

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LUTHERAN INFLUENCES IN SCOTLAND.

THERE was also a Luther celebration at Invercargill last week, where ditto and ditto repeated were the order of the day. But still, there was a little variation from the course of verbiage as reported of the meeting at Knox Church, one or two of the speakers departing somewhat from the track followed there.—One speaker, for example, told his hearers how the Pope came over with William the Conqueror, and another devoted the minutes allotted to him to the consideration of the Reformation in Scotland. We do not suppose there is any need for us to remark on the speech of the rev. gentleman, who placed the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity after the Norman conquest. Such feats of historical conjuring, are, no doubt, admirable in their way, but they hardly require exposure. We shall, however, give a moment's consideration to that most edifying work the Scotch Reformation. Mr. Denniston, the speaker, then, of course, had nothing newer with which to introduce his oration than the repetition of the supposed evils that overspread the country prior to the great work of Knox—as he considers the Reformation to have been. Nevertheless, says Buckle (Vol. II, p. 75), "The really important part of his life in regard to Scotland was in and after 1559, when the triumph of Protestantism was already secure, and when he reaped the benefit of what had been effected during his long absence from his own country."—For Godly Master Knox had a very high estimation of the value of his own person, and knew how to keep out of harm's way whenever any danger threatened. But even if it were true, as Mr. Denniston says, that the Scotch ecclesiastics at the time of this outbreak owned more than half the wealth of the country, and shared largely in the highest honours of the State,—what of that? So much the better for the happiness of the country. Tytler tells us that the tenantry of the churchmen were exempt from burdens that those of the barons had to bear and adds that the good effect of this was seen in their happier condition and the better cultivation of their lands. He tells us also that the clergy were the great agricultural improvers of the country, that it was owing to them the fisheries were developed—and that, as "in all the other arts and employments which contributed to increase the comfort and luxury of life, the clergy appear to have led the way," so they were the chief in naval and commercial enterprise.—Had they not a right to share largely in the wealth they had taken a chief part in acquiring for the nation, and of which they made so good a use? Had they not a right to share in the honours of a State they had civilised and enriched? But as to their rivals the nobles, they who would have owned all the property and the honours of the country before the Reformation had the clergy not been there.—let the use they made of this property and these honours when they obtained them on the banishment and destruction of the clergy answer for what the wrong was that was done in keeping them from the possession of these things before the Reformation,—and leaving these things in the hands of those who employed them for the good of the country and the use of the people, to whom, indeed, the clergy themselves in great part belonged. Let the use the Scotch nobles made of the wealth they wrested from the clergy be answered for even to-day,—and an eloquent answer may be found in many a miserable town-close and many a desolate tract of country; it may, again, be profitably read in the evidence lately given before the Royal Commission, on the condition of the Highland crofters. The clergy who lived at the time of the Reformation were belied by the men who robbed them, and who justified their robberies by lying, having no other means to justify them. But Mr. Denniston says that the Reformation in Scotland was a movement of the people. The historians Buckle and Lecky, on the contrary, say that it was the triumph of the aristocracy over the sovereigns and Catholic clergy, and which resulted in the overthrow of the Church.—It was the ministers who brought it down among the people, when they had quarrelled with the nobles.—Nor did civil and religious liberty come of the Reformation in Scotland.—A narrow tyranny in matters both civil and religious came of it—and a spirit

of persecution, with its due fruits, filled the land.—What followed was worthy of Knox the "great apostle of murder," as Lecky calls him, and of his true spiritual children the Covenanters.—The Covenanters, although they fought for their own religious freedom, such as it was, were the stern persecutors of others, and engaged themselves without respect of persons to extirpate "Popery, prelacy, superstition, heresy, schism, profaneness, and whatsoever shall be contrary to sound doctrine."—The civil and religious liberty they professed and practised had many notable illustrations.—It was, for instance, well illustrated after the battle of Philiphaugh as it had previously been at Aberdeen when they pillaged that unfortunate town and the surrounding country, and imposed heavy fines on the community in general and on individuals in particular.—Their spirit was well illustrated, and the enlightenment and freedom that followed in their wake were well shown when, again, in the same town their heavy hand was laid on learning. "The university," as Robert Chambers tells us, "sustained a visitation from the Presbyterian assembly of 1640, and was thenceforth much changed. 'The Assembly's errand,' says Gordon of Rothiemay, 'Was thoroughly done; these eminent divines of Aberdeen either dead, deposed, or banished; in whom fell more learning than was left in all Scotland beside at that time. Nor has that city nor any city in Scotland, ever since seen so many learned divines and scholars at one time together as were immediately before this in Aberdeen. From that time forwards, learning began to be discountenanced; and such as were knowing in antiquity and in the writings of the fathers, were had in suspicion as men who smelled of Popery; and he was most esteemed of, who affected novelism and singularity most; and the very form of preaching as well as the materials, was changed for the most part. Learning was nicknamed human learning, and some ministers so far cried it down in their pulpits, as they were heard to say—Down doctrine, and up Christ.'—So much for the civil and religious liberty that followed in the footsteps of the Covenanters.—Verily they were, as Mr. Denniston claims for them, most worthy to assist the Puritans of England in establishing the peculiar freedom that obtained under the rule of Cromwell, and which it is unnecessary that we should describe.—Most worthy were they, also, to aid in begetting that Protestantism which, as Mr. Denniston again asserts, placed William III. on the throne, and under him was crowned in Scotland by the massacre of Glencoe and the ruinous betrayal of the Darien scheme, as it was elsewhere by the initiation of the most infamous code of penal laws that ever disgraced Europe.—The civil and religious liberty, finally, introduced by the Scotch Reformation, and of which even in New Zealand to-day we see the marks in the plunder of Catholics to support Presbyterian and godless schools—had its fitting issue in the state of things described on the civil side by Lord Cockburn, as existent in Scotland more than two hundred years after the Reformation, when, he says, there was "no popular representation, no emancipated burghs, and no effective rival of the Established Church, no independent Press, no free public meetings, and no better trial by jury, even in the political cases (except high treason), than what was consistent with the circumstances; that the jurors were not sent into court under any impartial rule, and that, when in court, those who were to try the case were named by the presiding judge."—The religious side of the picture we obtain from Buckle, who says: "A people in many respects very advanced, and holding upon political questions advanced views, do upon all religious subjects, display a littleness of mind, an illiberality of sentiment, a heat of temper, and a love of persecuting others, which shows that the Protestantism of which they boast has done them no good, and that it has been unable to free them from prejudices which make them the laughing-stock of Europe, and which have turned the very name of the Scotch Kirk into a byword and a reproach among educated men."—But to the gentlemen who celebrated the Luther centenary at Invercargill, as to those at Dunedin, the Scotch Kirk was neither a byword nor a reproach, and, since they were all educated men, how did that come to pass?

CAREY'S MURDER.

THE trial of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey is among the leading topics of the moment. —And in the interests of the informer's profession, supposing, moreover, that Ireland is to be governed in the future as she has been in the past, it would be desirable that

it should be proved O'Donnell had done the murder on his own private account, and had not been the avenger chosen by any secret society. For in that instance would-be informers need not be deterred from conferring their services on the Government by the certain fear of death.—The interest felt in O'Donnell has been intense, and, much to the chagrin of some of the newspapers, a London mob has seemed to sympathise with that which in Dublin lit bonfires to celebrate his deed by cheering the prisoner as the strongly armed *cortège* accompanying him from Newgate to the court, passed through the streets.—The chief interest of the trial, however, hangs upon the point as to whether or not the prisoner, immediately on shooting his victim, declared that he had been sent out to do it. He was declared to have done so by the dead man's son, whose testimony, nevertheless, broke down under Mr. A. M. Sullivan's cross-examination, as well as by the widow,—she, poor woman, being said to be unsettled in her mind, as well she may be, by all she has gone through, and, therefore not to be a trustworthy witness.—So great, in fact, is the importance attached to this point of O'Donnell's having been sent out to commit the murder, that the Governor of Millbank prison, and employees of the Home Office are said to have urged the prisoner to lay claim to American citizenship—and the American Legation had, moreover, expressed its willingness to assume the charge of his interests and defence.—The prisoner, nevertheless, seeing all that this would entail, and, with much more sagacity than might have been expected from a man knowing neither how to read nor write, declined to do so—perceiving, as we say, that such a step would imply his connection with some secret organisation. He declined also without the advice of his counsel who were refused permission to visit him, contrary to all precedent, except that in connection with the recent dynamite case when a similar prohibition was issued.—On learning, however, of the tactics adopted towards the prisoner, and that the American Legation had offered to defend him, Messrs. Sullivan and Guy, his counsel, made such a stir that the prohibition was removed. O'Donnell denies that he was the emissary of any society, and ridicules the idea that he was sent out to murder Carey. He points in support of his denial to the way in which the deed was done—publicly, on board ship, and with the certainty of instant detection. He says that during a stormy passage there were many opportunities when a man who had undertaken to commit the murder might have done it at night, in the dark, when he was alone, as it frequently occurred, with Carey upon deck. At least, he says, he might be expected to have waited until they had landed that he might have secured for himself a chance of escape. It is said, again, that his orders were never to allow the informer to land. But they had actually landed from the Kinfauns Castle, which had brought them from London to the Cape, and it was not until they were on board the *Melrose* nearing Port Elizabeth that the deed was done. O'Donnell says again that he acted in self-defence. He had not known who Carey was, he affirms, during the voyage, but on the day preceding the murder his suspicions were aroused, and Captain Rose, of the *Melrose*, says he himself had heard at Capetown a rumour as to whom Carey really was.—He had been very friendly with Carey on the way out to the Cape, and had been particularly friendly to his children, and now, on suspecting the man's identity, he resolved to withdraw from his companionship. This he did not know very well how to do, as Carey was a very bad-tempered man, who would be quick to take offence and show resentment, and it was while he was in a doubtful frame of mind, arising from these circumstances, that he quarrelled with him, taxing him with his identity.—Carey, he says, immediately pulled a revolver from his pocket, but, anticipating his fire, he, O'Donnell, shot him in the neck,—the witnesses add that as the wounded man was hastening towards his wife with the cry, "Oh, Maggie, I'm shot," O'Donnell shot him twice in the back. Carey's boy, on the other hand, says that he was present, and seeing his father shot, ran to his berth and fetched a revolver that hung there in a bag, for his defence. But Mr. A. M. Sullivan has succeeded in breaking down the boy's evidence, which O'Donnell had, indeed, all along declared to be false, asserting that he had not been present but had afterwards picked the pistol up from off the floor of the cabin where his father had let it fall. With the addition of a despatch, received by Mr. A. M. Sullivan from Philadelphia, to the effect that depositions to O'Donnell's excitability, amounting even to insanity, had been sworn to before the British Consul, these are in substance the particulars that have so far reached us, and we lay them for what they are worth before our readers.—As to the relative guilt or innocence of the accused we are not prepared to give an opinion—nor would it be quite justifiable for us to do so while the case is before the Courts.

ONE of our contemporaries gives us the following paragraph:—"A great deal has been written lately in England says an exchange, in reference to the question of clearances in Scotland for sporting purposes, without any consideration of the fact that it is one affecting the Scotch people, who are perfectly capable of looking after themselves. Certain parties write of Scotland as if it were a garden

turned into a wilderness for sporting purposes. True, it is not a garden, never was, and never will be. It is, as regards agriculture, a very poor country. Draw a line from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and north of that are millions of acres of land that are worthless for producing food so as to feed a people in the proportion which more southerly lands will. The rents paid for shootings bring into Scotland something like £600,000 a year. This money, in most cases, remains in the country, and all classes partake in the advantages of it. There is no doubt that in some parts, out of the way, the crofters would degenerate into the lowest level of existence were it not for the share which they receive in some shape and form in the general advantages of the surrounding country being hired for sporting and recreative purposes." This is another of those specious arguments in favour of depopulation and the monopoly of the land that are among the leading features of the times, and as applicable to one country as to another. It is to the great advantage of Scotland, we are told, that an enormous sum of money is annually paid into the coffers of a small minority, and the crofters in some places partake in some degree of the advantages derived from the game preserves. Therefore the growth of population should be checked, and the country should remain desolate. The Scotch people, or those of them especially concerned, however, are beginning to look after themselves, and there can be little doubt but that such arguments as that we refer to will in due time meet with their proper answer. But the argument is applicable also to New Zealand, and there are people very anxious to apply it with success.—The growth of wool, and the exportation of frozen meat are undoubtedly the means of filling the coffers of our runholders with large sums of money sent here from abroad. To talk of interfering with the runholders, then, or promoting settlement and the growth of population is absurd. The crumbs that fall from their masters' tables should be sufficient for the lower orders of colonists, as they are sufficient for those of Scotland—and long live monopoly.—Our generous millionaires will, for the most part, spend their incomes among us, and that should content any reasonable multitude. Nevertheless, there may be those who hold with Professor Blackie, that all interests are beneath those of the people, and that their settlement on the land is the first thing needful. Monopolists in Scotland have long had it all their own way; in New Zealand also their star is in the ascendant, and indefatigable watchfulness, and unbending determination only will prevent their establishing themselves as the sole possessors of the soil. Recent events should have warned the people fully of what is attempted against them, and of the unscrupulousness and resolution with which it is sought to rob them of their rights, and they must unite and persevere in opposing the attempts made if they would succeed in overthrowing them.

THE forces that are defending Catholic children from the assaults of secularism are every day being strengthened, and the zeal of the Catholic people for the defence of their faith is more and more rewarded and encouraged by the manner in which, under the blessing of Heaven, means of sustaining and lightening the combat they have now for so long urged are being provided for them.—An important addition, then, to the strength of the Catholic educational staff in the Colony, has been made by the Rev. Father Fauvel of Temuka, who opened a school on last Monday week under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, lately arrived from South Australia.—The school was opened with an attendance of 89 Catholic children, and pastor and people may alike be congratulated on the fair prospect for the religious future of the district that lies before them.—And we may be convinced, moreover, that this step has not been taken without long preparation, involving many sacrifices on the part of both Father Fauvel and his congregation, who had already in union done much to build up and sustain the Catholic cause in their district.—The church alone, erected by them, publishes to the whole Colony their fervent devotion, and now their schools will duly educate the generations who are to fill the church, and, as we hope, in turn erect others when the need arises.—But the establishment of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Temuka is not all that the Rev. Father and his flock have been lately occupying themselves about.—There is a neighbouring settlement named Kerrytown at the distance of some five miles from Temuka, so far away that it would be impossible for the children thence to attend the school now opened, and Father Fauvel is busily engaged in preparations to open another school under the Sisters' care at the settlement in question. He hopes to have succeeded so well in his efforts as to be able to have this school ready to receive pupils before the end of January. And here also the good priest has received the most liberal aid from the people—of whom Mr. Richard Hoare and Mr. John Scannel deserve especial mention. Mr. Hoare has given a four roomed house valued at £170, with the surrounding land—3 acres, worth £17 an acre—and Mr. Scannel has given an acre of land of equal value, and the rest of the Catholic inhabitants, we have little doubt, have already, in proportion to their means, followed the

good example shown them by these gentlemen or are about to do so. The Rev. Father Fauvel, then, is to be congratulated on the success that has attended on his labours. The church and schools that owe their erection and establishment to him betray no little amount of zeal and arduous self-denial, and are a monument that will commemorate his mission for years upon years to come. But they will also keep in memory the faithful flock who co-operated with their good priest, and did so much for the honour and glory of God, for the good of the children of the district, and to sustain and propagate the Catholic faith. To have had a part in this great work is a high privilege, and one that will not go without an everlasting reward. The Catholics of Temuka and Kerrytown are thus laying up for themselves treasure in the store-house of God, which will last them when the world itself has passed away, and when they shall see together with them in the glory of heaven the souls of the children, whom a godless system of education would have corrupted and lost had they not joined with their pastor in erecting and supporting schools for their safety.—That work is indeed a great one whose reward shall outlast the world itself.

NOTWITHSTANDING the public meeting held to SCHOOL AFFAIRS denounce the proposal, the School Board have IN DUNEDIN, passed their resolution for the division of Dunedin

into five school districts, each with a Committee of

its own. We do not know whether or not we may recognise in this measure a sign that the Board is confident in its own strength, and believes itself capable, without suffering any inconvenience, of enlarging its battlefield—but its experience of the Committee it has so far had to deal with, and which it has now ruthlessly crushed, may well have prepared it for whatever may happen in the way of warfare. We are not especially interested in the manner in which the State schools are managed, nor, since we Catholics are at all events robbed without scruple, does it concern us as to whether a due amount of the spoils is handed over to the City schools or withheld, according to Mr. Bathgate's assertion at the meeting, to be made use of in catering to some "outlandish district," and appealing to the very worst passions of the barbarians who inhabit it.—Nor does it greatly concern us as to whether the Dunedin School Committee is a body by no means fairly representing the citizens, and elected in a hagger-mugger, if not altogether dishonest, sort of a way. Whatever the Committee may be, or whomsoever they may represent, we are excusable in thinking that they are good enough to spend the money snatched unjustly from us Catholics, and sufficiently upright, and well qualified to manage schools out of which nothing but what is evil may be expected to arise. Five committees, then, or one it is all the same to us, and it will probably be found all the same for the parties concerned in the end—although the Board may find themselves in even hotter water than that which has hitherto surrounded them, and that, indeed, has been hot enough. Meantime we have been somewhat amused at the explanation given to Mr. M. W. Green's estimate, made at the meeting, of the liberality of the good people of Dunedin, of the great sacrifices endured by them in aid of the schools, where their own children attended, and largely in the character of children educated by charity. To make up a deficit of £880 the Committee, he said, had actually to become public beggars.—The shame would remain, nevertheless, with the well-to-do people of whom it would be necessary to beg, in order to make up what was wanting of the means of educating their children—for the most part educated free of cost to them.—But what shame may they be expected to feel who are willing to partake in the spoils dragged by force from their poorer neighbours?—Mr. Green, however, was wrong.—Mr. Elder has explained that the amount gained by public begging had been only £498 in four years, and that of that sum £321 lbs. 10d. had been spent in prizes and picnics.—But was it not hard to impose even such a burden on these highly respectable and independent fathers and mothers?—Surely, some other means of providing apples, and nuts, and goody books for their little ones might have been found.—And, indeed, the probabilities are that the fathers and mothers in question were among the smallest contributors.—We have nothing to do with the change that is made, or to be made, then; it has arisen out of a fight for the funds, to supply which we Catholics are plundered, and the Board will now probably have five bodies clamouring in their ears for money instead of one.—As time goes by, moreover, unless the Colony is to be completely swamped under the burden of secularism, and to be made bankrupt in the vain attempt to stamp out the Catholic faith—there will probably be less money to satisfy the demands put forward.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* POOR FRANCE, seems to say that the Triple Alliance, towards which, moreover, the treatment received by King Alfonso in Paris, has turned the approval of Spain, or rather of monarchical Spain, has for one of its ends the reestablishment of the monarchy in France. But this is contrary to what the revelations made in the Arnim case showed to be in the mind of Prince Bismarck,

He had, on the contrary, expressed his satisfaction at the establishment of the French republic, as being that which must keep the country from ever again becoming formidable. The attention of the Government, he said, would be sufficiently occupied with dissensions at Home, and there would be no opportunity for interference with matters abroad. And, although Prince Bismarck has proved to have been in some degree mistaken, since France has interfered with foreign countries, the course of internal dissension entered on by the Government has, perhaps, been greater even than he expected, while the foreign undertakings do not promise to eventuate in much that is glorious. Not much, if anything, has been gained by the campaign in Tunis.—Things in Madagascar look still very doubtful, and as to what may be expected in Tonquin or China, it is impossible to form any idea. The *Times* correspondent believed that the fear of coming into collision with England would make M. Ferry listen to mediation in this matter, but such does not seem to have been the case. France apparently means to persevere, and who can tell how matters may end? It will hardly be possible, again, for England to permit an important French conquest to take place on the flank of India, whence all her precautions against the arming of untrustworthy states on the borders of the Eastern Empire might at any time be neutralised. The republic, then, has, so far, fulfilled all that M. Bismarck desired of it. It is isolated in Europe. The *Times* correspondent tells us any idea that Russia may become its ally is chimerical in the highest degree. He says there is no country in which dislike of the republic is stronger, and in illustration of this he tells how the Czar, rather than attend a ball that the French Ambassador intended to give during the coronation festivities, arranged that the only ball given should be that of the German Ambassador on the plea that as he was the oldest member of the diplomatic body he was entitled to represent all. The Triple Alliance has been formed to keep the Republic in check, and King Alfonso has been driven to take the side of the Alliance both by the treatment given him in Paris, and the knowledge that the late military revolt was encouraged by France, England, also, may be brought into hostile relations with the Republic any day, as things seem at present. Mr. Shaw, again, the missionary ill-treated at Madagascar, says that on one occasion the deck of the French man-of-war, on board of which he had been placed, was actually cleared for action against the English warships, and it is stated that, in spite of everything said to the contrary, Admiral Pierre thoroughly understood the mind of his Government. But to crown it all competent authorities pronounce the French army to be utterly unprepared for war—and, if possible, still less fit to be marched against a formidable enemy than it was at the time of the German war—while at the same time the French people, with a strange infatuation, believe it capable of retrieving all its former losses. The Republic then has fulfilled all that M. Bismarck could possibly have desired—and why should he, who is the soul of the Triple Alliance, seek to restore the monarchy? Or does he, indeed, think that out of the House of Orleans there might come a genius still more evil than even the Republic? And if he does, we are in no way disposed to quarrel with him because of the thought.

Joseph Cox Algar, M.A., of Oxford, a gentleman of great learning, became a Catholic through the instrumentality of two little children. He was out walking one day, when he overtook two children on the road. Entering into conversation with them, he discovered they were Catholics, and their sweetly innocent arguments led him to the bosom of our great mother. He joined Cardinal Newman's party, became a Catholic, and from that day day devoted all his studies and manifold accomplishments to the grand cause of Catholic truth. He died a holy death on the Feast of St. Thomas, who doubted, but sealed his reconciliation with his blood.—*London (Ont.) Catholic Record*.

We have recently had evidence of the three chief dangers of sea-bathing. First it was a case akin to the fatal bath of Alexander the Great, where death was caused by suddenly plunging the body when hot and tired into very cold water. Then came a case in which cramp affecting all the lower part of the body caused death. Lastly, at Eastbourne, on Sunday, August 26th, a young man was drowned through bathing too soon after a full meal. It is singular how people under-estimate the nature of the trial to which they expose their bodies in sea-bathing. The trial is, indeed, one which can be borne safely by anyone in average health, under reasonable conditions. But even for the healthy it involves a shock, the reaction from which is what does good, not the shock itself, which, so far as it goes, tends to lower the vital energies. But to plunge into cold water when the vital energies are already below par, or under conditions which are likely to overtax the force of reaction, is dangerous in the extreme. Another dangerous practice is that of staying in the water too long. To sea-bathing for the health Hesiod's old saying may be applied: half is better than the whole, when the whole means the full time which the bather can stay in the water without suffering. If a man can bear twenty minutes in the water, he will do well to take but ten; if he can bear ten, to take but five. When he stays in the water for the shortest period, he comes forth braced up and invigorated; when he keeps in as long as he can bear the cold, he comes out at last tired and wearied, feels depressed and languid for hours, or, perhaps, for the rest of the day, and probably suffers from headache or other evidence that the nervous energies have been overtaxed.—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*.

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2nd Prize.—"The Charge of the Household Cavalry at the Battle of Kassassin"; 50 x 36; water colour (valued at 50 guineas).

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## CANTERBURY CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

Christchurch, Nov. 16.

MR. DOBBIN delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Turkish-Russian War" before the members of the Literary Society on Monday evening, November 12.

In the first place the lecturer dealt with the causes of the war, which he attributed to the greed of Russia, whose favourite dream was that the Slavonian population of European Turkey must be united under her rule. One of the more immediate causes was the insurrection of the Herzegovinians against their Turkish masters in July of '75. This revolt attracted the attention of most of the Powers of Europe, who feared a re-opening of the dreaded Eastern question. They recommended the Porte to send a commission to Herzegovina, which resulted in the Sultan issuing a firman in December of that year, granting several concessions to all Christian subjects. The insurrection still spread, consequently a meeting of the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia was held towards the end of the year, the outcome of which was the Andrassy note. This resulted in nothing, and was followed soon after by the Berlin memorandum, drawn up by the diplomatists of the northern Powers, which, like its predecessor, became a dead letter. Later on the Bulgarians followed the example of their co-religionists in the west, and rose in revolt, but were slaughtered in thousands by the irregular troops of the Porte. It was estimated that 25,000 persons were killed in cold blood, and upwards of 90 towns and villages were destroyed. Such was the "Bulgarian atrocities," which did so much to bring on the Russian invasion. Popular indignation against the Turks being now at its height, Servia determined to throw off her allegiance to the Porte, Montenegro following her example soon after. The Servians showed themselves to the best advantage as a host of despicable cowards, being defeated in engagement after engagement, whilst the Montenegrins proved themselves to be born warriors. In December, '76, a conference of delegates from the Powers took place at Constantinople when certain reforms were insisted upon, but to which the Porte would not accede. This was just what Russia wanted, as her desires were not so much for the alleviation of the condition of the Christians under Ottoman rule as to humiliate Turkey. On the 5th of April, '77, the Czar issued a manifesto, recapitulating the course of events during the past two years, and formally placing a declaration of war in the hands of the Turkish ambassador. The Russian army, including militia, etc., amounted at that time to 3,300,000, not one-half of which was engaged in the war, because the necessity did not arise. Her navy consisted of 24 ironclads, some of these being ships of the highest class. Turkey could not muster a force of 400,000 effective soldiers, but this was in her own country, close to supplies, and ensconced within walls or fortresses. Her navy consisted of 21 ironclads and about 100 other vessels, manned by crews of as brave sailors as are in the world. The commander of this fleet was Hobart Pasha—son to the Duke of Buckingham.—Here the lecturer illustrated the natural defences, and the fortifications of Turkey along the Danube by a sketch map on a black-board. The Russians crossed the Turkish frontier on the 3rd of April, and marched southwards with great rapidity. In May the Roumanians declared war against Turkey and joined their arms to those of the Russians. By the end of June, troops had been massed along the whole line of the Danube. Terrific bombardments were exchanged from both sides, and, although the war was at its beginning, some brilliant feats were performed, such as Hobart Pasha successfully getting to sea in his yacht, despite the precautions of the Russians, and the blowing-up of the Turkish Monitor by a torpedo which was attached to it by two Russian officers. The Russians had now the most difficult task before them of crossing the river. This they successfully attempted at Galatz, the Turks falling back before them, after offering only a slight resistance. The apathy of the Turks concerning the crossing of the Danube is totally inexplicable. Here the lecturer gave a vivid description of the crossing of the river by the Russian force, and the opposition of the Turkish garrisons. The first act of the invaders after their success was to build a bridge of boats by means of which a constant stream of troops poured into Bulgaria. The war now entered upon a new phase. Hitherto the operations were confined to the northern shore of the Danube, but now that obstacle being overcome, the enemy had to seek his antagonist, who up to this had offered but little resistance. The enemy divided his forces into three divisions. The march of the Russians southward up to this time was a sort of military promenade and triumphal procession, such was the inactivity of their opponents. On the 15th the fortress of Nicopolis fell into the hands of the Russians after a stubborn resistance by its defenders. The Russians, elated by their success pushed on to Plevna, where they received a crushing defeat. General Gourka, who commanded another division of the Russian army, left Tinooca on the 12th July with the intention of seizing the Balkan Passes if possible. The Turks being unprepared for so daring a movement were defeated, great dismay falling on the Turkish capital when it became known that a strong detachment occupied the south slopes of the Balkan. An attack on the Shipka Pass commenced on the 17th, which was defended by a strong body of Turks, who were arranged in tiers of entrenchments, which, after an obstinate defence, was taken by the Russians, but with great loss.—The lecturer here gave a lengthened and graphic description of the great battle of Plevna, which Mr. Forbes witnessed from a neighbouring hill, and concerning which he sent six columns of matter to the *Daily News*; it appearing in that paper four days after the battle, although he had to ride over one hundred miles to a telegraph station. The Russians suffered a crushing defeat at Plevna, losing above 10,000 men, whilst the loss of the Turks was comparatively small, in consequence of being protected by their earthworks. The Russian force under General Nepokitchsky had several encounters on a small scale with the enemy under the command of Mehemet Ali, but without any advantage of importance to either side. About the middle of July a powerful force of 30,000 men was sent to the Shipka Pass, in order to dislodge the Russians from the

positions which they occupied; but, despite Sulieman Pasha's efforts, the enemy kept his grounds, and the Ottoman troops were withdrawn in a few days from the vicinity of the Pass. On the 31st August a vigorous sortie was made from Plevna, great slaughter being inflicted on the Russians, who were totally unprepared. About this time the command of the Russo-Roumanian forces was given to Prince Charles of Roumania, with the object, probably, of inspiring his countrymen with greater liking for the war than they had yet felt. No further attack had been made on the Turkish position since the great battle of 31st July. This could not continue much longer, accordingly another attempt was made on the 7th September.—The lecturer then read a description of the second attempt on Plevna, from the view of Mr. McGahan, of the *Daily News*, which he concludes thus:—"It was sublime—it was awful—it was pitiful to see the Russians struggling up the glaciers one by one. They drop. They are not followed. They are left to die overwhelmed, broken, vanquished." The renewed attack on Plevna was a most disastrous failure. During the few days of fighting the Russians lost 20,000 men. In consequence of Mr. Dobbin being pressed for time, he was compelled to treat very briefly of Osman Pasha's bold attempt to burst through the Russian lines at Plevna, and final surrender of that place, and also the other events connected with the war until the termination of hostilities and the Treaty of San Stefano.

Mr. Maskell thanked Mr. Dobbin for his lecture, which showed great care in its preparation. The defence of Plevna caused great excitement at the time, as the deeds of heroism enacted there were not exceeded by any events in the Franco-German war. He agreed in one point with Mr. Gladstone that it will be well for Europe "when the Turks are cleared out bag and baggage."

Mr. O'Connor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Dobbin, said that England did not treat the Porte fairly, and whatever might be said of the Turks and the rottenness of their system, yet it was preferable to the brutality of Russia—for example her treatment of the brave Poles.

Mr. Perceval had great pleasure in seconding the vote, as he enjoyed the splendid lecture very much. Were it not that Disraeli sent the fleet to the Dardanelles at the time, the excitement in England would lead to a declaration of war.

Mr. Dobbin briefly thanked the members for their patient hearing and for the vote of thanks.

## NEW ZEALAND AND THE REDMOND MISSION.

(Melbourne *Advocate*, Nov. 10th.)

THE Irish-Australian Convention brought the delegates of the Irish National League back from New Zealand much earlier than they otherwise would have come. In the time they spent in that Colony they were unable to complete the important work which carried them thither. There are several important places to which they could not go, and very many Irish colonists have lost the opportunity of hearing the principles of the new national organisation eloquently expounded and earnestly advanced. This is much to be regretted, but it was, under the circumstances, unavoidable. It was the result of a miscalculation in fixing the date of the Convention. The intention was to allow ample time for the visit to New Zealand; but, through unexpected claims on the attention of the delegates, delays occurred which could not have been foreseen. However, there is good reason to be satisfied with the result of the New Zealand mission. The Irish in that Colony have behaved splendidly; they gave the Messrs. Redmond and Mr. J. W. Walshe an enthusiastic reception, and they subscribed liberally to the funds of the League, thus proving their sincerity and winning the admiration of Irish colonists in these northern provinces. They have thus earned the gratitude of their countrymen at Home, and established for themselves a claim to much consideration in the trust the dear Motherland reposes in the fidelity and generosity of her children abroad. This is their reward, and a higher one they could not desire nor receive. Not a little praise is also due to the Press generally throughout New Zealand for the spirit in which it treated the delegates. For helping them we shall not thank the *N. Z. TABLET*, for in doing so that journal only faithfully discharged one of two sister duties for the performance of which it exists. But there is no reason why we should not acknowledge that its services in this instance were rendered with characteristic ability and earnestness. We have often had the pleasure of referring to our contemporary as a model Catholic and Irish journal, but never with more pleasure than on the present occasion. It is inflexibly true to principle and dauntless in the assertion of it. And its boldness is never rashness, for it may with the utmost confidence be trusted to make good its words and bring confusion on its assailants. In a word, for its honesty and ability, it is a credit to Catholic and Irish journalism. The *Auckland Freeman's Journal* also played its part ably and well in this crisis, and so proved itself worthy of generous support from the considerable Irish population among whom it circulates. We are glad to acknowledge that the treatment the delegates received from the secular, or English, section of the Press was not, with few exceptions, either unfair or ungenerous. Its conduct contrasts strikingly and much to its advantage with that of the Victorian Press. Its articles were in most cases written by men fit to occupy their places, for they extended fair play to the delegates, and discussed their case with calmness and moderation. These writers differed on several points with the representatives of the League, but willfully misrepresented neither their words nor their motives as was, and is, being done in Victoria. The tone of the Press in New Zealand is manifestly above that in Victoria, over which no broad and liberal-minded man, in a political sense, seems to exercise any control. And, as a natural consequence, the people there are more tolerant of the opinions of others than the public bodies in this Colony are. In the southern Colony in scarcely an instance was a theatre or public hall refused to the delegates. Here that was the rule, almost without exception, and the miserably little and bitterly spiteful views of the Victorian journals are the explanation of a difference which redounds so much to the credit of New Zealand.

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PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
EDUCATION.

MONDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1883.

BISHOP HADFIELD, EXAMINED.—(Continued.)

171. MR. FISH: You say your Church is about to take steps to ascertain the feeling of the laity in regard to secular education. Have the laity of the Church of England ever presented any petitions, or asked in any way the clergy to take the matter up or to petition, against the present system of secular education?—All I can say is that they have felt some difficulty with this new system of education of acting at all in the matter. But, in my own travels through my own diocese, and I go through it twice a year, I have heard constant complaints and dissatisfaction with the present system; but they have never taken any combined action as a Church. There have been at different times petitions about it. I have rather discouraged petitions, because I have never yet seen that there has been a good opening for action in the matter. I have expressed my own opinions very distinctly in the Synod. I am one of those who think that public opinion is changing, and will very soon come round to view the subject more correctly. In different parts of the country I have found that, and have come to the conclusion I expressed just now.

172. Have the laity presented petitions to the Synod asking the clergy to interfere in the matter?—The Synod contains lay members, who bring forward these subjects quite as much as the clergy do.

173. Do you not know it is a fact that the laity of the Church of England are totally at variance with their religious pastors on this question?—I am not at all aware of it.

174. Is it not a fact that nine-tenths of the Church of England parents send their children without any protest to the secular schools?—Yes; they do.

175. Do you not think that such religious instruction, as it is necessary to give youth, can be given by means of Sunday-school teaching and, perhaps, taking an hour on Saturday in school?—I do not think it can be done. We get the children of religious parents to come to Sunday-school; but the children whose parents are careless about religion do not come. Those we should be glad to get hold of, but we find a difficulty in approaching them.

176. Then, the Sunday-schools of the Church of England are not well attended?—Fairly well; but they do not include a large part of the Church population,

177. Are as many attending as you think there should be?—No; I do not think there are.

178. Do you not think that attributable to a want of energy on the part of the ministers?—No, I do not think so, because the ministers have so much to do in a country like this. I think the reason is because they have no religious teaching in the daily schools, and so the necessity of religious teaching does not enter their heads.

179. So you think it absolutely necessary that each child should receive every day of the week a certain amount of religious instruction?—I think so.

180. You do not think to establish your proposed system would increase the cost on the whole. Assume that this city has six State schools now. Do you not think if the system you propose were put in force that necessarily the number of schools must be increased?—The number of schools would have to be increased, but possibly the number of children would not be much greater, and therefore not the expense.

181. Is it not a logical sequence that it must be much greater?—not necessarily, because I think the larger the school the larger the expense in some respects.

182. But would it not be more costly as regards the cost of schools. You cannot build twelve small schools as cheaply as six large ones?—It would perhaps entail more cost at first, but I think it would save by-and-by when voluntary efforts were stimulated.

183. Suppose we assume as a fact that such a system would be so costly as to break down all State interference in education, would you still be prepared to support the system you advocate?—That is an hypothesis that I think need hardly be contemplated, because I do not think it would have that effect.

184. Is your belief so strong as to justify you in saying this: that even if the present system were broken down you would still retain your views?—I should say so, assuming that a new system could be built up on the destruction of the old one, as I believe it could.

185. Do you think it extremely likely that members of your own Church would contribute to the system you advocate?—Yes, I think it would encourage voluntary subscription. In England £750,000 a year is subscribed by Church people.

186. Is it not a fact that in the Colony it is a general reproach against members of the Church of England that they fail to contribute even the proper maintenance of the churches and clergy?—The question is simply irrelevant to the subject I have been brought here to be examined on. I must decline to answer it.

187. If my premises were correct I was going to ask, was it likely that the same members would contribute voluntarily to schools? Then, we are to gather, I take it from your opinion, that there should be religious instruction in schools—not only Bible-reading. We should therefore introduce a system of sectarianism, and have religion taught by teachers of various sects?—I have nothing to do with sects.

188. Supposing there were Church of England schools, you would object to Roman Catholics teaching in them?—Yes; \* it has always been understood that there would be what is called a conscience-clause, that those who wished might withdraw when religious instruction was given.

\* Note by witness.—There must be some mistake here; what follows "Yes" must have been in reply to a question bearing on small country schools to be opened at special times to various religious teachers.

189. Would your objection extend to a Wesleyan or other dissenting persons teaching religion?—I should object to persons of my own flock being taught by those who were not of my flock.

190. MR. J. BUCHANAN: Do you think the designations of the present system—free, secular, and compulsory—are correct ones?—I suppose so.

191. Do you hold it is purely secular?—I should want a definition of what is meant by secular.

192. I use it this way: a total exclusion of all religious views?—Formerly secular teaching was teaching by the authorized priest of the parish. That would have been secular teaching as distinguished from teaching by the orders or regulars. The usual meaning of the word now is the exclusion of religion.

193. The present system does not do that entirely?—Yes; it does it utterly.

194. Is there no recognition whatever of religion in the class-books?—I do not know. These is nothing of what I call religion in the class-books.

195. Is the system entirely free?—I believe it is. I suppose it is.

196. Is it wholly compulsory?—I am given to understand it is. I cannot claim to be an interpreter of the Act.

197. Are you aware that there are sections of the population excluded from the present schools?—I know the Roman Catholics are generally.

198. I am not speaking of those who are excluded by reason of their faith; I meant the neglected class. Has it come within your experience that neglected children are excluded from these pseudo free schools?—I do not know.

199. Are you not aware that some Committees will not admit to the schools what are popularly called "Arabs," ragged children?—I have heard so.

200. Then, should the Act be amended so that certain Committees should not be able to keep out these neglected classes?—I have heard of individual children being refused, but not classes.

201. Do you hold that that is in conformity with the spirit of the Act?—I should think not.

202. Assuming they are so excluded, can the system be called free?—Scarcely so.

203. HON. MR. MILLER: Do you say you would not consider mere reading of the Scriptures of any value in the schools supposing all classes could agree to read selected portions at certain times without explanations? Would that be of no value in the event of the system you propose being impossible?—I should object to that, because I do not believe any person could be appointed to select passages that would satisfy all denominations. Who would you have? Should it be the Minister of Education?

204. You think it is not possible to agree upon passages?—I think not. It would exclude the Roman Catholics.

205. Are there not passages of Scripture to be met that all might agree upon?—There are, but I think not to satisfy everybody—certainly not us, and I think not the Roman Catholics.

206. If passages could be agreed upon, do you think that would be better than nothing?—I do not think it would, because in my opinion, it would be a sham. It would not satisfy the people more than the present system.

207. Surely the children would go away with the texts imprinted upon their memory, and they would recur to them in after life?—I do not think it would be of any real benefit. It would, moreover, be in the power of the master to use Scripture in an improper and irreverent way.

208. Then, in the event of the State refusing this denominational system, there would be no alternative?—I do not know of any.

209. Except, of course, the various denominations having their own schools?—Yes.

210. HON. MR. DICK: Was the petition from the General Synod unanimous?—As to the first paragraph I think it was, but not as to the last. I objected to it.

211. Did the whole of the members of the Synod think it was the duty of the Synod to send such a petition?—I think so, though one or two may have objected to the terms. Some objected to the last paragraph.

212. The second paragraph, that means that each denomination must have its own teacher or religious instructor for these children?—I think that was intended to apply merely to country schools where it would be impossible to have different schools for each denomination.

213. It does not say so?—I think that was intended, and that it is supplementary to the first paragraph.

214. Your idea is that each denomination should have its own instructor?—Yes.

215. You think religion should be taught every day?—Yes.

216. And in school hours?—Certainly.

217. If there were children of half a dozen denominations in one country school, how would you arrange they should be all taught the same day?—It could not be done in some country places.

218. What would you suggest as a remedy?—Possibly in country places the people might agree among themselves.

219. Would you be willing in small schools that a Wesleyan teacher should teach your scholars?—No; I would have a conscience-clause.

220. But you say you would teach religion every day. Would you have one clergyman every day to go?—It would be a matter of arrangement, no doubt. It would be impossible that a clergyman could go every day to country schools. They have not sufficient time.

221. But you would not allow the denominations to unite and give religious instructions unitedly?—Not unless they agreed. Possibly they might agree in country districts. The Wesleyans and others do not object to our teaching.

222. Have you seen the class-books of the State schools?—Yes.

223. Have you seen Nelson's Reader?—No.

To be Continued.

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## A MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

23rd November, 1888.

By the time this letter reaches you the Irish Australian Convention will be formally opened. The result of this meeting is looked forward to with interest as judging from the names of the delegates already known, the approaching Convention will be one of the most important meetings yet held in Australia to deliberate on Irish affairs. It would of course be too much to expect that such an opportunity of vilifying the Irish race will be allowed to pass unnoticed by our daily Press. In fact it is almost certain that the Convention will be as fiercely denounced as was the mission of the Redmond Brothers a few weeks ago. It is gratifying to know that despite the prohibition of the District Board, the Hibernian Society will be well represented, as no less than five of the Victorian Branches have already elected delegates.

The approaching race meeting has thrown our people into the usual annual state of excitement. The city is filled with visitors and if the present fine weather continues I may safely predict a pleasant time for our visitors.

Larrikinism still continues rampant in Melbourne in Melbourne and suburbs, and the question of using the lash as a deterrent is again coming to the front. On account of the prorogation of Parliament the matter though strongly urged forward could not be dealt with this session, but there is no doubt that one of the earliest measures to be introduced after the recess will be one to provide for the infliction of the lash.

Amongst the contributors to the journal of St. Patrick's Branch of the Victorian Catholic Young Men's Society on Thursday last was a paper on "Liberal Christianity" by the Very Rev. Dean Donaghy. The Rev. Dean, who is a finished scholar, treated this very interesting subject with his usual ability. He denounced the present easy-going form of belief even amongst Catholics, and showed that the term "liberal" too often means indifference, if not actual infidelity. He also denounced the custom particular among young people of declaring that so long as a man lived honestly and did not injure his fellows it not matter what Church he belonged to, "Nothing," quoth the writer, "could be more fallacious than this style of reasoning, for, as God is our Master, we must obey his ordinance, and this easy-going belief that good works alone will secure salvation amounts to a virtual denial of Christianity. The paper which was lengthy and instructive was listened to with marked attention by the members

## ENGLISH FAIR PLAY.

THE brutal treatment of Irish harvestmen in England would now seem to be an accustomed consequence of the annual visit of those hard-pressed toilers to a place "where there's bread and work for all." Every time the hostility of the yokels and chawbacons breaks out it shows that it has acquired a new force and wantonness. This we do not hesitate to attribute to the absurdly light punishment which is sparingly inflicted upon one or two of the criminals, and which almost amounts to an encouragement of, not to say a connivance in, the crime. The case which we report to-day is a fair instance of the anti-Irish feeling which moves the overfed yokel to attack unoffending Irish labourers, and which actuates the Bench in its treatment of the accused. Three Irish harvestmen had gone to Frodsham, a market town in Cheshire, for provisions, and when returning they were met by three English labourers who desired to know if the harvesters "wanted fight." The Englishmen did not wait for a reply, but wantonly hit one of the Irishmen, Flannery, a heavy blow on the eye, which knocked him down. The other two Englishmen then joined in the assault, and while one pinioned Flannery's hands, two pummelled him with all the savagery of enraged cowardice. The incident would be incomplete without some demonstration of that capacity for kicking a fallen foe which gentlemen of the aggressors' character so frequently exercise upon woman. Flannery having been most terribly ill-used, fell, and while on the ground one of the Englishmen deliberately kicked him. Yesterday Flannery appeared in the witness box at Eddisbury Petty Sessions, and although three weeks have passed since the brutal assault was made upon him, he is described as having his face terribly cut up, and his body bruised and injured. The chairman having admitted that the assault was a brutal one, met it with the scandalously inadequate punishment of a month's imprisonment. This is a mere mockery of judicial chastisement. One of the magistrates present referred to other instances of brutal assaults upon Irishmen, and added that they had been completely driven by terror out of his district. Here, if a respectable trader or artisan is "reasonably suspected" of intimidating any person, or preventing anyone from doing what he has a legal right to do, he gets six months; but in England a half-starved Irish labourer may be hammered and kicked to within an inch of his life, and one month is considered ample punishment for his assailant. Everyone knows the circumstances which have compelled Irish labourers to seek to earn a few pounds at the English harvest but the savage treatment to which they are now constantly subjected, and the uncontrolled hostility which, according to the Eddisbury magistrate, prevails in that neighbourhood, and which is indicative of the general anti-Irish spirit in England, suggests the immediate probability of our poorer countrymen discontinuing altogether their annual visits across the Channel. This will certainly be a material loss to them, but it is the more agreeable of two alternatives.—Dublin Freeman.

Foot and mouth disease continues to spread throughout England, particularly in Cheshire. Merionethshire, which had hitherto escaped, has become infected, the disease, it is stated, having broken out amongst some Irish stock.

## DEATH OF LOUISE LATEAU.

THE following is from the Belgian correspondent of the *Weekly Register* :—

The little village of Bois d'Haine was in a state of much excitement on Saturday, the feast of good King Louis. Louise Lateau was dying. On the previous morning the administration bell had been rung, and, according to custom, everyone hastened to the door and knelt as the Blessed Sacrament passed along to comfort and strengthen a departing soul. A presentiment seemed to come over all who heard the tinkling of the little bell. They knew the end was near, and, therefore, they left their work and followed Father Ducloux, a Marxist, to the humble cottage of Louise. That her death was close at hand, was evident to all; painful sighs and coughing testified to the acuteness of her sufferings. At the head of her bed stood her sister Adeline, weeping bitterly, and wiping away the cold drops of perspiration that fell from the pale brow.

After receiving the Holy Communion, Louise rallied a little; she seemed to suffer less, and she listened with marked piety and consolation to the prayers and exhortations of the curé. Towards three o'clock her agony began, and Extreme Unction was administered. The doctor, M. Lecrinier, of Fay, found the pulse at 100, respiration difficult, the left hand greatly swollen, as also the right foot. All Friday night the agony lasted, not a word of complaint passing the lips of the dying woman. Towards six o'clock on Saturday morning, when the village church bells were ringing for Mass, Rosine, the eldest sister, asked leave to go and assist; but was motioned to stay. Then, for the first time for three weeks, Louise spoke to her sisters, calmly giving directions for her funeral. It was to be as simple as her mother's. Delirium shortly afterwards set in, during which she was heard to say, "St. Louis, what a beautiful bouquet!" Then the sweet name of Jesus was uttered, followed by one last long sigh; and God's favoured child was dead. Since death the face of Louise has preserved the quiet, peaceful, resigned expression so often witnessed during her illness. Her hands and fingers are white and strangely flexible. Around her bed are grouped her favourite objects of piety and the Papal Benediction accorded her by His late Holiness Pius IX. The grief of the villagers is great and genuine, crowds gathering round the house awaiting in silence and respect their turn for admittance, and reciting in the open air their prayers for the dead.

On that last solemn Friday of Louise Lateau's life the stigmata did not appear, for the first time for some twelve years. Writing two months ago of her ecstasies and bleedings, M. Bridet, Curé at Lyon (Guillotiere), said: "Being present at the Eucharistic Congress of Liege, I profited of the occasion to pay a visit to Louise Lateau, this living wonder of the Blessed Sacrament. One Friday I saw her three times—once when she communicated in the morning, again during her ecstasy between two and three in the afternoon, and again later. All that I saw appeared to me to be in perfect harmony with what we know of the life of Our Lord Jesus Christ, of His religion, and of His saints. I was struck with the simplicity and uprightness of her character. I was edified and touched with this perfect Christian, this voluntary victim, who seemed to suffer for the salvation of men and the glory of God, and who unites the most angelic humility with heroic obedience. I was witness to the flow of blood from the wounds in her hands. I saw the ecstasy—her eyes, widely opened, seeming to follow the scenes and passages of Our Lord's Passion. In a word, this simple and poor peasant was to me an invincible demonstration of the supernatural." I need not add to this latest account of a visit to Louise any history of her career, which has been already made familiar to the pious reading world by Dr. Lefebvre, of Louvain.

"For any good purpose," says Lord Monteaule, "the landlord and tenant system is dead." How long have Parnell, and Dillon, and Davitt kept ringing the same truth into the ears of the kingdom? how long also will it be needful for them to keep warning the Government, as they have warned the Government, even as Lord Monteaule now does, that "if it is artificially kept alive it will be not only useless but mischievous"? It is idle in the tendency of public thought for even so powerful a statesman as Mr. Gladstone to talk of finality having been reached in the Irish Land Question. "There are signs abroad," say the *Spectator*, "that in spite of the deadly bitterness existing between Irish Conservatives and Irish Liberals, between modern Home Rulers and avowed extremists, all Ireland may yet be united in demanding a final solution of the Land Question in extinguishing landlordism altogether." In view of the turn taken by intelligent opinion in high places, one can afford to smile at the bounce and bathos of the Orangemen of Ballykilbeg.—*Derry Journal*.

A recent writer in the New York *Observer* brings out the fact, which he rightly says will astonish many, that the large mass of almshouse paupers in this country are native-born Americans. This is true of all separate parts of the country except the States of New York, California and Wisconsin. But the census for the whole country puts the paupers at 44,000 natives against 23,000 foreign-born. Of course a considerable proportion of the native-born are really foreigners once removed. But the writer quoted, after giving good reasons for his opinion, says: "A correct report of what may not unfitly be called our Protestant poor would probably show an excess in this country of legitimately native-born American paupers." He goes on to show that pauperism is not to be decided on lines of nativity and parentage, and he adds the remark, in which we cordially agree, "If, in the midst of a great European migration, poverty in America continues at the low minimum that it is, we may not fear to take all the world offers, except the contents of its hospitals and prisons." But we ought to work vigorously those excellent organisations which we have among us, of which the Children's Aid Society is an example, whose operation is to make useful citizens out of paupers and to diminish future pauperism.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly* Sept 1st

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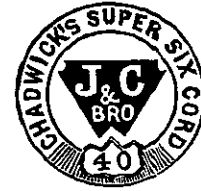
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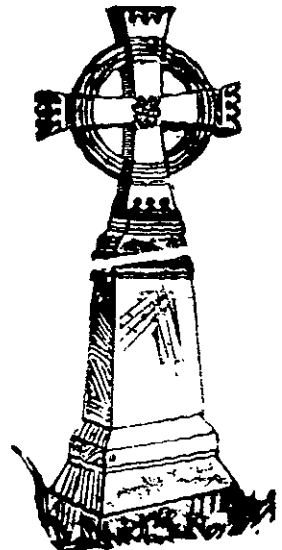
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**MONUMENTAL WORKS,**  
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# News of the Week.

FRIDAY.

THE just soul of the Hon. Mr. Dick must feel vexed beyond expression under the trying circumstances in which he finds himself. Notwithstanding all his legislation, and all his eloquent denunciations, a whole nest of what he looks upon as vultures has been discovered in Dunedin. The police, in fact, a week or two ago, made a raid upon an establishment in Rattray street, and yesterday the decision of the Resident Magistrate in the City Police Court bore them out in their contention that they had come upon a gambling club, and arrested a goodly number of its frequenters, the occupier of the house being fined £50 with costs, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the visitors found in the place 20s. each. But the serious question now is what is to be done. A great many things seem to point out to us that gambling is going on as briskly as ever, and probably, owing to the secrecy that necessarily surrounds it, with much more danger of mischievous results. The consultation swindles that have lately taken place in Melbourne, moreover, tend to confirm such a view. What seems completely certain is that the legislation in which Mr. Dick took a prominent part has so far signally failed to crush the vulture spirit of which the honourable gentleman touchingly complained, and it is much to be doubted whether even a stricter code of laws would in the future bring about a better state of things. There is, however, one resource left by which the honourable gentleman may consistently with his inner man strive to overcome the evil. There the tract—Would it not be well to try its efficacy on the erring minds of the gamblers? Mr. Dick is now acquainted with the names of several gentlemen who have not been reformed by the law; let him supply them with the saving literature in which he, no doubt, has the utmost confidence, and see if it will not do that which the law has failed to do. If the thing, in fact, were well managed, every one of those erring souls might be made a centre of reformation, and tracts should not be spared in an attack on the raw material.

Our contemporary the *Saturday Advertiser* has issued this week two excellent lithographs, the one of the House in which Luther was born, and the other of an allegorical lion, or an allegorical lawyer, for we hardly know which. The pictures, however, are extremely well executed, and some people, perhaps, might feel disposed to wonder at the decent appearance presented by the Luther domicile,—but, then, they should remember that the future apostle was there only in a state of original sin, and that could not have left a leprosy in the walls. The other picture is also quite as well done, and much more striking. It is, however, only natural to expect that the reformers of the future should have more "go" in them than those of the past. It is a very terrible looking lion, and none the less terrible than it is in extremely good condition—in fact, it looks as well-fed as if it had just gobbled up—let us say—a whole batch of poor Mr. Bradlaugh's persecutors, and as terrible as if it was looking out, with its teeth all newly sharpened, for another batch. The lion, however, is allegorical, as we said, and is representative of Mr. Stout in his combat against dummyism, in which we very heartily wish him success.

Master John Rose, aged 15, and the son of highly respectable parents, has been remanded by the Bench at Wanganui for medical examination. The youth had "raised Cain" in a promiscuous sort of manner all over the town and district, ringing the fire bell, setting fire to a farm house, stealing boots, playing the mischief in a school house, and performing other feats.

Besides Mr. Crisp, the lightning at Invercargill killed a farmer's daughter named Kilpatrick, aged 12, who was returning with her sister from school, and took shelter in a barn belonging to Mr. Fraser at Forest Hill.—Mr. Fraser at the same time having his lower extremities paralysed—and a boy named Macgregor, aged 14.

The rebellion in Serbia is rapidly extending. News is to hand that a most formidable rising has occurred. All available troops have been sent to suppress it.

An accident occurred the other day near Springfield to the coach from Christchurch to Greymouth. Owing to some derangement of the harness the horses swerved and became entangled in a barbed wire fence, by which they were much cut, being only released by the passengers breaking the wires. A subscription was made among the passengers to reward the driver for his conduct on the occasion.

The *Morning Herald* gives the following items:—Mining at the Bannockburn is going on steadily, and now the Carrick water has come in nearly all the sluicing claims are in full swing.—There is nothing new from any reefs at the Carrick Range. The Star of the East tunnel is in about 260ft., and is expected to strike the reef in about another month. The Royal Oak tunnel is now in over 700ft., and it is in very hard country. It is supposed to be the old "Welcome" bar that proved such a tough obstacle to prospecting the ground years ago. This company deserves success, as they have unobtrusively worked on for a long time in the hope of cutting the Heart of Oak reef. The tunnel is one of the longest, if not the longest, prospecting for quartz in Otago.

SATURDAY.

A report from Dr. Hector was received yesterday by Messrs. Harris and Blundell, the referees appointed in connection with the recent dispute as to the alleged yield of gold from the Queen of Beauty mine, Makara. The report so far as it goes is distinctly in favour of Mr. Walker's contention, that the cake of gold exhibited as the result of the recent crushing did not come from the Makara reefs. The referees, however, are expected to draw up a report for publication to-morrow, giving their views on the subject. Dr. Hector, in his report, says:—"No. 1. The residue obtained by you from 150lb. weight of a mullocky vein at Makara consisted of pyrites, black sand, and gold, the latter being in the form of very fine specks. The total weight of gold present was three-three tenths of a grain, which, calculated on the ton, would indicate a yield at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  grains

per ton. Taking pure gold at a value of 80s per oz., the value of sample No. 1 is at the rate of £3 11s 11d, and of No. 2 £2 13s 1d per oz. The percentage of silver contained in gold obtained direct from the reefs in different parts of the Colony is generally very characteristic and constant as to the result of many assays. The gold from reefs in the South is easily distinguished by having only from 3 to 5 per cent. of silver alloy, the gold found in the vicinity of Wellington has about 9 per cent. of silver, and the gold from the Thames goldfields rarely contains less than 30 per cent. of silver. No. 1 of the sample submitted, which you took from the reef at Makara, contains 9 per cent. of silver, and therefore agrees with the degree of fineness usual in the district; but the sample No. 2, clipped from the bar (the result of crushing 10 tons at the Thames), contains 32 per cent. of silver, which is the proportion that usually characterises gold obtained in the Thames district."

Crisp, the man killed by lightning, was buried yesterday, at Invercargill, about 600 people attending the funeral. It was a peculiar coincidence that a thunderstorm broke out as the cortege left the house, and continued till the interment. Major Atkinson left £3 as a subscription for Crisp's family.

The *Dunedin Morning Herald* makes the following remarks, with which we fully agree:—Mr. A. H. Ross earned his appointment as Chairman of the Harbour Board. It is a post without emolument, but it ought to be otherwise, as, if the work is well done, it is a very onerous position. Mr. Ross has shown himself willing and able to fulfil the duties of the office in a thoroughly efficient manner, and he is entitled to whatever honour may attach to it.

SATURDAY.

Bishop Nevill still labours to bring about the union of Christendom. But the work is a great one, and when accomplished, as it is sure to be, will deserve for the Bishop a fame that may even eclipse that of the seven champions hitherto principally associated with the realm in question. His Lordship, in fact, will exceed the seven champions all rolled into one. Can we wonder, then, that the Bishop continues the combat with Mr. Berry, who stands in the path of success, but with hardly a chance of stemming the tides that, under the force or Dr. Nevill's attraction, are about to flow together. If Mr. Berry can be conclusively given the lie, the Bishop's cause will of course be won, and nothing in future will dare to oppose the course of union. We cannot, however, say that so far Mr. Berry has been silenced. Bishop Nevill still maintains that that gentleman did call on him with a view to becoming an applicant for Anglican Orders, and in to-day's issue of the *Daily Times* repeats the charge—brought at first, if true, only by an unusual betrayal of confidence as any man pretending to be a gentleman has ever made. The Bishop's statement contained in his letter of to-day is a flat contradiction of that written by him to Mr. Berry some time ago, and published by Mr. Berry last Saturday, and the contradiction will be apparent to anyone who compares the two passages that follow:—Bishop Nevill now writes:—"I have refrained from replying to his (Mr. Berry's) last communication, in which an ingenious attempt is made to cause people to think I acknowledged that he had never been to me to talk about admission to the English Church. I acknowledged that I had not *refused* him because it never came to that," etc. Bishop Nevill had written thus to Mr. Berry: "I recollect your telling me that it was the strong desire of my late brother that you should enter the ministry of the Anglican communion, and that I said in bidding you farewell, that any recommendation of his would weigh greatly with me. I think that was almost the whole of the matter." We do not know whether it would be irreverent to suggest that the appeal to be made here would be something like that from "Philip drunk to Philip sober," but it is quite evident that if Bishop Nevill wrote the letter quoted by Mr. Berry, it is not to Mr. Berry that His Lordship now succeeds in giving the lie.—But is not the union of Christendom worth a "whopper" or two?

MONDAY.

The French and German Press are now engaged in renewed bickering, the latter assuming a menacing and aggressive tone. The *Nord-deutsche Zeitung* asserts that the attacks made by the French Press excite a constant fear of hostilities.

Messrs. Hamilton and Chapman, Dunedin, supply the following gold returns for the week:—Keep-it-Dark Co. reduced 196 tons of quartz, which yielded 240 oz. of amalgam.—Welcome Co. obtained 520 oz. of amalgam from 75 tons.—Dunedin Dredging Co. (Alexandra), 80 oz. of gold.

William Thomas Knowles, who has confessed at Melbourne to the murder of F. M. Bates, says he has committed three other murders and several large robberies. He says he was compelled to confess by joining the Salvation Army. He has sent the detectives on a lot of wild goose-chases, digging up stones in secluded paddocks, and tearing up a hearthstone in one house, acting on his information. He is evidently mad, and his confessions are not believed.

The difficulty which lately arose between the Russian Government and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has now been amicably arranged. The terms of the settlement provide that a Russian is to be again appointed to the position of Bulgarian War Minister, but that he shall abstain from taking any part in Bulgarian politics.

Prince Bismarck has asked the Reichstag to vote a sum for the construction of 50 torpedo-boats.

The London salesmen assert that the shipments of frozen meat are becoming too heavy.

The total yield of amalgam at Te Aroha for twelve days' crushing is 4040 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Colonist and Premier have each been crushing one stamper short.

The Natives on Friday stopped the contractors erecting the Piako railway bridge on the ground that the land tax for the railway was not paid. After some parleying the contractors were allowed to begin pile-driving in the bed of the river, but no work is to be done on Native land till Government are communicated with.

Information has been received from Waotu that the Whatiwhatihoe people fired into Symond's house and among the people. Symond's people returned the fire. No casualties are reported.

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steamers,

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PURCHASES,**  
to which they desire to draw the attention of  
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are all of a very choice description; have  
been keenly bought for Cash in the Home  
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**UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES.**

**OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,**  
Under Miss Carroll's management, is giving  
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has now a staff of over 50 Assistants, ladies  
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(Opposite General Post Office),  
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**A. & T. INGLIS**

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**PARIS NOVELTY CO.'S STOCK**

Now going on.

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With every class of Music, including the  
Standard and Popular Works of the day both  
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public and social value of a Circulating  
Musical Library, but leave our Patrons to  
judge.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send  
in their names as early as possible.

**TERMS IN ADVANCE.**

**SUBSCRIBERS OF £1 PER ANNUM**  
To have the use of Four Pieces (sheet music),  
or Books to the value of 8s, which may  
be exchanged once a week.

**SUBSCRIBERS OF £2 PER ANNUM**  
(Six months' subscription, £1 5s)  
To have the use of Eight Pieces (sheet  
music), or books to the value of 16s, which  
may be exchanged once a week.

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may be exchanged daily if desired.

Country Subscribers to have double the  
quantity of Music, which may be exchanged  
once a month.

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THOUGHT IT!**

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wishes his friends and fellow-citizens  
to know that he has started business on his  
own account, under the style of  
**J. A. ALLEN AND CO.,**  
**AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL**  
**MANUFACTURERS,**  
**MACLAGGAN STREET.**

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An early inspection will oblige.

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ticulars at Begg's Music Warehouse, on Wednesdays and Fridays  
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Catalogues forwarded on Application.

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An extensive and choice selection of School Prizes suitable for all  
tastes. Special allowance made to Clergymen, Societies,  
Teachers, and School Committees.

Orders promptly attended to.

**E. O'CONNOR.**

The heavy rain on Saturday resulted in floods which have done considerable mischief in Dunedin and other parts of Otago. The Christchurch express was stopped at Palmerston, and a party of the passengers who tried to come on to Dunedin by road were thrown from their vehicle into Pleasant Creek, where one of them, a jockey, named Hobbs, was drowned.—A groom named Charles Edie was also drowned the same day near Goodwood railway station.—At Maheno the stone bridge over the Island stream has been carried away.

## TUESDAY.

The Champion Copper Company, who recently sent 20 tons to Newcastle, have received the following cablegram:—"Out-turn 38½ per cent., and sold at 12s per unit." It is calculated that the shipment has thus realised £23 per ton, which is considered very satisfactory. The cross-cut is now through the Doctor's lode, about 2ft. wide. The manager estimates that the Doctor's lode is worth £150 per fathom. Samples of the drilling, which appear to be half native copper, are to be sent to the analyst. The highly encouraging reports from the mine are causing excitement.

Miss Chrisp, head nurse of the Auckland Hospital, has had conferred on her by the Queen the decoration of the Order of the Red Cross. Miss Chrisp has already two medals for service in the field. The Governor will be asked to present the insignia to Miss Chrisp.

News has been received that a Volunteer force of 220,000 men is being raised in China in view of the prospect of war. Much uneasiness is felt in consequence by foreigners resident in Chinese territory.

In the course of an interview which was granted by the Marquis Tseng to a newspaper correspondent, the latter elicited from the Chinese Ambassador a statement to the effect that an attack upon Bactriah by the French troops in Tonquin would be considered by the Chinese Government as a *casus belli*.

Remarkable disturbances in the two largest lakes in the Colony have been reported to Dr Hector. A letter from the officer in charge at Camp Taupo states that last month a schooner was moored partly out of the water at the jetty near the outflow of the lake, and shortly after noon the water was seen to retire and leave the vessel high and dry. The water returned to its normal level in ten or fifteen minutes. At another place, where the outflow approaches the rapids, two men of the Armed Constabulary Force were bathing in a warm pool near the river bank at a higher level than the water flowing from the lake. They noticed the cold river water suddenly flowing into the warm pool, and the river sinking to its usual level in a few minutes. The water of the lake must have been affected for about a depth of 20in. It is thought that this was due to volcanic action.

Mr. Foster, the owner of the buggy overturned in Pleasant Creek while conveying passengers from Palmerston to Dunedin on Saturday, has died of the effects of the immersion.

## WEDNESDAY.

It is reported from Greymouth that the mine manager of the Fiery Cross telegraphs the striking of the reef in the main drive 2ft. thick, showing good gold. This is north of the block they are now working, and must have an important effect on the future of the mine.

Rewi has expressed himself to the Native Minister as favourable to the construction of a trunk railway from Te Awamutu to Wellington, via Taupo. He is quite willing on his part to see the land surveyed and passed through the Court, but is strongly opposed to the sale of any portion of it. He is willing to see it leased on reasonable terms, but not sold.

John M'Ilreney, when driving a disc-harrow for Mr. James Little, on the Allandale Estate, Canterbury, last Friday, was thrown from his seat, and found dead.

The *St. James' Gazette* considers that Lord Derby has made a distinct advance in his later replies, while the *Globe* fears that the shadow of a disintegration of the Empire lurks behind the idea of Australian federation.

The Marquis Tseng states that 30,000 regular troops, with European officers, are within easy marching distance of the French frontier.

The news is confirmed that the rebels have destroyed 500 Egyptian soldiers at Mokama port on the Red Sea. The British Consul has also been killed.

In the course of a despatch to the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Major Sir Evelyn Baring, British Diplomatic Agent and Consular-general in Egypt, states that a force of 3000 infantry, with six guns, will be sufficient as a garrison for Alexandria, and that the Egyptian Government have intimated their readiness to be answerable for the maintenance of order in the country at large, the organisation of the Native army having been completed by Sir Evelyn Wood, commander-in-chief.

## THURSDAY.

The trial of the Fenian Poole, for the murder of Mr. Kenny, in whose case the first jury was discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict, was concluded on Tuesday, at Dublin, when a verdict of guilty was brought in, and the prisoner sentenced to death. At the conclusion of the trial Poole spoke boastfully of his connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, but denied that he had been concerned in the murder of Kenny.

It is possible that the British Government will be provoked to resist the seizure of St. Paul de Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, by the Portuguese Government.

The Recidivist Bill, providing for the wholesale deportation of habitual criminals from French cities to the Pacific islands, has been warmly criticised in the Senate, and the principal clause ultimately rejected by a considerable majority.

The Khedive has given orders that a force of Bashi Bazouks and some regiments of black troops shall proceed without delay to Suakin, the scene of the recent defeat of the Egyptian regulars by the rebel hill tribes.

At the meeting of the Otago Land Board yesterday a letter was read from Mr. Stout to the Chairman denying the statement of

Messrs. Clark and Green that a motion has been proposed and passed before they left the meeting of inquiry into the alleged dummymism. A letter from Mr. Green, written on the 8th inst., was also read, in which the writer expressed his intention of opposing the confirmation of the motion that had, as he was told, been passed after he had left, and which reversed the discussion arrived at previously. At present all that is before the public is something in the way of flat contradiction. Let us hope satisfactory conclusions will at length be arrived at, and justice fully done.

## Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—I read, with great pleasure, in last week's TABLET, the account taken from the London *Evening Mail*, of the result of the late Intermediate education examination in Ireland. By that account it appears that by far the greater number of higher distinctions were taken by students of the Roman Catholic schools, while the first place, with a gold medal, value £40 pounds, was taken by Mr. Henry C. McWeeny. Now, at the present time when the Catholics of Canterbury are contributing so generously towards the building of St. Patrick's College, Wellington—which college will be conducted by the Marist Fathers,—I have no doubt that it will be very pleasing, not only to those liberal subscribers, but to your numerous readers, to hear that Mr. C. McWeeny, who has taken the above prize, is a pupil of the Catholic University Schools, 89 Lower Leeson street, Dublin, conducted by the Marist Fathers. It may also be interesting to your readers to hear that in five districts already visited, the Rev. Father Devoy, who, to do him no more than strict justice, is an excellent beggar, has collected £1500. This needs no comment; it shows simply how much in earnest the Catholics of this part of the diocese of Wellington are in matters educational, and how highly they esteem the good Marist Fathers.—I am, etc.,

New Headford, Lincoln.

CATHOLIC.

## AN APPEAL.

WE understand that the following appeal has been issued by the Rev. Mother Prioress of the Dominican Priory, Dunedin:—

TO THE RESIDENTS OF INVERCARGILL AND SOUTHLAND.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am under the painful necessity of making an urgent appeal to your generosity on behalf of our Convent and schools at Invercargill.

A mortgage of £100—the interest on which has consumed a large amount of your former subscriptions—must be released next January.

If every Catholic or friend of our cause in this district would kindly lend a helping hand, the debt would soon be paid.

In addition to the reward inseparable from a good work, the benefactors of these schools will share in the prayers and Masses that will be offered for them.

Anxiously awaiting a favourable reply, I have the honour to be your humble servant in Jesus Christ.

Messrs. Whittaker Bros. Lambton Quay, Wellington, have received a work that should prove very useful to schools and choirs—that is, a new hymn book with music. They have also on hand a large and handsome stock of books suitable for school prizes.

Mr. Parnell on the Land Act is good reading (see another page). After all the parade of reform, the Irish leader exposes the cruel deceit of this legislation, and stamps the Act as a fraud and a danger. After two years of the working of the Land Act over 61,000 judgements have been given for fixing a fair rent, and only 47,000 agreements out of court have been registered; that is to say, out of a total of 500,000 applications by the farmers, 100,000 have been settled in two years, working with a staff soon to be reduced. "This means," said Mr. Parnell, "that while Parliament in 1881 promised to every tenant that fair rents should be fixed, four out of five of these tenants are still obliged to pay the old rack-rent."—*Pilot*.

A learned Hindu reformer at present visiting England delivered a lecture before a distinguished Protestant and Catholic audience recently, and in the course of it he spoke as follows: "He could not say too much in praise of the Governor-General of India. It was doubtless known to all present that he was a Catholic. He had heard many people disliked Lord Ripon because he was a Catholic, but in India they did not make such distinctions between Catholics and Protestants. He generally found Catholic missionaries so hard-working, so devout, so accessible to everyone, that Catholicism on the whole was held in greater respect in India than any sect of Protestantism, and, therefore, Lord Ripon being a Catholic made no difference in India. He was so amiable, he was so good, he was so just, that the people of India were learning to love him. The Viceroy walks about the streets there without any military guard to protect him. He was dressed like any Englishman, he carried nothing but his cane, and he was kept constantly bowing to the salutations of the people. This simplicity went a long way to endear the Viceroy to simple people. It was indeed a contrast to the religious divines who drove abroad in grand carriages, with all their embellishment and appurtenances, and who were not in sympathy with the people. They could not understand such a mode of life in the followers of Him who led a life of poverty."—*Catholic Record*.

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NEW GOODS IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE RATE OF PROFIT.

VALUE AND VARIETY UNEQUALLED.

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NOW OPEN.

## MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.

We have great pleasure in informing our friends and the general public that our tender in the estate of Carter and Peplow, 60 and 62 George street, has been accepted by the Trustees in the above Estate.

The premises are now open, and the entire Stock has been re-marked at about half original market value.

MOLLISON, DUTHIE & CO.,  
195 and 197 George Street 60, and 62  
George Street,  
DUNEDIN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

NOW OPEN.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL,  
DUNEDIN.

## GRAND SUPPLEMENTARY BAZAAR AND SALE OF GOODS.

IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,  
Nov. 29, and 30, and Dec. 1, in the  
ODDFELLOWS' HALL,  
RATTRAY STREET.

The Ladies of the Catholic congregation desire to inform the citizens that as a large number of the most beautiful and costly articles remained unsold at the close of the Bazaar held last Easter, they have determined to hold a Grand Supplementary Bazaar and Sale of Goods during the last three days of next week, to be opened with a Tea-meeting on Thursday evening.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

The opening will commence with the Tea-Meeting at 6 p.m.

TICKETS, including admission and TEA-MEETING, one shilling and sixpence.

Admission after 8 p.m., one shilling.

FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

ADMISSION ... ONE SHILLING.

The Bazaar will be open from 2.30 to 6 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m.

GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE  
AT 3 O'CLOCK.

By Pupils of the Convent Schools.

During the Afternoon, MUSICAL SELECTIONS will be given by the Young Ladies attending the Dominican Convent.

7 p.m.—ST. PATRICK'S BRASS BAND  
Will give Operatic and other Selections.

8 p.m.—GRAND CONCERT PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1,

LAST DAY OF THE BAZAAR!

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

Open from 2.30 to 6 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m.

AFTERNOON MUSICAL PROGRAMME  
By Convent pupils.

3 p.m.—GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.

7 p.m.—Band Selections from the best composers by St. Patrick's Brass Band.

8 p.m.—GRAND CONCERT PROGRAMME.

The Musical Arrangements for the Three Days will be under the personal supervision of

G. R. WEST, Esq.,

who has kindly tendered his services for the occasion.

## A NEW VOLUME

"LAYS OF THE LAND OF THE MAORI AND MOA."

By Thomas Bracken.

With an introduction by the Rev. Rutherford Waddell, M.A.  
NOW IN THE LONDON PRESS,

And will be issued in New Zealand about the middle of December.

This new volume will contain all the best of MR. BRACKEN'S POEMS, carefully revised.

As the work will be issued from one of the best publishing establishments in London, it will be turned out in first-class style.

The book will be elegantly bound in cloth, and will contain portrait of the author.

The published price will be

FIVE SHILLINGS,

And as the issue will be limited, those who desire to obtain copie should make early application to the undersigned.

On receipt of FIVE SHILLINGS AND EIGHT PENCE (in stamps or P.O. Orders) the Book will be posted free to any part of the Colony.

Early application is necessary to

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MINTON HOUSE, PRINCES STREET.

NOTICE.

**MATHESON BROS. AND CO. (Ld.)** beg to announce that owing to Large Shipments Landing and to Arrive, they have decided to offer the whole of their magnificent Retail Stock at prices that will defy competition.

The stock is well known to be the best and most carefully selected in the Southern Hemisphere, comprising Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, in all the latest styles and patterns, complete Sets Table Glass in rich cut and engraved; also cut or engraved Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, etc.; Vases and Ornaments in endless variety, including a choice selection in the New Quartz or Hailstone Ware, the very first in the Market; also raised flower Vases, Wrought Glass, Barbotene, Dresden, and Limoges Porcelain.

A splendid assortment of Lamps in cut glass, bronze, wrought brass, etc.

SPECIAL LINES.

- 200 doz. wines in good English glass, 9s; worth 15s.
- 100 doz. wines, best English glass, 13s 6d; worth 20s.
- 500 doz. Cut Tumblers, 9s and 13s 6d; worth 15s and 21s doz.
- 200 Tea Sets from 25s to 100s; worth £2 to £7 10s.
- 100 Tea Sets in Old Blue at 70s; worth £5 5s.
- 50 Tea Sets in Old Blue at 45s; worth £4.
- 200 Breakfast and Tea Sets at £6 10s; worth £10 10s.
- 150 Dessert Sets from 30 to 100s; worth 60s to £7 10s.
- 800 Sets of (4) Table Corner-flower Holders at 5s 6d, 6s 6d, and 8s 6d; worth 10s 6s to 16s.
- 200 Breakfast Sets from 35s to 62s; worth 60s to 100s.

SALE COMMENCED ON 20TH NOVEMBER.

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THE  
NRW PAROCHIAL HYMN BOOK, WITH MUSIC;

Price, 8s nett; post free, 9s 4s;

Also a splendid stock of Books for Prizes. Please order at once, so as not to be disappointed.

WHITTAKER BROS.,

CATHOLIC DEPOT, WELLINGTON.

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Mr. Thomas Quilter, Waitahuna Gully ...	£1 0 0
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Mrs. D. Bennett, Mosgiel ...	2 0 0
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Messrs. D. McLeod & Co., Winton ...	2 0 0
Mr. M. Costigan, Oamaru ...	2 0 0
Mr Michael Leonard, Waikivi...	2 4 0

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Rev. T. Lenihan ...	£	s.	d.
School Children (Convent) ...	6	0	0
	3	0	0

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Rev. P. Lynch	£	s.	d.	Per Mr. W. Hall	£	s.	d.
„ Mr. Dillon	6	5	0	„ Miss Tobin	1	8	0
„ Mr. N. Smith	0	12	0	„ Mr. R. A. Dunne	1	19	0
	1	2	0		1	0	0

✱ P. MORAN.

**FEMALE TEACHER WANTED** for a Catholic school. Salary £90. Testimonials to be sent to J. F. Perrin, Esqr., TABLET Office, Dunedin.

DEATH.

BONNINGTON.—Sept. 26, 1883, at San Francisco, Charles Bonnington, late of Christchurch.—R.I.P.

*The New Zealand Tablet.*

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1883.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute

largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

A L A R M I N G .



THE financial position of the Colony is, to say the least, disquieting. Last session Parliament found it necessary to increase the property tax, and it is now quite certain that next session our legislators will have to provide for a very large deficit of the revenue. Where are they to look for additional ways and means? Will it be to the Customs? With the exception of tea and sugar, almost everything imported is already taxed to its utmost capacity. Any further taxation, according to all experience, would only have the effect of impeding trade and rendering the Customs still less productive than they are at present. So far, then, as the Customs are concerned, nothing can be expected from them in the way of additional income, unless the duties on tea and sugar be restored to their former level. But, then, what becomes of the promise of a free breakfast table? And then, again, what an outcry and agitation would not a proposal to raise revenue by heavy taxes on tea and sugar provoke.

It is probable, therefore, that our Treasurer will look elsewhere for the required revenue. And where is he to look? Much additional revenue, under the present circumstances, cannot be expected from the land, unless, indeed, a smart land tax be imposed. But it is well known that the party in power dare not propose such a measure. Their existence depends on their resisting such a proposition. There then only remains an increase of the property tax as the one available source of additional revenue. This statement is, of course, subject to the supposition that the present party are to remain in office. But even were there to be a change of Ministry, the difficulty would be removed by a land tax. To meet a declining revenue and the additional burdens arising from the borrowing of the two millions to be raised immediately, Government will require from £150,000 to £200,000 per annum more than the amount of last year's revenue, unless there be retrenchment to that amount.

Is there any reason for expecting retrenchment to that amount? We have no doubt such a thing is possible, but is it at all likely? The expense, it is said, of the Civil Service can be reduced. We are not in a position to know, but past experience on this head does not inspire us with the confidence that would allay alarm as to the financial position of the Colony. Any one with even half an eye in his head, if he would only be candid, would readily acknowledge that all our financial difficulties arise from the insane attempt to educate all children at the public expense. Already fully two millions sterling have been squandered on this folly, and it has been stated by a competent authority that £600,000 will be required next year to meet the demands of the Education Department. And the fact is that in reality the Colony has been borrowing money during the last five years to enable it to give a free education to children whose parents, for the most part, were well able to pay for their education. It will be thought that we write this because we are opposed to the present system of education; and we are persuaded that any disclaimer on our part, that we are thus actuated, would be absolutely futile. But we do not write as we do through our dislike of the present school system. Our only object at present is to discuss the alarming financial position of the Colony dispassionately.

Two things are manifest; there is great depression at present throughout the Colony; and, secondly, a need has arisen for additional taxation, unless economy on a large scale can be practised. This is no time for additional taxation, and it may be doubted whether such economy can be practised in the Civil Service Department as will sufficiently relieve the present pressure. It only remains, then, to cut down the education vote by the sum of three hundred thousand pounds. And this can be done without impairing in the least the efficiency of such an educational system as would be suitable to the circumstances of the country. Absolutely free education should not be provided except for such as cannot pay anything towards the expense of their education. Considering the obligation imposed on parents by the natural and Christian laws, this is a proposition so evident, that no man in his senses would think of denying it. It is also manifestly unjust to impose an almost intolerable burden of taxation on every one in the community in order to give free education to the children of a section of the people, who are

for the most part very well able to discharge their natural and Christian duties, and pay the sums necessary to enable them to do so. About two hundred thousand pounds per annum would be amply sufficient to enable Government to do in reference to education what it can be legitimately called upon to do. And were our Legislature to turn its attention to devise a rational system of national education, it would soon be ascertained that ample provision could be made for the education of the entire people, whilst the public revenue could be relieved to the extent, at least, of £300,000 annually. Such a saving as this would put our finance on a stable footing, and protect industry from intolerable burdens—intolerable because unnecessary and injurious.

But who is to propose such a bold measure? This is the question of questions. The man to do it is not at present before the public. Place has too great an attraction for all known politicians to permit them to endanger it even for a season by doing a thing so rational and necessary. And yet we dare to affirm that what we suggest is so reasonable and wise, that were a prominent politician to do it, he would, in a short time, find himself at the head of a powerful following.

A MISSION will be opened by Redemptorist Fathers in Dunedin on the first Sunday of Advent—the Rev. Fathers Vaughan, Haggarty, and O'Farrell having left Sydney, via Wellington, on Wednesday last for the purpose.—The mission will commence with High Mass in St. Joseph's Church at 11 a.m., during which, one of the missionaries will address the congregation.

By the Victorian mail we have received the report of the Irish-Australian Convention held in Melbourne on the 7th inst. The meeting was opened at noon under the Presidency of the Hon. Dr. O'Doherty, of Queensland, and the attendance of delegates was very large. Among them, moreover, was the Very Rev. Dr. Dunne, V.G., Wagga Wagga, who proposed the second resolution, and several other Catholic clergymen. The proceedings began with the reading by Mr. J. W. Walshe, one of the Hon. Secretaries, of several letters, for the most part, of sympathy with the meeting, or regret and apology for non-attendance; the first read being from Mr. Parnell to Mr. J. E. Redmond, and containing an assurance of the encouragement and hope given in Ireland by the success of the Australian mission, approving of the Convention, pointing to the improved condition of Ireland, as a proof of the League's influence in dissuading the people from illegal courses, and expressing confidence in its winning for them peace and prosperity, and, finally, Home Rule.—The President then delivered an address in which he reviewed the history of past agitations in Ireland, and accredited Mr. Parnell with having taught Irishmen to relinquish their passionate methods of seeking redress, and betake themselves to the more effective means of argument and reason. The speaker concluded by congratulating the Messrs. Redmond and Walshe on the manner in which they had carried through their mission, and exhorting the meeting to be steadfast in support of the cause, adopting as their political gospel the declaration of the Dungannon Convention of 1782.—The Treasurer's report and balance-sheet were then read and adopted, and the business of the meeting was proceeded with by the unanimous, and in some instances enthusiastic, passing of several resolutions, of which the following is the substance: (1) Pledging Irish-Australians to co-operate in obtaining, by constitutional means, the political reforms necessary for Ireland; (2) deploring the crimes committed during the present agitation, repudiating the responsibility of the nation for them, and accusing coercion of breeding such things; (3) approving of Mr. Parnell's policy, and proposing, as an acknowledgment, the formation of committees to promote the interests of the National Tribute to him; (4) guaranteeing the support of one member in the House of Commons, by each colony of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand respectively; (5) establishing a Federal Council as a central authority in Australasia. Votes of thanks to all those who had taken a prominent part in the movement in the colonies followed,—the last proposed being that to the President, which was received with cheers for Dr. and Mrs. O'Doherty, and carried with enthusiasm.—At the termination of the proceeding Mr. J. E. Redmond invited the delegates to a banquet to be held on the next evening.

DECIDEDLY the times are adverse for those good folk who maintain that on education alone depends the welfare of mankind. They are also somewhat unfavourable for the ruling declarations of the immense good that the Reformation conferred upon Europe. The best educated countries, in fact; and the most Protestant show the greatest moral degradation. Let us take Switzerland, for example, concerning which a correspondent of the London *Times* the other day gave us some figures relating to divorce that betrayed anything rather than an honest and pious condition of domestic affairs. He gave us some facts also among which we find that it is common for young people to marry with the express understanding that in a year or so, if desirable, they are to obtain a divorce on a plea of incom-

patibility of temper. The correspondent of the *Times* now gives us some further particulars about the drinking habits of the Swiss. He says they are on the increase, and with the worst results both moral and physical, especially in Berne and Geneva. "It would thus seem," he adds, "that education has far less influence on the drinking habits of a population than some people suppose, and Mr. Bright, in his speech the other day at Birmingham, suggested, Switzerland is one of the best educated countries in Europe, and Geneva the best educated and most intelligent canton in the Confederation. All the young recruits called out for training in the Federal Army undergo a literary as well as a physical examination, and Geneva recruits almost invariably head the list; yet Geneva is probably the most drinking, if not the most drunken of the 22 cantons."

"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good," it is said, and we find that even in the violently anti-Irish element of the Melbourne kennel, a poor creature or two has apparently earned a meal by the Convention and the banquet that followed it. We all know that in the city alluded to there are unfortunate fellows who, to put it prettily, have seen better days, but who, in fact, could hardly see worse days than those they now find themselves getting through in any way possible to them. And amongst them is to be found, here and there, one who is even capable of using his pen occasionally—although it may be in a manner very much fallen off from that which distinguished him in those better days.—Such a poor creature, signing himself "Sassenach" in the *Argus*, in its great contempt, and degrading hatred of everything that is Irish, apparently employed, to write a sketch called "Leaguers at Work and at Play," in his issue of the 12th inst: and he wrote it in accordance with the condition he now finds himself in. It smells rank of the kennel, and is a production worthy of the slums in every way.—Poor fellow, we notice too that the whiskey bottle was as present in his mind as the head of King Charles I. in that of Mr. Dick, but that, perhaps, is little to be wondered at. Still, if the *Argus* chooses to make his columns black-guardly, and thinks it is no insult to his readers to show them even a hated and despised object through a gross medium, or if the fashionable world of Melbourne conceal the base taste that can relish such abominations behind all their outward show, it is at least something that an unfortunate creature should earn the price of a meal—if he honestly spend it on wholesome food.

SINCE the clay into which Imperial Caesar turned may possibly have been made use of in keeping out the wind, nothing more remarkable has been the fate of the great dead than that with which the *Overland Mail* now acquaints us. The children of the London streets, however, can hardly be expected to feel a natural craving for hero worship. But that Carlyle's monument should take the shape of a bogle is overwhelming, although, perhaps, not altogether in appropriate. Would it not be returning good for evil, by the way, to send an exorcist to make things more comfortable for the uneasy one?—"Cheyne Row towards twilight" says the *Mail*, "has been beset of late by crowds of children trooping round the house of the 'Sage of Chelsea,' it having been averred by one small maid that she had seen Mr. Carlyle with a sheet over his head, who called out to her to give him a penn'orth of tobacco. The late philosopher was further described as holding something bright in his hand 'like a knife,' with which he threatened her, causing the child to take to her heels in a terrible fright. Mr. Froude himself could not have imagined a more likely ghost for the self-centred, weak, growling, Diogenes he has thought fit to reveal to us than this apparition in a rage, calling out for tobacco."

WE learn that owing to the insufficient sale of tickets in connection with the Port Chalmers Presbytery Art-Union, it has been found necessary to postpone the drawing.—Friends of the undertaking are earnestly requested to exert themselves in the good cause, so that the postponement may not be of long endurance.

WE regret to learn that Mr. MacNamara, one of the contractors for the Dunedin Cathedral, met with an accident in the building yesterday by which he sustained a slight fracture of the shoulder. No serious results are, however, likely to ensue.

IT is resolved that the art-union in aid of the Dominican Convent and Schools at Oamaru, for which the permission of the Colonial Secretary was obtained last year, shall be brought to a conclusion at Christmas. Although the sale of tickets has been so small that the drawing must be held at a loss it is considered advisable to defer the matter no longer. In the few weeks, however, that still intervene an effort may be made to retrieve the fortunes of the undertaking and to prevent its resulting as unsatisfactorily as there now seems too good reason to fear it may.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the New Ross poisoning cases was that the men had died of eating diseased meat. No landlord named Crotty, or anything else, was shot in Mayo. But our contemporaries who published false reports in both these instances will be careful not to correct them.—And on: of our contemporaries, alas, has died with the falsehood about New Ross on his tongue—although it was hardly that which killed him.

IT seems a convincing proof that something else besides race-hatred and religious bigotry enters into the opposition given in some quarter to the Irish movement, when we find that Scotchmen are



now relinquishing their time-honoured abuse of the Irishman, in order to turn all their indignation against the Highland crofters who have begun also to struggle for their rights. Nay, more, that they have actually entered upon a comparison of Presbyterian Highlanders with Catholic Irishmen, resulting in favour of the Irishmen.—We learn from the Glasgow correspondence of the *Nation*, then, that the *Scotsman* newspaper has given up, for the time at least, its exposure of Irish turbulence and thriftlessness, and its exhortations of Irishmen to imitate the industrious and peaceful Scots, in order that it may expose the laziness of the crofters and the evil influence of the Free Kirk upon them, and lawyers and lairds, we are told, are upholding the *Scotsman*. One Mr. Benning Home, for example, relates how in 1847 he failed to procure labourers in Skye or any part of the Highlands, the men being too lazy to work, although he offered them advantageous terms. "Because I had been asked to subscribe to the famine in Ireland," he continues, "I wrote saying I would be happy to take a dozen men and keep them during the winter, precisely on the same terms as I had offered to Macleod and Kinloch-Moidart. I had not long to wait. A large importation arrived from the county of Antrim; and not long after, parties from Sligo, Connemara, the island of Boffin, and elsewhere, arrived to the number of fifty, and I must do them the justice to say that they all behaved excellently, and were shortly able to earn from 15s. to 18s. a week, and some of them even more. I must also add that there was not one drunkard among them, and that they stuck to their work when Scotchmen were tempted off in various ways." "How different," adds the correspondent, "is all this to the malicious falsehoods with which we have been but too familiar. When it serves the purposes of party to calumniate Highlanders, Irish virtues are blazoned forth, but in purely Irish affairs the order of merit is reversed." But the important lesson we seem to learn from this is that even race-hatred and religious bigotry yield to self-interest, and that now the bitter contest is to be no longer between races and creeds, but between the land monopolists and the people. It is not surprising then, to find that those of our colonial papers which are employed in the interests of the monopolists denounce the Irish movement, and keep back from their readers all details of that in Scotland. What may surprise us is that some newspapers that are believed to serve the popular interests act in the same manner and are still influenced by race hatred and religious bigotry to thwart the very cause they desire to advocate. And, by the way, we notice that a correspondent of the *Invercargill Times* proposes to those self-same lazy crofters the remedy proposed to the Irish people, emigration—but if they be as Mr. Home asserts they are, their immigration here could be no gain to the Colony; if they be not so, our advice to them is, on the contrary, that they should abide at home and fight out their cause manfully for their own benefit and that of the masses of their fellow-countrymen.

A CONTINUATION of the bazaar held in aid of the Dunedin Cathedral Building Fund last March, will be opened in the Oddfellows' Hall, Rattray street, on Thursday next at 6 p.m. A quantity of valuable goods having remained on hand, it was decided that this would be the best way to dispose of them, and the lady stall-holders have, besides, made several alterations and additions to their stock. Musical performances have been arranged for throughout the days of sale, and on the evening of the opening day an entertainment—something in the shape of a tea-meeting, but without the mentally improving accompaniments usual elsewhere at such meetings—will take place. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance and an active spirit of purchase displaying itself most actively, so that the walls of the much-needed building may speedily be ready to support its roof. A very little further, but a strong effort on the part of the people, and the great work will be done. We need hardly urge upon the Catholic congregation the need of making the effort, and it only remains for us to point out to them that in this supplementary bazaar easy and agreeable means are provided for their doing so.

THE representatives appointed at the Irish-Australian Convention to the Federal Council were the following:—Victoria—Messrs. J. J. Fitzgerald and H. Rawlinson, J.P.'s New South Wales—Very Rev. Dr. Dunne, and Messrs. F. Freehill and J. Toohey. South Australia—Messrs. William Dixon, J. A. Hewitt, and H. M'Conville. Tasmania—Messrs. Gray, M. L. A., and Fitzsimmons. Queensland—Hon. J. Macrossan, Messrs. Lillis and P. O'Sullivan, J. P. New Zealand—Messrs. Perrin, Landers, and Devereau. St. Patrick's Society—Mr. Louis Kenyon. President, the Hon. Dr. O'Doherty; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. F. Longmore, and Mr. J. G. O'Connor; Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. McDonald; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Winter. The Council will hold office until the next Convention to be held at Sydney in Sept. 1884, and its special business will be to direct in any crisis of Irish affairs calling for combined action on the part of the Irish National League of Australasia. The Hon. Treasurer of the Federal Council will receive from the central committees all funds, which he will forward periodically to the treasurer of the League in Dublin.

THE appointment of Mr. C. Y. O'Connor to the Under-secretaryship of Public Works is one that should give general satisfaction.—The gentleman in question is exceptionally well-fitted to fulfil the duties of the office, and the Government could hardly have hit upon a better man for it.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending November 20th, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—The supply to-day was a small one, only 86 head being yarded. Excepting a few odd pens, all were prime quality, and included a draft from Wanganui. Bidding was fairly brisk, at prices about equal to those obtained last week. Best bullocks brought £9 17s 6d to £12; others, £6 2s 6d to £8 10s; cows, £4 to £6 10s. We sold on account of Mr. William Shand, Keith Hall, a draft of Bullocks and cows at satisfactory prices, and quote best beef at 25s to 27s 6d, and medium 22s 6d per 100lb.

**Fat Calves.**—8 were penned, and, under good competition, brought from 10s to 18s. We sold on account of Mr. William Shand 5 at from 14s to 18s each.

**Fat Sheep.**—1483 were penned, consisting of 900 shorn cross-breeds, 332 do. in the wool, and 251 merinos, nearly all good to prime mutton. At the commencement of the sales, notwithstanding this small supply, bidding was anything but spirited, and prices very irregular, but towards the close competition was livelier, and higher prices obtained for prime heavy sheep. Best shorn cross-breeds brought 20s 9d to 22s 6d; others, 13s 3d to 16s 3d; do. in the wool, best, 20s 3d to 22s 6d; others, 17s 9d to 19s 6d; shorn merinos, 14s 3d; in the wool, 17s. We sold on account of Mr. Peter M'Laren, Otakia, 260 mixed cross-breeds, shorn, at 13s 3d; and quote mutton in the wool, 3½d per lb.; do. shorn, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—These were in good supply, and with a fair demand all were disposed of at from 8s to 14s 3d each.

**Fat Pigs.**—Eighty were penned, and found purchasers at from 26s to 59s each.

**Store Cattle.**—On Thursday, 15 inst., at Mosgiel, we sold drafts, on account of various vendors, consisting of quiet young cattle, which were well competed for, and realised fair prices. Bullocks sold at from £4 10s to £6 5s; steers at £2 5s to £4 7s 6d; cows, £3 to £6 5s; and heifers at £2 11s.

**Store Sheep.**—Since our last report we placed a lot of half-bred hogget wethers at a satisfactory price, and have now on hand several lots of merino wethers and ewes; also a small lot of cross-bred wethers.

**Wool.**—Farmers' lots are coming to hand daily; but sufficient has not yet reached us to warrant any general reports upon it, and can scarcely fix the date of our first sale here until we have authentic reports of the opening of the London November sales, which are now anxiously looked for.

**Sheepskins.**—Our sale on Monday was not so fully attended by the trade as usual, several of them having suffered considerable loss in consequence of the very unfavourable weather experienced last Saturday. The bidding lacked spirit, resulting in lower prices being obtained. Butchers' green merinos suffered most, fetching from 3s, 9d to 5s; dry do., 1s 3d to 4s 10d; green cross-breeds, 3s 7d to 5s; dry do., 1s 7d to 4s 8d; lambskins, 9d to 10d; green pelts, 7d.

**Rabbitskins.**—Supplies of prime winter skins are falling off, but all coming to hand are marketable at late rates.

**Hides** remain unchanged from last week's prices, at which the demand is good.

**Tallow.**—All coming forward is readily disposed of at the following prices:—For superior and mixed, 17s 6d to 23s 6d; medium to good, 25s to 29s, prime, 30s to 31s; and rough fat at 18s to 23s 9d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: Market is without animation, any inquiry being limited to prime milling, and for which lower prices are being offered. Medium and other sorts are quite neglected. We quote prime milling, 4s 1d to 4s 2d; good, 3s 9d to 4s; medium, 3s to 3s 6d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 1s 9d to 2s 9d. Oats: There is no inquiry for shipment, and local demand is at a standstill; and quote stout bright milling 1s 10d to 1s 11d; short bright feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium, 1s 7d to 1s 8d. Barley continues in short supply. Prime malting is worth 4s 6d to 4s 10d; medium, 4s to 4s 3d. Very little demand for any other.

**Rye-grass Seed.**—In no demand. Nominal, dressed, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; undressed, 2s 6d to 3s.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 8d to 9d per lb.; ordinary butter, 6d to 7d per lb.; eggs, 9d; roll bacon, 7½d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 6d per lb.; cheese, 5½d per lb.

MR. F. MEBAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 3d per bushel; fowls' wheat, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 4s to 5s; milling, 3s to 3s 6d; feeding, 2s to 3s; hay, oat, £4 10s per ton; rye-grass hay, £4; chaff, £3 10s to £4; straw, £2 to £2 5s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s; potatoes, £2 to £2 5s; oatmeal, £10 10s; flour, £10 to £10 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 8d to 10d per lb., salt, easier, 8d per lb.; eggs, 1s per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 4½d; cheese, dull of sale, 4d to 6d.

Messrs. Matheson Bros. and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, are selling off at a great reduction their splendid stock of china, glass, and porcelain, and everything belonging to the trade. An opportunity now offers itself to housekeepers such as may not again be easily found.

Messrs. Saunders and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, advertise the receipt of a large and fine consignment of goods, including all descriptions of drapery. Their dressmaking department is especially deserving of patronage.

Messrs. Hally and Co., 95 George street, Dunedin, are offering a very fine stock of men's clothing of all kinds, at exceptionally low prices.

**T O M O R R O W,**  
**SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER,**  
 At 2 o'clock.

To Speculators, Investors, and others.

**20 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND,**  
**KAIKORAI VALLEY,**  
 Adjoining the Township of Hawthorndale.

**JAMES A. PARK AND CO.**  
 are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Manse street,  
 on Saturday, 24th November; at 2 o'clock,

Section 12, block IV., Upper Kaikorai district, and section  
 113, Waikari district, containing in all about 20  
 acres.

The property is situated near the Kaikorai Woollen Factory and  
 the Township of Hawthorndale, and is suitable for subdividing into  
 building allotments.

Terms of payment  $\frac{1}{4}$  cash, balance one, two, and three years, at  
 8 per cent.

**T O M O R R O W,**  
**SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER,**  
 At 2 o'clock.

**VALUABLE FREEHOLD SUBURBAN LAND,**  
 Halfway Bush, Wakari.

Subdivided into 5-acre Blocks.

**JAMES A. PARK AND CO.**  
 have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,  
 Stafford Street, on Saturday, November 24, at 2 o'clock,

12 choice freehold sections, being a subdivision of sections 55, 57,  
 59, 61, and 63, Wakari district, containing about 5 acres each.

The Auctioneers beg to draw attention to the sale of this valuable  
 property, as it affords an opportunity seldom offered to those in quest  
 of a few acres of good suburban land in one block of such easy access  
 from the City.

The property is situated within 100 yards of the Wakari School  
 and Bunting's store, and is surrounded by district roads, metalled  
 and in good repair.

A splendid stream of water constantly flows through the sections,  
 which renders them particularly valuable. Patches of native bush  
 on the property afford good shelter.

On sections 4, 11, and 12, are cottages, which will be sold along  
 with the sections.

Terms of payment are as follow:—£10 per acre cash, and the  
 balance at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 months, with 8 per cent. interest  
 added.

Lithograph Plans can be obtained at the Rooms of the  
 Auctioneers.

**SHIN FANE! SHIN FANE!**

**ENCOURAGE IRISH ART!**

The handsome collection of **IRISH-MADE GOODS** which were  
 exhibited at the late International Fair, Melbourne, consisting of  
 500 **PRIZES**, varying in value from £4 4s. to 2s. 6d., each, will be  
 disposed of by a

**GRAND ART UNION!**

To be Drawn for in  
**ST. PATRICK'S HALL,**

**MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1888.**

The proceeds will be devoted to relieving

**THE DISTRESS NOW EXISTING IN IRELAND.**

Committee of Management:—Thomas Fogarty, President  
 Joseph Winter, Hon. Treasurer; M. McDonald and L. Doyle, Hon  
 Secs.

The following Special Prizes will be added to the Art-Union:—

1. A Handsome Framed Life-size Oil Painting of St. Bridget, valued  
 at £15 15s., the gift of J. E. Redmond, Esq., M.P.
2. A Handsome Framed Life-size Oil Painting of St. Patrick, valued  
 at £15 15s., the gift of W. Redmond, Esq.
3. Two Beautifully-framed Oleographs of Charles Stewart Parnell  
 and Michael Davitt, the gift of Mr. J. W. Walsh.
4. A Handsome Gold Hunting Watch, the gift of a friend, valued at  
 £15 15s.

**TICKETS ONE SHILLING.**

Anyone wishing to assist the cause can have books of ticket by  
 applying to the **TABLET** office.

**THROUGH THE POST.—IN TWELVE LESSONS.**

**SHORTHAND WRITING** is now recognised as an almost  
 indispensable branch of education. The study is one of the  
 best mental disciplines; it strengthens the memory, improves the  
 reasoning faculty, and matures the judgment.

To those attending Literary Associations, and those connected  
 with the Press, who are much in the habit of writing, and also to  
 the self-learner, the ability to take verbatim reports of lectures,  
 addresses, &c., and to make extracts from valuable books, is of  
 inestimable advantage. Taught through the Post, and at Residence,  
 for 30s.—**W. J. WILLIAMSON, YORK PLACE (opposite Smith St.),**  
**DUNEDIN.** Postal Address: Box 143, P.O., Dunedin.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**THE MIRROR OF TRUE WOMANHOOD.**

A Book of Instruction for Women in the World,  
 BY **REV. BERNARD O'REILLY (D.L.).**

Approved of by Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, and  
 the Archbishops of Quebec and Cincinnati.

Five Shillings; by post, Six Shillings.

**JAMES DUNNE,**  
**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, & NEWS AGENT,**  
**141 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**CALLAN & GALLAWAY,**

**SOLICITORS,**

**BOND STREET DUNEDIN,**

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

**MARSHALL'S THRESHING-MACHINES.**

**THE** Undersigned are now Booking Orders for Season  
 1888, 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.

**THE BRITISH AND NEW ZEALAND MORTGAGE AND**  
**AGENCY CO., (Limited), Dunedin.**

Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co. (Limited).

**WANTED—A Catholic Head Teacher (Female) for St.**

Mary's Ladies' College, Ahaura. Must hold First-class Cer-  
 tificates—one who has Matriculated preferred. Teacher will be  
 required to live in the College and take full charge of the Boarders.  
 Salary, £100 per annum with Board, Lodging, etc. Increase accord-  
 ing to results guaranteed. Applications, with Certificates and Tes-  
 timonials, should be sent to the Rev. Father Rolland, Ahaura, before  
 the 1st November next.

**TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN**

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—At the request of  
 a large number of yourselves I have much pleasure in intima-  
 ting that I will be a **CANDIDATE** for the **MAYORALTY** of the City  
 for the coming year. Respectfully requesting your support.

I am,

Yours obediently,

**D. M. SPEDDING.**

**TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.**

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—I beg respectfully to  
 announce that I shall be a **CANDIDATE** for the office of  
**MAYOR** during the ensuing year. I trust that my services during  
 the period I have filled the position of Councillor have met with  
 your approbation, and that I shall have the honour to receive your  
 support.

I am, yours respectfully,

**WILLIAM PARKER STREET,**

Dunedin, September 23, 1888.

**TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.**

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,**—At the urgent request  
 of a large number of the Ratepayers, I have consented to contest  
 the Election for the Office of **MAYOR** for the ensuing year. Trusting  
 to receive the favour of your support,

I am, respectfully yours,

**JOHN GUTHRIE**

## CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Nov. 12, 1888.

OUR annual carnival has passed off in the most brilliant and satisfactory manner, and I, for one, begin to feel profoundly sceptical as to the truth of the dismal complaints of "hard times," "terrible depression," and the like, which have for so long greeted our wearied ears. Certainly, no stranger in our midst during the past week could have guessed the possibility of the existence of this state of things, in view of the crowds who flocked to the Metropolitan Meeting, the Agricultural Show, the theatres, and other places of amusement. The well-dressed people, with their bright and contented faces, who all had apparently plenty of money to spend, and did spend it, and the large sums put through the totalisators on the race ground would seem to give an emphatic contradiction to the "growlers" and "croakers," for it is hardly to be supposed that the community generally has been pinching and screwing for the past few weeks or months, and will repeat that pleasant process for some time to come, in order to find ways and means for the short-lived pleasures of a single week. The weather was, on the whole, more propitious than was expected; the first day of the races, Tuesday, being fine, though cold from the strong south-west breeze; Wednesday, fine, though somewhat threatening; and Thursday, really lovely. The racing was throughout the meeting first-class, and some magnificent specimens of horseflesh were among the competitors, such as Welcome Jack, Oudeis, Mischief, Nonsense, Liverpool, Lady Evelyn, and many others. The great horse of the day was of course Tasman, whose victory, though highly popular, may be said to have been a little unexpected, as his warmest admirers, though thoroughly recognising his honesty and gameness, scarcely thought him brilliant enough to pull off the big event—the New Zealand Cup. The race had been looked on as a moral for Messrs. Robinson and Lance, who had declared to win with Nonsense, but their chances of success were at the last moment seriously lessened by a disagreement with their first jockey, Derrett (who may fairly be termed the Archer of New Zealand), resulting in his services being dispensed with. He was, however, at once engaged to ride Tasman, and to his grand horsemanship the victory of the game little son of St. Albans must be ascribed. Both horse and rider received a tremendous ovation, the latter being hoisted shoulder high and carried round the paddock, while the former narrowly escaped the same distinction—receiving, in fact, an affectionate embrace and the offer of unlimited champagne in a bucket from a well-known metalliferous. It may be added that the public were not brokenhearted at the disappointment of the Grip Lodge confederacy. Liverpool and Lady Evelyn were the pick of the youngsters, though the Watersprite colt will make his mark on some future occasion, being at present rather backward. Of Oudeis it may be said that no one yet knows how good he is, as nothing has so far been able to make him gallop. Mr. Stephenson was most unfortunate in losing his grand colt Hyacinth, who met with so severe an accident that it was found necessary to destroy him, and everyone felt sorry for this popular, though unlucky owner, who had only a little time before refused £1000 for him. His Excellency the Governor was present on the opening day, and remained the greater part of the afternoon. Mr. Delamain's starting was admirable, though his patience must have been often severely exercised. The ladies were of course radiant in the most gorgeous and effective toilettes, and were hospitably entertained by the stewards in a booth at the east end of the lawn. Mr. Marshall, of the Terminus Hotel, had the catering of the luncheon under the grand stand, and it may be safely said that no one had a good word to say for his *menu*—indeed, the charges made were a "leetle" too exorbitant for even a carnival week. More than £28,000 passed through the totalisators during the three days, and there could not have been fewer than 15,000 persons on the course, while the enlivening strains of the Garrison Band added to the general enjoyment.

The Agricultural and Pastoral Association's Show came off on the Prince of Wales' Birthday, and was, beyond a doubt, far and away the best in all respects that has ever been held here; indeed, although great expectations had been formed as to its profitableness, the reality surpassed the most sanguine hopes. All was satisfactory but the weather, which scarcely ever does favour the Association, and even that might have been worse, as, instead of the drenching rainfall of last year, Jupiter Pluvius amiably contented himself with occasional showers, which welcome, as they doubtless were to the growing crops, were most unpleasant to the ladies, many of whom were compelled to leave the ground about 4 o'clock. The tram-cars are said to have conveyed 18,000 persons to the Show, and the number who patronised cabs, omnibuses, and other vehicles, as well as those who went on foot, seemed far in excess of any former occasion. Consequently, it might have been expected that the total amount realised at the gates would have exceeded the sum of £903, excellent as is that result. The amount received as entrance fees for exhibits was over £500, there being 300 more entries than last year. Space forbids anything like a detailed account of much that was extremely deserving of notice, and my remarks must necessarily be brief and unsatisfactory. His Excellency, who had spent some hours at the Show on the previous day, arrived at 11 o'clock, was duly welcomed by the officials of the Association, and received a tastefully-illuminated address, the work of Mr. Goodman. After reading his formal reply, and adding a few informal words, the Governor was, unfortunately, obliged to ask to be excused from appearing at the luncheon, in consequence of the very bad cold and feverish attack from which he was suffering, and immediately drove away. The sheep—of which 414 were exhibited, 41 more than last year—attracted much attention, even from persons who, presumably, could not pick a merino from a Lincoln, or a Leicester from a Southdown; perhaps the development of the frozen meat trade had something to do with this particular interest. The Border Leicesters and Lincolns were of a splendid class, the Southdowns were also very good, and there was a noticeable improvement in the merinos, especially the

youngstock. The cattle were really magnificent, and were said by competent judges, to surpass any yet exhibited south of the line—the shorthorns, of course, being most prominent in the display, while Herefords were almost conspicuous by their absence, only four being shown; they do not seem to be considered suitable for this part of the world at any rate. In the class for shorthorn cows and heifers, Otago carried off all the honours. Crowds were always to be found in the neighbourhood of the polled Angus cattle, with their beautiful black glossy skins, and general symmetry; also the ever-popular Jerseys, of which there were six exhibited; the Ayrsh ras (said to be the best of all breeds for milking), which quite eclipsed any former competitors, and the very pretty little Breton cattle, (one or two of which seemed as unusually diminutive as they were handsome. The fat cattle, however interesting to graziers, did not attract any particular attention; some of them were enormous, and really mountains of fat. There was a very large number of draught horses, which were, as a whole, very good, though many of them carried so much flesh that their owners might have been successful in the "fat cattle" class; and both in this class, and the light horses, there were some animals that might have possessed untold merits in the eyes of their owners, though other people were so blind and incautious as to term them "ugly brutes." Cadogan was doubtless entitled to his place of honour as first prize, taken in the thoroughbred class, but the judges passed over Bundoora, who was the pink of condition, and is a grand horse; they had, likewise, no word for the handsome Italian, whose beautiful coat shone like a piece of black satin, and was much admired by many who, perhaps, knew nothing of what a horse should be. There were some pretty ponies, Prince Charming again taking first prize, and Young Prince Charming second. The pigs were good in quality and condition, and much laughter and amusement were caused by the antics of the six little white pigs which, with their mother, a fine Yorkshire white pig, secured Mr. Green's prize for their owner Mr. Bowe. Some of these small animals were extremely pugnacious and fierce, and occupied themselves in trying to bite the ears of their neighbours, some quiet and inoffensive juveniles, which bore the wild assault with great patience and fortitude, only retaliating when matters became quite unbearable. The great feature of the Show was undoubtedly the implements, of which there were no less than 377, in strong contra-distinction to the dozen or so that graced the Shows of ten or 12 years past. In this respect it was somewhat difficult to believe that one was present at a colonial Show, and not one of those in the Old Country, say the Royal Agricultural, or Bath, and West of England. No award was given for the reapers and binders, as the judges wish to see them tried before giving a decision, but all are said to be greatly improved, and to have many novelties introduced in their construction. The five threshing machines were kept at work, making great noise and smoke, though in this respect they were conceded by a Fowler traction engine, which travelled in a small circle, roaring like an enraged wild beast, and shaking the ground like an earthquake, while those in its neighbourhood beat a constant and prompt retreat, apparently to the intense amusement of the driver, whose face was always on a broad grin. One could not help reflecting that the inventors of these and the many other wonderful machines must inevitably have been burnt for witchcraft could their lot have been cast in the "good old times." The Oamaru and Timaru barbed wire was exhibited, also our Christchurch production, which I have before mentioned, and Mr. Malet's patent case standard in which the wire was placed, is simple and effective. There was a number of wind-pumps, much reduced in price, and a pair of fine entrance gates—these last exhibited by Mr. T. Anderson. The President's prize in this class (40 guinea cup) was carried off by Messrs P. and D. Duncan, and his splendid cup, value 75 guineas, for the exhibitor securing the largest number of points in the classes of horses, cattle, and sheep, was gained by Mr. W. Boag. His third prize, a gold medal, value 40 guineas, in the carriage class, fell to Mr. Howland; this class was especially noticeable for its excellence. In the class of New Zealand manufactures and produce, there was a considerable decrease in the number, but not in the merits of the exhibits, the trades, perhaps, reserving themselves for making a mighty show at the Industrial Exhibition next month. I must confess that I have been somewhat prejudiced against our colonial pickles, probably because the specimens I have hitherto obtained have been, unfortunately, of a soft leathery texture, ugly in colour, and of an appearance quite ante-diluvian. Having, however, a great weakness for properly made pickles, my mouth quite watered at the exhibit of the Maclean Pickle Company, so bright, and new, and fresh, and apparently so crisp. The Kaiapoi Woollen Company's goods were, as usual, most noticeable, particularly their beautiful carriage-cloths, and cloths for horse-clothing, which had been made up into most tasteful and attractive articles by Mr. James Fawcett. The New Zealand Cup hero, Tasman, had not been forgotten in this display, as there was a suit of clothing for him, worked with his owner's monogram. The Kaiapoi tartans were beautifully soft in texture, and of excellent colours. Mr. Adams' terra cotta goods must have a word of commendation, also the cooking ranges of Messrs. Watters and Crompton, the excellence of which is well known. Many other exhibits I must perforce pass over, only giving a word to the dairy produce, nearly all the exhibits in this class being of very superior quality. What qualifications the School of Agriculture possesses to entitle it to enter for competition as a "bona fide farmer" passes my limited comprehension, as it did that of many others, who were both sorry and disappointed that the judges should have seen fit to award the School so many prizes. This result must be a very heavy discouragement to the real farmers and dairymen. The Director of this school, backed by Government, and furnished with every modern and expensive appliance, would have shown far better taste had his pupils' exhibits been entered for exhibition only. The School, likewise, carried off the *Lyttelton Times'* piece of plate, value £10, for the best sample of hams and bacon, and two special prizes for the best cheese. Mr. Rowe had a novelty in the shape of "Jumbo," a small pig cured whole.

The Prince's birthday was celebrated by a very capital ball given by the Jockey Club, in the Provincial Council Chamber to His

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 Machines. 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, 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

G R A N D B I L L I A R D R O O M,

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 the First Brands, will be kept in Stock.

TABLE D'HOTE A 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.

## H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S and O.,

Are showing the largest Retail stock of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, and CARPETS in the Colony at the most REASONABLE PRICE.

The richest Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, &amp;c.

The Choicest Spring Millinery, Straw Bonnets and Hats.

The most fashionable Dress Materials.

The best assortment of Prints, Sateens, Attaleas, Galateas, Guighams, &amp;c.

The greatest variety of Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, and Fancy Goods;

The best stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing

Coatings and Tweeds in all makes.

Hats, Scarfs, and Ties in endless variety.

H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S &amp; C O.,

I M P O R T E R S

**F I R E ! F I R E ! F I R E ! !**—  
Brunner Coal is the cheapest and most lasting Coal in the market.

**B R U N N E R C O A L** gives out a greater heat upon less consumption than any other coal.

**B R U N N E R C O A L** is equal to Scotch coal and lower in price; is cheaper than Newcastle, and lasts longer.

**B R U N N E R C O A L** should be tried by all, for if once used is always used.

**B R U N N E R C O A L** is supplied by Messrs. Tomlinson, Swan, M'Fie, and Coal Merchants generally.

**I F** you cannot get genuine Brunner Coal order direct from the office.

**B R U N N E R C O A L C O M P A N Y ' S O F F I C E** is opposite Railway Station.

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**T H E N E W Z E A L A N D**  
RABBITSKIN EXCHANGE,  
JETTY AND CRAWFORD STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

E. R. BRADSHAW, Exporter and  
Importer, Proprietor.

Rabbitskins Bought in any  
quantities.

Indents Executed in the British and Continental Markets  
promptly and cheaply.

## WINTER COMFORTS.

K A I T A N G A T A C O A L.

**T H I S** favourite Household Coal continues to improve as the workings deepen, and the quality at present is superior to anything previously delivered.

The Small Coal, which is delivered under lignite prices, is specially suited for Stoves and Ranges.

Sold by all Coal Merchants.

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON, 1883.

**N I C H O L A S S M I T H**  
Begs to announce that he has just opened his First Shipment of  
NEW SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of New Dress Stuffs in Castumeres, Foulies, Costume Cloth French Merinos, Pompadours, Galateas, sateens, French Cambrics etc., etc. Novelities in Fancy Goods, Novelities in Millinery. Novelities in every Department. Also,

## SPRING CLOTHING,

In endless variety. Special value in Boy's and Youth's Suits; special line of Mens' Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests (all wool), 21s 6d, worth 27s 6d. Newest Patterns in Regatta and Oxford Shirts. Soft and Hard Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes. New Shapes in Linen Collars, Scarves, Bows, Studs, and Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Brace etc., etc. The Cheapest House in Town.

N I C H O L A S S M I T H,

The Cash Draper,

38 George Street, near the Octagon.

## 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.

## LAW, SOMNER &amp; CO.

SEED MERCHANTS & NURSEBYMEN,  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Cultivators of Roses, Rhododendrons, Shrubs,  
and Fruit and Forest Trees.

GENUINE SEEDS ONLY

See our Illustrated Seed Catalogue of 112  
pages. Free by Post on application.

LAW, SOMNER & CO. would beg to call  
the attention of intending planters to their  
stock of the above, which is unsurpassed for  
quality and hardiness.



Excellency the Governor, who, however, continued so much indisposed as to be unable to be present. More than 300 guests attended, and a capital supper was provided by Mr. Buggiey, Mr. Selewartz's band providing the music. The decorations were numerous, and all the arrangements admirable.

On the 3rd inst. Mr. Leonard Harper, Vice-president of the Christchurch Law Society, presented the medals and certificates given by the Society at the last legal examination, to the gentlemen who had gained them: His Honour Justice Johnston, and Mr. T. S. Weston, one of the examiners, also addressed the meeting. In the evening the annual dinner of the Society was held at Coker's Hotel, the Governor, Mr. Justice Johnston, and the successful candidates being among the guests.

Your Orchestral Society will doubtless have felt some amount of disappointment at the scant attendance of the music-loving members of our city at the first of the very excellent concerts given by the Society last Thursday in the Oddfellows' Hall. Those who were present were, however, enthusiastic in their applause, and the musicians may be comforted by the reflection that only the many counter attractions prevented a fuller attendance, as was apparent on the night of the second concert, when the hall was crowded in all parts. As to the excellence of the music, *cetera va sans dire*, and we only hope that that talented society will speedily repeat their visit.

The draughts match excited a good deal of interest, and the Otago team won by the goodly number of 18 games. The victors were entertained at dinner at Stoddart's Temperance Hotel by their opponents, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The N. Z. Electric Light and Power Co. have offered to light the Industrial Exhibition with 150 incandescent and six arc lights, the committee to find the power and means of working the dynamo machine. This offer has been accepted, a certain sum being, of course, charged by the company.

Cricketers have been to the fore during the week, many games having been played. On Friday the Midlanders defeated Courtenay with great ease, themselves losing only five wickets for a total of 282. On Saturday their first eleven won the first of the Cup matches against Lancaster Park, the scores being—Midland 136 and 117, the Park 117 and 103.

The Catholics of Leeston had their annual gathering or picnic on All Saints' Day. The weather might have been pleasanter, but it did not spoil the success of the meeting. About 400 must have been present during the day, and the procession was formed at the Leeston church, whence it drove, headed by the Leeston Brass Band, to Mr. William Holley's residence, the Gorse Farm. There the guests were most hospitably entertained, and sports were carried out in the paddock, and the small children were amused by races, etc., for toys, pictures, and books. The parish priest, the Rev. Father Chervier, was present throughout the day, also the Rev. Father Devoy, and both were, it is needless to say, most indefatigable in their efforts to contribute to the general enjoyment. The necessary funds for the treat had been raised by subscription.

The Rev. Father Devoy, who is collecting for the proposed Marist College in Wellington, has paid several visits to Christchurch and its vicinity, and has been staying at Shand's Track. Whatever may be said of the "hard times," they seem to vanish wherever the rev. Father's face is seen, and his persuasive and eloquent words reach the ear.

The Rev. Fathers Walsh and Bowers were here the week before last, on their way to Wellington, and the latter has since returned to Christchurch to remain amongst us. We are glad to think that his presence will be a pleasure and relief to our two hard-working and devoted priests.

Yesterday was "Charity Sunday," and there was Solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock, with celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon, at the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The order given recently by the Dublin Corporation for 200 tons of paving sets to Mr. Parnell's foreman at the Ballinaclash quarries, says our Tinahely correspondent, has given unbounded satisfaction to the men (between 30 and 40) employed at Mr. Parnell's lead mines, at Luganure. These mines had almost failed, and the miners were leaving to seek employment in England and America, but some of them have settled down to work in the quarries.—*Dublin Freeman*.

The local police force at Hawarden Castle have been reduced, but the Scotland Yard authorities have deemed it prudent to send an experienced detective to Hawarden, where he has taken up private quarters. An amusing story is told by one member of the Flintshire Constabulary. Hearing footsteps at midnight in front of the Castle, the officer on duty rushed forward and rudely seized the intruder. He was agreeably surprised to find the Premier taking late exercise, Next morning Mr. Gladstone mischievously asked, "Where is the man who took me for a Fenian?"

In the *Anales de la Sociedad Argentina* is a review of a pamphlet by Dr. C. Lambert, veterinary surgeon of the Agricultural School of Santa Catalina. It treats on the possibility of utilising, in a fresh state, the enormous quantity of meat going to waste in South America and similar countries, for the feeding of the population of Europe. The author classifies the transportation and preservation of meat for this purpose under four heads—1. Keeping it in a very high or very low temperature; 2. Drying it completely; 3. Surrounding it with a vacuum or with gases different from those of the air; 4. The destruction by means of disinfecting substances, of the germs which cause putrefaction. To the use of all these methods, as far as they have yet been developed, there are objections. Even the freezing of meat puts the carriers under the necessity of having it at once disposed of as soon as thawed. Salting deprives meat of much of its nutritive power, and makes its exclusive use unwholesome. It is stated that the author has invented a method of enveloping the meat in an atmosphere free from the germs of putrefaction. If such atmosphere can be maintained round the meat during transportation there is no doubt that it will not decompose, but it is doubtful whether it will retain its original taste.

## NEW BOOKS.

*Sermons for Children.* By A. DECOPPET: translated from the French by Marie Taylor, with an introduction by Mrs. Henry Reeve.

MRS. REEVE in her introduction to these sermons tells us that M. Decoppet's writings have been translated into several languages, but that the volume under review is the first brought within the reach of the exclusively English reader.—"I think," she says, "his 'Sermons for Children' will be welcomed by English parents as they have been by French mothers, and that his graceful, but simple, statement of Christian duty will commend itself to parent and child alike." With this we can sincerely agree, for, although the sermons are those of a pastor of the "Reformed Church," they are such as can be read with pleasure and approval only, by people of every Christian denomination. The simplicity and grace of which Mrs. Reeve speaks have, moreover, been well rendered in the translation, which, even without having the advantage of seeing the original, we perceive to be admirably done. The contents of the sermons are for the most part practical instructions to children against prevailing faults, on duties required of them, and virtues to be gained, and the interest of the hearer or reader is won and maintained by anecdotes and illustrations that are none the less powerful because of their simplicity. We would willingly, if our space permitted, quote at length from these, but at least, we must take the following, which will serve also to show the complete absence of the anti-Catholic spirit in this Protestant preacher, preaching in a country where the great majority of Christians are Catholics:—"What is that over the door of that church? A cross. What is the shape affected by almost all the cathedrals? The shape of a cross. What do you see upon the altars in all the Roman Catholic churches, and in many Protestant ones? A cross. And what is that jewel so thoroughly Christian, which I see round the neck of several young girls? It is a cross. Almost at every step in our Christian countries you meet with the cross. The instrument of the most cruel torture, of the greatest ignominy, has become a glorious sign, a sacred emblem, which we love to multiply under every possible shape, and to carry about with us. It recalls the death of our Saviour, the central doctrine of the Gospel. The death of Jesus Christ is the culminating point, I might say the highest summit of our holy religion. If you travel in the Alps you meet at first slightly undulating slopes, covered with green meadows and pretty wooden cottages, but if you go on ascending as you would some gigantic staircase, you reach the region of forests and get under the dark firs. Higher still you get to the snow-covered peaks, and if you ascend one of them, fancying that you can get no farther, you discover another still higher, till you reach at last the highest summit of the whole chain. It is the same with the cross of Jesus. It rose one day upon the Calvary or Golgotha, a small hill of Judea, and now that hill is, morally speaking, the highest mountain in the world. From its summit you discern the whole story of mankind, the endless ocean of divine mercies." The preacher goes on to show how the ascent was made from summit to summit—from the promises of the Redeemer in Eden to the brazen serpent in the desert, and on through the prophets to Calvary. The faults of the sermons to Catholics are distinctively Protestant methods of expression, an exaggerated, if inevitable, confidence in the fruits of Protestant missions, and, at least in one instance, a betrayal of questionable theology. It is that where speaking of the country where our Lord's early years were passed the preacher says that there also "the future was revealed to Him." Nevertheless, to find that such sermons have been preached in the Oratoire at Paris—that gloomiest and most dismal of all Protestant temples—and where is there one that is not gloomy and dismal?—seems to us as if we had seen a sunbeam thrown by reflection in through the darkness where we least expected it could penetrate. We conclude with the aspiration that a mind out of which so much that is good and beautiful has come may, at length, be made fruitful to the full extent of its powers by the pouring in upon it of the light of Catholic truth.

*The Story of the Scottish Reformation.* By A. WILMOT, F.R.G.S.

THIS is a pleasantly-written and comprehensive sketch of the great and unfortunate movement of the sixteenth century in Scotland.—The character of the local apostle of the Reformation, *par excellence*, or as the writer very plainly shows us once more he may be called the "Ruffian of the Reformation," is especially well brought out—and the futile attempts undertaken to clear him of the charges made, with every appearance of truth, by certain of his contemporaries, are fully and unanswerably exposed, as are also his bullying and cowardice.—Of the particulars events described, the murder of Cardinal Beaton and Rizzio are forcibly given, and Knox's part in them is fully sustained. The total absence of any religious motives for the change of religion made, is also clearly established, and the rapacity and unscrupulousness of the nobles are assigned their due place among the causes of the lamentable transaction.—It would, again, open the eyes of some of our dreamers, whose notions of history are taken from hearsay of the vaguest kind, and caught up here and there from the accumulated prejudices of generations, were they to read of the true fruits that the Reformation in Scotland produced—how it imposed upon the people a most degrading form of slavery, and threw back for centuries their progress in civilisation and learning. These are points which our author brings out with irrefutable clearness, and confirms by unquestionable testimony. In writing, again, of this particular period of Scotch history, there is always the danger of misrepresenting the part played by one of the chief persons engaged in it, that is the unfortunate Queen Mary, whose admirers are inclined to make up for the cruelties inflicted on her by her enemies, and the injuries since done to her memory, by assigning to her a somewhat higher place than that to which it has, at least been conclusively proved she is entitled. In many cases it seems to admiring writers not enough to have cleared her memory from the foul accusations brought against her, as indeed has indisputably been done, but a degree of sanctity little if anything short of heroic, and the martyr's crown are wont to be conferred by them upon her.

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without, as it seems to us, a sufficient basis for so great an elevation. That she was a high and noble lady, basely betrayed and falsely accused, is undoubted, it is undoubted also that she was a faithful daughter of the Church, and that she bore the sufferings and met her death not only as it became so great a princess, but as a resigned and admirable Christian woman—but to have obtained the martyr's palm involves something more than all this, and we cannot say with truth that we believe Queen Mary to have fulfilled all the conditions necessary to its acquisition. Mr. Wilmot, however, has dealt fairly with the unhappy queen, and has extenuated nothing of her faults of character or weakness of action. He has only claimed for her the martyr's death, which, as we said, can hardly be in strict justice accorded to her. Among the other faults to be met with in the book are a familiar phrase or two not in character with the nature of the subjects treated of, and such a play upon words, for example, as the epithet "Knoxious" coined from the "ruffian's" name. The work, nevertheless, is of considerable merit, and contains a large amount of valuable information very agreeably set forth. We may recommend it, with confidence, to those of our readers who are desirous of forming a just view of the origin of the Kirk, and the effects of its establishment.

*Lectures on Liberty, Freethought, Socialism, and Atheism.* By the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M.

THIS course of lectures was delivered recently during a mission given in Auckland with very excellent results.—The lectures were found so instructive, and to have made so deep an impression on those who heard them, that it was thought advisable to have them published in order that a far wider consideration might be secured for them.—The Bishop of Auckland, who has written an introduction to them, says: "We would wish to see them in every Catholic household, and carefully read by the Catholic youth." The lecturer has taken as his subject the various phases of what is called modern thought, and has brought to its examination a mind prepared for the task by long and diligent studies.—Each lecture, indeed, although of very moderate length, and such as could have been listened to with unbroken attention by the most impatient of all hearers, has evidently required a tedious course of reading on the part of the lecturer. Not that there is any pretentious display of learning made; on the contrary, the treatment of the various points dealt with is extremely plain and simple, and such as must bring them within reach of the meanest intellect and most un instructed mind. It has, nevertheless, been necessary for the lecturer to spend many hours in mastering the subjects exposed, and in examining them by the light of science so that he might bring them fully within the comprehension of his hearers and readers.—The publication is, moreover, particularly suited to the needs of the present time, when the questions with which it deals are to be found freely discussed on every side of us, and when the views that are the most frequently put forward with confidence, and an assumption of truth, are dangerous to mankind in all their relations and interests, spiritual and material.—Father Le Menant des Chesnais has especially devoted his time and attention to the questions referred to, and brought to bear upon them the scientific researches of a studious mind made more keen and industrious in study by the design of devoting all to the service of God, and to the welfare of men. It is, however, unnecessary for us to dwell at any length on the qualifications of the rev. lecturer for the task he has undertaken, as our readers have already had the advantage of reading in our columns more than one of his lectures.—The publication to which we allude may be recommended as deserving a place in every Catholic household.

### DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on Friday evening last, the 16th inst., at their rooms, Rattray street. There was a large attendance of members, and the Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Callan, occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. R. A. Dunne came forward to deliver his paper, Messrs. Hayes and Scanlan being appointed to criticise. In introducing his paper, Mr. Dunne apologised for not being able to render the paper he had promised, pleading that he had been pressed with business; but rather than disappoint the Society he would read his essay on "The Causes that Led to the American Revolution." The essayist showed that he was by no means unacquainted with the subject he dealt with. Commencing with the earliest days of the American colonists, he proceeded to show their relation to Great Britain, how their laws were framed, and how they were governed; then he treated on the taxes imposed there by the British Government, and how the colonists resisted the taxes; mentioned in glowing terms how Burke and Chatham had used their burning eloquence in favour of the American cause in the House of Commons; gave a vivid account of the stern and decisive action of the Bostonians, when England attempted to force the tea trade upon them; and finished his able and comprehensive essay, by asserting that the Americans were justified in the action they took in defending their rights and privileges.

Mr. Hayes said that it was his duty to criticise Mr. Dunne's paper, but really he thought there was little to criticise. The only fault, however, that he could find with the essay was, that it dealt rather too much with detail, and that the essayist had not gone deeply enough into the principles on which the colonists asserted their independence. However, this was not much, and Mr. Dunne deserved great praise for the industry shown in preparing such an able, instructive and interesting paper; and he had great pleasure in moving that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Dunne for his paper.—The vote was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Scanlan thought the essayist had not said much on the English side of the question, and that he had only mentioned two names in connection with the question in England. He begged to assert that there was a large number in Great Britain who sym-

pathised with the American cause. However, he thought Mr. Dunne deserved great praise indeed for the amount of information he had laid before them that evening.

Messrs. Haughton, Carlton, O'Neill, Hall and Bennett also gave their various opinions on this matter; and the Chairman gave some valuable information as to the best mode to prepare any essay.

Mr. Fitzpatrick came next with a recitation, which he delivered in a very brilliant and finished manner; and showed, by his easy flow and style, that he not only possesses a good memory, but also a rich and commanding voice.

Mr. Callan also read a selection from the "Lady of Lyons," in his usual style, and it is needless to mention that he held his audience enchanted, as his power as a reader is well known.

It was decided, in consequence of the holiday—St. Andrew's Day—falling on the usual meeting night, to hold the next meeting of the Society on Friday next, 23rd inst., when an interesting debate, "Are the Chinese Desirable Colonists?" will take place. Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Drumm were appointed leaders on the affirmative, and Mr. Dalton and Mr. J. Dunne leaders on the negative.

The meeting concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### MR. REDMOND IN AUCKLAND.—THE "GREAT CHARTER" OF ENGLISH LIBERTY.

MR. REDMOND acquitted himself in Auckland in a manner which must have been highly gratifying to his avowed friends and admirers, and not a little mortifying to his open enemies, as well as embarrassing to his timid, wavering and temporising countrymen. The Irish nobility and gentry of Auckland, Catholic and Protestant, appeared to look askance on Mr. Redmond, and to give him what is called the cold shoulder. If he had been an emissary of the Irish "Invincibles," a red-hot dynamiter, or suspected to be such, they could hardly have avoided him in public more scrupulously than they did. They seem to have regarded him as one infected with a political leprosy, and with whom it was dangerous to come in contact. On the occasion of his delivering his able lecture here, not one of the Catholic or other Irish *elite* condescended to occupy a place on the platform. He was left to the patronage of the "industrial classes" exclusively. The chair was occupied by a well-known, highly respectable, intelligent, and successful working mechanic, Mr. George Leahy. I cannot think that this reflected any credit on the Irish nobility and gentry of Auckland, but very much the reverse. I do not like to say anything ill-natured or censorious, but such conduct on their part seemed to me to show that they were obsequious votaries of Mammon, rather than real Irish patriots, lovers of justice, and haters of oppression. Was there anything in Mr. Redmond, personally or politically, of which any Irishman in Auckland, Catholic or Protestant, however rich or respectable or high in rank, had any reason to be ashamed? The best among them all would have done honour to themselves by showing him attention and respect in public. He is of gentle birth, the member of an honourable Irish family,—the nephew of a general officer in Her Majesty's service, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and as loyal to his Sovereign, as true a friend to the integrity of the Empire as George Grey, or even His Excellency Sir W. Jervois himself. He never spoke of the Queen as "poor creature," which Sir George Grey once did. His politeness as an Irish gentleman, and his loyalty as a Catholic subject never would have allowed him to do that. Had Sir George Grey, Mr. Tole, and Mr. Sheehan been true Irishmen and what they profess to be—true liberals and friends of the people—they would publicly have taken Mr. Redmond by the hand, and one of them have presided at his meeting in Auckland.—In doing so they would have encouraged a true and loyal Irish patriot, a highly cultured gentleman, a gifted Irish orator, and a sound and sensible Irish statesman, in the noble work of securing justice to the long oppressed Catholic people of Ireland. But they lost the opportunity. When Mr. Redmond writes, as he has promised to do, a detailed account of his mission to New Zealand, the Irish aristocracy of Auckland will make but a very poor figure in his book.—Then countrymen at Home will form but a mean opinion of their patriotism, their sense of justice and humanity, and independent spirit. From motives of prudence or delicacy Mr. Redmond may not commit to writing all that he thinks of the cool treatment he met with from the "upper circles" of Irishmen in Auckland. But it will leak out to some extent, we may be sure. For the clergy there is an excuse. The Pope's "Circular" against Irish agitation, or rather against collections of money for Parnell, has placed the clergy in a somewhat embarrassing position, at least for the present, in respect of Irish politics. But the Pope is not absolutely opposed to all public agitation in favour of justice to Ireland, and could not consistently be so. On the contrary, not long ago he gave permission to Irish Catholic bishops to allow old experienced priests, of known prudence, to take part in political meetings, to keep the people on the safe path. But, though much may be said in defence of collecting funds for Mr. Parnell or the League generally, my opinion is this, much may be reasonably urged against it, and in favour of the Pope's prohibition against it. To place money in the hands of a powerful national political league, who are responsible only to themselves for the use they put it to, is, as a rule, a dangerous proceeding. Mr. Parnell is an honourable man and a true patriot, but his successor as leader of the League may be a man of a very different and opposite character. What becomes of the funds then? If the people of Ireland were true to themselves and to the Church, they would need no national league for the defence or recovery of their rights. The elective franchise is a weapon sufficiently powerful for their protection if they would only use it wisely, honestly, and bravely, as they are now doing for the first time in their history. I maintain that an educated, united, virtuous, Catholic people faithful to the Church can never be long enslaved—nor will the ruler of such a people ever venture long to tyrannise over them. It is because the Irish Catholic people, or the great bulk of them, have for ages been so disunited, so vicious in their lives, and so disobedient to the

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best Tailor: Pay Him Ready Money, and, on  
the whole, you will find him the CHEAPEST."  
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voice of the Church that they have suffered so cruelly at the hands of their English enemies and tormentors. A disunited, immoral, and irreligious people even though they profess the true religion, are not fit to be free. They are fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for their enemies and oppressors. It was the Irish themselves who originally aided the tyrant Henry and his creatures to fasten the yoke of servitude upon their own neck. Dearly have they paid for this great national crime by seven centuries of suffering and humiliation. Since then the Irish have been far more faithful to British than to Irish interests. I speak not of individuals but of the main body of the Irish people. This view of the character of Irishmen and the cause of their past sufferings is not very flattering to their national pride and self-love, but I contend that it is the correct view. The fact is that it is with nations as with individuals—their worst sufferings are usually self-inflicted. But Ireland is obviously now learning political wisdom and the value of unity from the painful experience of the past. Her people will yet become a great nation, will take the precedence of the people of England and Scotland in the moral and political regeneration of the world. She never, like the people of England and Scotland, betrayed and forsook the Church of God, like Judas, for filthy lucre's sake. She belongs to the "chosen sect" in the Christian sense. The impious and cruel Protestant rulers of England—Henry, Elizabeth, and Cromwell—laboured hard to exterminate the hated Irish race and their religion, as Pharaoh of old attempted to destroy the Hebrews and their religion in Egypt. But Pharaoh was defeated in his aim, so were the wicked tyrants, Henry, Elizabeth, and Cromwell. In spite of Pharaoh the Hebrews became a great people, "like the stars of heaven for multitude." In spite of the godly Henry, Elizabeth, and Cromwell, their most imitators, the Irish, instead of becoming exterminated are also becoming a great nation like the stars of heaven for multitude. They are taking the lead in this and other countries in everything that makes for the interest of Christianity and public liberty. The National League of Ireland is virtually a Catholic league. Its salutary influence is not confined to Ireland alone, but extends to all parts of the United Kingdom and the colonies, and even to British India. Mr. Gladstone's English "Agricultural Holdings Bill" and Lord Ripon's Indian "Rent Bill" are due to the Irish Land League or Irish National League, and embody the main principle of the Irish Land Bill—that is, protection of the cultivator of the soil against the injustice and extortion of the landlord, supposing these bills to be fairly carried out. I am no politician myself, but I go with Mr. Cobbet, who maintained that practically it matters little who may be the actual owner of the soil provided the cultivator be fully protected by law in all his rights. In days of old, in Catholic times, the monks were the greatest and the most liberal of landlords. "How would the English tenant now," says William Cobbet, "jump for joy if only they could get their farms on the same easy terms as their ancestors got them from the good monks? The Church lands were in fact the property of the people, and held in trust for them by the clergy. The people of England then knew nothing of rack-rents, poor rates, or oppressive taxes. Yet they were a great, free, and prosperous people, though not so rich and luxurious as now—nor so wicked either. The Church was robbed of her lawful property by the ancestors of the men who now enjoy the sacrilegious spoil. Who, let us ask, have been the gainers by the robbery? Were the people the gainers. No; yet the people have been deluded into the idea that they were great gainers by the change at the Reformation. The reason of this delusion is that most of the English and Scotch people are densely ignorant of the political history of the past. Interested Protestant sovereigns, lords, bishops, historians, and newspaper men—their tools—have hoodwinked and deluded the people into the belief that the "Reformation" was a blessing to them instead of a heavy curse. In that belief they will remain till a knowledge of true history undeceive them. But it is very hard for Protestant people to get to the knowledge of true history. The Protestant Press and pulpit and Parliament have long entered into a base conspiracy to conceal it from them. But truth, like murder, will out some day, sooner or later. I have been told by those who have the best means of knowing that the English and Scotch tenants suffer quite as much from the caprice and rapacity of their landlords as Irish tenants have done, if not more. One of my informants said, "I go with the Irish League in everything but the murders" as if the murders were approved of by the League. The English and Scotch tenant has not the courage to oppose the tyranny of his landlord. The "Reformation" cowed and tamed them effectually, and made them cringing serfs to the Church robbers. The prosperity of Catholic Ireland, humanly speaking, is the prosperity of the Catholic Church. Outside the Catholic Church nothing worth the name of Christianity is to be seen. The interests of the Catholic Church are best advanced by faith, hope, and charity, by unity among her members, and by their virtuous and charitable lives, which will bear down all opposition and put their enemies and detractors to shame.

The people of this Colony are just as abject political slaves as the people of England and Scotland are. They are the creatures of landlords, usurers, and newspapers. This should not be, seeing they possess universal suffrage. But what is the use of universal suffrage to an ignorant, abject people, who have nothing like political unity or combination among them, and no competent popular leaders to advise and guide them, no Parnell or Redmond in fact. Let us see what the Auckland Branch of the Irish National League will do to put life and mettle into our Catholic people. The people of Ireland are now taking their own affairs into their own hands in spite of the nobility and gentry, and by perfectly legal and constitutional means too. Will the people of this Colony follow suit? We shall see. Mr. Parnell and his party do not depend on the genteel, the wealthy, the titled, to carry them through, but on "the bold peasantry, their country's pride," upon the skillful mechanics and other horny-handed sons of toil. It is upon these several classes that Mr. Parnell and his League lean for support. In these Mr. Redmond found his support while in Auckland, and not in the Auckland Irish gentility—Catholic or Protestant. The high-born, the titled, and the wealthy are the natural leaders of the people, but, if these betray their trust and turn against the people, then the people must march on without these leaders and select their own.

I confess I am curious to see what the Auckland Branch of the Irish National League will do, or attempt to do if anything, for the public benefit generally, and for the Catholic people in particular. They cannot benefit the Catholic people without individually benefitting other classes, so closely are the best interests of the community at large dovetailed with Catholic interests. But they must have a leader. Everything in a League depends on the character of their leader for knowledge, tact, ability, and integrity. I suspect they must seek one outside the privileged classes or aristocracy. They must fall back on the horny-handed. I should say to the Irish League as John Hampden said to his bold compeers when they threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the tyrant Charles I.—"Take your stand upon Magna Charta, the great charter of an English freeman's rights," that charter the Protestant Hallam in his "Constitutional History of England" has described as "the keystone of English liberty." The Protestant historian and divine, Dean Milman, regards it as "founded on the eternal principles of justice." That, therefore, ought to be the political gospel of the Irish National League. No true Briton can object to its being made so. I never read of the legal atrocities committed in Ireland in past times, and even latterly, without a feeling of horror and disgust against those landlords and others who perpetrate them. They reflect disgrace not only on England, her Government and Press, but on human nature itself. The wide prevalence of unpunished injustice in this world, it is said, is one of the best arguments which the light of nature can suggest for a life beyond the grave, and a future state of rewards and punishments. Irish assassins can be and have been punished justly, but who is to punish the Irish eviction landlords, who, by their remorseless cruelty provoke those assassins to their crimes. Judgment must be deferred in their case. Catholics, beyond all other men in the Empire, have a right to claim "Magna Charta," the great charter, as their political gospel, their inheritance and basis of the policy they defend. That charter was won for Englishmen mainly by the courage and address of a Catholic prelate, Cardinal Stephen Langton. It can never become obsolete nor out of date any more than the "eternal principles of justice" can become obsolete. Many modern Englishmen, degenerate Englishmen I will call them, scruple not to set aside that glorious charter and its complement, the Habeas Corpus Act, when it suits their unjust and despotic purposes to do so. Such men are Messrs. Gladstone, Trevelyan and Grey—and their apologists in the Press like our *Herald*. The tyrant Henry VIII. set the "Charter aside, tore it up, spat upon it, and trampled it in the dirt. But it still lives. It is the business of every English freeman still to uphold it. It ought not to be mutilated any more than Christianity.

NORTH BRITON.

[Our readers will see that on more than one point our respected contributor differs with views we ourselves have put forward. That, however, should not prevent his opinions from receiving the consideration that is their due.—ED. N. Z. TABLET.]

English Sabbatarianism has received several serious shocks lately. In the eyes of the strict Sabbatarians, to appear happy on Sunday is an offence against Heaven. In the eyes of the law, it is an equally serious offence to visit a public museum or picture gallery, but it is no offence to spend the day in public houses. Yet, see how the upper classes of society manage to ignore Sabbatarian ideas respectfully, and to evade the law. The Zoological Gardens and other places are open to them on Sundays. They have as pleasant dinner parties as on other days, and it has oozed out that Sunday evening concerts are not by any means uncommon. Indeed, a Sunday theatrical performance at one of the aristocratic clubs has been publically noticed. Worse still, the Metropolitan Board of Works has, after much ado, waived any further objection to the sale of programmes and letting of chairs in the parks during band performances on Sundays. If all this is allowed to continue, we shall be having the working-classes asking the very troublesome question, What harm would it be if they were allowed to walk through a picture gallery or museum on Sunday?—*London Universe*.

The game of audacity played by the Orleanist Princes, in pretending to have been received and recognised by the Count de Chambord, has failed. The Prince de Paris is an adroit politician, but he does not hold the cards. If the Austrian Emperor showed him any marks of regard, it was, perhaps, on account of his German mother, Louise, of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin,—who brought up the Prince de Paris a Lutheran. In 1858 he presided at the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to the memory of Luther, at Wittenburg. If he will go, now again, to the transpiring glorification of Luther, perhaps Bismarck may help him to the title of Philippe Egalité I or II. of the French.—*New York Freeman*.

The first piece in a very neat volume of "Irish readings" which has reached our hands is from the pen of the Most Rev. Lord Plunket. To most of our older readers whose memory extends back for some years, the name of the author may be suggestive of controversial topics. But there is nothing of a controversial nature in the "reading" we now refer to, which comes to us not from the Lord Plunket of Partry fame, who has long since been gathered to his fathers, but from his nephew, who is now the Protestant Bishop of Meath. The spirit of this composition is, in fact, the very opposite to that of quarrel or contention. What Lord Plunket gives us in this instance is a fine swinging Irish poem, every sentiment of which might have been uttered by Thomas Davis. The design of the poem is to rebuke the miserable tribe of fankeys, who, though born and bred in Ireland, affect to despise everything Irish, and strive to pass themselves off as English in all but the accident of birth, which they desire should be regarded as their misfortune and not their fault. We have, unhappily, far too many of such mean-souled creatures amongst us; they are not all of one religious creed; Protestants, no doubt, form the numerical majority, but the Catholic slaves are the most odious of the lot. Upon all of them Lord Plunket's patriotic "Rebuke" should fall with great force.—*Nation*.

At Banagher Fair there were only 1,500 cattle offered for sale, and of these only 450 were sold. Last year over 3,000 were offered for sale, and over 2,000 sold.—*Nation*.

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„ Philip M'Carthy	5 0 0	„ M. Scully	0 10 0
„ M. Mannix	5 0 0	„ J. Scully	0 10 0
Mrs. M. Nicole	2 0 0	„ M. Franklin	0 10 0
Mr. Francis McGovern	1 0 0	„ Maori	0 10 0
„ Deegan	1 0 0	„ J. Bourke	0 10 0
„ A. O'Hara	1 0 0	„ W. Flynn	0 10 0
„ Hugh Kierios	1 0 0	Mrs. Siusted	0 10 0
„ Martin Power	1 0 0	Mr. C. McCarthy	0 5 0
Mrs. Boyle	1 0 0		

The Rev. Father Devoy begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following additional subscriptions :-

**WAIMATE.**

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mr. Jeff Power	1 0 0	Mr. Thomas Kennedy	1 0 0
„ John M'Nally	1 0 0	„ Simon Hayes	1 0 0
„ John Hickey	1 0 0	Miss Mary Cadagan	1 0 0
„ Wm. Corcoran	1 0 0	Mr. Patrick Collins	0 10 0
„ Jeremiah Donohoe	1 0 0	„ Peter Rooney	0 10 0
„ Wm. Cotter	1 0 0	„ John Donovan	0 10 0
„ J. Godfrey	1 0 0		

**TIMARU.**

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mr. Humphrey Geaney	5 0 0	Miss Anne O'Neill	1 0 0
„ Neil O'Boyle	1 0 0	Mr. Michael O'Shea	0 10 0
„ King	1 0 0		

**TEMUKA.**

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mr. Denis Hoare, 1st instalment of £25	5 0 0	Mr. John Crowley	1 0 0
„ Joseph Wareing	1 0 0	Miss Late Long	1 0 0

N.B.—There are many more subscriptions promised, and they will be published when received.

(To be continued.)

In the list published last week, read, for Mr. Thos. Ivess, Fairlie Creek, Mr. John Sullivan. The following subscriptions were also received at Timaru—Mr. Humphrey Geaney £5; Mr. John King £1; Mr. Jeremiah O'Connor 10s.

**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.**

**IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, BOATMANS.**

£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Maurice Fitzgerald	20 0 0	Timothy Creed	1 0 0
James Fitzgerald	5 0 0	John Burke	1 0 0
Thomas Slattery	5 0 0	Michael Barry	1 0 0
Henry Cosgrove	5 0 0	Patrick Troy	1 0 0
John Gallagher	5 0 0	John Quinlan	1 0 0
Rev. Father Mulvehill, P.P.	2 2 0	Martin Carroll	1 0 0
Francis Rooney	2 0 0	Daniel Twomey	1 0 0
Patrick Slattery	2 0 0	Michael Twomey	1 0 0
Duffey Bros.	2 0 0	William Kirwin	1 0 0
Patrick Fahy	2 0 0	Robert Kirwan	1 0 0
James Quinlan	2 0 0	John Kirwan	1 0 0
William Keenan	2 0 0	Philip Phelan	1 0 0
Dominic Gallagher	2 0 0	John Murtagh	1 0 0
Patrick Twohill	2 0 0	Thomas Murray	1 0 0
Thomas Hallinan	2 0 0	John Curran	1 0 0
Patrick Galina	2 0 0	Charles Core	1 0 0
Walter Ryan	1 0 0	Patrick O'Connor	1 0 0
Michael Ryan	1 0 0	Joseph O'Hanlan	1 0 0
James Ryan	1 0 0	Mortimer Collins	1 0 0
John Nester	1 0 0	William Heffernan	1 0 0
Peter McDonald	1 0 0	Thomas Daly	1 0 0
Francis Flanigan	1 0 0	Thomas Keating	1 0 0
Jeremiah M'Carthy	1 0 0	William Slowe	1 0 0
Patrick McNamee	1 0 0	Samuel Barr	1 0 0
John McTaggart	1 0 0	William Quinn	1 0 0
John McManus	1 0 0	John Halpin	1 0 0
Patrick McGonigal	1 0 0	Cornelius Brady	1 0 0
Bryan McGuire	1 0 0	John Kennedy	1 0 0
James McNeil	1 0 0	William Gear	1 0 0
John McCaffery	1 0 0	Patrick Cashen	1 0 0
Joseph McHugh	1 0 0	Patrick Walsh	1 0 0
Bernard Smyth	1 0 0	Daniel McAuley	1 0 0
John Smyth	1 0 0	John Dunn	0 11 0
John Smith	1 0 0	Augustus Sangster	0 10 0
James Flynn	1 0 0	Michael Carroll	0 10 0
Michael Twohill	1 0 0	Peter Kelly	0 10 0
John Kilkenny	1 0 0	Patrick O'Malley	0 10 0
Jeremiah Creed	1 0 0	James McGonigal	0 10 0

Takings at door	...	...	...	£119 3 0
Branch money paid in	...	...	...	35 4 0
				41 10 0

Cost of Bank Draft	...	...	...	195 17 0
				0 19 6

Total amount forwarded to Joseph Winter, Esq., Treasurer of Irish National League, Melbourne. £194 17 0

This Branch has already forwarded to the Home Executive, Dublin ... .. 210 0 0

Making the sum total to date from the small district of Boatmans ... .. £404 17 6

THOMAS SLATTERY,  
Hon. Treasurer.  
Boatmans Branch of Irish National League.

**R O S S A N D M C N E I L L**

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,  
PRINCES STREET,  
Opposite Bank of New Zealand,  
Have just landed their season's stock of Sheep Shearing requisites, comprising :-  
Burgon and Ball's Sheep Shears  
Ward and Payne's Sheep Shears  
Turkey Stones, Raddle, Lamp Black, etc., etc.

**NEW BOOK! NEW BOOK! NEW BOOK!**

Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence; by post TWELVE SHILLINGS.

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SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN EDITION  
Four Years of IRISH HISTORY, 1846-1849; by the Hon. Sir CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.

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Pure Wax Candles for Church purposes always in Stock.  
IMPORTER OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BOOKS,  
Catholic Schools and Societies Liberaly dealt with.  
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Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
Corner of George Street and Moray Place  
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THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

**MATHEW GRANT** ... PROPRIETOR  
Good Accommodation for Boarders at  
Moderate Charges.  
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home  
Good Stabling.

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**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 accommoda-  
tion 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  
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Manse street.

**FOR SALE,** Building Sections, Free-  
hold 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,**  
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TIN & COPPER-SMITHS,  
(Next Messrs. J. Robin & Co.'s Factory),  
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Baths, Closets, Wash-hand basins, Hot-Water  
Apparatus, and Electric Bells fitted up.  
Gas and Water laid on Estimates given.

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches  
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Princes Street South, Dunedin.

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

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tended to

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Palace, 75, George street, enjoys the  
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cheaper than any house in town.

**DIRECT** ex Fenstanton and Huru-  
nu, 14 trunks of Ladies' and Children's  
Boots and Shoes; latest Home styles—very  
cheap.

**ALSO,** Ladies' and Gent's Tennis  
Shoes, in kid and morocco leather;  
splendid variety—special value.

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test prices at **CITY BOOT PALACE,** 75  
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**SIEVER & CO.,** Great King street,  
are the cheapest Wholesale and Retail  
Upholsterers and Bedding Manufacturers.

**SIEVER & CO.,** Great King street,  
near Knox Church, for cheap Bedding  
and Furniture.

**SIEVER & CO.,** Great King street  
for cheap Toilet Sets and Upholstery  
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**250 PAIRS** Palliasses, 73 Flock  
and Hair Mattresses, Pillows,  
Bolsters, &c., exceedingly cheap. Must be  
cleared.

**SUITES** re-stuffed and covered.  
Mattresses re-made equal to new.—  
Siever and Co., Great King street.

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**JAMES A. PARK AND CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS,

Temporary Offices:  
**MURRAY, ROBERTS, & CO.'S BUILDINGS**  
Stafford Street, Dunedin.

**A. H. ROSS**  
Surveying, Optical, and Nautical In-  
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Hospital, and for many years Optician to the  
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has **REMOVED**  
to those premises adjoining the Athenæum  
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At Moderate Prices

**PATTERSON, BURK & CO.,**  
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**J. G. E. B. B. I. E.,**  
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND  
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GREAT KING STREET,  
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Has for Sale—Fruit, Forest and Ornamenta  
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c.

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

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**MR. CHARLES WAUD**  
begs to announce that he has Vacancies  
for Pupils desirous of learning Singing, Piano,  
Violin, Violoncello, and Double Bass.

For Terms, apply at his residence,  
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GENERAL PRODUCE & PROVISION  
MERCHANT,  
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Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Potatoes, etc.  
Highest price given for all kinds of Farm  
Produce.

GONE AT LAST!!

In order to complete the block known as  
Dodd's Buildings, the Temporary  
destruction of the  
**LITTLE DUST PAN**

Became a necessity. Our Tremendous Stock  
at any Sacrifice had to be removed next  
door, where a

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER

Is going on of China, Glass, Cutlery, Brushes  
Clocks, Bird Cages, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.  
being over

£5,000

£3,000

£3,000

Worth of Useful and Ornamental Household  
requisites of every description, which must be  
cleared during the rebuilding, to make room  
for large shipments to arrive. Parties fur-  
nishing Shoopkeepers, Hawkers and others  
will find ample

REWARD

By only a visit to the Little Dust Pan, where  
everything for everybody is selling at  
Auction Prices.

Inspection invited. Come and judge for  
yourselves.

**SOUTH DUNEDIN HOTEL,**  
Main Street, South Dunedin.

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The Proprietor wishes to inform his friends  
and the public generally that he is now pre-  
pared 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,  
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**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 Practica  
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  
Tourists and others visiting the Lake scenery

**JAMES SELBY**  
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RACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK  
MAKER,  
140 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Next Mr. J. E. Bone, News Agent).

The Lowest possible Charge made for re-  
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