

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

Fifty Years' Progress

Situated as it is on the outer rim of the world, and remote from great centres of the world's population, New Zealand cannot show the phenomenal progress in settlement and trade that has marked the later history of new countries that are nearer to Europe. But for a young country so circumstanced its progress has been reasonably rapid. The latest advance sheets of the 'New Zealand Official Year-Book' for 1904 contain, on p. 561, an interesting 'Statistical View of Fifty Years' Progress in New Zealand—1854-1903.' The steady growth of our tight little islands is given year by year. Here are a few of the 'outside' ciphers:—

Population (exclusive of Maoris) in 1854, 32,551, in 1903 (December 31), 832,505. Occupied and cultivated holdings over one acre in extent, 11,932, in 1903, 66,092. Land (including sown grasses) under cultivation in 1857, 121,648 acres; in 1903, 13,504,001 acres. Live stock in 1858, 1,686,691 (including 1,523,324 sheep); in 1903, 21,073,402 (including 18,951,568). In 1854 New Zealand exported 1,251,116lb of wool, having a value of £70,103; in 1903 the export of this commodity had risen to 155,128,381lb, and its value represented the tidy fortune of £1,011,271. New Zealand's grain export in 1854 amounted to 93,700 bushels, of the value of £11,019; last year it was 5,362,748 bushels, valued at £533,865. The frozen meat trade was in its swaddling clothes in 1882. In that year we exported 15,244cwt, of the value of £19,330; in 1903 this great industry sent 2,378,650cwt of frozen meat to feed hungry mouths in other lands and received for the service the sum of £3,197,013. In 1854 our export of butter was represented by a few modest shipments totalling 807 cwt; last year the quantity rose to 285,106cwt. Our exports of cheese, phormium fibre (flax), gold, and kauri gum have fluctuated somewhat, but the general tendency is in each case upwards. In 1857, for instance, the gold exported was only 10,436oz, valued at £10,412; last year we poured into the lap of Europe 538,314oz of the yellow treasure and received therefor £2,037,832. The export of provisions, tallow, timber, etc., represented in 1854 a total value of £170,967, and in 1903 £2,288,327. The total value of our exports in 1854 was £320,890; in 1903 it had soared to £14,838,192. In the first-mentioned year our exports reached a total value of £891,201; last year they had risen to £12,788,675.

In 1874 we had only 209 miles of Government railways, of a kind, open and their receipts for the year amounted to a modest £21,198. Last year there were 3328 miles of Government lines open, and they brought £2,180,641 into the public exchequer. In 1866 there were in all New Zealand only 699 miles of telegraph lines, bringing in a modest revenue of £9,114; last year the mileage had risen to 7779 and the cash values of the messages (including telephones) amounted to £237,564. The average deposits in banks for the four quarters of 1857 were £343,316; in 1903 they amounted to £19,011,114. There were 715 depositors in savings-banks in 1858, and the balance to their credit on the last day of the year was £7862—a modest average of about £11 each. In 1903 there were 280,011 depositors in post-office and private savings-banks and there stood to their credit as the year was vanishing the sum of £8,132,958, showing an average of over £30 par head. Such rapid progress in settlement, commerce, transport, and communications necessarily involved a heavy public indebtedness, which rose from £836,000 in 1862 to £55,061,328 net in 1904.

A Crimeless Catholic Land

A perusal of our news columns would tend to show that there was not, after all, so much of hyperbole in the figure of speech which declared that white gloves—the sign of a blank criminal calendar—fall like snow-flakes at Irish assizes. Here is an editorial paragraph from the Dublin 'Weekly Freeman' of September 3 which will have a special interest for those who have followed our articles on the question of 'Catholics and Crime' in New Zealand:—

'The Report of the Prisons Board continues the story of the decline of Irish crime. There were only 249 convicts in the Irish prisons on January 1st, as compared with 461 on the 1st of January, 1896, and 893 on the 1st of January, 1881. There was a decrease of a hundred in the committals of all classes. The only unsatisfactory feature was the increase in the number of juveniles convicted. The number under 16 years of age went up from 135 to 192. The decrease in this class of offender had been steady and uninterrupted down to 1899, the year following Lord Cadogan's ill-judged and illegal tampering with the administration of the Industrial Schools Act in the interest of a few pounds of Treasury savings. Last year the number was higher than in 1899. But the number of juvenile criminals is also greater on account of the indefensible action of the magistracy. The Prisons Board have again to repeat their complaint that magistrates do not

make use of their powers under the Juvenile Offenders Act to avoid sending children to gaol. "It is disappointing to find so many juvenile offenders imprisoned." The Board give a list of cases. The worst came from Cork. No fewer than eight children between the ages of 9 and 11½ were sent to gaol in Cork in 1903 for "obstructing the footway." In Galway a little girl of 10 was sent to gaol for seven days for trespass! Is it too much to say that the magistrates who did these things should get as many months as these children got days in prison?

The apparent and artificially created increase in juvenile crime in Ireland will speedily disappear when sanity and humanity return from their holiday and take up their quarters in the brain-cases of the Irish Administration. In the 'Humanitarian' some two years ago Miss Rosa M. Barrett, a Member of the Royal Statistical Society, pointed out as a remarkable fact, that in Ireland alone, of all civilised countries, there was a steady decrease of juvenile crime. In 1898 (she said) there were less than half as many juvenile criminals in Ireland as there were ten years before, and during the three years following 1898 the figures were the lowest on record. In the course of a reply to a discussion on her article on 'The Treatment of Juvenile Offenders' in the 'Journal of the Royal Statistical Society' about the same time, Miss Barrett stated that criminals from 16 to 21 years of age are increasing in England and Scotland. She added: 'I am somewhat at a loss to explain why Ireland (so erroneously thought to be a specially criminal country) is so extraordinarily free from serious crime. With a smaller population Scotland has an enormously greater number of prisoners (almost twice as many in some years), while serious offenders are only 16.6 per 10,000 of the population in Ireland, as compared with 25.4 per 10,000 in England. The convicted prisoners for all offences in Ireland are but 7.3 per 1000 persons; in Scotland they are 12.6 per 1000. Convicts, both male and female, show an extraordinary decrease in Ireland, and one is forced to believe that instead of the Irish being a naturally lawless, offensive people, as so many think, they are in truth naturally law-abiding and well-behaved beyond most peoples. Whether this is due to their deep religious instincts or to other causes, it is not for me to decide.' In the course of the paper referred to above Miss Barrett states that in Ireland 'juvenile crime has diminished 39 per cent. in 20 years and forms only 0.6 per cent of the total crime, falling, especially among girls, more rapidly than in any European country.' She furthermore declares that, apart from drunkenness and allied misdemeanors, 'female crime is almost non-existent in Ireland.'

In his 'Kilmainham Memories,' published in 1896, Mr. Tighe Hopkins says: 'Our great guilds of crime—the bands of professional burglars and robbers; the financial conspirators; the adept forgers; the trained thieves; the habitual leviers of blackmail; the bogus noblemen, parsons, and ladies of family; the "long-firm" practitioners; the hotel and railway sharps; the "magsmen," "hooks," and "bounces"—these are almost unrepresented in Ireland. In a word, so far as habitual and professional crime is concerned, there is not as decent a country in Europe.'

A Reverend Romancer

A gay and reverend spinner of iridescent missionary tales is just now perambulating New Zealand intent upon charming the chinking coins out of the public pocket for the funds of a Bible Society. The good man's method is simplicity itself. It is in part the method pursued in the famine days by the Commemara 'souters' who tried to inveigle the starving poor to

"Sell their sowls
For penny rowls,
For soup and hairy bacon."

Their mission was money, money, and plenty of it, 'for the cause'; and nothing filled the coffers so fast as sensational tales of sweeping 'conversions' of whole country-sides told on British platforms and through the British religious press. Those enterprising 'souters' made, in fact, in single baronies of the West more 'converts' than double the entire population resident there. But, somehow, when it came to a matter-of-fact count of heads, the multitudinous recruits vanished into space and had no local habitation or a name. The Bible Society has taken a leaf out of the book of the Anglo-Irish Mission's imaginative 'souters.' At Invercargill, for instance, the agent in effect, informed his audience that the Catholic clergy in France are running "in eager droves 'away from Rome' and into the welcoming arms of the Bible Society. 'Only recently,' said this retailer of Munchausen tales, 'seven hundred priests had seceded from the Church of Rome (in France) and taken up work as colporteurs.' Mark Twain once lamented his inability to tell a fib that anybody would doubt, or a truth that anybody would believe. It is, of course, just possible that the man who spun that tall story in Invercargill may have accurately gauged the gullibility of the audience to whom he addressed his fervent appeal for shekels. But he might at least have culled a more plausible tale from his repertoire, in view of the probability that it would be perused by people of normal sanity in the columns of the 'Southland Times.' As it is, the tinselled tale of the seven hundred recruits from 'Rome' has about the same relation to sober fact as the story of Jack and the Beanstalk.

No country or creed in the world has, perhaps, a clergy so exemplary, so pious, and so devoted to its work as the clergy of France. Renan, who was at one time a seminary, had an intimate knowledge of many of them; yet, despite his anti-Catholic fanaticism, he declared in his 'Souvenirs de ma Jeunesse': 'I have never known any but good priests.' No Englishman of the present day, perhaps, has such an intimate knowledge of France as Mr. John Edward Courtenay Bodley. For fifteen years or more he has resided in that country for the purpose of collecting materials for his great work on its social and religious institutions. Yet, convinced Protestant though he is, he could write as follows in a volume that appeared some four years ago: 'The parish priests of France, than whom there is not a more exemplary body of men in the land, illustrate the better qualities, refined by discipline, of those great categories of the people which constitute the real force of the nation.' And of like kind are the rest. But among such a multitude of men as constitute the clergy of France, there must, nevertheless, be, as human nature goes, a certain small percentage of wreckage—of those who have fallen short of the requirements of their high calling and who are, perhaps, almost as dissatisfied with the restraints imposed upon them by the Church as the Church is dissatisfied with them. But even among those faithless few, the merest fragment have nibbled at any form of Protestantism, and these (as their spokesman Hourrier declared in London in 1900) did not wish to join the Reformed denominations, but to 'reform' the Church from within!

The reason is not far to seek. 'The French Protestants,' says Hamerton (an English Protestant) in his 'French v. English' (p. 155), 'form a little world apart, which (except, perhaps, in the most Protestant districts, and they are of small extent) appears to be outside the current of national life.' Protestantism in France is stagnant and its progress has long ago ceased. But there is another reason for the ex-priests' avoidance of Reformed denominations in France. 'France, with all her faults, possesses,' says a well-informed Catholic writer, 'a certain measure of self-respect and clear-sightedness which makes her a very poor

exploiting ground for the recalcitrant clergy. The Widowses, the Slatteys, the Connellans—even the Loysons—would not live for a week if they depended for their support upon such aid as they would receive from Frenchmen. A Frenchman may or may not be disposed to contribute to the maintenance of a priest, but, if he does, he certainly prefers that the priest shall be a good one. For the unfrocked priest and his inevitable female companion he has nothing but contempt. Nobody can more keenly appreciate than Jacques Bonhomme the deadly pungency of Erasmus's saying—which is as true to-day as it was over three hundred years ago—that the adhesion of a priest to the Reformation resembled a comedy, as it always ended in the ding-ding-a-long of wedding bells. 'Duo tantum quaerunt,' said he, 'consum et uxorem'—they are after two things, cash and a wife.' The story of the seven hundred 'seceders' and sudden clerical seceders is, as a matter of fact, nearly five years old. Challenge after challenge has been issued to furnish the names of the 'converts,' but to no avail. Circulars were then sent to every Catholic bishop in France, with the result that the story was dynamited by direct and positive evidence. This missionary 'snake-yarn' has long ago ceased to be a safe one to spin in Great Britain or France. But, on the Connemara 'souper' principle, it has evidently been considered good enough for export to New Zealand and for retailing to audiences with a view to the extraction of 'saxpences' and other current coins of the realm. Any of our readers may safely challenge the truth of this re-vamped old missionary tale about the seven hundred French priests who have 'only recently' 'seceded from the Church of Rome and taken up work as colporteurs.' The story is a fabrication, and a clumsy and inartistic one at that.

Another precious missionary tale told in Invercargill by the same wandering evangelist affirms that there are in China 'only 10,000 professing Christians.' Prodigious! The 'Statesman's Year-Book'—no mean authority, by the way—estimates the number of Catholics alone in the Hwa Kwo or Flowery Kingdom to be 'about 1,000,000. But possibly the imaginative evangelist does not regard these as Christians at all. Our readers are by this time sufficiently aware that our faith in the veracity of the stories of the Bible Society's agents is not an abiding faith. We have to m a good many of them to tatters during the past few years—fairy tales from such far-off lands as the Argentine Republic (El Gran Chaco), Mexico, Bolivia, Italy, and elsewhere. A rose-colored glow pervades their reports: the people are always either 'hearing gladly' or being 'numerously gathered into the fold.' There is no check, no error, no failure, and 'the sun shines always there.' Zimmerman says that optimism arises either from stagnation of intellect or insuperable indolence. In the present instance it would appear to be the creature of external circumstances—partly a question of mere policy, partly a matter of supply and demand. The report of the Established Church of Scotland Missionary Society for 1878 complained that 'missionaries are discouraged by the notion that their friends crave for exciting and novel narrative; that the plain record of daily duties, petty disappointments, and serious hindrances would be unacceptable? A Protestant clergyman, Rev. H. Hensley Henson, writing on the subject of foreign missions in the 'National Review' for December, 1897, thus accounts for the roseate hue of the typical non-Catholic missionary's report: 'He is ignorant almost always, and by necessary consequence he is prejudiced. He is generally in a thoroughly false position—the reporter and judge of his own achievements. He works under thoroughly bad conditions, for his reports are the advertisements of a money-raising society, and they are addressed to constituents—the rank and file of the denominations—who are as greedy of sensation as they are credulous of prodigies.' There

is, then, a market and a market price for pious fiction of a certain kind. This will sufficiently account for the story of the seven hundred French clerical 'seceders'—which has about as much of truth in it as the fairy tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.

THE NELSON BIGOTS

To the Editor.

Sir,—In your issue of the 6th inst. you refer in remarkably moderate terms to the disgraceful behaviour of a coterie of rabbit-brained bigots who infest the town of Nelson, concerning whom I propose, with your permission, to place a few facts before your readers. That these creatures are in reality a small minority is after all no reason why they should be allowed impunity in making unprovoked onslaughts on their Catholic fellow-citizens, nor does it justify the Catholic laity of this country in allowing your own splendid services in the interests of fair-play to go without that support which anyone can give who watches public affairs as vigilantly as I do. In saying that bigots of the Sandy Row brand are in a minority in this country, I do not wish to imply, that their influence is necessarily limited to themselves. The great majority of the public are apt to believe what they read in the newspapers, and when any journalist is low enough to publish systematically continuous misrepresentations and slanders affecting a section of the community—more especially when the victims take them all 'lying down'—it cannot be surprising if the people as a whole conclude that the attacks are justifiable. The Catholics of Nelson seem able to stand a great deal when they submit meekly to a sustained campaign of vilification and innuendo at the hands of a commonplace scribbler who is the representative of a clique whom nobody outside of Nelson really takes seriously, and whose behaviour in recent years has been worthy rather of the barbarous hooligans of Belfast than of members of a community which prides itself on more than ordinary fair-play.

Let me first briefly recapitulate the conduct of the 'Nelson Evening Mail' during the angry period of the Stoke case: It is unnecessary to premise that no reputable newspaper will ever comment on any case while it is still 'sub judice.' As a strong illustration of the law on this point, I might point out the case of Butler, the Glenbrook murderer, who was executed at Sydney some years ago. Everyone knew that Butler was guilty, but nevertheless, in order to emphasise the great principle that every man is in the eye of the law innocent until proved guilty by the proper legal procedure, both the great Sydney dailies were fined £100 for commenting on the case before the trial had concluded. Now mark the contrast. While the Commission appointed to enquire into the Stoke affair was sitting in Nelson, the 'Mail' not only published extended reports, as well as a plentiful crop of anonymous letters, but it maintained every day a running fire of comment—I cannot call it fair or intelligible criticism—seasoned with virulent innuendo. The inevitable result, of course, was that a storm of the bitterest fury was aroused against the institution and all connected with it; but not only was no protest made, but the coterie, through their official mouthpiece, the 'Mail,' whined piteously when a change of venue was granted on the ground that the feeling which had been stirred up precluded the possibility of a fair trial in Nelson! I question if a more disgraceful instance of sectarian fury was ever afforded anywhere, and yet the authors of it all were gasconading the while about fair-play. This, however, is by no means all. While the Stoke madness was at its height a case of another kind occurred at Nelson. I allude to a revolting abortion case, in the hearing of which some truly awful evidence was given. In that case, however, feeling ran the other way. The report of the proceedings was curtailed as much as possible, names being even deliberately suppressed. A change of venue was applied for in this connection also, and affidavits were filed by reputable citizens of Nelson to the effect that there were many people there who actually regarded abortion—which, by the way, is the most cowardly of all methods of murder—with indifference, if not approval, and for that reason it was impossible to obtain a fair trial in Nelson. The application was refused in accordance with established practice—that where public feeling runs 'against' the accused a change of venue will be granted, but where the reverse is the case, the Court will not reflect on the community to the extent of believing that it will not see justice done. I say nothing against this, which is sound in principle, but I do say that the decision was received in Nelson with a

muffled chuckle of delight by some of the canting hypocrites who were doing their best to stir up as much mud as possible in connection with the Stoke case, and whose behaviour constitutes a lasting disgrace to the 'holy city' of Nelson. I could say very much more on this particular point without going beyond what is common knowledge in Nelson itself, though the facts have been conveniently suppressed by a compliant press.

Long after the Stoke affair had ended, when in the ordinary course of events the miserable display of insensate bigotry would have spent itself, the wretched scribe of the 'Mail,' aided by his brace of anonymous correspondents, did his best to keep the sore open. One day we would have an editorial culled from some no-Popery sheet about the friars in the Philippines; on another the facile editor would spread himself on the O'Haran case; or else the public would be served with something from the drunken blackguard, Slaterry, etc., until at last another 'scandal' came to light. I allude to the dismissal and removal of certain police officers for misbehaviour. There was nothing very remarkable in the affair itself until the late Dean Mahoney was accused—not directly, it is true, but by innuendo, which is worse, though safer for the slander-mongers—of securing the punishment of the men for the part they had played in connection with the Stoke case. At a public meeting in Nelson insinuations were made against the Dean which would be shameful under any circumstances short of actual knowledge of the truth of the insinuations, but which were rendered absolutely unpardonable by the fact that he was just on the point of leaving Nelson in the hope of regaining the health of which persecution had robbed him. I met him here on the eve of his departure for Ireland, a crushed and broken-hearted man. He was destined never to return, and I have no hesitation in saying that his death was hastened by the shameful treatment he had received in a community wherein he had labored zealously and well for the greater part of his life. The greatest fault of which he was guilty was an aptitude to think everyone as unsuspecting as himself, and the treatment meted out to him must have come as a very painful revelation to one who never did a wrong to a fellow-creature. The vile slanders circulated about him in connection with the police have, of course, now no credence whatever, but they have helped to do their deadly work, and the fact that they were circulated and repeated by innuendo at a public meeting amounts to a humiliating reflection both on the scandal-mongers themselves and on the community that tolerated them.

I have given the foregoing condensed history of the facts in order to add point to what is to follow. Your readers will recollect that the blast of savage intolerance in connection with the Stoke case reached far beyond the dozy limits of Nelson. That fact was due in the main to the circumstance that the Press Association—which, theoretically, is a model of impartiality—was utilised by the gang of sanctimonious mountebanks to vomit a stream of vituperation all over this country. Now let me show your readers the wide difference when somebody else's ox is gored. Let me recall the disgraceful disclosures made and substantiated not long since in connection with the Costley Home in Auckland, in reference to which the press messages were of the scrappiest kind and the leading articles so few that the public scarcely knew of the affair. Since that case a sensation has been caused in Wanganui on account of charges of the gravest nature made by certain boys of the Wanganui College—an Anglican institution—against the headmaster. But in this case also the press agent was as silent as the grave and the New Zealand public kept in the blindest ignorance of a sensation which stirred Wanganui to its depths. I assure your readers, however, that the charges were made, and a PRIVATE enquiry held by the ex-Chief Justice of this country, Sir James Prendergast, at which the teacher was represented by Mr. C. P. Skerret, of Wellington. Mr. Empson, the teacher who was accused, was exonerated by Sir James Prendergast, and has been felicitated by his numerous friends in consequence. I make no comment on the fact, but I ask any honest man whether such procedure would be tolerated if a Catholic institution were involved, instead of a high-class school under the control of another creed?

Now I will give one more instance which has not been noticed by the press even to the extent of the scant publicity accorded to the Wanganui sensation. Within a few miles of Nelson is another orphanage—the Anglican orphanage at Whakarewa, Motueka. Certain of the inmates of that institution some time back preferred charges of gross cruelty against the manager, and maintained them with a degree of vehemence almost reminiscent of the Stoke affair. In that case also a private enquiry was held, one of the judges being the Rev. Mr. Kempthorne, an Anglican clergyman, of

Nelson. Here again the manager was exonerated, and again I make no comment beyond saying that, from what I have seen of the institution—and I have paid it several visits—it is conducted in an exceedingly creditable manner. But does anyone suppose that if the institution were conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church so little would be heard of a serious charge against the management? How the 'Nelson Mail' would champion the cause of the poor orphan if the institution concerned were Stoke and the Rev. Mr. Kempthorne a Catholic priest! I venture to say that the great bulk of the New Zealand public have heard nothing of the cases I have referred to; in fact I doubt if anyone outside of Nelson knows anything whatever of the Whakarewa case. But note how well everything in connection with Stoke is paraded, even to the extent of working up a white heat at an isolated case of corporal punishment while the case is still undecided! Of course the pretended solicitude for the boys is nothing but the veriest hypocrisy: the real reason underlying the whole business is that a set of miserable beings are doing their best to discredit a Catholic institution and to irritate and annoy the Catholic body, though they say not a word when the breath of scandal blows across the reputations of institutions controlled by other sections of the community. In conclusion allow me to contrast the behaviour of the Catholic people of Wanganui with the antics of the yellow yahoos of Nelson who beat their tom-toms in the office of the 'Mail.'—I am, etc.,

P. J. O'REGAN.

Wellington, 12th October, 1904.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS

(From our own correspondent.)

Melbourne, October 4.

Arrangements are hastening towards their completion for holding, with brilliant success, the Second Australasian Catholic Congress, which will be opened in the Cathedral Hall, Melbourne, on Sunday, October 23.

The Hall

where the opening is to take place, and which will form the chief centre of the week's proceedings, is a spacious and handsome building situated at a distance of some two or three hundred yards from St. Patrick's Cathedral. It stands in Brunswick street at the rear of the great church, and thence the line of approach to it is direct. The foundation stone of this building was laid by his Grace the Archbishop on April 26, 1903, and the opening took place this year on April 10—Low Sunday.

The value of the building to the Catholic community of the city is incalculable. The accommodation thus provided for their various gatherings is in every respect ample and suitable. The Catholic bodies for whose needs special provision is made include the H.A.C.B. Society (male and female branches), the Catholic Young Men's Society, the Catholic Young Men's Club, and the Men's Club.

The building, as it fronts the street, consists of three storeys, the central portion rising to a point and surmounted by a cross. In each of the upper storeys there are nine windows, and within are seven rooms. The principal door opening from the street gives access to a hall of entrance, paved with marble, of considerable size and nicely proportioned and finished. On the left as one enters is a room for men, and opposite to it is a ladies' room, on whose construction and fittings particular care has been bestowed. The floor is neatly carpeted, and among the furniture are two large mirrors—thought having clearly been taken for the more refined requirements of the sex. Their convenience and comfort, indeed, have been generally studied. On the side of the hall opposite to the door of entrance from the street is a large door panelled with glass, which leads into an open court with tiled floor, having on either side a border of earth in which ferns and fern-trees are growing. Crossing this court the door of the great hall is reached. The dimensions of the apartment are 101ft by 51ft. On three sides is a gallery, the fourth side being occupied by a platform or stage. Access to the gallery is obtained by broad and easy flights of stairs, one on each side within of the door of entrance. It may be seen at once that in ingress or egress no risk of uncomfortable crowding is run. Full provision is also made throughout the building for instant escape in case of alarm of fire. Decoration enters largely into the architecture of the hall. The ceiling is especially deserving of admiration, as are also the front portions of the gallery and the proscenium. The electric light is used.

Catholic Art and Progress.

In visiting the building on a recent afternoon, your correspondent found photographers busily engaged, under supervision of the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, in taking views of the building, both on the outside and within. A particularly interesting photograph, however, which may probably be looked upon as forming the 'chef d'œuvre' in its kind, will be that of the hall as it appears on Sunday forenoon, October 23, when a breakfast, following the General Communion of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Societies' Federation of Victoria, to take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the 8 a.m. Mass, will be held. This picture in itself should afford a manifest evidence of the growth and promise of Catholicism in this State. Visible evidence of a somewhat similar nature has, meantime, been taken in hand by the indefatigable layman who shares with the Rev. J. McCarthy the onerous burden of honorary secretary—that is Dr. A. L. Kenny. Dr. Kenny has placed himself in communication with the various architects and other authorities throughout Victoria so as to secure photographs and plans of the churches, charitable institutions, convents, and other ecclesiastical buildings erected in every part of the State, which, hung on the walls of the hall, will testify strikingly to Catholic progress. An opportunity will also be taken for a display of Catholic art, and notable in this connection will be an exceptionally touching set of Stations of the Cross exhibited by Architect Tappin. Specimens of stained glass will likewise be shown. Nothing, in a word, has been overlooked that can in any way serve to promote the success of the Congress or to insure its serving not only as an evidence of the standing occupied by the Catholic Church in these States but as a point of departure for further advance and a still higher elevation. The lasting and fruitful effects produced by the first Congress, that held in Sydney in September, 1900, are admitted. It may confidently be hoped that those to follow the Congress now approaching will be even more fully marked.

Various Improvements.

Comparisons are odious, as we know, and perhaps especially so must those be that should be made between the works or undertakings of religion. All of us, nevertheless, will unite in the desire that the success gained and the impression produced by the Sydney Congress may be surpassed, even a hundred-fold if possible, by the results of the Melbourne Congress. This will by no means belittle what has gone before but will testify, in a manner, to delight every true Catholic, to the vigor of the Church and the growth, intellectual as well as spiritual, that has attended on her course throughout the ages. We shall hope, indeed, that however brilliant may be the success of the second Congress, that of the third, wherever and whenever it may be held, will not throw it into the shade, but continue and vastly increase it.

An important improvement on the Congress at Sydney has already been announced in the character of the papers to be read in Melbourne, which have been pronounced by the Archbishop and Dean Phelan—competent judges, I need not say—of a higher standard. The volume also in which these papers are to be published will show a decided advance. It will be brought out in a much improved form. The arms of the reigning Pope on the back of the cover will, for example, be a notable addition.

As proof of the consideration that has been exercised I may add that a special edition of Sands and McDougall's penny diaries, provided with time-tables and a map of the heart of the city for the convenience of visitors, will be presented to the members. A detailed list of hotels and their tariffs in the city and suburbs has also been printed for distribution.

I hope, in conclusion, to recognise among those present at the opening of the Congress in the Cathedral Hall at 10 a.m. on Sunday, October 23, many visitors from Dunedin. The faithful efforts made by your Rev. Editor to promote the interests of the Congress have received the special acknowledgments and thanks of the Committee.

MYERS & CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee the highest class of work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—**

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 7.

The Rev. Father Ainsworth, parish priest of Wellington South, is at present arranging for the formation of a tennis court and cricket pitch for the pupils of the parish school.

His Excellency the Governor has informed the bazaar committee that should arrangements permit he will be pleased to preside at the opening of the fête at Easter.

The State Inspector's report, with reference to his examination of the Te Aro parish schools, is, I believe, in every way satisfactory. Fault is, however, deservedly found with the accommodation, to remedy which the authorities are making all possible arrangements.

A cricket pitch is to be prepared this season on the St. Patrick's College ground at Berhampore for use by the college team. The Rector is endeavoring to arrange that all matches with the college should be played on their own ground, an arrangement that will no doubt find favor with the Cricket Association, of which the Rev. Rector is a vice-president.

Widespread regret has been caused here by the death on Thursday last of Mr. John Joseph Kelly, of Barrett's Hotel. Deceased was the second son of Mr. Thomas Kelly, and was born at Twelve Mile, Grey Valley. At the time of his death he was in his twenty-sixth year, and had only been married about six months.—R.I.P.

Mr. John Coyle, of the Post and Telegraph Department, has consented to act as a representative of the N.Z. Federated C.Y.M. Societies at the coming Congress in Melbourne. The delegates will leave on Saturday next. The secretary of the Victorian Federation has written to say that the necessary arrangements have been made for their accommodation when in Melbourne.

An illuminated address for presentation to Brother Mark from his Wellington friends has been sent to the executive of the Auckland Young Men's Club, who have been requested by the local club to arrange for its presentation. The address, which was executed by an old pupil of Brother Mark, Mr. S. G. Ross, of Willis street, is handsomely bound in the best morocco, and reflects great credit on all concerned. It contains the signatures of the 'old boys' of the school, members of the Catholic Young Men's Club, and friends. The sum of £15 has also been forwarded with the address. This amount will be devoted to the purchase of books for the library of the Marist Brothers' College.

The members of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society met on Wednesday evening. The membership is rapidly increasing, six new members having been initiated at the previous meeting, while on Wednesday evening five candidates were proposed. After the routine business had been completed, the members of the branch entertained the Druids at a games' tournament. St. Patrick's Hall was filled and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Several songs and recitations were given by members of both Societies. The tournament ended in favor of the Hibernians, who thus reversed the result of the previous contest. An excellent supper was provided, and the proceedings were terminated with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.' By the kindness of the executive of the Catholic Young Men's Club, their fine billiard table and piano were placed at the disposal of the Hibernians. As a result of their recent social I understand that over £20 have been cleared, a sum that will be evenly divided between the men's and women's branches for the purchase of additional regalia.

(This letter arrived too late for insertion in our last issue.)

October 15.

The executive of the Catholic Young Men's Federation is appealing by circular to the different clubs in the Colony asking them to endeavor to be represented at the annual Conference in Dunedin at Christmas.

Weather permitting, the Catholic Young Men's tennis court will be opened to-day. Great improvements have been made. A large increase in the membership is expected, and everything promises well for a highly successful season.

The Cricket Association has granted the members of St. Patrick's College Club permission to play their matches on their own ground at Berhampore. The

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club has now decided to enter a team for the junior as well as for the third class championship.

Messrs. H. McKeown and J. Coyle, delegates of the Federated Catholic Young Men's Societies, left for Sydney by the 'Victoria' to day for the Melbourne Catholic Congress. On Thursday evening they were entertained by the members of the Catholic Club at a social in St. Patrick's Hall.

The interest manifested here in the Bible-in-schools question is still strong. In response to frequent requests the executive of the Bible-in-schools party have decided to issue copies of the proposed text-book to teachers and others interested. The printers are at present busy with the work, and an issue is shortly expected.

At their usual weekly meeting on Monday evening the members of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society debated the question, 'Was Napoleon a power for good or evil?' Mr. Baker led off by affirming that the influence of the great soldier was on the whole in the direction of good. He was opposed by Mr. McGowan. A vote decided in favor of Mr. Baker's contention.

The following pupils of the convent have passed the Trinity College examinations in vocal music.—Higher examination—Certificated vocalist, Catherine Segrief; senior honors—singing, Alice MacDonald, Edith Martin, Athia Cundy, senior pass, Maud Vincent; intermediate honors, Maggie Maxwell, Amy Blow; intermediate pass, Lucy McKeegan, Mary O'Farrell, Lillian Head, Gertrude Garvey; junior pass, Isabel Jones, Violet Lammacroit, Ethel Bowley, Kathleen Burke. This list speaks well for the excellence of the vocal training imparted by the Sisters of Mercy.

The oratorio, the 'Seven Last Words,' was given by St. Joseph's Choir, Buckle street, on Sunday evening last. The solos were rendered in a highly meritorious manner by Miss V. Daniel, Messrs. J. Searle, D. V. Lillierap, and Rev. Father Moloney. The work of a chorus of over fifty voices and a complete orchestra was excellent. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Lewis, V.G. Mr. M. J. Ennis presided at the organ. The church was crowded, and a collection in aid of the organ fund realised over £28. This amount, with the proceeds of the first production, will make a net total of over £50. The whole production was one of which the conductor, Mr. W. McLaughlin, and the members of the choir have every reason to feel proud.

One of the severest gales ever felt here has been raging this week. A considerable amount of damage has been done to property, fences being blown down and several houses ruined by slips. Happily no serious accidents have resulted, although the escapes in some cases have been remarkable. The shipping has been greatly dislocated, and two wrecks on the coast, one at Palliser Bay and one at Island Bay, are reported, fortunately without loss of life. The Hutt and surrounding districts have been flooded, and railway and telegraph communication interrupted. The electric light wires in the city were severely damaged and the local syndicate had a busy time with repairs. The fencing at the Hill street Convent and at St. Patrick's College suffered greatly from the violence of the storm. The Vice-regal garden fete in aid of the Veterans' Home, which was to be opened on Wednesday, has had to be postponed. All celebrations arranged for Labor Day were abandoned.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

October 9.

The half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Club took place on October 3, at which there was a large attendance of members, Rev. Father Goggan presiding. The report and balance sheet were adopted. It was agreed to fall in with the suggestion of the executive of the N.Z. Federated Catholic Young Men's Societies that the first Sunday in Advent be fixed as the date on which the members of all affiliated clubs shall approach the Holy Table in a body in their respective parishes. The age of admission to membership of the Club was reduced from 18 to 17. The following officers were elected: Hon. secretary, Mr. P. S. Foley; hon. treasurer, Mr. D. Barry; committee, Messrs. W. Sinden, B. O'Rourke, J. Fortune, T. Cunningham, and L. Willis.

All the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent who presented themselves at the recent practical musical examination under the auspices of Trinity College were successful. The following is the list:—Senior division, Olive Crosswell; intermediate, Kate Kerr; junior, Genevieve Pope (honors), Mary McGlone; preparatory, Maude Mooney, Ella O'Rourke, Elsie Kaye, Arte Geard, Geor-

gina Mooney, Madge Norwood, Hettie Muhleisen, Sheila Condon, Amy Payne.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's Church, Meanee, on October 4, when Mr. W. Heiford, of the Napier postal staff, second son of the late Mr. R. Heiford, of Napier, was married to Miss K. Neagle, third daughter of Mr. R. Neagle, of Greenmeadows. There was a large attendance at the church, the contracting parties being very popular in the district. The bride was given away by her father, the bridesmaids being Misses F. Heiford and M. Hanlihan. Mr. P. Neagle was best man, and Mr. A. Heiford groomsman. Rev. Father McDonnell performed the ceremony. The 'Wedding March' was played by Miss H. L. Stuart.

Some eight months ago the idea was conceived of holding a grand bazaar for the purpose of reducing the parish debt, and of erecting a church at Port Ahuriri for the convenience of Catholics resident in that quarter. During the interval willing workers were busily engaged in making and collecting all kinds of articles for the furnishing of the various stalls in a bazaar which was opened on Saturday afternoon, and is to be kept going for twelve days. A feature of the carnival was the introduction of several fancy dances by school girls under the direction of Miss Mary Butler, of Wellington. Many presents were received by the Rev. Father Goggan from his former parishioners in Blenheim and Wellington.

The bazaar was opened by his Worship the Mayor (Mr. S. Carnell), who expressed his pleasure at being present. He understood, he said, that the bazaar was to free their church of debt and to establish a church at Port Ahuriri. This was a very desirable thing, as the Catholics at the port had a long way to travel to attend the duties of their Church. He felt very pleased at the high-class works of art that he saw around him. He had very great pleasure in declaring the bazaar open.

One of the most interesting of the numerous side shows was the art gallery, the principal exhibit of which was of considerable historic value. It consisted of small oil paintings by Father Bell of all the Popes. In the same room was also a unique Bible, one of the oldest in the world, printed in 1555; while a publication entitled 'Natural Theology' bore the imprint of 1496.

The following are the various stallholders:—

Motherland—Mrs. Wm. Barry, Mrs. Kelligher, Mrs. D. O'Rourke, Mrs. McShane, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Treanor, Miss N. Barry.

Australia—Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Ruston, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Murnane, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. Barry, Miss Carroll.

Canada—Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. M'Hardy, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Keating, Miss Connor.

India—Mrs. Halpin, Mrs. M. O'Connell, Mrs. Fannin, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Kerr, Nurse Binder.

Kia Ora—Mrs. E. Brophy, Mrs. Flannery, Mrs. B. O'Rourke, Miss Brophy, Miss Flannery.

(This communication reached us after our last issue had gone to press.)

The Railway authorities notify that holiday excursion tickets will be issued in connection with the Gore Races, which will be held on the 26th and 27th inst...

Intending candidates for St. Patrick's College Scholarships are reminded that their application to be examined must reach the College on or before November 10.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Dunedin, notifies that a sale of sections in the towns of Waikouaiti, Purakanui, and Manuhirikia by public auction will take place at the District Lands and Survey Office, Dunedin, on November 1....

Copies of telegrams which have passed between the Northern Milling Company and the Premier, which appear in this issue, show that the Auckland Company is in no way connected with any Milling Trust or Association, and is therefore free in every respect to place its goods on the markets at a reasonable price....

Hotelkeepers and others about to purchase household requisites, tea, dinner, and bedroom ware, cutlery, glassware, etc., should not fail to pay a visit to the establishment of Mr. Ritchie, George street, Dunedin, where they will find a superior and extensive stock to select from at very moderate rates. His show of lamps is very complete, whilst all other departments are filled with the latest and best goods....

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"TRUST, 50 STRONG, until your bill is passed. Kindly advise your members to instruct
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R. J. SEDDON.

2nd September, 1904.

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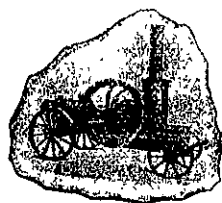
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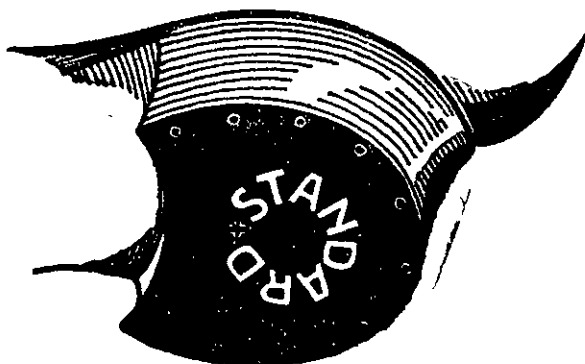
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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Death of a Well-known Catholic

On August 27 Mr. McErlean, a leading member of the Catholic body in Belfast, died after a comparatively short illness. Deceased was a prominent Nationalist and an able solicitor. Notwithstanding his strong political views, he was much esteemed by all classes for his sterling integrity. He was imprisoned in 1867 for his sympathy with the political prisoners who were incarcerated in large numbers at that stirring time. For years he acted for the Nationalists with great ability in the Belfast revision courts. In 1885 he stood for South Belfast at the request of Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary Party, but was defeated by the late Mr. Wm. Johnston, M.P. In 1896 he was the solicitor for the Catholic Representation Committee of Belfast before the Hybrid Committee of the House of Commons, as a result of whose investigations two wards were mapped out for the representation of the Catholic and Nationalist minority. Two of Mr. McErlean's sons are distinguished members of the Jesuit Order, one is a solicitor in extensive practice in Belfast, and the youngest was recently called to the Irish Bar. The only surviving daughter is a nun at Rathfarnham.

CORK.—A Note of Warning

On Sunday, August 28, the Most Rev. Dr. Browne laid the foundation stone of new parochial schools at Fermoy, the entire cost of which the people have resolved to defray, so that they may always remain parochial property. This they decided to do in view of the contemplated action of the authorities to introduce a new system of management. Dr. Browne in the course of an address to the large gathering said the system of National education as we find it working at present is acceptable, but it was not always so. In its time it has been a powerful agency for the destruction of national sentiments and ideals. Moreover, we know from the admission of one placed high in its councils in the early stages of its existence that enemies of the Catholic Church harbored the insidious purpose of using the system of National education to weaken the hold of the Catholic Faith on the youth of Ireland. Within the past few years, his Lordship said, we may have observed indications of a desire and a determination, if only they could effect it, on the part of people high in authority at the National Board to turn back the hands of the clock, to alter the system which has been worked for many years to the advantage of the country, and to make it again a source of danger to the Faith and best interests of our Catholic people. It is indications of this kind that moved the Bishops of Ireland at their general meeting last June to sound a note of warning. The people of Fermoy at all events are determined to be on the safe side. They will not leave the education of their children dependent on the changeable temper and insidious wiles of those who aim at secularising our National schools.

DOWN.—The Russell Family

An interesting fact is not generally known (writes the Dublin correspondent of the London 'Universe') that, with the single exception of himself, every member of the family of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, the illustrious Chief Justice of England, entered the religious life. All his sisters became members of the Order of Mercy, and his brother, Rev. Matthew Russell—the gifted writer and editor of the 'Irish Monthly'—entered the Jesuit Order. Mother M. Emmanuël, one of the devoted Sisters, died Rev. Mother of the Mercy Convent, Newry, County Down, and an exclusively beautiful chapel, erected there as a memorial of her sanctity and devotion to duty, has just been solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Lord Bishop of Dromore. As the Russell family belong to Newry, the sacred occasion in question was quite an event in the history of the town.

DUBLIN.—The Horse Show

The attendance at the Horse Show this year was 52,387, as compared with 53,777 last year. Among the New Zealand visitors were Messrs. Martin Kennedy, H. D. Bell, and Colonel Collins, all of Wellington.

The Papal Legate's Reply

Towards the end of August the Lord Mayor received the reply of Cardinal Vannutelli to the address presented to his Eminence by the Dublin Corporation during his visit to the city. It states that the address greatly pleased his Eminence because of the loyalty expressed in it to the person of the Holy Father. He asks the Lord Mayor to convey to the people of Dublin that it gave great joy to his Holiness to receive this

testimony of the faith of his loving children. The people of Dublin had not failed to show their loyalty to the Chair of Peter by giving their generous donations every year as help to the Father of the Faithful. On this occasion, however, on the coming of the Cardinal Legate to Ireland the people showed in an especial manner their love of the Pope. Dublin splendidly distinguished itself on that occasion. The honor shown his Eminence in the Capital of Ireland would never leave his memory, and because of this he gave his true heart's blessing to his Lordship, to the Corporation, and to all the people. It was his prayer to God that every happiness would come plentifully to generous, noble Dublin, and to all the other parts of Ireland.

A Venerable Religious Passes Away

At Marino, Clontarf, on August 27, the Rev. Brother Maxwell, who for over twenty years filled the important position of Superior-General of the Christian Brothers, passed away in the eighty-sixth year of his age, sixty-one of which were devoted to the advancement of Christian education. His death, although at an advanced age, has caused deep regret among all classes of the community. Deceased was a member of a well-known Dublin family that for generations had been engaged in the legal profession. He himself was well and carefully educated with a view to following the same calling. Having almost completed the term of apprenticeship in his father's office, he felt called upon to a higher and a holier state. In 1843 he entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers in Mount Sion, County Waterford, where Brother Rice, the founder of the Order, was then living. His life labor began in Preston, where he devoted himself heart and soul to his sacred calling. After some years he was removed to London, where his powers of organisation and ability in the imparting of religious and secular education combined won for him golden opinions. In 1857 he was recalled to Ireland and appointed Superior at Mullingar, where he earned the warm esteem of the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, and later on of his successor, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant to the Superior-General and took up his residence in Dublin. Since then the Institute has extended very much both at home and abroad, owing to his zeal and energy. In 1880 he was elected Superior-General of the Order, a position which he filled with great ability, wisdom, and success until 1900, when the foundation stone of the new Novitiate and Training College at Marino was laid by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Shortly after this he resigned his office, leaving to younger colleagues the completion of the undertaking.

KERRY.—Declines a Testimonial

Dr. Mangan, Bishop-Elect of Kerry, refused to accept a testimonial from the people of Kenmare, who had formed a committee with the object of presenting him with one on the occasion of his consecration.

LIMERICK.—Death of a Sportsman

Mr. Michael Hartigan, the owner of several well-known steeplechasers, and a popular sportsman, died on August 25 at his residence, Crean, near Bruff, County Limerick.

MAYO.—An Oratory for Croaghpatrick

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam is anxious that an oratory should be erected on the summit of Croaghpatrick, to which so many pious pilgrims make their way annually. In a letter to the Rev. M. McDonald, Westport, he says: 'If I am to judge from the vast crowd of pilgrims who made the ascent of the Holy Mountain on the 11th of August, and who saw for themselves the crying need of a weather-proof oratory and a little room for the priest, I believe you will have no difficulty in getting the necessary funds. An oratory, and, if possible, a suitable cross before it, will be a most appropriate and enduring memorial in honor of St. Patrick, on the holy hill which was the scene of his prolonged prayers and fasting and tears for all the children of the Gael. From my heart I pray God and St. Patrick to sustain you in your efforts and to bless all those who will in any way assist us to accomplish this work in honor of our National Apostle.'

The Language Movement

At the closing of the Diocesan Feis in Charlestown, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, in the course of an eloquent speech, said the work of preserving and reviving the Irish language, in which the Gaelic League was engaged, was a hallowed cause. The Irish language was the language spoken by St. Patrick when he trod the very ground on which they were assembled. It was the language of their own St. Colman, and of all the great saints and scholars who by their piety and learning made Ireland illustrious. What the Gaelic League aimed at was to place the Gael and his native language in a position of honor in his own country—to lift up the

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Irish people from the level to which they had been reduced by the system of foreign education which had been saddled on them. In this great work he and the priests of his diocese would do their part.

WATERFORD.—A Brave Woman

Alderman W. R. Ward, J.P., T.C., Waterford, has received a sum of £1 voted by the Royal Humane Society to Mrs. Sheehan, Alexander street, for her heroic conduct in recently rescuing four boys from drowning at Woodstown.

A Successful Choir

The chief feature of the choral singing at the recent Munster Feis, at Killarney, was the remarkable success of the Waterford Christian Brothers' choir. This excellent combination, which was easily first a few weeks back at the Waterford Feis, deserved the highest encomiums, and it is gratifying that the supremacy so evident at Waterford, and which elicited warm praise from Father Bewerunge and Mr. Grattan Flood, was repeated at Killarney. Indeed, at all the provincial Feiseanna the choral singing of the boys taught by the Christian Brothers has been exceptionally good, amply proving careful training.

WESTMEATH.—A Serious Accident

On August 26, whilst returning from a visit to the house of his brother-in-law (Mr. Thomas Tyrrell, Killa-shee), the Very Rev. Canon Columb, P.P., Ballinahoun, County Westmeath, met with a serious driving accident. His horse shied at some object on the roadside and took flight, overturning the trap and pitching its occupant heavily on the road. The mishap was observed by neighboring farmers, who ran to his assistance, when it was found that the reverend gentleman was unconscious.

WEXFORD.—The Anti-treating League

Father Rossiter, of the House of Missions, Enniscorthy, who is on a short holiday in America, has established several branches of the Anti-Treating League there.

GENERAL

The Archbishop of Wellington

The 'Freeman's Journal' of September 3 reports that his Grace Archbishop Redwood was then on a visit to Ireland.

Pan-Celtic Congress

The second triennial Pan-Celtic Congress was held at Carnarvon this year. Irish, Welsh, Scotch, Manx, and Breton delegates attended, and the ceremonies were most picturesque and interesting. The first Congress was held in Dublin three years ago, and this year the Lord Mayor of Dublin attended at Carnarvon. A procession, headed by four Irish pipers in ancient dress, marched from the castle to the station to meet him and the Dublin Corporation. The ceremony of erecting the Stone of the Nation was performed in the presence of immense crowds, and the Celtic peace proclaimed by the Archdruid.

A Liberal Response

In an address to quite 1000 Irish-Americans at the Carnegie Hall, New York, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., asked for a fund of £10,000 to carry on the Home Rule campaign. Before the meeting dispersed £2600 of the sum requested was subscribed. In his speech Mr. Redmond claimed credit for the Land Act, which he regarded as a stepping-stone to the ulterior object of the Nationalist Party, Home Rule. The meeting was thoroughly successful. At Mr. Redmond's meeting at Philadelphia, the Governor of Pennsylvania presiding, letters were read from 25 State Governors approving of Home Rule for Ireland.

Nearly the whole of the estate of the late Bishop of Ballarat (Right Rev. Dr. Moore) has been left to diocesan institutions.

The Empire Fair at Broken Hill came to a close on September 27. The entertainment tendered as a benefit to Signor Borzoni was a signal success. The total receipts of the Empire Fair were over £1100. The money may be said to be well earned, considering the devoted labors of the stallholders and their assistants, and the attractive programme each night under the conductorship of Signor Borzoni. Non-Catholics were to be found amongst the performers and the ladies and gentlemen assisting, and the generous patrons of the Fair—all were so highly pleased with the three weeks' entertainment that they would fain have it continue a few nights longer, but Signor Borzoni had to leave for New Zealand to meet his engagements.

People We Hear About

Mr. Kemp, cousin of the Boer general of that name, has discovered a quarter of a million of money in gold, buried by the Boer Government before Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. The lucky finder will receive half the amount, the other half going to the British Government.

A West Coast paper is responsible for the statement that when in England in 1897, attending the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Mr. Seddon, if he had desired, could have been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an honor conferred on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir George Turner, and that in 1902 the same distinction was at his disposal, as also was a baronetcy.

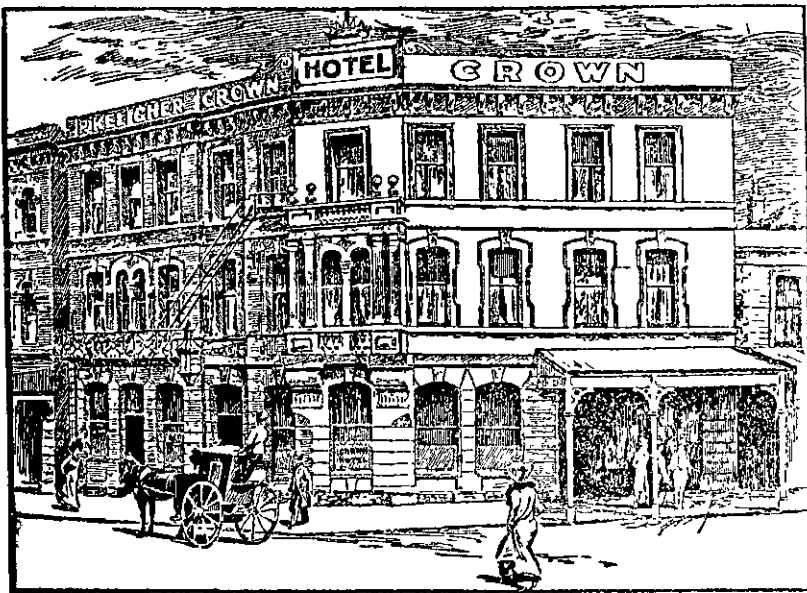
Madame Janotha (says our London namesake) received from the Queen at the end of the season the gold medal for Art and Science, previously conferred upon Madame Albani, Lady Halle, and Madame Melba. Of these four ladies, three happen to be Catholics; and the fourth, Madame Melba, is the first to admit that she has to thank a Catholic choir in Australia for the opportunity to dis-voice her voice.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, whose resignation of the presidency of the Queen's College, Cork, has been announced, is the fourth baronet, having succeeded his father in 1819, when he was not quite ten years of age. He is the head of the Blennerhassett family of Kerry, where they have been landed proprietors since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Rowland represented his own county in Parliament from 1880 to 1895, having previously been member for Galway City from 1865 to 1871.

Very much the best-provided-for family in the world must be that of the Czar. The Grand Dukes, brothers, cousins, and uncles of Nicholas II, now some 35 or 36 in number, are entitled, at birth, to an income of £80,000 a year out of the Imperial estates. This income is, of course, largely increased in their maturer years by public appointments. Considerable as the total is, it is but a small tax upon the Czar, who is the owner of over a quarter of the land in European Russia.

According to a correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal,' it was an Irishman, Cathal Melaghlin, better known as Charles Macklin, who, on February 11, 1741, first played in 'The Merchant of Venice' the typical Jew, such as Rembrandt might have painted, replacing the hapless representation of Shylock as hitherto given by Doggett and others. On that memorable night the walls of Drury Lane echoed the thunders of applause which greeted Macklin's acting—another Irishman, Quin, as Antonio, also receiving his share. Interesting, too, is the fact that an Irish lady, Kitty Clive, nee Rafter, was the Portia of the night, who, in March, 1743, was selected by Handel as the representative of Dalila in his oratorio of 'Samson.' As is well known, Pope proclaimed Macklin 'the Jew that Shakespeare drew.' In 1722, Macklin, at the age of 95, was engaged by Daly at Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, at £50 a night. It was only in 1788 that his memory began to fail, and the end came in May, 1789, when he played Shylock for the last time, and was led off the stage, never to return. Macklin survived till July 11, 1797, after a theatrical career of close on 70 years.

The late Baron de Robeck, Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare (says the 'Westminster Gazette'), though Swedish in name and title, had some of the best of Irish blood in his veins. His grandfather, after having fought with the French in America against the British in the War of Independence, became a naturalised British subject under a special Act of Parliament passed for his benefit and assented to by George III. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the naturalised baron married the daughter of Lord Gowran, belonging to the Fitzpatricks of Ossory, one of the most distinguished of the ancient families of Ireland. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory is the present head of the Fitzpatricks. Baron de Robeck's mother was a daughter of the Lord Cloncurry who was a prisoner on the charge of high treason in the Tower of London when he succeeded to his father's title in 1799. Mr. Lawless, as he was at the time of his arrest, was undoubtedly a United Irishman. He had been the associate of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and he found the money for the defence of Father O'Coigley, the Irish priest who was executed as a rebel near Maidstone in 1798. After his accession to the Barony of Cloncurry he remained in the Tower for nearly two years. He was made a Baron of the United Kingdom in 1831.



CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAJ STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. KELIGHER,

Having considerably enlarged and thoroughly renovated this Old-established and Well-known Hotel, offers to the Travelling Public really

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED, being only a few minutes' walk from Railway Station and Wharves.

COMMERCIAL ROOM,
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SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

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HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
'Lequer' Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sycons, and all Bottlers
Requisites in Stock.

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),

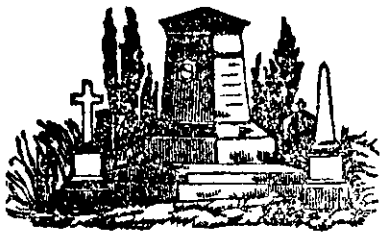
SPRY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for Mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended on Tuesday and
Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

IN MEMORIAM.



THOMSON & CO.

Monumental Masons,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

(OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH)

Branson's Hotel

Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire.

Tariff—5/- per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY - - - Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early Trains.

GUESTS may depend upon being called in time, a Porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on Tap.

Table d'Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

J. J. TUDOR & Co.,

DYERS & CLEANERS,

171 Princes St., Dunedin.

LADIES' SKIRTS, COSTUMES, AND
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

CLEANED, DYED AND PRESERVED.

Suits Made to Measure from ... 50/-

Country Orders will receive ever attention and be returned with the utmost despatch.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

A trial solicited.

C. W. WARD,

223 CASHIEL ST. W., CHRISTCHURCH

(Late of A. J. White's and J. Ballantyne and Co.).

Up-to-date Furniture

At Lowest Current Prices.

Call and Inspect the Stock.

Duchess Chests...	...	45s 0d
Full Size Brass-rail Bedsteads	...	35s 0d
Full Size Kapoc Mattresses	...	25s 0d
Kapoc Pillows	...	2s 3d

NOTICE TO

Hotelkeepers and .

. . Boarding Houses

The Best in town for all Household Requisites, Tea, Dinner, and Bedroom Ware Cutlery, Electroplate, Decanters, Tumblers, and Glassware of every description is

RITCHIE'S STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

Cutlery, Lamps, and Crockery Lent on Hire.

Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the country at

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MACALISTER AND CO

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CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

Sole Agents for the supply of
**PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.**

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90

INVERCARGILL.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good Glass of Beer to ask for
STAPLES BEST

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts

And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that **STAPLES AND CO.** have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

J STAPLES AND CO., Limited
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

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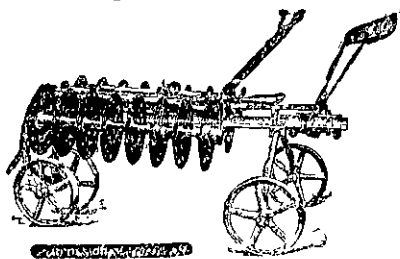
Up-to-Date Tailoring, Clothing, and Mercery.

CHRISTCHURCH

REID & GRAY'S

Latest Spring Tooth Cultivator and Double Ridger, combined with Turnip and Manure Sower

Are attracting all Farmers' attention just now.



DISC HARROWS ROLLERS GRAIN & MANURE DRILLS

BROADCAST SEED-SOWERS

AND ANY IMPLEMENT YOU REQUIRE.

'DEERING BINDERS,' HORNSBY OIL ENGINES

BURRELL'S TRACTION ENGINES,

Our best advertisement are satisfied customers, and we can satisfy and please you.

CLAYTON'S THRESHERS.

REID & GRAY, Dunedin. And Branches and Agents EVERYWHERE.

—OVER FOUR MILLION SOLD ANNUALLY IN AUSTRALASIA—

Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles

SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.

Past Works.—Such as Dunedin Convent Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Cresote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Street, Dunedin, and in Roslyn, SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Future Works.—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increasing popularity of the line.

Estimates Given of any work. These are carried out by our RESIDENT EXPERTS, and WHICH WE GUARANTEE.

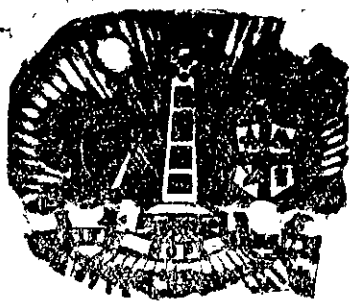
The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

WUNDERLICH'S PATENT ZINC CEILINGS, Cheapest, Safest, and most Artistic.

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BRISCOE & Co., Ltd,

Dunedin, Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, and Invercargill.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 6s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct from the District Secretary.

The District Officers are anxious to open New Branches, and will give all possible assistance and information to applicants Branches being established in the various centres throughout the Colonies an invaluable measure of reciprocity obtains.

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

'At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.'

Invention Is the Foundation of Industrial Wealth.

An Invention skilfully and scientifically Patented is more than half sold

We procure PATENTS and Trade Marks in any country of the world which has a Patent Law.

We will advise you, without charge, whether your Invention is probably patentable.

We shall be glad to send our Booklet on all Patent Matters and including Illustrations of nearly 400 mechanical movements free on application.

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A NOTED HOUSE.

THE PROVINCIAL,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

JOHN GEBBIE.

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

A1 HOTEL, HOKITIKA.

MRS ELLEN KIDD ... Proprietress.

This Hotel has just been Renovated and Refurnished throughout. It is commodious and up-to-date, and offers every inducement to tourists and the general travelling public.

Visitors can rely on obtaining the very best accommodation. Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers stocked.

Commercial

For week ending Wednesday, October 19.

PRODUCE.

Wellington, October 17.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent General, dated London, October 15:—Mutton: The market is quiet, but there is a general confidence in the maintenance of present prices. To some extent the market is affected by the expectation of light arrivals. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton is 4½d; for lightweights, 4½d; for heavyweights, Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company's mutton, 4½d (nominal); and other brands North Island mutton, 4½d; River Plate mutton, 3½d. The lamb market is dull, and deliveries are now diminishing very rapidly. It is reported that some large sales have been effected for shipments of next season's lamb. Average price to-day for New Zealand lamb, Canterbury brand, 5½d; brands other than Canterbury, 5½d. Beef: The market is overstocked and depressed. Average price to-day for hindquarters New Zealand beef is 3½d; forequarters, 2½d. The butter market is dull. Average price for choicest New Zealand butter (stored) to-day is 96/-; Danish, 115/-; Australian (new), 108/-. The cheese market is steady. Average price for finest New Zealand cheese is 43/-. The hemp market is quiet, and prices are slightly weaker. The cocksfoot seed market is dull, buyers not being keen to do business at present. The average price to-day for bright, clean New Zealand cocksfoot seed weighing 17lb is 51/- per cwt.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale.—Butter farm, 7d; separator, 9d; butter, factory, pats, 11½d. Eggs, 8d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £1/15/- per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £2/5/- per ton. Flour, £10/10 to £11/10. Oatmeal, £8/10/- to £9. Bran, £3/15/-. Pollard, £5. Retail.—Farm butter, 9d; separator, 11d; butter (factory), pats, 1/1. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 10d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 3/6 per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 23/-; 50lb, 6/6. Oatmeal: 50lb, 5/3; 25lb, 2/9. Pollard, 8/6 per bag. Bran, 4/6. Chaff, 1/6.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 1/6½ to 1/8½; feed, 1/2 to 1/6. Wheat: Milling, 3/2 to 3/7; fowls, 2/8 to 3/1. Potatoes, £1/10/-; seed, £2/10/- to £3/10/-; chaff, £2/15/- to £3/15/-; clover hay, £2/10/- to £3. Straw: Pressed wheat, 35/-; oatens, £2; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 100lb, £10/10/-; 50lb, £10/15; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9/10/-. Pollard, £4. Bran, £3/5. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 4½d; dairy, 4½d. Eggs, 9½d. Onions: Melbourne £10.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co report as follows:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. With the exception of a few lots of oats, bidding for which did not reach our valuation, our catalogue was cleared at full market rates. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Only a small export trade has been done during the past week, and values are nominally unchanged. Local stocks are by no means large, and would be readily absorbed with any improvement from outside markets. We quote: Prime milling, 1/7 to 1/8; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/6; inferior and medium, 1/2 to 1/4 per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Reports from all the principal wheat centres continue to have a firming tendency on the local market. Prime milling, however, is not largely held here, and as millers' requirements are almost entirely confined to this class sales in this market have not been large. Medium quality is not greatly in favor, and fowl wheat (which is offering more plentifully) moves off gradually at late values. We quote: Prime milling, 3/6 to 3/10; medium to good, 3/3 to 3/6; whole fowl wheat, 3/- to 3/2; broken and damaged, 2/6 to 2/11 per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Fair supplies continue to arrive, and are difficult to quit at late values. We quote: Best Derwents, 27/6 to 30/-; other sorts, 20/- to 25/- per ton (bags w).

Chaff.—Prime bright oatens sheaf has good inquiry, and as the quantity coming forward is barely sufficient to supply the local demand all consignments of this class are readily quitted on arrival. Medium and inferior quality has not the same attention. We quote: Prime oatens sheaf, £3/7/6 to £3/12/6; medium to

good, £2/15/- to £3/5/-; inferior and light, £2 to £2 10/- per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—We quote: Best wheat and oatens, 30/- to 35/- per ton (pressed).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

AUCTIONEER.—We have to advise having appointed Mr. T. E. Jelcoate Auctioneer for the firm, and are sure that our clients will be well pleased with the selection. Mr. Jelcoate has had a very large experience, and is sure to prove very suitable.

Wheat.—The market continues about the same, and quotations for last week may be repeated, namely Prime milling, 3/6 to 3/10; medium, to good, 3/2 to 3/6; best whole fowl wheat, 3/- to 3/2; inferior and damaged, 2/6 to 2/11.

Oats.—Local stocks are small, and prices, especially for inferior grades, are a shade better. Prime milling, is worth 1/7 to 1/8; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/6; inferior and medium, 1/2 to 1/4.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, 27/6 to 32/6; others, 20/- to 27/6.

Chaff.—The market is bare of supplies, and prices in consequence have risen. Prime oatens sheaf, £3/7/6 to £3/12/6 (extra choice to £3/15/-); medium to good, £2/15/- to £3/5/-; light and inferior, £2 to £2/10/-.

Straw.—30/- to 35/- per ton, with good inquiry.

WOOL.

Sydney, October 17.—At the wool sales last week greasy sold at 12½d, and scoured at 21½d.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Rabbitskins.—We offered a small catalogue on Monday, when prices on the whole were higher than those lately ruling. This was on account of a fresh buyer being in the market, who kept prices fully up to late quotations. We sold winters, mixed bucks and does, to 16½d, second winters to 13d, summers to 16½d, blacks to 21d, and fawns to 15d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Tuesday, when there was the usual attendance of buyers present, and competition was extremely good and prices fully up to those lately ruling. All well-saved skins suitable for shipment command extreme rates, some of them making up to 7½d per lb. We can confidently recommend consignments being sent in at present.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—Although prices are rather better in London, there is no change to report in the local market.

LIVE STOCK

OTAGO FARMERS' HORSE BAZAAR.

The Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Limited) report:—

We held our usual weekly sale on Saturday last, when there was a fair gathering of buyers in search of good cart geldings and van horses. Of these classes the number forward was limited, and a good many requirements were unsupplied. The master of all classes was small, only 15 horses being offered. There was also a good demand for spring carters and light harness horses, and a few changed hands at satisfactory prices. The demand for good heavy draught geldings and young sound-action van horses is still good, and we have no hesitation in saying that consignments from the country will meet a good market. The same remarks apply to spring and order cart (good active sorts), and now that spring weather is setting in inquiries are being made for quiet sound buggy horses, and a good few buyers are about for this class. We quote: Heavy draught geldings, £16 to £56; good useful plough geldings, £38 to £15; van horses, £35 to £43; good buggy and gig geldings, from £20 to £30; good young and sound hacks, up to £25.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries were small and the attendance poor, owing to the holiday and bad weather, but business was good.

Fat Cattle.—164 were yarded, generally of good quality. The sale opened quietly, but closing rates equalled last week's. Prime steer and heifer beef realised 25/- to 28/-; extra to 30/-; others, 21/- to 24/- per 100lb. Extra prime steers brought up to £13; prime, £10/5/- to £12/15/-; others, £7/12/6 to £10; extra prime heifers up to £10; others, £6/2/6 to £8 10/-; cows, £5/17/6 to £8/17/6.

Fat Sheep.—The entry was small, but the quality good. Average values, equalling last week's, were maintained. A few good shorn sheep made 21/- for wethers, and 18/8 for ewes. In the wool the rates

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital	...	£1,900,000
Paid up Capital, Reserves & Undivided Profits Exceed	...	£420,000
Net Annual Revenue Exceeds	...	£285,000

SECRETARIES:—J. BATGER, Esq., R. A. CARR, Esq., J. EDSON, Esq., W. C. W. McDOWELL, Esq., C. C. McMILLAN, Esq., J. PEACOCK, Esq., J. H. UPTON, Esq.

BRANCHES IN NEW ZEALAND:—AUCKLAND, A. S. Russell, Manager. WELLINGTON, C. W. Benbow, Manager.
CHRISTCHURCH, C. H. Croxton, Manager. DUNEDIN, R. M. Clark, Manager. NAPIER, A. E. Knight, Manager.
NELSON, H. Edwards, Agent. WANGANUI, Morton Jones, Manager. HOKITIKA, J. W. Wilson, Agent.
GREYMOUTH, J. Nancarrow & Co, Agents

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

Fire and Marine Risks of every description accepted at Lowest Current Rates.

JAS. KIRKER, General Manager.

THISTLE HOTEL, QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND.

CHARLES SIMICH, long and favorably known in the Kaipara district, desires to intimate that he has taken over the above old-established and favorite Hotel, and trusts to receive a fair share of public patronage.

Nothing but the Best Brands Dispensed.

First-class Billiard Table.

THE GLADSTONE COFFEE PALACE QUAY STREET, AUCKLAND.

THOMAS McLAREN ... Proprietor.
(Late Spargo).

Close to Train and Tram and Wharf. Splendid View of Harbour

Tariff 4s. 6d. per day.

EXCELLENT TABLE

W. P. LINEHAN,

Wholesale and Retail

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
IMPORTER & PUBLISHER.

St. Joseph's Prayer Book,

New Edition just out. Beautifully
Illustrated.

Should be found in every Catholic home and
in the hands of every Catholic child.
Printed from new type. New Prayers and
new Hymns added.

309-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST.,
MELBOURNE, AUS.

THOS. G. PATRICK

FAMILY BUTCHER,

MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J
M'Farlane's)

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a
Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
and Wears White all through. More
durable than Electroplate, at one-
third the cost

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New
Zealand at following prices:
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

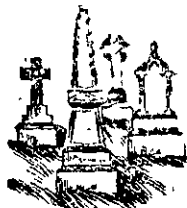
EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

Established 1877

Monumental Works.



OUR aim is to give
our patrons just
what they want, and we
never fail.

Designs and Plans fur-
nished on application, or we will be pleased
to quote you a price for any design submit-
ted to our firm

J. WATERWORTH & CO.,

CLIVE SQUARE, NAPIER

Bacon's Livery Stables.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

JAMES JEFFS (late proprietor Rink
Stables) begs to notify that he has
Purchased Mr Bacon's Sole Right, and Inter-
est in the above superbly-appointed and old-
established Livery and Cart Stables. Up-to-
date Vehicles, best Four-in-hand Turn-out in
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were:—Wethers, prime, 25/- to 29/5; medium, 21/- to 24/6; ewes, good, 22/- to 24/-; medium, 19/- to 21/6; hoggets, 18/8 to 21/7; medium, 20/- to 23/6; others, 11/- to 19/-.

Lambs.—About 90 were penned. Best sold at 18/- to 21/-; lighter, 16/- to 17/6.

Pigs.—The entry of all classes was small. Porkers sold well, but baconers and stores were easier. Baconers made 45/- to 57/6, equal to 44d to 6d per lb; porkers, 36/- to 42/-, equal to 5d to 5½d, stores, large, 22/- to 28/6; medium, 15/- to 17/-; suckers and weaners, 9/- to 11/-.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The ratepayers of Ashburton have decided by a large majority not to purchase the local gasworks.

The 'Ashburton Mail' says that as a result of the recent heavy storm lambs are lying dead everywhere at Mayfield. Young crops have been almost driven out of sight and orchards ruined in the belt where the hail-storm raged.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Grey-mouth (says the local 'Star') are to be congratulated on the very fine results obtained by the completion of their organ. Their conductor, Mr. Matthew Guthrie, with his choir, started a fund some time ago for the above object, and their efforts have been so successful that the two important stops prepared for are now placed and paid for.

At the examination in pianoforte playing held during the past week by Mr. W. Creser (writes a Napier correspondent), the following pupils of St. Bride's Convent passed:—Senior grade, Elsie Richards, 83 (honors); intermediate grade, Elsie Frost 76; Lita Truman 73, Ruby, Frost 70, Gretta Huston 64; junior grade, Maegre Hennessy 68, Elsie Holmes 67, Phyllis Holmes 66, Olive Wilson 62; preparatory grade, Rita Hoar 70, Agnes Brogan 68. Twelve candidates were presented and eleven passed. This is considered very satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the Sisters of St. Bride's Convent.

Waipawa

The convent schoolroom was crowded on Tuesday evening, October 4 (says the 'Waipawa Mail'), when a social was held to welcome the Rev. Father Johnston on his return from a visit to the United Kingdom and America. An excellent musical programme was given before the formal business of the evening and was highly appreciated. After the orchestra had given the opening overture, Mr. J. Cosgrove contributed an euphonium solo, and the Misses Flynn, Boyle and Shanly, and Messrs. Eccleton, Shanly (2), and Malloy sang. The committee, consisting of Messrs. S. McGreevy, T. Butler, F. Shanly, and M. Murray, on behalf of the parishioners of St. Patrick's, then presented Father Johnston with an address, which was read by Mr. McGreevy. The text was as follows:—

'To the Rev. Father Johnston, parish priest of Waipawa. Dear and Rev. Father,—We have assembled here this evening for the purpose of giving you a hearty welcome back from your visit to your native country. The pleasure felt in having you once again with us has been an incentive to your parishioners to congregate here to-night to tender their love and respect for you. During your absence we diligently watched for news concerning you, and learnt from time to time by the brief notifications sent that you were thoroughly enjoying yourself and that you were visiting many of the beauty spots of the world. In this we were pleased, for we felt that not only would you be benefited by such travels and sight-seeing, but we, your parishioners, through your instructions, would also reap a share of the good to be derived from such experiences. Again, Father, we offer you a hearty welcome back to the shores of New Zealand, and we trust that you will long be spared to administer the spiritual requirements of the parish of Waipawa. And as a token of our good feeling we ask you to accept this small gift as a memento of this auspicious occasion.—Signed on behalf of the parishioners, S. McGreevy, T. Butler, M. Murray, J. A. G. Cosgrove, F. Shanly.'

Accompanying the address was a cheque, which the rev. gentleman was asked to accept. Father Johnston thanked the donors for the kind sentiments expressed and for their generous and unexpected present. In the course of an able and interesting speech he described some of the sights he had witnessed during his trip.

Miss Eccleton then played a pianoforte solo. Songs were contributed by Miss Lyons, Mr. J. Cosgrove, a duet by Messrs. Shanly, and Mr. Schaffer gave a recitation. The accompaniments were played by the Misses Eccleton, Moroney, Boyle, and Cosgrove. A liberal supply of refreshments was provided.

WEDDING BELLS

McGREGOR—MORAN.

On Tuesday, October 4, at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, Wellington, Miss Helen Moran, daughter of the late Mr. James Moran, surveyor, for many years a resident of Auckland, was married to Mr. Peter McGregor, son of Mr. J. D. McGregor, of 'Te Ruae' station, near Pemberton, Rangitikei. The Rev. Father Moloney celebrated the marriage, the ceremony being followed by a Nuptial Mass. The bridesmaids were Misses Ida Moran (sister of the bride) and Pearl Schroder, and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. D. McGregor. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. P. J. Moran. Only the immediate relatives were present. The presents included many from friends of the bride and bridegroom in the Wellington and Rangitikei districts. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor left by train for Palmerston, on their way to the Wanganui river.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

October 13.

The annual collection for the Seminary Fund is now being taken up throughout the diocese.

The members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society are to approach the Holy Table at St. Patrick's next Sunday.

Tenders have been called in the local papers for the erection of a Catholic church at Tuakau. It is a farming district, and there is a good proportion of Irish Catholics and their descendants there, well settled on freehold properties.

The Cemetery Board is to meet to-morrow evening at St. Benedict's presbytery to arrange for the annual services for the dead, which take place in the cemetery upon the nearest Sunday to All Souls' Day.

At St. Benedict's on last Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the last Mass until Vespers. In the evening the Rev. Father Gillan preached, after which there was the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the Children of Mary and a number of the children of the parish took part. At St. Patrick's also there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

Owing to pressure on our space we have been unable to make room for several lengthy communications which reached us a few hours before going to press.

The Rev. Father Darby requests us to remind holders of books of tickets in the Waikato art union that the drawing is definitely fixed for November 4. Any person who has forwarded blocks and money and has not received an acknowledgment for same should communicate immediately with Father Darby, Hamilton...

It is best to keep a bottle by you, better than to keep a cold on you that keeps on getting worse.

It is not at all expensive, no, indeed, it's very cheap, Far cheaper than black horses and a hearse.

So be very careful of your health,

Dear children, and be sure

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The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves. Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

For Terms, etc. apply to

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GORE RACES.

26th and 27th OCTOBER.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS to Gore will be issued at Dunedin, Waiwera, and intermediate stations, on 25th and 26th October, also at Clinton on 26th, and by morning and express trains on 27th October, available for return up to and including SATURDAY, 29th October.

The return fares will be:—First-class, 2d per mile; second-class, 1d per mile.

All ordinary trains (Express trains excepted) will if required, stop at Gore Racecourse for passengers.

BY ORDER.

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Conducted by the Marist Brothers, under the Special Patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland.

The Site of the College is charmingly situated. It is within easy reach of Queen street, overlooks the Waitemata Harbor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakere Ranges. Abutting the Richmond Road, the College lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. This will afford the students convenient grounds for games and recreations, and so contribute materially to their development, mental, moral, and physical. A plot of five acres is now in course of preparation for a football and cricket ground.

The College is large and commodious. It is built in brick, on concrete foundations. To secure dryness, all its outer walls are cemented; and to guard against fire, the inner walls are plastered and the ceilings built in steel. The dormitories are large and lofty, the class rooms well lighted and ventilated, and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

For a Boarding School, Auckland possesses unique advantages. It enjoys an immunity from extremes of heat and cold, possesses a mild and salubrious climate, and has scenic surroundings that have made it the favorite city of New Zealand to reside in.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a Sound Religious Training, to teach them to be virtuous, and to accustom them to the regular practice of their religious duties, and at the same time to impart to them a knowledge of such subjects as will qualify them for Public Examinations, fit them for commercial and professional pursuits, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students are prepared for MATRICULATION, CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and SOLICITORS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE Examinations. The Pension is 35 Guineas per annum. A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of Brothers. Prospectuses on application to the Director.

The College RE-OPENED on FEBRUARY 8th 1904.

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND,

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the Education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (ten miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with more than 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of schools or colleges where they may have studied.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th of December and ends on the 15th of February.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

For further particulars apply to

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Prayer Books of every kind, Pictures (religious and patriotic), Hymn Books, Altar Charts, Wax Candles, Incense, Tapers, &c.

N.B.—The Little Treasury of Leaflets now procurable.

Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES are not selected or written at this office. Subscribers desiring the publication of such notices should forward them to the Editor.

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, "Tablet," Dunedin,' and not by name, to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Write legibly, ESPECIALLY NAMES of persons and places.

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E.



R.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN SECTIONS FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the under-mentioned Sections will be offered For Sale by public auction at this Office on TUESDAY, 1st November, 1904; at 11 o'clock a.m. —

TOWN OF WAIKOUAITI.—Sections 17 and 20, Block VII.; one road each, upset price, £5 per section.

TOWN OF PURAKANUI.—Sections 38, 39, 41, and 45 to 49, Block I.; 4, 5, 18, and 41, Block II.; 1 to 25, 40, 60 to 67, and 69 to 77, Block III. Areas range from 36 poles to 2 acres 3 roods 3 poles; and upset prices from £2 14s to £22 3s per section.

TOWN OF MANUHERIKIA.—Sections 2, 7, 8, 10, and 12, Block I.; 5 to 10, Block II.; 1, 8, 14, and 15, Block III.; 2 to 5 and 7, Block IV.; 6 and 14, Block VI.; 2 to 6, 9 to 12, 15, 16, and 22, Block VIII. Areas range from 21 poles to 16 acres 3 roods 5 poles; and upset prices per section from 8s to £33 12s.

Sale plans and full particulars may be obtained from this Office.

D. BARRON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District Lands and Survey Office,
Dunedin, 11th October, 1904.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER OF THE 'TABLET' is anxious to receive information from our country readers acquainted with any district where a good

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could be established. The applicant has a Thorough Knowledge of the Business in all its branches, and would give entire satisfaction. Kindly address letters to

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TELEGRAMS....."SLIGO," DUNEDIN.

Dominican Scholarship

Intending Competitors for the Dominican Scholarship should send in names and fee (10s 6d) not later than 8th November next.

St. Patrick's College, Wellington.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Intending candidates are reminded that their application to be examined should reach the College on or before the 10th day of November, 1904.

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR.

MARRIAGE.

HANLEY—FORDE.—On October 11th, at the residence of the bride, Heddon Bush, James Hanley, of Gore, son of Matthew Hanley, farmer, to Mamie, only daughter of J. B. Ford, Heddon Bush.

DEATH

SHEPHERD.—At his parents' residence, Ettrick St., Invercargill, on 30th September, 1904, Reginald Leo, beloved infant son of John and Hannah Shepherd; aged 14 months. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

He was a flower, fresh, fair, and pure, and frail,
A lily in life's morning—God is sweet,
He reached His hand—there rose a mother's wail,
Her lily drooped—his blooming at His feet.

WINDLE.—On October 15, as the result of an accident, Henry Windle, Longridge Village; aged 54 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.



To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

A DIAMOND JUBILEE.



more than local interest attaches to the recently celebrated Diamond Jubilee of the historic church of St. Francis, Melbourne. Around it there clustered, sixty years ago, the sparse little flock that developed in later years into the virile and well-organised Church that, in and after the sixties, did so much to strengthen the ranks of the faithful in many parts of New Zealand. Five-and-sixty years ago Father Geoghegan erected a little wooden church on the spot where, later on, arose the loved old building of which the Diamond Jubilee was celebrated on October 2. There are those living that remember the rough slab walls of the first little temple that was raised to the Living God in Port Phillip. Only a generation before that day, in the dawn of the nineteenth century, there was no priest exercising the sacred ministry in any part of Australasia's vast expanse. As late as 1824 there were only two; in 1838 there were only four. Three years later—and a year after Dr. John Bede Polding became (as his schoolmates had long before, in prophetic raillery, styled him) 'Archbishop of Botany Bay,' the number of priests was only twelve. They were wholly inadequate for the work of ministering to the spiritual needs of the 17,179 Catholics that were scattered over the vast episcopate of New Holland 'and the adjacent islands'—a territory over twenty times more extensive than the British Isles. There was at that time no roofed church—and only four in course of construction—on the Australian mainland, and four Catholic schools. In Tasmania there was no school, and its solitary church—at Hobart—was described by Dr. Ullathorne as 'a mere temporary shed.' South Australia and the State now known as Victoria had as yet received no regular white settlers. A distressful few sat disconsolate, and without the ministrations of religion, in Western Australia; and in New Zealand a little handful of Catholics—without priest, church, or school—were scattered among a scanty white population in the North Island.

At the official census of 1841 the number of the faithful, in New South Wales (which included the present State of Victoria) had risen to 34,760. Of this number, 2411 were in Victoria. These had only the little old church of St. Francis (built in 1839) to worship in, and two priests to minister to their spiritual wants. 'Sixty-five years ago,' said the preacher of the Diamond Jubilee sermon, the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, 'the first priest in Victoria planted the mustard seed of the Faith on the site whereon had been erected the present beautiful church of St. Francis. That seed had, indeed, grown to a mighty tree. Father Patrick Benaventure Geoghegan and his faithful little flock erected a small wooden church, and two years afterwards, October, 1841—just 63 years ago—the foundation stone of St. Francis' Church was laid. Three years later, October, 1844, High Mass was celebrated by the late Archbishop Polding, and Bishop Murphy of Adelaide, preached on the great occasion. The congregation filled the portion of St. Francis' then erected and the grounds around the

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church. This event we are celebrating to-day. When the foundation stone of this church was laid the official returns tell us that the Catholic population of Port Phillip, as Melbourne was then called, consisted of 2073 souls. In the short space of sixty years how that grain of mustard seed has multiplied! In place of that little congregation we have now in the State of Victoria 1 Archbishop, 3 Bishops, 238 priests, 65 religious Brothers, 1019 nuns, 350 churches, 36,350 children attending Catholic schools, and a Catholic population of 263,710. The Fathers of the Sydney Plenary Council of 1885 exclaimed in heartfelt thankfulness: 'The prevalent impression on our minds during these days of our Council is one of intense thankfulness to God, Who has so blessed the mustard seed of the Faith in Australasia. At a date so recent as to be quite within the memory of men still moving amongst us, there was not one priest nor one altar in all these Southern lands. It is not simply that the ministrations of the Church were poor and scant, but, as a matter of fact, it did not exist.' The heads of the Church in Victoria may, in like manner, thank with full hearts the Giver of all good gifts for the rich blessing of fruitfulness which He has given to the Church in that State during the past sixty years.

Notes

A Mare's Nest

From a communication received by us from Auckland we learn that some no-Popery prospector up there has 'struck' a mare's nest. There has apparently been a good deal of noisy exultation over the discovery, but the nest is not, after all, so valuable an asset as it seemed, for the old mare had forsaken it long ago. It is the mouldy old 'fake' about the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum, Ireland. According to sundry Orange Members of Parliament, who worked themselves into simulated epileptic fits over the matter, the position of medical officer of the Asylum was vacant; there were two applicants, one a Catholic, the other a Protestant (Dr. Enright); and the Catholic secured the appointment solely on account of his religious belief. But it so happens that two-thirds of this story are 'a fairy tale of a far-off land.' The fact was (as the 'Glasgow Observer' of August 18 pointed out) 'that the Catholic was, in reality, the only applicant. There was nominally a Protestant applicant, Dr. Enright. As a matter of fact Dr. Enright's religion was not known when the appointment was made; but, in any case, his application was put aside because he failed to comply with the conditions advertised of sending in testimonials—a requirement attached by all public boards everywhere in the case of applications for public professional appointments.' Irish Catholics do not follow the evil example of religious boycotting set them by the Irish Executive, by members of the dominant creed, and by the Yellow Agony in Ulster which, nevertheless, raises a fine buzz about 'exclusive dealing' from the same motive that the pickpocket and the cheat talk most loudly at times of honesty and 'honor-bright'.

An Anglican Monastery

In one of his books the veteran Protestant missionary writer, Dr. Newham Cust, LL.D., gives the following among his eleven 'suggestions for emendation of missionary methods': 'Let no male missionary marry till he has had ten years' service in the field. Encourage brotherhoods and sisterhoods, as a matter of administrative convenience and economy.' The Anglican Bishop of Melbourne seems to have been taking a leaf out of Dr. Cust's 'Missionary Methods.' At the recent Anglican Synod in Melbourne he outlined as follows a scheme for the establishment of monasteries in his diocese:—

'I wish to draw your attention to a scheme I have in hand for dealing with the work of a large country district. In the Ferntree Gully district we shall have, in the course of a year or two, some twelve churches. My proposal is to work the Ferntree Gully district on a new plan. To erect a clergy house with accommodation of the simplest character for six men; to place the whole district under the charge of one clergyman, and give him lay readers as assistants. The daily life will be regulated from morning till night by rule and discipline. Hours for study and other work will be prescribed, and young men entering the work of the ministry under such conditions will acquire habits that will influence the whole of their lives. The plan assumes that these young men should put off all considerations of marriage for a number of years. The first thought of a young man upon taking holy orders must be for the great work to which he is about to give his life, and early engagements to marry have often proved a hindrance in the way of both study and work. As the clergy house contemplated must be well and substantially built, the sum of about £1,000 will be needed for the purpose. Nothing will be required in the way of maintenance, as each man will be charged a moderate sum for his board and lodging.'

Easing Off

The situation in France has 'eased off' so far as the hesitant Bishop of Laval is concerned. He got strict injunctions from M. Nero Combes not to proceed to Rome to give account of his personal conduct and of his spiritual stewardship. He has, however, wisely elected to obey the higher law and is now in the Eternal City. The 'Osservatore Romano' publishes, in connection with the case, the following note: Monsignor Geay, Bishop of Laval, has arrived in Rome in obedience to the orders of the Holy Father. The Italian and foreign Catholic Press will do well to abstain from commenting on this matter until the Holy See has come to a decision on the affair.'

Combes: A Biography

From our esteemed contemporary, the 'Austral Light,' we extract the following nutshell biography of the little man who, dressed in a little brief authority, is strutting on the political stage of France in the big buskins of a Nero:—

It is generally understood that M. Combes, the Anarch and Apostate, who is waging war on Christianity in France, was at one time in a religious Order. Few, however, know the extent of his connection with religion. The following personal facts, therefore, may be of interest in consideration of the part which this man is playing as leader of the Satanic hosts in France. The parents of Combes were peasants who were too poor to pay for his education. The Lazarites (known here as Vincentians) took the lad and educated him. Like the charitable man in the fable, they warmed the viper in their bosom who was afterwards to sting the Orders to death. After a few years the Fathers found themselves compelled to expel Combes for irreligion. He was not immoral, but irreligious, possessing a distaste for the practice of religion, and being entirely wanting in religious dispositions. Some years later he found his way into the congregation known as the Assumptionists, a great body of secular priests, whose object is to effect all the good possible, especially through the press. It was this congregation which established 'La Croix,' a vigorous and influential journal, which was unfortunately and vainly sacrificed as a peace-offering to the persecutors then menacing the Church. The wily enemies of the Faith pretended that if this formidable adversary, 'La Croix,' were removed, there would be peace. Like the forester in the story, they wanted the fangs of the lion removed in order that they might more safely beat out its brains with a club. With this congregation Combes remained for some years, wearing the soutane all the time. He never made any ad-

vance in religion, not even to tonsure. He was finally expelled for irreligion, as before. After two years' study he gained a very inferior degree in medicine, and no patients. He then proposed marriage to a virtuous and well-to-do young lady, who refused him at first on account of his irreligious tendencies, but allowed herself in the long run to be persuaded to the union, the irony of the situation consisting in the fact that her persuader was an ecclesiastical dignitary. She died after eight years, leaving two sons, one of whom was that Edgar since notorious in connection with the bribery affair of the Grand Chartreuse. After the death of his wife, Combes began his rabid career against the Church, the sure path which mediocre Frenchmen tread to place and power.'

The Catholic Congress

For a week after next Sunday the Second Australasian Catholic Congress will be in full swing. The Catholic Hierarchy of New Zealand will be represented by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes and the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. A number of priests and laymen from New Zealand will also take part in the proceedings, Dunedin diocese contributing three of each. A great number of New Zealanders have taken out membership cards directly from the General Secretary, Dr. Kenny, of Melbourne. In addition thereto the Very Rev. P. Power, of Hawera, Congress Secretary for the Archdiocese of Wellington, has enrolled a total of no fewer than 102 members from the following parishes: Hawera, 36; Thorndon, 14; Patea, 9; New Plymouth, 7; Wanganui, 7; Te Aro, 6; Stratford, 5; Kaponga, 5; Opuake, 4; Meapee, 2; Napier, 1; Hastings, 1; Takapau, 1; Otaki, 1; Upper Hutt, 1; Blenheim, 1; Westport, 1.

Up to last Monday 108 members were enrolled by the Rev. H. W. Cleary, Congress Secretary for the diocese of Dunedin. The following are the particulars: United States, 2; Ireland, 3; Victoria, 3; New South Wales, 1; Canterbury, 4; Greymouth, 2; Maori Missions, 2; Reefton, 1; and the parishes in the Dunedin diocese as follows: Dunedin, 47; Oamaru, 5; Lawrence, 5; Milton, 4; Queenstown, 4; Mosgiel, 4; Invercargill, 3; Gore, 3; Riverton, 3; Palmerston South, 3; Riversdale, 2; Wreys Bush, 2; Port Chalmers, 2; Naseby, 1; Cromwell, 1; Ophir, 1; Winton, 1. Up to and including next week's Australian mail by Hobart intending members in the diocese of Dunedin who desire to possess the great Memorial Volume of the Congress may send applications to Rev. H. W. Cleary, with money order for 10s 6d, payable at the G.P.O., Melbourne, and enclosed in envelope addressed to him at the Sacred Heart Presbytery, St. Kilda West, Melbourne.

DIocese of DUNEDIN

The Rev. Father Coffey, Rev. Father Cleary, and Messrs. C. A. Shiel and E. T. O'Connell were passengers by the 'Moeraki' for the purpose of attending the Catholic Congress which opens at Melbourne on Sunday. The 'Moeraki' left the Bluff for Hobart and Melbourne on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. E. Prendergast, of Otautau, was also expected to be a passenger for the Bluff.

We desire to remind our readers of the sacred concert to be given in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, October 25. This is the first of the kind ever given in the sacred edifice. Mr. Vallis will play three organ solos, the choir will give three selections, including the 'Credo' from Haydn's Imperial Mass, and the Christian Brothers' boys will contribute an 'Ave Maria.' The soloists will be Mrs. Power, Miss G. Meenan, and Messrs. T. Hussey and J. McGrath. The proceeds will go towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in the renovation of the Christian Brothers' School.

As briefly announced in our last issue the Rev. Father Brown, S.J., and the Rev. Father Roney, S.J., have arrived in Dunedin for the purpose of conducting missions and retreats throughout the diocese. The inaugural ceremony took place in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening, when his Lordship the Bishop, addressing a very large congregation, said that the Jesuit Fathers were about to commence a series of missions in the diocese, which would extend over a period of about six months, during which time they would visit every district and preach in every church, bringing their labors to a close about Easter by a mis-

sion in the Cathedral. The Jesuit Fathers were renowned throughout the whole world for their fervor and zeal, and he felt confident that their labors here would be crowned with success. He had much pleasure in extending to them a hearty welcome, and he prayed that their labors would bring down abundant blessings and favors on the diocese. The inaugural sermon was preached by Rev. Father Brown, S.J., who took his text from St. Luke xix., 41, and following verses,—'And when He drew near, seeing the city, He wept over it, etc.' The sermon was a very eloquent and impressive one, the principal point which the Very Rev. preacher impressed upon his hearers being the necessity of co-operation with the grace of God, if we would secure our eternal salvation. After Vespers the choir sang the 'Veni Creator,' imploring the blessing of Almighty God on the labors of the missionaries. The Rev. Father Roney left for Oamaru on Saturday, where he opened a mission on Sunday, and was joined on Monday by Rev. Father Brown. It is expected that Fathers Brown and Roney will be assisted later on by the Rev. Father Claffey, S.J.

New Publications

We are in receipt of the first number of 'The Australasian Accountant and Business Man's Journal.' The proprietor and editor is Mr. T. H. Thompson (Dunedin), whose special fitness for the duties of conducting this excellent monthly is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he is joint author, with a local solicitor, of the admirable 'N.Z. Manual of Accountancy and Commercial Law,' which has met with such well-merited success among business people in this Colony. There are in Great Britain and in some other countries publications covering the same ground, but this is the first of the kind in Australasia. Local conditions are specially catered for, and able writers have been engaged to deal with legal accountancy and other questions affecting commerce in these countries. The editor has contrived to lighten his various themes by the introduction of well executed heliogravures and, among other things, by quaint 'Ballads about Business,' in which humor and business acumen are happily blended. The publication carries a free accident insurance for £100. It is extremely valuable to business people and to colleges and schools where a commercial course is taught. (Rate of subscription, 10s 6d per annum).

From the publishers (Pustet and Co., New York) we have received 'The Mirror of True Manhood as Reflected in the Life of St. Joseph.' This valuable manual is translated from the French by the Rev. Dr. Mullany, and is enriched with a preface by the Right Rev. Dr. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo. It consists of some 340 pages of beautifully clear and legible type, and sets before the mental eye of the reader a series of devout meditations on the various aspects of the life of St. Joseph—the designs of God in his regard; as the husband of Mary, as the foster-father of the Holy Child; his place in the various incidents of the infancy, youth, private and public life, and death and resurrection of the Savior of the World; his various virtues, and the many roles which he fills in regard to those who are engaged in the pilgrimage towards eternity. 'The Mirror of True Manhood' is a book which should be in the hands of every layman, young and old. We specially recommend it for those in charge of youth, for colleges and schools, etc., as it cannot fail to strengthen their devotion to the great Patron of the Universal Church. (Price 3s, obtainable direct from publishers or through any of the booksellers advertising in our columns).

The following are timely and useful publications of the Catholic Truth Society (69 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.): 'The Catholic Church in Japan'; 'A Tale of Mexican Horrors'—in which Father Thurston, S.J., dynamites the oft-recurring fable of the walled-up nuns; 'Rome's Appalling Record,' a withering statistical exposure of sundry bogus 'returns' of alleged French clerical criminality; 'the Motu Proprios of Pius X. on Christian Democracy and Sacred Music'; 'Are Indulgences Sold in Spain?'—an examination of the Bull of the Crusade which switches on a good deal of light to a familiar misrepresentation of Catholic practice; and, finally, the interesting story of Dona Luisa de Carvajal, a Spanish heroine who died and suffered much for the Catholic cause in England in the troubled days of the early part of the seventeenth century (Price 1d each).

A notice of interest to competitors for the Dominican Scholarship appears in this issue...

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 17.

His Lordship the Bishop has received intimation that the Sisters of Nazareth leave London for this city next month.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes left by the 'Victoria' on Friday for Sydney en route to Melbourne for the Catholic Congress.

The captain, officers, and crew of the French barque 'Boieldieu' have presented to St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, a valuable set of vestments, as an expression of their gratitude for deliverance from the perils which beset them during the period (about two months) they were drifting helpless on the ocean in their rudderless vessel, until providentially picked up off Banks' Peninsula and towed into Lyttelton. They have also placed in the church, as a votive offering, a painting of their ship, with an inscription in the French language, a translation of which is: 'An offering to the Virgin Mary, August 10, 1901.' On Wednesday morning the captain and the ship's company attended a special Mass of thanksgiving, celebrated by the Rev. Father Cooney in St. Joseph's. In the evening they were entertained at a social gathering in the Catholic schoolroom. The Rev. Father Cooney presided, and despite the boisterous weather, a considerable number of parishioners attended. Father Cooney expressed his pleasure at seeing so large an attendance on such a bad night, and thanked the 'Boieldieu's' ship's company for their generous gifts of vestments and a picture to the church. On behalf of the parishioners, he presented Captain Bouisson with a greenstone cross for Madame Bouisson, and with a greenstone ornament in the form of the letter Z—the initial of Zealandia. To the members of the crew were presented rosary beads. Captain Bouisson replied on behalf of the ship's company. Mr. Malaquin acted as interpreter. After the presentations an impromptu musical programme was gone through. Captain Bouisson sang a French song, and one of his crew gave a song in the Breton tongue, a language akin to Welsh. The cook of the barque contributed a recitation in French. English items were rendered by some of the parishioners present. The proceedings were closed with the 'Marseillaise' in French, and 'God Save the King' sung in English. Before the company separated, the members of the crew gave three cheers for their Lyttelton friends. Captain Bouisson and his officers and men were afterwards entertained by Father Cooney at the Presbytery.

A New Catholic Church at Hanmer

(From a correspondent.)

The opening of the above church on Sunday, the 9th inst., by his Lordship the Bishop of Christchurch (Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M.), attracted much interest throughout the whole of North Canterbury. During the preceding week a large number of visitors arrived at the Springs to assist at the opening ceremony. On Saturday, the 8th inst., his Lordship and a special choir were met at Culverden by a four-in-hand coach, and driven by the Rev. Father Price to Hanmer. After a three hours' journey the party arrived at the Plains and were warmly welcomed by both residents and visitors.

On the following day, the Feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin, his Lordship the Bishop solemnly opened and blessed the new church, which in future will be known under the title of 'Our Lady and St. Roch.' Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Price, Rector of the parish, his Lordship occupying a throne in the sanctuary, and assisted by the Rev. Father Marnane, S.M., of St. Mary's, Christchurch. The music of the Mass was Farmer's in B flat, for which Mrs. Mercer was organist, and Mesdames Mead and Burke, Misses R. White, Pender, and Byrne, and Messrs. Beveridge, Schwarty, and Pyke comprised the choir.

After the first Gospel, in a preliminary address, his Lordship, after congratulating the Rector, Father Price, and his congregation upon the completion of their new church, mentioned that it was sixteen years since his first visit to the Springs, when he little thought he would be called upon to dedicate this building to St. Roch, the patron saint of the sick and infirm, as seemed most appropriate in a health resort. This is the third church he has dedicated to the service of Almighty God in the district, owing to the earnest work and untiring energy of the Rev. Father Price. He then preached a powerful and convincing sermon from the text, 'Behold the tabernacle of God is with men,' and showed that although the earth itself appeared a fitting tabernacle, mankind, as members of a social community, felt

the desire for a temple in which to assemble for united worship, and that in the pages of Holy Writ a most minute description for the erection of such is given by the Almighty Himself. Continuing, his Lordship explained that although Solomon in his glory was enabled to enrich his temple with gold and precious stones, yet the altar reeked with the blood of sacrifices, and was not so acceptable as our temples of minor value, but where love abounds.

A special offertory towards the extinction of the debt on the building amounted to over £70.

In the evening his Lordship again preached, taking for his subject devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Prior to the Bishop's sermon the Rev. Father Price announced the result of the morning's collection which, he said, was most gratifying. He also thanked his Lordship for coming to open the new church and for the interest he has always taken in the Hanmer Plains district. He expressed the hope that his Lordship would be long spared to frequently revisit the Springs where he was already well known and universally loved. Pontifical Benediction, at which the Rev. Fathers Price and Marnane assisted, closed the day's ceremonies, which were in every respect a brilliant success.

The church will seat about 160 people. The nave is 30ft long by 20ft wide, and the walls 11ft high. There are three lancet windows on the south side of nave and four on the north; the west window is a large three-light window. Access is obtained to the nave by a porch 6ft by 5ft, with double doors; it is so placed that the doors are well screened from the south-west winds. The dome-shaped sanctuary is 13ft by 11ft 6in, with octagonal end, and two very fine double lancet windows of a pretty design, made up of cathedral glass. In the sanctuary is a handsome altar of white and gold. The nave and sanctuary are divided by an ornamental red pine railing with double gates in the centre, and the arch to the sanctuary is a handsome Gothic one with turned shafts and caps. On the south side of the sanctuary is a sacristy, 9ft by 7ft 6in, and fitted with a convenient vestment press. The whole of the inside woodwork is figured red pine. The roof is an open timber one, with diagonal boarding. Particular attention has been paid to the ventilation, which is got through the cathedral glass windows; every window has a small iron lid which lifts up, and this has the effect of thoroughly ventilating the whole of the church. The windows are glazed with different-colored cathedral glass, which has a very pretty effect. The outside walls of the church are covered with weather boards, and the frame is strongly bolted to a solid concrete foundation, so that there is very little chance of the church being moved from its foundation by an unusual force. The architects were Messrs. Collins and Harman (Christchurch), and the contractors were Messrs. Gulliver and Rogers (Rangiora). The church grounds have been tastefully laid out and planted under the supervision of Mr. Wilcox, chief government gardener at the Spa.

OBITUARY

MR. HENRY WINDLE, LONGRIDGE VILLAGE.

Very sincere regret was felt in the Riversdale district when the sad news was received that Mr. H. Windle, a well known farmer at Longridge Village, met with a fatal accident on Saturday night. It appears that whilst driving home from Riversdale his horse bolted, and, the spring-cart upsetting, he was pinned underneath. When assistance arrived twenty minutes after the cart was seen to capsize, the deceased was lifeless. The feeling of regret at Mr. Windle's untimely end (says the 'Southern Standard') is very keen in the Riversdale and Balfour districts, and also in Gore, where his straightforwardness and honesty made him much respected by those with whom he did business. He bore an enviable reputation for honesty. There are many who will testify to this trait in his character. Sympathy for his wife and family will be widespread, for in his death they lose a kind husband and indulgent father. He leaves a widow and family of two daughters (one of whom is married) and eight sons to mourn their loss. To these the sympathy of the whole district goes out in their sad and sudden bereavement.—R.I.P.

The stately Eucalyptus bends its head,
And sighs and moans as if all joys had fled.
The sleepy bear cries—"Why such sad lament?
I'd like to know what's ruffled your content."
"Alas!" the sad old tree says in reply,
"Once full of joy and pride and power was I,
But now my oil's discarded, and I find
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WAS A CRIPPLE.

"Stammore," Hay Street, Perth, W.A., 20/10/02.

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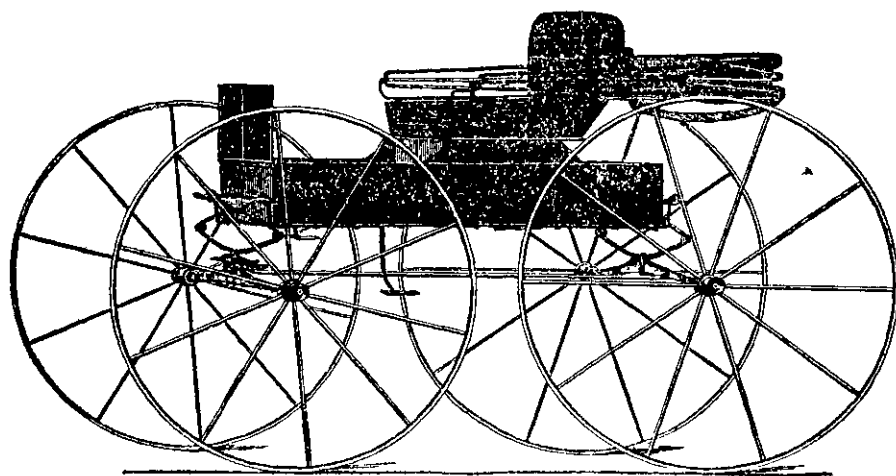
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THE INCOMPATIBLES

(Concluded from last week.)

The next morning was spent in roaming about the place, in company with a half-grown mulatto girl whom Cousin Rachel had deputed to wait on her young mistress. In the afternoon, her usual siesta finished, the old lady tapped on the door of Dora's room.

'I am going to show you everything that belonged to Winston when he was little,' she said. 'I know that will please you more than anything else I could do for you. I want you to get acquainted with it, so that when he comes you will be able to renew old memories with him. He will enjoy it so much better now.'

Dora smiled as she took the small withered hand in hers. She felt it incumbent upon her to say something. 'You love Winston very much, don't you, cousin Rachel?' she remarked.

'Love him! I adore him. Everybody here does. No one could help loving Winston.'

She looked radiantly up into Dora's face. The young wife looked as radiantly down upon her. She had always been susceptible to the moods of others, and who could do aught, by word or glance or opportunity silence, to sadden the thoughts of this dear old lady, in whose eyes she was a loved and happy wife? No: let that come later, when it must, for the present she too was going to be happy.

'First, I am going to show you the room Winston had when he was little. Really, there were two rooms, one opening into the other. This was the nursery. It would still do for one.'

The room was filled with games and toys of every kind. A hobbyhorse stood upon the broad hearth awaiting a rider. A low seat ran around two sides, close to the broad windows, which commanded a charming view of the surrounding woods and fields.

'See! here is even the little doll that Winston loved,' said Cousin Rachel, pointing to a battered specimen of dollhood, attired in a red dress and white apron and seated in a little rockingchair. 'He used to call it his wife. He thought it the most beautiful thing in existence. How I have laughed behind his back when he would caress the ridiculous thing! Poor doll! she has sat there lonely and unloved for many a year. Winston has something dearer now.'

Dora said not a word.

'Doesn't it touch you to the bottom of your heart to see and hear about these little things?' continued Rachel.

'Yes, it does,' answered Dora in a low voice.

Cousin Rachel opened another door.

'This is where he slept,' she said. 'This room is smaller, of course; but it is very pleasant.'

And so it was. A child might have slept in the little white bed the night before. Thin, ruffled sash curtains partially concealed the windows. In the closet two small sailor hats were on the shelves, a pair of knee-trousers hung inside the door. On a table between the windows were a Latin grammar, an old geography, and two or three well-worn story-books.

'The Swiss Family Robinson' and 'Cecil and His Dog,' said Cousin Rachel, opening them. 'He did love those books—when he was little. He used to read them over and over again. And here, on the lower shelf of the table, are his copybooks—from the very beginning. And this is his first French dictation book. 'Aimons nous les uns les autres.' Dear child! he took that for his motto, and he has always lived up to it. He was never anything but kind to everybody.'

Dora took the book from her hand. On the front page, in large characters, she read the words aloud, translating them: 'Let us love one another.' They seemed to ring in her ears—she was growing dizzy.

'Let us go into the garden,' she said. 'I do not feel very well.'

'Yes, yes, of course. I thought you seemed silent, my dear. You are really more quiet than I imagined. Winston had given me the idea that you were very lively.'

'I used to be, I think,' said Dora, slowly.

'But I may have changed in that respect since my marriage. No doubt I have.'

They went downstairs and into the garden. Cousin Rachel led the way to a miniature lake at the lower end. They seated themselves on a bench near it. Presently two beautiful swans sailed out from beneath the shade of some overhanging bushes.

'There are Jupiter and Juno,' said Cousin Rachel. 'They have been in the lake for a great many years:

long before Winston was born. He gave them those names—when he was little. He was about eleven, I think—just after he had begun to study mythology. Once he fell into the water over there, under that tree, where it is deepest. He was nearly drowned. I shall never forget it. Scipio heard him call and jumped in. The poor little fellow was so brave about it.'

Dora got up.

'Let us walk,' she said—'unless you are too tired, Cousin Rachel.'

'No. When I walk slowly it does not tire me. Shall we go down to the edge of the wood?'

'Come, lean on me,' said Dora.

'It is so nice to have you here,' answered the old lady, 'and to know that you are Winston's wife! Do you see that bench yonder?' she went on, as they neared the first group of trees. 'Winston always came here to read in summer when he was little. Just behind it, between four sycamores which form a square, he made what he used to call his "study garden." Violets grew there and lilies of the valley. If you had been here last month you would have seen them. Ah, there are a few violets left! I am going to gather them for you.'

Dora leaned back on the green bench. In a few moments Cousin Rachel came to her with a little bouquet of the sweet-scented purple blossoms.

'Let me pin them on your bosom,' she said. 'How delighted Winston would be to see them there: children of the flowers he planted when he was little!'

The next morning they visited the stables.

'Here is Boniface!' said Cousin Rachel, stroking an old grey donkey that stood quietly nibbling grass. 'Has Winston never told you about Boniface, the donkey he loved so, when he was little?'

And so they continued, step by step, through the stables, to the negro cabins, where the people all inquired for Mars Winston with the tenderest affection, especially the old men and women who had known and loved him 'when he was little.' And by degrees Dora learned how careful of their conduct he had always been, and still was; of the sweets for the children and the bright bandanas and tobacco for the elders that came regularly every Christmas to Longwood, addressed to each by name.

Then they went across the plantation to the cemetery where his parents were buried. A tombstone of dark granite had been placed at the head of each grave. Both were carefully tended and enclosed by a heavy iron fence.

'They have been dead a long time,' said Dora, bending over to read the inscriptions.

'When Winston was eleven his mother died,' answered Cousin Rachel, 'his father when he was fifteen. Let us sit here while I tell you about them—something he would never do.'

Dora readily consented; and, seated on the sward at the foot of the graves, with her arm around the young wife, Cousin Rachel went on:

'I am going to tell you because I think you ought to know. Winston's parents were eccentric, both of them. They were as good and honorable as it is possible for two persons to be, but they were not well-mated—were not congenial. They realised this all too soon, and, instead of quarrelling, decided to live practically apart. His father remained abroad a great deal; when he was here the mother visited about among her relatives. Both loved the boy, their only child; but neither was so unjust as to wish to deprive the other of him. Consequently he lived here alone with me for the greater part of the time. He was very fond of them, though, poor little fellow! I tried to make up to him all that his life lacked—when he was little. I gave him of my best, and he has returned it a hundred-fold. Oh, how happy I felt when he wrote me that he was about to be married. And ever since his letters have been full of you, my dear; and it has rejoiced my poor old heart.'

'He writes to you of me, then, Cousin Rachel?' asked Dora.

'Always, always. You are his life.'

'Poor Winston!' thought Dora. 'It is kind of him to keep up the fiction of happiness with this poor old woman. He does not wish to grieve her by doing heart.'

'I tell you all this,' resumed Cousin Rachel, 'because, being the child of such a marriage, and having been thus peculiarly situated, you must not be surprised if in some respects he may be also a little eccentric, perhaps reserved, perhaps nervous, perhaps even at times apparently self-absorbed and cold. I do not say that you have ever observed these things in him. I hope and believe marriage may have opened for him a vista of joy and content that his infancy and childhood unfortunately missed. But I have seen these things in him at times; and although, as I said, you may not

have known them, they may still recur, under certain conditions.'

'He is good—he is very good!' murmured Dora. 'But—you are right.'

'He is sometimes—strange, then?'

'A little, sometimes—yes.'

'Well, dear, if it is so—whenever it is so—only remember that he would be different if things had not been so—so—disagreeable—when he was little.'

Dora pressed the wrinkled old hand to her lips. When she drew it away it was wet with her tears.

'He was so fond of me always!' Cousin Rachel went on. 'At times, after his father or mother had gone, he would throw his arms about my neck and cling to me silently, as though he felt that here at least he could always find a loving heart—a home. Once, after such an experience, I followed him to the nursery, fearing to find him moping there. He was standing by the window, that old red-cheeked doll in his arms. "Wifie," I heard him say, "when we are grown up we shall go everywhere—together. We shall never be separated. We shall always live at home together—always, always!" He was both reserved and silent, but affectionate to his heart's core. And after that I knew—that he knew.'

Darkness was falling, when the two women went in. Had Cousin Rachel suspected anything, or was it only out of the exuberance of her love for Winston that she had spoken? Dora never knew. But early next morning she wrote a long letter to her husband, and in it she folded a little bunch of violets. Three days later he came to Longwood, and Dora met him at the station.

They have made the old Carolina plantation their permanent home. Three beautiful children—two sturdy boys and a darling little girl—are petted and spoiled by Cousin Rachel. And they are all as happy as the days are long.—'Ave Maria.'

A TELEPHONE MESSAGE

It was half-past nine o'clock in the evening; the girls who had been on duty at the western exchange of the New Century Telephone Company left their switchboards one after another, and chattered as they put on their jackets and hats. Two young women who had just come in, with a cheery 'Good-evening!' and a slight contribution to the general conversation, took their places at the desk. Patrick, the rheumatic janitor, hobbled up to it and paused in doubt.

'I am to leave the keys with the operator in charge, and I suppose that is the order of ye,' he said with perplexity. 'But faith how am I to tell the same, for ye both look younger than each other?'

Anne Messler, a fair-haired young woman of Alsatian parentage, who was ever ready to bandy words with the old Irishman, laughed gaily.

'Oh, I am in charge, but Miss Graham is the older; and thus we divide the responsibility!' she replied, bantering.

'It is as like to be the other way. But every woman has a right to call herself of whatever age she pleases, since if she were to tell her real age no one would believe her,' he retorted, glancing toward the dark-eyed Mary Graham, who had smiled, but rather absently, at his passage at arms with her companion.

'I accept the charge, at any rate, Patrick,' she said pleasantly, and held out her hand.

Patrick delivered the keys and limped away. The girls whose working hours were over ran lightly down the stairs; the heavy spring-door of the building closed with a dull sound. Miss Graham locked the door of the office and returned to the desk. She and her sister operator were alone with their work. It was not altogether a pleasant occupation, this charge of the night desk of the telephone exchange. But the office was warm and well-lighted; and, then, the weekly wage double what was paid for the day.

For two hours the operators were kept closely employed; then there came an occasional interval between the calls. After the clock in the tower of the City Hall had struck twelve, they became so infrequent that Anne Messler left her place and set out upon a little table the collation the girls had brought. Now, until the world should be astir again in the early morning, there were likely to be only the hasty summoning of physicians, the messages of late arrivals at the hotels, or possibly a fire alarm to be rung in.

'You look tired, Mary. To be sure we are neither of us accustomed to the night work yet; but after a while, I think, it will not seem so hard. I will take your place in just a minute,' Anne rattled on.

Whr-r-r-r tink-tink! came a sharp ring at the 'phone.

'What number?' inquired Mary, mechanically. How many hundred times had she put the question since she

had taken her place at the switchboard? How many times more would she continue to ask it before she could go home? She felt that were the X-rays flashed upon her brain, they would disclose those words imprinted there.

This time, however, she received no reply. The individual who had rung must have left the 'phone. Mary wearily leaned her head upon her hand. No, she was not in her usual spirits. Since her father's death how hard she had worked to keep the little home that had been left to her mother! The wealthy Mr. Johnson who held the mortgage was not willing to renew it. Mary had promised to do her best to pay the interest; but, as there were three younger children to be supported, the rich manufacturer saw small chance of getting it regularly. To-day he had sent word that he would foreclose next month.

'Ah, how father's death has changed my life!' sighed the girl to herself. 'How bright the future seemed when Matthew Neal asked me to be his wife! And now I have been forced by circumstances to take back my promise. I cannot leave mother and the children without a roof over their heads. Matthew would gladly share my cares, but to marry him would be an injustice to him. Only a poor bookkeeper, he would never have a chance to rise. Well, God knows best!'

Was it the same call? Yes, from 1483. Mumbling and faint came a voice over the 'phone.

'What is it, please? Speak louder!' directed the girl.

'The Notification! Quick—the Notification Company.'

'What address shall I give them? Speak louder!'

'I can—not!' came over the wire. Then, in an unnatural, scarcely audible whisper, followed the words: 'I'm very—ill—or hurt. I—can't tell.'

There was a jarring sound in the receiver, as if some one had fallen against the instrument at the other end of the line. Thoroughly alarmed, the girl called again and again. Then she tried to ring the number, but the receiver was down and she could get no answer.

'What is the trouble, Mary?' cried Anne, coming back to the desk. 'One would think that a tragedy was being enacted on your circuit.'

'There may be,' replied Mary, hastily informing her of what she had heard. 'I must get Number 1483. There are two on this line: one "two bells"; and the other, "three bells." I wonder which it is?'

Miss Messler looked them up in the directory.

'One is a meat-market; the other, the office of the Johnson Paint Works,' she said.

It could not be the market. The factory—who could be there at this hour? Who but Mr. James Johnson? That he never allowed anyone to remain there after hours was well known.

Mary Graham's heart beat fast. James Johnson, the man who was going to foreclose the mortgage on her home, was there in his office alone and in mortal agony! How it happened she could not surmise, but she must send aid to this man who had been so merciful to her family.

Whr-r-r-r tink-tink! she rang up the Notification Company.

'Hello! Where to?' came the answer over the 'phone.

'Go at once to the Johnson Paint Works. You will find there a man injured or ill; it is no doubt a case for the Emergency Hospital,' she explained.

Half an hour passed. The volatile Miss Messler felt the suspense, but to Mary Graham it was a time of fierce combat with herself. As in a dream she answered other calls and made the required connections. But all the while her thoughts were upon Number 1483. Had Mr. Johnson been stricken with paralysis or heart failure? What if he should die? Well, no doubt his death would make a great difference in the affairs of the Gabriels. Young Mr. Johnson was not so hard and grasping as his father. He had told Mrs. Graham that, were the property his, he would be willing to let the mortgage run a while longer. Mary did not hope that the elder Mr. Johnson would die; had she not done what she could to save him? But why should she concern herself further? The driver of the Notification Company's wagon would bring him a physician or take him to the hospital.

Whr-r-r-r tink-tink!

Now the driver of the wagon called on the line from a drug-store.

'A plague to you, telephone people! You have sent me on a fool's errand. There is not the sign of a light in the Johnson Paint Works; and, although I have "halloed" and pounded on the door as if to wake the dead, the silence within is unbroken. I am going back to the stables. Good-bye!'

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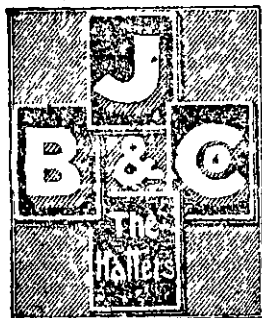
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'Oh wait—wait a moment!' pleaded the operator. 'I am sure that some one is there. Give me a chance to try once more to communicate with him.'

'Hurry, then! With the thermometer at zero, it is not particularly jolly to be out in the wind and snow,' grumbled the man.

'Why not let him go? Probably Mr. Johnson had recovered sufficiently to set out for his home,' counselled the spirit of indifference to Mary. She silenced its promptings and rang up 1483 once more.

There was a slight response, as if someone were endeavoring to lift the receiver. That was all Miss Graham notified the driver of what she had heard, and bade him break in the door of the building.

Again there came a faint sound from the factory office.

'Be of good courage, Mr. Johnson!' she cried. 'The driver of the Notification Company is at the door of your building. Did you fall? Are you badly injured? Try to make your way to the door and open it. Shall—shall I call up a priest and send him to you?'

Mary Graham marvelled at her own temerity. Although bred a Catholic, James Johnson had not practised his religion for years. But now, in reply to her question, an eager 'Yes! yes!' was returned.

The girl felt a strange happiness—the sweetness that comes of rendering good for evil. How pitifully mean now seemed the affair of the mortgage! Yonder, surrounded by his wealth, a man lay helpless, and, in all probability, dying; there in the darkness a soul waited for the ministrations of the Church.

Mary rang up the pastoral residence of the cathedral, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of knowing that a priest was on his way to the unfortunate man. The girl prayed fervently. After what appeared a long interval, the driver called up the exchange again.

'It is all right,' he assured the anxious and frightened operators. 'I found the policeman of the beat, and together we forced the main door of the factory. All was dark inside, but by the rays of my lantern we groped our way to the office. Here we stumbled over the body of a man who lay unconscious on the floor. As we brought him out the priest arrived. He got into the wagon and supported the wounded man, who had a cut on his head. We took him to the hospital. It looks like a case of robbery.'

It was well for Mary Graham that she still had her work to do, and had no leisure to give way to the conflicting emotions which surged through her heart. At 6.30 a.m. she opened the office to the operators who were to replace Miss Messier and herself.

When she reached home, Mrs. Graham met her, with the morning newspaper in hand.

'My dear, my dear, did you hear what has happened?' inquired the poor lady, tearfully.

'Yes, mother, I know: the news came over the 'phone,' replied the girl. 'Give me a cup of coffee, please.'

Mrs. Graham stared at her daughter.

'Indeed I think you do not know, Mary,' she said, putting the journal into her hand.

The girl scanned it in a dazed way. Yes, there was the item in double-headed headlines:

'Attempted robbery of safe at Johnson Paint Works.'

But what was this?

'Gallant struggle of a young man with the would-be robber Matthew C. Neal, expert accountant, stunned by a blow. Extent of injury unknown.'

Faint and hysterical, Mary sank upon a chair in the breakfast room.

'I must go to the hospital at once, mother,' she faltered.

Mrs. Graham poured a cup of coffee for her; she drank it hurriedly, and got upon her feet again.

In distress, the mother turned her gaze from the pale face of her child and stood looking abstractedly down the street. Suddenly she caught sight of a priestly figure coming toward the house.

'There is Father Coyle! He is coming here,' she said, and therewith hastened to admit him.

'Good-morning, Mrs. Graham! I have brought a message from the hospital to your daughter,' he began. 'She has no doubt seen the morning paper?'

'O Father, will he live?' cried Mary, as she entered the little parlor.

'Yes, Miss Graham, he will recover, thanks be to God and to the promptness with which aid reached him last night! For an older man there would have been small chance, and the surgeons would have had little hope for him had he lain on the floor in the factory until morning. He asks to see you.'

'I was going at once,' broke out Mary.

'Let me tell you the circumstances first; for Neal will be permitted to speak only a few words,' con-

tinued the priest, quietly. 'It was a strange happening that struck him down and spared his employer.'

'But Mr. Johnson is not Matthew's employer. I cannot understand how he came to be there at all,' protested the girl.

For the time he was in the service of the management. It seems there were irregularities in the accounts of the Johnson Paint Works; and Mr. Johnson has been spending the evenings at his office going over the books in an endeavor to discover to whom the inaccuracies might be traced. Failing in this, he engaged young Mr. Neal as an expert accountant. Last night the dishonest clerk whose peculations were suspected, having remained in the building, entered the office, presumably to rob the safe. Thus he came unexpectedly upon the worker whom, it is thought, he supposed to be the senior partner. A struggle followed; fortunately the assailant had no other weapon than a club. He finally got away. Neal was stunned by a blow on the head, but he will be about again in a few days.'

Despite her anxiety, Mary's heart sang of itself, as in an undertone, a song of thankfulness. How good God was to her! She had used her utmost endeavor to return charity for unkindness by sending help to Mr. Johnson, as she surmised; and the sufferer she had aided was not the man who had been harsh and unfeeling to those she loved, but Matthew Neal, who loved her truly and would not relinquish the hope of making her his wife.

And Matthew's patient persistence was in the end rewarded. Old James Johnson, startled by the realization that Neal had been felled by a blow meant for himself—a blow from which he could scarce have recovered—experienced a change of heart, and returned to the practice of his religion.

A short time later Matthew Neal and Mary Graham were married, for Matthew had accepted the position of head bookkeeper at the Paint Works, and Mr. Johnson had sent word to Mrs. Graham that she need not worry about the mortgage, which he would permit to continue indefinitely or until she could pay it.—Ave Maria.

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—A Prosperous Country

In spite of its small extent of surface and the densest population in Europe, Belgium, as a writer in the 'American Catholic Quarterly' points out, is able practically to feed its people from the fruits of its well-tilled soil. Only a small number of Belgians find it desirable to leave their country for the purpose of making a living elsewhere. Though Belgium has a population of seven millions, there are not more than thirty thousand Belgians settled in the United States. The fifty millions of Germans have sent two millions across the Atlantic, and the proportion from Ireland is still greater. The emigration from the Kaiser's empire is just ten times that from the Belgian kingdom. Low taxation, little military conscription, equitable laws fairly carried out, and an intelligent and honest administration of the public funds are matters upon which Belgium can invite comparison with any other nation. Belgium, in a word, is an exceptionally well-governed country, and that is the secret of the lowness of its emigration.

CANADA.—Praises Jesuit Missionaries

In his centenary sermon in the Protestant Cathedral of Quebec, Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave a glowing description of the devotion, zeal, and self-sacrifice of the French Jesuit missionaries who planted the seeds of Christianity in Canada, undismayed by sufferings and martyrdom.

ENGLAND.—Catholic Memorial at Aldershot

The Duke of Connaught, the Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, General and Lady French, are patrons of a bazaar for the purpose of raising some £12,000 for the erection of a church at Aldershot as a national memorial to the Catholic soldiers who died in the South African war.

A Successful Catholic Student

The first place in the recent Oxford Local Examination Preliminary, among 4229 candidates, was gained by a Catholic boy, Clement Cooke, eleven years old. He obtained no fewer than five distinctions (being first) in Religious Knowledge, first in Latin, and first in Greek, and was trained at St. Winifride's, Rhyl, by Mr. W. A. Cooke, M.A., Oxon, formerly a Church of England vicar. His brother, Aubrey, at the same age and with the same training obtained a scholarship at Marlborough College and afterwards at Stonyhurst.

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forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass. They all Keep It.

FRANCE.—The Bishop of Laval

A Paris correspondent writes as follows: Monsignor Geay, Bishop of Laval, has gone to Rome. From Turin he wrote to the Minister of Worship that he had left his diocese in obedience to the instructions of the Holy See. M. Combes promptly suppressed his salary, as he did in the case of Monsignor le Nordez, Bishop of Dijon. On arriving at Rome, Monsignor Geay had an audience of the Holy Father, to whom he handed his resignation, submitting his case to the judgment of the Holy Office.

GERMANY.—A New Oratorio

The Rev. Father Hartmann, of the Franciscan Order, has composed a new oratorio, called 'The Last Supper.' The German Emperor has graciously accepted the dedication of it to him.

Alsace and Lorraine

It is stated that the intention of the Holy Father to separate the Church in Alsace and Lorraine from all connection with France, and to make Strasburg an Archbishopric, will be put into act immediately.

The Catholic Population

The Catholic population of the German empire is over twenty-one million souls. This is larger than the total population of the Catholic kingdom of Spain.

Women in Choirs

An American exchange informs its readers that 'the woman question' in church choirs does not exist in the Ecclesiastical Province of Cologne. The great Provincial Council, held in Cologne in 1860, enacted a law excluding women from church choirs, which law was at once carried into execution throughout the province.

The Catholic Congress

At the German Catholic Congress held towards the end of August at Ratisbon all ranks and sections of Catholics were represented. The Papal Nuncio at Munich, the Bishop and Assistant Bishop of Ratisbon, the Archbishop of Munich, the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Assistant Bishop of Dublin, and other Prelates were present as representatives of the Hierarchy. There was quite a large attendance of nobles, headed by the veteran Prince Charles zu Lowenstein and Count Dioste-Bischering. Parliamentarians and public men of almost every type, including speakers of high ability such as Dr. Schadler, Dr. Porsch, and Dr. Esser, were strongly in evidence. Students put in an appearance in their collegiate regalia, and of artisans and peasants there were thousands. Thus in promoting the welfare of the Church (says the 'Catholic Times') prince and peasant, ecclesiastic and layman, were confirmed in unity of purpose and in the spirit of fraternity. But perhaps the best feature of the German Catholic Congress was its directly practical work. Long since the Congress brought about what the American Catholics are striving for—the federation of Catholic societies. Catholic organisations of all kinds join in the deliberations and also hold their own meetings during Congress week. At Ratisbon the workers made a demonstration, and no less than three hundred Catholic associations were represented on the occasion. The Catholic delegates specially interested in Catholic missions met in Congress and exchanged views as to the requirements and prospects of foreign missions. The Marian Association for the Protection of Girls discussed the means of finding employment for Catholic women who are in need of work. The Cecilian Association had under consideration the recent 'Motu Proprio' of the Pope and decided upon certain alterations in their own programme. The League of the Cross and the Priests' Total Abstinence Association took counsel together as to the furtherance of the total abstinence movement, the necessity of which has of late years been felt more and more by German reformers. In fact, the German Catholic Congress may fittingly be described as an expression of Catholic activity in every department of public life.

ROME.—The Holy Father and the Irish People

A Reuter telegram from Rome announces the early publication of a letter from the Pope to the Irish people, thanking them for the magnificent reception given to his Eminence Cardinal Vannutelli.

SCOTLAND.—A Memorial

The Catholics of Alexandria, where the late Father Gallagher labored so long and lovingly, have resolved to show their affection and appreciation of their late devoted pastor by the erection of a suitable tribute to his memory.

Journalists' Institute

For the first time in the history of the Institute of Journalists (writes a Glasgow correspondent, under date August 29), this city has been selected as the place of meeting for the annual Conference of members. During

the current week about 500 delegates and their friends, including all the most prominent members of the profession in Great Britain, will be resident in the city. It is interesting here to mention that the president of the Institute, Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, now editor of the 'Morning Post,' was for some years in the early eighties Scottish correspondent of the 'Catholic Times.' Last Sunday services of welcome were held in the different churches of the city in honor of the advent of the knights of the pen. At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, where the Catholic visiting journalists foregathered with their friends in large numbers, a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Father Wolverstan, S.J. The rev. gentleman welcomed the Institute to Glasgow, and paid a warm tribute to the power of the press, observing that it was an agency which operated in the main for the good of the community and the country, and merited the appreciation that was bestowed upon it. He referred to the responsibility of the journalists' profession and its importance to the general well-being, and urged upon the Catholic journalist in particular the duty imposed upon him as one of service to God, and the promotion of God's will in regard to his neighbor.

Clerical Changes in Glasgow

A number of noteworthy clerical changes (writes a Glasgow correspondent) have been announced in the ranks of the Jesuit Fathers here. The Very Rev. Father Gartlan, S.J., who has fulfilled the duties of Rector of St. Aloysius', Garnet Hill, for the past ten years, has been appointed Superior of the South African Jesuit Missionaries. Father Ellison, S.J., is also leaving Glasgow, where he taught with so much success, to become Superior of St. John's Preparatory School at Beaumont, Old Windsor. Father Kerr, S.J., takes his place at the Garnet Hill College. Father Kerr, formerly on the staff of St. Ignatius' College, London, is a native of Dumbarton, where his family is well known and highly respected. The Rev. James Donlevy, S.J., is transferred to England. The Rev. Father Ratcliffe, S.J., and the Rev. Father Flynn, S.J., have been appointed to the teaching staff of the College, Garnet Hill.

SPAIN.—Sunday Observance

The Spanish Government has entered on a strong Sunday-observance crusade. Newspapers are not to be sold, and even cafes must obtain authorisation for opening on the Sunday.

The 'Best Man'

It may be a surprise to some people to know that the phrase 'best man'—the bridegroom's nearest attendant—is of Scottish origin (says the London 'Globe'). In the North, also, the principal bridesmaid used to be called the 'best maid.' Neither expression has much to recommend it. It is a great pity, indeed, that 'best man,' an inelegant and in itself meaningless phrase, should have so completely ousted from our common everyday speech the good old English name of 'bridesman' or 'bridesman.' Another old name is 'groomsman,' and in days gone by the bridegroom was attended, not by one friend, but by several, who were known as the bridesmen or groomsmen. The term 'best man' came into use, presumably, to indicate the one of these who took the lead in performing their various duties, and was in closest attendance on the bridegroom. The forerunner of the bridesman was the bride-leader, whose duty it was to bring the bride to the bridegroom. In most countries where the real or pretended capture of the bride was an essential part of the ceremony, and wherever traces of the very ancient custom of bride capture existed, the friend or friends of the bridegroom had the important office of capturing the lady and bringing her to her lord. In one of Dryden's plays there is the line: 'Betwixt her guards she seemed by bridesmen led,' and Brand tells us that at many old English weddings the bridegroom was led to the church between two maids, and the bride by two young men, holding her by the arms as if unwilling. This was evidently a survival of the idea of capture.

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GENERAL STORE—Grocery, Drapery, Bakery and Ironmongery, six miles from Wellington, turnover, £250 per month, stock and everything as a going concern for £1000. Owner retiring from business.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, WELLINGTON.—Rent only £2 per week for shop and dwelling, bakehouse and stables, lease three years, stock at valuation, goodwill £150.

BUTCHERY BUSINESS, WELLINGTON.—Splendid position, corner shop on the Tram Line, sell everything as a going concern for £350.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, PALMERSTON NORTH.—Plant comprises Engine, and all appliances, a new delivery cart, Horse, etc., everything sold as a going concern for £420.

POULTRY FARM.—Two miles from City 4 acres Land and 7 Roomed House, stables, sheds, etc., rent £1 per week, seven years lease, House partly furnished, included in the stock are 220 Fowls, 35 Ducks, two Incubators, five brooders, etc., price, £175.

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PAID UP AND RESERVES (Including Undivided Profits) ... £559,448

Net Annual Revenue £424,869

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COTTAGES FURNISHED WITH
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, DRAPERY.
Etc., Etc.

Two Rooms	£10	0	0
Three Rooms	17	10	0
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The Stock is so comprehensive that you can immediately select any article you can possibly require suitable for Cottage Mansion.

OPEN ALL DAY THURSDAYS.

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PLANTING SEASON.

FRUIT TREES—Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, etc., etc.

BUSH FRUITS—Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, etc., etc.

RHODODENDRONS, CLEMATIS, ORNAMENTAL & FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety.

ROSES—H.P.s, Teas, and Hybrid Teas.

HEDGE PLANTS—Hollies, Laurel, etc., etc.

The stock of Plants for Variety, Health, and Hardiness is unsurpassed.

Buy from BONA FIDE Growers only.

H.M. BLIGHT SPECIFIC—A sure and simple remedy for Woolly Aphis and Mussel Scale, etc. In Tins: Quart, 1s 6d; Gallon 5s; 4 Gallons, 18s.

VERMOREL—The best remedy for Peach Curl, Shot-hole, Mil dew and other Fungoid diseases. In Packets 3s 6d, or post free 5s.

Howden and Moncrieff,

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,

DUNEDIN.

INTERCOLONIAL

His Lordship Bishop Doyle, of Lismore, has recovered from his severe attack of rheumatism, and will be able to attend the Congress in Melbourne.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran (says the 'Freeman's Journal') has expressed himself highly pleased with the results of St. Mary's Jubilee Fair. He has no doubt whatever that by the time the art union is drawn in December next St. Mary's Cathedral will be free of liability.

The Rev. M. Barrett, of Smythesdale, in the diocese of Ballarat, is well known in Victoria as an extremely thoughtful and level-headed writer on social questions. He contributed a valuable paper to the 'Ballarat Star,' of September 30, entitled 'A scheme to settle the people on the land.' He follows to some extent the principles of the New Zealand compulsory purchase Act, but departs from it in many important respects. The paper is a valuable contribution to the solving of a difficult problem that is agitating men's minds in one of the last homes of squatterdom in Australia. The paper is to be published in pamphlet form.

The New South Wales Anglican Synod at its meeting in Sydney passed the following resolution at the instance of Mr. C. O. Burge:—That this Synod desires to convey its heartfelt sympathy with the Roman Catholic community in connection with the recent massacre in New Britain. That his Grace, the president, be asked to forward the above resolution to the proper authority. Archdeacon Langley, who seconded the motion, added that the whole community was in sympathy with the teachers, who had been so foully done to death by individuals they were endeavoring to help to a better state of things. At the last quarterly meeting the Evangelical Council endorsed the action of their president, the Rev. G. T. Walden, in this connection.

At the half-yearly meeting of the New South Wales District Board of the H.A.C.B. Society the secretary submitted the balance sheet for the six months ended August, also a statement of the highly satisfactory progress made throughout the State. The total income credited to the district funds for the half-year amounted to £2365, including interest on investments, £336 11s. The principal items of expenditure were for funeral claims, £300; cost of annual meeting, £296; and goods purchased for branches. The funeral funds show an increase of £771 13s, equal to 15.55 per cent. per annum. In connection with the branch deposits account, a sum of £810 16s 10d was received, the balance to credit being £533 12s 1d. The statement regarding the Society's branches bears evidence of very substantial progress, their funds having increased £2031 15s for the half-year. Their expenditure includes £1679 6s 8d sick pay and £2803 14s for medical attendance and medicine. The total cash balances of district and branches amount to £27,208 12s 3d, the greater part of which is invested, the average interest being 4.58 per cent. During the six months under review ten new branches were opened, while another requisition, signed by 40 intending members, was received, and a dispensation granted for the formation of a branch at Wardell, making a total of 105 branches now in the State.

Sunday, October 2, will stand out as a day of days in the annals of Ipswich. The occasion was the consecration and opening day of St. Mary's new church. Over 5000 people assembled, and no less a sum than £2130 was donated. Added lustre and interest were imparted to the great function by the presence of his Eminence the Cardinal and several of the high representatives of the Australian Hierarchy, including his Grace, Archbishop Dunne, of Brisbane; Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland; Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore; Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton; Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Armidale; and Monsignor Fowler, of Manila. The attendance from all parts of Southern Queensland was very large, no less than six crowded trains bringing visitors to Ipswich. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, and the occasional sermon was preached by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. The new church is a noble pile of beautiful Gothic design, and the outlines present a strikingly handsome and chaste appearance. The exterior length of the building, including the sacristy at the rear, is 167 feet. It has a width over all of 76 feet. The height from the floor to the main roof ridge measures 68 feet, and the distance from the floor to the aisle roof on each side is 21 feet. The facade, which is of impressive grandeur, is flanked by two massive square towers, each 55 feet high, from which in turn springs a pair of octagonal spires, each 72 feet in height. The total cost is over £30,000.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- October 23, Sunday.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of Our Most Holy Redeemer.
 „ 24, Monday.—St. Raphael, Archangel.
 „ 25, Tuesday.—St. Boniface I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 26, Wednesday.—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 27, Thursday.—St. Ubaldu, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 28, Friday.—SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
 „ 29, Saturday.—Venerable Bede, Confessor and Doctor.

Feast of Our Most Holy Redeemer.

This day is set apart by the Church to praise and glorify God for the great mystery of our Redemption, and to honor the person of His Son, Who, by becoming man and dying on the Cross for us, has freed us from the slavery of Satan, and restored to us our heavenly inheritance.

St. Raphael, Archangel.

St. Raphael is one of the seven archangels who, according to the Bible, are before the throne of God. Raphael was the protector and guide of Tobias and advised him to marry Sara.

St. Boniface I., Pope and Confessor.

St. Boniface I. was Pope from 418 to 422. Though a lover of peace, he strenuously maintained the rights of the Holy See against the ambitious encroachments of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.

The death of St. Evaristus took place in 112. He is honored in the calendar with the title of martyr, but little is known of the events of his life or of his sufferings for the faith.

St. Ubaldu, Bishop and Confessor.

St. Ubaldu was born near Ancona, in the Papal States. Consecrated Bishop of Gubbio, he adorned that high dignity with all the virtues of a true successor of the Apostles. He died in 1160, after an episcopate of 30 years.

SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

After the dispersion of the Apostles St. Simon preached in Egypt and then in Persia, where he received the crown of martyrdom. According to the common tradition, he was crucified like our Blessed Saviour.

St. Jude, also called Thaddæus, was a brother of St. James the Less. He was related to Christ by his mother, who was a cousin of the Blessed Virgin. St. Jude preached in Mesopotamia and Armenia, and was finally shot to death with arrows in Persia. The New Testament contains a short Epistle written by St. Jude, for the benefit, principally, of the Jewish converts.

Venerable Bede, Confessor and Doctor.

Venerable Bede was born not far from Newcastle-on-Tyne in 673. Piety and learning were in him equally conspicuous. Mabilien writes of him: 'Who applied himself to the study of every branch of literature, and also to the teaching of others, more than Bede? Yet who was more closely united to heaven by the exercises of piety and religion?' 'To see him pray,' says an ancient writer, 'one would think he left himself no time to study, and when we look at his books we wonder how he could have found time to do anything else but write.' The works of Venerable Bede included several commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures, and a history of the Catholic Church in England, which have earned for him the title of Doctor of the Church. Venerable Bede died in 735.

Father Brady, of Ipswich, returned recently from a trip to Ireland. The Hibernians and other members of the congregation at Esk met him the other day and presented him with an address of welcome and a purse of sovereigns. After warmly thanking the people, he generously handed over the purse of sovereigns to the treasurer of the Hibernian Society, saying: 'I do so in the hope that it will be spent to better advantage by your Society, in which I am very deeply interested. If I needed it I would willingly have kept it, but I may tell you that while at Home I enjoyed the privilege of free board and lodgings.' He dwelt in his speech on the wonderful revival of industry and hope in Ireland.

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(Late of Salutation Hotel, Dunedin.)Having now taken possession of the above favourably centrally
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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.A Porter will attend Passengers on the
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Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends
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hotel. The building has undergone a
thorough renovating from floor to ceiling,
and now offers unrivalled accommodation to
visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are
well and comfortably furnished, and the fit-
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The wines and spirits are of the Best Pro-
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P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends
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