

S T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

Wellington, July 22, 1891.

In fulfilment of promises made in 1884, when the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Obeanais, S.M., and the Very Rev. Father Devoy, S.M., so successfully appealed to a generous public in aid of St Patrick's College Building Fund, and through the munificent assistance of generous benefactors, TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value of forty guineas each, with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop, will be offered for competition to the pupils attending the Catholic Schools of the Colony.

- 1 One of these Scholarships will be tenable for TWO YEARS, and one for a single year. Should expectations be realised, four Scholarships will be offered for competition, two each year, and each tenable for two years.
- 2 These Scholarships may be competed for by Catholic boys attending the Parochial Schools.
- 3 Should there be no Catholic Schools in the district, candidates will be admitted to competition on the recommendation of the Priests of the respective parishes.
- 4 Successful candidates must provide outfit according to College prospectus.
- 5 No charge will be made for the use of books while the scholarships are being taken advantage of.
- 6 A scholarship will be held to be forfeited unless acceptance of same is signified within one week of notification.
- 7 Power is reserved of allotting a vacant scholarship to next candidate, provided the requisite standard is attained in examination.
- 8 The examination will be conducted *in writing* at certain fixed centres, on a date to be fixed between the 8th and 23rd December.
- 9 Candidates must be under sixteen on the 1st of January following the date of examination.
- 10 Application for intending candidates, with authoritative declaration of age, must be sent to the College not later than November 1st preceding the examination.
- 11 All subjects on the programme to be attempted.
- 12 Marks under 25 per cent of the total in any subject will be deemed a failure in that subject.

PROGRAMME.

1. Christian Doctrine: Butler's large Catechism complete.
2. Grammar: Accidence and Syntax, Parsing, Letter-writing and Composition.
3. Geography: British Isles in detail; Australia in outline, with general notions of Geography.
4. History: English History; general events, with dates from 1603 to 1837. Irish History: Dannt's—the period between 1690 and 1837.
5. Mathematics:
 - (a.) Arithmetic: simple and compound rule; vulgar and decimal fractions, practice, proportion, interest simple and compound, discount.
 - (b.) Euclid; Book I. Text only.
 - (c.) Algebra; Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.

F. J. WATTERS, S.M. D.D.,
Rector.

SOMETHING TO KNOW.

HAVING determined to offer Goods for ONE MONTH ONLY at a Sacrifice that will be surprising to all, and ask your Inspection, undermentioned is a few only of the articles—

LADIES' CHECKED WATERPROOF CLOAKS, 6s 11d.
LADIES' CORSETS, 1s 11d.
LADIES' GLOVES, 6d PAIR.
LADIES' SILK HOSE, 2s 11d PAIR.
TWILL FLANNELETTES, 4³/₄d YARD.

Also—Dresses, Flannels, Plushes, Ribbons, Braid, Gimps, Skirts, &c.

ALL REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.

J. BLENKINSOPP,
47 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

M I S S I M P S O N

DRESSMAKER

(Late Lower Hanover Street)

Has REMOVED to PRINCES STREET, Opposite
Masters, Hatters.

DEATHS.

HAUGHEY.—On the 28th July, of apoplexy, Catherine, the dearly beloved wife of Arthur Haughey, of Hawea, Taranaki; aged 48 years. May she rest in peace.

MCDONNELL.—At his residence, Tainui street, Greymouth, on July 28, Michael McDonnell, native of Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland; aged 60 years.—B.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1891.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

THE DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY AND DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.



SOME weeks ago this Society held a meeting in reference to this subject, suggested by an adverse vote of the House of Representatives. This meeting, which was large, and mainly composed of young men who had been educated at Catholic schools, was chiefly remarkable for the excellence of the speeches delivered, and its unequivocal condemnation of the action of our so-called representatives. We may remark in passing that all the speakers, who were educated in Catholic schools, mostly in Dunedin, proved by their tone, manner, and the solidity of their arguments, that it would be difficult to find any other schools which could turn out such able and highly educated pupils. Two of the speakers at this meeting, Mr HALLY and Mr POPPLEWELL, vigorously attacked and answered some arguments commonly advanced against aiding Catholic schools. We have always heard it said, we hear it said still, that to concede justice to Catholics would inevitably lead to the destruction of the present education system. In fact, this was the argument most relied on during the debate which eventuated in the vote to which we have referred in the beginning of this leader. As Mr POPPLEWELL very justly and ably remarked, this argument answers itself. For that system which an act of justice will destroy cannot have a firm hold on the mass of the people. The mass of the people can have a very little liking for a system which they will reject because it should be given to a few Catholic schools. In fact, the representatives who used this argument, and were swayed by it in their vote, plainly acknowledge that the present system of education has no hold on public opinion or public confidence. If the public is prepared to abandon it because aid is given to Catholics out of their own money, the conclusion is inevitable that people generally do not care a straw for the godless system and are only supporting it to spite Catholics. Nothing can be clearer. Not a very amiable or rational motive certainly. And we do believe, ourselves, that the present system of education does not commend itself to the great mass of the people of this colony, and is in opposition to their principles and wishes. Its greatest supporters even really admit this, when they say that to aid Catholic schools is to destroy it. The sooner, consequently, it is destroyed the better for the honour, reputation, and best interests of colonists. Another very extraordinary argument brought forward, was greatly elaborated by no less a personage than the Minister of Education himself, and we had no idea that this Minister was so simple and so gauche as to parade it before the country. The argument to which we allude is that to grant aid to Catholics would be to increase the expense. Were none of his colleagues near him, or none of his wide-awake followers to remind him that his argument meant the exclusion of Catholic children even from the godless schools, indeed from all participation in education provided at the public expense. For, certainly, if all Catholic children went to godless schools, the additional expense to Government would amount to £40,000 per annum, and as no additional expense could be afforded, the inevitable conclusion is that Catholic children are to be left out in the cold, that there are no places for them in godless schools—at which, of course,