRELAND.** lively interest taken in America in the condition of Ireland, and of the active steps carried on there towards its present relief and future prevention. In all the cities of the States, as well as in Canada, meetings have been held for the purpose of relief, and San Francisco is especially mentioned as organising a powerful committee with such a view. Meantime in Chicago a meeting of Irish sympathisers has voted an address asking

the United States Government to assist them in a peaceful revolution against the landlord system. And we are further told that "A resolution denunciatory of the land system of Ireland, expressing sympathy with the Irish people, and requesting the President to represent to the British Government the wish of the American people in favour of peasant proprietary, has been introduced in Congress." In Ireland the Duchess of Marlborough, a lady who had already shown herself foremost in all that is charitable and beneficent, is making strenuous exertions in aid of the sufferers, and an appeal made by her to England through the columns of the *Times* has been warmly supported by the journal in question. At the same time the landlords are seizing upon the opportunity to add to the sum of their crimes; for if murder in any shape or form be a crime, it is one to commit it by casting out of their only shelter the miserable people, hardly-able even under its protection to keep body and soul together but deprived of it exposed, many of them, to certain death. It is a horrible system, calling to Heaven for vengeance, that enables any class of men to come down upon their fellow-creatures thus, in the time of their extreme need, and add, to their misery the last touch of human cruelty. These families thrown upon the roads, endeavouring with a few sticks and an armful of straw to shelter themselves from the wind and rain; hiding from the weather under the broken arches of disused bridges, and making many a pitiful effort, hardly credible unless witnessed, to replace the roof—often wretched enough God knows—torn ruthlessly from over their heads, are a disgrace to a civilized country.—No country can be justly called civilized, indeed, in which they are to be found; no Government that permits of their existence—much more no class that enforces it—can be justly named Christian. It is well to find fault with their lawlessness when for a moment they dare forget their abjection, and maddened by the father's, the brother's, or the filial love, that for all their deep poverty and worse than dog's usage, cannot be extinguished in their hearts, turn upon their tormentors, and, more in self defence than vengeance, violently resist them. The martyrs are of all the men who ever lived the most held in honour. But if martyrdom were easy who would honour them? Yet it is the spirit of the martyr only that can induce a man to suffer peacefully such dreadful things as those we allude to. And in such a spirit multitudes do suffer them peacefully, but let us not be harsh in our judgments on those who cannot do so. The grace of martyrdom is not given to us all. We hear, then, of riots also in Ireland, and we expect to hear of them, for Ireland is peopled by ordinary flesh and blood.—It was once the island of Saints, but to endure the suffering required of it and show no sign it must be now an island of angels.

**THE** annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of  
**A RIGMAROLE.** Otago has been opened, and at its opening the Rev.

the Moderator delivered an address on the state of the religious situation of the world at present. It seems to have been a pretty long address, and we can honestly congratulate the Rev. the Moderator, and the Synod generally, on getting through with it, but there our congratulations must end. The rev. gentleman, so far as we can see, has not afforded the Synod any new light or remarkable information on any point whatever, and even our own humble acquirements have received no important increase by the perusal of his utterance. We suppose the Synod already were aware of almost everything the speaker told them; and, again, in our own humble degree, we knew almost all the facts mentioned by him. We even knew, for instance, that, if such speakers as this may be believed, the Church was in a very awful state at the time of the "Reformation." We knew that they had been in the habit of saying the Word of God had been withheld from the people. We had been acquainted, in fact, with all the assertions contained in the following twaddle:—"The Word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever, and which the Church ought to have sown broadcast like seed, so that it might take root in the hearts and intellects of men, and germinate into holy lives, she kept carefully locked up in a foreign tongue from the possibility of access to it on the part of the common people. The faith which she preached was not faith in the living God or in the living Jesus, but faith in the relics—often apocryphal—of dead saints and in winking images of the Madonna. The prayers of the Church had degenerated into the vain repetitions of the heathen against which our Lord had expressly cautioned His followers, the mere meaningless mouthing of a hundred paternosters being credited with more spiritual efficacy than the earnest repetition of one. The noise of the chaffering of the moneychangers in the Temple had completely drowned the high praises to God with which alone the sacred fane ought to have resounded. It is credibly reported that a Romish dignitary of the highest rank spoke of Christianity itself as a lucrative fable. No doubt there were earnest Christians at that time—Reformers before the Reformation; but despairing of effecting any good in the existing state of the Church and of society, they retired to monasteries, where they mourned in solitude over the corruptions of the Church, and where, as from a lonely watch-tower by night, they earnestly looked for the reddening glow of the dawn of the day when God would again have mercy upon Zion

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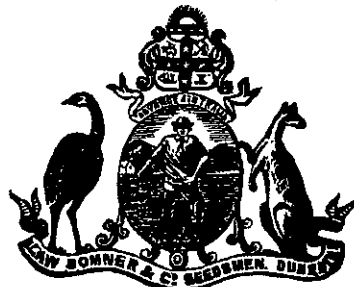
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and turn her captivity." We, however, also knew that all this was mere twaddle. The Scriptures had not been withheld from the people. We lately published, on the authority of De Montalembert, a complete denial of any such thing, and we here again quote a portion of it. Says he—"In examining, even superficially, those ages which heresy has dared to represent as without the knowledge of the sacred writings, it is easy to convince ourselves that not only churchmen—that is to say, those who made a profession of learning—knew the Holy Scriptures thoroughly, but that laymen, princes, soldiers, even the poor, knew them almost by heart, and could perfectly comprehend the numberless quotations and allusions with which everything that has descended to us from this period—conversations, correspondence, deeds, written documents, historical narratives, and sermons are filled. Those who have ever opened any volume whatsoever, written by the professors or historians of the Middle Ages, must stand amazed before the marvellous power of falsehood, and the incredible ease with which it takes root and grows, when they reflect that it has been possible, even in our days, to make a large portion of the human race believe that the knowledge of Scripture was systematically withheld from the men who composed, and from those who read the books of that age." Between the authority of the illustrious French Academician, and that of the Rev. Mr. Watt, of Otago, we find no difficulty in choosing. We do not intend, however, to go through the repudiation of this rev. gentlemen's stuff systematically; it is all as rank nonsense as that contained in the clause relating to Holy Scripture. We shall limit ourselves to one or two remarks more. In the first place, then, there seems some slight dulness of perception on the part of the man who sneers at the miracles of the Church, and yet condemns the "higher criticism" as follows:—"It stretches forth its sacrilegious hand to strike from the head of the author of Christianity the crown of glory which has hitherto encircled it in the eye of the world as a worker of miracles, by attempting to show that the miracles, where there is any basis of reality underlying them, were simply natural facts, exaggerated and embellished by tradition, in whose unsafe custody they were preserved, and through whose distorting medium they were viewed for some 30 years, till the Gospels were composed in the form in which we now have them." The "winking Madonna," the water made wine, the swimming axe, the talking ass, is nothing in itself; but the power of God may as well be shown in the one as in the other, and no man can consistently pick out any one of them for the object of his sneers. The Presbyterian who laughs at the "winking Madonna" is separated but in degree from the Atheist who laughs at the talking ass, and the "profound sympathy" of Atheism for Protestantism is not beyond our understanding.

### A GHOST STORY.

In these days, when ghost-lore seems to be fast vanishing into space, it many interest some of my readers to hear the following story as it was told me by the individual concerned—a rising diplomatist in a pleasant continental town that I happened to visit. "You will remember," he said, "that on my return here after my marriage we took a small house in one of the principal streets, not by any means an old building, or in any way different from the ordinary run of houses of the same size. It so happened that after we had settled ourselves I was obliged to be away in England, leaving my wife here all alone. On my return she mentioned to me that she had dreamed four or five times running the same dream, and that it always took place when she had been in bed about an hour. She was not in the least nervous about it, nor gave me the smallest hint that she suspected anything out of the common. About three days after our conversation, we were dressing for dinner, and the door leading from my dressing-room to my wife's room was open. when she called out to me; 'Is it not curious? I feel exactly as if there was some one in the room with me. Are you still dressing?' I replied that I had never left my room. That night, shortly after going to bed, I distinctly saw a little old man, with blonde centre beard, come into our bedroom and walk through into my dressing-room; the fire was burning brightly at the time, as also a rush light at the further end of the room. I jumped quickly out of bed and came behind the figure, which was standing at my dressing table, and was perfectly visible from our room, saying: 'Come, I have got you now!' As you know, I am a pretty strong-minded individual, and have never had much leaning towards spiritual fancies, even when a medium has held most of the spectators entranced by his performances: but I confess I had a bad moment when the figure, instead of giving me a crack on the head or begging for mercy, adopted the more unusual course of vanishing altogether. I said nothing to my wife about the affair, but the next evening, at very nearly the same time, I walked the figure again and stood in the doorway, between the two rooms, looking at us. I wcke my wife, and we both had a good stare at him. I felt it was no good getting up after him, and in about two minutes he walked leisurely through the doorway out of sight. Personally speaking, I don't care a rap how often he comes. My wife also is averse to leaving a comfortable house on account of what she is pleased to term 'a bogey,' so we have never moved, and from time to time our old friend appears and goes through the same performance. I have made inquiries from some neighbouring shopkeepers, and from my description they at once recognize the figure I saw as the former owner of my house, who died some ten or twelve years ago." I reproduce the story almost in the identical words my friend used, and leave it to my readers to explain away or believe in it, as the fancy takes them.—*London Truth.*

### A WORD IN SEASON.

(From the *Southland Times.*)

A FEW days ago the cable informed us that movements were on foot in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide to afford relief to the sufferers by the famine in Ireland. This is no more than might have been anticipated from our knowledge of the extent of the calamity and of the quick sympathy of colonists with anything affecting their kindred at home. The state of Ireland is indeed deplorable. Recent years had brought about great improvement in the condition of those of the population who lived by field labour, and as small holders of the soil; but, after all, they would seem to have been existing but from hand to mouth, and the first serious failure of harvest has threatened to reproduce the misery of 1846. In portions of Connaught every kind of crop appears to have given way—oats, potatoes, hay, and turnips—so that in the fall of the year the people were said to be on the borders of starvation. The picture drawn by those on the spot, of the actual state of things, is dismal enough. but it was the prospect for the winter that was most appalling. The Government, we notice, is interfering, and, we hope, not too late to prevent the actual experience of a famine, and its results. It would be worse than useless to enquire at present into the circumstances that have led to this inability of the people to cope with the visitation that has come on them, or to listen to the charges so freely brought by partisans against Irish landlords, of extortion and tyranny. There may have been faults in the landlords and faults in the people, and it may be possible for legislation to come profitably between them, but these are matters for after consideration. It is enough in the meantime to know that distress of so dire a kind is at the door of thousands of the Irish people, and to feel that their claim for relief extends to all of their own immediate blood, wherever they may be found, as well as to all those who, with them, are under British rule. The sympathy that was extended in times of famine to China and India is not likely to fail when asked for on behalf of Irishmen. We have heard of no systematic movement as yet in New Zealand in the interest of the sufferers, but it is quite time it had begun. We have many of the Irish race among us—many who have done well—and the duty is primarily theirs of coming to the aid of their countrymen. It would be an admirable occasion on which to bury their feuds and unite their sympathies. They could do so for a national purpose of which every one could comprehend the meaning, and admit the kindness and wisdom. Instead of standing in hostile order under green and yellow, and cherishing the bitter memories of Derry and the Boyne, the Irishmen of New Zealand might here at least forget their differences, and form one phalanx for the rescue of their countrymen. It is unnecessary for us to appeal to their feelings, for the warmth of these is proverbial, and well-known to the world. We ask them only to consider and to contrast their own position in this thriving country with that of their suffering brethren at home. When Irishmen shall have initiated their undertaking, there will be no lack of hearty co-operation from the other nationalities. Englishmen and Scotchmen will vie with them in liberality, and the result, we have no doubt, will be a substantial addition to the world's fund for the relief of Ireland.

### THE SCIENCE OF CHIROMANCY.

(Calista Halsey in *Washington Republic.*)

THIS conical-fingered hand is, of all the seven types, the least practical. It is the hand of the poet, of the artist: the intuitional hand which has marvelous insight, dreams vividly, and has more perceptions than executive ability in everyday affairs. It has little sense of order, leaving the prosaic work of arrangement and exact details to the square and spatulated fingers. In art, the pointed fingers belong to the domain of the imagination as Raphael and Correggio. Albert Durer had the square fingers, and Rubens and Rembrandt, whose men and women are "earthy of the earth," had the spatulated fingers. This hand takes kindly to the picturesque. It loves novelty, is quickly attracted, working with dash and enthusiasm rather than with cool skill and force. It is the impulsive hand; a hand of moods and tenses, passing quickly from exaltation to despair. It is not fit to command, and does not know how to obey.

This artistic hand appears in war, and the generals who possess it care more for glory than success. They are the white-plumed knights, the men who lead forlorn hopes, and whose inspirations are often translated into victories. To this same conical type belong the hands of the lyrical poets and sentimental novelists, as Victor Hugo, Lamartine, George Sand, Chateaubriand. Byron had the very pointed fingers, and was proud of the delicacy of his hand, sharing the popular opinion that it was a mark of aristocratic birth. To the chiromant, however, the hand is commended by strength and harmony rather than extreme delicacy.

Rarest and most beautiful of all the types is the psychological hand. It is delicate in proportion to the person; has a medium palm, the fingers without knots, or only moderately knotted, the outer phalange long and pbilberted, the thumb small and elegant. It does not belong exclusively to the titled and presumably cultured classes. Rare as it is, it is, like the art instinct, universal, and is sometimes found among the most primitive classes. The psychological hands do not, by choice, concern themselves greatly in certain great crises, when the square and spatulated fingers, with all their administrative ability, have wrought confusion, the swift psychological hands have come to the rescue and ransomed art, civilization and religion. Milton, Schiller, Goethe, Swedenborg had the psychological hand.

We read in the Roman correspondence of a Calcutta paper:—The International Society for the exploration and colonization of Africa, which has been established in Malta since July, 1878, has been negotiating with the Holy See for Missioners to propagate the faith in Africa. The *Voce della Verità* announces that a College is to be established in the Isle of Gozo, and placed under the Bishop of that diocese.

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## THE MIRACLES AT LOURDES.

On Sunday night, Oct. 26th, Father Ring, O.M.I., preached in the Church of the English Martyrs, Prescott street, Tower Hill, to a crowded congregation. Father Ring formerly held the position of missionary rector of the Tower Hill mission, a post whose duties are now so worthily fulfilled by the venerable Father Cooke. During the cholera years his noble efforts to save the stricken people won him the admiration of all, even those most bitterly opposed to the faith of which he is a minister. He has just returned from Lourdes, and, naturally enough, his visit to the world-famed shrine formed the subject of his discourse. Having traced the story of the miraculous spot, a story now familiar to the Catholic world, he continued: "Who is she who appeared to the little child, and said, 'I am the Immaculate Conception?'" Her miracles make answer. What is her power with God? Her miracles make answer. What is her holiness—what its height, and depth, and breadth? Her miracles make answer. What is the measure of her love and compassion and charity towards God's Creatures? Her miracles make answer. What are her relations with us? Her miracles make answer. How should we honour her, how should we love her? Her miracles make answer. God has spoken; to all those questions an answer is given us by the miracles which God has been pleased to work in the holy sanctuary at Lourdes. Should he try to recount the number of miracles that have there been wrought since the time the vision appeared to the little girl? It were an endless task. He could not tell the story of ten thousand miracles. Other sanctuaries have been rendered famous by one great miracle that led to the erection of some great temple, some stately church; but at Lourdes the miracles began twenty years ago; day after day, month after month, and year after year, the stream of miraculous cures has flowed on without interruption, and still continues so to flow. Other sanctuaries have been remarkable for a certain class of miracles. At Lourdes the miracles have been wrought in regard to every kind of suffering, to every class of malady. After his arrival at Lourdes he saw a procession passing towards the grotto. And in that procession, and in a conspicuous position, he saw a little girl of some eleven or twelve years. That morning the little girl had been carried helpless and powerless to the holy waters where the sick are bathed, and the little child, who for two years had been unable to move, left the bath perfectly cured. The Blessed Virgin had prayed for her young client; the little child left her crutches in the grotto, and took her place in the procession. On the following day he went towards the grotto, and, as he took his place beside the kneeling pilgrims, he saw a young man of powerful frame borne past him from the arms of his wife and mother. They bore him towards the grotto that they might offer up prayers before the statue that now marks the spot where the Blessed Virgin appeared. His limbs hung powerless, and almost lifeless as they carried him along. He watched him. The others saw him pass by, and many were they who offered up prayers in his behalf. Then their thoughts were carried away to something else, and he was for the moment forgotten. He saw him return in a little while, accompanied by his wife and his mother, all three hastening to give thanks to God for the restoration to health of one who had been unable to walk in unaided. During his stay a young girl came, who a year before had lost the sight of one eye. She had undergone a surgical operation. Skillfully had that operation been performed, and for a while the affected organ had been cured. After a few weeks had passed by a change took place, and she lost the sight of that eye. She returned to the surgeon, but he said he could do nothing more for her, the pupil being destroyed. "Now," said the young patient, "I will go to our Lady of Lourdes and ask her to exercise her power on my behalf." She went; she entered the bath. For a moment she suffered an agony so terrible that she, in describing it, said, "I felt as if my eye was torn through my head." That agony over, she came forth thanking God and blessing His Holy Mother. Another day, being near the grotto, he saw a number of persons gathered round a young girl. They were congratulating her, and with their congratulations were mingled words of earnest thanksgiving to God. He spoke to a priest who knew the girl well, and this is the tale he told. "Ten years ago," he said—and ten years is a long time—"I saw her struck down—paralysed. During the past five years she has been altogether deprived of the use of her limbs. I used to visit her in her poor home and to bring her Holy Communion, for she was unable to come to church, unable to leave her home. It was arranged that she should come to Lourdes. She came here but once to the bath, from which she came forth just as you now see her." He had had seen her walk away upright, as strong, as firm, as if she had not known what sickness meant. He should never forget the appearance of one woman who had been restored to health during his stay. Her cry of joy attracted his attention towards the bath. And as he looked he saw a woman, joy lighting up her face, joy illumining every feature, holding aloft her two crutches. She had been that morning helped to the bath by a friend. Her crutches were laid there in order that she might use them on leaving the bath. When she came forth, he saw her holding them aloft and heard her returning thanks to God for the miracle He had been pleased to work in her behalf. And miracles such as these were witnessed every day; ten thousand miracles, not less wonderful than these which had been worked under his own eyes and in his own presence, so to say, attested the power of God's Immaculate Mother, and demonstrated the truth of the tale told by the humble shepherdess. By these miracles God honours the Blessed Virgin; by these miracles God enkindles devotion to the Blessed Virgin; by these miracles God proves that those who pray to the Blessed Virgin do something which is pleasing to His Divine Majesty and for which He Himself is willing to reward them. There are other wonders to be seen in this holy place of a different kind from these miracles, but not less strange and striking, five-and-twenty years ago the little town of Lourdes was unknown and unnoticed. It had a parish church—a poor, a miserable, he might almost say a wretched structure, and now it possesses a church which is one of the most beautiful on the face of God's earth, and on which there were expended, not a few, but one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. A few years ago Lourdes was unknown—now

pilgrims flock thither from all parts of France, Spain, Italy, and all portions of the globe, so that the trains that approach from the North, South, and West are so many pilgrimage processions to its famous sanctuary. The fountain at Lourdes may now be regarded as the mainspring of a mighty stream that spreads throughout the whole Catholic world, for wherever Catholics are that water has been carried, and wondrous have been the miracles wrought through it. These miracles prove that Catholic devotion to the Blessed Virgin is pleasing to the great and good God. And what are the fruits of these miracles? What was the fruit of Our Lord's miracles—what was the result of the first great miracle He wrought? By that miracle our Divine Saviour manifested His glory to His disciples, and they believed in Him. It confirmed their faith, strengthened their hope, and increased the love of God in their hearts. So at Lourdes faith and hope and charity are strengthened in the Christian heart.

After the sermon there was a procession in honour of the Blessed Virgin, in which all the religious confraternities connected with the church took part. The hymn to Our Lady of Lourdes was sweetly rendered as it wound its way round the sacred edifice. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed.—*Universe.*

## PILGRIMS AT ST. EDWARD'S SHRINE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, presented on the feast day of the saint, an aspect of no little significance, and one calculated to bring gratification to the Catholic heart. From the time the section of the abbey where the saint's shrine stands was opened to the public until its close the visitors were numerous; and that the motive of a large proportion of them was purely to intercede with England's great king-saint and honour his remains, was demonstrated in the clearest way, for gathered about the shrine during the whole day were knots of kneeling people absorbed in silent prayer. It was interesting to watch the methods of the pilgrims. At first there was little to distinguish them from ordinary sight-seeing visitors. The only mark by which you might know them was that they tarried as though they were content with as much of the charm of the grand old abbey as is to be beheld in and from the saint's chapel. Upon a closer regard of their movements and bearing, however, it was evident their thoughts were not bent upon architectural charm. The eyes fixed on the shrine and occasionally-moving lips served to remove all doubt as to the character and mission of the by-standers. This was early in the day. So far they had not screwed their courage up to the kneeling point. As time wore on, and when about half-a-dozen people were paying their devotions upstanding, there entered a hale greybeard, with an air of "this place belongs to me as much as to any man," and at once dropped down on his knees beside the tomb, on the side opposite where the verges stood. The effect of good example was immediate. The pioneer promptly had at his side a neat little retinue of brother regulation-breakers, and the verges, to do him justice, sedulously applied himself to his duties on the other side of the chapel. The ice having been broken, progress was easy, and as the day grew and it became apparent there was no intention to interfere with those who came to pray, the shrine was almost continually a centre round which gathered many kneeling figures.

Everywhere, but especially in England, Catholics will rejoice to learn that such incomprehensible narrowness as would bar people from praying in a house devoted to God's service no longer dominates the custodians of Westminster Abbey. As the petitioners at the shrine were not interfered with in any way—not even by Protestant visitors, who, though evidently surprised showed consideration, and abstained from all vulgarity—it may be assumed that concession has been made to a very reasonable demand of Catholics, and that henceforth who wants to venerate the relics of St. Edward the Confessor at Westminster may bend his knees if he will. Nevertheless it is one which the faithful will highly prize. It is pleasant to reflect that a charitable spirit and common-sense are dissipating the clouds of prejudice; and whilst we who built it would much rather be ourselves the conservatives of the grand old fabric, we must feel pleased that, pending the time when Westminster Abbey shall once again return to Catholic hands, the dean and chapter mean to let us pray to St. Edward there without let or hindrance.—*Universe.*

The funeral of Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, took place the 25th Sept., with much pomp and ceremony. The cathedral was draped in black; all the troops in the garrison were under arms; and many persons of distinction, both civil and military, were present. Prince Godefroy de la Tour d'Auvergne was chief mourner. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, presided over the ceremony, surrounded by a number of bishops.

There are coal mines in Germany in which the phenomenon of subterranean waters having a regular ebb and flow has been observed. The scientific academies of Vienna and Berlin are studying it, and look for valuable additions to our knowledge of the earth's interior.

A long letter has appeared in the Paris *Ordre*, to prove that Don Carlos is the legal heir of the Comte de Chambord's hereditary rights. "Entre nous," he remarks. "I do not think that Don Carlos has much chance of enjoying this splendid heritage; but I have wished to treat a point of History which is not sufficiently known."

Bad news about dynamite is to be found in the *Daily Telegraph*, 26th Sept.:—"Experiments have been made with dynamite by the War Department chemists in order to ascertain its suitability to military purposes for which its supposed liability to accidental explosion was held to be an objection. The trials seem to have established the fact that dynamite, in a frozen state, may occasionally withstand a heavy concussion; failing to detonate when dropped from a considerable height, and even when fired at with a bullet; but the effect was uncertain especially when large quantities of dynamite were used, and the results so far are not conclusive nor complete.

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Report of Analysis by Professor Black,  
Colonial Analyst:—

University Laboratory,  
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Sir,—I have the honour to report on five  
samples of Port Wine forwarded by you for  
analysis. These samples may all be described  
as full-flavoured, fruity, aromatic Wines; pos-  
sessed in a considerable degree that agreeable  
fragrance that characterises genuine Port.  
They do not contain impurities of any kind.  
The perfect freeness of these Wines from  
every kind of impurity, the proportion of  
Sugar and Alcohol which they contain being  
quite characteristic of unadulterated, unmani-  
pulated Wine, together with their rich frag-  
rance, arising from aromatic ethers, should  
strongly recommend them, and gain for them  
good place in the colonial market.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLACK,  
Colonial Analyst

## CITY HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

Formerly of the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin,  
and late of Sandhurst (Victoria).

The above magnificent Hotel is now open  
for the reception of travellers, and is acknow-  
ledged to be the finest Hotel in the Australasian  
Colonies, both as regards extent of accommo-  
dation and the perfection of its appointments.

The private suites of apartments are specially  
designed to suit the convenience and privacy  
of families.

Spacious and well-lighted Sample Rooms  
have been erected to meet the requirements  
of commercial travellers.

Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water and  
shower bath on each floor.

The Billiard-room is fitted with two of  
Alcock's best tables, and luxuriously furnished.

THE CITY HOTEL EXPRESS in attendance  
on the arrival of every train and steamboat.

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

## D. PINKERTON,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

OCTAGON,

DUNEDIN,

(Next Athenæum.)

## MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges  
Moderate.

N.B.—Concrete Building. No Risk of Fire.

## GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE

(Late of the Commercial)

PROPRIETOR.

The Hotel is situated in the principal busi-  
ness part of the Port, and is within one  
minute's walk of the Railway Station and  
Steamboat Wharf. It has undergone a  
thorough renovation, and can now offer  
accommodation second to none in Otago.

## QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN,

M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class accommodation for Travellers  
and Boarders.

Terms Moderate.

## SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF THE PATENT STOPPED

ABBATED WATERS.

THOMPSON AND CO.

Steam Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers.  
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN  
AND

OHLEMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial

Maker's Goods of every description.

## JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET.

## A. H. ROSS,

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical In-  
strument-maker. Optician to the Dunedin  
Hospital, and for many years optician to the  
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to  
obviate the necessity of his customers making  
the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to  
those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City  
Hotel, Princes street.

## UNIVERSAL HOTEL.

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, PROPRIETRESS

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c.  
Refreshments always ready.

## PARKSIDE BREWERY

CAVERSHAM,  
DUNEDIN.

MCCARTHY AND FENTON,  
(Late Brewer to Keast and M'Carthy),  
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND  
BOTTLEERS.

## JOHN TUNNAGE

Wholesale and Retail  
FISHMONGER,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

T. B. L. A. C. K.

(Late with G. and T. Young),  
Being about to enter into business as  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
respectfully solicits the support and patronage  
of his friends and the public generally. T.  
B. having established an Agency in Britain,  
will shortly be able to offer a Choice and  
Varied Selection of WATCHES and JEWEL-  
LERY of all descriptions and by the best  
makers.

T. Black, being a practical tradesman, can  
guarantee that all work entrusted to his care  
will be executed in a conscientious and  
workmanlike manner. Note the address—  
T. BLACK,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
22, Princes Street, Dunedin  
(Next Criterion Hotel).



## Poet's Corner.

MRS. GEORGE DARRELL.

(From the *Saturday Advertiser*.)

"At once good-night." Oh! how the old time gleams  
Bright through the vista of the vanished years;  
Again I wander among fading dreams—  
Proud Cawdor's wife dismisses Scotland's Peers.

"Mine eyes grow dim, farewell!" Sweet Queen, good-bye!  
A nobler seat is thine than Harry's throne;  
Our greatest Wolsey is with thee on high,  
Poor Brooke is there, and thou art not alone.

"Farewell! God knows when we shall meet again."  
Aye Juliet, God knows when we shall meet;  
God knows! God knows! 'tis still the sad refrain  
To which the human heart throbs ever beat.

"'Tis but one cast away, and so—Come death."  
Not cast away, fair Rosalind, but blest  
With richer garlands than Orlando's wreath,  
Among the groves of everlasting rest.

"So speaking as I think, alas! I die——"  
Again we hear the plaudits—cheer on cheer;  
"Bravo, Emilia!" is the shout and cry,  
Whilst gentle eyes are filled with many a tear.

"Sweets to the sweet"—ay, strew the flow'rets o'er  
Her royal mantle;—it has changed to green.  
Hamlet, thy mother is, alas! no more;  
'Tis not Ophelia sleeps, but Denmark's Queen.

"Sir, grieve not you." Nay, Portia, I but pay  
The debt which I, and tens of thousands, owe  
To art and thee; above thy sacred clay  
I weave a garland for the long ago.

The brave old long ago, that free old time,  
When manly hearts were often cheered by thee,  
When Austral revelled in her golden prime,  
And nursed Thalia and Melpomene.

Old forms arise—Brooke, Lambert, Rogers, Heir,  
And others who have answered to the Call;  
They're at the Treasury—thou'rt with them there;  
Turn down the footlights—let the curtain fall.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

## WHY MR. PARNELL IS POPULAR IN IRELAND.

THE *Spectator* is not so blind as some of its London contemporaries pretend to be on the subject of Mr. Parnell's popularity in Ireland. That journal says in a recent issue:—

To the English, who know Mr. Parnell best as a kind of political sapper, to whom nothing is sacred, it seems at first sight hard to understand how such a man should succeed in supplanting a political leader of the approved type like Mr. Butt. But the matter is easy enough of explanation. The Home Rule party when it began its career in the House of Commons, well organised and admirably led as it appeared to be, was in reality composed of the most incongruous elements. The majority of its members were ordinary Irish Liberals who had "accepted Home Rule," and remained in all other respects what they had always been. Side by side with these were a few, like Mr. Butt himself, who on every subject but one were genuine Conservatives. The remainder, with an exception here and there, such as Mr. Sullivan, were "dark" men, of whom little was known, and perhaps not very much expected. Once every session Mr. Butt was wont to deliver a mellifluous dissertation on the advantages of Home Rule, and to receive the congratulations of the leaders of both parties on the excellent taste and moderation which never failed to characterize his harangue. But, beyond this annual display, Ireland derived no appreciable benefit from the existence and exertions of the Irish party. It was not until Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar mutinied and began their independent guerilla campaign that anything worth battling for was won. Even if nothing had come of it, Irishmen would at any rate have had the inspiring feeling, to which they had for so long been strangers, that some real fighting was going on, in which their representatives were contending courageously against overwhelming odds. But the results have been substantial enough to justify a far more desperate enterprise. The Intermediate Education Act, the repeal of the Convention Act, and the University Act bear witness to the vigor of the onset and the collapse of the defence. Mr. Parnell may well contrast the fruits of two sessions of the "active policy" with the barrenness of the four which preceded them. Nor can we be surprised that, under the circumstances, he is at present the most popular man in Ireland. In the eyes of the Irish, the means which he has employed are dignified by the ends which they have achieved. Indeed, the state of semi-paralysis to which he has reduced the Parliamentary machine is doubtless regarded as a more effective argument for Home-Rule than any number of Mr. Butt's well-turned periods.

## THE PRESENT IRISH DISCONTENT.

It is very unfortunate for Ireland that the English and Scotch journals, instead of joining in an effort to urge Parliament to pass such reasonable measures as will lead to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people, are only trying to misrepresent Irish grievances. It is true that a few Irish agitators, disheartened by the misery which now prevails among the peasantry, have gone the wrong way to make their grievances known. But before condemning the Irish malcontents we must consider their wrongs, and if we can find no sufficient reason why they should respect the claims of landlords, it is absurd to suppose for a moment that they will do so. Lord Beaconsfield's three profits—one for the landlord, one for the tenant, and one for the labourer—are not to be found in the large districts of Ireland, where the peasantry can discover nothing for themselves but abject poverty in good years and starvation in bad ones. Misery and want force them to revolutionary ideas. Ireland has very few of the mitigating circumstances that have prevented landlordism from converting England and Scotland into a pauper warren. She has no mining, few manufactures, scarcely any gain from tourists, and few towns able to offer any profitable employment to the surplus village population. Were the English and Scotch people under similar conditions they would be discontented and angry paupers.

Ireland can never be changed from a miserable to a thriving country without her landed system undergoing a thorough alteration. She requires a law which would enable the peasants, by industry, prudence, and economy, to acquire land; which would dissipate that hopelessness and despair which now drives the fine peasantry of that noble land into disaffection and rebellion. This can only be effected by freeing the land from feudal shackles in the same way as it was effected throughout Germany. Ireland is not worse off than large parts of Germany were when Stein, though a nobleman himself, fiercely denounced the nobles on account of the misery of the peasantry. By the legislation he promoted extensive districts were reclaimed from barbarism and have since been the abodes of hard-working and comfortable populations. A peasantry condemned to eternal poverty and deprived of all hope, must sooner or later become degraded both mentally and physically.

The large majority of the landlords of Ireland are noblemen who have immense landed estates, which they seldom visit. Some of them derive incomes of something like 300,000 dol. per annum, and yet are absolutely unknown to their tenants. But though their faces are not familiar to those who supply them with a princely income, they are perfectly well known at English clubs, gambling tables, and behind the scenes of some London theatres. What wonder that, when high-spirited Irishmen, see how the money they earn by toil and labour is squandered in other lands, and upon unworthy objects, their anger is aroused and they take the law into their own hands. Shooting at a landlord is a very unpleasant thing, but it is a natural result of the ferocity that is engendered of despair. Neither the Irish soil, the Irish character, nor the Irish climate impose any necessity that the chief crop of the Green Isle should be perennial discontent. It is a place of wretchedness because British aristocracy feeds upon its big estates, and no Minister has attempted to do for it what Stein did for Germany.—*New York Star*.

## BISMARCK'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, October 23.

THE *Cologne Gazette* a journal known to be directly inspired by the Prussian Foreign Office, states that Prince Bismarck has made a most important communication to the Federal Council, whom he caused to be summoned from Berlin a few days ago. He had laid before the Council copies of two protocols which had been drawn up at Vienna in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, providing for an offensive and defensive alliance between the two Empires. The Austrian Emperor signed the protocol with the reservation that it was not to be binding upon him until it had received the signature of the German Kaiser.

Prince Bismarck, in laying these papers before the Council, said that he recognized the gravity of the situation, and acknowledged the propriety of taking the representatives of the people into his confidence. The proposed alliance might, and probably would be resented by a great power in the north of Europe, and this resentment might be so violent as to lead to war. "But the Council," added the Chancellor, "should weigh all the conditions of the situation, and act for the best interests of the Fatherland. As for myself," he said, in conclusion, "I am so convinced that the proposed alliance is vitally necessary for our safety, that I am resolved to make its acceptance by our Emperor a condition of my remaining in office. If he refuses to sign the protocols, I shall at once resign my office, and retire to end my days at Varsin."

The Council gave their approval to the protocols, and immediately afterwards Count Stalberg, Minister of State, proceeded to Baden, where the Emperor William is now sojourning, to ask his sanction. Under the pressure thus brought to bear upon him, the Emperor signed the protocols, protesting that he considered the step an unwise one to take in the present condition of Europe. These papers contain the terms of the contract of alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany, which is the ultimate outcome of the conference between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy some time since. They are said to have nothing more in view than to preserve the peace of Europe, but at the same time, it is asserted here by those who claim to know something of matters involved, that their provisions are such as to lead almost with certainty to perilous complications with the Russians. It is asserted that the terms of the alliance were chiefly dictated by Prince Bismarck, and are strongly impressed with the leading features of his traditional policy. Whether England is openly invited to become an active party to this new holy alliance has not been revealed.

## NOTICE

FROM

A. EVANS &amp; CO.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Between St. Andrew and Hanover streets, left hand side going North.

## MILLINERY.

The very choice stock of English, French, and Continental novelties in this Department is worthy of everybody's attention, while those Bonnets and Hats made up by our Milliner (who, by the way, is direct from Peter Robinson's, Oxford street, London), are an exception to the class of goods showing in town this season, both for style and prices. We have some really nice Hats at 5s 6d and up to 26s. Bonnets from 7s 6d to 42s. We use only the very best materials procurable, and which are entirely new this season (never having kept Millinery previously). We have a desire to foster a large trade in this Department, and with that view we intend to sell everything very cheap. "Please inspect the goods."

## DRESS DEPARTMENT.

We have not been able to keep a very assorted stock until this season. Having enlarged our premises, and exceeded our previous imports fourfold, we are satisfied we can please our patrons as regards assortment, quality, and price; the very best value ready money can buy, selected with our buyer's usual good taste. Prices from 6d per yard upwards.

## FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

New Fringe the greatest bargains we have ever had, 1s up to 2s 11d for Black Silk Ball-Fringes. Moonlight trimmings, 3d per yard up to 1s, worth six times as much; new Frillings up to 2s; Silk Ties with Frillings combined, 1s, usually sold at 3s 6d; Kid Gloves, 1s 6d up to 3s 8½ for Josephines (Gant's Rouillon genuine). These are not fictitious prices, merely advertised to attract attention, but genuine regular prices with us, and which cannot be bought at any other house in these Colonies for the same money. We are always glad to show our goods without pressing you to purchase. Come and see for yourselves.

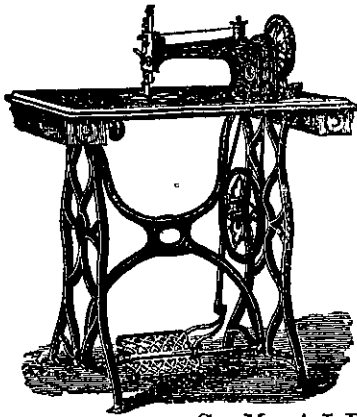
## FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

We have a grand stock, and really cheap. Calicoes, 4s 9d per doz. in grey and white, free from dress, and yard wide; these are good goods, and will wear well. Flannels, 1s 3d, all wool (no Union kept). Holland, 7½d, 8d, 9½, and 1s; cheaper than any wholesale house in Town. Everybody wonders where we get them. Blankets, Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10½d upwards; Toilet covers, 1s upwards, and everything else proportionately cheap.

Call and examine, go away and compare, and buy from the Cheapest.

EVANS & CO.,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

## SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES



Those who are not prepared to pay cash at the time of purchase, can obtain a MACHINE by DEFERRED PAYMENTS, on such terms as may suit their circumstances. All our Family Machines are now supplied with the TRIPLE-ACTION WHEEL.

BEWARE of Cheap Machines; as a rule they are perfect "rubbish."

NOTICE.  
Cash Deposit Reduced to £1.  
Weekly Payments, 5s.

G. M. ALDRICH,

AGENT,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

[CIRCULAR.]

Princes street, Dunedin,  
November 1st, 1879

G. R. WEST has the honour to inform his customers and the public generally that he has This Day taken Mr. J. H. POPE into PARTNERSHIP.

The business will in future be carried on under the firm of G. R. WEST & CO.

The partnership arrangements necessitate that all sums due to G. R. WEST should be paid as soon as possible. He is therefore compelled to request the settlement of outstanding debts, and to intimate that all accounts due to the late firm must be paid before the 1st of December.

The new firm respectfully solicit a continuance of the support which has enabled Mr. West in the past to cater satisfactorily for the musical public of Dunedin. No efforts will be spared by them to have constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Instruments, as well as the best and newest Music, and the Standard Works of classical composers.

A visit to the Warehouse will convince intending Purchasers of Music, or of Pianos, Harmoniums, Violins, Flutes, Concertinas, etc. that the Stock of G. R. West & Co., contains the articles they require, of first-rate quality and at reasonable prices.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT  
THE GREAT AMERICAN HERBALIST,

Has now removed to Christchurch, where he may be consulted daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Address—Tully's Buildings, opposite Laurie's Timber Merchant, Christchurch.

The undermentioned testimonials will suffice [to prove the efficacy of his treatment.

Woolston, May 14th, 1879.

To Professor Guscott.

Sir,—I have been suffering from nervous debility for ten years, and have tried all the medical skill I could get in Christchurch, and other physicians in the old country. I have never been able to sleep or eat, but since being under the treatment of Professor Guscott for such a short time, I have received wonderful relief, and persons in Christchurch who have known me for years can certify that I am quite a new man; and it appears to me extraordinary how Mr. Guscott can effect such wonders. I can safely recommend any person suffering in the same way as I have been to place themselves under his herbal treatment. I write this for Mr. Guscott to do or publish this as he pleases.

FREDERICK JOHNS.

(Signed) In the presence of

Mr. Mumford,  
Shopkeeper, Manchester street South,  
Mr. J. Heslop,  
Painter and Paperhanger, Manchester street South.

Tuam Street, Christchurch,

April 28th, 1879.

To Professor Guscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint these last six years, many times being not able to attend to work. I have tried everything in the shape of patent medicines. I have been an outdoor patient in the Hospital; I got at times temporary relief. I could not sleep on my left side; I kept rolling about backwards and forwards in bed. When I got up in the morning, I would rather be in bed, but work I had to attend to. When I had eaten a light meal I found it always lodged in my stomach. Always costive, a great palpitation, pains across the chest, more particularly under the left breast, always a violent pain between the shoulders, felt just the same as if any one was pouring water down my back, feet always cold. Happened to get one of your bills when you came to St. Asaph Street, which explained to me all my symptoms I was labouring under. When I applied to you, you told me all my symptoms and guaranteed a perfect cure, which I am happy to say you have done through your herbal treatment. I should recommend those troubled with Liver Complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I am, Sir,

Truly thankful,

WILLIAM MANSON

To Professor Guscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Dysentery for the last three months, so much so that I was perfectly exhausted, the linings of my intestines peeled away in flakes. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose. Hearing that you were in Christchurch, and seeing the many wonderful cures, induced me to place myself under your treatment, and I am happy to say in one week I am free from the diarrhoea, and gaining strength from your herbal treatment.

I am, yours respectfully,

ELLEN BROWN.

I give you this testimonial for the benefit of others as I know there are a great many others suffering from the same complaint in Christchurch.

Borough Hotel,  
Manchester street, Christchurch,  
April 21st, 1879.

To Professor Guscott,

SIR,—I have been troubled with Sciatica and Rheumatism since the commencement of the West Coast diggings in 1864, where I had to leave through medical advice, and went to Melbourne, thence to Sydney, and then I thought I would try the tropical climate of Queensland, and found only temporary relief. I came to Christchurch and tried doctors of the best medical repute, and got no better. Thinking that it was useless to go any further, I gave up all hopes of being restored; I could hardly walk, and staying at an old friend's, he advised me to consult you, and I am happy to say I am in as perfect health as I was in 1864, when I crossed the ranges to the West Coast. I was only ten days under your treatment.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

To Professor Guscott,

George street,

Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I have been under medical men in Tuapeka for eighteen months, and have been treated by the doctors for indigestion, but found no relief. I was advised to come to Dunedin for change of climate, and was advised to call on you. When I did so, you seemed to be acquainted with my complaint, for you were able to explain to me all the symptoms. I am happy to inform you that after three weeks of your herbal treatment I am restored to perfect health.

I am, yours truly,

MRS. ELIZABETH WATERS

### DERRY CATHOLIC REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

We take the following encouraging report from the *Derry Journal* :  
 The annual meeting of the members and friends of the Londonderry Catholic Registration Association was held in the news-room, Diamond, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. The chair was occupied by Mr. James E. O'Doherty, solicitor. The following report, showing the steps taken to promote the objects of the society during the past year, was submitted to the meeting, for approval, by Mr. William Duffy :—"The results of your exertions for the registration of Catholic voters still continue most encouraging. Starting with about 713 in 1876, the number of Catholic voters has increased every year by an average of twenty-five, the number this year being 788, or within a dozen of 800. The actual numbers, as recorded on your books, are as follows:—713 for 1876, 743 for 1877, 767 for 1878, and 788 for the present year. The net gain of the Catholics is twenty-one this year. I have experienced, like my predecessors, the difficulty of getting people to attend and prove their qualifications. There were sixty Catholics returned by the Town Clerk as duly qualified who did not attend. The same number of claimants were lost through the same cause. I have made out a list of these for the committee. Assuming 100 of these to be also qualified next year, I see plainly that with the addition of those whose houses are not rated this year the Catholics should have 100 more on the register. I cannot conclude this report without expressing the sense of my great obligations to your late secretary, Mr. Carlin, whose assistance was invaluable to me; nor can I forget the earnest co-operation of Mr. White, the Liberal agent, and his assistant, Mr. Cunningham. I have to add that great credit is due to the many working people who attended by themselves, or by members of their families, and remained at great inconvenience till they had proved their right to the franchise." On the motion of Mr. John McLoughlin, Foyle street, seconded by Mr. O'Hanlon, the report was adopted.

### FRENCH OPINION ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE following is an extract from an article which appeared in the *Journal des Debats*. That journal, it may be useful to remember, is edited by M. John Lemoine, a notorious admirer and adulator of England :—

The agrarian agitation is developing more and more every day in Ireland. A league has been definitively constituted under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, M.P. for Meath. A large number of meetings have been attended by thousands of people, and at which speeches have been delivered whose violence can only injure the cause the orators wish to serve. This movement in Ireland offers many striking analogies with the state of affairs in 1847. To-day, as then, the misery is extreme, especially in the West, off the Shores of the Atlantic. This has been the worst year that can be remembered since then, and the harvest of cereals and potatoes is almost worthless. In this state of frightful destitution people become irritated, and the less enlightened are easily led to throw the responsibility of their woes on the Government and the landlords. The former could at least in some measure mitigate these sufferings by organising enterprises of public utility, and so creating the work which is so much wanting. But this way of working does not come within the traditions of the English Government, and up to the present the complaints of the Irish people have not been able to induce them to do so. The movement is spreading, and is being organised, and is partly the result of the demands of the clergy, the press, and the municipal bodies receiving no satisfactory response. It must soon force itself on the attention of the Cabinet presided over by Lord Beaconsfield. In the numerous speeches lately delivered by its most eminent as well as its best known members questions of foreign policy have had nearly a monopoly, but it will be necessary some day to reflect that on the other side of St. George's Channel are some millions of men threatened with starvation, and for whom less apparently cannot be done than was effected a couple of years ago for the Indian subjects of her Majesty.

### THE WONDERS OF AN ATOM.

ALL things visible around us are aggregations of atoms. From particles of dust, which under the microscope could scarcely be distinguished one from the other, are all the varied forms of nature created. This grain of dust, this particle of sand, has strange properties and powers. Science has discovered some, but still more truths are hidden within this irregular molecule of matter which we now survey than even philosophy dares dream of. How strangely it obeys the impulses of heat—mysterious are the influences of light upon it—and still more curious is the manner in which it obeys the magic of chemical force. These are phenomena which we have seen; we know them and can reproduce them at our pleasure. We have advanced a little way into the secrets of nature, and from the spot we have gained we look forward with a vision somewhat brightened by our task; but we discover so much yet unknown, that we learn another truth—our vast ignorance of many things gathers around this grain of dust. Its other particles; they cling together, and each acting upon every other one, and all of them arranging themselves around the little centre, according to some law, a beautiful crystal results, the geometric perfection of its form being a source of admiration. It quickens with yet undiscovered energies; it moves with life; dust and vital force combine; blood and bone, nerve and muscle result from the combination. Forces which we cannot by the utmost refinements of our philosophy, object, direct the whole, and from the same dust that formed the rock and grew in the tree, is produced a living and breathing thing, capable of receiving a divine illumination, of hearing in its new state the gladness and the glory of a soul.—*Exchange.*

### IRELAND AND ST. AUGUSTINE.

THE Very Rev. Canon Ulick J. Burke recently delivered a most learned and exhaustive discourse on the life and character of St. Augustine, of Hippo, preaching on the feast of that Saint at the Friary Ballyhaunis, Archdiocese of Tuam. After pointing out that St. Augustine, as soon as he became bishop of Hippo, founded the Canons Regular, turning his episcopal palace into a pastoral monastic centre which soon made its influence felt not only throughout North Europe, but even in their own island home, "bathed by the Atlantic wave," he said :—"It is a remarkable fact that Catholic Ireland owes much of her interior spirit of piety and of self-sacrifice to St. Augustine, and to this order of priests—the Canons Regular—which he then established at his own palace. When the Vandals began to spread desolation in Africa, the spirited sons of St. Augustine were forced to fly to Europe, Spain, Southern Italy, and France, and the islands in the Mediterranean Sea became the abode of the Canons Regular. All this took place in the early years of the fifth century, just at the very time that Patrick, who was destined to be the apostle of the Irish, had left his captivity and the home of his master, Melcho, in the mountains of Antrim. Patrick himself lived eighty years with the "Hermits of St. Augustine." His uncle, St. Martin of Tours, was the first to introduce the religious orders into France, St. Augustine's hermits, very likely. Either at Tours or at Lerins then, St. Patrick had lived with the "hermits." In the Divine Office and Calendar of the Canons Regular it is expressly stated that St. Patrick lived eighty years with the hermits, and that the saint having followed in all things his holy father Augustine, he (Patrick) departed full of days to heaven. According to Sir James Ware, all the monasteries founded in Ireland by St. Patrick and his immediate disciples were Canons Regular. All the monasteries founded by St. Brendan, St. Columba, St. Brendan of Birr, St. Kevin, St. Jarlath, St. Finian, St. Kiernan, St. MacCartin, St. Coleman and others, were peopled by the priests who lived according to the rules laid down by the holy doctor for the Canons. All the nuns—St. Bridget SS. Ita, Attracta, and Daserca (Patrick's Sister)—adopted the rules of the Canonesses of St. Augustine. Thus in the middle and at the close of the eighth century Ireland was on fire with the spirit of faith, of charity and zeal, that Augustine had enkindled on the coast of Africa. It was from this holy doctor that the Irish Christians derived the spirit of holocaustic sacrifice, of stability and of Christian zeal. Thus to the children of St. Augustine, the Irish people are indebted not only for their missionary zeal since the thirteenth century, but for much of that spirit of Christian fervor which St. Patrick and his disciples infused into the hearts and souls of the Irish, and above all for their evangelical spirit of self-sacrifice and dependance on Providence, like children on a father's care. Irish Catholics do not appear sufficiently grateful to the sons of St. Augustine, simply because they do not mind all they owe to those illustrious teachers, the Augustinian Friars and the Canons Regular.

### THE POWER OF THE SCAPULAR.

I HAVE always been convinced from my childhood that every form of devotion, which the Church institutes and teaches to be useful for the end she proposes, namely—to the more effectually enable man to raise his mind and heart to God, ought never, and in fact is never thought little of by any practical Catholic. I am inclined to think I know my religion, and I am well aware that there are many devotions in the church by no means necessary or essential. But I know that there are none that are not most useful for the end the Church proposes in them, elevating men's thoughts to God and eternity, at this time when otherwise they would never think of doing so. Even on the mind and heart of the savage they produce the most wonderful effects, as an incident, which I am going to relate, will clearly show : About one week ago to-day, not having much to do, I went a fishing, in a river about six miles from camp. The day being oppressively hot, I resolved to have a bath. Scarcely had I got into the water, when I saw about twenty-five or thirty young Indian warriors of the Sioux tribe on the bank of the river where my clothes lay. Terror immediately seized my soul, and my terror grew the greater as the thought flashed across my mind that on the previous day three wood-choppers got scalped by these very same Indians. I gave myself up for lost. About one year ago I was a patient in the St. Joseph Hospital, St. Paul, and while there Sister Baptist gave me a scapular of Mt. Carmel. I was invested with it, and ever since have worn it. Whether sleeping or waking, or whatever else I do, I never left it off. Seeing that I was completely in the power of these Indians, and that there was no possible means of escape left for me, I formed the sign of the cross on my person, recommended myself to the protection of the Mother of God, and approached them. As I came near, they gathered around me, gave a terrific yell, threw down their guns, and fell on their knees. After kneeling for a few moments, they arose, took hold of the scapular on my breast, and showed it to one another making signs to God and to the scapular. Each one kissed it most reverently, and then sat down and smoked their long pipes. They gave me one to smoke, I took it and smoked it. When we had sat for about one hour, they got up to go away. But before doing so, they unbuttoned my blue flannel shirt and again each of them kissed the scapular, this time making signs to me to give it to them. But this I refused to do. Rather would I part with my life at that moment. However, as a compromise, I took a little medal that was attached to the scapular, gave it to them, and all knelt down again, kissed the scapular for the third time, and went their way, seemingly well pleased and satisfied with me; but not more so than I was grateful to God and His Blessed Mother, by whose intercession I am sure, I was saved no doubt from a sudden death, and the deprivation of Christian burial.—Letter of "D. H." to *St. Paul North-Western Chronicle.*

Mr. James Murphy has removed his bootmaking establishment to premises in Princes-street, Dunedin, opposite Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co.

**ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.**  
**M'SWIGGAN BROS.** have opened those well-known premises in **HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,** Christchurch, (Opposite the Borough Hotel.)

**M'SWIGGAN BROS.,** High Street, Christchurch, have the Cheapest Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaranteed.

**CHEAPEST** Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes at Prices Lower than any House in Town, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of Best Quality, and strongest kind made. Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil, N. Z., at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Water-tights. All Styles from 14s 6d, at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Men's Elastic Sides, in all styles, and of the latest fashions, from 14s.

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Women's Kid, from 11s, best quality. All orders punctually attended to at **M'SWIGGAN BROS.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes of M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make of all kinds of Women's sewn on the premises at the **U. B. D.**

**CHEAP** Boots and Shoes. Support that which benefits yourselves. At the **U. B. D.**

**COME TO THE U. B. D.** Try the **U. B. D.**

## DUNEDIN CUP, 1880.

40 NOMINATIONS.  
 Admission, £1.

First Prize ... ..	£250
Second Prize ... ..	150
Third Prize ... ..	100
Starters (divided) ... ..	150
Non-starters (divided) ... ..	350
	£1,000

Crossed cheques to have 1s added for exchange. Two postage stamps required—one for reply and one for result.

Address:—

**JOHN MORRISON,**  
 George street, Dunedin.

### FOR SALE.

**4000 ACRES** in Maerewhenua district, near Oamaru; magnificent agricultural land, well cultivated; in farms to suit purchasers; easy terms.

700 acres in Waihao District, South Canterbury, in tussocks.

400 Acres in Waihao District, South Canterbury, in tussocks.

1,600 Acres, same District, cultivated and subdivided, with comfortable Family Residence.

50 Acres on Main North Road, 4½ miles from Oamaru.

Town and Suburban Sections in and adjoining Dunedin, Invercargill, Oamaru, and Palmerston.

Loans on Freehold Property negotiated.

**FRANCIS FULTON,**

Crawford-street,

Land and Estate Agent and Broker, under Land Transfer Act.

## CAREW & CO.

Manufacturers of  
**AERATED WATERS,**  
 British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt Vinegar, &c.  
**GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.**

## R. S. HOWARD

**FAMILY BUTCHER,**  
 SOUTH DUNEDIN,  
 (Opposite Moloney's Hotel)

Families waited on and orders punctually attended to. Small goods always on hand, fresh daily.

## IMPORTANT FOR CHRISTCHURCH.

## O'SULLIVAN AND CO.,

Beg to inform the public that they have secured a commodious site in Durham street near the South Town Belt, and are prepared to supply Timber, and every description of Building Material at the Lowest Rates.

Particular attention is invited to their stock of

**FLOORING, LINING, BUSTICATING**

**AND**

**MOULDING,**

which are unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the colony.

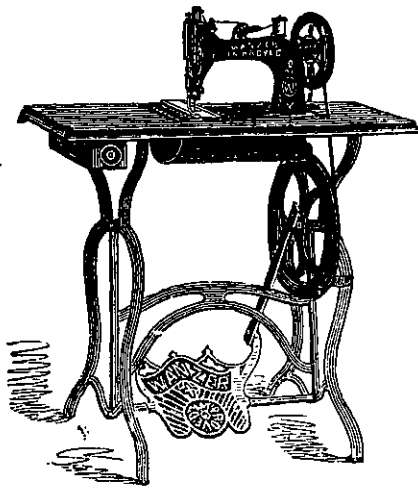
Stone, Brick Iron, &c., procured on the shortest notice.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

**THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited)** are prepared to make liberal Cash Advances on **WOOL, GRAIN,** and all other kinds of **PRODUCE** placed in their hands for sale in the Colonies or the Home market; also on **STOCK** placed at their disposal, privately or by auction.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office,

Bond street, Dunedin.



BEST IN THE WORLD.

**WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES,** with new Triple-action Motion, fast and loose Balance Wheels, and all latest improvements.

Easy payments for everybody—viz., 2s. 6d. and 5s. weekly, or 10s. and 20s. monthly.

To be had only from

**A. B. SIDFORD.**

4, ROYAL ARCADE,

DUNEDIN,

Agent for New Zealand.

A.B.—All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired with promptness.

Terms moderate.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**NEW CASH DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,**

**CORNER GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.**

**NICHOLAS SMITH,**  
 (For the past ten years with Messrs. A. & T. INGLIS)

Begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the above centrally situated premises, and hopes, by attention to business, and keeping a

**WELL SELECTED STOCK,**

and Selling at the Lowest Possible Prices for **CASH ONLY,** to receive a large share of public support.

Note the Address—

**N. SMITH,**

**CASH DRAPER AND CLOTHIER,**

**33, GEORGE STREET, CORNER MORAY PLACE.**

NEW ZEALAND PRESS CONSULTATION  
ON THE  
DUNEDIN CUP, 1880.  
TO BE RUN ON FEBRUARY 26.

3,000 MEMBERS AT A POUND.

First Prize	...	...	£1000
Second Prize	...	...	£600
Third Prize	...	...	£400
Starters (divided)	...	...	£400
Non-Starters (divided)	...	...	£600
			£3,000

Early application is particularly requested from those residing at a distance, and to send two stamps—one for reply and one for result. If crossed cheques are sent, 1s must be added for exchange. Whenever obtainable, please forward Post Office Orders.

J. J. CONNOR, Treasurer,

"Atmospheric" Printing Office, Octagon, DUNEDIN.

IN THE ESTATE OF ANDREW ATHY, LATE OF FLODDEN CREEK, TAPANUI, FELLMONGER (DECEASED).

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that I, SIMON ATHY, of Fairfax in the County of Bruce, conjointly with my youngest son, SIMON ATHY, JUNR., as executors of my son named above, will be prepared to settle all Debts due by him, and duly proved as such.

All amounts due to deceased are hereby requested to be paid to us at my son's late residence, Flodden Creek, Tapanui, within a fortnight from date.

Dated at Fairfax, Tokomairiro, this 12th day of January, 1880.

Signed

SIMON ATHY,

SIMON ATHY, JUNR.

ST. COLUMBKILLE'S CONVENT SCHOOLS,  
HOKITIKA.

NOTICE.

THE ART UNION DRAWING

To clear off the debt on the above Convent Schools (which was to be held on January 10th) is postponed till March 17th, (St. Patrick's Day) on which date it will positively take place.

A S TEACHER or PRIVATE TUTOR, a Gentleman of Twelve Years' experience in Catholic Schools in Victoria New South Wales, and New Zealand, is open for an engagement. Apply to Editor of TABLET.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Messrs. E. Butler, Greymouth, 20s; John Joyce, Lawrence, 25s; T. Broenahan, Timaru, 25s; C. O'Donnell, Bendigo, 31s 6d; E. McGifford, Kaiapoi, 25s; W. Ford, Edendale, 12s 6d; E. Moriarty, Invercargill, 25s; W. Connolly Carlyle, 12s 6d; W. Dudson, Kaiapoi, 25s; Rev. Father Moreau, Fielding, 19s; P. O'Neill, Clyde, 15s; W. McDevitt, St. Bathans, 25s; P. Fahey, 25s; B. Magee, Oamaru, 19s; W. Barry, 12s 6d; J. Page, 25s; — Finder, Timaru, 25s; John O'Halleron, Glentui, 40s; James Fitzgerald, Masterton, 25s; W. Campbell, Fielding, 44s; J. Curtis, Fielding, 12s 6d; E. Costello, Aparima, 20s; M. Flanagan, Sheffield, 25s; R. Duignan, Wellington, 25s; — Purcell, Manawatu, 12s 6d; O. O'Neill, Bannockburn, 31s (per J. Pope, Lyttelton); P. S. Garvey, 12s 6d; John Pope, 12s 6d; D. Maher, 12s 6d; J. Kelly, 12s 6d; J. Cole, 12s 6d; A. H. Blake, 12s 6d; J. Caverley, 6s 6d; P. G. Kearney, 12s 6d; Mrs. O'Loughlin, Greymouth, 12s 6d; T. Glennon, 20s; — McDonnell, 12s 6d; Tim. Barrett, Marsden, 27s; E. Cronin, 25s; John Donnan, Wetherstones, 30s (per T. O'Driscoll); J. Fitzgerald, 25s; M. Corkery, 25s; Miss Flaherty, 25s; Jer. O'Connor, 20s; — Dannihey, 12s 6d; Mrs Dunne, 12s 6d; J. Farrelly, 12s 6d; M. Greavy, Amberley, 25s; P. Weldon, Green Street P.O., 25s; F. Doherty, Waterton, 25s.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN.  
ST. JOSEPH'S GIRLS' SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, Jan. 19. Studies will be resumed in the CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, on Monday, February 2.

Terms for Boarders (exclusive of extras), £40 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Day Pupils, £12 per annum, quarterly in advance. Children under ten, 30s per quarter.

For further particulars, apply to

REV. M. PRIORESS,

St. Dominick's Priory, Dunedin.

DEATHS.

ATHY.—At Fairfax, on the 6th inst. Andrew Athy, second son of Simon Athy, formerly from the parish of Ballinnacourty, County of Galway, Ireland; aged 25 years.—R.I.P.

O'NEILL.—At his residence, Clenavaddy, near Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, on Sunday, Oct. 19th, Con. O'Neill, in his 55th year. His memory will be long perpetuated and lamented by his bereaved widow and family.—R.I.P.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880.

## A CONTRAST AND A CONCLUSION.



FROM our last files of Melbourne papers we learn that all the pupils sent up from the Christian Brothers' Schools to the examinations for matriculation and civil service acquitted themselves most creditably. We give the result of the examinations, so far as these are concerned, in the words of the *Advocate* :—

"Six boys were sent up from these schools—*Christian Brothers' Schools, Victoria Parade*—to the examinations for matriculation and civil service held at Melbourne University in the month of November last. The following were the results :—1. Thomas Power passed in all the subjects he tried, (eight) obtaining credit in history and algebra. He therefore passed for civil service and matriculation. 2. Michael Osborne passed in seven subjects, obtaining credit in history and algebra. He passed for civil service and matriculation. 3. Milo Davine also passed for civil service and matriculation, obtaining credit in history and algebra. 4. John Delaney passed for matriculation. 5. Antonio Basto passed for civil service, having one subject to spare. 6. Thomas Hunt passed in three subjects. None of these boys were ever up for examination before; the youngest was not fourteen years of age, the eldest sixteen. All of them passed in French and algebra, three taking credit in the latter subject. All who went up in history passed in it, three taking credit. Five out of the six boys passed in English, and five in arithmetic. One other boy went up without being sent, and passed in three subjects."

Now, on the other hand, we find in the *Southland Times*, of 10th, a report of the examiners in reference to an examination lately held in Southland for valuable scholarships, and we shall give the result in the words of the examiners :—

"Mr. Hamilton examined in history, geography, dictation, and penmanship, and, I in English grammar and arithmetic. In history and geography Mr. Hamilton reports: 'A few of the candidates did very well, giving evidence of careful preparation; the great majority, however, were far below what might reasonably be expected from candidates for such valuable scholarships. The same remarks apply to dictation, which was really well done in only one or two cases. Of the English I have to report that the paraphrase was well done by only one or two, fairly by a few, and very badly by the rest of the competitors. Question 2 was very poorly answered. In their explanations of the phrases prescribed in this question hardly any of the competitors thought it necessary to make any reference to the context. In questions 3 and 4 there was a good deal of wild guessing, with, of course, the usual result. Few had even a fair knowledge of the persons referred to in No. 3, and none gave a satisfactory explanation of the term "Metaphor." Questions 2, 4, and 5 were fairly answered by most of the competitors, but question 3 was very unsatisfactorily answered by all. In the arithmetic papers almost all the questions required some thought for their solution, and the majority of the examiners proved unequal to this.

Yet, notwithstanding this most unsatisfactory examination

the Southland School Board bestowed the four valuable scholarships just as if the competitors had been highly qualified. Such a mode of proceeding is calculated to degrade education, and turn examinations for scholarships into a species of farce. This is what comes of free and godless education. Such a system as we have it here, which bribes parents to subject their children to its degrading and demoralising influence, persuades smatterers, by highly rewarding them for trifling acquirements, that they are educated when in point of fact they are ludicrous by their profound ignorance. This is the sort of thing for which the country is paying half a million of money annually.

And, to render the contrast more striking, our sapient legislators, wretched imitators of Victorian secularists, who ignore the excellent Catholic Schools of that country, not only refuse all aid to denominational schools, where really honest school work is done, but by their regulations, or the regulations sanctioned by them, actually exclude all pupils of denominational schools from the least share of these scholarships, for which, nevertheless, their parents have been compelled to pay sharply. It is hard to conceive folly and injustice greater than this. It is not education that is encouraged under the secular and free system of education in New Zealand, but mere attendance at godless schools. This is manifest from the bestowing of valuable and numerous scholarships throughout the entire colony for a ridiculously small amount of knowledge, and the exclusion, from the competition, of the pupils of all denominational and private schools. Our legislators vote nearly half a million of money annually for education purposes, and at the same time do everything in their power to destroy denominational and private schools, and thus annihilate all competition, all rivalry, outside godless schools. The public can already see what competition exclusively within godless schools amounts to, and the man who cannot read the signs of coming events must be stupid indeed.

### THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EVERYONE is acquainted with the debate that took place last session in the House of Representatives in reference to telegrams laid on the table of the House by the Premier. It is not our intention to inflict on our readers a repetition of these painful proceedings. Our only object is to call attention to one part of the evidence given by the head and sub-head of the Telegraph Department before the Committee of the House, to which the affair was referred for examination and report. Neither do we intend to comment on the nature and circumstances of the report. It will be sufficient for our purpose to give the portions of evidence referred to above, and ask a few questions.

Dr. LEMON was asked—"Do you consider you should act in accordance with law, or on the direction of a Minister, when you know that the directions of a minister are contrary to law? I should obey the instructions of the Minister, and let him take the responsibility."

Mr. MAGINNITY was asked—"Do you consider you should act in compliance with law, or by order of the Minister, even, when you consider his directions are in violation of the law? I think I should act under the instructions of the Minister, even although I recognised that my act was in violation of the law, providing the Minister took the responsibility of my act."

Little more may be said on this subject. It is clear that under an unscrupulous Minister, the pretended secrecy of the telegraph department would be a mockery, a delusion and a snare. He might wish to know the secrets of business of individuals and families, and the law, strict as it is, would afford no protection against his curiosity. This is clear from the answers of Dr. LEMON and Mr. MAGINNITY. Should this state of things be permitted to continue people will be careful how they use the wires, and will certainly confide no secrets to telegraph offices.

Mr. Charles Waud resumes his musical tuitions on Monday, 19th inst. Mr. Waud's course of instruction comprises the pianoforte, harmonium, organ, and violincello. Address Cannongate, Dunedin.

Messrs. Simon Athy and Simon Athy, Junr., Fairfax, executors of the late Mr. Andrew Athy, are prepared to settle all the debts duly proved against the property left by the deceased.

Ladies and gentlemen interested in the fashionable games of lawn tennis and croquet will be pleased to learn that Mr. James P. Simon, of George street, Dunedin, has received a stock of shoes especially prepared to be worn during these games. Mr. Simon has also on hand a superior supply of all possible sorts of boots and shoes.

## Occasional Notes.

THE Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin will re-open on Monday next, 19th inst.

By the s.s. Australia which reached Auckland from San Francisco on Monday last there arrived six Sisters of the Order of the Sacred Heart, bound from Chicago to Timaru, for the purpose of founding a convent in the town last named. The Rev. Father Chataigner has for some years been preparing for this foundation, and we are happy in congratulating him on its immediate accomplishment. We further desire to bid the good Sisters a hearty welcome to our shores.

THE select school of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, Christchurch, will re-open on Monday 26th inst.

ST. JOSEPH'S Girls' School, Dunedin, will re-open on Monday next 19th inst. The Convent High School will resume studies on February 2nd.

WE have received the following sums towards the Irish Relief Fund:—Rev. Father Crowley, £1 1s; Mr. W. O'Connell, £1.

HIS Worship, the Mayor of Dunedin, has called a public meeting to be held this evening for the purpose of devising means towards the relief of the distress in Ireland. It is much to be desired that the call may be heartily responded to, and our belief is that such will prove to be the case. The people of Otago are never backward in their good will to assist misfortune under whatever form it may appeal to their sympathies, and in the present instance we are persuaded they will not be found wanting. There is no need for us to impress upon our Irish fellow-citizens the special necessity that exists for their interesting themselves in this undertaking. We are aware that they are already most anxious to do their utmost in the matter, and have only been waiting until a fitting opportunity of doing so should offer itself to them. Such an opportunity will now be presented to them, and they will certainly avail themselves of it.

WE are requested to acknowledge on the part of the Dominican Sisters the receipt of remittances in connection with their Art Union from Mr. John Russell, Southland; Miss Rose Dillon, Taieri; Messrs. J. Halley, Kumara; James Frost, Waimate; Michael Rooney, Invercargill; T. O'Connor, Waimate; John Gorman, Invercargill. Miss M. A. Ryan, Kanieri; Mr. Denis Ryan, Canoe Creek.

## Telegrams.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE AGE.)

LONDON, January 10th.

Several eminent physicians declare that Bismarck is suffering from a mild form of small-pox. The latest news is that he is worse.

The Government have been warned that Fenianism is spreading throughout Ireland. A crowd plundered a number of provision stores at Cork.

The Mayor of Dublin states that the British colonies are nobly responding to his appeal.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, January 12th.

Considerable agitation prevails in Ireland owing to the continued ejection of tenants. Several serious riots occurred on Friday and Saturday, resulting in conflicts between the police and the mobs. No fatalities on either side are reported.

Readers of the *Nation* will not be surprised to learn that the gracious lady, whom they knew here under the *nom de voyage* of the "Countess of Hohenembs," has not forgotten, in the "pomp and circumstances" that surround an imperial throne, the kindly welcome which greeted her wherever she went during her Irish visit. Evidences abound in many a homestead in Meath and Kildare that the good empress has not allowed the smallest act of courtesy or attention to pass unacknowledged. The latest proof, I believe, of her Majesty's grateful remembrance of her Irish sojourn is the superb presentation with which she has, within the last few weeks, honoured the superiors and students of the Maynooth College. This beautiful gift has taken the appropriate form (appropriate as coming from a huntress) of an equestrian statuette, in solid silver, representing the symbolical encounter of St. George and the dragon. The group of figures—dragon, steed, and knight—stand fully 18 inches high, and weigh nearly 34 lbs. They were cast, as an inscription testifies, in the imperial foundry at Vienna, and as a work of art are pronounced by connoisseurs to be exquisite in design and finish. The figures are supported on a pedestal of hard, dark wood, resembling ebony, carved after a delicate shell-like pattern, and embellished with emblematic silver medallions, conspicuous amongst which is the two-headed eagle of Austria.

An immense amount of time and trouble in copying may be saved by the use of Marshall's Chromograph. All particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

Messrs. Whittaker and Co. have opened in Maclaggan street, Dunedin, a glass and china warehouse, in connection with which they also conduct the tobacconist's trade. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

# Commercial.

MESSESS. DONALD REID & Co. report for week ending 14th January 1880:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A moderate supply of 157 head had come forward, which being a short supply was quickly disposed of prices slightly in advance of last weeks. Best bullocks brought from £10 5s. to £12 2s. 6d.; good do., £8 7s. 6d. to £9 5s.; others from £6 to £7 5s. Cows, from £5 12s. 6d. to £9 10s., or equal to 26s. per 100lb. for prime, and 21s. medium quality.

**Fat Calves** were in full supply. We sold 10 at from 10s. to 15s., according to quality.

**Fat Sheep.**—2555 penned, consisting of a prime draft of merino wethers; the balance all good to prime cross-breeds. The supply proved excessive, and prices suffered a further decline, consequently a large number were turned out unsold. Best cross-breeds made 8s. 6d.; good, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; others, 6s. to 7s. 3d. Merino wethers, 6s. 3d. We quote prime mutton at 1½d. per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—About 550 penned, ranging in quality from inferior to prime. All were sold at a shade under last week's price. We sold on account of Henley, 50 at 4s. 3d.; on account of Bell and Currie, 35 at 4s. 6d.; and placed privately 120 at satisfactory prices.

**Store Cattle.**—No transactions.

**Store Sheep.**—We have buyers for young merinos, of which there are at present few offering. During the week we sold 500 cross-bred wethers (in wool), at 9s 6d; 1000 cross-bred ewes and hoggets, 8s to 8s 9d; and have further sales pending.

**Wool.**—We are pleased to note that the favourable advices received from Home have caused continued activity and fair competition for all wools offered in this market up to date. We purpose to hold our second sale of the season at our rooms, High street, on Tuesday first, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., when we will submit a large catalogue, including some of the finest clip in the province, for positive sale.

**Sheepskins.**—We held no sale this week, but will hold our usual sale on Monday next.

Hides are firm at late quotations, viz., 3d per lb. for wet salted, 17s 6d to 18s 6d for butchers' hides.

Tallow meets with ready sale at full rates. We sold several lots privately at, mixed, 25s, rough fat, 15s.

**Country Sales.**—On Saturday last we held a clearing-out sale at Scobie's Farm, Eastern Bush, the whole of the sheep, horses, cattle, &c., finding buyers at fair rates.

**Grain.**—The wheat market has been more active during the past week, and several parcels of fair to good quality have been placed for shipment at 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; extra prime is in local demand for milling at, say, 4s 9d to 4s 10d per bushel. The demand for oats is brisker, but there is no improvement in value to report. Good malting barley is in request, but none offering. We beg to direct attention to the sale of grain to be held at our rooms to-morrow, when we will offer a large quantity of wheat, oats, and maize for positive sale.

## THE LABOUR MARKET, JAN. 14TH, 1880.

MR. SKENE reports a very brisk demand for country people, such as couples, ploughmen, handy men, and milkers; also for women of all kinds, but trained girls are very scarce. For all the crowds arriving there seems no difficulty with them. Town is getting thinned out, and soon harvest will occupy all hands. Tradesmen are wakening up a bit, a good many buildings being contemplated. Hotel people are in better demand. Good cooks, laundresses, waitresses, governesses, and barmaids are in favour. Wages do not vary, but a slight increase may be looked for in harvest.

## PRODUCE MARKET—JAN. 14, 1880.

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Jan. 14, 1880:— Wholesale prices, oats, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 9d to 5s per bushel; chicks, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; barley, malting, 5s 6d per bushel; feed, 3s to 3s 6d; pollard, £5 0s per ton; bran, £4 10s per ton; flour, £11 10s to £12 per ton; oatmeal, £11 10s per ton; potatoes, £5 to £6 per ton; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £4 per ton; straw, £2s 5s per ton; onions, 10s per cwt.; round potatoes, 5s.

MESSESS. MERCER and McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), best and favourite brands, 1s. per lb.; good ordinary butter, 10d. per lb. Eggs plentiful, 1s. per dozen. Cheese, 7d. per lb. Bacon, 9½d. per lb. Hams, 11d. per lb.

According to the *Italia* the Pope has undertaken a work of the highest importance on the liberty of the Church, treating of the famous maxims "A free Church in a free State." It is reported that this work, that will appear in the form of an Encyclical, is destined to produce a great sensation by the way in which this difficulty and delicate subject will be developed. The matter will, it is said, be divided into several parts. The first will treat of the school and the Church, a question which causes so much anger and conflict in France and Belgium; it will show that the school cannot exist without religion, which can be properly taught only by the clergy, and consequently that the clergy ought to have a part in the direction of instruction. The second part will treat of science and theology referring to modern phases of these subjects. It will touch particularly on atheism and its sad consequences. In the third part, His Holiness will occupy himself with politics and religion. He will show that every good political policy must have good principles for its foundation, and religion for its base, and he will also point out the evils which have resulted from the political courses adopted in modern times. The fourth part will show the origin of the idea of "a free Church in a free State;" will explain in what manner and measure this idea can be realised, and how, in the case where such a system is obtained, the State would have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The work is spoken of as being worthy of his Holiness's pen.

## THE SIN AND SCANDAL OF NEGLECTING MASS.

THE following extract is from a recent Pastoral of the Bishop of Salford:—

"We know to our shame and grief that hundreds, and if we speak of the whole Catholic population we must say thousands, live in neglect of holy Mass. Various reasons are assigned for this neglect. Some say that they are too poor to hear Mass; but they must know that poverty can be no excuse. Our churches are the homes of Jesus Christ and the poor. Although the people must contribute to the maintenance of the Church, the poor who cannot do so are never refused free admittance on account of their poverty. Should such a scandal ever occur at a church door it would be remedied at once by being made known to the rector. Many excuse themselves on account of their clothing; but if they only thought of the poor clothing worn by our Lord and His Apostles they would come. And again, if they reflect that the frivolities and vanities of fashion, which so often display themselves in church, are but the insolence of the flesh and of a worldly spirit, and, as such, an abomination to the Lord, they would not hesitate to go to Mass, though ever so poorly clad. No trains of silk, no cloth of gold, no precious gems, are equal in value, in beauty and splendor, to the humility of heart found in a poor man who is clothed in the poverty of the Gospel. They may be assured that their presence at Mass in their poverty, so far from being an offence, is most pleasing to our Divine Lord, 'who, being rich, became poor for our sake.' Every good Catholic honors the man who says, 'My poverty, my temporary misfortune, is no sin. 'I will go to my God, who invites me, whether I am well or ill-dressed. He knows me; He calls me; I hear His voice. I will go and worship before His holy altar.' Lastly, let the poor consider how greatly they need the assistance of God in their poverty. Let them know with certainty that our Lord will receive and bless them as He received and blessed the poor shepherds, who hastened to Him just as they were in the fields, approaching him with faith and devotion. But alas! the thousands who neglect Mass are made up chiefly of those who have become fairly poisoned by the pagan atmosphere in which they live. What remedy can be applied to so grave a malady? First, to answer this question, did every Catholic understand what Mass really is—who is he that offers it, and who he is that is offered; what are its unspeakable benefits, what its strength, its riches, its blessings, spiritual and temporal, during life; what its consolation in death; what its power over Purgatory; what its joy and glory for eternity—would it be treated with neglect and indifference, would many fail willingly to assist at it? Certainly they would not."

Tobacco has some distinguished female devotees in Europe. Emily Faithful, it is declared, smokes like a Michigan tug-boat, the Duchess of Edinburgh takes a quiet puff now and then, and the Princess of Wales keeps a little cigarette case which she hides profoundly from the smoke-abhorring nose of her royal mother-in-law, while the list might be extended by naming Elizabeth Thompson, the artist, Madame Ratazzi, of Italy, and others.—Exchange.

The progress of irreligion and the alarming increase of crime, are going hand in hand in France. The Paris correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says:—A veritable epidemic of crime seems to be sweeping over the land which is not one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It is almost impossible to keep pace with the chronicles of murders, suicides, and what are euphemistically styled 'dramas' here." And yet they are vigorously carrying on the work of banishing the religious from the schools.

Incendiarism in Russia is steadily increasing. Some ingenious persons have started a theory that the origin of the unprecedentedly numerous conflagrations in the empire this year, is not political or agrarian, nor Nihilistic or Communistic, but purely atmospherical. It may seem at first sight inconsistent with this hypothesis that the fires have been impartially distributed over the whole empire—not solely in dry and arid districts, or in crowded cities, but in damp, cold regions abounding in woods and saturated with moisture. A fire in Nijni-Novgorod during the great fair or in Perm or Riasan is reconcilable with the theory of spontaneous combustion; although the atmosphere in the adjoining countries, at exactly the same season of the year, shows no such inflammable properties; but what is to be said of the latest disasters in the province of Astrakhan? There four fires have occurred during the last ten days, besides one on the river Volga, where a steamer and twelve barges carrying naphtha were burnt. A train with a quantity of the same material was also in flames and "left blazing." Now, of course naphtha is a dangerous article, and Muscovites are clumsy and careless; but it is difficult to believe that natural causes alone can explain a concurrence of disasters seen in no other country of Europe.

Lord Bennet, the brother of the late Lord Ossulston, and the eldest surviving son of the Earl of Tankerville, is not a convert of the last few weeks, as one of the society papers, in announcing his secession, would seem to suppose. He has, we believe, professed the Catholic faith for more than a year, and in that profession he is joined by his mother. The Countess is, therefore, one of no fewer than five distinguished ladies who have submitted to the Church within a short period, the others being the Countesses of Ravensworth and of Rossmore, Lady Alexina Coventry, and Lady Hilda Higgins. Mr. Gladstone, in his recent article in the *British Quarterly Review*, dismisses lady converts with the curt taunt that they are the possessors of "pious appetite." Probably they are quite willing to admit the accusation, and even to glory in it; and, bearing in mind Cardinal Manning's recent utterance on the mission of women, it is an important gain that so many of them are resolved to exert the influence which attaches to their sex and to their prominent social position on the side of Christian faith and morals. Just in proportion as this resolution is adhered to will their conversion to the Church be a blessing to others and to themselves.





## ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, GREYMOUTH.

A very enjoyable couple of hours was spent yesterday afternoon, at the awarding of the prizes for merit at the St. Patrick's School. At two o'clock the large school was filled with children, and—*par parenthese* a great improvement in ventilation, so necessary to the health of children, could be effected at a trifling cost, by the introduction of one or two of Tobin's ventilators—the Rev. Father Ecuyer having taken the chair, requested the representatives of the *Grey River Argus* and *Evening Star* to act as judges for elocution which was assented to. The proceedings commenced with a song by the children, "Joys of Youth," which was well given. "The Death of Napoleon," a recitation by Master Burke, was a splendid piece of elocution, due regard being paid to action and modulation of the voice. "The loss of the Royal George," by Master R. Hungerford, was very well given; then followed a song by the children, "Watching for Pa." The other recitations were "Exile of Erin," T. Clune; "Love of Country," P. O'Loughlin; "Swords and Targets," E. O'Brien; "Song of the Shirt," John Bunton; "Burial of Sir John Moore," H. Hungerford; "My Highland Home," F. McCarthy; "Education and State," speech, — Butler; "Lochiel's Warning," a dialogue, Shinkwin and Marron; "Death of the Collier's Child," E. Sheedy; "Beautiful Child," Josephine Eissenhardt; "Hohenlinden," H. Hudd. The other songs by the children were "Belle Mahone," Nancy Lee, "The Boy's March," and "Ring the Bell, Watchman." It is needless to say the youngsters entered into the singing *con amore*, and capital time they kept reflecting great credit upon their teachers, Mr. McCarthy and Miss Brunetti, who presided at the harmonium. The judges of elocution had a difficult task, and if it had been in their power they would have awarded a prize to each of the youthful aspirants, so well were the recitations given, but they could not confine themselves to awarding only one prize. They awarded the first prize to Master Bourke for the "Death of Napoleon," and as they had exceeded their duties in considering the second and third were of superior merit, considering the size of the children, the representatives of the two journals undertook to supply a second and third prize, which they awarded—the second to Master F. McCarthy for "My Highland Home," and the third to Master Clune for "The Irish Exile."

The following is the prize list:—

MAXIMUM NO. OF MARKS IN EACH STANDARD—600.

Sixth Standard.—Boys—P. Butler, 600, 1st; R. Hungerford, 575, 2nd; H. Marron, 555, 3rd. Girls—S. O'Brien, 600, 1st; A. Sheedy, 532, 2nd; I. Roff, 483, 3rd.

Fifth Standard.—Boys—P. O'Loughlin, 584, 1st; John Bunton, 574, 2d; E. O'Brien, 564, 3rd. Girls—A. O'Brien, 550, 1st; J. Eissenhardt, 541, 2d; E. Kennedy, 485, 3rd.

Fourth Standard.—Boys—J. Ainsworth, 558, 1st; J. Grogan, 555, 2nd; T. Phillips, 543, 3rd. Girls—A. Butler, 570, 1st; K. M'Donnell, 568, 2nd; E. Sheedy, 520, 3rd.

Third Standard.—Boys—P. Heffernan, 569, 1st; T. O'Brien, 549, 2nd; J. Griffen, 509, 3rd. Girls—M. Hungerford, 559, 1st; A. M'Carthy, 537, 2nd; M. Burke, 534, 3rd.

Second Standard.—Boys—E. Classen, 530, 1st; J. Drumm, 511, 2nd; J. O'Brien, 510, 3rd. Girls—M. Fraher, 575, 1st; B. Shinkwin, 516, 2nd; R. Hudd, 515, 3rd.

PASSABLE 400.

First Standard.—Boys—P. O'Donnell, J. Forest, and J. Kennedy, maximum. Girls—K. Drumm, 375, 1st; E. O'Brien, and Bridget Dargon, 350 each.

Catechism prizes were awarded to Masters Butler, E. O'Brien, T. Phillips, F. M'Carthy, J. Drumm, P. Heffernan, J. Griffen, Jas. O'Brien, Joseph O'Brien, and Misses S. O'Brien, L. Griffen, M. Lutjens, M. Moler, B. Shinkwin, M. O'Donnell, and E. O'Flynn.

The good conduct prizes, awarded by the scholars themselves, were gained by P. Butler and Annie Sheedy.

Special Prizes—Masters Shinkwin, Joyce, Hudd, Heffernan, Quinn, and Miss Ainsworth.

The sewing prizes were gained by Misses S. O'Brien, K. Quinn, M. Harris, L. Griffen, and M. Fraher.

There were several other prizes given for extremely small children.

The Rev. Chairman said the exercises were now over, and he felt extremely satisfied at the general good behaviour and proficiency. He considered that the progress was equal to any in New Zealand. They read well and excelled in arithmetic. He hoped that during the next year they would still continue to improve. The elocution was very good and so was the music. He advised them strongly to cultivate music, as it would be of advantage to them in after life, more especially in being able to partake in the services of the Church.

The head master (Mr. Macarthy) then addressed a few words to the pupils, stating that he believed the progress made would compare favourably with any school. The standards were the same as used by the State School, and the examiner in arithmetic, Mr. Griffen, he thought had rather exceeded his programme, but he was happy to say the result had been successful. The result for arithmetic in the five highest standards were—91·6, 83·7, 81·1, 78·0. After a few remarks, the school broke up.—*Grey River Argus*.

The epidemic at Cape Clear is confined to one townland, and every house in this area has been visited by the scourge. One man has lost five children. The contagion was first introduced by a young girl who visited the mainland, where measles were prevalent, and on her return home she was taken ill. The disease is a malignant form of measles, which has been very much aggravated by the unfavourable conditions under which the cases had been treated. The abodes of the poor people are low, dark, and ill-ventilated cabins, the whole family, in some instances, occupying one sleeping apartment. Four Sisters of Mercy have proceeded to the island, and it is thought, with their assistance and the aid of a hospital, the epidemic will be soon overcome.

## ITALY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AND ITALY TO-DAY.

(From the *Ave Maria*.)

It may be remembered by many that when our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., declared that it was necessary for the independence of the Holy See to have its temporal sovereignty in the States of the Church restored, the claim was scouted by the so-called "liberal" and infidel newspapers of all shades; the more ferociously, as they had until then tried to persuade their readers that the new Pope was of "advanced opinions, quite in keeping with the spirit of the age, and had entirely forsaken the superannated principles of his Ultramontane predecessors." In their blind rage they would have it that the fact of reinstating the Pope in his full authority as a temporal ruler was equivalent to a re-establishment of mediæval customs, such as feudal governments and inquisitions. Among others, the *Chicago Times* took a most prominent part in denouncing what it was pleased to call "a dream of by-gone days." But now, when a year has scarcely passed, we notice this same journal, generally well informed in European affairs, asserting quite the reverse. Speaking of the machinations of the revolutionary ring-leaders in Spain and Italy, the *Times* predicts no success for them in the former country, where the horrors of anarchy have been so recently felt, and are still fresh in the memory of all. Speaking of Italy it says: "In Italy, the democrats have not yet had their saturnalia. The joys of anarchy with most of them are all in anticipation, not in recollection. The situation in Italy, however, is much more alarming than in Spain. Revolutionary ideas have thoroughly permeated the masses in the great cities [not by any means], which is not the case in Alfonso's dominions. The people are thoroughly tired of the Savoyard monarchs. The country is wretchedly poor, and direct and heavy taxes are levied on the most necessary articles of food and apparel. There is discontent everywhere. Not satisfied with possessing republican institutions under a monarchical name, the people hanker for a trial of the republican form of government. It needs only the active participation of Garibaldi to cause the storm to break, and there are signs that the old revolutionist is ready to enter the lists. The consequences of such a revolution in Italy as is now threatened, should it prove inevitable, would be most deplorable. The hope of the country lies in the maintenance of the liberal monarchy, faulty as it is, and the slow tuition of the people in the art of self-government which a parliamentary régime brings. Even France, which is almost a century in advance of Italy in civilization and in the possession of free institutions, has desperate work in saving itself from drifting into anarchy. The establishment of a republic in Italy would be followed in less than a year by a reign of terror. Conservative men in Rome would turn for help to the Pope; and the people, wearying at last of their mockery of old republican Roman institutions, would see the temporal power of the Papacy re-establish itself over them, slowly crushing all opposition. A varying fate would be in store for the rest of Italy. Possibly some of the old principalities would be restored. Austria would fall heir to much of her old ground, and the peninsula would relapse into its condition of twenty-five years ago." No matter how kind and fatherly the government of the Popes, the *Times* does not wish to see it re-established,—why, it would find it difficult to answer, for surely the condition of the Italians was far better twenty-five years ago than it is to-day, when they are so heavily taxed to support a bankrupt Government that they have scarcely anything left. Twenty-five years ago, Italy was probably the lightest taxed country on the face of the earth, and yet everything went on comparatively well; to-day—heavy taxes on everything, even to the poorest artist's paints and brushes; the robbing of private church and monastic property; murders, robberies, insecurity of life and property; heavier taxes in prospect, when all the stolen church property and art treasures are disposed of—and still a bankrupt Government! A pretty contrast truly! And yet the *Times* and secular papers give this bankrupt Government as the best for the people!

## THE RATTLESNAKE.

It has been observed by some naturalists that if we withhold water from snakes when about to shed their epidermis, they are thereby prevented from divesting themselves entirely of the old skin. I always kept a small bird's bathing cup, filled with clean water once a day, in a case containing my crotalus. The first skin he cast off in July was entire and without a blemish. At the second change, however, about the last of September, I removed the cup one night, intending to replace it shortly afterwards, but I forgot to do so. The next morning I found portions of the skin all over the floor of the case and much more hanging in shreds from various parts of the body of the snake. Other parts seemed not to be detached yet, I had not supposed the ophidian was quite ready for a change. He was over two months in divesting himself of his torn trousers. Was it due to the fact that water had been withheld at the last time? Both changes occurred in the night, and I failed to observe the interesting process of divestment. To test the question of so-called blindness occurring while the pupil is covered with a whitish film or thin membrane becoming detached, and occluding the sight of the eye, I placed some very active mice repeatedly in the case during the period of change of epidermis. The ophidian attacked the mice in quick turn, without ever missing his first victim. On other occasions, however, when his sight was unobstructed, I have seen him strike at and miss the mark repeatedly. After making a few hisses he would then strike about with intensified fury. The snake never ate without first striking his victim. He did not eat more than two mice at a meal, and sometimes an hour elapsed before eating the second one. He never killed his prey wantonly; on the contrary, he permitted mice to keep his company so long as his appetite was appeased.—Exchange.

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O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols in 1, 5s 6d, by post 6s 8d.

Lectures on Faith and Fatherland, by Father Burke, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d.

The Irish Agent, by W. Carleton, 2s 6d, by post 3s.

The Life of O'Connell, by the Rev. J. O'Rourke, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

A GAUNTLET OF FLAME.

LEON & PERRY, who took possession of Canyon Ferry on September 1st, have for the past three weeks been in the mountains, at the head of Magpie, getting out timber for a large stable. The mountains in the vicinity of Magpie were set on fire some days ago by a party of prospectors, and the fire had been raging over quite an extent of country, but until recently no danger was apprehended. About three o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th ultimo, Court Sheriff's waggon and team started down the canyon loaded with fence poles, and a few minutes later Leon and Perry followed with a heavy load of hewn timber. They had got fairly into the canyon when the wind suddenly increased to a lively gale, and before they could realize the extreme danger of their position, the whole mountain was in flames. Putting the whip to their horses, they commenced a race for their lives. To turn back was impossible, the mountains rising almost perpendicular on each side of the canyon. Their only hope lay in outstripping the fire, which was now at their very heels. Judge of their surprise and consternation on discovering, a few rods ahead, the waggon which had preceded them completely blocking up the road, the driver having abandoned it to save his horses. What was to be done now must be done quickly. Perry was on the point of giving the horses the whip and tearing his way through, but the Colonel, with the cool head of an old soldier, suggested throwing off the load of fence poles and clearing the road. Both set to work with a will, and in a few seconds had the poles unloaded, the waggon uncoupled and tumbled down the side of the mountain. The roar and crackling of the flames and the booming crash of falling timber was sufficient to strike terror to the hearts of older mountaineers than those who had only been in the country a few months. So exhausted were they with the intense heat and the severe exertion of the last few moments that they had barely sufficient strength to clamber on the waggon and again commence the frightful race. The fire in the meantime had got ahead of them, and, putting the whip to their now maddened horses, they began running the gauntlet of fire. Trees were falling in all directions around them; the atmosphere was thick with smoke and impregnated with the fumes of burning pitch, making it almost suffocating. Both faces were beginning to wear the picture of despair. All hope of ever getting safely through had almost died within them, when Perry chanced to remark that the Colonel's wife would probably that night be a widow. The word acted like magic on the Colonel, who, rising to his feet, began urging the horses to renewed exertions with the end of a binding chain, the horses literally tearing their way over fallen trees and burnt timber for a distance of half a mile, when they emerged into a small clearing, where the fire had taken a turn and again gone up the mountain. With the exception of some slight damage to the waggon and a few bruises themselves, they arrived safely at the ferry about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the next day were around as usual.—*Helena Independent.*

AN INDIAN MISSION.

(From the *Catholic Sentinel.*)

A CORRESPONDENT who resides in the lower portion of Puget Sound has sent us a lengthy account of a newly-proposed method for propagating the faith along the shores of Puget Sound and adjacent waters. It seems from our correspondent's letter that it is contemplated to fit out a spacious barge with an immense saloon in which will be placed pews for the congregation, while the cabin will be fitted up as a sacristy, library, dining-room and sleeping apartments, with the culinary department in the fore-castle of the boat. When all these arrangements are completed the boat is to be launched and fitted with sails suitable for her size and draught. The crew will be comprised of civilized Indians who are to wear a suitable uniform and who are to act as cooks and choristers, sailors and sextons, according to their capacity. The boat will then proceed along the Sound to the different settlements, upon arriving at which services will be immediately performed, but previous to her arrival a large cannon will be discharged, so as to give those on shore sufficient time to prepare for church. It is proposed to call the floating station the *Miserere*. Notice of the appointment of captain, chaplain, and supernumary officers will be detailed in these columns as soon as they are made and confirmed.

THE SACRED BIRDS OF VENICE.

EVERYONE knows the story of the civic pigeons of Venice, and meets them like old acquaintances when he goes there—and the birds meet all the world in the same way. They belong to history and legend, and have been translated from their lower life and taken into the fellowship of men. Within an hour of my coming one of these pigeons looked into my window facing on the grand piazza, and after a few moments' cautious reconnoitering was trustingly and fearlessly feeding from my hand. Seeing what was going on a whole flock came trooping in from all sides, entirely bankrupting my little commissariat provisions in a moment or two. Many hundreds of years ago some pigeons "assisted" at the great victory had by the Venetians over Canada, I think, by carrying very important despatches. The victorious general sent them home with the news of his triumph, an I grateful Venice adopted the birds as the "wards of their nation." To this time their descendants are fed every day in the great square of St. Mark at the expense of the city, and no one in Venice ever touches a pigeon. They rest at night in the eaves of the palaces and the cornices of the great cathedral, on triumphant columns and arches and in the airy arcades of the Campaniles. They nestle with the winged lions and dart noiselessly through the churches. They brush the sacred altars and the tombs of kings and doges and bishops. They walk the marble pavements in groups and in hundreds, unmolested among throngs of passers. They play with the children and fly up on to your cafe table for their share of cake or water. They do just what all other birds and animals would do if man only treated them with humanity—but gave them their "civil rights."—*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.*

THE WARLIKE FEELING IN EUROPE.

THERE is a growing belief that things are fast tending to a great European war. The relations between Russia and Germany have become more strained and unfriendly than ever, and we have it reported that the intense dislike of the Russian masses to their German neighbours is beginning to find expression in a fierce desire for war. Moreover, in spite of efforts to conceal or ignore it, the fact is becoming more apparent that Russia and France have exchanged confidences. Orloff is constantly with Waddington; the Russian Imperial Princes now in Paris are frequently closeted with the French Foreign Minister; and it is said the Czarewitch himself will unfold to him a special mission. It is regarded as an ominous coincidence that simultaneously with the withdrawal by the Czar of the order prohibiting Russian journals from using harsh language towards Germany, the French Press has become not only caustic, but defiant. One organ—the *Monteur*—in an article on the customs league proposed by Prince Bismarck, informs him that he can neither expect treaties or peace with France until he has restored Alsace and Lorraine to the bosom from which he treacherously tore them. It is asserted that when a Bourse panic was caused in Paris by a menace in the Berlin *Tageblatt*, telegrams were sent to the generals commanding the five French army corps lying nearest the German frontier to hold themselves in readiness, and to warn their staffs to be prepared for further orders. Another sign of the brooding storm is discerned in Manteuffel's speech at Metz, in which he plainly declared he sees a hurricane gathering in the West, and adds that Germany does not fear it. The Governor-General of the annexed provinces has a most unpleasant report to his Imperial master. He held his official receptions at Metz; he addressed the Municipal Council and other public boards of the city, numbering 240 individuals. His speech was kindly and flattering—very much indeed out of the manner of the stern old warrior, who has been compared to Blucher and Muffling. When he had spoken there was no reply, the councillors and other dignitaries simply bowing in solemn and significant silence. Next day, Thursday, he invited them all, together with the city clergy, to a grand banquet, and only one man—the Mayor of the city, a banker, named Schuyler—answered the invitation. This is a decisive commentary on the stories of popular sympathy with the German rule which we heard so much of during the late visit of the Emperor.

Here is another item of political gossip making the rounds. It is in effect that Bismarck privately assured Gortschakoff that only the vital interests of Germany, and in no sense a feeling of hostility to Russia has inspired his policy regarding Eastern Europe, and that both Germany and Austria are not only willing but anxious to maintain the relation of the Tripartite Treaty, and to facilitate by every effort of benevolent neutrality Russia's designs in Asia. You see there is a great deal *en l'air* if not in action.—*American Paper.*

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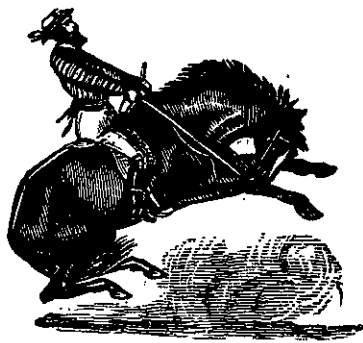
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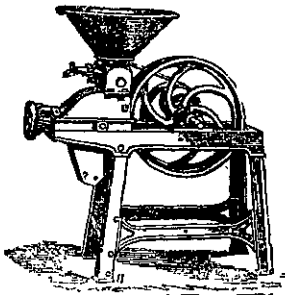
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41, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Town and Country Orders punctually attended to.

SHAMROCK FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Established 1861.  
Two minutes' walk from Railway Station.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families,  
Billiard Saloon, with Alcock's prize exhibition Table.

Livery and Letting Stables; Horses Carriages, and Buggies for hire.

W. L. PHILIPS,  
PROPRIETOR.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,  
MACLAGGAN STREET.

BROWN, EWING and CO. are showing a very Large Assortment of Patterns in the Mosgiel Tweeds, specially manufactured for Ladies' Dresses, which are now held in so much favour from their warmth and durability.

The range of Tweeds for Gentlemen's attire is exceptionally heavy in materials suitable for the Winter Season.

Attention is also directed to the completion of a contract for the supply of the Company's BLANKETS, in all sizes and qualities, of which inspection is invited.

MOSGIEL

MANUFACTURE

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,  
Stuart street, Dunedin.

C. O'DRISCOLL  
PROPRIETOR,

Hot, cold, and shower baths can be had at all times during the day. Private apartments for ladies and families. Persons called in time for all the early trains, coaches and steamers. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

WHITE HART HOTEL,  
THAMES STREET,  
O A M A R U.

THOMAS HANNON - - PROPRIETOR.

Beer, Wine, and Spirits of the Best Brands.

WANTED KNOWN.

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

LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works.

MACFIE AND FOX,  
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,

GT. KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Coal and Firewood always in stock. Orders receive prompt attention.

CANNONGATE HOTEL,

BROWN STREET, DUNEDIN,

G. W. DRISCOLL - - - PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is centrally situated, is comfortably furnished, and commands splendid views of the Harbour and ocean.

Persons or families in search of a comfortable home will do well to enquire for the above.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG,  
DENTIST,

Has returned, and can be consulted at his residence—

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

HARRY HIRD

Still to the Front in the Arcade.  
A SWEEPING REDUCTION OF  
22½ per cent. on all repairs.

Men's Boots soled and heeled	...	3s 6d
Ladies' " " "	...	2s 6d
Youths' " " "	...	2s 6d
Children's " " "	...	2s 0d

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY OF WORK-  
MANSHIP, AND LEATHER  
GUARANTEED.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON  
SURGEON DENTIST,

Scale of Charges :

Extractions	...	...	2s 6d
Do. Children	...	...	1s
Stopping Teeth	...	...	5s
Artificial Teeth	...	...	15s
Sets	...	...	£8

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—

PRINCES STREET,  
Next door to Begg's Music Saloon

FRANK W. PETRE.  
Engineer and Architect,  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

V.  R.

FUNERAL REFORM,  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES,  
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

By appointment to the Dunedin Hospital Lunatic Asylum, and Immigration Depot.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

MR. ANDREW MERCER

having retired from the business, we have much pleasure in intimating that we have admitted into Partnership Mr. ALEXANDER M'DONALD (late of Irvine and M'Donald, George street), and in future the business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of MERCER AND M'DONALD.

A. & H. MERCER.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to assure the old customers of A. Mercer that it will be the best endeavour of the new firm to merit a continuance of past favours. As hitherto the best of articles will be kept in stock and supplied at the lowest remunerative rates.

MERCER & M'DONALD,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCERS  
Rattray street.

J. FLEMING,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT  
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

sh buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoe &c., &c.

**ALEXANDER SLIGO**  
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER. &c.  
School books and requisites. Magazines  
Periodicals, Newspapers by every mail. Book-  
binder, Manufacturing Stationer, Paper Ruler,  
Printer, &c.  
**GEORGE STREET**  
(Opposite Royal George Hotel), Dunedin.

**JOHN HISLOP,**  
(LATE A. BEVELY),  
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND  
JEWELLER,  
Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order  
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated  
by Transit Observations.  
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical  
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care  
will receive his utmost attention.

**TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.**  
THE undersigned have ON SALE a  
large stock of American Clear Pine  
Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1½  
1½, 1¼, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving  
Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch  
Flooring, and Baltic Deals.  
Colonial Timber of every description.  
G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,  
Cumberland-street

**V.  B.**  
**COURLEY AND LEWIS**  
UNDERTAKERS,  
GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.  
Funerals attended to and supplied at most  
reasonable prices.  
Undertakers to the General and Provincia  
Governments.

**BAY VIEW BOARDING HOUSE,**  
THORNDON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON,  
Mrs. PATRICK HANNEY, late of Greymouth,  
West Coast, begs to thank her friends and the  
public generally for the patronage which she  
and her late husband have received for the  
last thirteen years, and hopes by strict atten-  
tion to business to merit a continuance of the  
same.  
MRS. HANNEY,  
THORNDON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON.

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
DEE STREET,  
INVERCARGILL.  
H. J. SPROULE - - - Proprietor.  
First-class accommodation for Boarders  
and Travellers.  
Private apartments for families.  
First-class Billiard Room.

**ROBERT M. MEFFEN,**  
FAMILY GROCER,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
121, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
R. M. Meffen begs to inform his numerous  
Friends, and the public generally, that he  
has bought the Good-will and Stock of the  
business hitherto carried on by Mr. A. Mac-  
donald, No. 121, George Street, where he  
hopes, by strict attention and punctuality,  
together with keeping first-class goods at the  
lowest possible prices for cash, to merit a  
share of public patronage.

**J. J. HALLI,**  
ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,  
Eldon Chambers, Princes street.  
MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

**MELVILLE HOTEL,**  
MAZ NORTH ROAD,  
TIMARU.  
M MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.  
Good Accommodation for Boarders and  
Travellers. Wine, Beer, and Spirits of the  
best brands.

**EASBY COAL DEPOT**  
ST. ANDREW ST.,  
DUNEDIN.  
J. EDMONDS ... PROPRIETOR,  
Desires to inform his customers and the public  
that he has purchased the Retail Branch of the  
above business, and begs to assure customers  
and the public that he will keep a stock of  
the Best Coal and Wood of all descriptions,  
and will give prompt attention to orders  
addressed to him.  
JOHN EDMONDS,  
EASBY COAL YARD,  
St. Andrew street.  
WOOD TURNING.

**T. STEWART,** having removed to  
new and commodious premises, begs  
to intimate to his numerous Friends, Builders,  
Cabinet-makers, and others, that he is pre-  
pared to execute all orders with his usual  
promptness, at  
GREAT KING STREET,  
(Opposite Graig and Gillies's Workshop.)  
Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all  
descriptions at reasonable rates. Packing  
Case making, &c.

**JOHN GALLAGHER**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE  
MERCHANT,  
Great King-street, Dunedin.

**DANIEL WHITE**  
(Late of 1 Crown, Royal, and Queen's  
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-  
bourne House),  
Is now Landlord of the  
BLACK BULL HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
Tokomairi ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baiclutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Wakouaiti ...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Koskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

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 Institu-  
tions.  
GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

**STANDARD INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.  
HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY.  
GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES  
CHARLES REID Manager.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.  
**BARNINGHAM & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS  
For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,  
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,  
Register Grates, &c., &c.,  
GREAT KING STREET NORTH,  
(Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

**CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE**  
FOR SERVANTS.  
Wholesale and Retail  
FRUITERER AND POULTERER,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
W. CROKER,  
Proprietor.

**ALL NATIONS**  
WOOD AND COAL YARD,  
Princes street South, Dunedin.  
(Near Peacock Hotel.)  
P. BARRY, Proprietor.  
Newcastle, Kaitangata, Shag Point, and Green-  
island Coal, always in stock. Firewood of  
every description on hand, cut or uncut.  
Orders delivered in all parts of the City  
and suburbs.

UPPER RATRAY STREET GROCERY  
STORE.  
R. WALSH, PROPRIETOR.  
EVERY article kept in stock is of  
the very best quality, and being pur-  
chased for cash, the proprietor is enabled to  
sell at extremely moderate rates. Cash  
buyer of fresh butter and eggs. Orders  
punctually attended to. Goods delivered in  
any part of city and suburbs.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!  
**WANTED,** the weak-sighted to  
know that they can have spectacles  
properly adapted to suit their sights, at PERCI-  
VAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the  
Dunedin Hospital, No. 5., George Street.  
Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended  
for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes's  
Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers,  
Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants-  
Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers  
Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments  
Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.  
N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathe-  
matical Instruments bought.  
The Oldest Optician in town.—Established  
1862.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
SPAY STREET,  
INVERCARGILL.  
MRS. FAHEY - - - Proprietress  
Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best brands

**JUST LANDED.—**  
LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET SHOES,  
Pyramid Soles, sure preventive from  
Damp Feet and Colds.

CRICKET BALMORALS AND SHOES.  
PINETS BUTTON BOOTS.

LASTING ELASTIC SIDES (ALL MAKES.)  
A Female Engaged to attend to Ladies and  
Children.  
JAMES P. SIMON,  
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTER AND  
MANUFACTURER,  
No. 11, "GOLDEN BOOT," GEORGE ST.,  
Five Doors from the Octagon.

**J O H N C A R R O L L D R. M A R T I N**

HOTEL VALUATOR,  
(CARROLL'S HOTEL),  
GEORGE STREET (Near OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

HAS  
RESUMED PRACTICE IN DUNEDIN,  
Consulting Rooms, Dispensary, and Residence,  
5, and 7,  
George street, Octagon.

**M R. J. B. C A L L A N,**

SOLICITOR, BOND STREET, DUNEDIN,  
HAS SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND,  
ON  
GOOD FREEHOLD SECURITY,  
At Current Rates of Interest.

**J A M E S J. P R Y O R**

IMPORTER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND FRUITERER  
George-street, Dunedin.  
New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian, and Inter-  
colonial Steamer.  
Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAMPOOING  
SALOON,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
Next Prince of Wales Hotel),  
DUNEDIN.

**JAMES McADAM**, Late of ALDRED  
and PIRIE's begs to inform the general  
public that he has commenced business at the  
above address, and hopes to merit a large  
share of support.

Perfumery of the best quality always on  
hand. Hair ornaments for day and evening  
wear.

A large assortment of fancy Tobaccos and  
Cigars.

**B A S K E T S. B A S K E T S**

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets  
of every description.  
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—  
**M. S U L L I V A N.**  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite  
Guthrie and Larnach's).

**W H I T E H O R S E H O T E L,**  
GEORGE AND FREDERICK-STREETS,  
Dunedin.

**JAMES DALY**.....Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly  
renovated by the present Proprietor and can  
now offer First-Class Accommodation. Stab-  
ling for 40 horses, an experienced groom  
always in attendance. Prize Medal Billiard  
Table. Persons called in time for early  
trains.

**O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS  
FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

**T U R K I S H B A T H S**

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.  
Turkish, Russian, Vapor, Sulphur, Warm, Cold,  
Shower and Swimming Baths, on approved  
European principles.

**GEORGE HYATT,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS**  
GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY COM-  
PANY OF DUNEDIN.

Head Office: Manse Street (late Cobb's), next  
Wain's Hotel.

Parcels, Packages, &c., forwarded by every  
conveyance to all parts of the Colony at  
through rates, saving senders trouble of  
shipping and consignees of delive. y.

For particulars of rates, &c., apply  
**STUART PLANTE**, Manager.

**H A L L O F C O M M E R C E,**

**D. TOOHEY,**

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
OAMARU.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the  
Premises.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND**  
CLOTHIER,

91, PRINCES STREET,  
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)

J. M. has always on hand a large and well-  
selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for  
a first-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices  
strictly moderate Inspection respectfully  
invited.

**THOMAS PATERSON,**  
SHIPPING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Late Bouman and Macandrew's,  
Jetty Street, Dunedin.

All descriptions of Produce, Merchandise,  
&c., bought or sold on commission. Trades-  
men's Books Posted; Accounts and Rents  
Collected. Charges moderate. Settlement  
prompt.

**M. & J. M E E N A N**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George-street and Moray Place,  
DUNEDIN.

**C O A L S**

CITY COAL DEPOT,  
TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.  
**JOSEPH B. SHEATH.**

Newcastle Coal } Delivered in town  
Grey River Coal } and suburbs at  
Malvern Coal } lowest current  
Black Pine Firewood in } rates,  
long and short lengths.

Also on Sale,  
Charcoal, Coke, and Drain Pipes.

**S O U T H E R N H O T E L,**

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

**THOS. HEFFERNAN**, PROPRIETOR,

Desires to inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased the above Hotel, and  
hopes by strict attention, &c., to the wants of  
his patrons to obtain a fair share of public  
support.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box.

**Y O R K H O T E L,**  
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

**PATRICK CARROLL** - PROPRIETOR

The above well-known Hotel has, under the  
supervision of the present proprietor, under-  
gone a complete renewal. To make room for  
the daily increasing trade, the greater portion  
of the old building has been replaced by a  
substantial structure of brick. The Hotel can  
now offer accommodation to 60 persons, and  
every attention has been paid to the fitting  
up and furnishing.

Private Rooms for Families.  
One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard  
Tables.

First-class stabling; an experienced groom  
always in attendance.

Persons called in time for the early Trains  
and Coaches.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-**  
SHIP AND EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

Messrs. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER, beg to  
intimate that, owing to dissolution of partner-  
ship and expiration of lease, they are now  
selling off the whole of their large and well-  
assorted stock of watches, clocks, and jewel-  
lery at enormous reductions.

To enable them to realise by the beginning  
of July, they are now selling at and under  
cost price, as partnership accounts have to be  
adjusted by that date. All outstanding ac-  
counts are respectfully requested to be paid  
by that date, and all accounts against the  
firm to be rendered for settlement.

**GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,**  
Watchmakers and Jewellers, Princes Street.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY  
(Limited), by WOODFIELD, JOLLY & Co, at their  
Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this  
16th day of January, 1880, and published by the  
said Company.



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
**533, CEX. ORD STREET, LONDON,**

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the  
Civilized World with directions for use in almost every  
language.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate  
from the United States. Purchasers should look  
to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the  
address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they  
are spurious.