

# New Zealand Herald

VOL. VII.—No. 372.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE JEWS  
IN  
GERMANY.

OUR readers may remember that in a late issue we gave an extract from an American contemporary relative to the strange outbreak in Germany of bigotry against the Jews. We find in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of March 1st, an article from the pen

of M. George Valbert treating on the same subject and which contains much that is interesting. It runs to the following effect: The credit of having fanned into a blaze the smouldering coal of this controversy belongs to M. Adolphe Stöcker, a preacher attached to the Court of Prussia. This preacher, besides being a man of energy is a humanitarian and a philanthropist. He it is who has established the sect of Christian Socialists. He it was, also, who, in addressing a large assembly one evening, remarked that there were in Berlin 45,000 Jews, and cried he, "*Das ist zu viel,—That is too much.*" These words were the signal for the explosion; a shower of pamphlets immediately followed it, and men of every kind took part at once in the *melée*. From the foundation of the German empire there has always been a scape-goat needed to which all its misfortunes might be imputed: at first it was the Catholic, then the Socialist, and now it is the Jew. Henri Heine said formerly, "Judaism is not a religion; Judaism is a misfortune." This is no longer true, but preachers should be careful in their language, otherwise they would set the intolerant at ease, and certain deplorable accidents might be repeated. Misfortune to him who sows the wind; if the storm breaks out his will be the blame. It might have been believed that since Germany had realised her dreams of grandeur and unity, since she had become a great empire she would have adopted a truly imperial method of thought, but sometimes great success narrows and hardens the heart. Doctor Graetz, the eminent author of a history of the Jews, has remarked that when the French had broken their chains, their anger was turned against the powerful, but that after the wars of independence the Germans thought they could celebrate their triumph no better than by attacking the feeblest of all,—the children of Israel. Like the wars of independence, the recent victories of the Germans have had the effect of reviving Teutomania among them. This is essentially distrustful and everywhere sees plots contrived against its well-being. Among the grievances which the Teutomania have against the Jews, there are some which they loudly proclaim, and some that they dwell more lightly on. First they reproach the accursed race for the unbridled ardour, and culpable ability, displayed by it in all its undertakings; for its indefatigable activity joined to the spirit of intrigue; for the ambition which urges it to deal only with greater matters, and its contempt for the lesser callings. They bitterly complain that it leaves to others all manual labour. It has no taste for agriculture and whenever it acquires large landed estates it is only with a view towards some daring speculation. It has also little taste for manufactures, and when by chance it does establish a factory it selects its inspectors and accountants from among its co-religionists, and confides the inferior offices to Christians. The rich Israelite has Christian servants, Christian labourers, and tradesmen. They would pardon the Jews their monopoly of commerce and the higher branches of the banker's business, but there is no limit to their ambition. They aspire to possessing themselves of all important functions; they have sworn that they will one day govern society and the State, and what proves it is the pains they take with the education of their children. M. Stöcker, in alarm, tells us that the gymnasiums of Berlin contain 4768 Protestant pupils, and 1488 Israelites; whence it follows that Israel which is only five per cent. of the population furnishes nearly one-third of the youth attendant at the High Schools. These figures show the determination of the Jews to domineer and to relegate Christians to a humble position. Their dream is, say the pamphleteers, to form themselves into an intellectual and financial aristocracy, lording it over the world by means of science as well as money, and governing public opinion through the newspaper press, which is already almost entirely dependent on them, and disposed of

as they will. The enemies of the Jews, in their rational moments, do not deny them everything. They acknowledge that they have some good qualities, such as endurance, capability to suffer without complaint, much charity towards their poor, estimable family virtues. What they absolutely refuse to accredit them with is even the very faculty for civic virtues. The Jew, they repeat, considers himself belonging to a separate race, an elect people, for ever divided from all other people by the contempt or disgust with which they inspire him. Whatever he may do, or whatever we may do, the Jew will never have the feelings of a citizen, or the heart of a patriot. The Jew is an everlasting foreigner, aspiring to form a nation within the nation, a State within the State, and having no other country than his religion and his strong-box. The burning anger that has broken out against them is easily explained by their success during the last twelve years. Heine's saying is no longer true; they have been too fortunate. They have played a considerable part in politics; they have obtained the leadership of the National Liberal party, to which they have furnished some of its chiefs and most of its opinions. All the changes introduced by this party since Sadowa have resulted in their profit. After the foundation of the empire their prosperity renewed its wings; they alone made no miscalculation on the Franco-German war indemnity, and when the Bank of Prussia was transformed into the Imperial Bank they monopolised it. They may boast that the empire was created for their use, that for them only it has fulfilled all its promises, and that while industry and commerce languished, and all Germany was filled with complaints, they were as prosperous as they need wish to be. They alone have been able to enlist even M. de Bismarck in their service, and thereby they have given a conclusive proof of their abilities; but in the end they have stirred up envy against themselves. The worldly-wise, when they are too fortunate, almost always are betrayed into the commission of some blunder. The German Jews, then, took an over-active part in the *culturkampf*, which in no wise concerned them. When the Chancellor declared war against the Church, and proposed to Parliament measures not only to harass Rome, but to disquiet orthodox Protestants, they did not conceal their joy; they approved and supported the measure with too much ardour; they showed too plainly their hatreds and their hopes; they did everything to push matters to extremities; they laughed at the protestations of the Catholics, and spent their sarcasm on the complaints of the Lutherans: Luther pleased them as little as the Vatican. Immediately on M. de Bismarck's determining to modify the struggle and the passions created by it a reaction set in, and was directed against the Jews. M. Stöcker thought he had a right to say to them, "You meddle a great deal with our business, let us meddle a little with yours." He added: "Your journalists and orators aspire to destroy us, and plunge our people into the abyss of Nihilism; I see the finger of Satan marked on your brow." But that which may reassure the Jews as to the future, is that their most inveterate adversaries are very much embarrassed as to what conclusion they must come to. They take Heaven to witness that the malady is mortal, but they hardly know by what remedy it must be met. The pamphleteers utter their Jeremiad; they declare that the matter is hopeless; the fates have pronounced upon it. The Jews are the great social power of the century; the world belongs to the Shemites, and the Germans must submit themselves as their most humble servants. Meantime the Prussian Liberals have kept silence; they have left Israel to defend himself as best he may against the Teutomania. One Liberal only has spoken. When the quarrel was at its height he was asked to be present at a concert given for a benevolent object in the synagogue at Berlin, and, in accepting the invitation, spoke a few words which have had some echo. Later on, he thanked a pastor for having nobly pleaded the cause of tolerance, and he profited by the opportunity to say how dear religious peace was to him. This Liberal was the Crown Prince of Germany. But why has his example not been followed? Perhaps they are waiting until M. de Bismarck has spoken.

ITALY  
"EVANGELISED"

THE Rev. Dr. Stuart has strange notions as to the nature of a religious association. We have, indeed, been long aware that the rev. doctor has strange notions on many points, and "goes in" very strongly

for the eccentric—a trait that, however, distinguishes him in common with many individuals who need or desire a reputation for some kind or another of unusual mental powers. But we were hardly prepared to find his reverence confounding the red-handed secret societies of continental Europe with a “wishy-washy” association in New Zealand, supposed to consist solely of “Christian Young Men.” Nevertheless Dr. Stuart is reported to have spoken as follows at the laying of the foundation stone of the building belonging to the Dunedin branch of the society in question. “I am sure that if you have noticed what has taken place in Europe during the last 20 or 30 years you could not but observe that this principle of association was extensively acted on in Italy, when the curse of tyranny brooded over that fair realm, and the little communities like the Madiai families met together to read Holy Scripture, to pray, and to encourage one another. And to this principle of association we may attribute in a great measure that resurrection which Italy has experienced, and the establishment throughout it of civil and religious liberty.” Those apostles of conceit the Madiai and their followers, then, are to be regarded as on the same footing with the Carbonari, the professedly atheistic Masons, and all the rest of the murderous and mid-night mob of the same kind that have undermined and are totally ruining the peace of Europe. We readily accept this as a proven fact, but we did not expect that we should be able to do so on the word of an orthodox doctor of divinity. Again, the doctor’s notion of a desirable “resurrection” is somewhat peculiar. He seems to confound the resurrection to life with that to “shame and everlasting contempt.” The prejudices, indeed, must be blind and fierce that persuade any “douce” Christian man to favour with his approbation a wide spread of atheism, an immense increase of murder, of robbery, of violence of every kind; the oppression and starvation of the poor, famine in many districts, and disease induced by hunger; public bankruptcies, plunder, and immorality of every description. Italy, indeed, may be arisen again but her re-arising has been to the orgies of ante-Christian times; to the vices of the pagan empire, to the brutality of the barbarian invaders. She has arisen from the attitude of prayer to engage in a devil’s dance that must result in her perdition. But, nevertheless, such is the state of affairs that is considered by a minister of the Gospel a matter for congratulation and a pattern to be imitated by “Christian Young Men.” We may well repeat, The Lord deliver us from the “Gospel.”

WE have another instance of the *rapprochement*

“BIRDS OF A FEATHER.” that exists between Atheism and “Evangelicalism.”

In a certain district of France lately some villages

were threatened by a vast accumulation of ice in

the neighbouring river which threatened to give way and overwhelm

them, and the bishop of the diocese instructed the *cure's* of the

parishes in which this catastrophe seemed imminent to form a pro-

cession of their parishioners and thus implore the protection of

Almighty God. The priests were about to comply with the orders of

their diocesan, and the people were most anxious to co-operate with

them, when the impious civil power stepped in and forbade the

religious observances contemplated, saying that science was at work

and would accomplish all that was needed, exclusive of the aid of

Heaven. The people, however, although their procession was hinder-

ed, flocked on the appointed day to the churches, where multi-

tudinous congregations engaged in most fervent devotions, and as a

result, we may believe, the efforts of science for their relief were

efficacious, and the ice was removed without the loss of life. Our

“Evangelical” friends, nevertheless, are uplifting those hands and

hypocritical eyes of theirs in thanksgiving, because, say they, science

having accomplished all that was needed, despite the failure of the

procession, the people will not now consider that their faith has

delivered them. They side with the Atheists in this question as in so

many others. Is it not evident that our Lord spoke truly when he

said Satan could not be divided against himself, and, since our Lord

spoke always truly may we not recognise Satan by his union? Devil

must contend against devil, for evil is full of hatred and contention,

but when there is a question of opposing God all hell joins unani-

mously in it. To our mind this unflinching union of atheist and

“Evangelical” is a convincing proof of the truth of the Catholic

Church, nor can we conceive how it can be overlooked by anyone

who believes Christ to have been a true prophet. Meantime, the

pious people who prayed for the delivery of their villages from

danger will, we doubt not, consider that science blessed by God, in

answer to their prayers, has succeeded, with such a blessing, in

delivering them, while our “Evangelical” friends, side by side with

their atheistical allies, rejoice that God has seemed superseded.

AMONGST the many utterances that have been made

DEAN STANLEY in connection with the present condition of Ireland

ON one of the most remarkable is that made by that

I R E L A N D. remarkable ecclesiastic, Dean Stanley. Indeed in

reading it one feels somewhat inverted so that he

doubts whether he may be standing on “his head or his heels” as the

saying is. That a man of ability and who passes for a scholar and an author of some distinction, besides occupying, as Dean of Westminster, one of the most prominent and important positions in the Anglican Church, should have delivered such an address is a most extraordinary thing, for the whole speech betrays an ignorance of the truth, a romancing and a moralising, that might baffle some inhabitant of the centre of Africa, sufficiently cultured to treat on this matter, but who might naturally be expected to draw upon his imagination for his facts. The Dean, for instance, having rambled through some prefatory remarks of a contradictory and astonishing character, made the following reflection. “By what untoward fate was it that Julius Cæsar did not land at Cork instead of at Dover, so as to have brought the westernmost of the isles of the sea within the pale of the Roman Empire instead of leaving it 500 years behind in the race of European civilisation?” Here we, evidently have our African at work. A highly educated English ecclesiastic could never be supposed to have forgotten the total wreck of Roman civilisation in England that followed on the Saxon invasion, and he might even be expected to have recalled the condition of Ireland that merited for her the title of Island of Saints and Scholars, while Anglo-Saxon England was still savage; that attracted to her shores students from the most civilised states in Continental Europe, and that enabled her to take a large part in the evangelisation of the Saxons themselves. The noble arches of Westminster Abbey certainly never echoed to a stranger utterance than this. The Dean continued: “How strange—how fatally strange,” said he,—“it was that in the time of Henry II. the Roman Church should have been the instrument of subjugating Ireland to English dominion, and afterwards, by a perverse breach of spiritual continuity, become the instrument of fostering her animosities against that very dominion.” This is our very African again. It is in the nature of Mumbo Jumbo to break his “spiritual continuity,” and his followers may easily be led to believe they everywhere else see such a breach, but Rome continues constant. Let us admit for the sake of argument that the bull of Pope Adrian was genuine, and King Henry II. commissioned by the Pope to go into Ireland and put an end to certain disorders that had arisen there, following on a period of invasions with all their demoralizing influences. Would not Rome still have been strangely inconsistent had she overlooked the abuse of the commission bestowed? Would it not rather have been a “perverse breach of spiritual continuity” on her part, had she not condemned the tyranny that ensued, the bitter religious persecution, the centuries of penal laws—laws passed in order to force the Irish people to renounce her spiritual control? The preacher went on to consider the unfortunate aspect of English dominion in Ireland; faults of government, faults of the governed, the almost impracticable combination between the Celt and the Saxon. “All these things,” he said, “and many others arose to their minds when Ireland was mentioned: and they were tempted to fold their hands in despair and ask what anybody could do to unravel such a tangled web of mingled suffering, sin, and folly. In spite of all provocations they were bound by an indissoluble bond of common history, of common country, and common Christianity, not to leave the Irish people to their fate.” The followers of Mumbo Jumbo cannot see that simple justice is a plain way out of many entanglements: in the present instance it is clearly the only way, and that might well be supposed perceptible to a cultured Anglican dignitary. But, then, we should have supposed that such an one would also have perceived that the only provocations that England had received from the Irish people, had been the resistance offered now and then by a high-spirited people to overwhelming oppression. To us, it smacks somewhat of blasphemy to hear a professed minister of the Gospel stand up in the presence of his God, and speak of the complaints of the oppressed and persecuted, as provocations. Again, there is no community of history between England and Ireland, except the community that exists from centuries of oppression on the one side, and suffering on the other; there is no community of country between them, but a union abused by the one and justly abhorred by the other; and as for the community of Christianity, let it be judged of by the deeds of England as a Christian country, by the ruined churches, the desecrated altars, the persecuted clergy, and the penalties of the faithful people. By the empty, ostentatious, worthless, and, in many instances, vicious conventicle that was imposed by law upon the Irish, who saw it in its true light, and despised and repudiated it, the Dean called upon his congregation also not to leave the “Irish people to their fate.” But had the Irish people been left to their fate, there would have been no famine for a Westminster congregation to relieve. Ireland would not have been the prey of absentees; her commercial interests would not have been sacrificed to the interests of England; the prosperity that notably attends upon the labours of her sons abroad, would have been spread throughout her from shore to shore. Her most devout prayer, we are almost fully persuaded by the events of this very year, is, that the day may come when England must leave her to “her fate.” The facts of the present famine have widened immensely the breach between the two coun-

tries, and made even the most moderate of Irishmen incline to extreme opinions. The Dean, however, notwithstanding the provocation received, acknowledges a certain indebtedness on the part of England towards Ireland; said he: "We have received from our brilliant and unfortunate neighbours, benefits which no one else could so well have bestowed as they, and which no one could so well repay as we." Irishmen, nevertheless, are like jewels or the precious metals; they only shine when removed from the place where nature has set them. "It was even one of the misfortunes of Ireland that the gifts of her most gifted sons had been more useful to others than to herself. Columba, the wild hermit of Derry, so long as he remained in Ireland was a fierce faction-fighting partisan; but when driven across the sea he became the evangeliser of Scotland. Edmund Burke, with no sphere for his genius at home, when transplanted to England became the orator of Christendom. Goldsmith, Irish as he was, in many of his traits and peculiarities, was in many of his best qualities almost the adopted son and spoilt child of English society. The Irish brigade, who in their own country fought only to be beaten, after their migration to the Continent became the heroes of the army of France. Arthur Wellesley, who began his life as an undistinguished member of the Irish Parliament, became in Spain and on the field of Waterloo the protector of Great Britain and of Europe. For all these gifts, as well as for the inimitable charm which fascinated them in regard to Irish life, Irish manners, and Irish humour, they owed to Ireland a deep debt of gratitude." The Dean's talent for romance may surely be accredited with this remarkable utterance. Romance only could picture as a "wild hermit," a "faction-fighting partisan," the scholar, the student, the poet Columba; Columba the saint, who having through inadvertence, once caused a civil feud, for ever exiled himself in expiation from the country he loved as well as a saint could love anything but Heaven. And as to all the rest, romance enters into it also, for nothing but romance can ascribe the want of a career in Ireland for Irish talent to anything but English misgovernment, or treachery. The Dean, however, is otherwise romantic; it would delight him if under the halo of romance England's debt to Ireland might be re-paid. Many ways in which this debt might be re-paid presented themselves to him, amongst them this not altogether prosaic one. "The best influences of Great Britain could have flowed to the sister island had there ever arisen an Irish genius to create for Ireland the attraction which Sir Walter Scott imparted to the manners, customs, scenery and history of Scotland." This is poetical besides being truly patrician; it would delight the Ladies Bountiful of the *beau monde* in London to patronise some charming Irish Jeanie Deans, or to provide a picturesque almshouse for an Irish sisterhood related to Meg Merrilies; mere ordinary Irish flesh and blood, inhabiting the bog or the mountain-side and unrelieved by any golden glow cast over it by the magic of genius would be something too shocking to be contemplated. Good taste must needs leave it to perish unaided; from such, its poor remnant of blood may lawfully be sucked dry. "From him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath;" may not such a meaning be assumed by this text at need, for everything lies in the path of private interpretation? With one quotation more we shall quit the Dean's oration—an oration that, if it has no other use, may show us the total hopelessness of ever expecting that Ireland shall receive clear judgment, or just treatment at the hands of England, left to her cool deliberation on the subject. The matter indeed is bound up with English pride, and until that loses its Satanic aspect and is changed for humility it is beyond all hope of improvement. In conclusion then, so far as we are now concerned, the Dean said—"There was no doubt that in some districts at least there were Irish peasants and families who were in sore distress, and whom the English alone could relieve." Our comment on this is that if they had waited for the English to relieve them they must have perished. The English Government laughed at them in the most insulting manner possible to it, in the person of the jack-an-ape Jimmy Lowther. English private charity neglected them, and Scotland, the home of piety, has proved still more neglectful. Had it not been for these colonies, for America, for France, the suffering, terrible as it has been, must have been an hundred-fold worse. England by her action throughout this time of famine, were it for this alone, has earned the undying enmity of the Irish race everywhere. Her hardness of heart is clear now to the eyes of all the world; the mockery of her pretended Christianity is manifest, and they must be blind indeed who do not recognise her, for what she is and has ever been towards Ireland, a ruthless tyrant, without one redeeming feature. But, at least, she has acted consistently; she has made this famine, why should she be expected to relieve it?

**DIVERTED FROM THE TRUE USE.** WE hear that it is proposed to introduce into the Imperial Parliament a bill that not only provides for the repeal of those clauses of the Relief Act which make it illegal for certain religious to inhabit, as such, the United Kingdom, but also do away with the unlawfulness of bequests for pious purposes, now stigmatised as superstitious. This opens up a large subject to discussion, and

recalls to us those happier ages whose inhabitant, King Henry V., Shakespeare could represent as alluding to his pious foundations in verse, which Mr. Mathew Arnold esteems the perfection of poetic form, and whose invention alone he considers to have conclusively proved that the English nation has attained to the "genius for high poetry."

"Pluck their hearts from them not to-day, O Lord,  
O not to-day! Think not upon the fault  
My father made in compassing the crown!  
I Richard's body have interred new;  
And on it have bestowed more contrite tears  
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.  
Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay,  
Who twice a day their withered hands hold up  
Toward heaven, to pardon blood. And I have built  
Two chantries, where the sad and solemn priests  
Sing still for Richard's soul."

We know the fate which afterwards befell all such foundations in England, and how the wealth that had been bequeathed or given for the relief of the poor was plundered, for the most part to pamper the favourites of iniquitous royalty and an apostate nobility. Mr. Trollope has drawn a lively sketch in one of his realistic and amusing, if somewhat gossiping, stories of a kindred misappropriation. "In the year 1434," writes he, "there died at Barchester one John Hiram, who had made money in the town as a woolstapler, and in his will he left the house in which he died and certain meadows and closes near the town, still called Hiram's Butts and Hiram's Patch, for the support of twelve superannuated wool-carders, all of whom should have been born, bred, and spent their days in Barchester; he also appointed that an alms-house should be built for their abode, with a fitting residence for a warden, which warden was also to receive a certain sum annually out of the rents of the said butts and patches." We know, however, that it had never entered into John Hiram's head that what actually ensued should happen. He never dreamt of the possibility of his warden developing into an amiable but somewhat useless widower with a charming daughter, and who should monopolise the increased revenue produced by the property and spend it in the blameless manner common to good society, while the number of the poorer individuals benefited by the society should continue the same and their comforts undergo no increase. There are many such monopolies in England, and countless are the aristocratic or genteel individuals and families who profit by them. How great would be the commotion raised were the proposed bill to have for its object the restoration of the property monopolised to its original uses. And yet, says M. Taine, speaking of such property held in trust in France "This treasure, which consists of the accumulations of fourteen centuries, has been formed, increased, and preserved, in view of a certain object. The millions of generous, repentant, or devout souls who have made a gift of it, or who have managed it, did so with a certain intention. It was their desire to ensure education, beneficence, and religion, and nothing else. Their legitimate intentions should not be frustrated; the dead have rights in society as well as the living, for it is the dead who have made the society which the living enjoy, and we receive their heritage only on the condition of executing their testamentary act. Should this be of ancient date, it is undoubtedly necessary to make a liberal interpretation of it, to supplement its scanty provisions and to take new circumstances into consideration. The requirements for which it provided have often disappeared; for instance, after the destruction of the Barbary pirates, there were no more Christians to be ransomed; and only by transferring an endowment can it be perpetuated. But if, in the original institution, several accessory and special clauses have become antiquated, there remains the one important general intention which manifestly continues imperative and permanent, that of providing for a distinct service, either of charity, of worship, or of instruction. Let the administration be changed if necessary, also the appointment of the legacy bequeathed, but do not divert any of it to services of an alien character; it is inapplicable to any but that purpose or to others strictly analogous." But if it be thought that there is anything sentimental in speaking thus of the dead, let it be remembered that the rights of the living also justify the views set forth by this writer. The classes who now represent those intended to be benefitted by the bequests and gifts alluded to are undoubtedly the true owners of the property, although their inheritance may have been sequestered for ever beyond all hope of recovery, as we have no doubt it has been.

A practical treatise on solid virtue may be welcome as a profitable contribution to our ascetic library in these days of emotional piety, and this contribution has been made by Father Bellocius, S.J., whose word on "Solid Virtue" has been translated into English by a member of the Ursuline Community, Thurles, Ireland. Too many persons seek an escape from the inexorable law of self-conquest in multiplied acts of external devotion. They give much time to prayer, and rise from their knees to quarrel with their best friends; they kiss their crucifix with every sign of tender compassion, and the next thing which they do is a manifestation of an unforgiving spirit; they listen in tears to a sermon on *Maria Desolata*, and within three days they are guilty of some extravagant foolishness which puts their very faith in jeopardy.

## SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

### ADAMANTINE SPERM CANDLES.

**M**ESSRS. M'LEOD BROS. have much pleasure in calling attention to the following :—

"AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM,

"SYDNEY, 27TH APRIL, 1880.

We have much pleasure in stating that, having compared the Candles exhibited by you in the New Zealand Court at the Sydney International Exhibition with other Candles obtainable in this market we find the flame of your Candles is the **LARGEST** and **WHITEST**, and, on the whole, gives by far the **BEST LIGHT**.

"ED. P. RAMSEY, CURATOR

"CHAS. R. BUCKLAND, SECRETARY.

"Messrs. M'LEOD BROS., Dunedin."

## ARNOLD R. KELSEY AND CO., LAW, SOMNER & CO.,

87, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the honour to inform their friends and the musical public that they have opened a  
**PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,**  
at the above premises  
(lately occupied by Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell).

Their Stock, which has been selected personally by Mr. A. R. Kelsey, while in Europe, especially with a view to the requirements of the Colonial market, consists of all the latest novelties in Music, Pianos, and Musical Instruments of every description, and includes the following, all of which are guaranteed as being of the first quality.

Music, Sheet and Bound. The most varied and best selected tock in the Colony, including all the latest publications.

Pianos by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Brinsmean, Bord, Schiedmayer, Bucher, Aubert, Göbel, Dörner, Aucher, Beauvais, Debain, Neumeyer, Chappell, Jackson, and others,

**FROM THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS UPWARDS.**

American Organs, "Standard," "Estey," and others.  
Alexandre's Harmoniums.

Band and Orchestral Instruments, String and Wind.—Cornets (Elicon and Vent il Horns), Flugel Horns, Tenor Horns, Baritones, Euphoniums, Contrabass, French Horns, Trombones (slide and valve), &c. Clarinettes and Opoes (by Albert and other makers), Bassoons, Ophialeides, Flutes, Flageolets, &c.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, and Double Basses.

Bass, Tenor, and Side Drums.

Guitars, Banjos, Tambourines, Cymbals, Bugles, Concertinas (English, Anglo-German, and German).

**FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

**PIANOFORTE STOOLS, ORGAN AND HARMONIUM  
CHAIRS, MUSIC DESKS.**

**TUNING AND REPAIRING.**

ARNOLD R. KELSEY & CO. undertake Tunings either singly or by yearly contract. For this purpose a Tuner has been specially engaged at Home, who, from testimonials to hand, it is believed will give universal satisfaction.

87 PRINCES STREET, 87

DUNEDIN

## LAW, SOMNER & CO.,

SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN,  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN

GENUINE SEEDS.



L. S. & Co are in receipt of Monthly Shipments of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of all such varieties as cannot be procured of colonial growth selected personally by their agent Mr. Edward Somner, from the most reliable English and Continental Stocks. See our Illustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

## SHEEDY BROTHERS

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND  
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER)

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin  
SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.  
NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

## CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, OXFORD.

Two Prizes, each of Half Acre of Land at West Oxford have been drawn for lately, and belong to the owners of Tickets Nos. 34 and 44, MR. MORITZ BOWRON, and MR. FRANK M'LAUGHLIN, who are requested to apply to Father Binsfield, P.P., Rangiora, for further particulars.

## THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

We (*Pilot*) summarise the exhaustive article by Mr. Parnell, which appears in the April number of the *North American Review*.

So much light has been already thrown upon the land question in Ireland, by the combined exertions of the New York daily press and the Irish landlords, that this brief article might seem almost superfluous. It sometimes happens, however, that the light thrown on a subject is coloured to suit the chromatic tastes of the illuminator. I propose, in writing this article, to bring the plain daylight of fact to bear on the question under consideration. Is emigration the remedy? Let us first look at emigration in its practical and then in its sentimental bearings. It is, of course, quite impossible to transport five millions of people in a body to America. But what are the practical effects of emigration as exemplified in Ireland after the famine of '47.

The first effect is the throwing out of cultivation of vast areas of land. The landlords turn the farms into pastures, and raise cattle and sheep for export to England; the money they receive they spend for the most part out of the country. You roam over miles and miles of fertile land, or land that might be made fertile, without seeing a house or a human being. Now, facts have shown that the system of turning all the fertile lands of Ireland into grazing-fields has failed in the very object for which it was instituted. The amount of cattle and sheep raised in Ireland has, of late years, been steadily decreasing, as well as the amount of cereal crops. The reason lies close at hand: Ireland is a damp country, and in many parts, the soil holds rain like a cup. When kept properly drained, there is no land in the world more fertile than the great uninhabited grazing plains of Ireland; but, left as they are year after year, undrained and unfertilised, unsown with new grass seed, quite neglected, in fact, every farmer in America will understand that they must gradually become unfit for grazing. The consequence is, that recently less cattle have been raised every year, and that the proportion of waste land increases instead of diminishing.

The second effect of the emigration of 1848 has been, strange to say, to increase the competition for land. The landlords took advantage of the emigration to effect immense clearances of land, which have never since been put under cultivation. Those of the peasantry who did not emigrate were driven to the bogs and the barren hillsides. In course of time the population naturally increased; with this increase came greater competition for land; but the fertile lands of the country were no longer open to competitors. The area of ground left to agriculturists was greatly lessened, and the competition, of course, became fiercer than ever, though the chances of the peasant to better his condition by renting land were also fewer than ever, owing to the inferior quality of the land.

The effect of emigration on wages and the price of produce, as compared with rents has been peculiar. When I was a child, twenty-five years ago, the day-labourer's wages averaged from six to nine shillings a week. Now they average from seven to ten. The prices of produce have risen in a slightly larger proportion, but rents of land have risen a hundred, two hundred, and in some cases five hundred per cent.

This is an unnatural condition of things, and is owing, I believe, to general under-population of the country, taken as a whole, with over-population in spots. The industries of the country have been rendered stagnant by the constant drain of able-bodied labour to the United States and elsewhere, and so wages have risen but little. The supply of labour is very small in Ireland, but the demand is very small also, and so labour is cheap though scarce. Here is an artificial state which must obviously have been brought about by some artificial cause. We consider that forced emigration is this cause.

The practical worthlessness of emigration as a permanent remedy has been thoroughly proved by the history of Ireland from '48 to '80. A certain amount of the population was removed by emigration, and a steady flow of emigration, on a smaller scale, has been going on ever since. Still, here we are, in pretty much the same position as we were in '46. It needs only one more bad harvest to produce a famine like that of '47. What good, then, I ask, has all our emigration done us? Supposing there should be a bad harvest next autumn, and that the result should be the death or emigration of three millions of people. Would it benefit the two millions left behind? Would it raise the wages of labour, with no industries to give employment to labour? Would it lower the rents of the tenants, with still larger quantities of land turned into sheep-walks? Or, again, even supposing that the peasantry were temporarily benefited by the departure of so many competitors, what is to prevent the two millions increasing in the course of nature till another famine came along to scatter them again to the winds? From all this it is plain that emigration, unaccompanied by other remedies, only causes a ceaseless repetition of the same vicious circle of events in Ireland.

Ireland is not over-populated. To prove that Ireland is as a whole immensely under-populated, I will give some comparisons between its acreage and population and those of other countries where a peasant proprietary prevails, and where the peasants are, as a rule, comfortable and contented.

Ireland has an area of 20,819,829 statute acres, or 31,874 square miles. She has a population of 5,411,416. Guernsey (including adjacent islands), which is entirely divided up into small agricultural holdings, and which is quite as damp and rainy as Ireland, has an area of 19,605 statute acres, and a population of 33,969. Ireland has thus, in rough numbers, a population of one person to every four acres, while Guernsey has a population of nearly two persons in every acre. Yet Guernsey is prosperous, and Ireland is miserable. Guernsey's peasants are proprietors; Ireland's peasants are tenants-at-will. If Ireland had a population in proportion to that of Guernsey, she would have 45,000,000 inhabitants.

Germany has an area in English square miles of 212,091; a population of 41,058,641, giving a density of population per square mile of 193, while that of Ireland is only 169.

France has an area of 201,900 English square miles, and a population of 36,102,921, or an average of about 178 to the square mile. The land is more subdivided in France than in any other country. The cultivated part of it consists of about 90,000,000 acres. This is divided into 5,550,000 properties. Of these, the properties averaging 600 acres number 50,000; those averaging 60 acres 500,000; while there are 5,000,000 holdings under six acres. The peasants are well off, conservative, and contented, though a hundred years ago they were just the reverse; and nobody has ever thought of saying that France is over-populated.

Belgium has an area of 11,267 English square miles, and a population of 5,087,106, or 451 persons to the square mile.

Italy has an area of 112,677 English square miles, and a population of 26,796,253, being 237 inhabitants to the square mile. The great mass of the people of Italy are agriculturists.

We see that in every instance these countries are more densely populated than Ireland, yet there is no cry of over-population, and the emigration from them, except in the case of Germany, is slight. In Germany it is not the land system that causes emigration, but the conscription and the attractions afforded by the free institutions of America.

It is, in fact, not an emigration from Ireland to America, but an emigration from the barren hills of Connaught to the fertile lands of Leinster and Munster that we want. The old cry in Cromwellian days, "To hell or Connaught!" has been virtually the cry ever since in Ireland. The landlords have been occupied without ceasing in driving the peasantry from the best parts to the worst parts of the country. One of our principal aims is to cause a return movement, and this can only be produced by causing large quantities of grazing-land in the eastern and middle counties, to be thrown upon the market, and by facilitating the purchase of it by the western peasantry.

Here, therefore, we find two classes co-operating to impoverish Ireland. It is undoubtedly the duty of the English Government to foster, by liberal pecuniary aid, the industries it so long suppressed. The English Government has never done this, and is not likely to do it. On the contrary, for every six million pounds sterling that it takes out of Ireland in revenue, it returns but four millions and a half. If the Government did its duty, and extended to Ireland the financial help in her industries which it owes her as a mere debt of honesty, the effect on agricultural interests would show itself at once. The immense number of cottier tenants in the west who cultivate one or two acres of sterile ground, and pay their rents by going over to England to work in the spring and autumn, leaving their women to attend to their own little patches, would be drawn off this land, which in England would rent at about one shilling per acre, but which in Ireland rents all the way from five shillings to ten shillings the acre, and their labor would be directed into channels profitable to Ireland. The artificially high rents of these barren mountain holdings would then fall to their proper level.

Again, a change in the land laws, such as an act compelling the sale on reasonable terms of lands held by absentees, or by corporations, would soon react most favorably on Irish manufactures, by increasing the buying power of the agricultural classes, who form nearly two-thirds of the population. In either case, however, England would have to supply the money. She would have to put her hands in her own pockets and re-transfer to Ireland the money she has stolen from her. Here is England's dilemma. She must give money to help Irish industries, or she must give money to reform Ireland's land-tenure. It is very plain that she will do neither, if she can help it. As time goes by, however, it may be possible to bring such gentle extraneous pressure to bear upon her as may materially alter her present intentions.

I said above that the expropriation of absentees and of corporations would have a most beneficial effect on Irish trade. I believe no system of land reform will be of much use to Ireland which does not include the expropriation of both these classes of owners.

There is no use in any scheme that has been proposed, unless such colossal bloodsuckers as these absentee landlords and corporations be summarily abolished. Here is a drain of £6,000,000 going on every year which, if it existed in America in the same proportion to the population, would amount to the sum of £54,000,000, or, in round numbers, 270,000,000 dols. It would be impossible for the Irish Land Leaguers to entertain the idea of any programme that did not at any rate disestablish the absentee landlord and the absentee corporation. We therefore demand first the expropriation of the absentees. Resident corporations and non-improving resident landlords might follow in due order. By that time the rest of the landlords might have become willing to sell, and no further compulsion might be needed.

Having thus touched generally upon two or three of the principal points connected with the land-tenure, I should like to go a little into the details of the agitation commenced over a year ago by the Land League. The objects of the league, as announced at the public meeting at which it was first formed, are: 1. To promote organisation among the tenant farmers. 2. To defend those threatened with eviction for refusing to pay extortionate rents. 3. To facilitate the working of the Bright clauses of the Land Act. 4. To obtain such a reform of the laws relating to land as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding, by paying a fair rent for a limited number of years. "It only remains, then," says O'Connor Power, in his article on the "Land Agitation," in the *Nineteenth Century*, for December, 1879, "to push forward with the utmost energy those minor reforms framed to mitigate the evils of the existing system, such as the abolition of all artificial restrictions on the sale and transfer of land, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail, the more efficient working of the Bright clauses of the Land Act, and the reclamation and distribution of the waste lands, while keeping steadily in view the main object of emancipating the entire agricultural population from the power of landlordism."

This "main object," with which O'Connor Power winds up, the Land-Leaguers contemplate bringing about in much the same manner as the emancipation of the Prussian peasantry was brought about by

THE OLDEST SOAP MANUFACTORY IN NEW ZEALAND

ALBION SOAP WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

M. BARDSLEY & SON, PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY TOILET SOAPS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHICH FOR RICHNESS OF PERFUME, BEAUTY AND QUALITY ARE NOT EQUALLED BY ANYTHING IN THE COLONY.

Assorted Oval Tablets,  
in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes.

Assorted Oval Tablets,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes.

Assorted Square Cakes,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes.

Genuine Old Brown  
Windsor,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes.

Royal Almond,  
1lb. bars, 14lb. boxes.

Marbled Glycerine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes.

Three Crown Soap,  
which lathers  
profusely.

Yellow Laundry, the  
joy of the household.

PRIZE PALE,

PUREST.

Exhibition Prize Soap,  
pure.

Blue Mottled Soap,  
1st quality.

MANUFACTORY: KING AND CUMBERLAND STREETS, DUNEDIN.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION

**D A V I D R. H A Y,**  
Land and Estate Agent, Money and  
Share Broker,  
**T E M P L E C H A M B E R S,**  
90, Princes street, Dunedin.

Various sums of money to lend on freehold  
security at current rates.  
Loans of all kinds negotiated.

**H E N R Y B E R G E R,**  
(Late Adelaide, S.A.,)  
HOUSE, COACH, AND SIGN PAINTER  
GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER, &C.,  
120, GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Pictures Re-touched, Mounted, and Framed.

**Y A T E S, S O N S A N D C O.,**  
DRAPERS,

CLOTHIERS, AND IMPORTERS,

Nos. 161 and 163 GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Marriage and Mourning Outfits.

Dress and Mantle Making.

**D R. COLE,** formerly Health Officer  
for this City, and late Assistant-Surgeon  
to the Armed Constabulary, Taranaki District,  
has RESUMED PRACTICE in Dunedin

Temporary Residence:

YORK VILLA, LOWER YORK PLACE,  
Near Albert street.

**W E R T H E I M ' S**

WONDERFUL HAND AND TREADLE  
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S,  
EFFICIENCY, ELEGANCE, AND EASE.  
SIMPLICITY, SILENCE, AND STRENGTH.  
P L E A S E E X A M I N E T H E M  
MINUTELY.

No Soaping of Seams.  
No Sperm Candle-Greasing.  
No Basting or Tacking.  
No Folding by Hand.

No Breaking of Cogs.  
No Escaping of Shuttle.  
No Breaking of Check-Spring.  
No Missing of Stitches.  
No moving of Work, Alteration of Te-  
sion, or Breaking of Needle in Crossing  
Thick Seams.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN THE  
COLONIES

That will kilt to various widths and sew on  
at the same time. No folding by hand; no  
heat; no basting (or tacking). Will kilt 50  
yards an hour.

TIME PAYMENT UPON LIBERAL  
TERMS.

THE "WERTHEIM" HAND MACHINES,  
from £3 15s.

THE "WERTHEIM" TREADLE  
MACHINES, from £6 10s.

AGENT—

**R O B T. L O O H H E A D,**  
140, GEORGE STREET,  
D U N E D I N.

Needles, Duplicates, Oil, Accessories, &c.,  
always kept in Stock. Machines repaired.

WANTED KNOWN.

**A. WALKER,** George street, has  
let his Furniture Shop to J. Scoble,  
boot and shoe manufacturer, and having to  
give possession in Three Weeks' Time, he is  
determined to hold a

CLEARING OUT SALE  
of the whole of his first class Furniture  
Carpets, Bedding, Floorcloths, etc., regard-  
less of cost.

**T H E O T A G O F O U N D R Y**

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.  
**J. DAVIDSON & COY.,**

Late W. WILSON,  
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND  
IRON FOUNDERS.

Machinery of all kinds Made to Order

Also,

Engines, Boilers, and every description  
of Brass, Wrought Iron, and  
Cast Iron Work.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIAL, BONE  
DUST, AND  
FLOCK FOR UPHOLSTERERS,  
At Lowest Rates.

Prices on Application.

**E V E R Y** Line the best of its kind.  
No purchaser is expected to take the  
Goods unless they are as represented. All our  
prices are equally low. T. and G. Flooring,  
16s.; T. and G. Lining, 11s.; Dressed W. B.,  
12s. Red Pine, 12s. 6d. Roofing Iron, &c.

**A. GIBBS & Co.,**  
(Late Gibbs and Clayton),  
Cumberland Street.

PREPARE FOR WINTER 1880.

**J. G. GREEN** is now opening a  
splendid assortment of  
**WINTER BOOTS AND SLIPPERS,**  
Marked at Prices that must ensure a speedy  
clearance.

Gents. Boots, made to order, from - 16s 6d  
Ladies' Do. do. do. - 14s 6d  
Fit, Material, and Workmanship Guaranteed.

**J. G. GREEN,**  
**LEICESTER BOOT WAREHOUSE,**  
30 and 130 GEORGE STREET.

Hardenberg. Hardenberg had to abolish feudalism and landlordism both at one blow. This he did by the famous edict of 1811, entitled "An Edict for the Regulation of the Relations between Landlord and Tenant."

I have said thus much to show the direction of the objects and ideas of the Land-Leaguers. I must now add that the cause which almost immediately gave birth to the Land League, as it at present stands, was the refusal of the majority of Irish landlords to reduce their rents, spite of the rapidly approaching famine.

The English landlords, always less grasping than Irish landlords, had quietly reduced their rents in England all round, months before, thus avoiding any complications with their tenants. Not so the Irish landlords. They saw, of course, as well as the English ones did that the harvest would be a failure, but, having always been accustomed to take the last pound of flesh, they thought they could do it again. This time, however, thanks to the manly attitude taken by the tenants, they have been disappointed.

It was well known in Ireland, last July, that a famine was inevitable. Members of Parliament dinned it into the ears of the Government. Professors of political economy declared it could not fail to come. As time went on, the pitiless rains destroyed the last faint hopes of saving at least something. Then it was that we asked the landlords what they intended to do. The answer was not a tardy one. They intended to collect their rents as usual, and if the people could not pay, to evict.

Undoubtedly, if they had been left to work their own sweet will, if the tenant-farmers had not been organised for the purpose of self-preservation, their programme—their foolish, short-sighted programme, looking at it merely from the point of view of their own interests—would have been carried out. On the part of the people, there would have been a resort to assassination; some landlords, agents, and bailiffs, would probably have been shot; the Irish would have been overwhelmed with torrents of denunciation; and an immense tide of emigration would have already set in, sweeping away all the best and most vigorous of our people; while the scenes of starvation in Ireland itself, bad as they are, would have been intensified a hundredfold.

If these disasters have been in a great measure averted, we think we can claim that it has been owing, directly and indirectly, to the Land League. This body has, from the beginning, taken up the position that, with the certain prospect of famine before him, the duty of the tenant was first to preserve the lives of himself and his family. It was, therefore, necessary for him to keep as much money as would support him and his family till the next harvest, and only pay to the landlord, as rent, what he had left after doing so.

After teaching the tenant that he must save his own life and the lives of his children, the next object of the Land League was to show him how to do this. Its advice to the farmer—"Keep a firm grip on your homesteads,"—has become proverbial. How did it propose that the farmer should obey?

The League calculated on the landlords at last perceiving that their best chance lay in keeping their tenants, even at half rents, rather than in evicting them, and going into the unprofitable business of grazing; for, not being able to get any tenants to fill the places of those evicted, that was the only resource left for them.

The action of such a large majority of the landlords, in reducing their rents, after the League had been formed, and the system of passive resistance fairly established, shows that they did finally recognise the situation, and that they determined to make the best of it.

In fact, American competition has entirely altered the channel of landlord interests. It does not pay the Irish landlord any longer to fill the places of his tenants with cattle; and, as American competition increases, and grazing-land in Ireland deteriorates from neglect, the cattle-raising business will soon scarcely pay expenses. It is, therefore, rather political motives than pecuniary ones that make a certain number of Irish landlords, who are also Tory politicians, anxious for the emigration of their tenantry. The next general election is imminent, and if the emigration of a sufficient number of electors of Nationalistic politics to insure a Tory victory could be brought about, the Irish Conservative landlord would willingly submit to temporary financial loss. Emigration, they know, would injure their pockets for the time being, but they think it would be their salvation, by eliminating from the country all the young, fiery element which will not lie down quietly under misery. It will be observed that, in all the offers made by Irish landlords to send emigrants over here—if their passage-tickets be paid by benevolent Americans—they do not offer to send children or old people, but young men and women, the brain, blood, and sinews of the country, the very poor people who, under natural conditions, would be considered the greatest possible loss to the country.

The Land League saw through this design, and defeated it by their advice to the people to resist being compelled to emigrate. It told them to refuse to pay extortionate rents—that is, rents they could not pay and at the same time feed their families; it told them to refuse to leave their homes unless forcibly ejected, so that winter might not find them without a shelter to their heads; and it told them to refuse to rent farms from which other tenants had been evicted. By compliance with this advice twelve millions of dollars have been kept in the pockets of the tenantry, and the famine has been diminished by that amount. The simple piece of advice, "Keep a good grip on your homesteads," has thus done more in staying off the famine than all the relief funds put together. It has also saved the lives of landlords and agents; it has roused the people to a true sense of the power they can wield by peaceable means; it has brought many landlords to their senses; it will end, we believe, by bringing them all to their senses. Finally, it has brought the two greatest statesmen of England, Gladstone and John Bright, to a perception of how much yet remains to be done to Ireland. And not only these two, but innumerable minor thinkers now acknowledge that an immense deal must yet be done before Ireland can be satisfied.

Is the Land League Communistic? It is useless to say that telling the tenants to pay no rents in a famine year, unless they get a

sufficient reduction to enable them to live, is communistic and revolutionary. It is no more communistic than to compel the owner of a private hoard of provisions on board a wreck to share it with his starving companions. The preservation of property is secondary to the preservation of life. Where a whole community is in danger from the selfish action of a small minority, this axiom applies with full force.

An able letter that appeared a short time ago, in the *Boston Globe*, on the subject of the compulsory expropriation of the landlords of the Prince Edward's Island, with the full consent of Her British Majesty, furnishes us here with an apt illustration, more recent than the action of Hardenberg. Prince Edward's Island is not a very large place, but it is the principle that weighs, not the size of the country.

"In 1875," says the writer, "the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island passed an act compelling the landlords of that province to sell their estates to their tenants, upon 'terms just and equitable to the tenants, as well as to the proprietor.' This act received the royal and formal assent of Her Majesty, through her representative, the Governor-General of Canada, and under its provisions the value of the land was irrevocably settled, and the landlord was paid the price set upon it by the commission. . . . For a century the province of Prince Edward's Island was under the vicious system of landlordism. . . . The evil, as in the case of Ireland, originated with the Imperial Government; and it, too, was responsible for the continuance of the evil. Nearly the whole land, we are told, was alienated in one day by the Crown, by very large grants, chiefly to absentees, just as millions of acres in Ireland were taken from the rightful owners and given to the followers of Cromwell and others.

The people of the island never admitted the rights of the proprietors to hold the land, and they kept up the agitation of the land question from the day it was originally granted in 1767. No means were left untried to get rid of the incubus. Petition after petition was laid at the foot of the throne. The people met in masses, and prayed for relief; but the official ear was deaf, though always open to the complaints and representations of landholders and their satellites, who were ever sensitive to their imaginary rights, but totally oblivious of the groans of an oppressed people." So similar was their condition to that of the people of Ireland, that it was seriously proposed at one time to have the name of the island changed to that of "New Ireland." "Frequently, as in Ireland to-day, the people forcibly resisted the collection of rents; and on one occasion troops were transported to the island to suppress the disturbance. Thus, for a century almost, did the struggling people protest against the wrongs under which they were suffering. . . . the landlords frustrated every attempt at redress. . . . But the end came in the compulsory land-purchase act of 1875."

Leaving the subject of the temporary remedies which the agitation of the Land League has procured for Ireland's distress, we will now examine the permanent remedy which the League desires to apply.

This, in brief, is that the Government should lend money to the farmers at low interest, to be repaid by instalments extending over a period of thirty-five years, to enable them to buy up their farms.

Mr. Bright's plan for creating a peasant proprietary is good, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to be of any use except to quite a small section of the Irish peasantry. He falls into the same mistakes as he made in the Land Act clauses. To prove this statement, the best thing I can do is to examine the results of these Bright clauses, and endeavour to point out how they have failed.

Mr. Parnell then examines the Bright law in detail, and clearly shows the causes of its failure.

Having given this brief sketch of the Bright clauses, and the reasons that have made them a failure, I would point out certain remedies that at least would make them workable, though these remedies would by no means be an adequate settlement of the Irish land question.

1. A Board of Commissioners should be established in Dublin, whose duty it would be to buy entire estates in the Landed Estates Court, and then take their own time to sell these estates in lots to the occupying tenants.

2. The Judge of the Landed Estates Court should be empowered to sell the estate to the Board, notwithstanding any objection by the owner, not only when they bid the highest price, but also when they bid as high a price as any other bidder.

3. Provisions should be made for advancing to the tenants a sum not to exceed (say) five-sixths of the purchase money to be paid by them, such advance to be repaid by them in instalments, in a manner similar to that provided by the Bright clauses.

It will be seen, by the foregoing examination of the Bright clauses, that the same errors which made them abortive have been incorporated by John Bright in his present scheme for establishing a peasant proprietary. He does not make it compulsory on any landlords except the English corporations to sell their lands to their tenants, and he makes no provision for advancing the whole of the purchase money to those who, from causes beyond their control, are unable to pay down in a lump the one-fourth purchase money which his scheme would oblige them to pay. He says in his very admirable speech at Manchester: "Well, then, remember that all these tenants, having all these traditions, are flocking about the country, that they are all tenants-at-will nearly, that they are subject to the fiercest competition for land, and that there is no other industry for them except in the north of Ireland, in the linen country. There is no other industry for them or almost none, and therefore they struggle for the bit of land they hold as being their only chance of living." And yet he proposes that these poverty-stricken, famine-stricken people should be compelled to pay down in a lump one-fourth of the entire purchase money of their holdings! "If a farmer rents a holding worth £400," he says, "let the Government advance him £300, and let him pay down the remaining £100." But where, in the name of common sense, is the average Connaught or Munster farmer, crippled by season after season of hard times, high rents, and low prices for farm produce, to find this £100, unless he borrows it at usurious interest? No; Mr. Bright must go two steps further, be-

## NOTICE.

We are now showing our New Stock of BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING, specially Manufactured for this Season. THE liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past has encouraged us to lay in a Stock larger by several THOUSANDS OF POUNDS than we have ever had since our opening. Our Customers will therefore find that for Variety and Quality, combined with

## MODERATE CHARGES,

Our Establishment stands unequalled in New Zealand.

An immense Stock of White Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Crimean Shirts, Scarves, Ties, Gloves, &c.

We have given our most careful attention to our

## HAT DEPARTMENT,

And are showing most of the Leading Shapes in Boys' and Men's Hats, also some pretty Styles for Young Children.

All Goods are marked in Plain Figures for NET CASH ONLY.

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

Can be obtained at any of the following Branches of the

## NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

DUNEDIN  
CHRISTCHURCH  
ASHBURTON  
TIMARU  
OAMARU  
INVERCARGILL

AUCKLAND  
NAPIER  
WANGANUI  
WELLINGTON  
NELSON  
NEW PLYMOUTH.

Dunedin Retail Branch:—PRINCES STREET, NEXT OCTAGON.

F. LAURENSEN, Manager.

## CATTLE MARKET HOTEL,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY,

One Minute's walk from Botanical Gardens.

EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.

None but the Best Brands of Liquor kept.

### GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

J. F. JONES (late of Wain's Hotel) having Leased the above Spacious Premises, will be prepared in a few days to receive applications from persons desirous of

Tramcars leave the door of the Hotel every 20 minutes from 7.30 a.m., until 10 at night, and railway trains leave for town at 7.29, 12.39, 2.39, 4.22, and 5.55 daily, which renders the place of easy access from the centres of business in the City.

## MELICAN AND HAYES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANTS

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

THAMES STREET,

OAMARU

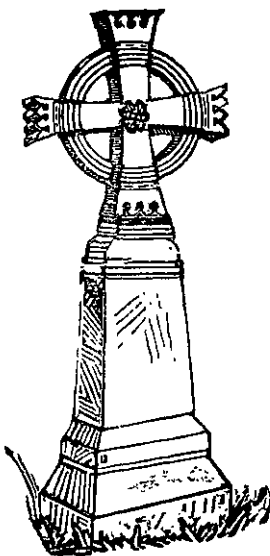
## W. STOCKS,

MONUMENTAL MASON,

CHRISTCHURCH,

[Established 1872.]

Ornaments. Works of all kinds executed, in stone, iron and timber.



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

Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.

MONUMENTAL WORKS,  
MADRAS STREET, SOUT

## ORIENTAL HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS O'KANE, Proprietor.

F. O'Kane desires to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation from top to bottom. The rooms are comfortably furnished. The bedrooms are well ventilated.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

Persons called in time for the early trains. Only the best brands of liquors kept in stock.

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

HILLSIDE ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

W. WARDROP, having given up business in Wellington, begs to inform the residents of South Dunedin that he has commenced business a few doors beyond Wyber's Hotel, and hopes to merit their patronage. Prescriptions carefully dispensed.

THE following is the honest reply of scores who have been asked the question which is the best Tailor to give perfect satisfaction. Answer:—To all enquirers who are in want of a First-class Suit of Clothes, go to E. STOKES, the honest, Practical Tailor, of thirty-five years' experience, where you will get better fitted and satisfied, and have the choice of the largest stock in town, as well as a large discount for cash. Suits from £3 15s to £5 5s.

E. STOKES,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Opposite Baptist Chapel, Great King Street.

## SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the

PATENT STOPPERED

AERATED WATERS.

THOMPSON & CO.

Steam Aerated Water and Cordial

Manufacturers,

POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS,

DUNEDIN,

And Chalmers Street, Oamaru.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and

Cordials.

Makers' Goods of every description.

## JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET.

## A. H. ROSS,

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument 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 Brewers to Keast and McCarthy),  
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND  
BOTTLERS.

## ROYAL HOTEL,

George Street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

## VERE, PIKE, AND CO.,

Wholesale and Retail  
TEA AND SUGAR MERCHANTS,  
SUSSEX HALL BUILDINGS,  
51, George street, Dunedin.

V., P., and Co., have opened as a Retail Branch, those new and commodious premises as above. This is the first and only business in Dunedin to make a speciality "exclusively" of Really Fine Teas and Sugar. For Price and Quality see quotations below.

2s per lb.—A capital blend of China and Indian Teas, which for excellency of fragrance, purity, and strength places competition at defiance. Recommended.

2s. 6d. per lb.—This is a judicious blend of the choicest sweet flowery growths of China, with the rich, full-bodied Teas of India. V., P., and Co., having had extensive Home experience in the art of selecting and blending of Teas, claim and challenge this unrivalled blend to possess characteristics unapproached by any other Tea retailed. Try it and compare with all other's best quality.

3s per lb.—An exquisite blend of Souchong, Darjeeling, and other extra choicest Teas, being really of the very best value that money can command. Nothing but Really Fine Teas and Sugars kept.

Cads, "full size," deliciously blended, A perfect luxury, from 12s to 15s each.

Boxes, "full size," deliciously blended, Splendid value, from 15s to 20s each.

Boxes, "full size," deliciously blended, Simply perfection, from 21s to 25s each.

Half-chests, "full size," deliciously blended, A thoroughly reliable Tea, from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per lb, by the half-chest.

All Sugars at Lowest Town Prices.

Orders by post for single Cads, Boxes, or Half-chests, will receive prompt despatch.

Terms Cash. Agents everywhere.



fore the Irish can accept his plan, excellent as the principle of it is. He must make it compulsory on certain classes of landlords, already specified, and including by far the greater portion of the landlords of the country, to sell to their tenants; and he must make provision for advancing to the tenant, who has been unable to save enough to pay his one-fourth of the purchase money, the whole of the purchase money, if need be.

While criticising Mr. Bright's clauses and his present scheme, we desire to pay all due honor to him for his great liberal mindedness and impartiality toward Ireland, and his evident intense desire to do her justice.

It may seem strange to Americans that England should prefer to keep Ireland poor and miserable, rather than to make her prosperous. But Ireland prosperous would mean Ireland populous and strong; and Ireland populous and strong would mean a great nation by no means satisfied to remain a mere province of England governed by an English Parliament. Therefore, though England would find such a splendid market for her goods in Ireland, if she were wealthy, and though her revenues from Ireland would be increased to an enormous extent, she prefers to lose this market and this chance of increased revenues, because she fears that Irish independence would be the first fruits of Irish prosperity. In that dreadful contingency, of course, England would not get any revenues at all from Ireland; so, perhaps she understands her own business, and it is her best policy, as far as her pockets are concerned, to keep Ireland weak and poor. We fear that the Scripture saying would be fulfilled in the case of Ireland, if her internal resources were developed, and her agricultural system put on a natural basis: "Now, when Jeshurun waxed fat, he kicked."

### THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

(From a correspondent of the *Times*.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.

AN attentive observer of the circumstances attending the recent attempt at assassination in St. Petersburg, which was tried and repressed in 48 hours by the execution of the criminal, must have been struck by one feature in the case which would appear to merit more than a passing notice. The mere fact that the would-be assassin, Mladetski, was of Jewish descent has sufficed to renew in certain circles of the community and in some of the public organs, more especially those circulating among the lower orders of the people, the old war-cry of persecution against the Jews in general.

It may be that a certain class of patriots find a consolation in their grief by rejecting the guilt of a crime which makes them blush for their country and laying it upon a man belonging to a race considered as foreign, or that they gladly seize every opportunity of glutting a hatred originating more or less in jealousy; but the fact remains, that any one listening to the flood of invective which is being poured forth against the Hebrews must imagine the evil days to have returned when hatred of the Jews was prevalent in respectable society. It must be acknowledged, however, that the Government has kept absolutely aloof from the movement. There has been no official encouragement of the attacks upon the Jews; and, on the other hand, no expression of disapproval. Ostensibly, the Russian Government is passive and neutral. How are we to explain this ill-feeling towards the Jews manifested by a part of the population—an utterly groundless aversion, which is in our days truly an anachronism.

It appears useless to reflect on the circumstance that there is nothing in the Jewish religion or in the traditions of the race which has even the remotest affinity with the ideas, tendencies, and mode of action of the Nihilists. Believing Jews are essentially, instinctively, and resolutely conservative through their acknowledged attachment to the laws of the family and to the laws of property—the laws which constitute the basis of society. With regard to Jewish students who are educated in the midst of orthodox Christians of the Greek Church, attend the same public schools, and complete their education at the same universities, they share with their Christian companions the most complete indifference to religious faith. There is nothing specially Jewish to be perceived in the young Jew on leaving school. This is so true, that we find him associating himself with all his heart in the patriotic, literary, and scientific pursuits which characterise the Russian youth of our times. We have seen the Jewish young men inflamed with Pan-Slavistic ideas, and volunteering for the brigades destined to free the Serbian and Bulgarian.

Where, then, are we to look for a plausible ground for the unjust accusations against the Jews? We must answer boldly, the Government is responsible. The Russian Government, in maintaining in the law and administration the sort of *diminutio capitis* to which it condemns the Jews, solely on account of their origin, maintains also among the people that superannuated prejudice against the Jews so frequently manifested in this country, and which has almost disappeared in more enlightened countries. The Russian nation, endowed by Providence with the highest qualities, has preserved among the masses a religious respect—sometimes considered to border on servility—for the ordinances, measures, and dispositions of their Government. Even the opinions attributed to its representatives exercise an undeniable ascendancy over the masses of the people.

If, then, the Russian Government wishes it, the hatred or the Jews will no longer exist. Let Russia consent to adopt the enlightened policy of the Western nations, and proceed resolutely in that course, and we shall soon see that hatred of race which is a disgrace to our century completely disappear, and the ground for the future reforms which must be effected in this country will be cleared of one vexed question, and one which is of no slight gravity.

Heartrending reports come from famine-stricken districts of Armenia. In Van alone fifty-two persons, it is said, have already died of starvation. Thousands of peasants are endeavouring to emigrate to neighbouring Persian provinces, but as the roads are covered with deep snow many perish from cold and exhaustion on the journey.

### THE IRISH SOLDIER IN AMERICA.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER lectured in New York on Sunday evening for the benefit of the Irish Famine Relief Fund. His subject was the "Irish Soldier in America," and in the course of his remarks he said: "Irish soldier respects and loves his religion. He takes his priest to all places, and I say it that in the war the Catholic clergy were always instruments of good and never of evil, and that is more than can be said of some other sects, though I make no charges. I would call to mind another organisation which was found in every hospital, fighting disease and death. Delicately nurtured holy women, they passed through every camp unharmed. It is wonderful to see strong men become as little children in the hands of these angels of earth. Many a mother owes a son, many a sister a brother, and many a wife a husband to the ministrations of these women. It made no difference to them whether it was general or private who was before them, infidel or Christian, learned or ignorant: all alike were tended by these Sisters of Charity. (Applause.) Is it wonderful then that men of the same race should go to do battle calmly as to a night's repose?"

Passing by many another organisation, let me call your attention to a single battlefield where for four hours the existence of the Army of the Potomac depended on the valor of a single regiment, the Ninth Massachusetts. Jackson was trying to wedge himself in between our army and the river, and then came the battle of Malvern Hill, where Meagher's corps covered themselves with glory forever. It was necessary to hold Gaine's Mills to allow the Union Army, all dispirited, to get to Hanoi-on's Landing. It was a terrible position, for the Ninth was left to the brunt of an attack by the whole of Jackson's corps of Lee's army. All the afternoon it was a series of charges and counter charges, with men following the green surburst until that emblem was indeed red with the blood of Irishmen, as it must be again and again before Ireland becomes one of the galaxy of nations. The commander of that gallant Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers fought in thirty-six battles, a proud record, and finally in time of peace he died from the effects of his wounds. I know it is a fact that many young Irishmen went into the war as a school to be ready to strike a blow for Ireland when the time comes and make it what it once was—the honor of princes and kings. But they shall be kings of our own choosing, and it is the prayer of many an Irishman I know on this platform that the time may come when he shall be able to strike the blow, and may that time come soon before the arm shall have lost its strength and the eye its brightness.

### THE BIBLE.

A VERSION of the Bible appeared in Spain in 1478, before Luther was thought of, and almost before he was born. In Italy, the country most peculiarly under the sway of Papal dominion, the Scriptures were translated into Italian by Malermi, at Venice, in 1471; and this version was published seventeen times before that of Luther appeared. A second version, of parts of Scripture, was published in 1472; a third at Rome, in 1481; a fourth in Venice, in 1522; and a corrected edition, in 1538; two years after Luther had completed his. And every one of these came out, not only with the approbation of the ordinary authorities, but with that of the inquisition, which approved of their being published, distributed, and promulgated.—*Dr. Wiseman*.

### EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

WE clip this paragraph from the weekly edition of the *Times* of April 2nd:—"The following numbers, which have been published in the educational organs of Germany, represent approximately the present state of the chief European nations in regard to school education. Germany, with upwards of 42 million inhabitants, has 60,000 schools, attended by six million scholars, giving an average of 100 scholars to each institution. The expenditure on account of schools in that country averages 2.96 marks, or 2s. 11½d. per head of the population. England, with 34 million inhabitants, has 58,000 schools, attended by three million scholars, or an average of 52 to each school, and at an expense of 1.86 marks, or 1s. 10½d. per head of the population. Austria-Hungary, with 37 millions of population, has 30,000 schools, attended by three million pupils, or 100 pupils each, at an expense of 1.68 marks, or 1s. 8d. per head of the population. France, with 37 millions of people, has 71,000 schools and 4,700,000 pupils, or 66 per school, the expenditure averaging 1.48 marks, or nearly 1s. 6d. per head of the population. Spain, with 17 millions of people, has 20,000 schools and 1,600,000 scholars, or 36 per school, the expenditure averaging 1.40 marks, or 1s. 4½d. per head of the population. Italy has 28 millions of people, 47,000 schools, and 1,900,000 scholars, or 40 per school, the expenditure being 0.84 marks, or 10d per head of the population; while Russia, with 74 millions of people, has 32,000 schools and 1,100,000 scholars, or 36 per school, the average expenditure being 0.28 marks, or rather more than 3½d. per head of the population." And we may add here in New Zealand there are 50,000 scholars, at an expense of 20s. per head of the population. Is it any wonder our Government should be in financial difficulties?

Herr von Kendl may predict as long as he pleases. Josh Billings advises mankind in general not to prophesy unless they know all about it beforehand. It is exceedingly amiable in Herr Kendl to foretell that Germany and Italy and Austria will remain for ever "a band of brothers;" but we should like a reason or two for this assertion. The fact of the completion of the St. Gothard Tunnel will, with most minds, hardly remove, among fifty other difficulties, that arising from *Italia Irredenta*. But it was at the end of a banquet that the gracious prophecy came forth, so there may be found by the curious more than one explanation of it.—*Universo*.

**FIRST SHOW OF AUTUMN AND WINTER  
GOODS,  
COMMENCING ON  
SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH.**

Large importations of

Dis s Goods and Costumes  
Mantles and Ulsters  
Silks and Satins  
Blankets and Flannels  
Winceys and Skirtings  
New Designs in Hosiery  
Gloves and Ribbons  
Pompadour Frillings  
Ribbons and Ties

Very large assortment of  
WOOL SQUARES, TRIANGLES, AND CAPELETS,  
Specially cheap.

NEW FURS IN ALL LEADING COLOURS.

CHILDREN'S POLKAS, BOOTEES, AND NECKLETS

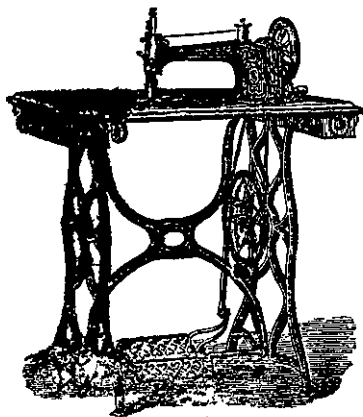
Large quantities of  
SEVERAL CLASSES OF WOOLLEN GOODS  
Have been shipped in anticipation of an advance.

OUR BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, AND FLANNELS,  
Will be found exceedingly good value.

GRAND SHOW OF NEW MILLINERY  
Department is presided over by Mrs. SHAW.

A. EVANS AND CO.,  
90, 92, AND 94, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN;  
And TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

**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. FOPE 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  
MAY NOW BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,  
SOUTH TOWN BELT, CHRISTCHURCH,  
Second Door East from Colombo Street.  
TESTIMONIALS.**

A WONDERFUL CURE.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT,

South Town Belt.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with nervous debility for the past eight years, brought on, as you have explained in the *Canterbury Times* by the indiscretion of early youth. I have spent scores of pounds first with one and then with another, but never received any permanent benefits. Some said that I had heart disease, others that I was consumptive, but when I wrote to you from the Rakaia you explained my symptoms so exactly that I was induced to come to town at once, though you told me you could treat me equally as well by stopping and attending to my work as in losing time by coming to town. I was unfit for work, so decided to come to town for a spell, as I could neither eat nor sleep. My mind wandered; I had a desire to be away from company, and yet when alone my own company was hateful to me. I was troubled with the most hideous dreams, and was in that low, nervous state which made me sometimes feel as if death would be a happy release. My head ached, my heart palpitated violently, I would start almost at my own shadow. My mind, in fact, was not my own. I saw you on my arrival in town, when you were in Manchester street, and you then told me that it would take three months at the very least to effect a perfect cure, and that I must comply exactly with your instructions; if not, you would not guarantee a cure. I am happy now to say that I did as you told me to the very regulating my hours and habits, and that now, after the lapse of fifteen weeks, my memory is restored, my sight has become strong again, my mind has ceased to wander, I can enjoy company, and, in short, Richard's himself again. I should not go to the trouble of describing so minutely my sufferings, but that I know of so many young men who are living secluded lives whose sufferings are precisely what my own were before I came to you, and who, although in health, would be really amiable and estimable persons, are looked upon as gloomy, morose, unsociable men simply because of that phase of the disease which I have named, a hatred for company. If this should be read by any of those persons, suffering as I did, and they are induced to apply to you for relief, I will guarantee that they will say after a few weeks that they never laid out a more profitable sum of money than when they came to Professor Guscott.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

RICHARD DOBSON,

P.S.—I return to my work to-morrow, and I know my friends there will be agreeably astonished at my present appearance.  
Victoria street, Christchurch, Jan. 20, 1880.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT,

South Town Belt.

DEAR SIR,—I return the small case of medicine sent by bearer, as before the last case was finished my pain had ceased and I felt so much better that I intended calling to see you to ask for some other treatment which would restore my former strength, as weakness is now the only thing from which I now suffer. The rheumatism has completely left me, and I assure you I have not been free from it until now for two years. Perhaps if you send me some tonic, to give me an appetite, I shall be able to regain strength.—Yours faithfully,

ELIZA WATSON.

Ferry Road, Jan. 20, 1880.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT.

DEAR SIR,—It is rather a difficult matter to comply with your request, as I have some delicacy in advertising my cure. I feel, however, that I should be wanting in gratitude if I did not state that when I came to you for treatment you refused to take any payment until I had taken sufficient of your medicine to satisfy myself that you could cure me of the distressing nervous debility from which I suffered. I may state shortly that you restored me to perfect health, but would rather not enter into a particular description of my complaint.—Yours truly,

THOMAS MORAN,

Southbridge, January 7, 1880.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT,

South Town Belt.

DEAR SIR,—The last case of medicine has arrived all right, but the cost of carriage is rather high. Please send the next case by steamer, and I think I shall not require any more, as I am so much better. When I remember that you only commenced treating me at Christmas and that I am now on a fair way to recovery, I believe that I shall not want much more medicine. If you knew the amount of money I have spent in trying to get rid of this horrible sciatica, which you have now almost driven off. I think I have been a fool in not writing to you when you were at Dunedin, but I put it off from time to time. I send you with this the second and last instalment of £5, which please acknowledge and oblige yours truly,

MAURICE WALDER,

Kumara, January 17, 1880.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT,

South Belt.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot give you the letter you ask for, as I do not want people to know that you have been treating me, unless you like to publish my statement without showing my name. If you consent to do this you are at liberty to state that I was suffering for about three years from unpleasant, weakening dreams, which brought on all the unpleasant effects of languor and loss of energy and a sort of feeling that I was done up. You treated me for ten weeks and I am now quite well.—Yours, &c.

P. M'G—,

# Louise Lateau

OF  
BOIS D'HAINÉ.

(Translated from the French of Dr. F. Lefebvre of Louvain, by the Rev. Spencer Northcote, D.D.)

## PART II.—Continued.

THE ecstasy also begins during work. I have not witnessed this. A venerable American prelate, Mgr. d'Herbomez, Bishop of British Columbia, having been authorized to see the young girl, presented himself at the little house on Friday, August 13th, 1869, towards eight o'clock in the morning. Louise was working at a sewing machine. The stigmata bled copiously both on her hands and feet; blood oozed from her forehead and head in a regularly-formed circle, and fell on her cheeks, temples, and neck: the sewing-machine was covered with it, and the young girl was evidently making most painful efforts to continue her work. Whilst the bishop examined and questioned her, the noise of the machine ceased. Louise was in ecstasy. Many distinguished ecclesiastics, and, quite recently, Canon Hallez, professor at the Seminary of Tournay, have been witnesses of this commencement.

The ecstasy is therefore proved. Let us try to describe her state exactly. During the greater part of the time Louise remains seated. The body, inclining slightly forward, rests on the edge of the chair, motionless as a statue; the blood-stained hands are laid upon her knees, concealed in the linen which is wrapped round them: the eyelids are unmoved, and the eyes gaze upwards, rather to the right. The expression of the young girl's face is one of profound and completely absorbed attention; she seems to be lost in far-off contemplation. The expression as well as the attitude frequently changes. At one time the features expand, the eyes become moist, and a radiant smile half-opens the mouth. At another, the eyelids close, and half veil the sight; the face contracts, and tears flow slowly down the cheeks. Sometimes, again, she becomes pale, and an expression of extreme terror is seen, accompanied often by tremblings and a stifled cry. Sometimes the body slowly turns, and the eyes move, as if to follow an invisible procession. Sometimes, again, she rises, advances, and posing herself on tiptoe, seems about to hasten away. Her hands are raised, either joined or remaining outspread in the position of the "Orantes" of the Catacombs. The lips move, she seems to pant for breath; the glance brightens; and this countenance, ordinary-looking before the ecstasy, becomes transfigured, and shines with a truly ideal beauty. Add to this spectacle the attendant circumstances of the stigmata: the forehead crowned with its bleeding circle, from which the blood streams on to her temples and cheeks; the small white hands, each marked with a mysterious wound, from which pass forth, like rays, the tracks of blood—place in front of this wondrous spectacle groups of men and women of all ranks, amongst whom there is not a single figure which does not express respectful emotion—and you will have some idea of the scene of which we have often been the witnesses at Bois d'Haine. Towards half-past one, as the time of the scene of the prostration which I am about to describe draws near, the ecstasie often falls upon her knees, her hands joined, and the body bent far forward; her face assumes an expression of more and more profound contemplation. She remains in this position for about half an hour, rises, and reseats herself. Towards two o'clock the scene changes; the ecstasie leans slightly forward, rises rather slowly; then suddenly, and as though propelled forward, falls with her face to the ground. Lying extended in this position on her chest, the head rests on the left arm, the eyes are shut, the mouth half open, the lower limbs perfectly straight, the dress covering them completely.

At three o'clock she makes a sudden movement; the arms extend themselves in the form of a cross, the feet cross over each other, the front of the right foot resting on the sole of the left. She remains in this position till nearly five o'clock. Then raising herself as if with a bound, she kneels in the attitude of prayer. After some minutes of profound absorption, she reseats herself.

The ecstasy lasts till six or seven o'clock. The attitude as well as the expression continues to change; it seems to reflect different impressions of her soul. The ecstasy closes with a fearful scene. The arms fall on either side of the body, the head bows itself on the chest, the eyes close, the nose becomes pinched, the face assumes a deathly pallor, and is covered with a cold sweat; the hands are icy, the pulse absolutely imperceptible; the rattle is heard.

This state lasts from ten to fifteen minutes, then life wakens again; warmth revives, the pulse quickens, and colour returns to the cheeks; but for some few minutes longer the indefinable expression of ecstasy is there. Then, suddenly, the eyelids droop, the features relax, the eyes look gently from one person to another, and the ecstasy is at an end.

On following attentively the different phases of the ecstasy, we are at once convinced that whilst they are in progress, the intellect, far from being deadened, is, on the contrary, in most active operation. Louise is quite unconscious of her external actions, and of what has passed around her, but recollects perfectly what has passed within her mind. On this point I have often questioned her. Her recollections are very clear and precise, but she always feels reluctance to relate them, and few have ever received her confidence as to them. However, having been commanded by her bishop to answer all my questions, she has done so, simply, quietly, and clearly. According to her account, she finds herself, at the beginning of the ecstasy, surrounded by extensive and brilliant light; figures then begin to pass before her eyes, and the successive scenes of the Passion are displayed to her. She relates them concisely, but with a singular clearness. She sees our Saviour. She describes His person, His clothing, His wounds, His crown of thorns, His cross. He pays no attention to her; does not look at her or speak to her. With the same precision and clearness she describes those by whom He is surrounded; the Apostles, the holy women, and the Jews.

We have now to describe the condition of the different organs of the body and of their functions during the ecstasy. This condition is not exactly the same in the different phases.

During the first period, from eight o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, Louise Lateau is seated, and the organic and functional condition changes but little; the skin is cool, the face its usual colour; the breathing is regular, so noiseless and calm that careful attention is necessary to follow it; the circulation goes on just as in the waking state; the pulse is regular, compressible, without undue tension, beating about seventy-five times a minute. From time to time the heart-beats become faster or slower, and a sudden flush or a deathly pallor overspreads the face; these functional changes accord with the play of the features, and evidently are the outward tokens of mental impressions.

From mid-day on Thursday, when she dines more sparingly even than usual, till eight o'clock on Saturday morning, Louise takes absolutely no nourishment, and does not drink a drop of water. She does not feel the want of it, and, moreover, cannot retain anything. It has happened several times that I have ordered her on a Friday to take something to eat or drink; she took it without any objection, but in a few minutes all returned. Despite this entire abstinence from liquid, the tongue, examined at different hours of the day, was always broad and moist.

It was necessary to study carefully the condition of innervation, and especially the faculties of movement and sensation. To the touch, the muscles of the face, the limbs, and the body offer no abnormal tension: they are not the seat of any spasmodic contraction. As already mentioned, Louise is seated on the edge of her chair, her body slightly inclined forward, in the attitude of one absorbed in a profound contemplation. Her only movements are in accord with the scenes which she is witnessing; thus, at times, as already said, the body raises itself, the hands join or separate, the mouth half opens with a smile, or the brow is deeply knitted. When the limbs are made to move, the result varies: sometimes they retain the position given to them. Thus, when the upper limbs are raised, they retain for nine or ten minutes the position in which they are placed, then they fall again by degrees; it is the same with the lower limbs. Nevertheless, if the young person be raised from her seat as if to put her standing, there is apparent a general condition of muscular relaxation, and when she is no longer supported she falls back upon the chair.

One special point must be noted here; it is that during the prostration on the ground, when the arms are extended crosswise and the feet are crossed one over the other, a certain resistance is felt in altering their position, and they immediately resume it.

The functions of the senses are suspended. Let us examine them in turn.

The pupils are dilated; we have already said that the eyes are widely open. At the beginning of the ecstasy, some slight and partial winking continues; but when the ecstasy is at its height the eyelids are altogether motionless, and during whose hours there is not the slightest winking to be observed. The eyes, fixed on the far distance, do not respond to ordinary stimuli; an object may be passed suddenly before them, or a bright light brought rapidly near them, without causing any movement of the lids or of the eyeball itself.

Hearing, like sight, is in abeyance, or at least the ear is insensible to ordinary excitants. Several times it has happened that one of the observers placed behind her has suddenly shouted loudly in her ears, and never has the slightest start given evidence that the auditory nerve transmitted the perception. Sensation in general, is almost entirely absent during the ecstasy. I say, almost entirely. This reservation is necessary, for there is in fact one part of the body where sensation continues in a slight degree—it is the conjunctiva. (The conjunctiva is that delicate membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, where it is rose-coloured, and thence passes over the eyeball, where it becomes very thin and quite transparent. The persistence of sensibility in the conjunctiva explains a phenomenon which I have several times observed in Louise Lateau: a bright light may be suddenly brought near the eyes without producing a wink; but if the open hand is rapidly pushed towards the face, as if going to strike it, a slight winking occurs; and this is caused by the impact of air on the conjunctiva. A similar movement occurs when this membrane is touched by the tip of the finger.)

In every other part of the body I have found it impossible to produce the slightest sign of sensation. I have made many trials, and will now briefly record my experiments. It is well known that the best means of ascertaining the continuance of sensation is to observe the reflex movements when the skin or mucous membranes are strongly irritated. These movements indicate, beyond the control of their subject, the slightest traces of sensation.

I have tried this test, and have varied it in different ways. Thus, I have irritated with a feather these mucous membranes which are most sensitive in ordinary conditions, as the membranes of the nose and of the ear, and have held ammonia-water to the nose: these trials have given no result.

As the skin is less sensitive than the mucous membranes, I made trial of stronger irritants: thus, with a needle I sharply pricked uncovered parts, as the face and hands; I have often passed a large pin right through a fold of skin of the hands or fore-arm, and this I could only do with an effort and a boring action. I have left the pin thus buried in the thickness of the skin, and have pushed it in different directions. At other times I sharply thrust the point of a pen-knife into a limb, and often so deeply as to make blood come. To be absolutely certain that the young person should not be able to foresee my intention and prepare herself in some manner to suffer the pain and brace herself up, I remained for some time quite still behind her chair, and then suddenly pierced the skin of the nape with the pen-knife, so as to make the blood spurt out. All these trials ended in the same result, viz., that neither I nor any of the medical men, or the other witnesses of these experiments, succeeded in detecting the slightest indication of sensation, or, in particular, the slightest contraction of the muscles.

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

**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'SWIGAN BROS.**

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

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
 Main South Road, Timaru.  
**DENIS HOARE** ... .. Proprietor.

Denis Hoare desires to inform his numerous friends, and the public that he has now opened the above Hotel. The building is entirely new, and will be found second to none in the town of Timaru.

Only the very best brands of Liquors kept. A first-class Billiard Table will be placed at the disposal of visitors.

A grand Hand-ball Court at the back of the building replete with every accommodation.

Suites of Rooms for families. The Kitchen in charge of an experienced Chef.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

FOR SALE,

**FARMS** in Otago, Southland, and Canterbury, of from 100 to 5000 acres of **AGRICULTURAL LAND**

of the finest quality in areas to suit purchasers, and on easy terms.

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

Advances made and Loans negotiated on Freehold Property.

All business transacted under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act attended to.

FRANCIS FULTON,

Crawford-street.

**ALLIANCE HOTEL,**  
 THAMES STREET, OAMARU.  
**MATHEW GRANT** ... PROPRIETOR  
 Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.  
 The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.  
 Good Stabling.

TO FARMERS, &c.

**MESSERS WATKINS, M'NALLY AND CO.,**  
 PORK CURERS AND GENERAL

PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

beg to intimate that they are now prepared to PURCHASE for CASH any number of Prime Fat FIGS.

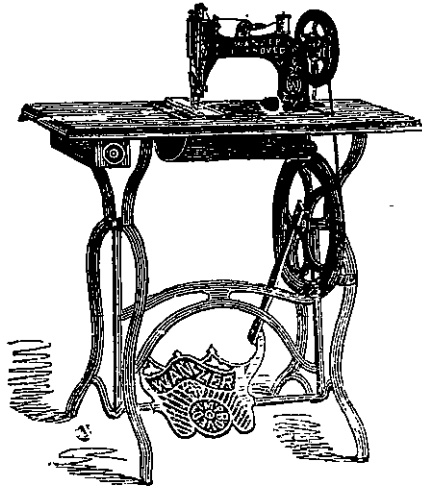
Apply personally, or by letter, at their temporary premises, MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**A. K. SMITH,**  
 FISHMONGER,

By Special Appointment to His Excellency **SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.**

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from Princes street South, to more commodious premises in Princes street, lately occupied by Burton Bros., and in doing so takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last seven years, and hopes by strict attention to business, and supplying everything of the best quality, to merit a continuance of the same. The new Oyster Saloon has been fitted up regardless of expense, and is second to none in the Australasian Colonies. Private Room for ladies and families. Fresh Fish and all Game of the season always on hand.



OVER ONE MILLION NOW IN USE.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

**WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES,**  
 For Families, Dressmakers, Tailors, and Bootmakers.

**WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 1,** fitted with latest improvements, including 20 attachments ... .. £4 4 0

With new double stand ... .. 6 9 0

With panelled polished lock-up cover ... .. 7 4 0

**WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 2,** fitted with all latest improvements, including 20 attachments ... .. £4 10 0

With new double stand ... .. 6 15 0

With panelled polished lock-up cover ... .. 7 10 0

**WANZER'S "Improved" F Treadle Sewing Machine,** fitted with all the latest improvements and attachments. No cogs to break, very large steel shuttle, winds bobbins without running Machine and works backward and forward without stoppage; on polished walnut table, with drawer ... .. £8 0 0

With panelled polished lock-up cover ... .. 9 0 0

**WANZER'S "Improved" D Treadle Sewing Machine,** for Tailors and Manufacturers of heavy goods ... .. £9 0 0

With panelled polished lock-up cover ... .. 10 0 0

**WANZER'S "Improved" E Treadle Sewing Machine,** for heavy Leather Work ... .. £9 0 0

A. B. S D FORD, 3, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

WANTED KNOWN,

**THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY IN THE COLONY**

At

**N. SMITH'S CASH WAREHOUSE,**

33 GEORGE STREET. 33

WANTED KNOWN,

**THE BEST VALUE IN CLOTHING.**

**N. SMITH'S,**

33 GEORGE STREET. 33

**I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ONE MONTH ONLY.

ONE MONTH ONLY. GREAT CASH SALE.

**GREAT CASH SALE OF PIANOFORTES.**

In consequence of the death of their Managing Partner (Mr. G. J. Brown), Chas. Begg & Co. have to announce a Bona Fide Clearing Sale of their immense Stock of Pianos, etc., the largest in New Zealand, at a reduction of 20 per cent. on old prices; and this Sale will continue for One Month Only, when parties who have not yet suited themselves with an instrument should do so without delay, as such an opportunity of obtaining

A Really First-class Piano at a Very Low Price might never occur again.

250 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM

Old Instruments taken in Exchange and their Full Value allowed

Before choosing elsewhere Compare Prices at

**CHAS. BEGG AND CO'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE**  
 Princes Street.

PIANOS FROM £25 CASH;

Or on time payments 30s deposit and 30s monthly

**S. T. A LOYSIUS COLLEGE,**

WAIKARI, NEAR DUNEDIN.

TERMS:

Day Pupils	Per Annum.
University and Civil Service Classes	£12 12 0
	- 16 16 0
Boarders	60 0 0
Brothers	55 0 0

This includes laundress fees, use of library, instruction in singing, and all other extras, except

	Per Quarter.
Music	£2 2 0
Drawing	- 2 2 0
Italian	2 2 0
German	- 2 2 0

Each Boarder is to provide himself with three pair of sheets, six pillow cases, two white counterpanes, six table napkins, and ring, four plain towels, two bath ditto, knife and fork, tea-spoon and dessert-spoon, two suits of clothes (a strong one for play and a dress suit), shirts, stockings, two pair strong shoes, and two pair of house shoes. Each boy's outfit to be properly marked.

For an entrance fee of £3 3s., the College will supply mattresses and blankets.

All payments to be made half-yearly in advance, the half-year to commence on the day of entrance. A quarter's notice, or half a quarter's fee required before the removal of a pupil.

**THE CHURCH OF THE REPARATION,**  
NEAR LINCOLN.

Subscriptions towards the above Church, which is in course of erection, are most respectfully solicited.

Cheques or Post-office Orders (payable at Christchurch), addressed to the Rev. Father J. C. Chervier, will be received with thanks and acknowledged.

Mass will be offered every week for the spiritual welfare of all subscribers.

A FACT.

**J. A. M A C E D O,**  
DUNEDIN,  
KEEPS THE LARGEST STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS  
IN NEW ZEALAND.

**MISS J. GRAHAM,** formerly head milliner with Mrs. W. A. Jenkins,

**HAVING** Re-opened the Premises lately occupied by Mrs. Jenkins,

**BEGS** to inform the Ladies of Dunedin and surrounding districts that she has the cheapest and most stylish Millinery in the Colony,

**BEST MATERIAL** used only. Inspection invited.

**MISS J. GRAHAM,** Milliner, George street.

**DRAWING** of the ART UNION of St. Columbkille's Convent Building.

Prize. No.	Prize. No.	Prize. No.	Prize. No.
1-1500	2-3238	3-371	4-1396
5-2587	6-1607	7-4935	8-4951
9-104	10-1686	11-3661	12-1316
13-216	14-839	15-3217	16-1365
17-1353	18-157	19-1262	20-251
21-1813	22-2596	23-1288	24-283
25-1815	26-2064	27-3991	28-542
29-1493	30-1898	31-100	32-254
33-3987	34-4379	35-749	36-642
37-2710	38-4604	39-909	40-116
41-3110	42-3067	43-1796	44-4445
45-1595	46-2257	47-979	48-3065
49-797	50-2750	51-156	52-2575
53-2394	54-1150	55-15	56-3450
57-1377	58-1232	59-1868	60-2058
61-2604	62-2004	63-4089	64-2245
65-20	66-1070	67-4995	68-2026
69-2073	70-820	71-4600	72-2899
73-103	74-3350	75-494	76-2420
77-4867	78-133	79-349	80-571

We certify the above being correct :

GEORGE HATCH  
E. A. BURKE  
M. M. CLEARY  
DAVID BOURKE  
JAMES MCGOLDRICK } Scrutineers.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR-MASTER.

**ORGANIST AND CHOIR MASTER** wanted for the CATHOLIC CHURCH, CHRISTCHURCH. Applications and references will be considered of those only who have already filled the post of Organist and Choir-Master in Catholic Churches.  
L. M. GINATY, S.M.,  
Parish Priest.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Mr. J. Murray	£ s. d.
P-----	5 0 0
	100 0 0
	* P. MORAN.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

PARLIAMENT AND SOME QUESTIONS.



If the New Zealand Legislature is not enlightened on the education question, certainly we are not to blame. For years this journal has laboured hard to bring light to the minds of our members of Parliament, and to put arguments into heads surrounded by a thick membrane of bigotry, selfishness, and intolerance. Were we less earnest and less hopeful of the final triumph of justice and common sense, we should have long since abandoned our wearisome task in disgust and despair.

To a certain extent, a modification of the iniquitous law of education in force in New Zealand is inevitable. The inexorable tax gatherer makes a change as to its expense to the general public absolutely necessary. Such a change, however, will involve a hard fight. Schoolmasters are not at all in favour of school fees. A large number who have tasted the sweets of free education, large salaries, and fat scholarships, will fight hard for the maintenance of such things, and our northern fellow-citizens will not easily forego the luxury of free education, and palatial school buildings, provided chiefly at the expense of their southern brethren. Nevertheless, the fates seem to have decreed that absolutely free education must cease.

There is as yet, however, no hope of any amelioration of the monstrous injustice to which we Catholics are subjected by the colonial law on education. No voice is heard in high and influential places against this crying injustice which compels Catholics to pay for the education of other people's children, and refuses all aid towards the education of their own. Not indeed, that our case is entirely without sympathy on the part of many able and just men. The Premier, for example, seems to share the opinion of the Anglican Bishop of Wellington, who has lately affirmed that in the matter of education Catholics are suffering persecution. But the Premier, in common with many others, manifestly does not feel himself strong enough to do more than hint with bated breath his opinion. He and others of the same opinion feel themselves unable, without forfeiting political power, to do anything to realise their views in legislation. For the present the demon of bigotry and injustice seems to be master of the situation.

The day is probably not far distant when our bitterest opponents may see cause for deeply regretting the foolish part they are now playing. Already to some extent their eyes have become opened. The financial strain to which the colony now finds itself subjected, has brought this about, and we may rest assured that social demoralization resulting from the direct action of godless schools will produce on our masters an effect similar to that brought about in the views of such men as Thiers and Cousin after an experience of twenty years of godless education in France. During the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Thiers was a leading and powerful politician, and minister. No man had more to do with the legislation of the period in reference to schools, as well as other matters, than he. Cousin was a politician, and the great eclectic

philosopher, who had, during this time, warmly seconded the policy of Government. But both, in common with many others, lived to repent of their action on the education question, and to recant.

During the debates of the Commission on Education which sat in 1849 and prepared the law which in 1850 gave freedom of teaching to France and partially restored the Church to her rightful place in the primary schools of the people, both advocated a policy far in advance of that pursued by the Catholics themselves. The events that had just transpired during the recent revolution had convinced them that religion must be the basis of the education of the people; and in the ardour of their conversion from the principle of godless education their zeal overstepped the limits Catholics had prescribed for themselves.

Thus M. Thiers said: "I certainly before now have shown myself not willing to sacrifice the university to the clergy, and even now I could not consent to that, and yet I am quite ready to make over to the clergy all primary instruction. I am far from wishing to deny the excellent intentions of those who framed the law of 1833, but I consider that law no longer sufficient. . . . I solemnly demand teachers altogether different from these men of whom too large a number are *detestables*; I want the *Brothers*, though once I was opposed to them; I want in that matter to make the influence of the clergy all powerful; I demand that the hands of the parish-priest be strengthened much more than they are, because upon him I rely in great part for the diffusion of that philosophy which teaches man that he is here to suffer, and not that other philosophy which, on the contrary, says to man,—Enjoy thyself; for, in the words of M. MARRAST, thou art here below to have thy little happiness, if thou findest it not in thy present position, lift thy hand boldly against the rich man whose selfishness holds back from thee thy share of happiness; by taking from the rich man his superfluous wealth thou canst provide a competence for thyself and thy fellows."

Before we leave M. Thiers we wish to quote a few words from him on a subject to which the attention of government is now invited. In reference to bad books M. Thiers said in the same debates:—"We must think how we may provide wholesome food for these minds, in which education has roused the desire of reading and knowing, and to which, as things are with us at present, little else is offered for reading except odious newspapers, and a literature to be wept over, or failing other things, the report of loathsome lawsuits." It would be well indeed that our Government would take this warning to heart. At the present moment, with of course the permission of Government, immoral literature is sold on the platforms of railway stations, and not only immoral literature, but literature containing the most infamous and barefaced falsehoods against Catholics. By permitting such conduct the Government makes itself a party to the outrages and insults offered to Her Majesty's Catholic subjects.

Now for the words of M. Cousin, the eclectic philosopher. He said, "for his part he did not fear clerical superintendence in higher education, and that no one ought to doubt its usefulness in primary instruction. He would not shut up the curé inside his church, or restrict him to his catechism." "If we honestly think that, on the one hand, there is no true and wholesome primary instruction except that which is based upon religion, and that, on the other hand, without the clergy there is no religion, we ought not to keep them prisoners within the temple walls. We should call upon them to lend their aid outside, and concede to them without fear the right of taking vigorous action in primary education. Let the schoolmaster learn to yield a ready submission to the parish-priest, as to the mayor, for these should be the two great authorities appointed to watch over the schools." (*Month*, April, 1880.) These words of M. Cousin are earnestly recommended to some would-be philosophic followers of his teaching, who are to be found in this country. It is very evident these gentlemen do not understand the writings of M. Cousin. In attempting to understand them, they are manifestly beyond their depth and are only floundering about on the point of being drowned in them. We also recommend these extracts to the very serious consideration of the gentlemen who have undertaken to legislate for New Zealand. These ought to study the expression of the matured experience of learned and highly intellectual politicians, and the teaching of real philosophers, and turn away from the vapourings of would-be philosophers who have not yet learned what a dangerous thing a little learning is, particularly when allied to a subtle conceit.

ENCYCLOPICAL LETTER  
OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD,  
LEO XIII., BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

To all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the whole Catholic world in the grace and communion of the Apostolic See.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE N.Z. TABLET.]

(Continued)

BUT, through the efforts of the enemy of the human race, there are not wanting some, who, as they ungratefully repudiate other blessings of redemption, so they either contemn or altogether ignore the restoration and perfection of marriage. Some amongst the ancients were guilty of hostility to marriage in certain respects; but those who, in the present age, wish totally to pervert the nature of marriage, now complete and perfect in all its parts, sin much more perniciously. And the cause of this is to be found chiefly in the fact, that very many imbued with the teachings of a false philosophy and a corrupt habit of mind abhor obedience and subjection; and passionately labour to persuade not only individuals but also families and the entire human race to proudly despise the command of God. But since the source and origin of all human society is to be found in marriage, they cannot endure that it should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Church; nay, they endeavour to deprive it of its sanctity, and to force it into that narrow circle of things which have been instituted by human authority, and are governed and administered by the civil laws of nations. Whence it necessarily follows that they have attributed all jurisdiction in reference to marriage to the civil authorities, and conceded none to the Church; and if she at any time exercised power of that kind, they maintain this was done either by the indulgence of rulers, or unjustly. But now, they say, the time has come for rulers of States to bravely vindicate their rights—and undertake to regulate according to their own will all things relating to marriage. Hence have arisen what are commonly called civil marriages; hence laws enacted concerning causes which are an impediment to marriage; hence judicial sentences as to whether marriage contracts have been rightly entered into or not. Lastly we see all power of legislation, and judging on this subject taken away from the Church so completely, that no attention is paid either to her divine power or the wise laws under which the nations to whom the light of civilisation together with Christian wisdom has reached, have so long lived.

Nevertheless the naturalists and all others, who specially professing to worship the deity of the State, endeavour to involve all States in these doctrines, cannot escape the reproof of error. For, since marriage has been ordained and established by God, and has been from the beginning a shadowing forth of the Incarnation of the Son of God, there is consequently in it something both sacred and religious, not adventitious, but innate, not received from men, but inherent by nature. Wherefore our predecessors—Innocent III. and Honorius III.—could affirm, without injustice or rashness, that the *Sacrament of marriage exists both among the faithful and among infidels*. We call to witness both the monuments of antiquity and the customs and institutions of the nations which were the most highly cultivated, and which excelled in an exquisite knowledge of law and equity, in all of which it was a settled and foregone conviction that the very idea of marriage was inseparable from religion and holiness. For this reason it was the general custom amongst them to have marriage celebrated under the authority of the Pontiffs, by priests, and with religious ceremonies. So great influence had the nature of things, the memory of their origin, and the conscience of the human race, even on minds ignorant of Divine revelation. Wherefore, since marriage is by its own nature and power, and of itself sacred, it is fitting that it should be regulated and governed, not by the civil power, but by the laws of the Church, which alone possesses authority in sacred things. Then the dignity of the Sacrament by the addition of which the marriages of Christians have become most excellent, must be taken into account. But by the will of Christ, the Church alone can and ought to legislate and give directions concerning the sacraments, so that it is contrary to reason and right order to endeavour to transfer any even the least part of her power, to the rulers of the State. In fine, we know from the highest and most weighty historical authority, that the Church freely and constantly exercised this legislative and judicial power of which we are speaking, at a time when it would be irrational and foolish to pretend that the civil authorities either consented or connived at this action of the Church. For how absurd, how incredible, to suppose that Christ our Lord condemned the inveterate custom of polygamy and divorce, by a power delegated to him by the governor of the province, or the ruler of the Jews; or in like manner that the Apostle Paul declared divorces and incestuous marriages to be unlawful, with the consent and connivance of Tiberius, Caligula, or Nero? Nor can any sane man be ever persuaded that the Church enacted so many laws concerning the sanctity and stability of marriage, and regarding marriages between slaves and

free women, by authority derived from the Roman Emperors, the most deadly enemies of Christianity, who undertook nothing more earnestly than to destroy the growing religion of Christ, by violence and blood; especially when it is considered that the law of the Church sometimes differed so widely from the civil law, that Ignatius the Martyr, Justin, Athenagoras, and Tertullian, condemned as unjust and adulterous, the marriages of some who had, however, complied with the Imperial laws. But when all power fell into the hands of Christian Emperors, the Supreme Pontiff and the Bishops assembled in Council persevered with the same liberty and the same knowledge of their own rights in giving commands and enforcing prohibitions according to the requirements of the times, no matter how inconsistent their enactments might seem to be with the civil laws. All know that the Councils of Illiberis, Arles, Calcedon, Millvis, and other Councils, made many regulations concerning impediments arising from the marriage tie, vow, difference of religion, consanguinity, crime, honourableness, which regulations often differed widely from the decrees sanctioned by Imperial authority. And so far were princes from ascribing to themselves power over Christian marriages, that on the contrary they acknowledged and declared that that power in all its fulness, belonged to the Church exclusively. In fact, Honorius, and Theodosius the younger, did not hesitate to acknowledge that in matters concerning marriage, they had no right to interfere, except as guardians and defenders of the Sacred Canons. And if they made any decree in reference to the impediments of marriage, they of their own accord explained that they did so by the permission and authority of the Church, whose judgment they were accustomed to ask for, and reverently accept, in disputes concerning the legitimacy of children, concerning divorces, and in fine, on all matters having any kind of necessary relation with the marriage bond or tie. Wherefore, nothing could be more just and right than the decree of the Council of Trent, in which it is declared that it is to the Church it belongs to enact impediments which annul marriage, and that matrimonial causes come under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical judges.

## Occasional Notes.

ON Sunday last, the Sunday within the octave of the Festival of Corpus Christi, exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, commencing at the termination of the 11 a.m. Mass, and lasting till after Vespers, when a procession was formed. The order of the procession was the same as that observed on the Feast of Pentecost, the Most Holy being again borne under the umbraculum by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese. The Ceremonies terminated with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE Dominican Sisters acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions from the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mesdames Mellor, Tinker's Gully; McGuire, Maori Gully; B. Sullivan, Naseby. Miss Aitkins, Prahran, Melbourne. Messrs. T. Gallagher, Invercargill; H. Toohill, Alexandra; Murphy, Tinker's Gully; J. Flynn, Red Jack's; J. Loader, Lyttelton; P. Lally, J. Hennery, No Town.

WE understand that the registration officer has removed many names of electors from the electoral roll. We believe, however, on the contrary, it is his duty to seek out electors and register their names; but since this is a duty which we know has in several instances been neglected, we think it right to warn our readers to take care that their names are placed upon the roll. Every man who has been in the colony for twelve months, and resident six months in any electoral district, has a right to a vote. If he changes his residence he can transfer his name to the electoral roll of the district to which he removes, by obtaining a certificate testifying to his possessing the franchise from the registrar of the district in which he has been registered. It is the imperative duty of Catholics especially to place their names upon the roll.

THE funeral of the late Mr. James Macassey took place in Dunedin on Wednesday last. In accordance with the will of the deceased gentleman, it was strictly private. There was, however, a considerable attendance, amongst whom we noticed the Right Rev. the Anglican Bishop and his clergy, the Rev. Dr. Stuart, the Hon. H. S. Chapman, the Most Rev. the Catholic Bishop and the Rev. Father Purton, and several members of the legal and other professions.

WE accidentally omitted to mention in our notice of the annual general meeting of the N. Z. TABLET Company, in our last issue, that a dividend of ten per cent. on each share was declared.

THE prize list of the late Art Union in connection with St. Columbkille's Convent, Hokitika, will be found in another column.

The former patients of Dr. Cole will learn with pleasure that he has resumed practice in Dunedin.

Messrs. Watkins, M'Nally and Co., Maclaggan street, Dunedin, are offering a market to farmers for their pigs. The firm, besides their business as general produce merchants, are famous for the excellent pork and bacon cured by them.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited), reports for the week ending 2nd June, as follows:—

Fat Cattle were in full supply at Burnside to-day, when 207 head were yarded, chiefly of medium quality; some were only good stores, and but few prime. For the latter, there was a fair demand at about last week's rates. Bulls fetched £6 10s to £11 10s, and cows, £5 7s 6d to £9 per head. We disposed of thirteen head on account of Mr. John Duncan, of Cherry Farm, at from £8 to £11 5s; twenty-seven head on account of Mr. W. J. M. Larnach, and ten head on account of Mr. William Shand, at from £5 17s 6d to £10. Quotations for prime beef 22s 6d, and for medium 20s per 100lbs.

Fat Calves.—Twenty-six yarded, and sold at from 20s to 35s per head.

Fat Sheep were in short supply. Only 1342 head were penned, consisting of 844 cross-bred, and 498 merino, which met an active demand at a rise of 1s 6d to 2s per head on last week's prices. Cross-breds realised 9s to 14s 3d, and merino 7s 9d to 8s per head. We disposed of drafts on account of Messrs. J. J. M'Avley and F. Schaw, at 9s to 11s 6d per head. We quote prime mutton 2½d per lb.

Wool.—Locally there was little doing. Our London office telegraphs as follows, under date 25th May:—"Market unchanged. The Home trade are purchasing freely, but Continental demand is limited. Competition on French account is sluggish. The American demand has fallen off. Up to date 260,000 bales have been sold. The sales will close on 8th June." Press Telegrams report a firmer tone in the market.

Sheepskins.—At our auction on Monday, we cleared a fair catalogue, with good competition, at satisfactory prices. Butcher's cross-bred skins realised from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; merinos, up to 2s 4d; station skins, up to 4s for cross-bred, and 4s 5d for merino; skins in bales, 5½d per lb.

Hides continue in good request at 20s for butchers' green hides, and 3½d per lb. for wet salted.

Tallow.—The inquiry shows a slight improvement, and we quote 28s per cwt. for well rendered tallow, and 16s to 17s for rough fat.

Grain.—Wheat: Transactions in prime milling have been very limited in extent, and last week's prices are scarcely maintained. Some sales of medium have been made for milling purposes at from 3s 3d up to 3s 8d. For fowl feed there is little demand. We quote prime milling, 3s 10d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; fowl feed, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Oats remain nominally at 1s 3d to 1s 4d, but we have no business to report. We believe that some parcels have been disposed of by farmers direct to consumers, at as low as 1s 3d for good feed. Barley: Quotations are nominally, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel for prime malting, and 2s 6d for milling, but the market is at a standstill.

### PRODUCE MARKET—JUNE 3, 1886.

MESSRS. MERCER AND McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), best and favourite brands, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb.; good ordinary butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb.; Eggs, 2s 0d per dozen. Roll bacon, 10d per lb. Side bacon and hams not obtainable. Good salt butter, in kegs, 10d per lb; cheese, 5½d per lb.; honey, 5d per lb.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 10d to 4s per bushel; chicks, 2s 3d to 3s 3d; barley, feed, 2s to 3s per bushel; pollard, £4 per ton; bran, £3 per ton; flour, £10 per ton; oatmeal, £9 10s per ton; potatoes, £2 5s per ton; new hay, £3 per ton; old hay, none in market; chaff, £3 per ton; straw, £2 per ton; onions, 7s per cwt.; hams, 11d per lb.; bacon, 10d per lb. Hams and bacon in moderate supply.

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, have at present in stock, a large supply of first-class clothing of all kinds, for men, youths, and boys, at unprecedentedly low prices. All persons in want of anything of the kind, will find it profitable for them to visit the establishment in question.

Amongst the marvels of cheapness and convenience to be found at the Little Dust Pan, George street, Dunedin, not the least useful, are the clogs and pattens, warranted to keep the feet dry and warm in this changing climate of ours, and the washing machine which affords so valuable an aid to busy housewives.

A sad occurrence is reported from Geengagh, near Charleville, Ireland. Several young men were playing football, when one of them, having over exerted himself, dropped down dead. His body was borne to his home by his comrades. On seeing her son's corpse his mother fainted away, and on attempting to restore her to consciousness it was found that she had expired.

The day will come, in our opinion, when Home Rule must be restored to Ireland, and all honest Englishmen will be gratified—as the day will come, we are equally convinced, when Canada, Australia, and the rest of the colonies will have their representatives in the Imperial Parliament voting on those Imperial questions which touch their stability and prosperity. This is the true principle of Imperial government, and represents consolidation, not centralisation; re-organisation, not dismemberment.—*Univers.*

The great work of repairing the Lateran Basilica—the mother and mistress of all the churches of Rome and the world—is now engaging the attention of Pope Leo XIII., as it had already attracted that of his predecessor. A committee of Cardinals has reported that repairs on a large scale are absolutely necessary, especially as regards the apse. It is even proposed to lengthen the apse by removing the end wall, but the Pope has imposed on the eminent architects consulted on the removal of the wall the absolute condition that in the lengthening of the apse no work should be attempted which should endanger in the least degree the preservation of the ancient and celebrated mosaics of this famous Basilica.

## FRENCH BISHOPS ON IRISH FAMINE.

I HAVE some reason to believe that his Eminence Cardinal Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse, would wish to see reproduced his diocesan circular which has possibly not yet appeared in an English translation. It is an eloquent testimony of the feeling of Catholic France towards the sorely-tryed and suffering Irish people. The appeals of the bishops and clergy of that great nation in favour of our suffering fellow-countrymen have borne good fruit. There is scarcely a rector or vicar in France who has not contributed his mite. It would be useless to deny that very little succour comes from others. The rich financiers keep their purses closed. Deists like Victor Hugo give soft, cautious words, and Jews do the same. But they are chary of the francs. It will be seen in Ireland, however, how some of the most illustrious prelates of France and princes of the Church throw their hearts into the good cause, and it will also be seen how other warm emotions towards old Ireland, supplement the great cause of charity, by a perusal of the following feeble translation of the eloquent circular of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Toulouse.—“My brethren, the public prints for some time past have been informing us of the frightful ravages of famine in Ireland. But, because of the exceptional charges which this season weigh so heavily on the budget of your charities we have hesitated to recommend to you this new misfortune. Continued heart-rending recitals, however, as well as the numerous subscription lists opened by the Catholic Press, as also the cries of distress of the Irish Episcopate, the example of our venerated colleagues of France, the large alms of the churches of America, and, indeed, to speak the language of faith, the charity of Christ which seeks to save many suffering members of His mystic body in our Irish brothers—all urge us to throw ourselves into the generous current established in both hemispheres to bear aid to that unfortunate country. An English bishop thus writes at the beginning of winter—“The people have neither food nor clothing nor credit to buy them, nor work to earn them. Sad despair broods over the district, and the efforts of a few who in this locality give a little employment to the necessitous, are but as a drop of water in the sea of misery.” This moving description is at present below the reality. By reason of the exhaustion of the moderate amount of provision, the bad harvest of last autumn had to be permitted to be kept in reserve, the distress has increased as well as extended its area; and now it is no longer a province that suffers, but an entire people which is threatened with death by starvation. And this is a people which, always attached to the faith of their ancestors, is remarkable since the beginning of this century amongst the most brilliant defenders of religious liberty. Let us give them, then, a little of our gold, since they have themselves given us so grand and useful a lesson in teaching us that constant energy with which Catholics should put in practice all the means the laws allow to make the rights of conscience respected. May we not also call to recollection that in 1871 Ireland met and acclaimed a still-humiliated and defeated France, will all the sympathies and honors due to a victorious Queen? And, again, when the terrible scourge of 1875 ravaged our Southern provinces, we spoke not in vain of our disasters to the country of O’Connell. She was as generous towards our distresses as she had been sublime in her own misfortunes, and it is because we received much through the benevolent intermediary of her bishops that we now authorise you to say that we should make her a large return, whatever may be the rigour of our own season. Gratitude is an indefeasible debt to which well-ordered hearts always believe themselves firmly bound. But it is especially at the moment when our benefactors are unfortunate that such a debt is exigible, and that it should be acquitted without being deferred, the sufferings which require it not being themselves deferrable. We have already said, and we hereby repeat, that on the morrow of our own defeats Ireland seemed to forget they were such, in the reception, worthy of our most palmy days, which she gave to our delegates from France. Let us show in our turn, by an abundant offering, how much we esteem the life of this people, and what a place of honour we reserve for her misfortunes in the solicitudes of our charity. The Apostle Paul terminated one of his discourses on charity by promising the Corinthians the pious prayers of the afflicted they might succour. We do not fear to guarantee you a similar recompense on the part of the starving Catholics of Ireland. The sad future with which the Church of France seems menaced will not touch their hearts without exciting their faith. The recollection of your benefactions will encourage their prayers, and, by a self-evident preference, they will ask from Heaven for you those virtues they themselves practice to so heroic a degree in combating for religion and liberty. Consequently a collection will be made in all the churches and chapels of our diocese in favour of the victims of famine in Ireland.—(Signed), Florian, Cardinal Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse.”

Monseigneur the Bishop of Le Mans has also authorised a subscription for Ireland to be opened in his diocese, heading the list himself with a generous donation of 200 francs. Monseigneur Legnette, the venerable Bishop of Arras, has also addressed each of the parish priests of his ancient diocese, explaining the sufferings of Ireland, and adding—“It would grate upon your feelings, Monsieur le Cure, as it would on mine, if our diocese remained backward in the praiseworthy movement, and did not repay some part of the debt of gratitude due for the generous sympathy extended by Ireland to us in our misfortunes. It is true that much suffering requiring aid exists amongst ourselves. But Christian charity, like the Church of which she is the glory, is Catholic. She extends her aid to suffering without distinction of nationalities. But in this general relief to the necessitous, imposed by duty, unhappy Ireland should have the large part she so well deserves, and to which she has so many claims.”—*Exchange.*

Mr. A. B. Sidford, Arcade, Dunedin, offers for sale at extremely moderate rates, Wanzer’s famous Sewing Machines. They may be had to suit all requirements, and by payments by instalments.

## General News.

Rome, March 23.—The Czar’s reply to the congratulations of Pope Leo XIII., on the occasion of the former’s accession to the throne of Russia, has been received. The text of the Czar’s despatch has not been published, but some of the journals say it is couched in cold and vague terms, and that the Pope is very much disappointed at its lack of warmth and reciprocity of tone, but at the Vatican it is said that His Holiness is not at all disappointed, inasmuch as he had small hopes of receiving from the Czar anything but the most formal acknowledgment of his congratulations. The condition of the Catholic Church in Russia causes constant solicitude and anxiety on the part of the Pope.

An excellent joke which was made by Mr. Sullivan during a debate a week or two ago has never found its way into the newspapers. Mr O’Donnell was speaking, and could hardly be heard on account of the loud hum of conversation from the Ministerial benches. On this Mr. Sullivan rose, and requested that the member for Dunganan should be called to order for hindering honourable gentlemen from hearing the interesting remarks that were being exchanged between Conservative members.—*Universe.*

During the seven long years of intense persecution to which the Catholic Church was exposed in Prussia, no Catholic was admitted to the Cabinet; but no sooner had Falk, of sinister memory, left his place at the head of the Ministry of Public Worship, than a good Catholic, Herr Maybach, was appointed Secretary of State for the financial department, and this important post he still occupies. Recently a still more important move has taken place in the same direction. Prince Chlodwig von Hohenlohe, hitherto German Ambassador to France has been recalled and appointed Chief Secretary for the Foreign Department under Prince Bismarck. Prince Hohenlohe is a Liberal in politics, but he is a good Catholic and a cousin to Cardinal Hohenlohe, and perhaps his appointment may tend to the fulfillment of that deferred hope that has made many a Catholic heart sick for the last two years.

The grape harvest in Bessarabia of last year proved unusually abundant, and enormous quantities of wine were made, in the distribution of which the greatest activity still prevails throughout the province. Vessels of all kinds were brought into requisition for the storage of the wine, and while the price of the juice of the grape itself in some cases fell as low as 3d. or 4d. per gallon, the empty casks were eagerly bought for the storage of the better samples of the vintage at a value exceeding that of the quantity of wine they would hold.

The *Times* Geneva correspondent writes, under date March 15:—“A Grisons paper gives an account of the burning of Nauders, which, though in Austrian territory, is situated close to the Swiss frontier. The fire broke out shortly before midnight on the 4th instant, in the stable of the Moonshine Inn, and, as is almost invariably the case when an Alpine village falls a prey to the flames, a strong föhn (south wind) was blowing at the time. The people were quickly roused from their sleep, the two fire engines set to work, and further help was speedily forthcoming from several neighbouring hamlets. But their exertions were of very little avail, and in a short time 81 houses, the church, the monastery, the hospital, and several farm-buildings were utterly destroyed and 150 families, comprising more than 1,000 persons, deprived of their homes, in many instances of all they possessed. Some carts and horses were destroyed, but the cattle appear for the most part to have been saved. The damage is estimated at 240,000 gulden, of which only 70,000 were covered by insurance. The rebuilding of Nauders will be attended with considerable difficulty, there being a great scarcity of wood in the neighbourhood.”

Beaconsfield goes before the country, pointing proudly to what in this country would be called his “record.” It is a glorious one at home and abroad. During his term of office he has conferred upon his country the priceless blessing of two foreign and costly wars, without glory to British arms. He has purchased Cyprus and saved the expense of supporting every British soldier who dies in that Mediterranean plague-spot. To bankrupt Canada he has given a royal ruler and many courtiers and gold-sticks. To impoverished England he has given an imperial sceptre which stretches even across the famine-stricken plains of India. True, nearly a million of wretched Hindoos have starved to death before that gracious boon was granted, and half-a-million of Irishmen may die, unless the country decides to let my Lord Beaconsfield appease their hunger with a princely viceroy, his infallible remedy for starvation. English workmen are hungry, too, and English farmers feel the blight of bad harvests; but Zululand is conquered, and Afghanistan is, is not, to be dismembered; and why should miserable private subjects murmur?—*Pilot.*

The mail from Montevideo states that a fire broke out on the 6th ult. in Schenzer’s extensive German brewery and *bierehaus* in that city. All available supplies of water having been exhausted, and the flames still progressing, the fire brigade asked and received permission of the proprietor to make use of the large stock of beer on the premises in order to continue their operations. The President of the Republic, Colonel Latorre, the Minister of the Interior, and a number of officers assisted at the conflagration, which was not extinguished until it had cost the life of one man by suffocation and more or less severe injuries to many others, in addition to the loss—which some of the reporters appear to have considered the most cruel of all—of some 20,000 gallons of beer cast into the flames.—*Times.*

Exclusive of the whole of the Bavarian troops, the German army lost by death in the month of January last 130 men. That there is something still wanting in the conditions of the German service to make it tolerable to many of the rank and file appears to be indicated by the fact that no fewer than 22 men and officers committed suicide in the course of the single month in question. Of the 130 deaths, therefore, only 108 are referable to causes other than suicide.—*Times.*



## A DESPERATE ESCAPE.

THE Hon. Daniel O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Joseph Louis Murphy, son of Colonel C. J. Murphy, of New York, to a cadetship at the Military Academy at West Point. Among New York merchants there is not one milder of manner or tenderer of heart than Col. Murphy; and yet there is probably not one man in the whole city who has been more daring in the perils of war, or has undergone more terrible sufferings in its ups-and-downs, than he. Long before the war for the Union, he was a soldier in Mexico, though but a boy in years, and of a peaceful and orderly disposition. When the Rebellion broke out, he was one of the first in the field. In the disastrous battle of Bull Run, though a staff-officer, he seized the musket of a man who had fallen, and fought in the ranks until the regiment was broken up and entirely dispersed. The ground was then covered with the dying and the dead. A document, signed by five of the army-surgeons and other officers, gives the following emphatic testimony to his heroism on that occasion—"Lieutenant Murphy remained with the surgeons at Sudley Church, after the battle of Bull Run, and devoted himself to the care of the wounded, and chose rather to risk death or imprisonment than leave the brave soldiers to die on the field uncared-for. His aid to the surgeons, by his energy and activity, was greater than that of any other five men: and from the close of the fight until the following night, when he was removed to Manassas, he did not take a moment's rest, but, like a noble-hearted and generous man, as he is, gave himself entirely up to the suffering men around him. The conduct of Lieutenant Murphy merits the warmest commendation, in that, with ample means of escape, he sacrificed even his liberty for those who had no just claims on him."

At Manassas, Colonel Murphy was made prisoner, and was sent on to Richmond, whence, in company with Cols. Hurd and Raynor, he made one of the most daring and difficult escapes of the whole war. In the disguise of Confederate surgeons, the three officers walked up to the sentries, and passed out of the prison. Their lives were in their hands, and as their brother officers behind them saw them face the first terrible danger and pass, they earnestly prayed for their success. But outside the prison the real peril and hardship began. They had to steal unobserved through the numerous guards and pickets round the city, often crawling on their knees and hands to escape the vigilant sentries. Having cleared the city, they struck into the woods and swamps. They travelled only at night, and lay in the thickets all day. They dare not enter a house or allow a human being to see them. Again and again they were started by the nearness of discovery. They were rudely armed, but they meant to fight desperately for life and liberty. Their limbs were stiffened and their clothing drenched. They had only a precarious supply of food. The dogs at the Virginian houses scented them as they passed in the swamps, and kept them in continual dread. Colonel Murphy's feet became swollen, and his strength gradually failed under the fearful strain of cold, hunger, weariness, and watchfulness. They came to a wide and deep river—the Pamunky. They must swim across. They placed their clothes on a small raft, and plunged in. This was the third day of their flight. They found some dried wheat in a barn, which refreshed them. Next morning, they picked some sour apples, and pushed on with strong hearts. They had to pass through a wide grass field, in view of two houses, to reach a forest beyond. They threw themselves flat on their faces, and wormed themselves along the earth till they gained the shelter. They plucked some corn and breakfasted and grew merry over a generous find of whortleberries. They were now among the large plantations of Virginia. In the darkness of the night they groped along the roads. They found a printed auction notice on a door, which they tore off, carried into the woods, and read by fire-light. It showed them that they were at Bowling Green, Caroline County. They examined their map, and struck for the nearest point of the Potomac. At three o'clock in the morning some Confederate cavalry galloped past close to their lair, no doubt in pursuit of them. The next day they pushed on in the woods. That night they lit a fire in a lonesome place, and were startled by finding a man close to them, probably a fugitive slave, who leaped through the bushes in terror. The next day found them in a thickly-populated country, with only slight covert. They were spent to the utmost, and almost delirious from want of sleep and water. In the evening they started again on their way, barefoot and sore. They came to a sleeping village, and stole through to the river. They pushed a canoe into the water, and crossed. They found a hard road, which lacerated Col. Murphy's feet, already raw and blistered. On the sixth day of their escape they came to a vast swamp and knew that they must pass through it, for the Confederates were encamped all round. They plunged in, sinking to the knees, and sometimes going into the ooze and filth to the armpits. They crossed the swamp safely. But when they reached the high land, despair was settling on the brave hearts.

However, soon after from a height, they saw the Potomac, and beyond the shores of Maryland. After hours of travel, they seized an old dug-out from a negro, and afterwards exchanged it for a rather boat. But the river was six miles wide, and it did not seem the boat could possibly cross through the raging current. However, they faced the flood. As they started, the terrified negro shouted to them, "Starn fo'mast, massa, starn foremost;" and so they went shooting down the immense river, that ran like a sea. The dangers of that passage are indescribable. In three hours they reached the Maryland shore, and got on board a friendly fisher boat, where they were well treated. Next day they had to start again, but by passing themselves off as Confederate soldiers, they were comparatively safe. Next day they managed to get on board a United States war-sloop, which ended the adventures of their desperate escape.

Of such stuff are good soldiers made; and we are glad to see the stock preserved for the Army of the Republic. We trust that the son of Colonel Murphy will be as true and fearless when the Union flag is in danger, as was his father in the perilous campaign in 1861.—*Pilot*.

## GLUCK AND HIS ROSARY.

ONE of the greatest artists of the last century, one of the most learned composers that has ever existed—the illustrious Gluck, preceptor in vocal culture to Marie Antoinette, was distinguished by his fidelity to the recitation of the rosary. This devotion preserved him from the philosophical and irreligious spirit that pervaded the society in which he was constantly obliged to move during his long and brilliant career. Like the greater number of famous artists, the celebrated composer learned the first elements of his art beneath the roof of an ancient cathedral. One day, says his biographer, a poor couple brought before the provost of the Cathedral of Vienna a pale, delicate-looking child, to obtain his admission among the number of children who sang the praises of the Lord of heaven. The child was as happily gifted in heart as in mind. His voice was so wonderfully rich, its expression so pure, that, whenever he sang, the Cathedral was filled with an immense crowd listening in admiration. Thus passed Gluck's early years, advancing in art as well as in piety. Often, during the religious ceremonies, when the organ filled the vault with its sacred melody, the child was moved to tears. Often, too, when his youthful comrades were engaged in their innocent games, he was discovered alone praying in the deserted church. At evening, when the setting sunrays scattered over the stalls of the sanctuary the varied hues of the stained-glass windows, Gluck, prostrate at the foot of the tabernacle, meditated and prayed. On one occasion after he had sung better than usual an anthem of our Lady, as he was about to leave the church he was met by a venerable religious. "My son," said the man of God, "You have caused me to shed tears of joy to-day. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you something as a testimonial of my gratitude and delight; but take this rosary, and keep it in memory of Brother Anselm. If you cannot recite it entire every day, at least, say a part; and if you are faithful to this practice, I assure you that you will be as dear to God as you will certainly one day be great among men."

Gluck faithfully recited his rosary. His family was so poor that they could not furnish him with means to continue his studies; but the young man was not discouraged, and continued his pious practice. One evening, a knock was heard at the door of the poor dwelling. It was the celebrated chapel-master, who, having been charged with the task of collecting the works of Palestrini in Italy, came to take Gluck with him and leave him to continue the studies so happily begun. From that time he advanced rapidly; but never did he cease to be faithful to the counsels of religion and the practice of piety.—*Exchange*.

## THE LATE PRESIDENT OF MAYNOOTH.

THE death of the Right Rev. Mgr. Russell, President of Maynooth College, took place on the 26th February, in Dublin at the house of his life-long friend, Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C. His name was well known outside of Ireland, and wherever it was known it was honoured. In Ireland he was held in the most affectionate esteem by the entire body of prelates and priests, and with laymen he was equally popular. The splendid testimony borne by his Eminence Cardinal Newman to the important share which Dr. Russell had in the process of his conversion is too well-known to need any but the briefest reference here, and would, were there nothing else with it, of itself constitute a lasting and glorious memorial of his virtues, his zeal, and his influence. Dr. Russell had attained to the 68th year of his age, having been born in 1812. His native place was Killough, in Co. Down, and his name was an old and respected one in that portion of the North of Ireland. He entered Maynooth College in his 14th year, and thus early in life consecrated himself to the services of his Maker. His College career was a remarkably distinguished one, and throughout the entire period of it he gave marked evidence of those literary tastes and inclinations which he continued to foster and cultivate to the close of his days. At the termination of his ordinary theological course, he was selected for one of the vacant places in the Dunboony establishment, and in 1835, was appointed by the Board of Trustees to the chair of Humanity. His great classical knowledge and his pure literary style admirably served him in his professorship, and were the subject of unbounded admiration. On the granting of the increased endowment to the College by Sir Robert Peel in 1845, the chair of Ecclesiastical History was founded there, and the Board of Trustees at once unanimously elected Dr. Russell to it. This chair he continued to occupy till 1857, when, on the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Renehan, he was chosen by the trustees for the honourable but arduous and responsible office of President of the College. His lectures on ecclesiastical history were brimful of erudition, and were delivered in the most chaste and classical English. Many of his lectures on Church history, or on special periods of history, were subsequently put into shape by him and are published in the *Dublin Review*. His rule as President was marked by consummate prudence and discretion, imperturbable good temper, inexhaustible patience, persuasive gentleness, firmness of purpose, great Christian charity and kindness whenever its exercise was required. The Episcopacy had implicit confidence in him—his brethren in the government of the College cherished towards him the most genuine affection, and the students over whom he was placed paid him the high tribute of an obedience and respect that had no other source than love. Dr. Russell was an active literary worker. He was a large contributor to the *Dublin Review*; took part in the editing of *Duffy's Irish Magazine*, and contributed a great number of most interesting articles and sketches to its pages; he translated with exquisite felicity a good many of Canon Schmid's fascinating Catholic stories; he wrote a life of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the marvellous linguist; he contributed also to the *Edinburgh and North British Review*; to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the *English Encyclopaedia*, and the *Athenaeum*, and more than once gave evidence of skill and grace and power in the way of poetry. In private life he was the very essence of all that was loveable, and those homes where his presence was familiar will long be darkened by the shadow which his death has cast over them. R. I. P.

**THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT**

Opposite the Catholic Church,

**CHRISTCHURCH.****E. O'CONNOR**

Begs to announce that he has opened the above, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Lord Bishop of Wellington, and the clergy of his diocese.

An extensive and Choice Selection of various works in Catholic Literature now in Stock, and fresh Consignments daily expected from Europe.

A good Collection of objects of Catholic devotion.

A varied and well-assorted stock of School and other Stationery always in hand.

Liberal discount to Priests and Teachers.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.****DRAPERIES, DRAPERIES.**

Opening of the

**NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES**

Opposite the Royal George Hotel, George street.

**C. JOHNSON AND CO.,** of Maclaggan street, beg to inform the public of Dunedin and country districts that they have taken a lease of the above premises, and have purchased the **WHOLE STOCK OF GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING** from Mr. H. DODDS (who is retiring from business) at an Enormous Reduction from cost price, with which, and a

**LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS**

Just received from

**LONDON, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,**and elsewhere, they will Commence Business in the above premises on **SATURDAY, MAY 22,** when a**GREAT CHEAP SALE**

will be held. As C. J and Co. intend doing business For Cash Only, they will be able to sell at prices that will defy competition. All goods marked the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made,

Extraordinary Bargains will be offered in Every Department.

Early Inspection Invited, as this is No Sham.

N.B.—C. J. and Co.'s old established business in Maclaggan street, will be carried on as usual.

**UNDER THE VERANDAH.****MISS HAY'S MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,****7 RATTRAY STREET,**

Has a Choice and well selected Stock of—

**WINTER HATS,** latest;**WINTER BONNETS,** fashionable and moderate;**LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,** good quality, reasonable prices;**BABY LINEN,** in large variety;**TURBANS,** Seal and Velvet Hussar;**NECKERCHIEFS, LACES, &c.**

Everything reasonable in Price.

**TWO DOORS FROM MURRAY'S PRIVATE HOTEL.**

**BUILDING SITES.****THE MOST CHOICE SITES** in Dunedin

and its immediate Suburbs,

**FOR SALE.**

Terms unusually liberal.

Apply at Office of

**GEORGE W. ELIOTT,**

New Zealand Insurance Company.

**HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,****DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,****PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,**

Invite inspection of their Magnificent Stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, which will be found to be the largest and best assorted in the Colony; made of the Best Materials procurable in Great Britain and the Colonies; purchased for Cash and offered at such prices as must ensure a large sale.

Men's Tweed Coats, 18s 6d, 20s, 25s

Men's Trousers and Vests, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d

Men's Tweed Vests, 7s 6d

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s 6d

Boys' Sailor Suits, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d

Boys' Norfolk Suits, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s

Boys' Trousers and Vests

Boys' Tweed and Moleskin Trousers

Boys' Overcoats, 11s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d

A great variety of patterns in

**MOSGIEL AND GEELONG TWEEDS,****WEST OF ENGLAND AND BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS.**

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits made to order

Men's Beaver Overcoats and Tweed Ulsters

Men's Waterproof Coats, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s.

Men's Irish Frieze Overcoats.

Men's Mercery, Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Hats, &amp;c.

Travelling Rugs and Trunks of every description.

The Tailoring Department is under the Management of an Experienced Cutter.

**HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.****SAUNDERS, M'BEATH & CO,**

Beg to direct special attention to their Tailoring Department, and in doing so would take the opportunity of bringing under the notice of Gentlemen their Cutter (Mr. Wright), who will be found superior to any in the City for Cut, Style, and Finish, and as none other than first-class Workmen are employed, they have every confidence in recommending their Garments for workmanship, durability, and appearance.

Gentlemen favouring us with their orders may rely on receiving a first-class article and a perfect fit.

Our Stock of English, Scotch, and Colonial Tweeds, Cloths, and Coatings will be found to contain the Newest Makes and Choicest Patterns produced by the Manufacturers, also Exhibition Goods from Mosgiel and Geelong Mills.

We would also draw attention to our extensive Stock of newly-imported, ready-made Clothing in Boys' and Men's Suits, Overcoats, Dust Coats, Waterproof Coats, Felt, Tweed, and Satin Hats; Dress and Crimean Shirts, Scarves and Ties, Riding, Driving, and Walking Gloves; Merino, Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Pants and Under-shirts, with every requisite in Gentlemen's Mercery; Travelling Rugs, Port-manteaus, Bags, Trunks and Hat Boxes in great variety.

**PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN**

## VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

(Special Correspondent of the Pilot.)

ON the steep sides of the Simbrivian Hills, 26 miles beyond Tivoli and 4 from Rome, St. Benedict established his first monastery. This was the first home of the monks of the West. Its foundation dates back nearly 14 centuries. "Nothing can exceed the solemn grandeur of its situation, perched upon huge crags, and with the roaring river below. The monastery was founded in the 5th century by the Abbot Honoratus, the sainted successor of Benedict, and though repeatedly attacked and burnt by the Lombards, the Saracens, and by its own neighbours, it always rose again from its ashes more splendid than ever."

It is almost unnecessary to say that it, as all Benedictine Monasteries have been and are was a seat of learning. In 1464 the first printing-press in Italy was established here by Sweynheim and Pannartz, and the first book printed was "Lactantius de Divinis Institutionibus," a copy of which edition the monks will show you still in their great library.

And now, when the monks of this monastery are preparing to celebrate the 14th centenary of the birth of St. Benedict, their patron and founder, a valuable collection of ancient codices are brought to light by one of the fathers. The Rev. Dom Paolino Manciana, a Cassinese Benedictine, after long and patient research, has had his labours crowned with success; and amongst other codices has some of St. Thomas Aquinas written by the Saint's own hand. Among the autographs are the following:—

1. Various works of St. Isadore, Augustine, Jerome, Bernard, Anselm of Canterbury, Cassian, Pseudo-Dionysius, Radberto, Bonaventure, etc.

2. A complete course of Lenten Sermons, a valuable unpublished work on the "Casa spirituale," and the other work published, *De articulis fidei et Sacramentis Ecclesiae ad Episcopum Panoramitanum*.

3. Many *Questiones disputatae*, of which three are unpublished. Of these three the first two concern the immortality of the rational soul.

Amongst the codices of the Holy Doctor annotated and discovered recently by the diligence of this Benedictine Father, are found:—

1. About a thousand sermons or collations *De tempore et de Sanctis*. Many of these are written throughout as they were recited or dictated by the Holy Doctor, others are only dictated or reported in brief by his disciples, amongst whom those best remembered are Fra Pietra da Andria and Fra Reginaldo, to whom learning owes several of the works of St. Thomas which are already in circulation.

2. Very many *collations*, or reasonings of the Angelic Doctor to the students of the Sorbonne, according to the custom of those times, a custom introduced by St. Thomas's master Albertus Magnus. These *collations* are a real treasure of wisdom. The Saint reasons therein according to his mode with that clearness of idea and facility of discourse which are admired in all the works produced by that mighty intellect. Every discourse may be justly described as a perfect treatise on doctrine and Christian morals.

3. Amongst the codices annotated by the Saint are found also the *Glossae super Evangelium Lucae* which formed part of a work of his heretofore unknown, and which was composed by him before the *Catena aurea*; there are found here also the codex of the *Catena aurea* itself, and a commentary of St. Thomas on the Epistles of St. Paul, amongst which is that addressed to the Romans.

Amongst other codices, recently discovered by the illustrious Manciana, not annotated by St. Thomas but contemporary with him, are those containing some of his works previously unpublished, as for example, two complete Lenten Courses marvellous for the profound and most extensive learning which the Holy Doctor spread with full hands on various subjects.

The authenticity of these precious codices has been unanimously recognised by the most illustrious paleographers, amongst whom it suffices to mention the Abbe Uccelli. The handwritings of the Holy Doctor, existing in the codices recently discovered, were photographed, and, on being confronted with other autographs from the same hand existing in the Library of the Vatican, in the National Library of Naples and in the Monte Casino Archives, were recognised as being perfectly alike.

At the expense of the Benedictine Monks an album has been formed containing the photographic reproduction of the autograph annotations made by Saint Thomas in the famous Bible of Viterbo.

This valuable collection will be presented to the Holy Father on Sunday March 7th at the grand audience to be given on that day to the Catholic philosophers and scientists of the world.

It is furthermore announced that the monks of the Abbey of Monte Cassino will publish within a short space of time the sermons and unpublished works of the great doctor which have recently been discovered in the Archives of Subiaco. A Roman journal commenting on these facts remarks:—We have no need of many words to praise the labours of the illustrious discoverer. The service which he has rendered to science is of such a nature as to win applause even from his very enemies, and from those who so wrongly declaim about the ignorance and idleness of the monks. This is a service which adds a new glory to the well-deserving and illustrious Order of Monte Cassino which nobly follows the glorious traditions of its great founder, gathering in the silence of the cloister and diffusing throughout the world the treasures of science and of civilization.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

The Earl of Sandwich, who is the owner of the St. Holme estate, Huntingdon, has, in consequence of the serious floods which have occurred during the last two years, instructed his agents to intimate to the tenants of the estate that at the next rent audit he will return the whole of the last year's rent. His lordship has further intimated that the rental will be reduced in all cases, viz., from £2 5s. to £1 18s. per acre.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD MANIFESTO.

THE most important electioneering manifesto which has been issued is that of the Prime Minister addressed in the form of a letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Beneath its pompous phrases the artful purpose is transparent of appealing to whatever of anti-Irish prejudice may exist in English constituencies for support on the ground that the present Government alone is able to prevent Ireland from severing "the constitutional tie which unites it to Great Britain in that bond which has favoured the power and prosperity of both." Lord Beaconsfield hopes that "all men of light and leading will resist this destructive doctrine." The men of light and leading appealed to, we suppose, are the English electors, who, it is hoped, thus flattered by the Prime Minister, may return an overwhelming majority of staunch and bigoted Tories, able to set the demands of the Irish party on all Irish or Catholic parties at defiance. Lord Beaconsfield, in his manifesto, then has a fling at the Liberals and their leaders, who, notoriously, in view of the coming elections, are nervously afraid of being supposed to favour the inquiry into the Home Rule question demanded, as a test of confidence, by Irish electors. Having proclaimed it as a first duty of an English Minister to maintain the unity and uphold the imperial character of this realm, Lord Beaconsfield exclaims:—

"And yet there are some who challenge the expediency of the imperial character of this realm. Having attempted, and failed, to enfeeble our colonies by their policy of decomposition, they may, perhaps, now recognise in the disintegration of the United Kingdom a mode which will not only accomplish, but precipitate their purpose. The immediate dissolution of Parliament will afford an opportunity to the nation to decide upon a course which will materially influence its future fortunes and shape its destiny. Rarely in this century has there been an occasion more critical. The power of England and the peace of Europe will largely depend on the verdict of the country."

Lord Beaconsfield afterwards declares that Her Majesty's ministers have succeeded in maintaining peace, and asserts that peace cannot be obtained by the passive principle of non-intervention, and the Prime Minister ends with the characteristic piece of bombast that "Peace rests on the presence, not to say the ascendancy, of England in the Councils of Europe." A judge for this bombastic manifesto!—*Universe*.

## MR. SULLIVAN, M.P., AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the purpose of organizing a public protest against the proposal to place a memorial to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey. In reply to an invitation to act on the committee, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has addressed to Mr. Nettleton the following letter—

House of Commons, March 6, 1880.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date inviting my presence at a representative conference to organise a "protest against the proposed memorial to Louis Napoleon" in Westminster Abbey, I regret to find myself so strongly and completely opposed as I am on this subject to many gentlemen with whom I agree on most other public questions. Like most Irishmen I love France, but I am neither Bourbonist, Bonapartist, Orleanist, Communist nor Republican. The outburst of national emotion, in deference to which a site for this memorial to the Prince Imperial was granted in Westminster Abbey, was creditable to the sympathetic feeling and generosity of the British nation. Touched by the tragic circumstance of his untimely fate, and the heroic spirit of his last stand when so cruelly abandoned, the English people seemed unanimous in the demand that this tribute of sympathy should be paid to his memory. No political character attached to the proposition, and it is pitiable and pitiful that hateful political animosities and hatreds should now seek, as it were, to accomplish a triumph of insult over his ashes. No doubt Sir H. Lowe found some Englishmen to applaud him when he was heaping cowardly indignities on the head of the great uncle of this young Prince, and thought it quite a grand idea to style the victor of Austerlitz and Marengo "Monsieur Bonaparte." But the verdict of history, the voice of the world, has settled that issue, and has decreed eternal infamy to those who could thus meanly insult the helpless and unfortunate. This young Prince fell in the uniform and under the colours of England; a volunteer in the service of the country that had given his parents asylum and hospitality. Though I respect the chivalrous feeling which impelled his course of action, I deeply regret it, for the war in which he fell was one of the most unjust and wicked England ever waged. But the guilt and crime of that war must be on the heads of those whom England elects as a government, and who decree these aggressions, not on the brave soldiers who go where the national mandate sends them. Nothing more becomes a great nation than magnanimity. Your movement, doomed to fail, is only calculated to blur and mar the grace and generosity of an act which all the world will applaud, and which none will misunderstand.—Yours very truly, A. M. SULLIVAN.—Charles Nettleton, Esq.—

New York, March 26.—A check drawn by the Treasury Department to the order of William H. Vanderbilt for \$10,500,000, being three months' interest on \$1,050,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds was paid through the Clearing House in this city yesterday. This represents an income of 3,450,000 a day, of 143,000 70 per hour (or nearly that), nearly 240,000 a minute, and of nearly 4 cents per second, sleeping and waking. It is, besides, only one of Vanderbilt's sources of revenue. This large investment in Government bonds was from the proceeds of his sale of 50,000,000 dols. New York Central stock. He has recently purchased a vast amount of real estate on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and is now said to rank next to the Rothschilds in point of wealth. It is asserted by knowing ones that Vanderbilt is to day worth more than 130,000,000 dols.

**FINDLAY AND CO'S**  
OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
PLAINING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
SASH FACTORY,  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is of the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

**MR. CHAS. WAUD** will Resume his Musical Tuition on **MONDAY**, the 19th instant.

New Pupils desirous of commencing will please communicate as soon as possible.

Piano, Harmonium, Organ, or Violoncello.  
Address—OCEAN VIEW, Cannongate.

**HUGHES' FAMILY**  
BUTCHERY,  
S T. K I L D A.

Families waited upon for orders, and goods delivered with promptness.

Small goods of the very best quality always on hand.

W. J. HUGHES

**SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE**  
LADIES.

SKENE'S LABOUR EXCHANGE,

PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,

ORAGO, N.Z.

**SOUTH DUNEDIN FOUNDRY,**  
(Near Maloney's Hotel.)

RANGES! RANGES!! RANGES!!!

The best and cheapest Range for all kinds of coal can be had at the above address.

Prices from £5 10s. and upwards.

Inspection invited.

GEORGE LOCH.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

THE OLD ORIGINAL AND WELL-  
KNOWN CHEAP SHOP.  
BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

**W**ANTED the Public of Dunedin and Surrounding Districts to know that **E. LOFT** has the Largest and Best selected Stock of Boots and Shoes to choose from; for prices and quality defy competition.

**E. LOFT,**  
10 and 11, Royal Arcade Established 1875.

**DUN IN BREWEY**  
Well-street,

**KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**  
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

**W. M' L A R E N,**  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET  
(Opposite Post-office),  
DUNEDIN.

**W I L S E A**  
(Late Bode),

99, GEORGE STREET,  
Hair Cutting ... .. 6d.  
Shaving ... .. 3d.

Dealer in Best Brands of  
CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND SNUFFS,  
Fancy Pipes of every description. A well-  
assorted stock of Fancy Goods and  
Perfumery.  
Best Cut Tobacco at 6d per Oz.

**R O Y A L H O T E L,**  
OAMARU.

**J. D. K E T T,**  
Having purchased the Business of the above mentioned well-known Hotel from Mr. R. Richardson, desires to notify that he intends, not only to maintain its popularity, but to, if possible, render it in every respect one of the most desirable Hotels in this part of the Colony. The accommodation for Boarders and Visitors is unsurpassable. There is a good Bath-room for the use of patrons, and every care will be taken to ensure their comfort in every respect.

FIRST-CLASS STABLES

At the Rear of the Premises.  
The BILLIARD ROOM has been built on the most approved principles, and every arrangement in connection therewith has been made with a view to rendering pleasant this popular game.

**J. D. K E T T,**  
Proprietor.

**O L D C L U B L I V E R Y**  
AND LETTING STABLES  
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,  
THOMAS POWER PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

Carriages, Buggies, and Waggonettes, single or double, ready on the shortest notice.  
First-class accommodation for Livery Horses.

**R**ESIDENTS in wet localities and all sufferers from Cold Feet should get a Pair of those

INVALUABLE CLOG, or PATTEMS  
at the

L I T T L E D U S T P A N,  
45, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Capitally adapted for Country Districts, or Damp Yards and Gardens. Our Pattens will, indeed, be found a Boon to every Housewife.

Among the varied useful and ornamental stock of this well-known Establishment, THE LITTLE MARVEL WASHING MACHINE, should not be overlooked. Must be tried to be believed.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR.

Prices from 4s. 6d. each. Money returned if not according to guarantee.

Visit the  
L I T T L E D U S T P A N,  
and judge for yourselves.

**MARTIN & WATSON**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE  
MERCHANTS,

STUART-STREET,  
Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce  
Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

WATCH CLUB. WATCH CLUB.  
WATCH CLUB.

**T. KATTERFELDT,** Watchmaker,  
at the request of a number of his patrons, has resolved to establish a Watch Club on the time payment principle.

Copies of rules can be obtained on application to T. Katterfeldt, watchmaker, opposite A. and T. Inglis, George Street, Dunedin.

N.B.—Watches and clocks repaired and cleaned at moderate charges. Colonial jewellery made to order and repaired.

**M. C O N D N,**

Wholesale and Retail  
Wed BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,  
Dee Street, Invercargill,  
dining and Christening Cakes made to order.

**TUNNAGE AND MITCHELL**

having joined partners, have much pleasure in announcing to the Public and Trade that they have purchased the premises of the late Floating Dock Carey's Bay, Port Chalmers, and are now in position to supply

S M O E D A N D F R E S H F I S H  
of all kinds; also

OYSTERS  
in Large or Small quantities. All Orders will receive prompt attention. Address, Tunnage and Mitchell, Port Chalmers; or J. Tunnage, Princes Street, Dunedin.

**T. R O B I N S O N & C O.**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.

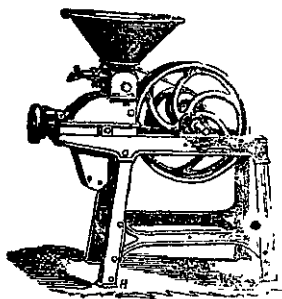
HAVE FOR SALE—

CHAFF CUTTERS  
CORN CRUSHERS  
GRUBBERS  
WINNERS  
HORSE RAKES

ALSO—

Ransome and Sim's 8-h.p. Steam Engine, with Thrashing Machine, Straw Elevators, &c.

As there are only a limited number these Machines for Sale, intending purchasers are requested to order at once and prevent disappointment.



HORSE WORK  
HARROWS  
PLOUGH  
WOOL PRESSES  
CHEESE PRESSES, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE—

A shipment of Bamlett's Celebrated Reapers, with latest improvements.

T. R O B I N S O N & C O., D U N E D I N.

WISHART'S

**R** OYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
HIGH BHEET,  
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)  
DUNEDIN.

The above magnificent Hotel is now ready for the reception of Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Travelling Public, offering accommodation unequalled in the colony for elegance, comfort, and convenience.

The cellar is stocked with the very best obtainable brands of Ales and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous "Incomparable Bull Whisky," which specialty can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

**S**OUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE  
Effectuated at  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.

Offices—  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.  
ANDREW MAXWELL,  
Manager for Otago.

**B**UTCHERY NOTICE.—The undersigned having succeeded to that old established business in George street, lately carried on by D. M'Donald, beg to assure the customers of the late owner, their old friends, and the public, that they will continue to supply the best meat to be obtained in the market, and by strict attention to merit their favour.

ALEX. WILSON AND SONS.

**F.** B A T T S O N  
GREAT KING STREET  
(Opposite the Museum),  
FURNISHING AND BUILDERS' IRON-  
MONGER AND TINSMITH.

All kinds of repairs done well and with despatch.

**G** R I D I R O N H O T E L,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

The most comfortable Family Hotel in the City. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours during the day. Passengers called in time for all the early trains and coaches.

Private Rooms for Families.  
None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

**C** R O W N H O T E L,  
Rattray Street, Dunedin,

The above Hotel is most centrally situated, and affords Splendid Accommodation to the public. Suites of Rooms for families. Single and Double Bed-rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains. One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

**F** R A N C I S M E E N A N

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
(Opposite Hospital.)

**A.** D O R N W E L L,

BUTCHER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Perkskins, Calves' Rennetts, Corned-beef, in kogs or tierces, Lard, Bacon etc.

ENCOURAGE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIES.

**C** A R E W A N D C O.'S  
Celebrated SAUCES and PICKLES  
have been pronounced by Eminent Analytical Chemists to be equal, if not superior, to any similar Goods Imported.

WORCESTER SAUCE, of the Finest Flavour.

TOMATO SAUCE, made from the Best Colonial Tomatoes.

All kinds of PICKLES and PRESERVES prepared by experienced manufacturers.

As a Guarantee of the Excellence of the Goods, each bottle has a Certificate from PROFESSOR BLACK, Government Analyst attached to it.

Hotelkeepers, Housekeepers, and Colonists generally, now is your time to prove that you have the welfare of the Colony at heart, by encouraging New Zealand Manufactures. Why purchase Imported Sauce and Pickles, when you get as good articles at your own doors for less money?

Note the Address—

C A R E W & C O.,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

READ THIS.

**W**E have never been in Germany, consequently have no particular taste for Frankfort Sausages, Merwurst, or German black puddings, and do not care to advertise these special articles. What we, however, desire to draw attention to is our unrivalled stock of

PRIME BEEF AND MUTTON,  
the food of every true-born Briton. We also want to see the British workman, his wife and family, well fed, in these hard times especially, with no doctors' bills to pay, with the glow of health upon their cheeks, and everybody to know that the way this to be attained is to pay the cash and buy good wholesome Roasting Beef at 3d., delicious Boiling Beef at 2d., and Prime Forequarters of Mutton at 1½d. per lb., from

S. G. SMITH,  
City Company.

**J.** T R O B E R T S  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Manse-street, Dunedin

**D** O N A L D R E I D A N D C O.  
AUCTIONEERS,  
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Hold Auction Sales as under:

Fat Stock—At Burnside Sale Yards, every Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.  
Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—At Wool Stores, Princes Street South, every Monday, at 11.30 a.m.

Fat Stock by rail should be forwarded to the Burnside Railway Siding. Our agent will be in attendance at the Sale Yards every Wednesday morning to take delivery of Fat Stock forwarded to us by rail or otherwise, and to arrange same for sale.

Wool, Grain, or other Produce by rail should be addressed to our Railway Siding, Princes Street South.

Cash advances made on Wool, Grain, Stock, etc., consigned to us either for sale or shipment. Produce stored at the very lowest rates.

Improved and unimproved Freshhold Farms for sale in all parts of the Province at lowest prices, and on remarkably easy terms of payment  
DONALD REID AND CO.

**M**ESSRS PORTELLI & BROOKS  
having acquired those commodious premises situated in Mansford Bay, Port Chalmers, and having engaged a number of experienced first-class fisherman, are now in a position to

SUPPLY EVERY VARIETY OF FISH

To the Trade and Public,

From their Wholesale Establishment,

MANSFORD BAY, PORT CHALMERS

Or Retail Establishment,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

OYSTERS, SMOKED FISH, &c., &c.

SHIPPIN SUPPLIED.

FERNHILL COAL COMPANY,

PRINCES 67 STREET

Two doors south Queen Theatre.  
**T**O PREVENT MISTAKES the public are hereby notified that the Offices of the FERNHILL COAL COMPANY

Are situate as above.

Reduced Price for Cash,  
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER TON  
DELIVERED.

Wholesale Price at the Railway Depot,  
12s. 6d. per ton.

N.B.—A Liberal Discount to purchasers by the truck.

Remember the Address:

PRINCES 67 STREET.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

**T**HE NEW ZEALAND LOAN  
AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COM-  
PANY (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.

**W**HEELER AND WILSON  
SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

12, George-street, Dunedin.

WILLIAM MELVILLE.

WHEELER and WILSON Straight Needle Machine—at reduced prices

WHEELER and WILSON Hand or Treadle Machines—the best in the market.

Sewing Machines repaired. All kinds Hand and Treadle repaired with dispatch.

Terms Moderate.

**W.** F. F A I L,

GUNSMITH, LOCKSMITH,

BRASS FINISHER, &c.,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the York Hotel.

N.B.—Sewing Machines repaired. Terms moderate.

A U T U M N 1 8 8 0 .

**B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O .**  
Are now showing all the Latest Fashionable and Serviceable Goods in each department for the coming Season, and beg to notify that the whole of the shipments have been very carefully selected by our Home Buyers, thereby guaranteeing the best possible value, assortment of styles, materials, and range of qualities.

BROWN, EWING AND CO. solicit inspection of LATEST PARISIAN MILLINERY, French Flowers and Feathers. Their well-known make of Black Silk. All the latest shades in Coloured Silks and Velvets. A Special Purchase of Ladies' Cloth Jackets of exceedingly good value, Furs, Shawls, and Wraps, Ladies' Underclothing and Baby-Linen. Handsomely-worked Pelisses, Hoods, Hats, &c., &c.

BROWN, EWING AND CO. desire to draw Special Attention to their very large and exceptionally well-assorted stock of DRESS MATERIALS, notably the Pompadour, in a variety of colours.

The COSTUMES this Season have received great care in the selection. Every description of Mourning Materials. A Splendid Assortment of Dress Trimmings and Buttons.

**B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O . ' S F A N C Y D E P A R T M E N T**

Is now replete with the Latest Designs in Fancy Ribbons, Scarves, Ruffings, Lace Goods, Sewed Work, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, in all shades, Wool Squares, Ladies' Handbags, Ladies' Umbrellas, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves, 2 to 8 buttons, Lace Mitts.

**P U R E W I N E S . — T H O M A S R E Y N O L D S , W I N E M E R C H A N T A N D I M P O R T E R ,** Stafford-street, Dunedin, import his Wines direct from Spain and Portugal, where they are carefully selected from the Vineyards and Merchants by his Agent, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, to insure purity and quality. These Wines are to be procured Wholesale from the Importer, and Retail from Messrs A. & J. MACFARLANE & Co., Princes and MacLaggan streets.

Report of Analysis by Professor Black, Colonial Analyst:—

University Laboratory,  
Dunedin, 21st Oct., 1878.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq.,

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; possessing 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, unmanipulated Wine, together with their rich fragrance, arising from aromatic ethers, should strongly recommend them and gain for them good place in the colonial market.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLACK,  
Colonial Analyst

**M R . J . P . A R M S T R O N G ,**  
D E N T I S T ,

Has returned, and can be consulted at his residence—

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

**M A N S P R I C H T D E U T C H .**

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY.

**J . F . S T R A T Z ,** Practical Watch and Clock Maker, been apprenticed in Switzerland, and has worked for ten years at the best shops in the West End of London, has now in stock a large assortment of Watches, examined and regulated by myself, and warranted from one to four years.

Strong Silver English Levers from £4 10s. to £10 5s. Large Silver double-cased American Levers, from £2 10s.

All kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery kept in stock, and manufactured to order at the premises.

PRICE FOR REPAIRS—

New balanstaff or cylinder in watch 10s  
New mainspring or chain in English watch ... 5s. 6d.  
New mainspring for American or Geneva ... 4s. 6d.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Note the Address—

**J . F . S T R A T Z ,**  
HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH  
Opposite Wood's, Bookseller.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

**J O H N H E R O N ,**

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER,

Corner of George and Albany streets.

Limbs made to suit all cases of amputation.

**W H I T E H A R T H O T E L ,**

THAMES STREET,  
O A M A R U .

THOMAS HANNON - PROPRIETOR.

Beer, Wine, and Spirits of the Best Brands.

**W A N T E D K N O W N .**

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.

**M A C F I E A N D F O X ,**  
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,

GT. KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

**C A N N O N G A T E H O T E L ,**

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.

**B U T L E R ' S F A M I L Y H O T E L**

Ashburton. J. F. Butler (late of Ararua, West Coast), begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the above large and commodious hotel, which is situated at the corner of Cass and Havelock streets, and is convenient to the Railway Station. Excellent accommodation for travellers, families, and boarders. All wines and spirits of the best brands. One of Alcock's best billiard tables.

**C H A R L E S M A K A N I N I ,**  
(From J. Fleming's.)

PRACTICAL HAIRCUTTER,

Perfumer and Tobacconist,

COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,

Next door to Golden Age Hotel.

Every description of Perfumery and Fancy Soaps on sale.

Tobaccos and Cigars of the best brands always on hand.

V.  R.

**F U N E R A L R E F O R M ,**  
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

W A L T E R G . G E D D E S ,  
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

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

**A U S T R A L A S I A N H O T E L ,**  
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor having leased the above well-known Hotel from Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, begs to announce to his Friends, Travellers, and the Public generally, that he will spare no pains to promote their comfort. The Hotel contains good and well-ventilated Bedrooms; Private Sitting-rooms, with piano; Hot and Cold Baths.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales.

The Billiard Room is furnished with one of Alcock's best Tables.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKY,  
Proprietor.

**T L D E S T E S T A B L I S H E D G R O -**  
C E R Y B U S I N E S S I N D U N D I N .

M E R C E R A N D M ' D O N A L D

Having secured a large parcel of first-class Colonial Ale and Porter, are prepared to sell for Cash at prices hitherto never attempted in the City. Consumers will find it cheaper and better than buying in bulk.

Colonial Ale... 7s per doz.  
Stout ... 6s

Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Our Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing everybody.

M E R C E R & M ' D O N A L D ,  
Rattray street.

**F . H . A S B U R Y ,**  
F . H E A T I N G A N D V E N T I L A T I N G  
E N G I N E E R

(Late of U.S.A.)

I am now introducing all the improved appliances for Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings, Conservatories, Steam and Medicated Baths, Drying-rooms, &c., &c., by automatical steam and hot water apparatuses.

Also manufacture Patents—Warm and Cold Air; Ornamental Registrar Valve Ventilator, Automatical Boiler Feed-r, Draught Door and Damper Regulators, Steam Traps Steam Tables, Dye and Glue Kettles, &c., &c.

ADDRESS—

O T A G O F O U N D R Y , D U N E D I N .

**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.

**T**HE undersigned have ON SALE a  
large stock of American Clear Pine  
Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1½,  
1¾, 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



**GOURLEY AND LEWIS**  
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.  
Funerals attended to and supplied at most  
reasonable prices.  
Undertakers to the General and Provincia  
Governments.

**BAYVIEW 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. HALL,**

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

J. GEOGHEGAN,

HAIRDRESSER AND  
TOBACCONIST,

PERFUMER AND WIGMAKER,  
Athenæum Buildings,  
Esk Street, Invercargill.

A first-class Hairdressing Saloon, not to be  
surpassed in the colonies. A splendid assort-  
ment of Tobaccos, Cigars, Meerchaum and  
Briar Pipes always in stock. All kinds of  
Ladies' Hair Work made up.  
Latest Designs in Devise Work.

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.)

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.

PLANTING SEASON.

**GEORGE MATTHEWS,**  
Nurseryman and Seedsman, Moray  
Place, Dunedin, has for sale a very large as-  
sortment of Fruit Trees, including Currant  
and Gooseberry Bushes, Rhubarb Roots, &c.  
Hawthorn Quicks, Dwarf Boxwood (for edg-  
ing walks, &c.) Farm and Garden Seeds of  
all sorts. Catalogues and prices supplied on  
application.

**DANIEL WHITE**

(Late of 1 Crown, Royal, and Queen's  
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-  
bourne House).  
Is now Landlord of the  
ROYAL ALBERT 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  
Cora Stacks, and all Farm Produce,  
at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baichlutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrunge
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. M'Duff
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.

**WANTED KNOWN.** — Royal  
Albert Dining Rooms, George Street,  
Dunedin,  
opposite Victoria Bakery, is now open; su-  
perior board and residence; hot meals at all  
hours of the day; terms moderate. John  
Martin Johnson, proprietor.

**STANDARD INSURANCE**  
COMPANY.

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

**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 them  
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.

EXPIRY OF LEASE.

'REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET  
(Opposite).

**FERGUSON & MITCHELL,**

MERCANTILE STATIONERS,  
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders,  
Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and  
Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the  
newest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL**  
SPAY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.  
MRS. FAHEY - - - Proprietres  
Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best brands;

PUBLIC NOTICE.

**T. BLACK,**

(Late with G. and T. Young),  
Being about to enter into business as  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Respectfully solicits the support and patron-  
age 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 Jewellery  
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).

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.

**J. FLEMING,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE MERCHANT  
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Lard, Potatoes  
&c., &c.

**J O H N C A R R O L L , H E N R Y J . W O O D & C**  
**H O T E L V A L U A T O R ,**  
 (Carroll's Hotel),  
 G E O R G E S T R E E T ( N E A R O C T A G O N ) D U N E D I N .

**M R . J . B . C A L L A N ,**  
**S O L I C I T O R ,**  
 B O N D S T R E E T , D U N E D I N ,

Has Several SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND on Good FREEHOLD SECURITY. at Current Rates of Interest.

**H I G H S T R E E T , C H R I S T C H U R C H ,**  
**C A T H O L I C B O O K S E L L E R S , & C . & C .**

Crosses and Small Rosaries kept in stock.

**J A M E S J . P R Y O R ,**  
**I M P O R T E R , W H O L E S A L E A N D R E T A I L S E E D S M A N A N D F R U I T E R E R ,**  
 G E O R G E S T R E E T , D U N E D I N .

New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian and Intercolonial Steamer.  
 Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

**Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , O A M A R U .**

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."  
 JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms.  
 The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and Spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget  
**T H E Q U E E N ' S H O T E L ,**  
 T H A M E S S T R E E T , O A M A R U .

**B A S K E T S ! B A S K E T S ! !**

Undersigned has always on hand Baskets of every description.  
 Orders punctually attended to.  
 Note the Address—  
 M. SULLIVAN,  
 Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
 Princes Street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Larnach's)



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
 533, OXFORD 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.

**W H I T E H O R S E H O T E L ,**

G E O R G E A N D F R E D E R I C K S T R E E T S ,  
 D u n e d i n .  
 J A M E S D A L Y , P r o p r i e t o r .

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present Proprietor, and can now offer First-class Accommodation.  
 Stabling for 40 Horses, and experienced Groom always in attendance.  
 Prize Medal Billiard Table.  
 Persons called in time for early trains.

**O ' D O N N E L L & M ' C O R M I C K ,**

Wholesale and Retail  
 P R O D U C E A N D P R O V I S I O N  
 M E R C H A N T S ,  
 F R E D E R I C K S T R E E T , D U N E D I N ,  
 (Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

**V E N E T I A N B L I N D S !**

V E N E T I A N B L I N D S

At Moderate Prices.

P A T T E R S O N , B U R K E & C O . ,  
 M a c l a g g a n S t r e e t .



**T H E N E W Z E A -**  
**L A N D E X P R E S S**  
 G E N E R A L F O R W A R D I N G A G E N C Y  
 C O M P A N Y O F D U N E D I N ,  
 H e a d O f f i c e : M a n s e S t r e e t , ( l a t e C o b b ' s ) n e x t  
 W a i n ' s H o t e l .

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

For particulars of rates, &c., apply to  
 C A M P B E L L A N D C R U S T .

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

D . T O O H E Y ,  
 D R A P E R , C L O T H I E R , & O U T F I T T E R ,  
 O a m a r u .

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**J A M E S M O W A T , T A I L O R A N D C L O T H I E R ,**

91, P R I N C E S S T R E E T ,  
 (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.

**Q U E E N ' S A R M ' S H O T E L ,**

P R I N C E S S T R E E T S O U T H ,  
 D u n e d i n ,

M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Boarders.  
 Terms Moderate.

**M . A N D J . M E E N A N ,**

Wholesale and Retail  
 P R O D U C E A N D P R O V I S I O N  
 M E R C H A N T S ,  
 C o r n e r o f G e o r g e S t r e e t a n d M o r a y P l a c e  
 D u n e d i n .

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

P R I N C E S S T R E E T S O U T H ,  
 D U N E D I N .

T H O S . H E F F E R N A N , P R O P R I E T O R .

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.

**N O R T H - E A S T V A L L E Y H O T E L**  
 (Near Dunedin.)

F R A N C I S M C G R A T H , P r o p r i e t o r .

The above new and commodious Hotel is situate in one of the most charming and healthy suburbs of Dunedin. The tramways start for, and return from, the centre of the city every few minutes. The hotel is handsomely furnished, and all the apartments, especially the bedrooms, have thorough ventilation. Persons desirous of a comfortable home free from the noise and bustle of the city will do well to enquire for the above hotel.

**G E O R G E H O T E L ,**  
 G E O R G E S T R E E T ,  
 P O R T C H A L M E R S .

T H O M A S M A G U I R E  
 (Late of the Commercial)  
 P r o p r i e t o r .

The Hotel is situated in the principal business 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.

**C O B B & C O ' S T E L E G R A P H**

L I N E O F R O Y A L M A I L C O A C H E S ,

Leaves the Australasian Hotel

(Calling for Passengers at the Empire Hotel

FOR CHRISTCHURCH

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

At 5 o'clock a.m.

The Coach reaches Goodfellow's Accommodation House (nine miles from Kumara) at 8 a.m., leaving Goodfellow's for Hokitika every Wednesday and Saturday, at about 2 p.m.

C A S S I D Y C L A R K E & C O . ,  
 P r o p r i e t o r s .

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD, JOLLY & Co., at their Registered "Atmospheric" Printing Works Octagon Dunedin, this 4th day of June 1886 and published by the said Company.