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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

M. RENAN continuing his auto-biography. It is, NON-CATHOLIC however, not very pleasant reading, and we can TESTIMONY readily discern in it the rock on which the writer's religious faith was wrecked, that is a profound, all-absorbing, self-conceit. A character so totally void of humility, or apparently of any capacity whatever for it, is necessarily and essentially anti-Christian. M. Renan's recollections, nevertheless, of the ecclesiastics who were his professors at St. Sulpice are interesting, and represent those gentlemen in a very favourable light, both as scholars and Christians. Their conduct towards him, especially when he decided to relinquish his course as an ecclesiastical student, was most kind and liberal.—M. Dupanloup, afterwards Bishop of Orleans, moreover, offered him, with all cordiality, a helping hand, and placed his slender purse at his disposal, but this, Renan refused. We are not generally very anxious to quote from M. Renan as a theological authority, for, in fact, we have long discerned in his writings the spirit that seeks rather distinction for self and an original reputation, than to give sound or useful opinions, but a word or two which he speaks concerning the works of St. Thomas, in the paper we allude to, seems to us worthy of notice, and the testimony borne is that of a witness who cannot be suspected of partiality either towards the Angelic Doctor, or Catholic methods of discovering the truth. Having told us, then, that in the *Summa* may be found, by anticipation, all the future decrees of councils and of Popes—every anathema of the Council of Trent having already had its place there, the writer goes on to say that in the scholastic system reason is before everything; "Reason," he continues, "proves revelation, the divinity of Scripture and the authority of the Church. When that has been done the door is open for all deductions. The only fit of anger that Saint Sulpice has experienced, since Jansenism has been no more, was against M. de Lamennais, on the day when that *evané* said that a beginning must be made, not by reason, but by faith."—But this, at least, will be news to those good folk who complain that Catholic theologians make light of reason.—Meantime it will not be thought out of place if we quote another passage also relating to the works of St. Thomas from another notable non-Catholic of the day, that is Boughi, the Italian ex-Minister of Education. "Thomas's commentaries on Aristotle," he writes, "are a miracle of acumen and subtlety. Notwithstanding the great lack of means for correct interpretation, he divines with unusual skill the meaning of the Stagyrtes; or when he does not succeed in the correct interpretation, he brings forward one of his own which is not of less value. . . . It cannot be doubted that a clergy instructed and educated in the works of Aquinas, so rich in thoughts and logical deductions, would be very powerful for the defence of the faith whose servants they are."

AS attention has of late once more been drawn to A WORD ON THE the *Syllabus* with its supposed enormities, we "SYLLABUS," cannot do better than quote a passage referring to the much misunderstood document in question, and which we find in an article drawing a contrast between the Popes Pius IX. and Leo XIII. from the pen of M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu, a non-Catholic writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for November 15. More especially we could wish that Judge Higginbotham of Victoria might gain even so much information respecting the *Syllabus* as that contained in the passage in question, since, perhaps, he would be thus led to conceive some little doubt as to the interpretation placed by him upon such of its sentences as have come under his notice. The passage runs as follows:—"In spite of his predilection for the old scholasticism, in spite of his inclination, in our eyes singular and perhaps hardly practicable, to have the clerics of the Church brought up with the methods of the thirteenth century, Leo XIII., in harmony on this point with the age, has been pleased to declare the progressive character of our civilisation; he has celebrated its conquests in the social and political spheres as well as in the material. And that he appears to have done with a sincerity, a warmth, which

we were little accustomed to meet with in ecclesiastics, outside that brilliant and courageous group of Catholics called liberal, held in such great suspicion at Rome under Pius IX. This same progress, this continued and indefinite development of civilisation is in the eyes of Leo XIII. intimately bound up with the maintenance of Christianity and reverence for it. Outside of it there is for humanity only 'false civilisation,' only superficial and lying progress; and it was this false progress alone that Pius IX. had in view, when, in his *Syllabus*, he declared that the Church could not reconcile herself to progress and modern civilisation: *cum progressu et cum recentis civilitate*. This false civilisation which, in sapping Christianity, undermines the basis of true progress Leo XIII. repulses no less severely than Pius IX. Absolute liberty in thinking and writing—'the liberty of evil'—finds no more favour with him. In this respect, nothing separates him from the Pope of the *Syllabus*, although, by character, by natural moderation, by policy also, he is less ready with anathemas."

AND so our High Schools are to embrace in their THE DOMINIE curriculum the inculcation of a due respect for AGAIN, Mammon. An exhibition is to be made there of the advantages of wealth, so that the clever poor

boys may not become conceited because of their intellect, but may be regulated in mind and brought to a properly balenced condition of the spirit by their contemplation of purple and fine linen. Such was the announcement made, at least, by Dr. Macdonald, speaking at Christchurch the other day as follows:—"It was a safeguard of true progress in the community that the sons of the rich and poor met together—the rich to learn that riches were not enough, and the poor to learn that intellect alone was not enough." But how is the superiority of young Dives to be sufficiently manifested?—Young Lazarus of course will make plain his higher nature by the manner in which he learns his lessons, and we are to take it for granted no young Dives will in this be found to rival him; but how will the excellent standing of young Dives be shown off? Must he ride a poney to and from school, if he be a day scholar, must his books be richly bound, his attire faultless in cut and costly in material, his watch-chain heavy with trinkets, must all his belongings, in short, be of the very best quality possible, and display a perfect disregard for expense? Or would it be advisable to introduce a fagging system especially adapted to the occasion into our High Schools, and to let every rich boy have a poor boy for his fag? Something or other out of the common, it strikes us should be done, if a peculiar reverence for riches is to be inculcated in our High Schools, for otherwise a respect for these quite as marked might be obtained without a boy's ever setting his foot in a school of any sort. The very cleverest larrikin in the street, in fact, might attain to a suspicion, or even to a perfect knowledge, that his intellect would be of far more advantage to him could he secure a share of the wealth he saw about him; and there is reason to believe the larrikin sometimes acts on such a conviction. The worship of Mammon might, indeed, by the inexperienced, be taken as coming by nature, and needing very little to be introduced into an educational curriculum of the higher sort. It is not always, moreover, that the sight of wealth and the advantages conferred by it on others proves a wholesome discipline. We read the other day, for example, an account of a French *lycée*, by a well-known writer, who described the *piens* of the college, as, on their own confession, filled with hatred and envy at seeing the privileges enjoyed by the sons of wealthy people. We doubt greatly as to whether young Lazarus would actually be improved in tone by its being pointed out to him that if he worked hard he might in process of time become possessed himself of the pleasures now in the possession of Master Dives, or that he might, at least, gain the power of bestowing them upon his children. But, again, must it be only from poor boys of intellect that rich boys would learn that riches were not enough, or would this not also be evident to them from the contact with rich boys of intellect? for let us suppose that there are such boys. But all this is, nevertheless, beside the purpose; in our High Schools the poor and the rich are not mixed; the attendance there is the privilege of rich boys only, and, as the schools are constituted at present, poor boys cannot have the advantage of studying the excellence

of Mammon in them, however great that advantage might be. Let us console ourselves by the thought that an opportunity for quite an effectual study of the kind may be found elsewhere, and will probably be neglected by comparatively few. Possibly many of us who are advanced in years, also, have studied it quite sufficiently in our day, even without the aid of the mixed High School. Dr. Macdonald again, advocates the maintenance of Government High Schools for the prevention of schools being opened by "private speculators or denominational propagandists," but, the "private speculator" being capable of conducting a good school, it is not easy to see what reasonable objection might lie against his doing so—many able men have been educated at such schools. And as to the "denominational propagandist," we conclude the doctor meant simply the teacher of a school belonging to any particular sect—an institution that can hardly be reproached with propriety by a man who is perfectly aware that he holds his own situation because he is a Presbyterian, teaching a school on Presbyterian plans, and in Presbyterian interests, and in which character, moreover, we perceive the good dominie is also very fitly a somewhat ardent bigot. In conclusion, then, if the future of the colony is, indeed, in the hands of the teachers, as Dr. Macdonald asserts, and, if the doctor himself is a fair sample of those teachers, the future will certainly be very prolific in folly, and will also produce a fair percentage of the genus snob.

CONTRADICTIONS.

OUR worthy contemporary continues his notice of the Jesuits with a farrago which pretends to be a just historical view of the progress of the Order, who, among other things, are accredited with driving a rapidly conquering Protestantism out of Italy by means of the Inquisition. But, admitting for the sake of argument that it was so, how were the Jesuits more wickedly occupied in this than were the champions of Protestantism,—for example, in Ireland, where they were engaged, at that very time, in torturing ecclesiastics, and murdering the Catholic population wholesale? We would further ask how it came about that Protestantism was exterminated by means of persecution, and why in this it differed from primitive Christianity concerning which it was said that the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church?—Or was this growth of the Church in spite of persecution, and almost, it would seem, because of it, also one of the corruptions which are said to have crept in among the early Christians, and from which it was one of the provinces of Protestantism to purify the Church? An Italy about to become distinguished as the land of Protestantism, had it followed in the path of the Italy that became of old the land of Christianity, must have persevered in spite of the Jesuits with all their violence and cruel devices—that is, had Protestantism been of a kindred nature with the Christianity that prevailed over the persecutions of Paganism, and had the Jesuits, in fact, been persecutors. But, strange to say, this article to which we allude, besides attributing all kinds of wickedness to the Jesuits, is also loud in its approbation of them. "In following the steps of the Jesuits, among heathen nations and savage races," says one of the authorities quoted, "it is alike impossible to withhold our admiration of their burning zeal and intrepid courage, or our wonder at their prodigiously rapid success." "The Jesuits alone made humanity the object of their settling in the new world," says another authority. And we are further told that the Protestant biographers of St. Francis Xavier agree in commending his "uprightness of purpose, sincerity of conviction, mildness and intrepidity of character, self-denial, and his fervent zeal for the propagation of the Christian religion." Let us, nevertheless, remember the principles with which the Jesuits had already been accredited, and, remembering them, admire the corrupt tree that bears good fruit,—the fountain that at once sends out bitter water and sweet, and, again, the division of Satan against himself. Let us, in fact, admire the flat contradiction of Holy Scripture made by the people who profess to take it as the constant guide of their lives, and to build upon it all their doctrines.—But the folly of these Evangelical writers pleads their excuse, and, so patent is the nonsense they put forward, it is hardly worthy of notice.

SUPERSTITION, then, it seems, is not confined to Catholic countries, as the utterances of many ENLIGHTENED Protestant and non-Catholic writers and speakers ENGLAND. might lead us to suppose. England, herself, the centre of enlightenment and the fountain from which a better civilisation and a purer religion are constantly endeavouring to flow abroad for the benefit of the world at large, has still a fair share of the delusion in question, and after so many centuries of Gospel truth, and the regenerating blaze of the Reformation can still exhibit a state of things that can hardly be equalled, and certainly not surpassed anywhere. The Rev. Dr. Jessopp, in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, makes this very clear, and supplies us with some interesting and suggestive information. The belief in visions, then, he tells us is still common among the sects—of which, however, the Primitive Methodists are far the most numerous in that part of the country he

writes about. "Three times I've felt it; twice I've seen it, said one speaker, his voice dropping low in awe and amazement, the pupils of his eyes dilated as though some dread vision were present before him; 'I can't tell what it was, I can't tell how it was. There was a light as blazed, and I tell you I saw it, as sure as I'm a living man; and I know'd it was the Lord, and I've felt it since, I have, I know I have. Talk to me of not believing as I'm saved—you might as well try and prove to me as this ain't a cart, and I ain't a standing in it!'" The sects have also a firm belief in the ministry of the angels and lean, it would seem, towards an over-confidence in it. Against this the writer heard a preacher warn his flock as follows:—"Don't you go a leanin' on the Angels; they've got quite enough to do to fight the devil for ye, and they do it. But if ye want grace, they ain't the ones to gi' it ye; they want it themselves, or they'll fall again same as the biggest on 'em did long afore we was born!" There was a general cry of approval—'Hallelujah! That's so! Bless the Lord!' It is not always, however, that a faith in God and a confidence in the aid of blessed spirits are to be found, but where these are wanting there invariably exists a belief in the devil and his angels. In illustration of this Dr. Jessopp gives a case in which the vicar of a certain parish went to visit an afflicted parishioner. "The good vicar spake such comfort as he could, and more than once insisted on the obvious truth that the ordering of 'Divine Providence' must not be murmured at, and that 'Providence' must needs be submitted to with resignation. The sorrowing farmer listened patiently and silently for some minutes. At last he could refrain no longer, but he opened his mouth and spoke, saying, 'That's right enef, that es!' There ain't no use a gainsayin' on it; but sembow that there *Old Providence* hev been agin me all along, he hev! Whoi, last year he mos' spailt my taters, and the year afore that he kinder did for my tunnips, and now he's been and got hold o' my missus! But,' he added, with a burst of heroic faith, 'I reckon as there's *One above* as 'll put a stopper on ha if a go too far!' Ahriman had had his way too long, but Ormuzd would triumph in the end!"—And all this, let us remark, in the strong-hold of Evangelical truth, the very flower of the Reformation—in the England of the Bible, and under the noses of a thousand Evangelical preachers! But so general is the fear of the devil, that witchcraft of one kind or another is still much in vogue, and there are few places where some one is not to be found who has consulted the "wise woman" or the "cunning man."

MR JOHN MORLEY has an article, also in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, on "Irish Revolution and English Liberalism," and which contains a good deal that is both interesting and important.

He begins by foretelling that whatever may have been the value of the Land Act, the first success of the organisation which extorted it will not be the last. "The Land League is dead," he adds, "but the Irish peasantry have found out the secret both of combination and passive resistance." The anxiety shown by English statesmen and journalists for the occurrence of dissensions in the Dublin Conference was puerile, as if there lay the only hope of deliverance. It has been shown that the Imperial legislature is at the mercy of Ireland, resistless not merely because of obstruction in the House of Commons, but by pressure from the country itself, including the province of Ulster. The anxiety, therefore, of public men to find a little breathing-space in the discord of Irish leaders is not wonderful, but such is not the attitude of intrepid statesmanship. Nor will events allow it to last long, "as the general election draws nearer, the Irish constituencies and some thirty or more English constituencies where the Irish vote is strong enough to turn the scale, will again be the centre of political attention. The Irish perturbation will be stronger than ever." Another perplexity is to be found in the county franchise, in connection with which it will be difficult for Mr. Trevelyan to advocate his Bill, showing at the same time that his arguments are not applicable to Ireland. But extended franchise in Ireland would not tend to a more easy government there on the present system. There are also the Irish in the United States to be taken into consideration; they are thoroughly devoted to the cause of their kindred at home. They are eager to help Mr. Parnell, or anybody else who will show them the way. "Let us quote the testimony of an unwilling witness, a writer who visited the United States with the express object of studying the American Irish, and who evinces a very hearty antipathy to the League and all its works. 'I never,' says this writer, 'completely realised the true feeling of the Irish in America until I had myself moved among them; and in the cities and States of the Union appreciated to the full the existence, three thousand miles away, of a people, numerous, comfortable, and influential, animated by a feeling of nationality beyond belief.' Mr. Parnell succeeded in attracting not only 'the dynamite-loving ex-Fenian soldier,' but 'the respectable lawyer and the affluent merchant.' He was welcomed by the most respectable and thriving Irishmen in every large city.' 'From the skirmishers of O'Donovan Rossa's stamp, up to the President of the Land League in America, Mr. Collins, a thoughtful, intelligent lawyer in Boston city—from the miner to the merchant—all contribute their money to the com-

mon idea; namely, that of obtaining, at the very least, for their native country the same privileges which each State in the Union possesses in relation to the central American Government." In these men the Irish at Home have substantial backers, such as the Italian Nationalists found when English and French statesmen took up their cause. "The Irish have got allies and they know it." Moderate politicians, then, will perceive that Irish affairs are taking a more momentous turn than has hitherto been known, and the question is how England is to continue to live with the Irish revolution, now that circumstances have enabled Irishmen to develop new aims, and press them with a force so far unheard of. But the more an Englishman sees of Ireland the more he will wonder, not at the success of the League, but that the people so long endured the condition of the country. The landlords would not be suffered by an English man of business for a week, "They talk about the rights of property—as if they were not living on the confiscated improvements of the cultivators of the soil. They denounce the incorrigible indolence of a population—whose toil it is that supports luxurious palaces of indolence for their masters. They rail at the inveterate squalor of cabins,—where each trace of improved comfort would have been a fresh signal to screw up the rent. Themselves the neediest aristocracy in Europe, they have no language too strong for the improvidence of their inferiors." One of the greatest evils of the country is the absence of the sense of legality, and strict general principle, but it is as glaring on the one side as on the other. A peasant, for example, justifies a murder by the fact that the man murdered must have done something wrong, but a grave official hints that jury-packing may be justly resorted to if a man accused of murder cannot otherwise be hanged.—"Hynes is guilty; therefore, you must hang him somehow: by a good jury if possible; if not, by one discreetly selected *ad hoc*." Clever and trained lawyers argued that though Mr. Gray's article might be justifiable in a legal sense, he deserved imprisonment because it "might tend to frighten a future jury. . . . To punish Mr. Grey was a sort of invitation to juries to convict; conviction is the great object; *argal*, let us say as little about it as possible." There can, meantime, be little doubt but that people in England are familiarising themselves with the notion that some sort of self-government is necessary for Ireland; but the land question still stands in the way of Home rule, and if apprehensions as to the treatment to be dealt out by it to landlords be well founded, some form of equitable expropriation must precede it. As to the religious question, and the chance of disturbances between the Orange and Catholic parties "where animosities of this degree of severity prevail, it would seem as if united action for legislative purposes would be difficult." But such animosities prevail in the French Chamber, where the minority has no alternative except to submit to the majority, and in Canada Orangemen and Catholics do not wage internecine war. "An Irish legislature, on the colonial model, would probably work better than many expect, but the risk is visible." Again, it has been urged that the peasantry care only for land and rents, and have always been indifferent to the cry for Home Rule, but in most countries the bulk of the population are too deeply engrossed by other interests to have time left in which to attend to public affairs. "In Ireland it is a mere assumption that there is not at least as large a proportion of shrewd and active-minded men among the farmers, as there are among the classes to whom we are about to entrust local self-government in the English counties. Apart from the farmers, there are even in little towns in the remotest parts of Ireland, plenty of men of practical and independent character. There is human nature even in Ireland; and it is the way of human nature to produce such types all over the world. It is idle to say that Ireland has not her share of the material of good citizenship. Some of the best citizens in Canada and the United States come from Ireland and from Catholic Ireland. Men of this energetic stamp, not the village ruffian and the dissolute miscreant, took the lead in many districts in the recent agitation. It was with such men that Kilmainham, Naas, and the rest were filled under the Coercion Act. The English traveller in Ireland is astonished to find, even if he guessed something of it before, that some of the most independent and vigorous characters with whom he comes into contact had been in prison as suspects. It is exactly these independent and vigorous characters that the landlord or the agent is always bent upon suppressing in a locality. Some hundreds of men were locked up under the Coercion Act, but I am pretty sure that those hundreds would have been thousands if Mr. Forster had followed all the proscription lists that came up to Dublin Castle from landlords and agents who saw their chance. One of the curses of the land system has been the power, which it has placed in the hands of arbitrary men, of putting down every exhibition of independent spirit. We do not realise the agent's peculiar and absolute exemption from public opinion on a great estate. Life is short, time is precious, and village doings in Kerry, and Cork, and Mayo are very remote. It ought not to be impossible for statesmen to devise institutions that shall give the manhood of Ireland a chance, and public spirit an outlet, and public opinion its fair measure of power and responsibility"—so far Mr. Morley, who, however, seems

to fear over-much for the interests of landholders in the event of the establishment of Home Rule, and who, also, sees a risk of religious disturbances that would hardly take place.—The Freemasons and Orangemen might, indeed, combine to make trouble, but the united people, both Protestant and Catholic, would speedily show them how vain was the attempt. Meantime a view of the true nature of Freemasonry may once more be obtained by Mr. Morley's statement that it has of late increased in Ireland where it is a Tory organisation—thus betraying the insincerity of its professions and the fact that it is everywhere opposed to the interests of a Catholic people, because it is the foe of the Church and of all Christianity, in order to destroy which it is ready to assume any disguise whatsoever.

OUR Anglican friends, it would seem, find grounds THE TRUE WAY to hope that the reunion of Christendom is APPROACHING. proaching because, among other things, "a cordial reception was given to Bishops Rheikens and Herzog at the universities and at various meetings." But that the Church of England should receive into fellowship with her another petty sect,—and one, by the way, dwindling every day in such numbers and importance as it possessed, which, indeed, were never much to boast of—can hardly be taken as a link in the chain that shall reunite Christendom. The Anglican Church already consists of a heterogeneous collection of sects, and that one or two more should be joined to them can make little difference to it. The portion of Christendom that Rheikens and Herzog represent is of very little account, and if wholly incorporated with the Church of our Anglican brethren would, in fact, form but another party, and an insignificant one within its communion. The junction, moreover, could probably be effected without much difficulty, so far, at least, as the "Bishops" in question are concerned, were these worthies' interests properly provided for. But as to the hopes that really obtain for a reunion of Christendom, we fear they do not amount to much. The opinion, on this subject, of the Russian Church, towards which Anglican Churchmen have well-known aspirations, has, for example, recently been made known in England by the publication of the late Mr. William Palmer's notes of a visit there undertaken by him to press his claim as an Anglican to communion with that Church, "not as a favour but as a right." The work in question has been published with a preface by Cardinal Newman, and it is very decisive as to how the Russian Church stands affected towards her would-be sister of England. Mr. Palmer was told in the first place that the Church made no claim to be Catholic. The highest Russian prelates and officials said, in effect, "Our Church is not Catholic, it is Holy and Orthodox; also, (because it came from the East, whence Divine truth has ever issued,) it is Oriental. We know of no true Church besides our own. We are the only Church in the world. The Latins are heretics, or all but heretics; you are worse; we do not even know your name. There is no true Christianity in the world except in Russia, Greece, and the Levant; and, as to the Greeks, many as they are, after all they are a bad lot." Reunion with the Russian Church, then, is hardly open to Anglicans—even though Rheikens and Herzog should consent to this also, as perhaps they might be persuaded to do. But the Russian religious authorities went further still in rejecting the Anglican connection; they gave a plain warning to the English Church,—that, after all that could be said for her had been said, she still stood confessed a rebel against legitimate authority,—the only authority who could pretend to mediate on her behalf with them. "Such *pia desideria*," writes Cardinal Newman, referring to the union desired by fervent Anglicans, "are not bad things though nothing comes of them—at least, though nothing comes of them at once; however, as to the future, I am bound to ask all 'men of good will,' who pray for peace and unity, whether here or in the North, to ponder the words of a leading Russian authority introduced into this volume, to the effect that, 'if England would approach the Russian Church with a view to an ecclesiastical union, she must do so through the medium of her legitimate Patriarch the Bishop of Rome.'" If our Anglican friends, then, really desire to come within the unity of the Catholic world, the way lies open to them. It is not by adding another paltry and already decaying sect to the number of those included within their motley enclosure, but by submitting themselves to the authority of their Patriarch, a revolt against whom can be excused on no plea that will hold good in the mind of any man who fully and sincerely believes in the existence of one visible Church of God, but which of itself alone would be sufficient to invalidate all their claims—even were there grounds upon which those claims might otherwise be reasonably maintained.

The Registrar's Irish statistics disclose that the extent of land in crops has decreased by 114,300 acres, while the land in grass has increased by 34,600 acres; and the land returned as bog marsh and barren mountain land has increased by 80,000 acres. It is remarkable also that of the total decrease of 75,000 acres of tillage Ulster is responsible for 40,500, the acreage of flax alone having decreased by 34,600 acres during the year.

GREAT SUMMER CLEARING SALE.

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Begs respectfully to announce that in consequence of the number of Cheap Sales now being advertised, they have determined to give their customers also an opportunity of obtaining Bargains that will compare favourably with those offered by other Houses.

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We shall, therefore, for One Month, commencing Wednesday next, January 10th, offer the whole of our Stock at a

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NOTE.—We should particularly ask the public to judge of us by the standard of any other cheap sale they may have visited, but to inspect our

REALLY DESPERATE BARGAINS,

and judge for themselves. We would also ask a special note of the fact that we shall not, as is usually the case in Dunedin, drag our sale on for two months, or even more, making a pretence of losing money all the time, but shall keep faith with the public by offering

Genuine and *Bona Fide* Reductions for

ONE MONTH ONLY.

We call attention to a few leading lines only in each department:—

500 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Balbriggan Hose, 4½d
 150 Gents' White Longcloth Shirts, 8s 11d
 Ladies' Zannella and Durable Silk Umbrellas, from 1s each
 5000 Ladies' Silk Scarfs from 3½d each, less than half cost
 20 boxes Embroidered India Muslin Scarfs, 3½d, all colours
 Thousands of Ladies' Straw Hats, reduced to 2½d
 500 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, from 1s, must be cleared out
 Odd Lots of Good Corsets, reduced to 1s 11½d
 700 Children's Jackets and Dolmans, from 1s
 Ladies' Cashmere do 12s 11d
 Rich Broche Satin do 21s
 5000 Children's Pinafores, at 2½d
 1100 do Stuff Costumes, 8s 11d, cost us 8s 6d
 Ladies' Print, Sateen, and Stuff Costumes, at any price
 7500 yards Pompadour Prints, 2½d, worth 6½d
 20 pieces Best Quality Oatmeal Cloth, 6½d
 150 pieces Coloured Satin Cloth, 3½d, worth 1s
 20,000 yards French Wool Beige, 4½d
 96 pieces Coloured Russal Cords, at 2s 11d the dozen yards
 160 pieces Black and Coloured Cashmeres, reduced to 1s 6d
 20 pieces Black All-wool French Repp, 1s 0½d, worth 3s
 7 pieces Black French Silk Repp, 1s 6½d, worth 4s 6d
 And a tremendous lot of other goods in all departments, at less than landed cost.

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GLORIOUS NEWS.

£10,000 Worth of Bankrupt Stock to be sold at
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S. T. KERR, having completed the Purchase of a Bankrupt Stock in the North Island from the trustees on unexceptionally favourable terms, will submit the same to the general public at prices hitherto unheard of.

KERR'S GREAT CLOTHING SALE.

No list of prices could give an adequate idea of the reductions to be made at Kerr's Great Clothing Sale. The stock consists entirely of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing; Hats, Caps, Shirts, etc., etc.

KERR'S GREAT CLOTHING SALE.

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THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY.

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

THUS we ascertain the extraordinary and all but incredible fact that, while the Queen's College representatives have not succeeded in obtaining even one first place, and have in fact been mentioned but four times in the entire list, the following first places have been won by students of Catholic Colleges:—

1st place in Latin ...	St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
" Greek ...	Do. do.
" French ...	Messrs. Croly and M'Grath's Classes, Catholic University.
" German ...	French College, Blackrock.
" Celtic ...	Messrs. Croly and M'Grath's Classes, Catholic University.
" English ...	Do. do.
" Exper. Physics	Do. do.

Moreover, we find that in these subjects, except in Celtic, where only one student was awarded honours, the second place, as well as the first, has been similarly won. Thus:—

2nd place in Latin ..	Messrs. Croly and M'Grath's Classes, Catholic University.
" Greek ...	French College, Blackrock.
" French ...	Messrs. Croly and M'Grath's Classes, Catholic University.
" German ...	French College, Blackrock.
" English ...	Messrs. Croly and M'Grath's Classes, Catholic University.
" Exper. Physics	Do. do.

It is not surprising, then, to find that of the 11 Exhibitions awarded on this examination 5 out of the first 6 have been carried off by Catholic Colleges. The Queen's College students have here been successful to the extent of winning, respectively, the 9th and 10th Exhibitions. Of these two the former is from Belfast, the latter from Cork. It is his name that stands in the report of the learned President of that college, at the head of the list of College Scholarships in Literature for the present year.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

We find from the official lists that the number of students who have this year matriculated is 487. For the purpose of our analysis, in which we are concerned chiefly with the results of the examinations in their bearing on the more practical issues of the Irish University question, we may distribute the successful students into three classes, as follows:—

1. Students of Catholic Schools and Colleges ...	161
2. Students of Protestant Schools and Colleges, and generally, of all those that cannot be classed as Catholics ...	142
3. Girls, and all students prepared by private study, or at schools and colleges outside Ireland ...	184

487

Omitting, then, in this case, as elsewhere throughout our analysis, the students of the various groups that go to make up this third class, we now proceed to analyse the list of successful students in each subject.

The first subject in the official list is Latin. Here, at the outset of our enquiry, we find the following results:—First Honours were awarded to 9 students, of whom no fewer than 6—including the four first on the list—are students of Catholic schools. Second Honours have been awarded to 10 students; of these 5 are students of Catholic schools and 5 of non-Catholic (a term which, for convenience, we use here and throughout to designate the schools of the second group specified above). Here also the representatives of Catholic education have won the two first places.

In Greek, First Honours are awarded to three students. The entire three are students of Catholic schools. Second Honours are here awarded in four cases. The names of one Catholic and of two non-Catholic schools appear in the list. But the former has two representatives, and these occupy the first and second place.

In French, the number of First Honourmen is four. Of these three are students of Catholic schools. They hold, too, the three first places on the list. Second Honours are awarded in seven cases. Of these no fewer than five are students of Catholic schools.

In German there are but two Honourmen of the classes coming within the terms of our analysis; one of these wins first Honours, the other second Honours. Of these the former is a student of a Catholic school.

In Celtic but one Honourman appears on the list. First Honours have been awarded to him. In this the credit of the success goes to an academy which, although, we understand, under Catholic management, is not, we believe, distinctively denominational.

In Spanish also but one student has obtained honours. He, too, is a First Honourman. He is a student of a Catholic school.

In English, First Honours have been awarded to five students. Of these, four (including the three first) are students of Catholic schools. In this subject the number of Second Honourmen is twelve. Of these, seven score to the credit of Catholic schools.

In Mathematics, at matriculation as elsewhere throughout the University examinations, the preponderance of success lies with the non-Catholic schools. It surely is not beyond the power of those responsible for the efficient working of Catholic educational establishments to search out and to remove the source, whatever it may be, of the comparative failure of their students in this department—a failure which in this instance forms the solitary exception to an otherwise practically unbroken success. Here, in fact, out of twelve Honourmen, no fewer than 10 are students of non-Catholic schools,

In Experimental Physics there is but one First Honourman—a student of a Catholic school. Second Honours have been awarded to 7. Of these, 5 are students of non-Catholic and 2 of Catholic schools.

This detailed enumeration of the successes in the various subjects prepares us for the result of the award of Exhibitions, which are given on the general aggregate of successful answering. The number of Exhibitions awarded to students coming within the terms of our analysis was 19. Of these, 3 were 1st class Exhibitions of £24 each, 16 were 2nd class Exhibitions of £12 each. They were awarded as follows:—The three Exhibitions of the 1st class to students of Catholic schools; also 9 out of the 16 Exhibitions of the 2nd class. It is also noteworthy that in the Exhibition list the 5 first places are held by the students of Catholic schools, as follows:—

1st place (1st class Exhibition)	St. Stanislaus' College, Tullabeg.
2nd " " "	French College, Blackrock.
3rd " " "	French College, Blackrock.
4th " (2nd class Exhibition)	Catholic University and Private Study.
5th " " "	St. Stanislaus' College, Tullabeg.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. GREGORY VII.

A WRITER in the *Contemporary Review*, W. S. Lilly, discussing the subject, "The Turning Point of the Middle Ages," pays this tribute to St. Gregory VII.

It is eight centuries ago that Gregory passed away. But his work has not passed away. The world has been made better by that man's life and doing, better for us in this Nineteenth Century. He laboured, and we—the heirs of all the ages—have entered into his labours. Let me, in conclusion, set down what it is that we immediately owe him. The debt of the modern world to Gregory is mainly this; that by his heroic courage and faith unflinching, the triumph of monarchical absolutism throughout Europe was retarded for two centuries—centuries during which the new nationalities rallied closely around the apostolic throne, were informed with the conception of a higher law than any resting merely on material power, of a more sacred fealty than any due to secular rulers. His earliest biographer describes him as wrestling against and overcoming kings, tyrants, duke, princes and all the jailors of human souls. And this is an exact description of the battle which he fought and won. For the victory was truly his, although it was not until the pontificate of Callixtus II., fifty years after his death, that the last and greatest of the issues debated by him—the question of the investiture—was settled, substantially in favour of the Church. His successors were animated by his spirit; they did not unswervingly adhere to his principles; in their lofty words we seem to catch the accents of him, though dead, yet speaking. To him it is primarily and especially due that the institution of bishops, as the basis of episcopal government, ceased to be confounded with investiture. The collect in his office rightly speaks of him as the defender of ecclesiastical liberty. We owe it to him that the Latin Church did not sink, like the Greek, into the puppet of imperial despotism, and that the human conscience was recognised in the Western world as a domain into which the jurisdiction of temporal princes did not extend. But Gregory was the saviour of political freedom too. He was the founder of communal liberty in Italy; the apostle of Italian independence. The triumph of the spiritual element over brute force involved the triumph of municipal and national freedom over feudal tyranny. The liberty of the Church, in every age is in exact proportion to the general liberties enjoyed. And the distinction between the two powers, spiritual and temporal, the two orders, ecclesiastical and civil, is the very foundation on which individual freedom rests, in this modern world of ours—the supreme gain of modern society over the politics of antiquity. It is a distinction which materialism, the expression of the paganism innate in human nature, manifesting itself in the public order, in the doctrine of the omnipotence of the State, is ever attempting to obliterate. It seemed to have disappeared from the world in what Mr. Matthew Arnold happily calls the "sensual tumult of the Renaissance," and in the period of absorbing and absolute monarchy which followed. Especially in the eighteenth century, the century of the Christian era in which the Catholic Church reached her deepest degradation—and nowhere was she more degraded than in Catholic countries—but few traces of it are to be found by the most diligent search in Continental Europe, although in England, thanks to the casting out of the "new monarchy" in 1688, it gradually established itself under the altered form which the dissolution of religious unity had compelled it to assume, of freedom of worship and freedom of the Press. Yes, that liberty of conscience before human law, which the English speaking races enjoy in this nineteenth century, is but the expression in the shape required by this changed time, of the great principle for which Gregory fought. There is not a Glassite, a Sandemanian, a Seventh Day Baptist, a Recreative Religionist among us who is not directly indebted to this Catholic saint for his right to the enjoyment of his uncouth shibboleths; not a newspaper exponent of sensualism or secularism, of the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion, who does not owe to this great Pontiff the right to abound in his own sense—or nonsense. And the forces which in Gregory's time fought against this freedom are fighting against it in our own time.

An infinite number of crimes have been created by the Crimes Act. Conduct which was hitherto harmless is now a grave offence against the English laws that are enforced in Ireland. On Monday several respectable men were charged at Limerick for shouting "Hurroo for old Molony!" None of the prosecuting tribe could tell what that meant; all they could swear to was that it was contrary to the Crimes' Act. Marvellous to relate, the magistrate did not send them to prison. He thought the accusation was a little too absurd. —*Irishman*.

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THE FORTUNES OF MAURICE O'DONNELL.

(By CONAL NOIR in the Dublin Freeman.)

CHAPTER VIII.

"How?"

"How? On my back."

"Brave man, Briney," said Maurice in high encouragement, as he glanced approvingly at the broad shoulders and chests of the figure before him. "You're a right good fellow. Where was he hurt?"

"His arm—and his head?"

"His arm—what?"

"Broken!"

"Broken?"

"Yes—smashed."

The party grew suddenly serious over this distressing piece of intelligence.

"And his head, Briney?"

"Hurt, too."

"But he has recovered his consciousness, Briney? He can talk—can't he?"

"He can," said Briney. "He's all right every other way."

"Well then, Grace, I think we ought to ride as quickly," said Maurice, who was now filled with a consuming desire to see his young friend again, "to the place as we can. Do you know the short-cut, Grace? Perhaps Briney would show us?"

"Oh, I know the way perfectly," said Grace.

"An' I," said Briney; "I'm goin' down the cliff."

"Down there?" said Harold, as he motioned with his head downwards.

"Yes," said Grace, certainly. Briney thinks nothing of that. What did you catch this morning, Briney?"

"Three."

"I am very glad for Gruse's sake."

"And Manus—and the Englishman."

"Oh, yes, to be sure. I had forgotten. Thank you, Briney. We'll be there before you."

As the dwarf unceremoniously disappeared over the cliff they put spurs to their horses, and trotted with brighter feelings over the soft turf of the hill sides. There was neither hedge nor wall to obstruct their pleasant canter, and as the elastic turf sank under their horses' feet and lifted itself again after they had passed, and as the bright purple hills lifted their heads one after another in rapid succession when they crossed one after another of the swelling up lands that barred their view, their spirits seemed akin to the bright freshness of the morning.

There was a pleasant interchange of conversation for some time, but as the pace grew quicker it gradually diminished into broken sentences, and then died out. They were left alone with their own thoughts.

Very divergent these thoughts were.

Grace's thoughts ran on the unknown youth that lay in the mountain cave, seriously hurt. A feeling of gladness ran through her that he had not been worse injured; and there also ran through her heart, in a subdued sort of way, a feeling of curiosity to see what he was like and what manner of youth he was. Harold she had seen and known, and thought of him—if she thought of him at all—as a hum-drum sort of young fellow, in whose company her brother Maurice would be perfectly safe, and in whom he likely would find, as things went, a good-natured friend.

But, from what she had heard them say of Frank—from the warmth her brother spoke of him with; from the jovial carelessness of his character, as she heard the servants tell during the few days they were at Craighome before her arrival; and above all, perhaps, from the soft kindness of her nature towards the wounded stranger—Grace was curious to see him; more than curious—was anxious to see him.

Maurice was equally anxious to see him, but for a vastly different reason. He was exceedingly distressed that any accident through his unintentional fault should have happened him, and he was restless and feverish until his eyes should again rest on him.

But Harold's thoughts lay in a completely divergent direction. It was of the beautiful girl on horseback beside him, he thought. Of her whose every movement was grace, and whose handsome face and unconsciously winning ways had insinuated themselves into his heart and seemed determined to remain there. And somehow, painfully to remain there; for when he woke from one of these dreaming fits in which he thought of her, and her alone, it was with a sudden start of dread to find how completely his mind was dwelling on the thought and how possessed with it.

And then, again, there arose a curiously painful feeling in connection with Frank. If the task were put to him he would readily risk his life to save his friend. In the stormy breach, in the retreating column, in the dread advance of the forlorn hope, he would cheerfully adventure life and limb to save his friend, and bear him to shelter. But now. Well, suppose he were seriously hurt, and had to go home again to England, would it not be rather better for him? Even if he were recalled, for some reason or other, back again to his regiment, it might be the best thing could happen him. He was unfitted for travelling in such a country, such a wild country; and it were better for him to return to England. Indeed Harold was forming many strong reasons in his own mind to urge on his friend his instant return; and assuming to himself in his own mind that in so doing he was acting with the brightest feelings of unselfish friendship.

Poor Harold! What a self-deluder your smitten heart makes of you. What a torment of anxiety crowds into your heart—in a suspending pang—when you think of the bare possibility of his being brought to Craighome to find rest and attention therein. How shameful the very idea appears. Poor Harold! Poor Harold! The feeling that has driven men mad, that has exercised more influence

for good or evil—mainly for evil—over the human race since Eve showed her winsome hiding face to Adam than any other feeling, was over him. Underlying all other thoughts was the feeling, strongly eating its way into his heart—the unending, undying feeling of love. The conquering curse, as some will have it, of men!

Brightly and pleasantly, however, Grace cantored a little in advance. It was impossible in her nature that serious thoughts—no, not serious, but sad thoughts—could live in her breast; and as soon as the canter and the exercise sent the blood once more in healthy current through her veins her eyes rested on the hills, the purple hills, the beautiful blue of the skies, the wooded valleys, and the distant sun-lit sea, and drew fresh beauty and delight therefrom.

"Grace."

"Yes, Maurice—What?"

"Are you sure you are guiding us aright?"

"Aright. Why do you ask?"

"We are a long time riding."

"No, not long."

"See how high the sun is."

"You are on a height, Maurice. Remember that. If you were down in the valleys and the hills above you, you would not think him so high."

"Probably not, Grace," said Maurice, laughing heartily in spite of his attempt to repress it, at the curious astronomy of this demurrer, "Probably not, Grace. But we really ought to be near the con-founded place now," added he after they had ridden some further distance downwards.

"So we are."

"So we ought to be. What a deuce of a length it is."

"A few minutes more and you will reach it."

"Why, yes; so we will," assented, Harold. "This is the road we travelled last night."

"So it is," said Maurice, looking around him.

"And listen!" said Grace, "listen!"

"What is that? What music is that, Miss O'Donnell?" asked Harold in surprise.

They stopped their horses instinctively as the strain came on their ears. The sun was high in the heavens, as Maurice had remarked, and his rays came on the side of the hill facing the south and bathed it in a flood of light and heat. The yellow flowers of the whin bushes opened their crackling buds under its warm rays; wild bees hummed amongst them; and even the tall rushes, with their withered tops, seemed to exult and revive in its pleasant rays.

Over this pastoral scene came like fairy notes of dreamland, the sounds of music. It would not take a very imaginative mind to think that it was some dweller in the mountain sides not belonging to the human race that was ponzing to the listless air his sweet sounds.

"That is beautiful—exquisite!"

They had been listening for a few seconds in perfect silence, when Harold's whisper broke the stillness.

The air was an ancient one, and was a strange compound of sadness and courage. At one time the strain came in notes of touching sadness and sorrow—as if the heart that gave them birth were sunk in the depths of unavailing sorrow and loss; at other times they came in wild uprisen bursts of courage and heroism. But that outburst speedily subdued itself, and the tender pathos of the plaintive music again pursued its way of unbroken sorrow.

"What is that Miss O'Donnell? Who is playing?"

"That's Manus—Manus the harper."

"Where is he playing?"

"There's the house."

"Ah, so it is, and there's the door we carried down last night. But I don't see the harper."

"He is in the bushes beside the house," whispered Grace. "He sits there, when the day is sunny, and plays as you hear him."

"He plays exquisitely."

"He is a beautiful player," assented Grace; "the best in Ireland."

"Does it not seem as if some fairy minstrel were playing?" said Maurice; "there being no one in sight."

"I confess I never heard anything so ravishing before," said Harold, "or," as he looked around on the hills on which the smoke of no habitation arose, "so romantic."

"Come along," said Maurice, "We must see Frank. This is the place, is it not?"

"Yes," said Grace; "that is the house."

"Why, that is not a house. That's a cave," said Maurice in a whisper. "But look! There is blind Manus! He hears!"

"So he does," said Grace, moving her horse over to where a little above them, in a bow of whin bushes, the old man sat.

"Don't tell him I am here, Grace."

"Why not, Maurice?"

"He might be displeased at it."

"At your coming? No. Why should he?"

"I don't know why he should, Grace," said Maurice, hesitatingly, "but he might. In fact," said he, driven by the exigencies of the position to an unpleasant avowal, "I know he would not like it. He told me so last night."

"Oh, not at all, Maurice. He could not have known who you were. Manus! Why Manus would give his life, if he had another hundred years to live, for you."

"I am afraid I have incurred his displeasure or dislike, somehow."

"Hold Raven, there, Maurice, until I speak to him. Oh, here is Briney. Briney, you hold Raven while I speak to Manus."

"Yes, Miss Grace, surely."

(To be continued.)

A young son of Mr. Timothy Shea, provision dealer, Quebec, aged 11 years, died last evening, October 17, while under the influence of chloroform, in the surgery of Dr. Ross, dentist. The chloroform was administered by a city medical practitioner.

DENTISTRY.

H. ROBINSON
SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—
Dodd's Buildings,

Corner of GEORGE ST. & MORAY PLACE.

STAVELY, AUSTIN AND CO
WINE, SPIRIT, AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to execute Orders for all descriptions of Wines and Spirits, in any quantities, from Two Gallons upwards

PRIVATE FAMILY TRADE.

We have added to our Wholesale Business a BOTTLE DEPARTMENT for Family requirements, where the Genuine Article can be obtained in Two-gallon Demijohns or One dozen Cases, at moderate cost, every line being guaranteed:—

PORTS.

Old Particular Tawny Special Quality
Graham's 6-Diamond

6-Grape " Full-bodied and Delicate
" " Rich in Flavour
5 " " Good Sound Genuine Port
3 " " Light Dinner and Cheap Wine

SHERRIES.

Handeman's Dry Amontillado
Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old
6-Diamond

◆◆◆◆◆ Dry and Full
◆◆◆◆◆ Flavoured
5 " ◆◆◆◆◆ Fruity and
◆◆◆◆◆ Ladies' Wine
4 " ◆◆◆◆◆ Medium
◆◆◆◆◆ Dinner
3 " ◆◆◆◆◆ Dinner
◆◆◆◆◆ Moderate Cost

Fine Old Sherries
Hocks Of every description
Champagnes All Qualities and Brands
Clarets, VD And other Brands
Old Brandy In case and Bulk
Whiskies Old Highland and other Brands

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Storekeepers and the Trade supplied in every requisite.

SUGARS:

Company's and all Mauritius sorts.
Crushed Loaf.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

STATION STORES.

NEW SEASON'S TEA,

EX KILLARNEY.

The famous "Cock and Eagle" Brand, specially imported for our Constituents. The finest Panyong Tea out of China this year, in original half-chests.

STAVELY, AUSTIN, & CO.,
Bond and Jetty streets.

DUNEDIN ELECTROPLATING
AND GILDING WORKS.

Every Description of
WORN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE RE-PLATED
EQUAL TO NEW.

Charges Moderate.

GEORGE LE LIEVRE,

146.—George Street, Dunedin.—146.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

H. LETHABY has REMOVED from 112 George street, to 19 Royal Arcade. All persons having left Work at 112 George street, will please call for the same 19 Royal Arcade. Umbrellas Re-covered with the best Durable Silk, from 7s 6d; Umbrellas Re-covered with Silk Russel, 6s; with Zanella, Alpaca, and Italian Cloth, 4s 6d; Sateen, 3s 6d. H. Lethaby, Practical Umbrella maker, 19 Royal Arcade.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLagan streets, Dunedin. Funerals attended in Town or Coun with promptness and economy

WOOD, SCOTT & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
25 Princes Street,

Have much pleasure in calling attention to their Stock—viz. :—

TWEEDS—All the latest patterns in Colonial and Imported Tweeds.

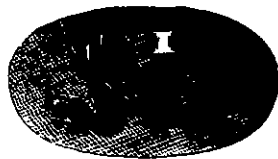
HATS—The Rabbit Fur Felt in Hard and Soft cannot be excelled for durability and finish.

SHIRTS—White Dress, Oxford, Regatta, Crimean, in all the latest styles; various prices.

GLOVES—Single and Double button, in Drabs, Slates, and Dark Colours; new and fashionable.

HOSIERY—Gents' Socks, Under Shirts, and Pants, in various styles, colours, and qualities.

Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, Umbrellas, etc., etc.



ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.

M'SWIGAN BROS.,

(Opposite Barrett's Family Hotel),

172, HIGH STREET,

Corner of Lichfield street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

All kinds of Sewn, Pegged, and Rivetted Boots Made on the Premises.

No reasonable offer refused.

Lowest prices charged.

Best Materials used.

Note the Address:

M WIGAN BROTHERS,

Ulster Boot Depot,

172, HIGH STREET,

Corner of Lichfield street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

WALTERS & CO.,

47, VICTORIA ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Moderate Charges. The Trade supplied with every requisite at the lowest current rate.—W. W. STEVENS, Manager.

WANTED KNOWN.

G. LAWRENCE,

Jobbing Builder, keeps First-class Carpenters and Joiners on the premises. Every description of Jobbing in town or country. Stove, Range, and Copper Setter, &c., &c. Opposite Caledonian Hotel, King-street.

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.)

M. CONNELLAN

GENERAL GROCER,

TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANT,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in Town and Suburbs.

All orders executed with despatch.
All goods at Town prices.

KITCHEN RANGES all Sizes
SPECIALLY DESIGNED for burning
New Zealand Coal, both portable and
for building in, fitted with either high or low
pressure boilers.

REGISTERED GRATES, and a choice assortment of Verandah and Balcony work and other builders' requisites always in stock.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

General Iron and Brass Foundry, Crawford street, Dunedin.

KINCAID, McQUEEN & CO.,
VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass
Founders, Millwrights, Iron
Shipbuilders, &c.

High Pressure and Compound Steam
Engines, Turbine and other Water Wheels,
Quartz Crushing and every description of
Pumping, Winding, Mining, Stone-breaking,
Woolwashing, Drying, Flour Mill, and
Dredging Machinery made and repaired.

Cast and Wrought Iron Ripples and Sluice
Plates.

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

J. AND W. STEWART,

COACHBUILDERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

(Nearly opposite Bacon's Stables),

Have for Sale—

Single and Double Buggies, Waggonettes,
Pony Phaetons, Station and
Express Waggon.

Also Made to Order—

Every description of Hose Reels, Hook
and Ladder Carriages, Fire Brigade Plant,
&c., &c.

All of their own make. Workmanship and
Materials guaranteed.

A. H. BLAKE,

GROCER, BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER,

RICHMOND,

Corner of North and East Belt, Christchurch

Bread of Purest Quality and Groceries of
all kinds delivered at Lowest Prices.

"Manufacturer of Genuine Digestive
Bread."

Wedding, Pound, Sponge, Luncheon, Ma-
diera, and Prince of Wales Cakes on Sale or
Made to Order

FRANK A. COXHEAD,

PHOTO ARTIST,

PRINCES STREET (OCTAGON),

DUNEDIN

THE IRISH TRIUMPH.

THE *St. James's Gazette*, the well-known Conservative organ of London, writes frankly as follows, on the triumph of the Irish party on the question of cloture:—

The Irish party alone need have no reserves. They can look back over years in which a single purpose has been steadily pursued, and they can point to the vote in proof of its entire accomplishment. It is true that the cloture may occasionally be directed against themselves. But any inconvenience they may experience from this cause is but momentary and occasional. The representatives of the Irish people, as was said, "will have courage and resource enough to make themselves felt and heard in spite of any gag." Even if they should be silenced their fate will be worthy of Samson. They will do more in their death than they ever did in their lives, for their victory involves the overthrow of the Parliamentary liberties of England. This is the triumph which Mr. Sexton claims on behalf of the Irish party. He rejoices that he has seen the day when a speech "fraught with memories which thrill the English heart" has fallen dead on hearts closed against national feeling and minds proof against argument. To the Irish party the degradation of the House brings no sense of shame. Its history and traditions have no interest for them; they are "but strangers and sojourners" in an English Parliament. To see the alien assembly in which they sit by compulsion proclaim itself unworthy of the right of free speech is the keenest pleasure they can enjoy. In their eyes the adoption of the cloture is an act of Parliamentary suicide, and they boast that in committing it the House of Commons has but done what it was the object of the Irish party to drive it to do. This is the note which ran through the whole of Mr. Sexton's most significant speech. I am going, he said in effect, to vote with the Opposition, because I am for free speech, and not even to benefit my country can I consent to be numbered among its enemies. But I shall rejoice when you adopt the cloture in spite of me, because it is on Englishmen and the English House of Commons that the disgrace will fall. For years the Irish Parliamentary party have made the destruction of Parliamentary liberty in England the main object of their policy. That has been the vengeance which they have determined to wreak upon the legislature which eighty years ago robbed Ireland of Parliamentary independence, and has ever since refused to restore it, but at last accomplished. But the cloture is something more than an act of vengeance. Mr. Sexton sees in it a means by which the Irish party may force Parliament to undo the wrong it has inflicted on his countrymen and to give Ireland the Home Rule she demands. His reasoning on this point is very much to the purpose. The opportunity of Ireland lies in the necessities of English politics, and nothing so much prevents these necessities from becoming acute as the existence of a "frank and friendly union between the two great English parties." What the Irish members desire is to see party feuds become chronic and party contentions embittered, and this is the result that Mr. Sexton looks to see follow upon the cloture. Hitherto, he says, English politicians have been able to remain personal friends in spite of party differences. Under the cloture there will grow up "hatreds and rancours which will eat their corroding way even into private life." We cannot doubt that Mr. Sexton is in this respect a true prophet. To be defeated after fair debate irritates no man who is accustomed to live under Parliamentary institutions, but to be defeated in advance of debate—to be condemned unheard, to be allowed just so much interval as a contemptuous majority is inclined to accord, before execution—these are the things which raise political passions to a white heat and dispose those whom they irritate to promise anything that will enable them to turn the tables on their opponents. In a House of Commons of this temper the Irish party will see abundant opportunities of driving bargains. It is probable that after the next general election they will come back very much strengthened, and so far more able than they have yet been to hold the balance between English parties. To each of them they will offer their temporary support on the single condition that the bid made for it shall be higher than that made by the other side. Until now there has been at least a hope that the patriotisms alike of Liberals and Conservatives would stand in the way of any serious consideration of such proposals. But in proportion as the hatreds and rancours of which Mr. Sexton speaks become more violent, the temptation to listen to them will be greater. To "dish the Whigs" has but once been avowed as a motive by an English politician, but when the party in power has silenced its opponents as well as beaten them, the prospect that so attracted the late Lord Derby may have irresistible charms for both parties. From every point of view, therefore, the Irish triumph is complete. They have degraded the House of Commons, in the very act of degrading it they have made it more subservient to their purpose, and the tools by which they have worked out their double end have been the leaders of the English Liberals.

Though not advertised it was generally known that the members of the County Galway Club (the Blazers) would to-day, 8th November, meet at Eastwell. Placards were posted throughout the district this morning calling on the people to stop the hunt. At about half-past one o'clock Major Comyn, Ballinderry; Mr. Thomas Tully, Rathfaran; and Mr. Donelan, of Killah arrived. By this time several hundred men had assembled with sticks and other weapons. They took up different positions in the vicinity of Eastwell House, and by their movements showed signs of their intention of preventing the meet. The appearance of the dogs and huntsmen was the signal for groaning and such shouts as "No hunting," etc. Several attempts were made to break cover, but men with sticks stopped the dogs and ultimately the hunt had to be abandoned.

The Press Association says it is rumoured that a grant of £2,000 per annum will shortly be proposed to be voted by Parliament to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, on account of their elevation to the peerage.

ST. CANICE'S SCHOOL WESTPORT.

THE Christmas examination of this school was conducted by the Rev. Father Walsh, assisted by Messrs. Organ, Sproule, and Carrick (teacher). The examination, which was both oral and written, on the usual subjects of an English education, including Christian doctrine, was carried out in a very systematic and painstaking manner.

In order to reward merit and encourage future exertions to study, the Committee deemed it advisable to bestow prizes; which were awarded according to the highest aggregate number of marks obtained by each as follows:—

Fifth Class—Boys.—James Scanlon, dux; John Roche, 2nd; A. Anderson, 3rd; P. M'Loughlin, 4th.

Fifth Class—Girls.—Margaret O'Callaghan, dux; Harriet Leoni, 2nd; Fanny J. Pain, 3rd; Emily Easton, 4th.

Second Division.—John Sherlock, 1st; James Sheahan, 2nd.

Girls.—Mary J. Sherlock, 1st; Louisa Tottenham, 2nd; Margaret Hanna, 3rd.

Third Class—Boys.—Jos. Sherlock, 1st; William Sherlock, 2nd; Jas. Curtayne, 3rd.

Girls.—Kate McMahon, 1st; Mary Sheahan, 2nd; Amelia Anderson, 3rd.

Third Class—Second Division.—William M'Loughlin, 1st; Daniel Sheahan, 2nd; John M'Connell, 3rd.

Girls.—Mary Horn, 1st; Mary M'Loughlan, 2nd; Annie Scanlon, 3rd.

Second Class—Boys.—Thos. Pain, 1st; William Organ, 2nd.

Girls.—Margaret M'Connell, 1st; Louisa Anderson, 2nd; Wm. Leoni and Charles Sibree, *ex aequo*, 3rd.

First Class—Boys.—William Hanna, 1st; Thomas Hanna, 2nd; James Kelly, 3rd.

Girls.—Margaret Horn, 1st; Norah Horn and Margaret Curtayne, *ex aequo*, 2nd; Lucy Pain, 3rd; Angela Sontgen, 4th.

First Class—Second Division.—Kate M'Loughlan, 1st; Mary Sontgen, 2nd; Robert Hanna, 3rd.

Mr. Sontgen's prize to the girl who obtained the highest aggregate number of marks on all subjects was gained by Margaret O'Callaghan.

Good Conduct specially awarded to Andrew P. Anderson, John Walsh, John Sherlock, Gerald Organ, Harriet Leoni, Jane Robinson Carr, Margaret O'Callaghan, and Mary Horn.

The Committee acknowledged the receipt of valuable books for prizes from Mrs. Simon and Mr. Sproule.

After the distribution of prizes vacation was announced to last three weeks.

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN MESHES.

By means of the Law the Eviction Company, more formally known as the Land Corporation (Ireland) Limited, sought to carry on their operations against the Irish peasantry. By means of the Law this self-same company have met with a staggering defeat. They have been too clever by half, and will now have to mend their hand very considerably if they mean to carry on their campaign for the repression and clearing out of the people who will not knuckle under. It was in the London Chancery Court that this satisfactory result was brought about. There the engineer was hoist with his own petard, and the clumsy contrivers of eviction plans had to retire baffled and defeated to ponder over more elaborate and certain means of accomplishing their ends. We are told that the blow inflicted is not a crushing one—that, in pugilistic parlance, the combatant who has been knocked down will again come up smiling; but for the present, at all events, he has been made to laugh "at the wrong side of his mouth." It was amongst themselves, apparently, that the evictors fell out. There was a question of appropriating a certain part of the money collected to the payment of certain dividends. Holders of "A" Shares were contending with holders of "B" Shares as to the way in which the money subscribed by both should be allocated. The case came before Mr. Justice Chitty on Monday. That learned Judge, after examining the point raised from every possible point of view, was forced to declare that the rules of the Corporation were so drawn up as to bring them within the provisions of the Act of Parliament prohibiting companies from doing the thing which the Land Corporation sought to do. This decision was sorely against the learned Judge's grain, as he himself most candidly confessed in more formal phraseology. It is now announced with a flourish of trumpets that the landlords are by no means defeated. They have not played their last card, they assert; and they will immediately set about revising their articles of association, so as to bring themselves within the protection of the law in whatever monetary arrangements for the better clearing out of the Irish tenants they wish to make. But this may be all assumed for the purpose of concealing their chagrin. They cannot deny that they have sustained a signal reverse at the very outset of their campaign, after the expenditure of a vast deal of thought and labour in the elaboration of their plans. They contrast very unfavourably in the conduct of their movements with the popular leaders in theirs. In anything started on the people's side there has been no bungling of this sort—a fact which shows that with justice they have brains. —*Dublin Freeman.*

The Musher Mountains, county Cork, in Ireland, are now literally swarming with grouse, there being nobody to shoot them. The landlords are too afraid of their tenants to go near the place, and the latter have no guns, having had to surrender them, under the Coercion Act, to the authorities. It was in this neighbourhood that the informer Connell and more than sixty farmers' sons were arrested as "Moonlighters."

NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Have pleasure in intimating to Florists that they can be supplied with NEW SEEDS of Best Stocks and Strains, they having imported an extensive assortment from a first-class house. N. & B. have no old stock, and have every confidence in recommending this new importation.

Seeing that purchasers can be found for FOUL SEEDS because low priced, Nimmo and Blair would draw attention to the fact that this is a very false economy, and that having added to their grass seed cleaning plant they are prepared to clean parcels for Agriculturists at a very moderate rate. Something like 10d per bushel will clean and carry grass seed for say 100 miles to and from Dunedin.

NIMMO AND BLAIR are Agents for—
Mitchell's Broadcast Seed Sowing Machine. It is an acknowledged fact that these machines soon recoup the cost, through the wonderful saving of seed.

General Agents in Otago for Bowen's Californian Seeds.

Drummond's Seed Cleaning Machines.

Sonntag's Brookville Nursery. Forsyth's best Manilla Rope.

Nicholson's Reapers.

FOR SALE.—Rock Salt, Iron Tanks, Sheep Nets, Cornsacks, Hye, Rape, Tares, Phosphorus and Oil of Rhodium, Fencing Wire, Potato-digging machines, Fanners.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, DUNEDIN

O C C I D E N T A L H O T E L
(Late Swan),

[ESTABLISHED 1865]

WHARF AND REVELL STREETS, HOKITIKA.

This magnificent Hotel, having been enlarged to nearly double its former size, thoroughly repaired, painted, decorated, re-furnished, and improved in every respect, is now by far the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN WESTLAND.

It commands a splendid view of the harbour, shipping, and roadstead. The house contains public and private bars, dining-room to seat 60 persons, and

GRAND BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

THE SAMPLE AND SHOW ROOMS

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

There are likewise six parlours, including two large, well-furnished Commercial Rooms, suites of rooms for private parties and families, bathroom, and thirty-three comfortable bedrooms, under the careful superintendence of the landlady.

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

WINES, ALES, AND SPIRITS,

Only of the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

TABLE D'HOTE at 6 P.M.

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

D. LYNCH, Proprietor.

SPRING FASHIONS.

66 PACKAGES OF FASHIONABLE GOODS JUST OPENED.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,

Are showing an Unrivalled Assortment of

NEW PRINTS,

SATEENS,

GALATHAS

PORTLAND COSTUME CLOTHS

CREPE CLOTH, POMPADOUR AND PLAIN,

THE NEW GOLD STRIPED SATEENS

THE NEW GOLD CHECKED & FIGURED SATEENS,

POMPADOUR FRENCH CAMBRIC

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care from the latest patterns made, and forwarded by the the R.M.S. Malwa.

An early inspection, invited.

HERBERT HAYNES & CO

T. F. COGHLAN AND CO
HALL OF COMMERCE, TIMARU.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

All their Winter Goods reduced to such prices as cannot fail to obtain a Speedy and Thorough Clearance.

DRESS MATERIALS AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

MILLINERY.—See the Prices Charged and the Quality, at the Hall of Commerce.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—Grand Selection and Very Best Quality.
CLOTHING.—Hundreds of our customers testify that for Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, nothing in Timaru can be compared with them.

BOOTS AND SHOES EQUALLY CHEAP.

Dressmaking and Millinery on the Premises under the most careful supervision.

An early call solicited.

THOS. F. COGHLAN AND CO.,

Hall of Commerce (Bowker's Buildings), Main South Road, two doors from Bank of New South Wales, Timaru.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, CHRISTCHURCH.

JUST RECEIVED, Large Consignments of Catholic Books of every description, embracing some of the latest publications by Standard Authors: Histories, Biographies, Works on Controversy, Speeches, etc.; also an extensive assortment of a class of Literature hitherto impossible to be procured in the colony, viz.:—

GOOD CATHOLIC TALES.

The Managers of Catholic Schools and Societies will be dealt with on **MOST LIBERAL TERMS**, and will find it to their advantage to procure their School and other Requisites at the above establishment, where they can select from a Large and Carefully Chosen Stock.

A Large Assortment of Objects of Devotion always in Stock, embracing Statuettes, Pictures, Scapulars, Beads, etc.

Direct Importers of Christian Brothers' Books.

E. O'CONNOR,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

KAITANGATA COAL.

THE KAITANGATA COAL
Is now mined from the Deepest of the Company's Workings, and is consequently of
MUCH SUPERIOR QUALITY
To anything previously delivered.

It is the **BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL** in the Market, and is recommended to every Household and Gas Consumer as the **MOST PLEASANT, CHEAPEST, AND CLEANEST COAL** That can be used.

Its public favour keeps daily increasing.

All are respectfully requested to order the **KAITANGATA COAL** And insist upon no other being supplied.
Sold by all Coal Merchants.

VICTORIAN HOTEL
COLOMBO-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

P. BURKE

PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Persons from the country visiting Christchurch will find it to their interest to enquire for the above Hotel. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling, with loose-box accommodation.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. LEWIS desires to inform the public he still continues the **UNDERTAKING BUSINESS** as formerly at the Establishment, 152 George street, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL
HIGH STREET.

The extensive improvements in the above Hotel have been completed and the new
DINING-ROOM NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 2.30.

D. C. O'MEAGHER,
Proprietress.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

January 8, 1883.

THE
LYTTELTON
FESTIVITIES.

THE opening of the new gravings dock was of course the principal event of last week, so far as our neighbourhood is concerned. You have already been well posted up in the ceremonies which took place on the occasion. How the N.Z.S.C.'s ship

Hurunui was selected to be the first to enter the dock; how she broke the blue ribbon stretched across its entrance (pieces of this were eagerly seized by the crowd, as mementos of the great event), and amidst tremendous cheering, his Excellency, Sir James Pendergast, the acting Governor, surrounded by a group of distinguished visitors, declared the dock open. Captain Hazelwood, of the Hurunui, was presented by his Excellency with a gold pencil case, in honour of the occasion. The banquet was laid in the large export shed on the Gladstone wharf, and was extremely well served, the caterer being Mr. Buggy, of Colombo street, and his energies must have been tasked to supply the wants of no less than 750 guests. People who are in the habit of attending public banquets are no doubt too well broken-in to be hypercritical, and pass over with equanimity such slight anomalies as the eating of trifle with salt spoons, and jelly with knives (the last really a Herculean task, one would think) but is it a positive necessity that people should get so disgustingly and hopelessly drunk as they usually do on those occasions, and certainly did on that day? The chairman was understood to make a strong protest regarding such conduct, though I cannot be quite sure whether he did, as all speeches were perfectly inaudible in the long building, excepting close to the speaker. Some small excuse may possibly be made for the delinquents, owing to the dreariness of the time occupied by the speeches, many of which were absurdly and unnecessarily long, and also to the remarkable list of wines provided by the generous hosts, - numbering (including champagne, liqueurs, etc.) no less than 30 varieties, according to the menu card. It is whispered that not less than 750 bottles were drunk, a fair allowance certainly. The following day I met one of the guests looking altogether dilapidated and woe-begone; he informed me that he was feeling very unwell, adding with an air of plaintive innocence, that "the Lyttelton water always disagreed with him." No doubt, and I suspect a good many others made the same discovery.

HOME
AND FOREIGN
ITEMS.

An English paper says that "a Commission consisting of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, the Very Rev. Canon Bewick, and the Very Rev. Monsignor Gadd, appointed by the Bishops at their recent synod in London, is now meeting periodically at the Archbishop's house, Westminster, for the consideration of a new calendar of saints and a new English martyrology, one of the objects in view being to reinstate in the love and veneration of English Roman Catholics the Saxon saints to whom so many of the fanes of England were, in the olden times, dedicated. Various manuscripts were read and considered at the first meeting of the Commission, some of them having been written by the members of the Commission themselves. Resolutions as to the future action of the Commission were agreed to and the results of its labours are eagerly awaited by English Catholics."—Some excitement has been caused in Paris by the expulsion of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul from a building where they kept a girls' school. The Municipality claim the house as public property, while the Sisters maintain that it was bequeathed to them nearly 200 years ago by a lady, on condition that prayers in perpetuity should be offered up for her by the girls attending the schools.—A statue of St. Francis, the work of the late celebrated sculptor Dupré, has been unveiled at Assisi, in presence of the Bishop of Perugia, and a large number of ecclesiastical and lay spectators.—A journal writes in indignant terms of the disgusting profanity of the Salvation Army, "dancing, bellowing, shrieking, with flags and trumpets; to intensify the rowdiness, brazen young females capering with tambourines, while the future male degeneration was represented by yelping boys." This rattle is allowed to carry on its proceedings perfectly unchecked in most parts of England at least. In India, the authorities appear to possess a little common sense, for the "missionaries" who have recently favoured Bombay with their presence, were there arrested for street processions, and were fined for being members of an unlawful assembly. Furthermore, as they declined to pay they were sent to prison. After their release the processions were discontinued.—A Home paper says:—"In our issue of the 14th inst. (October) it was our pleasing duty to record the success of the students of St. Mary's College, Dundalk, at the first arts examination of the Royal University. All presented on that occasion—five in number—passed successfully. From the results before us of the late matriculation examination, at which over 600 competed, we have still greater reason to congratulate the fathers and students of the Marist College, for of seven candidates presented, all past, and in the list of exhibitions we find two of them,—viz., Mr. J. H. Mulkern, who obtained ninth, and Mr. D. Kennedy, twenty-sixth place. Another has won second place, with first-class honours in French. Mr. Mulkern had first class honours in Latin, while second-class honours in French and English have also been obtained. Since the opening of the Royal University last year 21 students have been sent from St. Mary's College to the different examinations, and it is gratifying to be able to state that there has not yet been a single failure. In other examinations the students prepared in this college have also obtained marked distinction. In July last, Master W. Kerr went directly from the college to the Medical Preliminary in connection with the College of Surgeons. He passed in first class, having obtained the sixth place in all Ireland." The Mr. D. Kennedy referred to above, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Kennedy, well-known and much respected residents of Papanui, and their friends will cordially share in their pleasure at their son's success.

In a certain rural district some distance from this city, an Anglican Clergyman is in the habit of administering "the sacrament" once in three months.

A Sunday or two back, on arriving at the church—whether the infrequency of this duty caused it to vanish it from his mind, or whether the heavy burden on his overworked shoulders proved altogether intolerable does not appear,—he found he had quite forgotten to bring the necessaries for this august rite. A hasty visit was paid to a neighbouring college, and at length a piece of material between a duster and a dish-cloth, and a wine-glass, (to serve as cup) were unearthed, and the triumphant parson returned to his post. The churchwarden or vestryman, or whatever he is termed, had the decency and good feeling to suggest that under the circumstances, it would be better to postpone the ceremony, adding that he himself certainly would not "stay." The matter was, however, speedily settled by an intimation that the leading lady of the parish was present and had expressed her intention to "stay," and the edifying and seemly function was proceeded with. And this is the Church of England around whose piteous and pitiful dreariness and godlessness the poet Keble in his "Christian Year," threw so tender and beautiful a radiance and halo of romance in his gentle, graceful, and delicate poetry. He talks of "the dear feast of Jesus dying, upon that altar ever-flying, white angels prostrate fall"; and again of "the dread altar." "Holy lamps were blazing, perfumed waters quivering bright," while "stole priests minister at them," and "the floor was by knees of sinners worn."—But even he would hesitate, and fail to transform with poetic magic such a scene as the above, and these people have the audacity to claim that the system which presents such desecration is yet the Holy Catholic Church.

VARIETIES.

The Horticultural Society's exhibition of carnations, picotees, and other flowers and fruits took place on Tuesday, the number of exhibits being unusually small, though their quality was admirable.—The Papanui residents have held a meeting of ratepayers for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming their village and its immediate neighbourhood into a town district. An amendment was however carried providing that "the necessary steps be taken to increase the representation of the Road Board."—New Year's Day sports were held at Papanui and Lancaster Park, the former proving the most attractive, as a very large crowd of visitors attended. The Lyttelton Regatta also took place, and the C. J. C. Summer meeting was held, but the number of visitors at the latter was but small.—At the recent conference of the delegates from the various teachers' institutes, convened for the purpose of forming a N. Z. Educational Institute, Mr. D. White, one of the Otago delegates said that "unceasing watchfulness in observing any changes in the Education Act was a matter of vital importance. This could best be secured by federation, and he therefore hoped the primary object of the conference would be achieved (cheers)." Catholics must be on their guard, and must not relax an iota of their vigilance and exertions.—At the inquest touching the death of a man named Samuel Massar, who was locked up drunk in a cell by the police, and found dead next morning, Dr. Symes gave a most revolting description of the condition of the lock-up, a visit to which he said had made him extremely sick. There is, it appears, a double flooring, and though the upper one is scrubbed and kept scrupulously clean the condition of the lower one is undeniably filthy. Considering that the cell is about 9ft. 6in. by 7ft. 6in., and that there is only one grating of about 12 inches, it is not difficult to imagine the state of the atmosphere when three or more drunken men are locked up. Dr. Symes, whilst acquitting the police of all blame, earnestly recommended that the matter should be speedily remedied. So far, however, it seems that nothing has been done by the authorities.—Last Sunday, Solemn Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament took place after High Mass, and throughout the afternoon the church was thronged by reverent worshippers adoring their Divine Lord. In the evening the sacred building was most inconveniently crowded, as there could not have been fewer than 1,500 persons present. The parish priest preached the sermon, and after vespers and benediction a procession took place round the interior of the church. The devotion and reverence of the immense congregation were most edifying. On the feast of the Circumcision, Masses were said at 6, 8, and 10 a.m. and in the evening, vespers and benediction, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Father Morrissey.—On the feast of the Epiphany, Masses were said at 6 and 8 a.m., and solemn High Mass was sung at 10 a.m., vespers, sermon, and benediction in the evening.—So many rumours have been current that the Rev. Father Binsfield has suffered a more or less serious relapse, that I am glad to say on what I believe to be good authority, that although the Rev. Father has undoubtedly suffered severely, he is surely, if slowly, on the way to recovery.

An order issued by the Spanish Minister of War repeals the decree of April 17, 1887, by which the doors of the military hospitals were thrown open to the Sisters; the sick and wounded soldiers are henceforth handed over to the tender mercies of mere mercenaries, and the Sisters of Mercy are banished from the sufferers' beds. The service rendered by the Sisters of Mercy differs as much from that rendered by the ordinary nurse, whether tender or otherwise, as the care of a true mother differs from that of a stepmother. Surely experience ought to teach the true worth of the poor Sisters who look to God alone for a reward of their actions.

Considerable excitement has been aroused in Paris by the expulsion of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul from the building where they kept a religious school for little girls. The operation was conducted by M. Dulac, commissary of police, and a strong force of police. On the officials presenting themselves the Sister Superior refused to produce the keys, and a locksmith was sent for who opened the front doors and those of the various class rooms. M. Lefevre and M. Garnanges, members of the committee of free schools, were present and entered a formal protest against the action of the authorities; but no actual violence was attempted on either side. The expulsion, against which the clerical Press protest with great vigour, was carried out in obedience to the decree of "laicization" applicable to public schools under the jurisdiction of the municipality.—*New York Sun.*

1883—1883.

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AUCKLAND.

(From our own Correspondent).

January 4, 1883.

THE Hamilton murder case has created a great deal of excitement here. The particulars are many, but briefly as follows:—Hugh Hamilton, an employee in one of the wholesale warehouses of this city, returned to his home in Newton one evening and being apparently intoxicated, fell whilst unrobing himself, against the corner of his iron bedstead and thereby fractured his skull. It has been found that not only was the bone of the skull broken but that the shape of the hole or fracture is not of that nature which such a fall as aforementioned would produce. It has been stated here that a Mr. Priestly, who had been for some time a very intimate friend of Mrs. Hugh Hamilton, and the lady herself had evidently conspired together and perpetrated the dastardly crime of murder against the deceased. It seems that Mrs. Hamilton's child died shortly before the death of Hugh Hamilton, and in consequence of this circumstance and others which appeared highly suspicious in the opinion of the police authorities and the public, the bodies of the father and child have been exhumed and an examination made. Since the exhumation matters have been quieter than formally, but it is thought and almost given out that evidence of an especial character was discovered by those present at the inquest. The police declare their intention and ability to proceed with the trial, and have engaged the Crown Solicitor and Mr. Heskett to take the case in hand for the prosecution. Mr. Tyler, who was to have conducted the defence of Priestly, has thrown up his brief for some unknown reason. Mr. Theo. Cooper is to defend Mrs. Hamilton. I can hardly leave this subject without one word of comment upon the manner in which the papers here have discussed the question in their columns. The *Herald's* account for many days was written with a very heavy hand and a mind which undoubtedly was strongly prejudiced against the accused. In a few words the reports were in every manner calculated to incite the public against the accused and prejudice them against two persons who may be—heaven only knows—the victims of circumstantial evidence. By no means were the reports of that calm, unprejudiced, and mutual nature which the people have so long been accustomed to read in that paper.

The holidays have passed away with the Christmas season, and the weather throughout was exceptionally fine.—In fact, the glaring sun was in many instances quite unbearable. Never before have so many of the people of Auckland taken advantage of the few days allowed by their employers. Excursions were very numerous and well attended. The Kawau (the island retreat of Sir George Grey), Waikawa, Manukau Heads, Pangitoto, St. Heliers Bay, Waibeke, Northcote, North Shore, Tamaki Heads, were the chief points of attraction, and in some cases two steamers were laid on, whilst to the North Shore and Northcote the usual steam ferry boats plied backwards and forwards as quickly as it was meet to do so.

Were I to attempt even to hurriedly depict the many cases of crime and the accidents which have occurred here for the last month, I should far exceed the space allotted to me. Some unfortunate circumstance has heaped our misdemeanours in a mighty mass, but let us hope that when we have got clear we shall have a long period of peace and security.

The races were an immense success, and the crowds of people who attended by train alone gave sufficient evidence of the growth of our population. There were two accidents, one by which a jockey broke his leg, and the other by which a young woman was badly injured by the reason of getting in the way of a racehorse whilst indulging in a preliminary gallop along the straight.

The City Council officers have for some time past been asking for an increase of salary, and they have at last been granted that request. The Mayor now gets £400 and the Town Clerk £500 per annum.

It is rumoured that the proprietors of the White Star Line, as well as the New Zealand Shipping Company intend to tender for the Government mail subsidy, now held by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The agent of the latter Company waited upon the Premier whilst the latter gentleman was in Auckland, and it has transpired that there is every likelihood of New South Wales again joining us in keeping up the direct communication mail service.

The bazaar held at Hamilton in aid of the Catholic Church there has been altogether a grand success. This speaks well for the Hamiltonians. It is a strange fact that this township is going ahead rapidly, whilst business in Cambridge seems to be on the decline. Land is to be had in the latter place—town acre sections—for almost a nominal sum.

One of the greatest days we have had at the Cathedral for many years was the eve of Christmas Day. This was the occasion of the administering of the holy sacraments of Communion and Confirmation. There were in all about 180 children and adults prepared. These had for some months back in the usual manner been made conversant with the doctrines of our Holy Mother the Church by the good fathers of the diocese. On Sunday, 24th ultimo, the children assembled at St. Patrick's Hall, and, under the supervision of the members of the Christian Doctrine Society and Guard of Honour, marched in procession to the Cathedral. The young ladies in their white dresses and veils presented a very edifying appearance. The boys followed afterwards and were not so strong in point of numbers as their sisters. Mass having been heard and first Communion having been worthily received, the young people returned to partake of an elegant breakfast which awaited them in the schoolhouse. This course has been carried out for many years, and redounds to the credit of the few indefatigable members of the Christian Doctrine Society, who are ever attentive to the wants and comfort of the children and the faithful upon such occasions. His Lordship, attended by the Rev. Father Walter Macdonald, was present, and addressed the children in a few kind and instructive words. The reason of the giving of a breakfast is to save the communicants from going home and thereby risking the chance of being back in time to the church for Confirmation. At eleven o'clock the procession once more set out for Mass from the school and was joined by a number of the children

from St. Mary's Orphanage. The gathering was so large that it was with difficulty that all could be accommodated with sitting room for some time. The Rev. F. Lenihan, who came to Auckland as chaplain to his Lordship, celebrated Mass. Then the Confirmation service began, and His Lordship, in his own able and praiseworthy style, explained the nature and effect of the ceremony to be performed and undergone. Having next administered the sacrament, and a further exhortation being given to those concerned, all knelt to join in prayer at his Lordship's direction. The choral portion of the Mass was under the management of Miss Shanaghan.

On Christmas Day his Lordship celebrated High Mass at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, Father Lenihan being deacon, with Father Vaggioli, O.S.B., as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Walter Macdonald as assistant. The Church was very crowded, and many had to be content to hear Mass at the very door. The offerings for the three Masses and Vespers amounted to a sum not far short of £150. His Lordship congratulated the choir on the manner in which they had carried out their part of the service and for their uniting energy in trying to excel throughout the year. His Lordship, with the Rev. Fathers Walter Macdonald and Lenihan assisting, said Vespers, upon which occasion the church was literally crammed.

The Rev. Father Lenihan has already proved himself a vocalist of no mean merit. He possesses a rich tenor voice, and has been heard with great effect from the choir gallery at church time in "Zingarellis Landate" and other beautiful parts of the Mass once or twice of late. Father Lenihan is a young man, comparatively speaking, and was ordained by Bishop Luck before leaving England for this colony. He came amongst us as chaplain to his Lordship, and has already shown, besides the many accomplishments which a liberal education has given him, he has also a fund of energy and zeal which will stand to him beneficially in encountering the many hardships and inconsistencies of colonial life and people.

The Rev. Father Walter Macdonald, administrator of the Diocese of St. Patrick, is on a visit to the Puhou and the surrounding districts. These districts were until lately, attended to by the Rev. Father Breiken who found it necessary to seek a change of climate on account of failing health.

During Christmastide the old custom of the laying out to view an imitation of the child Jesus in cradle was revived by the Benedictine Order, and consequently a great number during the week visited the church to pray and humble themselves in commemoration of our great Master—the Saviour. The sum of £87 was taken as Christmas dues at St. Benedict's.

The *Star* has very favourably reviewed the poem recently written and published by the Rev. John Golden. The first issue of 1,000 copies is going off very quickly, and it is undoubted, that once the work is known and read that St. James's Presbytery will require very little aid, and the settlers of Pukekore will have much to thank the Rev. Father for.

The H.A.C.B. Society not long since forwarded a design of a banner to America, but could not obtain the necessary article for less than £200; so that it has been resolved to procure one from Melbourne. It is satisfactory to know that at last something definite on this question has been come to. Drs. Evans and Tennant were elected medical advisers of the lodge at a late meeting of the branch. The secretary informs me that there are 210 members on the list who pay regularly.

Father Mahoney, jun., who but lately arrived here has gone home to Ireland via San Francisco, by the City of New York.

His Lordship by all accounts is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. He has been reviewing the different institutions of his Church and in some instances has made changes which it is to be hoped will tend to a better state of things. For several weeks preceding Christmas, along with the various priests, the many schools of the districts were visited and words of congratulation, kindness, instruction, and encouragement, given to the attendants. It would be to no purpose to sketch out the programme of any one or more school examinations, but suffice it to say, that his Lordship expressed himself agreeably surprised at the progress made by the pupils, especially of the girls' schools. Much, it may be mentioned, is due on this account to the Sisters of Mercy.

During Christmastide the Sisters of Mercy of the different convents assembled in retreat at St. Mary's convent to the goodly number of forty-six.

DALLY.

An itinerant Protestant minister, who has travelled through the most remote regions of North America, thus speaks of the Catholic missionaries in those parts:—"In the most unexplored prairies, through swamps and creeks, under the rays of the scorching sun, during rains or in arctic frosts, here on horseback, there on foot, sometimes carrying his frail bark canoe, sometimes marching on snow-shores over the icy fields, pulling from hut to hut his sled, visiting the sick stricken down by fever or small-pox, the Catholic missionary carries his Master's standard and the light of civilisation to the farthest regions of the North-west. His only thought is duty to God and his fellow-men."

The Geneva correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* makes some satisfactory statements concerning the decline of the schism and the progress of Catholicism in that city. It seems there is question there of offering the see of Lausanne, vacant by the death of M. Cosandey, to Mgr. Mermillod, and thus publicly putting an end to the cruel and unjust exile of that estimable prelate. "Exile" observes the writer "has considerably improved the Bishop's position; Roman Catholicism has gained numerous adherents, and numbers of them have been brought by it to assist at Mass who were not in the habit of doing so; a number of conversions even from Calvinism have been made, and from amongst *libres penseurs* who desire liberty for all."

On the other hand Liberal Catholicism, which has parishes, churches and State funds, is entirely devoid of a flock; those who uphold it are miscreants who never go to Mass. This Church has, in fact, no *raison d'être* since the eloquence of F. Hyacinthe, which filled it with Protestants, has emigrated to Paris. It is a house of cards set up chiefly to make a stand against the Vicar Apostolic. It was meant to say to the Holy See, "You detached us from Lausanne; well, we shall detach ourselves from Rome. *Attrape!*"

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University and Civil Service Classes	16 16 0
Boarders	60 0 0
Brothers	55 0 0

This includes laundress' fees, use of library, and instruction in singing; but not the following Extras:—

	Per quarter.
Music	£2 2 0
Drawing	2 2 0
Italian	2 2 0
German	2 2 0

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.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Rev. J. O'Malley, S.J.

A CATHOLIC Teacher (married) desires to Change his present situation for a country school. References and particulars may be obtained at the office of the TABLET.

SCHOOLS OF THE DOMINICAN NUNS.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED AS FOLLOWS :

South Dunedin ... ..	...	...	January 22
Oamaru ... ..	...	...	" "
Invercargill ... ..	...	...	" 29
St. Joseph's, Dunedin ... ..	...	...	" "
High School, " ... ..	...	...	February 1

PENINSULA ELECTION.

D R. M O R A N

WILL ADDRESS the ELECTORS

IN

NAUMANN'S HALL, SOUTH DUNEDIN,

ON

FRIDAY, 12TH INST., AT 8 P.M.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Mrs. M'Ewen ... ..	...	...	£	s.	d.		
Children of Mary ... ..	...	...	1	0	0		
			5	0	0		
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.							
Per Rev. W. Burke	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. W. J. Hall	£	s.	d.
" Mr. Dillen	6	0	0	" Mr. Cronin	1	3	6
" Mrs. Bell	0	15	0	" Mr. Carroll	0	7	0
" Mr. T. B. Conway	1	10	0	" Mr. Hamilton	1	2	0
" Miss Faulkener	2	15	0	" Mr. Lennon	0	7	0
" Mr. Smith	1	16	6	" Mr. R. A. Dunne	2	2	0
	1	7	0		0	12	0

✻ P. MORAN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"HENRY VIII."—The publication would be a costly undertaking and would not pay here. Catholic publishers moreover, in England and America are now bringing out new editions of every old work likely to prove of interest, and that in question will hardly escape their notice. An old edition will, nevertheless, always possess an especial value.

TO WEST COAST SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. W. Cunningham, our Country Canvasser and Collector, is now visiting the West Coast. We would ask subscribers in the various districts to render him every assistance in promoting the interests of the TABLET.

D E A T H.

MARTIN.—On 28th December, 1882, at her residence, 55 Collins street, Hobart, Tasmania, Mary Anne, widow of the late Thomas Martin, in the 81st year of her age.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1883.

THE PENINSULA ELECTION.



Our issue to-day will be found Bishop MORAN'S address to the electors of the Peninsula. This address speaks for itself, explains the reason why the Bishop offers his services to the constituency, and announces his principles on the most important subjects likely to engage the attention of Parliament. We also perceive that he will address a meeting of the electors in NAUMANN'S Hall, South Dunedin, this evening at 8 o'clock. It is not necessary, consequently, that we should write at any length on this subject. There is no ambiguity about the Bishop's words, and it may be safely said that any information the electors may require on points not explicitly stated

in a short address will be given in NAUMANN'S Hall, this evening.

The Dunedin daily papers are opposed to the Bishop's candidature. This we expected. These papers have all axes to grind, and grind away they will, come what may. But there is nothing remarkable or worthy of comment in what they say with the exception of the sub-leader of the *Star* of Wednesday evening. The *Star* misrepresents the Bishop, makes a weak attempt to induce its readers to believe he contradicts himself, says that he speaks what he knows is not true, and endeavours to raise the no Popery cry. The greatest enemy of the *Star* could not do anything better calculated to bring it into disrepute than ask the public to read the Bishop's address side by side with this sub-leader : and we ourselves desire no other vengeance on the editor than that they should do so.

It is ludicrous, but at the same time pitiable, to see the editor of the *Star*, at the very moment he is opposing the candidature of a Catholic seeking for justice for Catholics, on the ground that he is a Catholic, posing as the defender of civil and religious liberty, and passionately conjuring the electors by the memory of LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, MELANCTHON and others, to elect Mr. LARNACH and reject Bishop MORAN. Is the Bishop such a monster that he must be rejected at any cost, and Mr. LARNACH such a perfect politician that he must be preferred before him? Is there no other way of securing the return of a candidate who, it is expected, will support the Ministry, and no other way of defeating Bishop MORAN than an appeal to falsehood and the worst passions?

But notwithstanding the ludicrous and transparently disinterested zeal of the *Star*! the issue may be safely left in the hands of the intelligent and respectable voters of the Peninsula.

As some people entertain a doubt whether the Bishop is in earnest, we are authorised to say that if the electors of the Peninsula will do him the honour of returning him to Parliament, he will be found in his place there, and that he will there and elsewhere devote his best energies to promote their interests.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PENINSULA.

GENTLEMEN,—There are two candidates before you, whose principles on the most important question that can engage your attention are in direct opposition to those held by a considerable number amongst you.

Mr. DONNELLY has declared himself an opponent of Mr. PYKE'S Bill, having stated in his first speech during his canvass that, had he been in Parliament last year he would have voted against it, and that if returned he will vote against it should it be brought forward during the next two years—that is, during the present Parliament. Now, Mr. PYKE'S Bill, though extremely meagre as to its provisions, proclaimed and embodied the just and equitable principle that men who educate their own children should not be compelled to pay for the free education of well-to-do people's children; that Catholics, for example, and all others who build and support schools of their own, are entitled to, at least, aid for their schools from the taxes which they pay; and that it is a monstrous injustice to compel them to pay for the free education of other people's children, and refuse them aid from their own monies for their own schools. This is the principle against which Mr. DONNELLY declares he would have voted, and will vote, if returned to Parliament. And yet Mr. DONNELLY blushes not to ask the support of Catholics and all others who object to the present unjust and one-sided system of education.

Mr. LARNACH, the other candidate, is in favour of introducing Bible reading into the public schools, and this, according to his speech, is the only change he would be disposed to make. All the other provisions of the present system of education, so far as he is concerned, are to remain unchanged. He wishes to bring back the old Otago system, under which Catholic children were frequently compelled to read the authorised version of the Scriptures, and in not a few instances to remain outside shivering in the cold and rain whilst the teacher and his Bible-reading scholars were comfortably seated within around the fire provided by a generous public—Catholic and Protestant. And to this old Otago system would be then superadded compulsion, not merely by the influence of the teacher and the terror of his cane, but by law. Mr. LARNACH, then, is the advocate of a system of education under which Catholic children, in districts where there are no Catholic schools, would be compelled to attend Bible-reading schools, and left to the tender mercies of bigots of every denomination, who, as hitherto, might be certain of the support of their respective committees.

It is difficult to say which of these two candidates is most unjust and tyrannical in his principles and policy, and most opposed to

the equitable claims of Catholics and others who think with them,

Catholics and all others who sympathise with them cannot support either; and the question arises, What are they to do? Some there are who would advise them to abstain from voting or taking any part whatever in the present contest; but there are others who think differently, and advise Catholics to start a candidate who is in favour of justice to their schools. But here a difficulty has arisen. A candidate willing to incur the odium of being just to Catholics, and to undergo the labour of a contest, cannot, on a short notice, be found.

Under these circumstances I offer you my services. I do this to afford all just men an opportunity of giving effect to their disapprobation of the principles and policy of Mr. DONNELLY and Mr. LARNACH on the education question, and as a protest against the cowardice of some and the tyranny of others. In the position in which I now place myself I only claim to be regarded as a man, a citizen, and an elector of the Peninsula, and as the advocate of fair play and even-handed justice. I shall canvass no man; I shall employ no agents; such as are willing to vote for me will come to the poll at their own expense and purely for the purpose of protesting against injustice and advocating what is equitable.

I make no apology for assuming this position. I am as much entitled to offer my services to the electors as Mr. DONNELLY or Mr. LARNACH, or any other man.

On all subjects likely to engage the attention of Parliament you will find my principles to be liberal and just. I am in favour of freetrade; opposed to the alienation of large blocks of public land to individuals or companies. I think the taxing of industry and capital, as calculated to lessen production and consequently wealth, should be avoided if possible. In a word, my political principles are as liberal as those of the other candidates. I would give to every man justice, fair play; and to no man undue advantages or monopoly.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours etc,

✕ P. MORAN.

Dunedin, 9th January, 1883.

"Huss, Luther, Melancthon, Cranmer, Knox"! Glory be to God! Why, they tell us that if even one lost one were to revisit the glimpses of the moon, all humanity would die of the stench. But what would it be if a whole phalanx of them were to appear? Not even the editor of our contemporary the *Dunedin Evening Star* himself could survive that. But our editor is looking towards the wrong shop altogether; all the spirits he could call on would not help him here. It is something substantial he stands in need of—that drum that was made out of Ziska's skin, for example, would suit him beautifully. It would be the most elegant instrument possible for his purpose; only one rattle of it and Bishop Moran must rush down a steep place into the sea on the spot, and get drowned without waiting a moment, even for the deepening of the harbour. But our editor cannot possibly now lay his hand upon Ziska's drum.—May be, however, he would make a sacrifice of his own hide for the occasion,—well handled by the traditional devils, as no doubt it would be, it must produce a very pretty effect and reduce Bishop Moran to utter confusion. Our editor's hide could not now of course be tanned in time; but, perhaps, it might do in the green state. Will he not yield a point in the public interest, and let the experiment be tried? If he does, we promise to strain every energy in having the pelt stuffed, afterwards, and set up as a trophy in the Museum.—Why, our editor would be immortalised; the proposal is worthy of his most serious consideration.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN has returned from his tour in America, where a banquet has been given him. He expects that the day will come when America will invite England to a friendly conference on the subject of granting local government rights to Ireland.

MASSEY, lately town clerk of Dunedin, and his wife have been charged with fraudulently selling debentures belonging to the Corporation. The sum involved is said to amount to considerably over £3000. Mrs. Massey has been released on bail, but her husband continues in prison, not having succeeded in finding sureties.

A BOY named King, and his father who tried to save him, were drowned at Manutahi on Saturday. On Monday a boy named Vaughan, and Thomas Lynes, a ploughman, were drowned at Lora Station. Hokonui.

A MAORI named Arapata Koti has died near Kaiapoi, at the age of ninety-eight.

LORD DERBY urges that millions should be expended on Irish emigration, and deprecates the notion of further legislation concerning the land. In common with Mr. Forster, he denounces Home Rule as certainly tending to a separation of Ireland from England. Nevertheless, if Mr. Forster and Lord Derby live but a reasonable number of years they will see land legislation carried much further, and the establishment of Home Rule—but not necessarily the separation of the country from Great Britain, though even that might yet be brought about by continued tyranny.

Two men named Byrne and Hanlon are in custody on suspicion of having been engaged in the Phoenix Park murders. The police are said to possess important evidence, and to be on the point of bringing all the guilty parties to justice. Government still, however, finds it necessary to offer rewards for information.

JULES FERRY is named as Gambetta's successor. Here, then, we have the worse man—possessed of all Gambetta's malice, but wanting a large portion of his ability.

A SCARCITY of labour for the harvest is reported from Canterbury and the Oamaru district.

SIR DILLON BELL has called for tenders for direct steamship service monthly between England and New Zealand—the vessels to come out by the Cape and return through the Straits of Magellan.

At the ladies' meeting held on Saturday 6th, in connection with the Cathedral Bazaar, some articles presented by winners at the Invercargill Bazaar to the Dunedin Cathedral Bazaar, were cut for by the respective stall holders.—A beautifully dressed doll being won for Mrs. J. B. Callam; and a handsome ottoman,—presented by Mr. J. Maher, Invercargill—for Mrs. Roberts. A magnificent corona of Cape diamonds, which had been presented to his Lordship, Dr. Moran, on occasion of his late visit to South Africa, was exhibited as a gift from his Lordship to the Cathedral Bazaar. A very valuable diamond ring and diamond pin, also the gift of his Lordship, were shown as objects intended to be disposed of on a future occasion. The time for holding the Bazaar was finally fixed for Easter week. His Worship the Mayor to be asked to open it at 2 o'clock, p.m. on Easter Monday. The next ladies meeting in connection with the Bazaar, will take place at the Dominican Convent on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 p.m.

OUR contemporary, the *Otago Daily Times*, quite characteristically, shouts with amazement at the notion of a Bishop's offering himself as a candidate for election to Parliament.—This worthy editor had never heard of such a thing in his life before—had never heard that Mgr. Fréppel, Bishop of Angers, now sits in the French Parliament, as Mgr. Dupanloup, the late Bishop of Orleans, had before sat there—as Catholic dignitaries and ecclesiastics, moreover have been, and at present are, members of the German and Belgian Parliaments.—Or has our editor, by chance, not heard that English Bishops sit in the British House of Lords? Our editor has evidently heard very little in his time—and what he does manage to hear, according to the old saying, goes in at one ear and out at the other. If he could then, contrive for a little to keep his ears open and his mouth shut it would be advantageous to himself, and of no consequence whatever to the public.

PONTIFICAL High Mass will be celebrated at Port Chalmers on Sunday next by his Lordship the Bishop, who will also administer the sacrament of confirmation. Some children will besides make their first communion. The Bishop will preach both in the forenoon and evening, and the collection at the offertory will be in aid of the Presbytery building fund. Admission will be by tickets, which may be had on application to the Rev. Father Newport.

DONATIONS towards the Dunedin Cathedral Bazaar have been received as follows:—Mr. Power (per Miss Smith), £1; Mr. Barnes (per Mrs. Scanlan) 10s; Mr. Maher, Invercargill, (per Very Rev. Mother Prioress) a handsome ottoman; Miss Taylor a beautifully-dressed doll. The receipt of blocks and money in aid of the Oamaru Convent Art Union is acknowledged with thanks from Mr. M. Kennedy, Greymouth, and Mr. Heycooke, Wyndham. Donations towards the Invercargill Bazaar are thankfully acknowledged from Mrs. Condon and Mr. Leadlaw.

At the distribution of prizes held at the Marist Brothers' College, Sydney, his Grace the Archbishop gave some interesting details of the success of the Order as teachers. "Before coming to this country he said, he had seen the work of the Marist Brothers, and had heard of their success in different parts of the world, and here in Australia, he found they were no less successful. They had over six or seven hundred schools and colleges in the various countries, and in England, where the system of payment by results exists, the Brothers had been successful to the extent of 98 per cent., for it was found that not only did they give religious instruction, but they gave the best secular instruction as well, and on this account many people of other denominations sent their children to the Marist Brothers to be taught." His Grace further mentioned that the success of the Brothers in New Caledonia also had been marked, notwithstanding the fact that they were discountenanced by the Government officials.

OUR country canvasser and collector, Mr. William Cunningham, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns, has now left Dunedin for a tour of the West Coast. We, therefore, take an opportunity of respectfully requesting our friends in the districts in question to favour us by lending him a helping hand. Subscribers will particularly oblige us by a readiness to meet the accounts presented to them, and any information by which the interests of our paper may be forwarded will be thankfully received.

We take the following from the *Oamaru Mail* of the 4th inst.:—The Convent School bazaar was opened yesterday at 2 p.m., and a large amount of business was done, £103 being taken by the time of closing. The total sum realised is £443, of which £47 was taken at

the doors during the three days. Some £150 worth of goods still remain unsold, and an auction sale will be held at a future date. The Garrison Band kindly played each evening the bazaar was opened.

THE anxiety with which the Tasmanian railway authorities avail themselves of every opportunity to turn an honest penny, may be seen by the following paragraph from the *Southern Star* of December 29., referring to the arrival of the Catholic Bishop of Hobart: "His Lordship returned by the express last night. A large number of his friends were at the station to meet him, and a carriage and four were in waiting to convey the Bishop to his home. On arriving at the station, the committee, who had been appointed to carry out the reception of the Bishop, were refused admission to the platform unless they paid for a ticket, the railway company apparently not wishing to lose the opportunity of turning an honest penny. An exception was made by Mr. Grant in favour of three members of the sub-committee. His Lordship was warmly received on his arrival by a number of clergy and laity, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and left the station amidst the cheers of those who had awaited his coming."

So many valuable things remained unsold at the Bazaar opened in Invercargill on the 28th ult., that it was determined at a meeting of the stall-holders to remove the goods to the fine new convent schoolroom, Tyre street, and to dispose of them there during the first two days of the New Year. Unfortunately, however, the sports and attractions of the Bluff took away, not only the visitors from the country, but also the residents of the town of Invercargill, so that the attendance of buyers was rather limited. The net proceeds of the bazaar will amount to £230.—We shall give further particulars in our next issue.

We are requested by the Very Rev. Mother Prioress and the community of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, to tender their most sincere thanks to those ladies, stall-holders and assistants, who have so successfully, and at so many personal sacrifices, laboured to promote the interests of the convents at Invercargill and Oamaru, during the late bazaars held in those towns. The Dominican nuns also desire most respectfully to thank the ladies and gentlemen who kindly visited and assisted with their patronage the bazaars in question.

THE musical performance at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Te Aro, on Christmas Day was of much excellence. The 11 a.m. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, the Choir rendering Haydn's 1st Mass with orchestral accompaniments in very fine style. The offertory piece was the "Adeste Fideles," arranged by Novello, with band accompaniment. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance was very full, notwithstanding the number of Masses celebrated during the morning by three priests, and at which the congregation had had an opportunity of attending. On the Sunday within the octave, at the 11 a.m. Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Binsfeld, the same music was repeated. The vocalists who executed solos were Mrs. Hickson and Miss Augustus, (soprano); Misses Seager and Rigg (contralto); Messrs. Jones and Davis, (tenor); Mr. Kearsley, (bass). The members of the orchestra were as follows:—Messrs. Allpress and Isherwood, 1st violins; Mr. Trowell, 2nd violin; Mr. Conolly, viola; Mr. Cazneau, Violoncello; Messrs. Trett and Gray, trumpets; Mr. Dixon, euphonium; Mr. Woodmas, clarionette; Mr. Davis, flute; Mr. Turner, tympni. Conductor, Mr. Jas. F. Kearsley.

As the delusion seems general that it is a most unusual proceeding for a Catholic Bishop to contest a parliamentary election, it may be as well for us to state that such is by no means the case of late years. It was, for example, by a very warm contest that the Bishop of Angers secured his seat in the French Parliament—nor, when he had secured it, was he allowed to hold it without being obliged frequently to repulse insolence offered to him. The late M. Gambetta, for instance, distinguished himself more than once by the studied impertinences with which he attempted to annoy the Bishop, who, however, proved himself fully capable of treating them as they deserved, and who has always continued to assert his self-respect and the dignity of his sacred calling, as well as to oblige others—howsoever unmannerly they may be—to respect him also.

Messrs. Siever and Co., Great King street, Dunedin, offer to their patrons and the public generally an admirable assortment of upholstery, furniture, and bedding. Their repairing department is particularly well managed.

The Equitable Insurance Association of New Zealand, Bond and Rattray streets, Dunedin, offer the most liberal terms to insurers. All kinds of insurances are undertaken by them.

Messrs. Saunders, McBeath and Co, Princes street, Dunedin, are now holding a clearing sale of their unrivalled stock of drapery at prices unprecedentedly low.

Mr. James Roche's Mandeville Hotel, Mandeville, offers excellent accommodation to all visitors.

Mr. A. Fetting, Princes-street, Dunedin, has on hand a very fine stock of ladies' gold and silver watches, and jewellery of a first-class workmanship. Mr. Fetting also cleans and repairs watches.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played on the Asylum Grounds on Saturday, between the Privateers C.C. and Civil Service Second Eleven, and resulted in a win for the Privateers by an innings and 34 runs. Subjoined are the scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. 1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Stables, b Griffen	...	2	b Gunning
Crawford, b Griffen	...	5	b Gunning
Vivian, c O'Driscoll	...	0	b Gunning
Taylor, b Griffen	...	3	b Griffen
Israel, b Griffen	...	0	Hit wicket, b Griffen
Ross, not out	...	2	b Gunning
Ibes, b Griffen	...	0	b Gunning
Monaghan, b Griffen	...	0	b Griffen
Burns, b Hally	...	0	b Griffen
Houston, b Hally	...	0	b Gunning
Thompson, b Hally	...	0	Not out
Extras	...	0	Extras
Total	...	12	Total
PRIVATEERS 1ST INNINGS.			
Hally, stumped Israel	...	2	
Claffy, b Taylor	...	22	
Marlow, not out	...	2	
Fitzpatrick, c Stables	...	8	
Dalton, c Israel	...	0	
Gunning, run out	...	5	
Griffen, c Crawford	...	2	
O'Driscoll, c Monaghan	...	2	
M'Nellis, c Monaghan	...	19	
Griffen, F., stumped Israel	...	4	
Deehan, b Thompson	...	18	
Extras	...	11	
Total	...	88	

A match will be played on the Asylum Grounds on Saturday 13th inst., between the Privateers C.C. v. Kaikorai Second Eleven, at 2.30 p.m.

PROTESTANT DECAY.

We read with horror that the baptizing of infants has become a great rarity among rich Presbyterians, to judge from the statistics of last year. Doctor Talmage has the largest Presbyterian congregation in the country, for it numbers no less than 2,747 members, and yet only 34 children were last year brought to him for baptism. Dr. Caylor counts 1,792 parishioners, but baptized only 29 infants in the course of the year. In the Clason Avenue Church, numbering 650 members, but 13 little ones were brought to the baptismal font. Mr. Rossiter, of the North Church, reports 660 members, but only 11 baptisms. Dr. Robinson's magnificent Memorial Church counts 603 pious members, but had only 10 baptisms. In the First Presbyterian Church, off Fifth Avenue, with a membership of 410 souls, but 2 children were baptized. The wealthy Rutger street Church had not one baptism, though it counts a membership of 330. Dr. Van Dyke, with 571 parishioners, and Dr. Crosby, with 336, had not a single baptism to report. The three largest and wealthiest Presbyterian Churches of Buffalo, with a respective membership of 496, 411, and 325 souls could each boast of but one baptism during the past year.—*New York Sun.*

Messrs. Carter and Co., George street, Dunedin, are now holding a summer clearing sale of their excellent stock of drapery. Persons desirous of obtaining valuable goods at low rates, should visit their establishment.

Messrs. Mollison, Duthie and Co., George street, Dunedin, in order to make room for a large and handsome stock of autumn goods, are now clearing off, at an immense sacrifice, their fine supplies of summer drapery.

Mr. Thos. Hall's confectionery establishment, Princes street, Dunedin, will be found amply supplied with goods of the best possible quality at moderate prices.

OTAGO LAND BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting the application of W. Heffernan and D. Hanlon to purchase deferred-payment sections at Budle, were adjourned for a fortnight. Richard Maguire's application to purchase section 3, block VII., Otama, was referred to Ranger Hughan for report. A lease of section 4, block X., Chatton, was granted to J. A. Hurley. It was agreed that blocks II. and VIII., Cairnhill, and block VIII., Teviot (runs 369 and 425); should be offered at 3d per acre. Section 8, block VIII., Teviot, to be sold to Patrick Galvin at 20s per acre. Sections 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10, block V., Teviot, to be let separately. Sections 2 and 3, block V.; sections 11 and 12, block IX., sections 16 and 17, block X., Teviot, to be let at the upset rental of 20s per acre; leases in all cases to be for seven years. It was resolved to request that Government would have 3000 acres on run 199, Teviot, surveyed by contract. The application of John Lavery for grazing right on sections 41 and 42, block VII., Rock and Pillar, was declined. John Cregan's application to purchase deferred-payment section 13, block I., Otama, was referred to Secretary Education Board. Consideration of the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Stout, was deferred:—"That, in the opinion of the Board, an inspector should be appointed to examine and report on the various agricultural and pastoral deferred-payment holdings, so that the Board may ascertain whether it is true that dummyism exists, and that some holders are non-resident on their holdings."

THE ONLY NATIVE COAL EQUAL TO
English or Scotch Coal, and far superior to any New Zealand Coal yet offered to the public.

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To make a good fire use **TWO-THIRDS LESS** of this than of any other Coal.
Burns longer, gives greater heat, and is Cheaper than Newcastle Coal.

Office: OCTAGON. Postal Address: BOX 328.

**CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY,
PORT CHALMERS.**

A GRAND CONCERT
Under the Patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese.
Will be given in aid of the above, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH JANUARY, 1883,
In the
FORESTERS' HALL,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Front Seats, 3s; Middle, 2s; Back, 1s.

ALEXANDRA.

THE new Roman Catholic Church, Alexandra, will be
Solemnly Opened on the Fourth Sunday (28th) of January, 1883, by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin.
The Bishop will preach on the occasion.
JAMES McGRATH,
Presbytery, Cromwell.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO N.Z. TABLET.

In this list subscriptions received by Post Only are acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Mr McJ., Washdyke, up to August 1, 1883 ...	...	1	19 0
„ D. O'H., Moonlight, up to December 15, 1882 ...	...	0	14 0
Rev. Father L., Lower Hutt, up to February 1, 1883 ...	...	1	0 0
Rev. Father O'H., Otahuhu, up to December 8, 1882 ...	...	1	5 0
Mr T. H., Tadmore, up to December 8, 1882 ...	...	2	10 0
„ K. O'B., Waipori, up to March 15, 1883 ...	...	0	6 6
„ E. T., Waipori, up to September 10, 1882 ...	...	1	5 0
„ E. M'O., Oamaru, up to October 24, 1882 ...	...	0	12 0
„ A. O'R., Oamaru, up to January 13, 1883 ...	...	0	6 6
„ P. H., Waiho, up to December 1, 1882 ...	...	1	5 0
„ J. C., The Hook, up to September 17, 1881 ...	...	1	6 0
„ P. C., Palmerston North, up to February 18, 1883 ...	...	0	6 6
„ F. McG., Hawera, up to January 3, 1883 ...	...	1	4 0
„ J. O'L., Tuamarina, up to April 24, 1882 ...	...	2	16 0
„ J. M., Hokitika, up to April 3, 1882 ...	...	1	11 6
„ D. L., Auckland, up to date ...	...	0	18 0
„ D. M'O., Lawrence, up to date ...	...	1	4 0
„ T. Q., Waitahuna ...	...	1	5 6
„ R. D., Nelson Creek ...	...	0	12 6
„ M. C., Oamaru, up to April 24, 1883 ...	...	0	6 6
„ T. B., Hilton, up to September 24, 1882 ...	...	1	5 0
„ M. R., Waitahuna, up to May 8, 1883 ...	...	1	5 0
„ M. C., Temuka, up to June 8, 1882 ...	...	1	5 0
„ P. C., Thornbury, up to date ...	...	0	17 6
„ W. G., Upper Hutt, up to October 10, 1882 ...	...	0	12 6
„ J. C., Lawrence, up to January 24, 1883 ...	...	0	6 6
„ J. C., Fielding, up to May 15, 1883 ...	...	0	12 6
„ J. M. T., Sydney, up to January 24, 1883 ...	...	1	8 0
„ F. C., Thames, up to April 24, 1882 ...	...	1	5 0
„ J. D., Roxburgh, up to March 17, 1883 ...	...	1	5 0
„ P. O'S., Wellington, up to date ...	...	0	15 0
„ J. C., Wellington, on account ...	...	2	0 0

We have received the following amounts per Post Office orders without receiving the names of the senders. Will the latter please forward their names to this office, when the respective amounts will be credited:—On Dec. 6, Clyde, £1 12s; Nov. 20, Riverton, 12s 6d; Nov. 24, Rangiora, £1 6s. We would remind subscribers that they should be careful, when remitting, to send their full name and address.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT FUND,
INVERCARGILL.**

Per Mrs Condon:

Mr Barrett ...	0	5	0
Mr Denis O'Keefe ...	0	5	0
Mr M. McCurdy ...	0	2	0
Per Rev. Father Fitzgerald:			
Dominico Sandri (Invercargill) ...	1	0	0
Mathew Hanly (Gore) ...	1	0	0
Mrs Garvey ...	0	5	0
Mr J. Burns (Wyndham) ...	1	0	0

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited) reports for the week ending 10th January as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—110 head yarded for to-day's market, the greater portion being medium quality. The short supply caused an advance on last week's quotation. Bulls fetched from £7 17s 6d to £14; cows, £7 17s 6d to £9. We sold on account of J. M'Anley, Esq., 14 cows at from £7 17s 6d to £8 12s 6d; William Shand, Esq., 3 cows at from £7 15s to £9, 11 bullocks at from £7 17s 6d to £8; and quote beef at 27s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Sixteen yarded, and sold at from 16s to 32s.
Fat Sheep.—2312 were penned; 200 of these were merino. This number was somewhat in excess of requirements, and towards the close of the sales lower prices had to be submitted to. Crossbreds fetched 8s to 12s; merinos, 5s 3d to 6s. We sold on account of Messrs. Fleming and Hedley, 264 crossbreds at from 9s 6d to 12s; Messrs. C. and S. Wilson, 164 do. at 9s to 9s 3d; J. Paton, Esq., 62 do. at 8s 3d to 11s; P. Hunter, Esq., 22 do. at 8s 6d; M. Morton, Esq., 36 do. at 8s 3d, and 27 merinos at 5s 3d; and quote mutton at 13d to 2d.

Lambs.—879 penned, and fetched from 6s 6d to 9s. We sold 157 at from 6s 6d to 7s 9d.

Pigs.—Fourteen were yarded, and sold at from 18s to 32s.
Store Cattle.—We have no sales to report, but purpose offering 130 head bullocks and stores at Mosgiel on January 19.

Wool.—We had our third regular sale for this season on Tuesday, January 9, at our wool warehouses, Lower Rattray street. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and almost every lot being started near its value and followed up with spirited competition, fully late rates were obtained, except for a few lots strong and heavy crossbred. We catalogued 222 bales and 67 bags (chiefly farmers' lots) and sold 186 bales and 66 bags at, for greasy merino, from 7½d to 12½d; half-bred, 9½d to 10½d; three-quarter bred, 9½d to 11d; crossbred, 7½d to 10½d.

Sheepskins.—We held our usual sale on Monday, when we offered an average catalogue. The attendance of buyers was not good; the biddings were not up to previous values, and we had to pass several lots, principally lambskins and station skins in bales. The following was the range:—Station and dry skins fetched, for crossbreds, 2s 2d to 3s 1d; merino, 2s 7d to 4s 1d; butchers' green crossbred, 4s 6d to 5s 7d; merino, 4s 4d to 5s; lambs, 1s 2d to 1s 6d; pelts, 5d to 10d; goatskins, 1s.

Rabbitskins.—We did not catalogue any this week, but intend offering several bales next Monday.

Hides.—No alteration in values.
Tallow.—We offered and sold several lots of medium rendered at from 23s to 28s per cwt., and rough fat at from 20s to 21s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat: There is a slight inclination to buy, but at prices which holders consider to be very much under value, therefore very little business is done. Quotations same as last week. Oats: We held a sale by auction on Monday, January 8, at our wool and grain stores, Lower Rattray street, when we sold 1262 bags at from 2s 4d for discoloured and musty sorts, 2s 5d to 2s 9d for fair to good feed, and 2s 10d to 2s 11d for short bright oats. Barley: No sales to report.

PRODUCE MARKET—JANUARY 12, 1883

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 2s 8d to 3s per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s 9d; barley, maiting, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feeding, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hay, £7 per ton; chaff, mixed, £4 10s; hay chaff, £6; straw, £2 10s; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5; potatoes, (old) £3; oatmeal, £15 10s; flour, £10 10s to £11; butter, medium to prime, 9d to 1s per lb.; salt, 9d per lb.; eggs, 1s 3d; per dozen; bacon, sides, 8d per lb.; rolls, 7½d; hams, 9½d; pork, 4½d; old cheese 8d to 9d, new 7d.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½-lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s per lb.; ordinary butter, 10d per lb.; eggs, 1s per dozen; roll bacon, 7½d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 9d per lb.; cheese 7d per lb.

LABOUR MARKET.—JANUARY 12, 1883.

P. M. GRANT and Co., Labour Agents, report for the week:—There has been an unusual brisk demand for all kinds of servants; harvest operations in the Northern district have commenced and harvesters are expecting great wages, as it seems hands are not very plentiful North. We would advise men to exercise a little caution before throwing up permanent situations at fair wages for the sake of a few weeks' high pay. From present appearances wages are likely to continue very firm. In the face of a falling grain market, this is not so cheering to farmers who, in consequence, are likely to avail themselves of the most improved and labour-saving agricultural machines, thereby reducing labour to the lowest minimum possible, to enable them to profitably work their farms. Wages: couples, good demand, £65 to £80; shepherds, number engaged this week, £65; ploughmen, scarce, £52 to £65; gardeners, busy season over, £60 per annum and found; hay harvesters, 30s. General hands—milkers, 20s, 25s; youths, boys, 5s, 15s; grooms, 20s; station, farm, coaks, 25s, 30s; blacksmiths, carpenters, 25s, 30s per week and found. Harvest men, in absence of engagement, we cannot quote rates; day labour demand eased considerably in consequence of approaching harvest; pick and shovel men, bushmen, fencers, 7s, 9s; blacksmiths, carpenters, 8s, 10s; plasterers, masons, bricklayers, 10s, 14s per day. Female servants—supply unequal to the demand, more particularly for farm and country; there being a seeming inclination on the part of our girls to accept these situations for which they are receiving from £30 to £45 per annum; barmaids, 20s, 30s; waitresses, housemaids, laundresses, general servants, 12s, 15s; cooks, 15s, 40s; nurse-girls, 5s, 10s.

MR. J. COWEN ON CLOTURE.

We (*Nation*) quote from the *Newcastle Chronicle* the following passages from Mr. Joseph Cowen's speech delivered in the House of Commons on Friday, November 10, in the course of the debate on the cloture resolutions:—

Mr. Joseph Cowen said the speech of his hon. friend, the member for Clare, that the House had just heard, was not an argument either for or against the cloture, but it was a friendly appeal to his countrymen to vote for the Government (laughter). No one had a higher regard for the good intentions of his hon. friend than he had, but he hoped they would not be successful on this occasion. He something more than hoped, because he felt sure they would not. Memories of coercion had not yet died out in that House nor in the country, and it would require more cogent reasons than had yet been adduced to induce the sufferers from coercion to vote for the coercionists (cheers). The ropes and irons of the party stage were too clearly seen through his hon. friend's appeal. It was a supplement to that of the Prime Minister the other day, but both supplement and sequel, he was confident, would fail in their purpose (hear, hear). After describing what would be the general effect of cloture, Mr. Cowen said—The difference between a physician and a quack was this—a physician knew and admitted that his powers were limited. He could aid nature. He could help her to remove obstruction and clear away abnormal growths. But he could not re-create a broken constitution or make a perforated lung do the work of a sound one (hear, hear). But a quack with his pills, and his plasters, and his potions, would undertake to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to (loud cheers). In like manner the genuine reformer knew that the living law was the thought of the people, and that all Parliament could do was to fit that thought to the life of the nation (hear, hear). Political empirics, on the other hand, would engage to cut out a social cancer by the ballot-box. With them a bill's a bill, although there's nothing in it (laughter and cheers). It was not so much speed in legislation that they wanted, but skill. It was not quantity but quality that they required. The highest interests of the State would often be better served by the wise and liberal administration of old laws than by the hot-pressure production of new and imperfect ones. A great part of the time of that House was spent in correcting previous mistakes (hear, hear). Like tilers, when mending one hole they usually make another (laughter). The Government held in one hand a batch of bills, and in the other a bundle of fetters. Give us the gags, they said, and we will give you these bills (cheers). He would rather want the bills than purchase them at such a price (loud cheers). Obstruction or no obstruction, necessary legislation would come in due time if the people wanted it. Free speech was more precious than all the measures in the Ministerial portfolio. Error of opinion might be tolerated as long as they had left to them the right to combat it (cheers). Discussion was a bulwark against oppression, and the sheet anchor of liberty. Obstruction was of two kinds—purposeless and patriotic. The first was conceived in mischief, sustained by faction, and by whomsoever practised was indefensible. Futile and tautological talk, whether originated in malice, in vanity, or in ignorance, designed to obstruct necessary public business, was intolerable (hear, hear). But patriotic obstruction was the protest of the minority against the arrogance of office and the intolerance of power (hear, hear). It was often useful, and sometimes essential. It was the reserve power—the last Parliamentary defence against the encroachments of Ministers or majorities. If the House parted with it, they parted with a weapon that had secured its liberties in the past and might be required to defend them in the future (cheers). The Prime Minister said, in introducing the resolutions, and he had repeated the remark often since, that obstruction in an aggravated form first showed itself last session. He wished to speak with all deference of any statement respecting the business of the House made by one with such varied and extensive knowledge; but he contested the historical accuracy of that assertion (hear, hear). The question of obstruction as a Parliamentary practice could not be reckoned by sessions or decades or generations, but by centuries (hear, hear). It was certainly older than the Reformation. Henry VIII. pleaded its existence in his day as a reason why certain changes promised to the Pope had not been made. He explained that unfettered discussion was the inalienable right of the British Parliament, and that neither Crown nor Chancellor could restrain (hear, hear). Ministers might copy with advantage so uncompromising an exemplar as the illiberal Tudor King (laughter). Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign the foundation of our present Parliament Government was laid, and some of the rules they were now about to destroy were adopted, chided a Speaker of the House with having spent a whole session in mere talk. But he would cite a later and more striking instance. After the Stuart rising in 1716, the House of Commons, by an unwarrantable stretch of authority, lengthened its life from three years to seven. The bill for doing this was strenuously opposed by some of the peers. In the quaint language of the historian of the day, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Trevor, Lord Aylesford, and other noblemen, made repeated motions for adjournment, and numerous and long speeches with a view of putting off the passage of the Bill to another session. Here they had, as far gone as 167 years ago, obstruction of the exact character complained of—talking to produce delay, in the hope that delay would ensure defeat (cheers). During the French war the Whigs persistently and wilfully obstructed the Government of Mr. Pitt. Mr. Fox, who would be accepted as an authority on that side at least, boasted that for over a period of twenty years he never entered the House without speaking once and sometimes six times in a sitting (laughter, and hear, hear). But he could multiply instances indefinitely. He put these cases rapidly before them to show that obstruction was coeval with the existence of Parliament (hear, hear). It was incidental to, and an invariable accompaniment of, Government by public meeting (hear, hear). It had been resorted to in times very different from the present by all parties and by all men of the greatest eminence in the State. It was not, as the Prime Minister contended, a recent

Irish invention. The work of last session had been emphasized. But, according to the Government's own showing, that was a hard and exceptional session. And hard and exceptional cases made hard laws (cheers). Last session one bill—the hateful and humiliating bill under whose arbitrary powers a thousand men were imprisoned without trial, without accusation, and without opportunity of defence or explanation—was obstructed. Yes, obstructed; justifiably obstructed (Irish cheers). Looking back upon that measure, the dishonouring memories of which would be burnt into the reputation of its authors, his surprise was that it had not been met with more desperate resistance than mere Parliamentary obstruction. If one thousand men had been imprisoned in Turkey, or Austria, or Italy we would have had unctuous appeals to the sacred right of insurrection and covert incentives to rebellion from our Liberal coercionists (loud and prolonged cheers). If ever there was a measure which warranted resort to every form of resistance that the House supplied to defeat it, it was the infamous Coercion Bill—a bill, too, that the Government, six months after its passage, had to admit was a hideous failure (Irish cheers). But while they heard a good deal of the obstruction of last session, they heard little of the obstruction of last Parliament (hear, hear). The obstruction of last Parliament was very different from the obstruction of last session. Last session there was obstruction to one measure, but last Parliament there was obstruction to all measures (hear, hear). It was not a specific policy that was obstructed, but the entire administrative and legislative action of the Government of the day (cheers). Liberals had reasoned themselves into the belief that the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield was not only injurious, but that it was immoral. They regarded him as an international mischief-maker, who, in the plenitude of his power, went roving round the world in search of opportunities for aggression and occasions for display. They believed it to be their duty not only to their country, but to their consciences to resist him. The Prime Minister declared, on a well-known occasion, that the set purpose of his life was to counter-work his rival's designs; and that to such end he laboured day by day and hour by hour (loud cheers). The opposition to his domestic policy was as determined, although less displayed. The Government bills were described as either bad or useless. If bad they ought not to pass; if useless they need not pass (laughter and cheers). A barricade was thus drawn across the Parliamentary passage, and little allowed to escape except necessary measures, and these only after exhausting efforts. The Irish members were blamed. Yes, they got the blame, but others got the benefit (loud cheers). They pulled the chestnuts out of the fire. Others ate them (laughter). Some of the Irish members who were in last Parliament might, if they were so minded, a tale unfold that would disturb the equanimity of their cantankerous critics (hear, hear). If the hon. member for Cavan would recount a few passages from his Parliamentary autobiography they would be most interesting and instructive (laughter). His hon. friend might probably remember a Summer Wednesday, three years ago, when he was invited, by one of those processes in which he was an adept, to give the quietus to a Bankruptcy Bill. How he acceded to the request and fulfilled it! (laughter and cheers). This was set down to Irish obstruction. The finger-points on the dial were Irish truly, but the mechanism that moved them was of another nationality (cheers). The bill was defeated, and no like measure had since reached so advanced a stage. Now mark the Nemesis. Bankruptcy is one of the questions that the Government are specially anxious to legislate upon, and grand committees are one of their remedies for Parliamentary congestion. Here was a Bankruptcy Bill drawn by Sir John Holker and Lord Cairns—two men who, whatever may be said of them as politicians, were of uncontested authority as lawyers—and the late Ministry, with a view of hastening its passage, proposed to try experimentally the scheme of grand committees that the Government are now initiating (hear, hear). Yet the bill and the Government are now initiating (hear, hear). Yet the bill and the project for the grand committees were defeated at the instance and suggestion of Liberal cloturists, who are now clamouring for both (loud and prolonged cheering). When he listened to the daily diatribes against Irish obstructives; when he heard them described as men beyond the pale of decent politics, and recalled how often obstruction had been made a ladder upon which aspiring partisans had climbed to office, any lingering respect he ever had for party ethics expired (cheers). They need not speculate on the arrival of American political practices. They had them already in operation amongst them (hear, hear). Their remedy was said to be a Radical one. But it was radically wrong (cheers). It struck at the system and not at the offenders. It punished the whole for the peccadilloes of a part (hear, hear). He was talkative and troublesome, therefore they punished his neighbour, who was quiet and silent. That was the logic of the Government resolution. If a man voluntarily entered a society, he must work within its rules. It was folly for anyone to join a body they intended to defy. If any man intentionally and deliberately broke the rules, let them silence him, suspend him, or expel him (cheers). Do any, do all these things if the circumstances warranted. But because one man or a section of men were guilty of offences, it was neither wise nor fair to impose galling restrictions upon those who fought fairly within the lists (loud cheers). Never, he trusted, would a British House of Commons degenerate into a shop or counting house, nor legislation—which, in its loftiest purposes, was the most solemn duty that man could discharge to his fellow-men—that built up the character and influenced the destinies of a nation—that secured the rights, the liberties, and the property of the people—become a trade (loud cheering). They might cut away a mauling branch of their Parliamentary system, but they should remember that the trophies of the past were essential to elucidate and confirm the wisdom of the present. Their idolatry of the immediate dwarfed and deformed national character (cheers). Let them recast their rules, brush the dust off them, adapt them to modern requirements, but preserve the spirit and continuity of their proudly treasured historical traditions. He would not touch one of their old customs that did not stand in the way of necessary and urgent change. A breath blows the glory of ages away. The quaint call of "who goes home" when the House is up—what a vista of social vicissitude it summoned to memory! (cheers). The grating on the doorway—what stalwart

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conflicts between their representatives and the regal power it recalled! Some of the regulations they were now asked to rescind had historical significance which kindled generous emotions when they reflected on the efforts made to win them. Change they must have, but that now sought was excessive and bewildering. It involved momentous innovations amounting to a revolution of Parliamentary procedure, and was contrary to the temper and inimical to the interests of the legislature (loud and prolonged cheering).

EXHIBITION DAY AT THE WANGANUI CONVENT.

(From the *Chronicle*.)

THE breaking up for the Christmas holidays and distribution of prizes at the various schools carried on in connection with St. Mary's Church and the Convent of the Sacred Heart took place on Wednesday, December 20. In the morning the younger children of the school were treated to a Christmas tree, from which a number of suitable and pretty presents were distributed. In the evening there was, in the Convent, an exhibition of specimens of needlework and other proofs of the skill and industry of the young ladies of the Select and St. Joseph's Schools, as well as of the untiring labour of love shown by the good Sisters in instructing their young charges. The exhibition of work included fancy slippers, kettle-holders, cosies, samplers, cushions, daisy mats, paintings of birds and flowers, pencil drawings, underclothing, socks, and some really beautiful point lace. Amongst the young ladies who distinguished themselves in this fine collection may be mentioned the Misses Annie McDonald, Gertrude Holcroft, Maggie Reid, Agnes McDonald, Annie O'Leary, Lottie Wixcey, Constance Ballam, Mary O'Reilly, Norah Mullins, Mary Price, Eliza Reid, Mary Kregar, and Lucy Bartlett. Some crewel work exhibited by Miss Lena Heslop was deserving of notice, and the Misses Zoe Ballam, Norah Mullins, and Alicia O'Hara, shone in anti-macassars. In the centre of the room were some stands of artificial flowers, both in paper and wool, the handiwork of the Misses Julia Roache, Mary Price, Mary O'Reilly, Maude Nathan, Lizzie Cameron, and Adelaide Jackson. One worked fire-screen by Miss Maude Nathan attracted considerable notice, as also did the two dolls fashionably attired by the Misses Constance and Zoe Ballam. The Misses Lizzie Cameron, Agnes McDonald, and Julia Roache exhibited specimens of point lace, quite after the good old antique model. The water colors by Miss Mary Price and Miss Mary O'Reilly, and the pencil pictures by Miss Kate Shennan, were of a high order of merit, and the last-named young lady has to be credited with the illuminated edging to the address recently presented to Father Kirk on his birthday. The numerous visitors having inspected and admired the exhibition of work, adjourned to the St. Mary's Schoolroom, where an entertainment was given by the children of the three Catholic schools. The Rev. Father Kirk presided, and the attendance was large. The following was the programme:—Prologue, Miss Lottie Wixcey; duet for two pianos, Misses Shortell, Morrow, Heslop, and Nathan; song, "Kiss me and I'll go to sleep," school children; recitation, "Harebell and Foxglove," Misses M. Edwards and B. Farrell; piano solo, "Orazione," Miss Mary O'Reilly; song, "Friendship," Misses M. Cronin, E. Cameron, and A. McDonald; piano duet, "Kathleen Mavourneen" waltzes, Misses E. Reid and G. Holcroft. Trial Scene from "Merchant of Venice,"—Shylock, Master D. Ryan; Antonio, Michael McGrath; Duke, Master J. Coakley; Bassanio, Master John Derung; Gratiano, Master Fred Oliver; Nerissa, Master Henry Reid; Portia, Master William Wixcey; attendants, Masters F. Oliver and George. Piano duet, "Burlesque Quadrille," Misses M. Cronin, Price, Mary O'Reilly, and A. McDonald; glee, "Canadian Boat Song"; piano duet, "Queen of Roses Waltz," Misses Wixcey, G. Eddie, C. Eddie, and M. Reid; recitation, "Meeting of the Waters," Miss Johanna Ryan; piano trio, "Gloria in Excelsis" (Mozart), Misses J. Roache, A. McDonald, E. Cameron, A. Dais, Mary Bartlett, and H. Mullins; song, "O steer my bark," Miss Nora Mullins; recitation, "What am I?" Miss Fox; piano solo (2 pianos), "Silvery Waves," Misses M. Nathan and L. Heslop. Scene from the "Duchess Transformed." Characters—Duchess of Southumberland, Teresa Hartnett; Lady Flora (her daughter), Miss Lucy Bartlett; Mrs. Muff, Miss G. Holcroft; Alice, Isabella, and Winifred (her daughters), Misses L. Wixcey, K. Mahoney and C. Ballam; Madame Grosdenaples, Miss M. Cooper. Piano solo, Miss Kregar; solo, "Whispers from Erin," Miss L. Heslop; recitation, "Vision of Belshazzar," Miss McGrath; piano solo, "Martha," Misses M. Cronin and A. McDonald. Scene from "The Peasant Queen." Characters—Mrs. Migmag (a village busy-body), Miss J. Roache; Madame Boncour, Miss M. Price; Countess of Belleville, Miss E. Cameron; Amy, Miss M. Nathan; Lousia, Martha, Janie, and Claudine (village girls, candidates for the Rose of Honor), Misses S. Heslop, M. McIlhone, N. Morrow, and R. Mullins; Betsy, Miss M. O'Reilly; Epilogue, Miss G. Holcroft. Where everything was so well done, it would be ungracious to particularise anything as specially worthy of note. The pianoforte performances, particularly in the case of the very little ones, spoke wonders for the musical training of the Convent. The sketch, "The Peasant Queen," was delightfully performed, with the naive and archness on the part of all the characters which was highly appreciated by the audience. The young lady who impersonated Betty, the faithful old servant showed humorous powers of no mean order, and all the young ladies were thoroughly natural in elocution and gesture. At the close of the entertainment, Father Kirk read the prize list of the Convent School, St. Joseph's School, and St. Mary's Boys School, and distributed the books (many of them valuable works) to the pupils of the first-named educational establishment. Father Kirk having thanked the visitors for their attendance, the proceedings terminated.

PRIZE LIST OF ALL THE SCHOOLS.

The following is the honour list which was the result of the recent examinations of the Catholic schools in Wanganui.

SACRED HEART SUPERIOR SCHOOL.

Fifth Class.—Christian Doctrine: Margaret McIlhone, Mary O'Reilly. Good Conduct: Jane Shortall, Mary O'Reilly. Reading: Lizzie Cameron, Julia Roache. Spelling: Mary O'Reilly, Jane Shortall, Margaret McIlhone. Arithmetic: Mary Price, Mary Cronin, Julia Roache. Mental Arithmetic: Mary Price, Julia Roache, Mary O'Reilly. Geography: Mary Price, Jane Shortall, M. Rielly. Grammar: Julia Roache, Mary Cronin, M. Price. Penmanship: J. Roache, M. O'Reilly, J. Shortall. Dictation: Norah Mullins, Annie McDonnell, Maude Nathan. History: Margaret McIlhone, M. Nathan, M. Price. Composition: Julia Roache, 1; Mary O'Reilly, 2; Lizzie Cameron, 3. Fancy Work: Mary O'Reilly. Lace Making: Lizzie Cameron. Instrumental Music: Mary O'Reilly, Maude Nathan. Vocal Music: Lizzie Cameron, Annie McDonnell, Norah Mullins. Drawing and Painting:—Mary O'Reilly, Mary Price.

Fourth Class.—Christian Doctrine: Mary Dais, 1; Mary Power. Good Conduct: Lizzie Reid, Lena Heslop. Reading: Lena Heslop, Rose McIlhone. Spelling: Mary Dais, Lizzie Reid, Agnes McDonald. Grammar: Teresa Hartnett, Jane Henry. Arithmetic: Nellie Morrow, Agnes McDonald. Geography: Mary Dais, Teresa Hartnett, Lena Heslop. Letter Writing: L. Heslop, Nellie Morrow. Composition: Teresa Hartnett, J. Henry. Dictation: T. Hartnett, Rose McIlhone. Penmanship: Eliza Reid, R. McIlhone. Fancy Work: M. Dais, L. Heslop. Lace Work: Agnes McDonald, T. Hartnett. Instrumental Music: L. Heslop, Nellie Morrow. Vocal Music: T. Hartnett, J. Henry.

Third Class.—Christian Doctrine: Nellie D'Arcy, Hannah O'Leary, M. Conroy. Good Conduct: Mary Cooper, Mary McCulloch, Constance Bellam. Reading: Lottie Wixcey, Gertrude Holcroft, Kate McIlhone. Spelling: L. Wixcey, Caroline Woolston, and Martha Farr. Geography: Constance Ballam, Lucy Bartlett, Ellen Farr. Writing: Mary Kregar, Kate Mahoney, M. Conroy. Mental Arithmetic: C. Woolston, M. Kregar, H. O'Leary. Arithmetic: Georgina Eddie, N. D'Arcy, G. Holcroft. Dictation: Mary Bartlett, Hannah O'Leary, Kate Mahoney. Application: Lottie Wixcey, G. Holcroft, C. Ballam, K. McIlhone.

Second Class.—Good Conduct: Clara Eddie, Nettie Nathan, Maude Holcroft. Reading: Maude Holcroft, Annie McCulloch. Spelling: N. Nathan, Zoe Ballam. Writing: Annie Kirkwood, Maude Holcroft, C. Eddie. Tables: Zoe Ballam, and C. Eddie. Sewing: A. Kirkwood, Zoe Ballam.

First Class.—Good conduct: Maude M'Loughlin, Kate Holcroft. Reading: Maude M'Loughlin, Eva Reid. Spelling: Maude M'Loughlin, E. M'Ilhone. Writing and tables: E. M'Ilhone, Maude M'Loughlin, E. Reid. Sewing: M. M'Loughlin, Kate Holcroft.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

Fourth Class.—Christian doctrine: Alicia O'Hara and Lizzie Fox. Good Conduct: A. O'Hara and Phoebe Fox, equal. Reading: Mary M'Grath, Johanna Ryan, Phoebe Fox. Spelling: A. O'Hara, B. Farrell, Lizzie Fox. Grammar: Lizzie Fox, B. Farrell, Mary Edwards. Geography: Bridget Farrell, Mary M'Grath, J. Ryan. Arithmetic: Lizzie Fox, Mary Edwards, B. Farrell. Fancy Work: Phoebe Fox, Alicia O'Hara. Writing: Mary Edwards. Sewing: Alicia O'Hara, L. Fox, M. Edwards. Regularity: Bridget Farrell, Phoebe Fox.

Third Class.—Christian Doctrine: Julia Donovan, Jane Lee, Mary M'Mahon. Good Conduct: Esther Conroy, Mary Morgan. Reading: Mary Campbell, Mary Morgan, Jane Lee. Geography and Spelling: Mary M'Mahon, Julia Donovan, Jane Lee. Tables: Annie Campbell. Regularity: Mary Morgan, Mary M'Mahon, Jane Lee. Fancy Work: E. Conroy. Sewing: Mary Morgan.

Second Class.—Conduct: Mary E. Russell. Reading: Cecilia Russell, E. Kearney. Spelling: Frances M'Duff, C. Russell, Mary E. Russell. Geography: E. Keegan, Frances M'Duff. Tables, etc.: Bessie Cronin, Maria Neary, Frances M'Duff.

The children of the other junior class received gifts from the Christmas tree on Wednesday morning.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Fifth Class.—Reading: William Wixcey, J. Coakley. Spelling: William Wixcey. Arithmetic: Michael M'Grath. Grammar: William Wixcey. Writing: David Ryan.

Second Class.—Marked Progress: Hugh M'Ilhone. Reading: Hugh M'Ilhone. Spelling: Hogan, George Friend, M. Farrell. Arithmetic and Tables: H. M'Ilhone.

Third Class.—Good Conduct: Francis Oliver. Reading: Joseph M'Mahon, Peter Purcell. Spelling: Michael O'Hanlon, Thomas Lee. Grammar: Michael O'Hanlon, W. Derung. Arithmetic: Thomas Lee, Louis Giorgi. Geography: Peter Purcell, F. Oliver.

Fourth Class.—Reading: George Hartnett, T. Turner. Spelling: George Hartnett, M. O'Connor. Arithmetic and Grammar: H. Reid, H. O'Hara. Geography: Frederick Oliver, J. Murphy. Tables: J. Derung, George Carroll.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. used to liken Dr. Pusey to a church bell, summoning others to the household of faith, but himself remaining without.

Since the amusing discussion in Dunfermline Council about the performances of the Hallelujah Army in that town, the little band has undergone a great amount of justling. Every night crowds of people, young and old, have turned out, and the Army have experienced great difficulty in carrying out their work. On Wednesday night the annoyance seemed to reach its culminating point. The members of the army were completely mobbed in Kirkgate street, and, instead of passing up the High street, as they have been accustomed doing, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat and find their way to their place of rendezvous by a lane. The crowd, of the number of several thousands, followed them up, and, standing in front of the Music Hall door, continued to hoot and yell for a considerable time. The scene in the High street up till a late hour was an animated one, and the policemen had great difficulty in averting a collision.

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MR. SEXTON AND THE CLOTURE.

THE following passages from Mr. Sexton's speech on the cloture resolutions on Friday week are taken from the *Times* :—

Mr. Sexton maintained that during this Parliament Irish members had strictly limited themselves to opposition to Coercion Acts for Ireland, and to votes arising out of the administration of Coercion Acts. What was the use of Irish representatives in that House unless when they found the liberties of their people swept away in a breath, they used their Parliamentary force, not only to call the attention of the public and of the House to their arguments, but also to convince them of the rash recklessness of these arbitrary enactments? The Prime Minister had spoken of the congestion of public business, and in various skilful phrases had led the country to suppose that it was caused by Irish members. But it was the fact that from December, 1877, to 1880—during the last three years of the late administration—the right hon. gentleman the member for North Devon lost 18 to 24 nights devoted to supply, but on which it could not be taken owing to the number of amendments on the paper. In 1877 he lost 24 nights; in 1878, 18 nights; and in 1879, 24 nights by amendments being persisted in. How many nights had the Prime Minister lost this year? He lost five nights only (hear, hear), yet it was in the presence of that state of facts that the Prime Minister availed himself of the cry of "Irish obstruction" to overturn the liberties of Parliament (cheers). The Tory party had shown a good deal of simplicity in expecting the Prime Minister to accept the two-thirds amendment. He had a cry, and he was expert in the use of a political cry. The cry of "Irish obstruction" would reach what he called the British mind, and it would cover and conceal any political scheme, however ambitious. By means of his cry of obstruction, the Prime Minister would obtain the cloture, by which he hoped to pass such a list of measures as would retain office for himself and his party for a prolonged period. It had been revealed by the Secretary of State for India and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that there was to be an attack all along the line upon the country party. Feudalism was to be attacked, the relations of landlord and tenant to be revised, and the franchise was to be extended in such a sense and in such a direction as it was hoped would consolidate and perpetuate the power of the Liberal party. He did not say that he was out of sympathy with any part of these proposals, and if he then had the honour of a seat in the House he might support them, but he mentioned them to show the simplicity of the Tory party in supposing that the Prime Minister would accept the two-thirds amendment. This was the gag to enable such measures of legislation to be pressed on as would give the Liberal party an indefinite lease of power (hear, hear). Only three speeches in support of the Government had been delivered by Irish members. One was by the hon. member for Longford, who might be very good as an ecclesiastical envoy, but not as a politician. That by the member for Clare was a pleasant little exercise, and it was not necessary for him to deal with it. He would, however, say a word upon the speech of the hon. member for Limerick City. He suggested that the penal rules which were already in force against individuals would be found to be more severe than the cloture. He could not, however, see the force of the hon. gentleman's logic. If the Irish members were to be suppressed at all they would prefer being taken in detail. But he suggested that the cloture enforced by the House would be preferable to the cloture enforced by the arbitrary will of the Speaker, and he referred to the time when the Irish party were summarily put to silence by the Speaker. But it was extremely improbable that such a *coup d'état* would be witnessed again in England as was witnessed when the Irish party made a bold stand against the Coercion Act (hear, hear). He would much prefer the exercise of arbitrary power by the Speaker to the more easy and convenient exercise of power by the majority. But the hon. gentleman had a third argument. He said that more time would be devoted to Irish questions. The hon. gentleman was a member of the party led by the late Isaac Butt, his colleague in the representation of the City of Limerick. That party proceeded on the lines of a conciliatory policy. That party, during a period of seven years, presented to Parliament no less than 100 bills dealing with every part of the national life. That party was satisfied with brief and moderate debates. It accepted the defeats inflicted on it by the House with meekness and resignation; yet the dispiriting record remained that not one of the 100 bills was passed. Even in what were called the good old times Ireland was neglected. They knew what sort of men the Irish members then were. Thirty years ago the Prime Minister had beset him, as his colleagues in office, two Irish members; there were also two Irish members sitting behind him as partisans; and those Irish members never thought of incommoding the Government. Of those four members, one, a forger and swindler, committed suicide; another, also a forger and swindler, was expelled from the House; the third, who was made a Commissioner of Excise, plundered the public money and fled to America, and the fourth was a worthy companion of the other three; he was made a judge, and, after an attempt upon his own life, died insane, leaving an odious name behind him (cheers). There had even been Irish members who had sold to English Ministers the liberties of their people (cheers). Eighty years from the time of William Pitt were allowed to elapse before the English Government passed a Reform Bill for Ireland (cheers). Both parties combined together against justice being done to Ireland. During that period they passed no less than 60 Coercion Bills for Ireland (cheers). Had they ever passed a measure of reform for Ireland of their own will and without pressure? The Emancipation Bill had not a shadow of success until the Duke of Wellington went to King George IV. and told him that unless it was passed Ireland would be plunged in civil war (hear, hear). Forty years passed away without a single Reform Bill for Ireland until in 1869 and 1870 the Government passed two important Acts which remained connected with the name of the Prime Minister. But why were those Acts passed? The Prime Minister had himself stated that what had led to the introduction of those measures were the Ballcooney tragedy and the Clerkenwell explosion (cheers). It was

not any sense of justice that had led to their introduction. Then what induced the right hon. gentleman to pass the Land Act? Was it not necessary for the Irish people, struggling with famine and distress, to cast themselves into the seething caldron of agitation until their country was brought, as the Prime Minister had said within a measurable distance of civil war before he granted them that Act? (Cheers). Since the days of William Pitt had not Parliament abundance of time to introduce reforms for Ireland? It was not the time they wanted, but the will, and it was necessary to make them use that will (hear, hear). It was in committee that it would be found most effectual to apply the cloture. In the conflicts of passion between the two great English parties the operation of the cloture would produce a constant resistance and friction. The hour of frank and friendly union between those English parties was always an evil hour for Ireland. The representatives of the Irish people would have courage and resource enough to make themselves felt and heard in that House in spite of any gag; but a rule which would place the two great English parties in keener antagonism would work well for Ireland. The operation of the cloture would be to generate hereafter between English politicians—who, in spite of their party differences, had hitherto been personal friends—hatreds and rancours which would eat their corroding way even into private life. Therefore it was that he had great hopes for the future of his country (a laugh), believing that out of the chronic feuds and bitter contentions of hostile English parties the hope of Irish regeneration would arise. They were, he thought, two lessons to be gathered from the present situation. If the Tory party, taught by adversity, were willing to learn anything, they would see that they had lent themselves in an evil hour to tyranny against the weakest party in the House. They had gladly and freely given their votes to a Ministry strong in themselves to suppress the representatives of a people who had nothing left to them but their voices in that House. And now the Tory party, with a swiftness of retribution seldom equalled in political life, found that the scourge which they had placed in the hand of the master they were themselves now fated to feel (hear, hear). The other lesson was one for the House itself; and he commended it to them in words of the justice of which he was willing to leave to be tested by the course of future events—namely, that eighty years ago, by sheer force and fraudulent cunning, they robbed the people of Ireland of Parliamentary liberty, and now, after eight years of a free Irish vote and three years of an independent Irish party, by the slow but silent working of Irish discontent they had undermined and brought to a crushing downfall the Parliamentary liberties of England (hear, hear).

ARABI PASHA AND THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

THE following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* by Arabi Pasha :—

"Sir,—I have seen in No. 1,105 of the *Jowab*, under the heading of the "Arrest of the Seditious in Egypt," an article saying that so many Bedouin officers have been seized, and so many Bedouin Sheikhs, and such and such a Cadi, and such a deputy, and such an one of the Ulema, and such a Mudir, and such an officer, or interpreter, or merchant, or clerk, and have been sent to prison. Now, all ye champions of liberty, if it is the soldiers who are rebels, why have so many Notables and Ulema and Cadis of such different duties been imprisoned and ill-treated? And if the whole of the nation of every class was of one mind in one work, and that the liberation of their country and its defence, why, then, are they to be stigmatised by the name of rebels? In the name of truth this is evident tyranny that they should be treated as such. The war was in accordance with the laws of God and man, consonant to a solemn decree of a council under the presidency of the Khedive and Dervish Pasha, the envoy of the Sultan. And after the soldiers and inhabitants had left Alexandria the Khedive returned and went over to those who were fighting against his country—a thing prohibited by every law.

"The entire Egyptian nation was unanimous as to the necessity of suspending Tewfik Pasha for having transgressed the prescription of the Divine and highest law, and demanded the continuation of the defence of the country by a decree which was made known to his Majesty the Sultan. After that, are we rebels? I say that we were defending our country in a way approved by the laws of God and man, and whoever says the contrary does not speak the truth, but, on the contrary, is a slave to passion and money. I add that the Ulema of Islam and the Moslems of every country of the world allow that we never exceeded the limits laid down in God's book, and deprecate the ill-treatment we receive, which is contrary to all justice.

"O ye just men! is it fair that the sons of the country should be deprived of every office, and that foreigners should take their places, together with those who have come to Egypt, like Circassians, Albanians, and Bulgarians; so that even down to the lowest ranks such as the onbashes of the army the places are given to others than the sons of Egypt? Are not the Egyptians as good as the Bulgarians and other foreigners? But we shall find among the champions of humanity some to defend the right against the tyranny of the time which blackens the face of man.

ARMED ARABI
The Egyptian.

From my prison cell at Cairo, Nov. 1.
The London correspondent of the *Express*, writing of this letter, says :—

"Arabi's appeal to England through the *Times* was a strange looking document when it reached Printing House square. It was written in Arabic, but it was translated in less than an hour by a member of the staff, who is, since the death of Professor Palmer, the most accomplished Eastern scholar in Europe.

An educated Cherokee Indian is editing a small journal at Fayetteville, Ark.

WELLINGTON COACH FACTORY

Manners-street and Taranaki Place,

WELLINGTON.

MICHAEL BOHAN PROPRIETOR

COACHSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, FARRIER, AND GENERAL

BLACKSMITH,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Landaus, Broughams, Hansom Cabs, Buggies, Waggonettes, Phaetons, Dog Carts, and all other Spring Traps at greatly reduced prices.

Good Workmanship Guaranteed. Estimates given

Orders from any part of the colony will receive prompt attention.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

SPEY STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

THOMAS SCULLY PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is centrally located in the principal business part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It has undergone thorough renovation. The Bed Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. The accommodation is second to none in Southland. Nothing but the best Liquors sold on the premises.

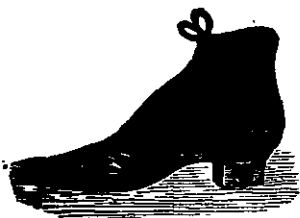
Note the Address:—

SHAMROCK HOTEL, SPEY STREET.

GEORGE PRIEST,

WOOL, GRAIN, AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKER,

TIMARU



GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

13 ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

NEIL McFADDEN

(For many years Salesman at Loft's)

BOOTs and Slippers strong and neat,
Slippers and Boots to fit the feet,
Boots and Shoes already made,
At No. 13 Royal Arcade.

BOOTs or Shoes for young or old,
Shoes and Boots, they must be sold;
Boots and Shoes at prices fair,
Guaranteed to give good wear.

BOOTs and Shoes: the Dark Stout Man
Will do the best for you he can;
If you will only on him call,
He'll try to please you one and all.

NOTICE.—If this should Meet the Eye of the person or persons who are wanting good

BOOTs and Shoes, they should not Forget the Address of the Dark Stout Man, 13 Royal Arcade.

WORTH KNOWING that the Best and Cheapest House for Boots and Shoes is the

GLASGOW & LONDONDERRY BOOT STORE,
13 Arcade. No clap-trap sale, but guarantee a good, honest article for the Price asked. Never Selling Off, but always Selling On.

NEIL McFADDEN,

13 ROYAL ARCADE.

MARSHALL'S THRESHING-MACHINES.

THE Undersigned are now Booking Orders for Season 1883, and as the demand exceeds that of any previous year, it is desirable, in order to prevent disappointment as to time of delivery that parties requiring Machinery should lodge their orders without delay. The latest improved "Colonial" Thresher has given all parties who had it last season the greatest satisfaction.

HENDERSON, LAW & CO., Dunedin.
Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co. (Limited).

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

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Decisive and Overwhelming
VICTORY FOR THE SINGER
At Christchurch Exhibition.
The Singer
Beating all Competitors.
Two Gold Medals.
Beating all Competitors.

NOTICE.

As a Souvenir of the Christchurch Exhibition, the Singer Manufacturing Company will present a Handsome Singer Machine, in a Cabinet Case, value £30. Tickets free of charge at the Stall in the Exhibition, and at the Company's offices.

The Singer is Unequaled.
561,036 Singer's Sewing Machines sold during last year, being the largest sale of any single Machine in the world.

Easy Terms, 2s. 6d. per week.

DUNEDIN OFFICE:
(Opposite Post Office),
PRINCES STREET.

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OTAGO WOOL STORES, Rattray and Castle streets, DUNEDIN.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED),

Desire to call the attention of

WOOLGROWERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS

To the facilities which they can offer for the disposal of Stock, Produce, &c., in the Dunedin Market by their

REGULAR AUCTION SALES, EXTENSIVE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION, AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

FAT STOCK

Is sold by auction at the Burnside Yards, near Dunedin, on Wednesdays, from 10.45 a.m.

STORE STOCK.

Sales privately, or by auction, as may be arranged.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBITSKINS, HIDES, FALLOW, &c., are disposed of by auction at their Warehouse on Mondays, at 2.15 p.m., and Wool during the Season on Special Days, the Sales being previously on show on a well-lighted wool floor, with ample convenience for proper inspection by buyers.

GRAIN.—Periodical Sales are held at the Company's Stores in addition to transactions by private contract.

LAND.—Arrangements can be made for public Auction at any time to suit Vendors and Buyers' convenience.

In all cases the Produce is carefully inspected and valued by the Company's Representatives, and every endeavour made to protect Constituents' interests. In the event of wool not being sold when offered it can be shipped to the London Market at an expense for warehouse charge of only ONE SHILLING per Bale. The position of the Company as the largest Importers of Wool to the Home Market, and the personal attention given to every consignment, are sufficient guarantees that Shippers' Interests are studied and will not be sacrificed.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

are made to Consignors, and every despatch observed in making up Account-sales and remitting proceeds. Advances are made also on Stations and Farm Properties, and on Growing Clips of Wool and Grain Crops.

MEMORANDUM FOR GUIDANCE OF COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.

FAT STOCK for sale at Burnside should be consigned to that Station to the order of the Company.

WOOL, SKINS, GRAIN, &c. to be offered in the Dunedin Market should be consigned to the Company's Siding, Dunedin.

(A railway siding, running through the Store its entire length, gives unexcelled facilities for unloading and loading trucks, with complete protection from the weather.)

WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE not to be offered in the Local Market, but for Shipment to London, should be consigned to Port Chalmers to the Company's order.

In every case it is strongly recommended that Advice, with particulars, be sent by Post to the Company, Dunedin, before or along with the goods, in order that no delay or error may occur in taking delivery.

Printed Waybills, Consignment Notes, or Sample Bags will be sent by return post on application.

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS supplied at Lowest Market Rates.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited) act as Agents for Malden Island Guano—universally acknowledged to be a most Valuable Fertiliser.

Any further particulars will be furnished by

DONALD STRONACH, Manager, Dunedin.

Office: Bond street, Dunedin.

The Farm.

PREVENTION.—The old proverb of "shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen" applies daily to the conduct of a great many of us. The loss every year by disease among live stock is enormous, not only as regards the stock themselves but their produce in milk, wool, and work. This loss might be reduced at least three-fourths by measures of prevention, and yet these measures are not taken. It is now a considerable time since we had any very extensive invasion of foreign infection among our flocks and herds, and we have been also tolerably free from the fluke disease, scab, and blackleg. However, the germs of infection have not been entirely eradicated, for every week still supplies its quota of cases of pleuro-pneumonia and sheep scab. As far as pleuro-pneumonia is concerned, it is principally confined to the neighbourhood of Dublin. Last week there were 18 cases in all, but 4 were at Listowel in Kerry. One case in our island (unless energetic measures are taken) is enough to spread the infection all over it. One single germ of an infectious disease, so small as to be scarcely visible through a powerful microscope, is capable of indefinite multiplication in a suitable medium, and of spreading the disease through thousands and millions of stock. As long, therefore, as a single case of disease exists, and for some time after, the country is not safe from its spread. By the efforts of the authorities (especially at the ports), and by the fact that Ireland is an exporting rather than an importing country, infection does not at present spread rapidly in it. This, however, ought not to put us off our guard; and as our principal natural capital appears at present to be our flocks and herds, we would impress upon the minds of our farmers the necessity of taking preventive measures against the spread of disease. Let us take the case of infectious and contagious diseases, usually called epizootics. These all arise from certain germs which find their way into the blood either from the air or from actual contact with diseased animals, or by direct transfusion or inoculation through the skin in a wound, or otherwise. If we sow some grains of wheat in good rich soil at any season of the year except the middle of winter, they will, in a short time, spring up green above the surface. But if we sow them on a bare flagstone they will remain on it without starting into life. They are, in the latter case, not supplied with the medium suitable for their growth. Now, as regards the germs of infection, which may be likened to the grains of wheat, most animals correspond to the good soil. There are some, however, which resemble the flagstone, as in these the germs pass out again without themselves multiplying, and without affecting the animal, without being in high condition, the better is its chance of escaping. It should, therefore, be the object of the owner of stock to keep it generally in such condition as a measure of prevention. Horses should be kept at regular work or exercise, regularly and carefully fed and groomed, and the state of their stomachs attended to in time by appropriate remedies. These animals are not so liable to infectious diseases as cattle, principally because they get plenty of exercise, and are not allowed to get too fat. Cattle, during the winter, should have their strength kept up by proper feeding and shelter, and care should be taken that the water given them to drink be clean, and that, if they are house-fed, the byre be kept clean, ventilated, and drained. If these points are well attended to, the young stock, as well as milch cows and fattening beasts, will have strength of constitution to resist disease, whether infectious or otherwise, better than when they are neglected. Sheep should be kept on the driest pasture possible, and every effort should be made to keep it dry by means of drainage. Some other feeding besides the grass should be supplied them, and they should be examined daily. The fences, too, should be kept in such order as to preclude the possibility of their wandering outside of bounds and thereby importing scab and some other affection. Pigs require to be kept dry and warm during winter, and they should get some coal ashes and sulphur from time to time. In all cases of house-fed animals, whether horses, cattle, sheep, or poultry, disinfectants should be used now and then when cleaning out the farm buildings. Above all things, isolate stock as much as possible. Let the different classes of animals have different enclosures, leaving some always vacant, so that they can have a change of feeding and not be allowed to foul the pasture. Let the fences to these enclosures be always kept in good order. Another means of destroying many disease germs in pasture, besides drainage, is leaving them vacant for a time, during which a top-dressing of quicklime mixed with gaslime and salt should be applied. The top-dressing will destroy many germs, and the absence of animals, to take in those which are left, will give time for many other germs to die out. Then, again, all new purchases of cattle and sheep should be kept separate and perfectly isolated for some weeks, so that if there is any incipient disease in them it may have time to show itself, and may not in the meantime be communicated to the home stock. All cases suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep scab, should be at once separated from the rest and reported to the constituted authorities, so that, if necessary, compensation may be obtained. If farmers reported these cases at once it is probable that these diseases would be long ere this stamped out completely. It is to be feared that many cases of epizootic pleuro-pneumonia are hidden, thus doing incalculable injury to all our flocks and herds, and retaining the germs of this disease in the country. No stock-keeper should be without a four-gallon can of liquid carbolic acid, so that he may always have some for use when required. Milk, too, being so easily liable to contamination, should be well looked after. That which is taken from cows suspected of any disease, should be kept separate till such time as the doubt may be resolved into a positive or negative certainty. In putting up animals to fatten, the process should not be unduly hastened, especially at the beginning. The change in the kind and quality of the feeding given should not be too sudden, but should take place gradually. Newly purchased pigs require to be treated with great care to avoid surfeiting them, and should at first receive a dose or two of a mild purgative. In calf, cows should not be allowed to become too fat for fear of puerperal

fever. Poultry, to be kept in health, require an extensive run, and some lime and ashes, also cleanliness, dryness, and warmth in their roosting-places. If the above precautions are adopted, infection from outside will have great difficulty in entering; and if it does effect an entrance the constitutions of the farm stock will be strengthened against it and it may not obtain a hold. The above are the principal preventive measures that occur to us as being useful during the winter both against ordinary and infectious diseases, and we strongly advise our farmers, while they have yet time, and before another epidemic of disease visits us, to adopt them all without exception.—*Dublin Freeman.*

THE GARDEN.

THE HYACINTH.—The hyacinth has long been an inmate of our gardens, where it is esteemed one of our earliest and most beautiful spring flowers; and for producing a brilliant display in the greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter months it is scarcely surpassed by any other bulbous plant. It is propagated by seeds for obtaining new varieties, but as these are mostly imported from the Continent, that mode of propagation is seldom practised in this country. The seed may be sown in September in light sandy mould, and covered to the depth of half an inch. During the winter protection should be given from frost; and when the leaves die down, one inch of fine mould should be sifted over the plants, and in the following year they must be treated in the same way. In the third year the bulbs may be taken up, when the leaves turn yellow, and afterwards they should be treated as old bulbs, only not covered so deeply. The seedlings flower in the fourth or two following years. The offsets are removed soon after the bulbs are taken up; they should be planted two inches deep, in a bed of light soil, deeply dug, where they will merely require to have their flower stems cut off for two years after planting, and to be treated in other respects like the old bulbs. They may be planted in the autumn of the third year in a bed for blooming. Although the hyacinth will bloom well in any good garden soil of a light nature, yet to flower in perfection and maintain the bulbs in a healthy condition a bed should be specially prepared for its growth. The situation should be rather high, and well exposed to the sun; and if superfluous moisture does not readily pass away the ground should be deeply and thoroughly drained. The soil ought to be dug out in August to the depth of at least two feet, and replaced with prepared compost. As to what is the most suitable some diversity of opinion exists. The Dutch use soil of the lightest description—their own light, sandy mould, rendered still lighter by the addition of fine sand, and enriched with cowdung or decayed leaf-mould. In this country soil of a heavier description is usually employed, but there can be no doubt that sandy soil is the most suitable. It is in such that the plant grows naturally; it is in such that the Dutch cultivate the fine varieties which they yearly export to all parts of Europe; and it is in such alone, we believe, that there is any prospect of preserving these for any considerable time in our climate—cold and sunless in spring and summer, as compared with that which the plant enjoys in its eastern home. We would therefore recommend a compost of two parts light friable turfy loam, or sandy loam and peat, and decayed leaf-mould sand, and rotten cow manure, one part of each, the whole well mixed, laid in a heap for some months previous to use, and occasionally turned. The bed having been filled with the prepared soil, so that, allowing for settling, it may be about four inches above the adjoining path, should be levelled in October, keeping the centre two inches higher than the sides for a bed of the ordinary width—four feet. Planting may then be proceeded with, placing the bulbs eight inches apart, and at a depth of from three to seven inches, according to the size of the bulb, the nature of the variety (whether strong-growing or the contrary), and the lightness of the soil. The largest bulbs, and the strongest-growing varieties, should be planted deepest; but in heavy soils it is not advisable to cover so deeply as in those of a lighter description. As a general rule, four or five inches may be taken as good average depths in light soil. A little silver sand ought to be placed beneath each bulb, which, when placed in its position, should likewise be just covered with sand. After planting, no attention is required except protecting the bed from severe frost by a layer of turf-mould, tan, straw, or some protecting material; but this covering should be removed before the plants push in spring, when they may be protected by hoops and mats, but these must be taken off whenever the weather is favourable; otherwise more damage is likely to arise by the leaves and stems being drawn up than from frost. When in bloom, an awning of calico or thin canvas may be placed over the bed, to screen the flowers from sun during the heat of the day; but it should be taken off before evening, and after flowering this cover may be kept on during heavy rain. At all other times, however, the plants should be freely exposed to air and light. The flower stems should be broken immediately after the bloom has faded, as the production of seed will tend to exhaust the bulbs. These must be taken up when the foliage assumes a yellow colour, and the leaves having been cut off, spread out on a dry bottom in an airy place which is shaded from strong sun, to complete their maturity. During the process of drying they ought to be occasionally turned, and any loose earth adhering to the roots shaken off and all unsound bulbs picked out. When dry, the rough outside skin, fibres, and offsets may be removed if they part readily from the bulbs, which may then be placed, without touching each other, in open drawers with perforated bottoms, in baskets, or on shelves, in a dry, airy place, where they should be occasionally looked over, and any which exhibit symptoms of unsoundness carefully removed.

Judges of the Supreme Court in Arkansas prohibit by formal orders the sale of liquors within a distance of three miles from a public or private school.

The Carmelites of New Orleans received a cablegram from Rome, announcing that the petition presented by their Rev. Father General had been favourably received.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Now on View,
AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

Invite inspection of their extensive shipment of goods suitable for the approaching season. Each department is replete with the Latest Specialties. The following goods are particularly well chosen from the best markets:—

PARISIAN MILLINERY
FRINGES AND GIMPS

LADIES' JACKETS
LACE AND EMBROIDERIES

DRESS MATERIALS
LADIES' FANCY HOSIERY.

B. E. and CO., in inviting inspection of these goods, beg to state that many of the above lines are in execution of contracts specially placed with the manufacturers, and therefore exclusively confined to their establishment.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL,
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

John Hughes Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Good Stabling, with Loose Box accommodation.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

The above Hotel is within five minutes' walk of the Railway station, has first-class accommodation for travellers, lofty and well-ventilated bedrooms, and numerous private sitting rooms and suites of apartments for families. It commands a beautiful view of the sea and Cape Wanbrow. Water and gas laid on throughout the house.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.
A new and magnificent Table has just arrived. A SPLENDID HAND-BALL COURT IS NOW COMPLETED.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the finest quality THOS. HANNON, Proprietor.

TELEGRAPH Line of Royal Mail Coaches from Christchurch to Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, and Ross, leave Springfield for the above places every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the first train from Christchurch, returning to Christchurch on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special to Tourists.—Dunedin to Hokitika in 3 days.

Passengers, parcels, and luggage, to be booked at Cobb and Co.'s office, Christchurch, not later than 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday Nights.

Luggage at reduced rates.

A. BINNIE & CO.,

Proprietors.

C. A. ULRICH, Agent,
Cobb and Co.'s Booking office Christchurch

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL AND
TRAMWAY TERMINUS,
CAMBRIDGE TERRACE, WELLINGTON.

Mrs. HANNEY, late of Bay View Boarding House, and formerly of Greymouth, West Coast wishes to intimate to her friends and the public generally that she has taken the above large and commodious premises, which have been recently erected, and contain all the accommodation of a first-class hotel. The Dining-room will be under her own special supervision. Tram cars leave every twenty minutes. Hot, cold and snow baths. One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms for travellers. Charges strictly moderate. Piano. The stabling is, without exception, the best in the colony containing 34 stalls and six loose boxes; an efficient groom always in attendance.

J. FLEMING
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT

PRINCES-STREET DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes

&c. &c.

WANTED KNOWN

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

THOMAS POWER

having rebuilt the Old Club Livery Stables, MacLaggan street, offers thorough accommodation for Livery Horses; also Ladies' and Gents' Saddle Horses, Single and Double Buggies, Carriages and Waggonettes for Hire.

Weekly Horse Sales held by Maclean and Co. in the Yard.

THOMAS POWER,
Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Corner of
THAMES & WEAR STREETS, OAMARU,
JAS. MARKHAM ... Proprietor
This magnificent hotel is now open to the public, the proprietor having spared no expense in making it the finest appointed house in New Zealand.

There is a SPLENDID BILLIARD SALOON on the premises, fitted with two of Alcock's best Tables and appurtenances. All Wines, Spirits, etc., guaranteed to be of first-class quality.

Visitors patronising this hotel may rely upon being made comfortable.

JAS. MARKHAM,
Proprietor.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

Princes street south, Dunedin.
M. FAGAN (late of Palmerston),
Proprietor.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Country Visitors.—Charges Moderate.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Parties can rely on being called for early Trains.

WANTED KNOWN, that JAMES RUSSELL has REMOVED to 76 GEORGE STREET, 4 doors from St. Andrew street, where all kinds of Saddlery, Harness-making, &c., can be done at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates.
JAMES RUSSELL.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

PROPRIETOR ... MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

M. G. has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends and the public generally that he has taken the above well-known establishment, where he trusts, by careful attention to the wants of patrons, to merit a continuance of the support so liberally accorded his predecessor.

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

Meals at all Hours.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., of the Best Brands.

JAMES J. PRYOR'S

NEW SEEDS! CHEAP SEEDS!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SQUATTERS, FARMERS, STORE
KEEPERS, & GARDENERS.

All seeds being purchased on favourable terms in the Home Market, enables me to sell at cheap rates.

All seeds tested by germinating in the new heated plant-case in a few hours. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Novelty Paris
PRIZE LAWN GRASS,
Highly recommended.

Italian and Perennial Rye-grass
White, Red, and Alsike Clovers
Timothy, Cocksfoot, Tares, Field Peas
Hemp, Rape, Canary,—provincial grown
Champion Green and Purple-top Aberdeen
Turnip.

Swede, Grey Stone, and White Globe Turnip
Long Red and Yellow Globe Mangold
Field Carrots

Whin, Scotch and Cape Broom
All kinds of Garden Seeds of the best quality
Choice Flower Seeds—one dozen packets for 2s 6d

Pruning Knives and Gloves.

Priced Catalogue and Calendar on
application.

Pryor's Seeds being all new and thoroughly tested, require no special recommendation.

To be seen growing at
JAMES J. PRYOR'S
Wholesale Warehouse,
193, GEORGE STREET.
Or at the Branch,
62 PRINCES STREET CUTTING.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED
OINTMENT,

Called "The Poor Man's Friend,"
Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain remedy for ulcerated legs, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, eruptive eruptions, and pimples in the face, and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, piles. It also entirely removes the foul smell arising from cancer.

Sold in pots, 13d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each; and his
PILULE ANTI-SCROPHULE OR ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Proved by more than sixty years' experience to be one of the best medicines for purifying the blood and assisting Nature in her operations. They form a mild and superior family aperient, which may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in boxes at 13d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s and 22s each.

Prepared only by BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset, England, and sold by Medicine Vendors.

J. G E B B I E,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND
FLORIST,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Has for Sale--Fruit, Forest and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c.

THE COMMERCIAL PRO-
PERTY AND FINANCE COMPANY
[LIMITED],

MORAY PLACE,
Lends Money on Land (freehold and lease-
hold), and House Properties; also on
approved Bills, Shares, Script, and
other eligible securities, and
allows interest on deposits
for fixed periods and
at call.

D. E. BLACKIE,
Manager.

YORK HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

PATRICK CARROLL ... PROPRIETOR.
The Proprietor desires to inform his
numerous friends throughout the Colony that
he is prepared to receive boarders and visitors.
The hotel is situated within easy distance of
the Railway Station and centre of the city,
thus affording convenient accommodation
to visitors, where they may rely on being
called for early trains.

Private Rooms for families.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours.
One of Thurston's Prize Medal Billiard
Tables.
First-class Stabling.



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 inci-
dental 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,
scabs, 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, OX-FORD 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.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

MATHEW GRANT ... PROPRIETOR

Good Accommodation for Boarders at
Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home
Good Stabling.

DOUGLAS HOTEL,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

J. LISTON ... PROPRIETOR.
Having purchased the above well-known
Hotel, and made several alterations in
it for the comfort of Patrons, I hope by
strict attention to business to meet with a
fair share of Public Patronage. First-class
accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.
Private suites for families. Terms moderate
The Hotel is centrally situated, close to
the Shipping and Railway Station.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
None but the Best of Wines and Spirits
kept on Stock.
One of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.
J. LISTON, Proprietor.

MESSRS. ANDREW HAMIL-
TON and JOHN ALWENT CHAP-

MAN have, this fourth day of January, 1882,
entered into Partnership, under the style of
"Hamilton and Chapman," Sharebrokers,
Mining and General Commission Agents.

Mr. CHAPMAN will visit the West Coast
and other mining centres periodically, with
a view of procuring reliable information on
mining matters for the benefit of the firm's
constituents.

Office: Exchange Court,
Princes street, Dunedin.

137 PRINCES STREET, SOUTH
DUNEDIN.

CHARLES HENRY
(late of the Telegraph Department),
Gunmaker, Locksmith, Electric and Common
Bell-Hanger. All kinds of Electrical, Philo-
sophical, and Surgical Instruments, Light-
ning Conductors, Thief Detectors, Fire Alarms,
Electric Bells and Indicators made to order
and repaired on the shortest notice. Sewing
Machines Cleaned and Repaired.

COALS DELIVERED IN TOWN
'AND SUBURBS.

Also,

CHAFF, OATS, BEANS, WHEAT, FLOUR,
BRAN, SHARPS, HAY, STRAW, &c.
JOSEPH B. SHEATH,

City Coal Depot, Tuam street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.
MRS. ANN PAVLETICH - PROPRIETRESS.

The best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.
One of Alcock's Billiard Tables in the
Billiard-room.

Meals always ready. Visitors can rely on
being called for Early Trains.

Good Stabling; loose-box accommodation.
An experienced groom in attendance.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
MacLaggan Street,
MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

GLOBE HOTEL,

CORNER OF THAMES & COQUET-STS.,
OAMARU.

PATRICK CORCORAN wishes to anno nce
that he has leased the above new and com-
modious Hotel, and hopes by strict attention
to business to obtain a fair share of public
patronage. Wines, Spirits, &c., of the choicest
patronage. Suites of Apartments for Families.
Private entrance in Coquet street. A capa-
cious Billiard Room in course of erection.
P. CORCORAN, Proprietor

VISITORS to CHRISTCHURCH
and those with engagements in the
City requiring the convenience and comfort
of a home—near the business centre, and in
the immediate vicinity of the church and
Convent Schools,—should stay at MISS
KEENAN'S ENNISKILLEN BOARDING-
HOUSE, Barbadoes Street South.
Ladies wanting good Catholic servants
should apply to Miss Keenan.

GRANT AND M'NEIL,
120 PRINCES STREET,

House, Land, Estate, Hotel, and General
Commission Agents, Money Brokers,
Valuators, Shareholders, Grain and
all kinds of Produce bought and
sold on Commission. Servants
Registry Office. Agri-
cultural Seed Ex-
change.

Important to Farmers.—Having made ar-
rangements for collecting samples of the best
Seed, farmers wishing to change will be en-
abled to do so at reasonable cost. Farmers
having samples for sale suitable for seed are
requested to forward same to us.

GRANT AND M'NEIL,
120 PRINCES STREET.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

MRS. WISHART

(Late of Royal Exchange)

Has taken the above favourably known
Hotel, which has been completely renovated
and refurnished, and offers accommodation
which for comfort is unequalled in Otago

Board and Residence from one to three
pounds per week.

Hot and Cold Baths, Piano, Private Sitting
room, Large, airy, well-lighted Bedrooms
and a well-provided table.

WISHART'S CLARENDON HOTEL

MACLAGGAN STREET

(Opposite the Royal Arcade),

DUNEDIN.

CROWN HOTEL
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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

Single and Double Bedrooms. Suites of
Rooms for families.

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.
Terms liberal.

P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

GLACIER HOTEL,
BEALEY,
Hokitika and Christchurch Road.

JAMES O'MALLEY ... PROPRIETOR,
(Late of Ahaura).

Desires to intimate to Tourists and the
Travelling Public that he has taken the
above Hotel, and hopes by attention to
business to obtain a large share of support.

A. H. R O S S,
Surveying, Optical, and Nautical In-
strument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin
Hospital, and for many years Optician to the
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED
to those premises adjoining the Athenaeum
Octagon, Dunedin.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER SLIGO has removed to his new premises—specially erected to meet his requirements—nearly opposite former shop; Fourth Door North from Royal George Hotel.
Stationer, Bookseller, News Agent, Practical Bookbinder,
42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

South Dunedin.
N. MOLONEY ... PROPRIETOR

The Proprietor desires to draw attention to his new Hand-ball Alley now opened, to which lovers of that manly game are invited.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. DALY PROPRIETOR.
Mr. Daly begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the Shamrock has been entirely re-fitted and renovated.

Suite of Rooms for Private Families.
Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.

THOMSON AND CO.,
BUILDERS,

MONUMENTAL WORKS
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN
(Opposite First Church).
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE AND
GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Arbroath and Caithness Hearthstones, all sizes. Oamaru stone of superior quality.
Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c.
Designs forwarded on application to any part of the colony

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,
Manse street.

FOR SALE, Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.

J. T. ROBERTS,
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.
MANSE STREET.

CORBETT AND KNOX,
PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS,
ZINC-WORKERS, BRASS-FINISHERS,
TIN & COPPER-SMITHS,
(Next Messrs. J. Robin & Co.'s Factory),
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Baths, Closets, Wash-hand basins, Hot-Water Apparatus, and Electric Bells fitted up.
Gas and Water laid on Estimates given.

JONES AND PETERS
TIMARU,
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS & MONUMENTAL MASONS.

Designs, with prices, for all classes of Monuments in Marble, Granite, and other stones. Enrichments and Engraving accurately done.

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

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
Furnished under special arrangements.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS,
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

Monuments and Tombstones Erected; Stone Sinks, Window Sills, Chimney Pieces, and Hearth Stones fixed. Estimates given.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

PIONEER HOTEL,
FORBURY ROAD, ST. KILDA,
DUNEDIN.

W. HALLIGAN, for many years resident in St. Kilda, desires to intimate to his numerous friends in the Province, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above-named Hotel, situated close to the Ocean Beach, and is prepared to receive boarders and visitors and to offer them first-class accommodation. Splendid stabling convenience. None but the best wines and spirits kept on hand.

W. HALLIGAN, Proprietor.

COSSENS & BLACK,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND
IRON-FOUNDERS,
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Manufacturers of Brick and Pipemaking Machinery, Woodworking Machinery, and Agricultural Implements.
All kinds of Engineering and Blacksmith's Work executed

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,

GEORGE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
Dunedin.
W.W. BALL, Proprietor.

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.

GLOBE HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH
DUNEDIN.

MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.
First-class Accommodation for Families and Boarders.
One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.
Good Stabling with loose boxes.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices

PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,
MacLaggan Street.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
OAMARU.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND
CLOTHIER,

1, PRINCES STREET,
(Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)
J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a First-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully solicited

REMOVAL NOTICE.

NEW ZEALAND JEWELLERY
MANUFACTORY,

ALBERT BERGER
(Late of George street),
WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING
JEWELLER,
Has REMOVED to BAILEY'S Late Shop,
4, Rattray street, Dunedin.
Country orders punctually attended to.

M. DONAGHY AND COMPY.,

OTAGO STEAM ROPE WORKS,

DUNEDIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best quality Manilla, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to 24 inches—
" " " Tether Lines
" " " Clothes Lines
" " " Halters
" " " Plough Reins
" " " Tarred Rope
" " " Yacht Rope
" " " Whale Lines
" " New Zealand Flax, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in to 24 in.—
" " " Tether Lines
" " " Clothes Lines
" " " Halters
" " " Tarred Rope
" " " Pipe Packing
" " " Spun yarn
" " " Untarred
" " " Hay Lashing
" " " Leather "
" " " Wool "
" " Russ, Hemp Plough Lines
" " " Tarred Houseline
" " " Marline
" " " Hambroline
" " " Lead Lines
" " " Log Lines
" " " Signal Halyards
" " Italian Flax Engine Packing
" " " &c. &c. &c.

SPECIALITY FOR DRAPERS & BINDERS,
Manilla Harvesting Twine } For Reaping
Italian Hemp " " } and Binding
N Z. Flax " " } Machines

SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,
Main Street, South Dunedin.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to supply first-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. The trams pass the door every few minutes from Post Office. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.

THOMAS HEFFERNAN, Proprietor.
(Late of Southern Hotel, Princes Street, 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.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

MRS. M'BRIDE ... Proprietress.

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

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
Princes Street South:

B. ZURBANO ... Proprietor.

The Proprietor (late of Spanish Restaurant and Caledonian) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, and is prepared to receive Guests and Boarders.
Commodious Dining, Sitting and Smoking Rooms, Billiard and Bath-Rooms, etc.

The best of Wines and Cigars.

Meals, 1s. Beds, 1s.