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PRIOR 6D

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

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE FIRST SOVEREIGN. The first year of the reign of the late Queen Victoria introduced the era of constitutional sovereigns. William IV., whom she succeeded, was the last English monarch who exercised actual personal rule. He claimed, and on occasion, exercised, the right to dismiss his Ministers—as one of his commoners might dismiss a cook or hodman—“when he pleased and because he pleased.” When “royal tarry-brecks”—as he was called in his sailor days by Robbie Burns—slipped away to the Other Side on June 20, 1837, the “finis” was put to the long history of personal government in England. The late Queen was the first constitutional sovereign that ever wore the crown of England. “And she was,” says Justin McCarthy in the recently-published latest volume of his *History of Our Own Times*, “on the whole, the best English sovereign that ever reigned.”

Her reign, according to the same distinguished Irish Nationalist historian, was “a reign productive of reform in political, in economical, and in social life. Especially we should say it has been successful in domestic reform and in domestic advancement. About the policy of some of our foreign wars, our annexations, our expansions of territory,” he continues, “the writer of this book has never hesitated to express his full and frank opinion. But the advance of political and social reform has been so clear and so beneficent as to give little or no chance to the most carping controversialist. No one could possibly say that Queen Victoria does not find a happier Britain now than she found when she came to the throne, hardly more more than a child, in 1837. Never once during her time has the strength of the monarchy been shaken, or even threatened. Many monarchies, even some republics, have gone down within that time. The French Republic of 1848 was upset by Louis Napoleon, and the Empire of Louis Napoleon went down on the battle-field of Sedan. A German Empire has been founded, although not exactly on the ruins of the Holy Roman Empire; and Austria has been driven outside the sphere of Germany. Italy has become one single kingdom, and Greece is at the present moment thrilling to complete what she not unnaturally thinks her national destiny. The Empire of Brazil is gone, and a sort of Republican Government works along its way in the place of the deposed sovereignty. But the monarchical system of Great Britain has not been seriously threatened in the slightest way since Queen Victoria came to the throne. Of course, nobody could suppose for a moment that all this was owing to any inspiration or any effort of the Queen herself. But it may be assumed, and it must be assumed, that the wisdom with which, as a constitutional sovereign, she discharged her duties, and acted in the end on the advice of her Ministers, has had much to do with the stability of the Empire and the rule. This,” adds Justin McCarthy in the closing paragraph of his work, “is the history of a time, and not of a sovereign, but it would be unjust even to the history of the time, not to give a word of praise to the steady, constitutional action of the sovereign.”

ONE KIND OF ‘LOYALTY.’ In the early years of her reign the head of the young Queen lay on a pillow bestrewn with carpet-tacks and full-grown nettles. She was a comparatively unknown maiden then—for she had been kept by the watchful care of a good mother far removed from the contamination of a court whose manners—as Justin McCarthy says in the first volume of his *History of Our Own Times*—“had a full flavor, to put it in the softest way, such as a decent taproom would hardly exhibit in a time like the present.” The first task of the sweet young royal maiden of eighteen summers was the arduous one of cleansing the Augean stable of the court. This was no easy task so long as the abode of royalty was cumbered with the presence of that brutal, profligate, foul-mouthed, and treacherous creature, the Duke of Cumberland, who—as we have shown elsewhere in this issue—had endeavored, by the aid of his following of armed Orangemen, to prevent her accession to the throne of England. As we have also stated elsewhere, the old ducal *roué* and his fellow-conspirators endeavored to raise a popular clamor against the young Princess—whom they deposed in advance—by persistently spreading the report that, if permitted to mount the throne, she would become a Papist and would thus destroy the Protestant succession. Cumberland and his dark-lantern associates escaped the fate which their treason merited—suspension on a gallows as high as that of Aman, or a safe and permanent lodging in Norfolk Island or Botany Bay. But the hollow echo of their party cry was heard long after the young Queen had ascended the throne; and the *London Times* went so far as to roughly warn its sovereign, in the course of a ponderous and evil-tempered leading article, that for her to turn Papist, to marry a Papist, “or in any manner to follow the footsteps of the Coburg family,” would involve an “immediate forfeiture of the British crown.”

The Irish people, as Disraeli admitted, are naturally inclined to be devotedly loyal. Irish Catholics welcomed with joyous acclamation the accession of the young Queen. Daniel O’Connell was at that time “the recognised leader and dictator of the whole Catholic and Nationalist population of Ireland.” When rumors of a renewal of the Cumberland conspiracy went flitting about, he declared in a public speech, amidst thunderous applause, that if it were necessary he could get “five hundred thousand brave Irishmen to defend the life, the honor, and the person of the beloved young lady by whom England’s throne is now ruled.” English Orangeism was dead and buried six feet deep when Queen Victoria began her long and happy reign. Irish Orangemen viewed her accession with sullen ill-humor. The attitude of the fraternity towards her ever since has been one of alternate professions of unbounded loyalty and of vigorous and undutiful abuse. Many of our readers can recall the angry outcry of the brethren against her Majesty during the Disestablishment agitation in Ireland in 1868 and 1869. Prominent Orangemen warned her that if she dared to exercise her constitutional right of signing the Disestablishment Bill she would have “no longer a claim to the throne.” And the great watchword of the brethren—the invention of the Rev. “Flaming” Flanagan—was this: that if the Disestablishment Bill received the royal assent they would “kick the Queen’s crown into the Boyne.” At Rochester, Kyneton, Melbourne, and in other places in these colonies the

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late Queen and the present King and Queen were, within the past few years, made the objects of virulent public attack by prominent members of this oath-bound fraternity and by one, at least of its chief organs in the Press. The Orange institution evidently styles itself 'loyal' on the same principle that the trembling coward Bob Acres called himself 'Fighting Bob.'

THE LATE
QUEEN AND
CATHOLICS.

BUT the kindly old Queen went serenely on her beneficent way, not knowing or particularly caring that a few of her undutiful subjects were dislocating their supple tongues in vehement protests against the spirit of

womanly sympathy which she displayed towards her Catholic subjects. Some time ago as many as six Catholics were members of her Privy Council. Catholic Generals, such as Butler, Dillon, etc., won battles for her. A Catholic Admiral (White) helped to 'rule the Queen's navee.' A Catholic statesman (Lord Ripon) ruled India in her name better than any of his predecessors. One of her favorite Lords Chamberlain was a Catholic. Cardinal Vaughan was invited by her and the present King to Royal garden parties. The late Queen was a frequent purchaser of pictures from the Catholic artists, Mr. Herbert, R.A., and Miss Alice Havers. In 1895, and again in 1896, she presented vestments to Catholic churches. She was a constant friend and patron of the great orphanage and home for aged poor conducted by the Nazareth Nuns at Hammersmith, London. And from time to time messages of kindness and good-will passed between her and that other grand old monarch who from the Vatican rules over an even wider empire than that which owned allegiance to the Empress-Queen who has so recently passed away.

THE long reign that has just closed was one ONE DARK SPOT. of unexampled prosperity for the Empire. The one blighted spot within its broad boundaries was the poor Cinderella nation, the step-sister isle, Green Eire of the Tears. 'Of course,' as Justin McCarthy points out in his chapter on the Jubilee of 1887, 'no educated Irishman imagined for a moment that the Queen was responsible for the long denial of good laws to Ireland, or for the introduction of coercion measures, any more than she was for the enormous financial overcharges put upon Ireland, which the inquiry of the late Parliamentary Commission has disclosed. It is not likely,' he continues, 'that there was one single man or woman in Ireland who had not a thorough feeling of respect for the Queen personally. She was regarded everywhere in Ireland as a noble example to wives and to mothers.'

But the period covered by the record reign was one of phenomenal disaster for the Green Isle. The unhappy country was searched as with lamps by all the concentrated evils of Pandora's box. It was swept by an artificially created famine—one of the most fearful of which history bears a record. In sixty years, according to Mulhall's *National Progress* (p. 4), no fewer than 4,950,000 Irish people emigrated from their wretched country to the United States, Australia, and Canada; and the population, which stood at 8,200,000 in 1841, dwindled down to 4,550,000 in 1896. The same distinguished authority points out that during the sixty-two years, 1833-1895, 'England quadrupled, Scotland trebled, her wealth, while Ireland declined £100,000,000.' And yet the taxation on Ireland has increased out of all proportion to that of the flourishing sister countries of the British Isles. Between 1846 and 1890, says Mulhall, 'the rates and taxes on farmers increased 60 per cent. in England, 100 per cent. in Scotland, and 145 per cent. in Ireland.' 'The incidence of taxation per inhabitant in Great Britain is the same (1897) as at the beginning of the (late Queen's) reign,' Mulhall says in the same work (p. 61), 'but in Ireland it has more than doubled. In Great Britain each inhabitant pays now (1897) one shilling more, in Ireland twenty shillings more, than in 1840. This inequality has arisen simply from the fact that all fiscal legislation since 1840 has been on the assumption of an increasing population, whereas in Ireland the number of inhabitants has declined 45 per cent.' The Royal Commission of 1897 was, says Justin McCarthy, 'as nearly as possible unanimous in the opinion that Ireland had been taxed far beyond her due proportion. Her condition of poverty rendered her only liable to pay a rate of one-twentieth of English taxation, and she was actually taxed to the amount of rather more than one-twelfth. Therefore, the net result of the inquiry was that for a great many years Ireland had paid annually more than two millions beyond her just proportion of taxation.'

The young and strong are ever flying the land as from a place stricken with the plague, leaving an undue proportion of children and aged to the population. And, says Mulhall, 'while pauperism steadily declines in Great Britain, it is unhappily on the increase in Ireland.' The number of paupers in the country increased from 74,000 in 1870 to 99,000 in 1895, and the cost of their maintenance rose in the same period from

£819,000 to £1,050,000. Commenting on this subject in his *National Progress*, Mulhall says (pp. 87-88): 'The number of paupers has risen 34 per cent., while population has fallen 15 per cent., and thus it comes to pass that the burden which falls on the public is 55 per cent. more than it was in 1870, having risen in the interval from 36 to 56 pence per inhabitant. These figures show that while the condition of the masses is improving in Great Britain the same cannot be said of Ireland.'

The root of the trouble is just this: that successive British administrations have adopted a policy of tinkering at the government of Ireland by endeavoring to rule it in accordance with the views of rack-renting absentee landlords and of the section of noisy and disloyal Orange fanatics in the north-east corner of the Ulster. Thackeray says in his *Irish Sketches* that Englishmen never overcome the difficulty of riding on an Irish jaunting-car. It is evidently not the only Irish difficulty that they have been unable to overcome.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, who was born at Kensington Palace, London, on May 24, 1819, died at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on January 22, 1901, in the eighty-second year of her age, and the sixty-fourth of her reign.

In May 1818 the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., married the Princess of Leiningen, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She was a widow with two children, and of this marriage was born on the 24th of May of the following year Alexandrina Victoria, the first name being given in gratitude for some act of kindness to the Duke of Kent from the Czar Alexander of Russia. She alone of a number of Royal children born in that year was English by actual birth. The prospects of Alexandrina Victoria coming to the throne of England appeared at first somewhat remote, as George IV. might marry again on the death of his unacknowledged Queen, whom he hated, and as a matter of fact several children were born to the Duke of Clarence—afterwards William IV.—after the birth of the Princess Victoria. The Duke of Kent died when his child was only eight months old, but the education of the future Queen of England was attended to with the utmost care by her mother.

THE ACCESSION.

William IV. died in the night, and at five in the morning of June 20, 1837, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Royal physician drove up to Buckingham Palace, and had some difficulty in making themselves heard by the sleeping household. In a few minutes the young Queen came in her dressing-gown, and at the words 'Your Majesty' she held out her hand to be kissed. By nine o'clock she was ready for her first Privy Council, where she sat to receive the homage of the Ministers, of whom Viscount Melbourne was Premier. Afterwards she went to St James's Palace to show herself at the window while proclamation of her accession was made by the heralds. 'There was no acclamation,' writes Charlotte M. Yonge, 'loyalty had been a good deal trifled away by the two latter kings, and she had to win it back again.' Her first object was that the debts her father had left should be paid, and for this she avoided all unnecessary expense or display. Her Majesty opened Parliament in person, and Napoleon III., who was then passing through London as an unknown personage, said that no sight had ever more impressed him than that of the youthful maiden on the throne, reading her speech in a sweet clear voice.

THE CORONATION.

The coronation took place on June 28, 1838, when it was decided that instead of a banquet in Westminster Hall, which would only gratify a few, there should be a grand procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. It was said that half a million of people came in from the country to see the pageant and Miss Yonge describes the ceremony as follows:—'Three swords were borne before her, the emblems of justice, of defence, and the blunted Curtana, the sword of mercy, betokening that the sovereign alone can pardon a convicted criminal. Her train was borne by the eight fairest girls to be found among the daughters of the dukes and marquises, all in cloth of gold, with roses in their hair. It is said that the service used was that drawn up by St. Dunstan about the year 979, and with some modifications has been used ever since. After the anointing she took her seat on the throne, or rather St. Edward's Chair, so named from Edward the Confessor. Beneath the seat lies a rough stone, called the *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny. Tradition declares that it was once Jacob's pillow at Bethel, whence it was brought to Cashel, where the kings of Munster sat on it to be crowned. In 513 King Fergus having conquered part of Scotland carried it thither, and the Scottish kings took their seat on it 1296, when Edward I., thinking he had annexed Scotland, transferred it to Westminster, and placed it where it has ever since remained. Here the Queen received the ring betrothing her to her people, the orb of Empire—a small globe surmounted by a cross—and the sceptre of rule.'

1840 to 1861.

The next important event in the life of the late Queen was her marriage to her cousin on February 6, 1840. The Prince Consort was three months junior to her Majesty, and had been carefully

educated, having been selected by the family whilst yet a youth as the husband of the Queen. Although in after years when the people came to know him better the Prince Consort became popular, still for a long time he was considered proud, stiff, and cold.

In the June following the marriage an attack was made on the Queen's life by an insane pot-boy named Oxford, who was soon after placed in a lunatic asylum. On the 21st of November, 1840, was born the Queen's first child, Princess Victoria, and on the 9th of November of the following year was born the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII.

In the summer of 1852 two attempts were made on her Majesty's life—in the first instance by a man named Francis, and in the latter by a hunchback named Bean.

Since the Queen's accession the Empire had enjoyed a time of comparative peace, and consequently it was a great shock to the nation when, early in 1842, tidings were brought from India of the utter destruction of a British force in the Khyber Pass, in the mountains of Afghanistan. This was very soon followed by the Sikh war, which resulted in the Punjab being placed under British protection.

In the summer of 1845 were noticed the first symptoms of the potato blight, and although it affected the crop in the whole of the United Kingdom, still it was only in Ireland its effects were most severely felt, the tuber being the chief article of food with the bulk of the people. Our readers are only too well aware of the fearful results of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland: whole districts were depopulated by hunger, disease, and emigration.

In 1851 was opened the first of those great international exhibitions which help to bring together the people of various countries in friendly rivalry. For the housing of the produce of the art and industry of the civilised world the Crystal Palace, a huge building constructed of glass and iron, was erected. The opening ceremony was witnessed by over 700,000 persons. In the following year the Duke of Wellington passed away, to the keen grief of the Queen. Scarcely had the grave closed over the great soldier before there were signs of a European war. In 1852 Louis Napoleon was elected Emperor of France, and soon after allied himself with England for the protection of Turkey against Russia, the outcome of which was the Crimean war. A few years later was instituted the Victoria Cross as a badge of honor for deeds of valor and self-sacrifice in face of the enemy. The first distribution was made by the Queen's own hands in Hyde Park in June, 1857. Shortly after word reached England of the beginning of the mutiny in India, which looked at one time as if it would result in the overthrow of British rule in that land. It is not necessary to go into the dreadful details of those times, suffice to say that order was eventually restored during the following year, and the East India Company severed its connection with the country.

WIDOWHOOD.

In December, 1861, the Prince Consort died, to the inexpressible grief of her Majesty and the nation. On the 10th of March, 1863, the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., was married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The years that followed were uneventful. In 1868 the Liberals came into power and one of the first acts was the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland. On the 1st of January, 1876, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, and about the same time the Transvaal—which was destined to cause so much anxiety to her Majesty in the closing days of her reign—was annexed. During those days the Queen was not without her domestic troubles, for illness and death visit royal households in as unceremonious a manner as they do those of the meanest subjects.

In June, 1887, her Majesty celebrated the jubilee of her accession, and the event was taken advantage of by her subjects in all parts of the world to show their loyalty and love for one who had been a model as a ruler and a woman.

VARIA.

The late Queen occupied the throne for 64 years, reigning longer than any previous English sovereign, and only exceeded in length of life by George III.

The Victorian era will be remembered as a period of great progress in the arts and sciences. As an illustration it might be mentioned that the news of the death of George III. took four months to reach Sydney, whilst the demise of the Queen was known in the New South Wales capital in as many hours after the sad event took place.

The Parliament which assembled in December at Westminster was the fifteenth of Queen Victoria's reign. This established a great record in the annals of Parliamentary history, for since the time of Henry VIII., when Parliaments of more than one session first began to be usual, the greatest number ever summoned by one sovereign was 12, by George III., in his reign of nearly 60 years. The only two other reigns of any long duration during the same period are Queen Elizabeth's and George II.'s. During the former 10 were called and dissolved, and during the latter only five.

During her Majesty's lifetime, it might be said that she had seen the entire world transformed. In 1838, the year after she came to the throne, the first steamboat which ever crossed the Atlantic or any other ocean started from Savannah to Liverpool, making the voyage in 26 days. The same distance is now made in less than six. She was six years of age when the first railway train in the world started to carry passengers. She was eighteen years of age, and had just ascended the throne, when the Morse system of telegraphy was first patented. Thirty-nine years of her life had passed when the first cable was laid under the Atlantic. Fifty-six years of it expired before the first telephone went into practical operation. At the time of her birth the tramp of Bonaparte's armies had just ceased to shake the world, and Bonaparte himself was a prisoner on a British island in the South Atlantic. She has seen nearly every

throne in Europe vacated many times. She has seen her own country transformed politically from an oligarchy, in which only one out of 50 of the population was permitted to vote, into a democracy in which the voters numbered one out of six of the inhabitants.

As illustrating her wonderful long reign her Majesty had seen 11 Lord Chancellors, 10 Prime Ministers, six Speakers of the House of Commons, at least three Bishops of every See, and five or six of many Sees, five Archbishops of Canterbury and six Archbishops of York, and five Commanders-in-Chief. She had seen five Dukes of Norfolk succeed each other as Earl Marshal, and had outlived every duke and duchess and every marquis and marchioness who bore that rank in 1837. She outlived every member of the Jockey Club and every Master of the Hounds who flourished in 1837. She had seen 17 Presidents of the United States, 10 Viceroy of Canada, 15 Viceroy of India, and France successively ruled by one King, one Emperor, and seven Presidents of a Republic.

It is strange to note how the dynasties which have reigned over England have gradually improved in length of life. The average age of the Norman Kings was 57. That of the Plantagenets was only 46, not one King of the Houses of Lancaster or York attaining the age of 50. The Tudor Sovereigns averaged 48 years, Queen Elizabeth being the first ruler of England to live into her seventieth year, and having no equal in this respect for a century and a half, when George II. surpassed her. The Stuarts averaged 52 years, in spite of the premature taking-off of Charles I. The five predecessors of her Majesty of the Hanoverian line lived to the vastly increased average of 73 years.

An appreciation of her late Majesty's personal character and worth appears in our leading columns this week.

THE CUMBERLAND PLOT.*

THE GREAT ORANGE ARMED CONSPIRACY TO DEPRIVE QUEEN VICTORIA OF THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

THE death of the Empress-Queen Victoria recalls to mind the singular story of an infamous, but happily unsuccessful, conspiracy that was hatched by the leaders of the Orange Society in the heyday of that oath-bound association—1828-1836. It occupies as well-known a place in history as the Cato Street Conspiracy, and is known by the title of 'The Cumberland Plot.' It is so called because the principal actor in it, and the chief intended beneficiary by it, was Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, Imperial Grand Master of the Orange Association. The object of the plot was to alter the succession of the throne of Great Britain: to set aside the just and legalised claims of the Princess (late Queen) Victoria, and to place the crown upon the head of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland.

The period covered by the underground workings of this great conspiracy embraced the years 1828-35. These were the golden years of the Orange institution, the time of its greatest power and most dangerous activity. Rev. Dr. Killen, the Irish Presbyterian historian, tells us in the second volume of his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland* (p. 463) that towards the close of this period (1828-1835) 'the Orange institute suddenly collapsed. Notwithstanding their loud protestations of loyalty,' he continues, 'its adherents had been recently involved in treasonable designs. The passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829 had driven them almost to madness, and ever since their movements had been marked by recklessness and folly.' The alarm created in the public and official mind by the threatening aspect of Orangeism led to the appointment, in 1835, of two Parliamentary Committees of Inquiry. Their investigations, says Dr. Killen (ii, 464), 'revealed the existence of a conspiracy to exclude the Princess Victoria from the succession, and place the Duke of Cumberland on the throne.' Miss Martineau, a contemporary Protestant historian, refers as follows to the Cumberland Plot in the second volume of her *Thirty Years' Peace* (p. 266): 'The revolutionary movement referred to as occurring at the other end of society was one which it would be scarcely possible to credit now, but for the body of documentary evidence which leaves no shadow of doubt on any of the principal features of the conspiracy. The whole affair seems so unsuited to our time and the conditions of our monarchy—so like a plunge back into a former century—that all the superiority of documentary evidence of which we have the advantage is needed to make the story credible to quiet people who do not dream of treason, plots, and civil war in England in our day.'

THE PLOTTERS.

The 'body of documentary evidence' referred to by Miss Martineau shows that the conspiracy to alter the succession to the throne in favor of the Duke of Cumberland was conducted by the members of the Imperial Grand Lodge (London), which exercised complete and absolute control over the votes, policy, and destinies of all the scattered units of Orangeism throughout the world. Among those who seem to have been most deeply implicated were Lords Kenyon, Wynford, Longford, and Roden, the Duke of Gordon (Deputy Grand Master for Scotland), and the Marquis of Londonderry. The leading rôles in the plot are, however, assigned by general consent to the Duke of Cumberland and to his intimate friend and familiar, Lieutenant-Colonel Blennerhasset Fairman, who was Deputy Grand Secretary of the Orange Society.

THE ARCH-PLOTTERS.

Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, was brother of the reigning King, William IV.—the immediate predecessor of the late Queen on the throne of Great Britain. He is described by Spencer Walpole,

* For fuller details of this remarkable conspiracy see *The Orange Society* by Rev. H. W. Cleary pp. 362-385. (TABLET Office, 1s 3d, posted 1s 6d); also 12th edition, C.T.S., London (cloth 2s 6d), of all catholic booksellers.

Justin McCarthy, and other historians as coarse, brutal, overbearing, unpopular to an extraordinary degree—a man of infamous character, of low morals, a mere brutal rone, whose behavior would disgrace a decent tap-room in our day.

Fairman was the Duke's jackal. The gay colonel had been an Orangeman since 1815. During the illness of George IV. he had strongly advocated in the Press and otherwise the appointment of a Regent—the Regent to be none other than the Duke of Cumberland. In the *Morning Herald* and elsewhere he had also spoken slightly of the claims of the Princess (the late Queen) Victoria to the throne. As the result of several long private interviews between the Duke and Fairman at Kew, the latter was, on Cumberland's nomination, appointed Deputy Grand Secretary (and acting Grand Secretary) of the Imperial Grand Lodge (London). An easy-going Irishman (Chetwoode Eastace Chetwoode) had previously filled the position. Chetwoode was not the man for desperate undertakings. It was therefore decided to get rid of him. The method adopted by Cumberland and his associates came out in the evidence laid before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. It was briefly as follows: Two 'tylers' of the Imperial Grand Lodge (Condeil and Osborne), aided by another Orangeman (Payne), broke into Chetwoode's chambers in Lyons' Inn (London) during his absence, and stole therefrom all the papers they could lay their hands upon. The thieves were paid for their services by Fairman. The stolen documents were placed in the hands of the Imperial Grand Lodge, and Chetwoode was thus at one stroke deprived of the only weapons by which he might have been a formidable enemy for the conspirators to deal with. He was soon afterwards dismissed from his position as Deputy Grand Secretary, and Fairman was appointed to fill his place.

From this moment an 'advanced' movement, in the interests of the rough old Imperial Grand Master, was pushed with feverish energy among the lodges. New signs and passwords were devised and every means taken to secure secrecy. An open resort to physical force and armed terrorism was adopted. The loyalty of the nation's last resource—the army—was tampered with systematically and on a vast scale. The Imperial Grand Lodge officials exerted themselves to the utmost to have Cumberland appointed Regent during the declining years of George IV. and William IV. They ignored or belittled the legal rights of the Duchess of Kent and of her daughter the Princess (late Queen) Victoria—which had been established by Act of Parliament—and did all that lay in their power to keep what they called 'the paramount claims' of Cumberland as prominently as possible before the public eye. From the day of Fairman's appointment, Cumberland presided at the Imperial Grand Lodge meetings in the style and state of an actual king. And the lodge correspondence of the period which subsequently appeared in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee (English), is full of a great secret scheme which certain Orangemen subsequently testified on oath was none other than an attempt to prevent, by armed force if necessary, the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.

TERRORISM AND DISLOYALTY.

It would be impossible, in the course of a summary newspaper article, to give an adequate idea of the feverish energy with which the policy of physical force was organised and pushed throughout the Empire at the instigation of Cumberland and his associates in infamy. A sample of Fairman's correspondence appears in the English Select Parliamentary Committee's Report on Orange Lodges. It is as the Committee point out, filled with appeal to Orangemen to terrorise opposition out of existence by 'numbers,' by 'boldness of attitude,' 'by a rapid augmentation of our physical force,' 'to strike the foe [the Government] with awe,' to be 'an eternal source of terror to the enemy,' 'to strike with terror and sore dismay' all who opposed their designs.

The corrupting of the fidelity of the army went on at a merry pace. The formation of regimental lodges—although strictly forbidden in the military regulations of 1822 and 1829—was eagerly carried on. The Irish yeomanry regiments were described as 'all Orange.' Disaffection was systematically spread among the line in every part of the British Isles, in Canada, Australia, the Ionian Isles, Malta, etc. All this was done by the express direction of Cumberland and the Grand Lodge, and letters were sent from the knot of titled conspirators impressing on non-commissioned officers the necessity of obeying the commands of their superior officers. When the conspiracy was discovered there were over fifty regiments whose fidelity could not be counted upon. To these we must add the Irish yeomanry forces and the 310,000 to 360,000 Orange civilians who, according to the evidence of the Imperial Grand Lodge officials, were scattered through Great Britain and Ireland. The English Select Committee's Report points out that most of the Orange civilians were supplied with arms, and that all the members of that vast organisation—perhaps close on half a million of armed men at the time—were bound by oath to assemble at the command of Grand Master the Duke of Cumberland, who thus held in his hands all the elements of a rapid and successful revolution. It was this dangerous power of rapidly and secretly mobilising vast bodies of armed fanatics which, in the eyes of the English Parliamentary Select Committee of 1835, constituted the Orange Society a menace to the safety of the Empire, and made the complete suppression of the Orange association 'imperatively necessary.'

All the time that the underground armed preparations were in progress, every effort was being made by Cumberland and his accomplices in the Grand Lodge to keep the pretender 'in prominent shape' (as Fairman put it) before the public eye. As Lord Brougham said (*Life and Times*, iii., 371), 'it became manifest that his Royal Highness now thought himself destined to play a great part, and he was flying at high game.' Cumberland's party industriously circulated rumors favorable to the schemes of their Imperial Grand Master, and which contained contemptuous references to the legalised claims of the Princess Victoria, whom they described as being only 'a woman and a minor'—with the further addendum

that if she came to the throne she would become a Papist and would thus greatly endanger, if not destroy, the Protestant succession.

Briefly, a deliberate attempt was made to further the interests of Cumberland by creating a hostile public feeling, or exciting a popular uproar against the young Princess Victoria. Her right to the succession had been decided not merely by claims of heredity: it had been determined by Act of Parliament as well. It had been likewise settled at the same time by the voice of the nation that in the event of the demise of William during the minority of the Princess Victoria, her mother (the Duchess of Kent) was to be Regent. But the Orange leaders acted throughout the conspiracy as if the Princess Victoria were *de facto* excluded from the succession, and at the same time were steadily preparing to secure, by armed force if necessary, the accession of the Duke of Cumberland in her stead. They were banded together to commemorate a successful revolution which took place in 1688. On their own principles they could not well object to another 'glorious revolution' in 1837, by which not a *de facto* king, but a *de jure* queen—whom they hated and whose secluded life left her quite unknown to the British public—would be set aside in the interests of the Orange institution.

Miss Martineau tells of the expectation of the 'loyal Orangemen' to depose William IV. on the plea of insanity and to supersede the Princess Victoria. Fairman, in one of his letters to Cumberland (published in the English Parliamentary Committee's Report), plainly advises his patron to put himself in a position to seize the throne. Heywood, a Sheffield Orangeman, declared to Deputy Grand Master Kenyon that Fairman had assured the brethren as far back as 1832 that the deposition of William IV. was 'not improbable.' The brethren referred to the Duke during the lifetime of William IV. as 'the nearest to the throne'—to the exclusion of the Princess Victoria. And Cumberland, as already stated, presided at the meetings of the Imperial Grand Lodge with the state and ceremony pertaining to the office of an actually reigning king.

All this time the scheme of the conspirators was spoken of only to 'safe' people, and in whispers and enigmas. In Fairman's letters it is referred to as 'a great divulgement,' to be mentioned to 'only sure Tories,' who are known to be 'STAUNCH' (the capitals are his), and who felt what they owed to their 'unflinching champion' (Cumberland). They were cautioned to 'nerve themselves' for a great occasion that was coming. This is elsewhere referred to by Fairman as a 'civil war,' a fast approaching time 'when matters will be brought to an issue' by the physical force of Orangeism, when 'a conflagration not easily to be extinguished' would be set alight which 'all the efforts of its opponents would never be able to smother.' Lord Kenyon—one of the conspirators—declared in a letter to Fairman that he (Kenyon) had spent 'nearer £20,000 than £10,000' in 'the good cause.' And Fairman, in a quarrel with Cumberland over payment (or was it blackmail?) threatened his patron with 'exposure' unless his demands were complied with. These seem to have been abundantly settled, for he successfully concealed a vital part of the Grand Lodge correspondence, and refused to give it up on the order of the Parliamentary Select Committee. Amidst strong opposition from the Orange party, the House of Commons insisted on the production of the missing correspondence. Fairman defied the order of the House. He was committed for breach of privilege and—promptly absconded. The mysterious letters—which, as he plainly said, referred to Orange matters—were of a nature which (he declared) he could not divulge without 'convicting himself' and involving others. But to this day their contents have never been brought to the light of day.

THE PLOT EXPOSED.

A fact of marked significance was this: the whole Orange party in the House of Commons solidly supported Fairman in his refusal to surrender the incriminating documents. 'The flight of Colonel Fairman,' says the *National History of England* (vol. iv., p. 298), 'and the destruction or concealment of documents which the House of Commons, through the Speaker, insisted that he should deliver up, baffled further research at a critical point.' But abundant other evidence of the existence of the Orange conspiracy against the Princess Victoria was forthcoming. A number of compromising letters which do not appear in the published Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee (English) were published in the *London and Westminster Review* of January and April, 1836. Other incriminatory documents fell into the hands of Mr. Finn and Mr. Hume, M's P., and have not yet seen the light of publication. Shortly before his death Mr. Finn placed the papers that remained in his possession in the hands of the well-known historian, Dr. R. R. Madden. After the death of the latter, his library was sold in 1887, and a manuscript history of Orangeism, embodying the papers preserved by Mr. Finn, was secured by a private collector for a large sum. Dr. Madden (*United Irishmen*, vol. iv., p. 13) says that the 'proof' of the existence of that [the Cumberland] conspiracy 'were considered of too formidable a character by the Government of that day to be published in a Parliamentary Report.'

The publishers of the *London and Westminster Review* offered to produce the originals of the documents printed by them in the event of the prosecution of the Duke of Cumberland for treason. They likewise published in *extenso* the sworn depositions of an Orangeman directly implicating Fairman in arrangements for the deposition of William IV. by force of arms, if necessary, and placing the Duke of Cumberland upon the throne, to the exclusion of the Princess Victoria. An Orangeman named Heywood, of respectable character, wrote a letter to Lord Kenyon in October, 1835, involving Fairman and the Grand Lodge in the conspiracy. Mr. Hume and Mr. Finn directly charged the Duke of Cumberland and his colleagues of the Grand Lodge in the House of Commons with heading a vast conspiracy to alter the succession to the throne. This was on February 12, 1836. 'It was clear to the [Parliamentary Select] Committee,' says Miss Martineau (vol. ii., p. 277), 'that the evidence bore out Heywood's statements.' 'It was proposed,' says

Rev. Dr. Killen, the Presbyterian historian (ii, 464), 'to commence a criminal prosecution against the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Kenyon, the Bishop of Salisbury [Grand Chaplain], Colonel Fairman, and others believed to be implicated in the scheme of rebellion.' The public were on the tiptoe of expectation. 'But meanwhile,' says Killen, 'Heywood, the chief witness against the conspirators—in an agony of excitement, created by a sense of the peculiarly dangerous position in which he stood—burst a blood-vessel and died.' Under the influence of alarm, all the English lodges were abruptly dissolved, and as the [Orange] party was thus thoroughly humbled, it was deemed expedient not to press a formidable combination to extremities, and to give up the prosecution.' And thus, says Justin McCarthy (*England Under Gladstone*, p. 277), 'the Orange plot to place the Duke of Cumberland upon the throne instead of Queen Victoria was discovered and defeated.'

ORANGEISM SUPPRESSED.

The revelations made regarding the vast physical strength of the fraternity, and the extent to which they had tampered with the fidelity of the army, produced, says Miss Martineau (ii, 278), 'a universal sense of danger in the leaders of all parties,' and it was deemed 'not safe to drive them [the Orangemen] to resentment or despair.' The House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution, on February 23, 1836, requesting the King to take measures for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges. This the King did, calling upon all his 'loyal subjects' to 'support [him] in this determination.' Cumberland saw that 'the game was up.' He had played a desperate game for high stakes, and lost. He bowed to the inevitable. The English lodges were dissolved. 'The Irish Society,' says the *London and Westminster Review* (April and July, 1836, p. 201), 'is abandoned by all who gave it either weight or respectability. The disreputable portion of it have thrown off their yoke of allegiance' and defied the royal proclamation; and, says Killen (ii, 465) they 'continue to this very day to keep up an unhealthy excitement among the lower orders of Protestants throughout the country' [Ireland].

'Such,' says Miss Martineau (ii, 274), 'was the institution—the great conspiracy against the national will and national interests, the conspiracy against the rights of all, from the King on the throne to the humblest voter or soldier or sailor or Dissenter or Catholic—which was discovered by the energy and diligence of Mr. Hume in 1835.'

IN THE WAKE OF THE RISING SUN.

By 'VIATOR.'

S.S. Syrian Prince,
Off Alexandria. Nov. 26, 1900.

OUR good ship tripped lightly down the canal from Tunis to the port of Goulette in the evening of Wednesday, 21st November, the while long shafts of sunshine, soft and luxurious and golden, sped athwart our weather bows. Flushed in carmine, glowed the low lying clouds to westward, as we bowled right down the narrow channel flanked by low sand-hills, with here and there a turret top, or fort, or barracks till we swerve to eastward round the light-house and dip into the filmy wavelets of the Mediterranean, and stand out to sea all taut for

MALTA.

Never a billow to roll on, never a 'cradle of the deep' to rock in as the 'Syrian Prince' ploughs the oily sea, and scatters the delicate, fretwork tracery of our sleepy high-way—still in the wake of the rising sun. And there is and to spare for mental rumination in the vanished glories of Carthage, the great city that *was*—now the shadow of a great name, still in her vanished glories telling with no uncertain ring that there were verily giants in those days. But their glory is fled, save where it rises afresh in the enthusiasm of the onlooker; and nought remains to chisel their worth:

'Tis worth that makes the man
The want of it the fellow':

Nought but stratified ruins crumbling to their first elements under commonplace hillocks of sand—

'The earth hath bubbles' as the water has,
And we are of them.'

So wrote the Master in Macbeth. Malta we made just after sundown on Thursday, November 22. In the early afternoon the islet of Gozo loomed dull on the horizon, but shot up, as we drew nearer, in arid, forbidding cliffs, lifting in patchy terraces to the summit. Gozo, Comino, Cominotto, and Malta are a group of island sisters with just abyss enough fixed between to call for the friendly boatmen—all standing out against and above their deep blue setting in dull, muddy, careworn relief with struggling patches of verdure, and lovely olives to soften the jagged slopes. Running by the *tinier* sisters, and beckoned onwards by the imposing height of Malta—the watch tower of the Mediterranean, bristling with citadel and fort, we glide easily over a sea of glass into the harbor—a fairy vision, in the gathering darkness, of lights and twinkling lamps that like restless fireflies gleam and fit athwart the magnificent harbor. We are at Valetta. Tiny gondolas, gigs and dingies, and more pretentious and graceful launches peer and glint from under the beetling bulwarks of grim warships—for the fleet is here—and like glow-worms in action, stealthy and noiseless and quick, run under our bows and alongside till we reach our moorings and drop anchor amid the forest of masts in the harbor. We too are soon in the thick of the pirouetting fireflies, en route to the landing stage, catching the time, sweet strains of pipe and mandoline, and soft voices in rise and fall with the cadence of the sea-proud monopoly and rich heritage of the Latin races that daily

still 'mid the memories of the classic past. Bright costumes patrol the road, toned here and there by the *gounella*—dark hood and flowing mantle of sombre black, the distinguishing, if to our eyes un-aesthetic, garb of the Maltese lady. Up the stiff incline to the Strada Reale—chief artery of Valetta—now brilliant in electric light, down into a bye-street, and we are at the 'ponderous gates and massy bar' of the episcopal palace. Though unceremoniously late, we are kindly received by the venerable prelate—Bishop of Malta and titular Archbishop of Rhodes—Vgr. Pietro Pace, who greets us with welcoming smile, blesses us, and speaks to us in English, with comparative ease, of his island see of our pilgrimage to the Holy Places, of distant countries, of the historic memories of Malta. With a far-away look in his eyes, he told us that in the long ago he was class-fellow at Rome of his Eminence Cardinal Moran, and that he follows with pride and affection the apostolic labors in far Australia of the illustrious and learned Archbishop of Sydney. Of others, too, he spoke, but his cares and love are fixed on his own people in Malta. We would fain go, for the hour was unceremonious; and we would fain stay, for the interchange of ideas with the venerable prelate was a privilege and a treat. He would, however, courteously insist on tracing for us an itinerary for the morrow, and on placing at our disposal a local ecclesiastic to pilot us with economy of time through the interesting sights of the island. Another favor ere we left was the likeness of his Grace, duly autographed, a copy to each, valued souvenir of our visit.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Next morning very early—6.30 of the clock—we had Mass in St. John's and duly inspected in detail the monument of the Knights, chapels, treasures presses, carved stalls, pillars—all speaking proof of the manifest piety that in the hard days of conflict between the Cross and the Crescent tempered with active faith and devotion the belligerent lives of the Knights of St. John. Though an ordinary week day—feast of St. Clement—we could not but note the numbers of men and women, rich and poor, that filed in in ceaseless numbers to assist at the Holy Sacrifice. Malta, corruption of Melita, so called by the Greeks from the quantity of honey found here, has known many masters in the ages—Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Saracens, Germans, French, Aragonese, Knights of St. John, and finally, after a short occupation by the first Napoleon, who despoiled the churches of much of their treasures, passed into the hands of the English in 1800. But the people are essentially Maltese, fusing but little with the Teuton, and though English and Italian are the recognised tongues, cleave with tenacity to this Arabic medium. It is a 'tight little island,' 20 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth, and has an area of 98 square miles in all. Yet poor as is the soil and narrow the limits, and few the avenues of life, these little islands boast a population of 180,000 people—all or nearly all Catholics. We strolled through the luxuriant gardens of the palace of San Antonio, rich in orchids, palms, orange, and citron trees, and trod the apartments once sacred to the Knights of Malta. Notabile or Città Vecchia, perched on a hill of sand or pumice, and belted by strong walls with here and there an aged turret or watch tower to mark the strong places of an earlier age, the unincapital and the cathedral see, is an antique town brimfull of interest, some ten miles from Valetta. The church of the Order, or cathedral, in its alabaster columns from Rhodes, its marble from Palermo, its shrines and tombs and paintings and statues bring you back to the ages of vivid and active faith. Here, too, was shown us, carefully encased, the picture of the Madonna which tradition says was painted by St. Luke, who accompanied St. Paul on his journey to Malta. Here the Apostle consecrated St. Publius, first Bishop of Malta.

Reference is made in the 'Acts of the Apostles' to St. Paul's visit to the island, chapter 28th, if I am not mistaken. All about Città Vecchia there are ineffable proofs of the Saint's apostolic labors. The landing place of St. Paul—St. Paul's Bay—is shown from the walls of Città Vecchia, the chapel where the Apostle lived and taught and baptised and offered the Holy Sacrifice, the catacombs where the early Christians took refuge in the early persecutions and later against the aggressions of the Moslem, and the tombs recording the martial deeds of the men who fought and bled and died in defence of faith and hearth and home in the brave days of old.

MOUSTA.

A visit to Moustà on our return was rewarded by a look at a fine parish church rotund in shape. Here we saw the Governor with his staff reviewing the troops in the dusty square. The armoury of Valetta is very rich in native relics and curios: embossed suits of knightly mail; helmets indented in front with fatal bullet; swords and cannon, and war-worn flags that many a time and oft led the embattled ranks of the Maltese against the invader. Here, too, in the council chamber hangs in rich folds the gobelins tapestry of fabulous value, lighting up by their rich perennial tints, that have stood the shock of centuries, the walls and ceilings of the palace. At the seaward end of St. Mercanti is the 'Chapel of Bones,' an underground vault-like oratory, where with ghastly ingenuity, are arranged on wall and ceiling and floor, in eerie gruesome shape, the skulls and bones of knights of old, whose bleached remains await the final trumpet-call, the last 'adsum' of mortal.

'Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine,
The white pink and the pansy freaked with jet,
The glowing violet—'

to embalm the memories of men that lived in an iron age of fierce warfare and ruthless greed—that fought the good fight of the faith and stemmed with their bravery and their blood the onward rush of the dusky Saracen.

For an exhaustive visit of Valetta and environs and some side views of Malta generally, as far as time and energy allowed, we are

under deep obligations to the Rev. Felix Ciangura who, at the kindly suggestion of the Bishop of Malta, placed time and valuable services at our command during our all too brief stay. Soldiers there were in evidence everywhere—not of the people popular, but proof active and cogent of the yoke of the foreigner—for the dark and classic race that people the rock cling to their own religion, their own soft manners, their own tongue, and affect not at all the habits and speech of the Teuton. Nothing do they lose in the gentle conventions of life, in artistic grace of look and port and manner in cleaving to that native culture—so marked in the children of the Latin faith and race.

The lengthening shadows tell us that our time is up, and the great sun that sat high in golden glory is going down in splendor more glorious still, the dock-yards are vomiting forth their hordes of swartthy workmen, the tinkling of the bells fixes our eye on droves of goats invading street and store and house bringing the evening milk, the smart gondolas are waiting at the quays or glancing over the blue waters of the harbor, the sweet bells are pealing the early evening prayer over the roof tops, and the sunlight receding in dim haze gives no longer hope of extending our visit. A word of gratitude to our friend and guide, and we are skimming over the harbor and in quest of the 'Syrian Prince.'

My next letter will recount in brief limits our impressions of Egypt—land of the sphynx, land of bondage-memories and of fleshpots, land of the Menas, the Pharaohs, the Rameses, the Ptolomies—land richest of all lands—so say the Egyptologists—in undying memorials bequeathed by dynasties which rose to lofty eminence in art, science, numbers, culture, while the West still slept, buried in the darkness and shadow of a prehistoric age. Verily, is it well written, that the Wise Men came from the East.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 26.

The retreat for the priests of the archdiocese, to be preached by Rev. Father Piquet, begins in St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne is expected to arrive in Wellington on this day week.

The personnel of the local staff of the Marist Brothers has undergone some change this year. Brother Vincent has gone to Australia, the vacancy being filled by the transfer of Brother Alfred from Wanganui, and Brother Alban exchanges places with a Brother from Invercargill.

The amount already received by the treasurers of the Defence Fund in connection with the Stoke Orphanage cases is £230, more than half of which has been contributed in the Auckland and Wellington districts. There are still several lists in circulation, and as the costs of the defence amount to over £700, it is sincerely hoped that sympathisers who have not yet made donations will do so at their earliest convenience.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association picnic, held in the Railway Department's grounds at the Upper Hutt on Anniversary Day, was an unqualified success. In spite of the numerous counter attractions—a race meeting, regatta, etc.—there was a very large attendance and a highly enjoyable day was spent. The principal event in a long programme of sports, the grand handicap, was won by Mr. P. O'Connor.

By yesterday's mail his Grace the Archbishop received a communication from his Eminence Cardinal Moran stating his inability to be present at the opening of the Sacred Heart Church and the laying of the Cathedral foundation stone. Many previously unforeseen reasons make his presence in Sydney imperative at the present time, the principal one being the convocation of bishops of the Sydney archdiocese, for the purpose of nominating a successor to the late Bishop of Bathurst for the approval of the Holy See.

In view of the fact that the Cardinal will not for the present visit New Zealand, it is unlikely that the foundation stone of the new Cathedral here will be laid on the 3rd of February as was previously intended. I am informed that the statement made last week in reference to the change of site for the Cathedral was due to a misunderstanding, and that the authorities have now no intention of departing from their original purpose of building St. Mary's Cathedral in Buckle and Tory streets.

In consequence of the death of the Queen his Grace the Archbishop postponed his projected visit to Hastings, where he was to open the new convent on Sunday. As soon as the news of her Majesty's illness was received his Grace ordered special prayers to be said throughout the archdiocese for her speedy recovery or happy death. He has now ordered that the churches be draped in mourning during the memorial services to be held to-morrow and will himself officiate at the last Mass in St. Joseph's Church.

WANGANUI.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

January 28.

By private wire word was received in Wanganui to-day to the effect that Misses A. Doherty, M. O'Connell, M. McCulloch, and Julia Whelan, had passed the Matriculation Examination. These young ladies are all pupils of the Wanganui Convent, and the only candidates presented by the Sisters this year. That they have all been successful is highly satisfactory, and denotes thorough tuition on the part of the devoted Sisters.

WESTPORT.

(From a correspondent.)

A meeting of the members of St. Canice's congregation was held on January 17 to organise a send-off to the Rev. Father Ootello, who leaves for Europe early in March. Similar steps are being taken in the outlying parts of the parish.

A highly successful bazaar was held in Westport during Christmas week with the object of reducing the debt on the parish. The opening ceremony was performed by his Worship the Mayor, Mr. James Scanlan. In point of artistic display the function far outclassed any previous affair of the kind in this district—a fact due in great measure to the valuable aid rendered by the Sisters of the local convent, as well as to the whole-souled efforts put forth by the ladies of the congregation. The net proceeds will total about \$250. The following is a list of stalls and ladies in charge:—British Isles, Mesdames Power and Lawson; 'New Zealand,' Mrs. H. Pain and Miss Reedy; 'South Africa,' Mrs. Jamieson; 'Australian Commonwealth,' Miss Sherlock and Mrs. Tee; refreshment stall, Mrs. Hennessy; Christmas tree, Mrs. Sproule. The thanks of the congregation are due to the Sisters of Mercy for their artistic work, to the stallholders and their indefatigable assistants, also to Mrs. Lock and Mrs. D. O'Deill, two of the promoters, who rendered valuable service.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 28.

The Diocesan clergy assemble next week for the annual retreat, which is to be conducted by Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M.

The Convent High Schools re-open to-day (Monday) and the Parish schools, including those at Halswell and Addington, on Tuesday.

A committee has been formed at Lyttelton, acting under the Very Rev. Dean Foley, for suitably receiving and entertaining the illustrious ecclesiastics who are expected for the ceremonies in connection with laying the foundation stone of the new cathedral. Their arrival in port is timed (if possible) for Friday morning, February 8, and the festivities will include, a reception, luncheon, trip round the harbor, and other little social functions which time and circumstances will permit. By the 7.15 p.m. train the visitors will leave for Christchurch where a reception on a grand scale is contemplated. A meeting of the general and sub-committees was held in the boys' schoolroom on Sunday afternoon last, his Lordship the Bishop presiding, with the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais and Dean Foley and Rev. Father Marnane in attendance, when detail matters were considered.

When the news was received in Christchurch on Wednesday last of the death of her Majesty Queen Victoria places of business were almost with one accord closed for the day and in many instances over the next also. The change from the bustle of the street traffic, hurrying footsteps, and incessant buzz of conversation to a subdued and comparatively noiseless city, all in the space of one short hour, was simply marvellous. Flags were immediately hoisted at half-mast, great bells tolled out their doleful notes, shops, workrooms, and factories poured out their thousands to join the already fast accumulating throng. The mournful intelligence was discussed in hushed accents, and soon the streets were deserted; it seemed as if some great calamity had fallen upon the people. At devotions in the Pro-Cathedral on the evening of the fateful day feeling reference was made by his Lordship the Bishop to the loss the Empire had suffered, and at Vespers on Sunday the Bishop again addressed the congregation on the subject of the nation's bereavement, the church being crowded to excess. Taking his text from Proverbs, chapter 8, verses 15-16—'By Me kings reign and law-givers decree just things: By Me princes rule and the mighty decree justice.' His Lordship paid a most eloquent tribute to the great ruler that is now no more, and concluded by referring to the successor on the throne of England, his attributes, and the loyalty of Catholics to him, which was so lovingly bestowed on his Queen mother, and finally recited the beautiful prayer of the Catholic ritual for princes and rulers and, in accord with the altered circumstances of the hour, substituting the name of the new King. Immediately after the memorial address Miss Funston, the organist, played the Dead March in 'Saul.' The pillars and pulpit of the Pro-Cathedral were shrouded in black with white bands and crosses. At the main entrance there was a large framed picture of her late Majesty draped in mourning, whilst many of the congregation wore symbols emblematical of the sad occasion. St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, was also draped in mourning, and memorial services were preached in the morning by the Rev. Father Gallais and in the evening by the Rev. Father Marnane.

SHAND'S TRACK (LINCOLN).

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

The distribution of prizes to the children attending the parish school of Shand's Track took place on Friday, January 18th, and was presided over by the Rev. Father Richards, pastor in charge. An excellent entertainment was given by the pupils on the occasion, consisting of choruses, tambourine drill, Highland dance, hornpipe, and other pleasing items by the girls, and dumb-bell drill, etc., by the boys. The efforts of the children to please their friends and visitors were fully appreciated, whilst their general demeanor and evident advancement in the acquisition of useful knowledge reflected the highest credit on their painstaking teacher, Miss McLaughlan. In his examination report the Inspector, Mr. Baldwin,

gives great credit to Miss McLachlan for her industry and perseverance in producing such good results single handed, the subject of arithmetic in all the classes being, the inspector writes, unusually good. With such an energetic priest as the Rev. Father Richards at the head of affairs, the Catholics of the wide district centering in Lincoln may rest assured that their interests will be well looked after and their parochial affairs materially advanced.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 24.

The sum of £61 for the Stoke Defence Fund was forwarded last Saturday to the Rev. Father O'Shea, one of the hon. treasurers, at Wellington. This is a first instalment from Auckland, and it is expected a further sum will be got together.

A general meeting of St. Benedict's parishioners is to be held on Sunday, February 3, at half-past three in the afternoon, when a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the past year in connection with the church and hall funds will be submitted by Mr. J. J. Daly, hon. secretary St. Benedict's Parochial Committee.

A most successful entertainment was given last week at the Orphanage at Lake Takapuna to the children there. His Lordship the Bishop and several of the clergy were present. The evening was most pleasantly spent, and the boys thoroughly enjoyed the programme prepared for them, and to which Rev. Father Patterson largely contributed.

The Marist Brothers returned from their annual retreat at Wellington last Saturday. Bro. Jerome, so long and favorably known in Auckland, has been transferred to Samoa, and left for his new sphere of labors on last Tuesday amidst many regrets at his departure from us.

A remarkable circumstance in connection with the memorial service held this week in memory of our late Bishop was that the first and last priest ordained by him assisted at the ceremony. The first was our widely respected Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, the last was the Rev. Father Buckley. His Lordship was ordained in the northern, Father Buckley in the southern, hemisphere.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee met last Monday evening in the Marist Brothers' schoolroom, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly in the chair. There were also present the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., Rev. Fathers Darby and O'Hara, and a representative body of the laity. It was decided to hold the sports in the Domain cricket ground, and a number of detail matters were discussed and arranged, and the meeting adjourned until next Monday night.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of our late beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Luck, O.S.B., and Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Convent Chapel, Ponsonby, for the repose of his soul. Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly was the celebrant, Rev. Father Buckley (Hamilton) deacon, Father O'Carroll sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Purton master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop attended in the sanctuary, and there were also present Rev. Fathers Corcoran and Hennessy. Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and Rev. Father Hills, S.M. (Wellington), assisted the choir. The absolution at the catafalque was given by his Lordship the Bishop.

The following pupils from the convent schools were successful at the Trinity College musical examinations:—Senior division (honors), Norah Lynch heads the list with 85 marks for piano; Ellen Brown, 82, piano, both of St. Mary's Convent School. Senior division (pass), Matilda Brown, piano, 73, St. Mary's Convent. Junior division (honors), Janey Amodeo, piano, 80, St. Mary's. Junior division (pass), Norah Lynch, singing, 80; Gertrude Bray, piano, 74; Ellen Brown, singing, 63—all from St. Mary's. Preparatory division: Eileen Cullen heads the list, piano, 89; Katie Mahoney, piano, 80—St. Mary's; Nellie Fairweather, piano, 71—Sisters of St. Joseph, Surry Hills; Mary Joseph, piano, 67—Surry Hills; Flora McGregor, piano, 60—Surry Hills. Miss Nellie F. Ormond in the junior division honors headed the list with 88, piano. She was coached by Miss Ada Yates, a Catholic lay teacher.

The adjourned annual meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was held last evening. Bro. P. J. Nerheny was elected president; Bro. P. Flynn, vice-president; Bros. W. Kane, D. Flynn, and P. O'Kane were re-elected respectively to the offices of secretary, treasurer, and assistant secretary; auditors, Bros. J. J. O'Brien and James Smith; delegates to A.M. meeting at Dunedin, Bros. Nerheny and W. Beehan. The following motions were then put and unanimously carried: Bro. M. J. Sheahan moved that 'The Auckland Branch, No. 81, of the H.A.C.B. Society, rejoices at the complete vindication of the Marist Brothers in connection with the Stoke inquiry, and condemns the unfair methods employed to prejudice the trials by a section of Parliamentarians, and a section of the Press, aided by a body of fanatics throughout the Colony.' That copies of the foregoing be sent to the Provincial, the Rev. Bro. John, Sydney, and Bro. Mark, Wellington. Bro. W. Beehan moved, and Bro. Little seconded, 'That this meeting of the Auckland Branch, No. 81, of the H.A.C.B.S., do now adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of our departed Queen, and that in common with the citizens of Auckland we desire to place on record our sincere regret at the demise of her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.' The motion was unanimously carried, and the sincerest regret was evinced at the sad event by various speakers. It was also resolved 'That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, with a request that he present the same to the members of the Royal Family.'

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

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| February | 3, Sunday. | —Septagesima Sunday. |
| " | 4, Monday. | —St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.
Commemoration of St. Agatha, V.M. |
| " | 5, Tuesday | —Prayer of our Lord in the Garden. |
| " | 6, Wednesday. | —St. Hyacinth Mariscotti, Virgin. |
| " | 7, Thursday. | —St. Romuald, Abbot. |
| " | 8, Friday. | —St. John de Matha, Confessor. |
| " | 9, Saturday. | —St. Zozimus, Pope and Confessor. |

ST. AGATHA, VIRGIN AND MARTYR.

THE cities of Palermo and Catania in Sicily dispute the honor of being the birth-place of St. Agatha, but Catania was certainly the scene of her martyrdom. There, too, her sacred relics were deposited and preserved with extraordinary veneration, being regarded as the safeguard of the city against the terrible eruptions of Mount Etna which have often threatened its entire destruction. Born of an illustrious and wealthy family, Agatha was consecrated from her infancy to the service of God. Like St. Agnes, she had chosen Christ for her spouse, and consumed by the fire of Divine Love, despised the deceitful pleasures and empty honors of the world. When the cruel persecution of Decius broke out, A.D. 251, Agatha was apprehended at Catania by order of the chief magistrate, Quintianus, who, knowing the holy maiden to be both rich and beautiful, considered it a favorable opportunity to gratify both his lust and avarice. Seeing herself in the hands of the persecutors, Agatha prayed thus to her heavenly spouse: 'Jesus Christ, Lord of all things, Thou seest my heart, Thou knowest my desire. Possess, Thyself alone, all that I am. I am Thy sheep: make me worthy to overcome the devil.' Thus did she continue to pray with many tears during her passage through the streets to the tribunal of the Pro-consul. The first attack made upon her by the wicked judge was directed by him with a view to undermine her virtue. For this purpose he delivered her into the hands of Aphrodisia, an abandoned woman, who, with her six daughters kept a house of ill-fame. Here the chaste virgin was exposed to grievous assaults, more terrible to her pure soul than death itself. But all the artifices of her enemies were defeated by the power of her Divine Spouse, to whom she committed herself with entire confidence. Never did she cease, during the four weeks that she remained in this den of infamy, to implore his protection with fervent prayers, accompanied with sighs and tears. After 30 days had elapsed, Quintianus, who had been informed of her constancy, ordered her to be brought before his tribunal. Upon her arrival he began by exhorting her to renounce her faith and sacrifice to idols. Among other things he reminded her of her noble birth and illustrious ancestry, to which she replied that to be a servant of Jesus Christ was true nobility and perfect liberty. Enraged at her resolute answers the judge ordered her to be buffeted and led back to prison.

Upon the following day Agatha was again summoned before the judge, who exhorted her to save her life by prompt submission. To this she replied that Jesus Christ was her life and her salvation. Quintianus then ordered her to be stretched on the rack, a torment which was usually accompanied with stripes, the tearing of the flesh with iron hooks, and the application of lighted torches to the most tender parts of the body. But all these tortures had no effect upon the undaunted virgin, supported as she was by the invincible grace of Jesus, her Spouse. Having exhausted all the inventions of cruelty to no purpose, Quintianus ordered her to be again conducted to prison, giving strict commands to the gaoler to allow her neither food for her body nor salve or ointment for her wounds. But Almighty God vouchsafed to be Himself her physician and support, sending St. Peter to heal her wounds and comfort and encourage her in her combat.

After an interval of four days Agatha was again summoned before the judge, who, nowise softened by beholding her miraculous cure, ordered her to be stripped of her clothes and rolled to and fro over red-hot coals mingled with broken potsherds. Being then carried back to prison, she prayed as follows: 'O Lord, my Creator, You have ever protected me from my very cradle. You have taken from me the love of the world, and given me patience to suffer. Receive now my soul.' With these words she calmly expired. St. Agatha enjoys the special honor of a commemoration in the Canon of the Mass, where she heads the glorious choir of virgin martyrs, Lucy, Agnes, Cecily, and Anastasia.

ST. SCHOLASTICA, VIRGIN, FOUNDESS OF THE ORDER OF BENEDICTINE NUNS.

St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, was born of illustrious parents at Nursia, a city of Umbria in Italy, towards the close of the fifth century. The retirement of her brother Benedict from the world and the death of her parents left Scholastica heiress of her father's wealth, with the prospect of every worldly happiness. Guided by the secret inspirations of God, Scholastica, after distributing her goods among the poor, followed her brother to Cassino, accompanied by a single handmaid, in order to be formed by his direction to the perfect practice of the maxims of the Gospel. The fame of the sanctity of Scholastica and of the perfect manner of life followed by her and her companion excited the admiration of the neighboring inhabitants, and soon attracted to them a number of fervent novices. To afford accommodation for the new comers it soon became necessary for Scholastica to enlarge her humble dwelling, which gradually grew into a spacious convent, and became the mother-house of the rising Order. St. Scholastica completed her happy course about A.D. 543, her brother, St. Benedict, causing her body to be conveyed to his own abbey and laid in the tomb which he had provided for himself.

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Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Generous Endowments.—The Most Rev. Dr. Henry has received £1000 from Mr. Edward Fullen, Bridge End, Belfast, to endow in perpetuity a bed for the sick poor in the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast, and a like sum from the family of the late Mr. James Craig, Craigavon, for the same object.

ARMAGH.—Presentation to a Doctor.—A presentation of an address in an illuminated album, a silver salver, and a purse of sovereigns was made by his friends in Lurgan to Dr. Magennis on the occasion of his removal to Dublin, after having practised in Lurgan for the last 20 years.

Appointment of Canons.—His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, has received special permission from his Holiness the Pope to add two new Canons to the Chapter of the Archdiocese of Armagh, and in the exercise of the privilege granted has been pleased to raise to the Canonical dignity Very Rev. Charles Quinn, P.P., V.F. Camlough, and Rev. Hugh M'Oscar, P.P., Moy. The two newly-created Canons have received many hearty congratulations on their well-merited promotion.

CORK.—Jury Packing.—'Stand aside' was the insolent order given to no fewer than 43 Catholics in one case at the Cork Assizes on December 5. Twelve true-blue Protestants were then sworn to try a Catholic peasant from Kerry. Not a single protest was raised in Court by the Catholic jurors who were thus publicly insulted. How long I wonder (says a Dublin correspondent) is this cowardly conduct on the part of Catholic jurors to continue. They have the remedy in their own hands if they only apply it. While they meekly submit they may expect to be treated at each succeeding Assizes in a similar manner.

Drink the Cause of Crime.—The Lord Chief Justice, in his address to the Grand Jury at the Cork Assizes, said it was a melancholy reflection that 70 per cent. of the crimes committed in the city and county of Cork was due to drink. It seemed that the sale of drink was practically uncontrolled, and he thought that to meet it the licensing authority should be the County Court Judges alone in the county.

Teaching the Irish Language.—The Bantry Rural District Council has passed a resolution in Irish and English calling on the school managers of the district to make the teaching of Irish obligatory in their schools.

DERRY.—A Relic of the Penal Days.—About three miles from Derry, on a steep bank of the River Faughan, stands the remains of an interesting relic of the penal days in the shape of an old altar (says a correspondent of the *Derry Journal*). It was formed out of the soft clay bank, and although almost crumbled to decay, one can yet see the niche where the book or other requisites of the Mass were kept, and the stone step whereon the priest stood when offering up the Sacrifice of the Mass, and until within a few years ago the remains of the thatch could be seen with which the altar was roofed, but the people who came to worship knelt on the level space around the altar, without any shelter except the wood which runs along the bank of the river and in those days was denser than it is now. One can see that it was a remote spot in those days, suitable for the purpose it was put to, the wood, which is called the Birch Wood, completely hiding it from view, and the Faughan, which is deep at that part of the river, flowing past 20ft below. It is situated in the domain of Major Nicholson, J.P., of Beach-hill.

DUBLIN.—The Housing of the Poor.—The Archbishop of Dublin has given a fresh proof of his interest in the movement for the housing of the very poor. The association formed for that purpose report his Grace's application for 500 shares in the association, and the receipt of his Grace's cheque for £500 accompanies the application.

Golden Jubilee of a Christian Brother.—The past pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond street, Dublin, are taking steps to present the Rev. Brother Swan, on the occasion of his golden jubilee, with a substantial token of their appreciation of his life-long services in the cause of religion and education.

The Royal Veterinary College.—The new Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, just opened in commodious premises at Pembroke road, Dublin, commences its first session with every prospect of success. Already there are 31 entries of students. Sir Christopher Nixon is the President of the Board of Governors. Professor A. E. Mettam is the Principal of the College, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Molloy is one of the Vice-Presidents.

A Strange Proceeding.—The *Dublin Leader*, a brightly written and pungent review of current affairs, draws attention to a strange proceeding on the part of the directors of the Hibernian Bank. They have, it states, appointed to the position of Chief Inspector a complete outsider—a Scotchman—and ignored the many competent officials in their own service. Stranger still, the gentleman appointed is a Protestant. If this gentleman happened to be in the employment of the bank already no one could object to his promotion, but why he should be appointed over the heads of Catholics who have given years of loyal service to the Hibernian Bank is hard to understand. The Hibernian Bank, whose business is so largely done with Catholics, could well afford to be more liberal when dealing with their Catholic employees.

Illness of Mr. Mulhall.—When the last mail left Home Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, one of the Private Chamberlains of his Holiness Leo XIII. and the world's most eminent statistician, was lying dangerously ill at his residence, Killiney, near Dublin.

GALWAY.—Opening a Temperance Hall.—Early in December the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, opened a splendid hall in Ballinasloe for the Total Abstinence Society of the district.

KERRY.—The Return of the Bishop of Ross from Rome.—The occasion of the return home of Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, from his Episcopal visit to Rome was signalled by a great demonstration and torchlight procession in Skibbereen. Addresses on behalf of the clergy and laity of the diocese were presented, and with the former was tendered a cheque for £150, and with the latter a splendid brougham, value £130.

KILDARE.—In Memory of Father Doyle.—The people of Athy and neighborhood have erected a beautiful little monument in memory of the late Father Mark Doyle over his grave in St. Michael's Cemetery.

KILKENNY.—St. Patrick's Church.—At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Patrick's, Kilkenny, held to hear a statement in connection with the present debt on the church, Father Keogh, Adm., presided. To complete the sacred building and clear off the debt a sum of £1,100 is required, and arrangements were made to have collections taken to cover this amount. It was further decided to organise a bazaar with the same object.

KING'S COUNTY.—Death of a Nun.—The death is reported of Rev. Mother Teresa Ball, which took place at the Presentation Convent, Rahan, King's County, early in December.

LIMERICK.—Death of a Respected Citizen.—The funeral of Mr. T. M. Bourke took place from St. Michael's Church, Limerick, on Tuesday, December 4. Mr. Bourke was one of Limerick's most respected citizens, and had reached the ripe old age of 84. He was a golden jubilarian of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of which he was one of the original members in Limerick and in which he took an active interest up to the week before his death. He leaves two sons—the Rev. Vincent Bourke, C.S.S.R., and Mr. T. Bourke—and a daughter, who is Rev. Mother of the Convent of Mercy, Mount St. Vincent. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer presided at the *Requiem* service.

Death of a Redemptorist.—A good priest and an Irish scholar passed away recently at the Redemptorist Church, Limerick, in the person of the Rev. Michael Geoghegan, C.S.S.R. Father Geoghegan, who was a native of County Galway, was born in 1837, and joined the Congregation at an early age. He was a great lover of the old language of the Gael, and wrote several hymns in Irish.

Death of a Brother of the Mayor.—Intelligence has been received in Limerick of the death of Mr. James Daly, brother of the Mayor, in Australia. A vote of condolence with the Mayor was passed at the Technical Education Committee meeting that evening.

LOUTH.—Returning from the United States.—The Rev. Thomas Cassidy, P.P., Monasterboice, County Louth, who went to America 12 months ago to collect funds for the Armagh Cathedral, has returned looking hale and hearty after his long stay abroad.

MONAGHAN.—Death of a Member of Parliament.—Mr. Daniel MacAleese, M.P. for North Monaghan, died on the 1st December, after a short illness. The deceased, who was 67 years of age, was at one time editor of the *Belfast Morning News*, and has also been the editor of the *Ulster Examiner*. He was proprietor of the *People's Advocate*, Monaghan, and was a Town Commissioner.

The North Monaghan Seat.—Mr. Daniel O'Donnell, B.L., brother of the Bishop of Raphoe, has, on the invitation of some leading Nationalists of North Monaghan, consented to allow his name to go before the North Monaghan convention as a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the constituency.

ROSCOMMON.—A Handsome Testimonial.—The Right Rev. Mgr. McLaughlin was presented with a handsome testimonial by the people of Roscommon on his departure for Rome.

SLIGO.—Death of the Pastor of Loughglynn.—General regret was felt at the announcement of the death of the Very Rev. Canon John McDermott, who peacefully passed to rest after a short illness, at the great age of 88 years. He spent the earlier years of his priesthood as a curate in Strokestown, Sligo, Ballymurray, and Curraghboy, and in 1871, on the death of Dr. O'Connor, was appointed P.P. of Loughglynn.

Welcoming the Bishop.—The Catholics of Sligo presented the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy with an address of welcome on his return from Rome.

WEXFORD.—Transfer of Franciscans.—Rev. P. Begg, O.S.F., Wexford, has been transferred to Carrick-on-Suir, and has been replaced by Rev. W. D. Murphy, O.S.F., from Athlone. Father Murphy is a native of Kilmannan.

WICKLOW.—The Billy Byrne Memorial.—The Rev. P. F. Kavanagh, O.S.F., the historian of '98, unveiled the Billy Byrne memorial in Wicklow, on Sunday, December 9, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

GENERAL.

In Praise of the Christian Brothers.—The Very Rev. Father Ryan, O.P., preached an eloquent sermon in aid of the Christian Brothers' schools, North Richmond street, Dublin, recently. In the course of his appeal he said that amongst the various bodies in the country who had charge of the education of youth he thought that the Christian Brothers of Ireland, and pre-eminently the communities of that body teaching in the city of Dublin, stood in the foremost rank and were amongst those best qualified to impart a sound, practical, Christian education to the child, to instruct

him in the principles and truths of his religion, and at the same time to impart to him that training in secular knowledge which would enable him to earn an honest livelihood, which would enable him to be a good citizen, and, above and beyond all things else, to impart to him an education which would enable him to live the life of a true and devoted child of the Holy Church.

Unlawful Combination.—At the Munster Assizes seven members of a branch of the United Irish League were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of unlawfully combining to compel a man named Scanlon to give up possession of a plot of land.

Mr. T. W. Russell's Programme.—Mr. T. W. Russell's proposals to buy out the Irish landlords having excited the ire of the Tories, Lord Salisbury was obliged to dispense with the services of the member for South Tyrone. Mr. Russell outlines his future programme in a letter to a constituent, in which he says:—'The first shot in the battle for compulsory sale has been fired. To-day I cease to be a member of the Government, Lord Salisbury being 'strongly opposed under existing circumstances' to my proposals on Irish land. However much I may regret the severance from my work at the Local Government Board—work in which I took more than a mere official interest—I cannot help recognising that my restoration to the position of a private member leaves me free for work of which there is abundance in connection with Ulster politics. And I write you to say that to two questions I intend in the future to devote the whole of my time and energies. First, I hope to do something to organise the Ulster farmers. Their influence in the past has been very far from what it ought to be, and in and out of Parliament I shall do one man's work in making the present land system impossible. There are stirring and eventful times before us in Ireland, and the satisfaction I feel at being free to take my share in the work quite outweighs any regret I feel at my severance from official duties. Second, I hope to give more time to temperance work both in its legislative and social aspects. This is work which, as you know, has always had my deepest sympathy. It will in future have a little more of my time than I have been able to give in the past. After I had spoken at Clogher on the 20th September I told my friends that the speech would in all probability result in my exclusion from the Ministry. I spoke, therefore, with full deliberation. The tie between myself and my constituency will not be weakened by the fact that the first blow in this battle has fallen upon their representative. The battle will go forward, and when Lord Salisbury's 'existing circumstances' are changed, as changed they ere long will be, the way will be cleared for some such settlement as I outlined in that speech, which was carefully thought out, and to the substance of which, after all that has been said, I resolutely adhere.'

The Irish Land Question.—Few people (says the *Catholic Times*) who have lived all their life out of Ireland would claim to understand the nature or the basis of the grievances which afflict tenants in that country. We in England have heard of so much legislation on land questions in the Sister Island that we conclude, almost as a matter of course, there can be no further legislation needed. Such a view is far from the fact, as is proved by the recent elections and by the more recent adhesion of Mr. Horace Plunkett to Mr. T. W. Russell's land programme. Grievances, deep rooted and serious, still remain. As the *London Pilot* said in a recent issue: 'After nearly 20 years of agrarian legislation it might have been thought that the relative claims of landlord and tenant had been pretty well ascertained. The fact is, however, that when one contributes all the plant and all the labor and the other only the soil it is almost impossible to estimate the share of each. The soil would be worth absolutely nothing but for what the tenant has added to it, and though it is equally true that the tenant's contribution to the joint total would be useless if there were no soil on which to place it, labor and plant come nearer a positive value than an acre of bog or rock.' And our contemporary goes on to say: 'The majority of Irish landlords have never been landlords in the sense which the word bears in England. They have not been co-partners in an industry. The landlord has simply lent his land to the tenant, and down to 1870 the difference between a bad landlord and a good one was merely that the one did, while the other did not, appropriate from time to time the added value of the tenant's work and the tenant's money. The legislation of 1881 effectually prevented this last abuse, but it left the landlord still in possession of land which owed all that made it worth having to the money and skill which the occupier had laid out on it. A dual ownership of this kind has every vice that can belong to a system of tenure. The landlord is little better than an incumbrancer. The tenant, though he is protected against wrongdoing, does not feel that his holding is his own, and so has none of the romantic affection for it which is created by the sense of property.' We commend this excellent statement of the Irish tenants' grievances to such of our readers as have no personal acquaintance with the conditions governing land tenure in Ireland.

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price, only 15s. Morrow, Bassett and Co., sole agents.—*.*

The Grand Prix was the highest award obtainable at the Paris Exhibition, and the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, secured this coveted honor, and not only this but they obtained more special prizes than all other competitors. Such a tribute to the worth of the McCormick machines is proof positive of their excellence. Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, are the agents for the Company's manufactures in New Zealand.—*.*

People We Hear About.

Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has sent from Canada £80 to the fund for the erection of a statue to Bossuet in the Cathedral of Meaux. The amount collected for the purpose is £2,000. The Government will provide the marble for this monument.

Mr. T. B. Curran, jun., late Nationalist member for North Donegal, left England on 4th December with his wife for Australia, where he intends to practice at the Bar.

The late Queen some time ago ordered a three-fold carved screen, the design being in shamrocks, to be made by the Killarney Industries School. Her Majesty intended this as a gift for the Empress Eugenie.

Mr. Marcus A. Daly, the 'Copper King,' who died recently in New York, though in poverty when young, amassed 40,000,000 dollars as a mine owner in Montana. The funeral services included a *Requiem* High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Lavelle officiating.

The death took place recently of the Abbe Dufresne, a blind priest, who was an Apostolic missionary at Geneva and Soissons. He was a grandson of M. Foisset, author of a life of Pere Lacordaire. Abbe Dufresne became suddenly blind while studying his theology and was allowed to go on preparing for the priesthood by special permission of Pope Pius IX.

Before his departure from Rome, where he had been on a visit, Mr. Chamberlain had a lengthy conference with Monsignor Stanley with reference to Catholic missions in the East and affairs in South Africa. Monsignor Stanley afterwards paid a visit to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool, has been paying a visit to Washington. He called on President McKinley, by whom he was received in the most friendly way. A reception recently given in honor of the Monsignor by Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, friends of his, was attended by a large number of distinguished people and was a brilliant affair.

Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., whose appointment as County Court judge in succession to Judge Lushington, resigned, was recently announced (says an English paper), has been transferred to Circuit No. 7, embracing Birkenhead, Northwich, and Warrington. The new judge, who is a convert, is a man of high ability both as a lawyer, a speaker, and a writer.

The appeal issued a year ago on behalf of Mr. John Augustus O'Shea was not as successful as the committee expected. They hoped that at least £250 would be subscribed, in which event there was reason to look forward to an equal amount from the Royal Bounty Fund. The subscriptions, however, amount only to £180. The appeal has been renewed with a view to obtaining an additional £70. This distinguished and versatile litterateur, who is now incapacitated from work in his declining years, has laid the public, and especially Catholics, under a large debt of gratitude.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene O'Sullivan, whose masterly defence of Master-Gunner Acheson has resulted in a verdict of acquittal, was Brigade-Major at Shoeburyness before he retired to the reserve of officers, from which he returned lately to do duty as Brigade-Major, R.A., South-Eastern District. He stands over six feet in height, and would make an excellent advocate, being a P.S.C., and having had much legal experience in his official capacity. He is very little over fifty years of age. He never had any active service, but has a son, a captain, who is out in China at the present time.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Charles Vaughan, 7th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Colonel F. B. Vaughan, J.P., D.L., of Courtfield, Herefordshire, and nephew of his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, and Katie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, of Beaulieu, South Norwood Hill, and Saltillo, Mexico. Mr. Charles Vaughan has had an adventurous career. He was given a commission in the 6th Dragoons, went to the war, was almost immediately wounded, returned home and acted as best man at a marriage at which Mrs. Purcell was bridesmaid. He is the eldest of the three sons of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, one of his brothers being a priest and the other on his way to become one. Cardinal Vaughan will officiate at the marriage of his nephew, who, by the way, still carries in his body the bullet that sent him from war to love.

A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—*.*

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are
WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"
GEO. ROE & CO.,
"G.R."

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

Head Office for Australasia :

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

82A Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W

£20 for a NAME

for the Second-Grade Dunlop Tyre
we intend placing on the market to
meet the existing demand for a

Good Wearing Tyre at a Low Figure.

CONDITIONS of COMPETITION.

The *Name* to be concise and appropriate.

The Competition is open to all.

Competitors may send in as many selections as they like, provided that they are sent in separately, with the selected name on one side of a sheet of paper and the senders name and address on the other.

Should more than one Competitor select the winning *Name*, the award will be made by priority. All letters will be numbered and filed as received, so that it is advisable for Competitors to send in their selections as soon as possible.

Letters to be addressed to "A." care of any of our Australasian Depots.

The Competition will close on December 31st, and our award advertised early in January.

The Dunlop Tyre Co. to be sole judge of the winning *Name*, which will be the property of the Coy.

A cheque for £20 will be forwarded to the successful Competitor as soon as our award is made.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,

OAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.
 P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel, which is being renovated throughout, has accommodation for a number of Boarders; has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.

MUSICAL EXCHANGE

FOR

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
 Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.
 R. FRANCIS,
 159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
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RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,
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(One minute from the Railway Station).
 MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of
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 Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,
 CHRISTCHURCH.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,

QUEEN STREET,
 AUCKLAND.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

J A S . S P E I G H T A N D C O

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru),

Begs to return thanks for the liberal support accorded to him since coming to Washdyke, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship to merit a continuance of favors. All work received promptly attended to.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

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FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
 ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
 Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
 FUNERALS Conducted with the
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 Reasonable Charges.
 Corner of Wakarua Road and Cass
 streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
 Factory.

GENUINE SEEDS

From a
 RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout
 N.Z., that
 CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.
 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
 WHAT YOU WANT,
 And
 WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

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SEED SPECIALISTS,
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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
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 INVERCARGILL.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
 Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry
 Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
 and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in
 new designs and various qualities.
 Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
 and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
 Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new
 colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest
 new styles.
 Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment
 System. Terms very easy. Everybody in
 town and country cordially invited to visit
 and inspect our Immense Stock

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
 MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised),
 Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing
 Standard in, 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance',
 Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
 kinds of Farmers' requirements
 in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also
 of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all
 Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated
 Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW. QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when
 required.
 Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at
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THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly
 coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.

THAT YOUR BOOTS ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL

STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

FIRST.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear well.

SECOND.
On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

THIRD.
Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

FOURTH.
Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.

FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending January 30.)
PRODUCE.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: New, local, L7 0s; Auckland, L6. Market scarce. Chaff: Good demand for prime up to L2 15s; inferior, hard to sell; medium, L2 5. Straw: pressed 30s, market bare; loose, 30s. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9d to 10d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 10d. Onions: Melbourne, L8 0s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 5d, factory, bulk, 101; pats, 10d; eggs, 8d per doz; cheese, farm, 3d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L1 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail: Fresh butter, 7d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0d; eggs, 10d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

Donald Reid and Co. report having held their weekly auction sale of grain and produce Monday. There was a full attendance of buyers, and under fair competition the catalogue was cleared at prices on a par with late values.

OATS—There is fair demand for all good to prime feed suitable for shipment. Prime milling also meets good demand, but inferior quality is not in request. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—Prime milling is saleable at late values, while medium quality also commands more attention. Good whole fowl wheat is scarce, and meets ready sale. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken, etc., 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—Supplies are not so heavy, and last week's prices have been substantially improved upon. Best kidneys selling today at L7 to L8 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf is readily quitted at late values. The demand is almost confined to the class, medium and inferior sorts being without much inquiry. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d; inferior, L1 10s to L1 15s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 22.—Good wools are firm; faulties are dragging. American buyers are more active.

London, January 23.—At the wool sales faultless showed a 5 per cent. decline. Good wools are very firm. Crossbreds have an upward tendency. The Acland clip realised 6d.

Wellington, January 25.—At the local wool sales, held to-day, 2836 bales were offered, but the greater portion was withdrawn. Prices were disappointing, showing a decline of 4d to 4d on crossbred fleece wool, and 4d to 4d on pieces. The prices ruling were as follows:—Fine crossbred, 5d to 6d per lb; clean medium, 5d to 5d; coarse, 4d to 4d; leg-stained and inferior, 3d to 4d; pieces and bellies, 2d to 3d; locks, 1d to 2d.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington comprised 2523 fat sheep, 3000 fat lambs, 1412 store sheep, 219 cattle, and 361 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—The 133 head fat cattle yarded were mostly poor sorts, but they met with a better market at from 22s to 25s per 100lb for good to prime beef and 18s to 21s other sorts. Best steers brought L8 to L10 10s; others, L6 17s 6d to L7 10s; best heifers, L7 to L8; others, L5 17s 6d to L6 10s; best cows, L7 to L8 10s; others, L5 to L6 10s.

FAT SHEEP—There was a mixed yarding, which included some good lines of wethers and many others not finished and a good supply of ewes. Freezers were not anxious to secure sheep. Freezing wethers realised from 18s to 20s; lighter, 16s 9d to 17s 6d; best ewes, 16s to 17s 9d; others, 14s to 15s 6d.

FAT LAMBS—The quality was not quite so good all round, but late rates were maintained. About 2500 were taken for freezing at from 18s 3d to 16s 10d for best, 14s to 15s for lighter, and 13s 2d for unfinished.

STORE SHEEP—These were mostly composed of large lines of wethers or lambs. The demand was scarcely so good, and several lines of both were passed, not reaching the reserves. Forward wethers brought from 17s 8d to 18s 2d; fair, 16s 11d to 17s 6d; small, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; forward lambs, 13s 9d to 14s 1d; secondary, 12s 9d to 13s 7d; small, 9s 11d to 11s 3d; good young ewes, 16s 10d to 17s 4d; aged, 14s 8d to 15s 3d; ewes and lambs (all counted), 10s 8d.

PIGS—The quality was good, but the supply short, and a much better market resulted. Baconers realised 35s to 56s 6d; porkers, 23s to 33s—both equal to 4d per lb; stores, 13s to 22s 6d; suckers and weaners, 7s to 10s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—

There was a fair entry of medium class horses for this week's sale, but very few draughts were on offer. The demand throughout the sale was quiet, and not many transactions were recorded. A useful five-year-old gelding at L40, and another very useful horse at L22 were the only sales of draughts effected, whilst among the light horses less than a dozen changed hands at from L7 to L17. There is still good inquiry for first-class draught geldings, and for useful, heavy barness horses suitable for rabbit export waggon teams. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L55; extra good prize horses, L56 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L28 to L36; aged do, L20 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L70 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L30 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L24; tram horses, L12 to L16; light hacks, L7 to L10; extra good hacks, L20 to L30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(Per special favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—207 yarded, prices being slightly lower than last week. Best bullocks, L9 to L10 10s; medium, L7 to L8 10s; best cows and heifers, L6 to L7 5s; medium, L4 15s to L5 15s.

LAMBS—640 forward, all meeting with a good demand. Best lambs, 14s to 16s; medium to good, 11s to 13s 6d.

SHEEP—1533 penned, prices showing no change since last sale. Best crossbred wethers, 19s to 21s; medium, 17s to 18s 6d; best ewes, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 15s to 16s.

PIGS—238 forward, all sorts being dull of sale. Suckers, 5s 6d to 9s; slips, 10s to 16s; stores, 18s to 22s; porkers, 28s to 32s; baconers, up to 42s 6d.

A. J. MALLEY,

SOLICITOR, corner Cashel and Manchester Streets, CHRISTCHURCH, has MONEY TO LEND at current rates, repayable on easy terms.

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

BOUSKILL AND McNAB

THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,
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AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),

Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GEORGE DENNIS,

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch) having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

J. AND W. GRANT
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J. and W. G., in thanking the public for their support in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same. As we have now a very complete stock for carrying on our several branches, and having secured the services of one of the best painters in the Colony, we have now a very strong staff of men in their different lines.

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

SANITARY PIPE
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Special inducements are now offered to Customers and the General Public to kindly inspect our NEW STOCKS in every line.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

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(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address :

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

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Steamers will be despatched as under (weather and other circumstances permitting) :

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Mokoia Thurs., Jan. 31 1 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., Feb. 1 3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., Feb. 5 2.30 p.m. tr'n
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Fri., Feb. 1 3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., Feb. 5 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Mokoia Thurs., Jan. 31 1 p.m. D'din
Moana Thurs., Feb. 7 5 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Mararoa Tues., Feb. 5 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Talune Tues., Feb. 19 3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Monowai Mon., Feb. 11 3.35 p.m. tr'n
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WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH, and GREYMOUTH.

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Janet Nicoll Fri., Feb. 1 3 p.m. D'din

SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.
For FIJI (From Auckland).
Taviuni Wed., Feb. 6

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)
Manapouri Sat., Feb. 16

RAROTONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)
Ovalau Tues., Feb. 12.

“DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass; they All Keep it.

GREYMOUTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 13.

It is announced that Rev. Father Costello, of Westport, is about to visit Europe. He has been in indifferent health for some time past, and complete change of scene and rest have been ordered.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kennedy and family, of Wellington, have been spending a few days here revisiting old scenes and acquaintances. Time deals gently with Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, who are as hale and as active as ever.

The dredges are again in full swing. The wharves are now frequently blocked with the large shipments of dredging machinery arriving from Melbourne and Dunedin, Wellington and Christchurch. Of course several claims are 'highly spoken' of. People are flocking here and houses cannot be had at any price.

The ceremonies of the Forty Hours Adoration commenced on Sunday morning, when High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Cooney, of Kumara. Rev. Father Ainsworth being deacon and Rev. Father Malone sub-deacon. At the evening devotions Father Cooney preached an appropriate discourse to a crowded congregation. On Monday night the church was packed, the sermon being preached by Rev. Father King, of Ahsara. The ceremonies closed on Tuesday morning with Solemn High Mass and procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Hickson, of Reefton, was celebrant, Rev. Father O'Hallohan, of Kumara, deacon, and Rev. Father Bogue, of Ross, sub-deacon. Eight priests were present—Fathers Malone, Kimbell, Ainsworth, Hickson, O'Hallohan, King, Cooney, and Bogue. Altogether the ceremonies—the first of the kind ever held here—were very well attended, and large numbers received Holy Communion. The members of the choir attended in full strength, rendering the music of the Mass in a finished and devotional manner.

In response to an invitation (says the *Argus*) a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including all the members of St. Patrick's choir, assembled at the residence of Mr. Guthrie, Greymouth, for the purpose of according the Misses Hannan and Guthrie a musical evening on the occasion of their approaching departure from Greymouth. Among the guests were Mesdames Hertslet and Doogan, Misses Galloway Phillips, Mulvihill, Beresford, Kemple Kerr, Drumm, Griffen, Dougherty, and Burke, the Rev. Fathers Malone and Kimbell, and Messrs. Moss, Burke, Doogan, Hannan, Fogarty, Hobday, Phillips, Sheedy, Harley, and Daniel. Although deep regret is experienced at the loss sustained by the departure of the two popular and talented young ladies every one present entered with right good will into the spirit of the genial host, and songs, rounds, and glees interspersed with instrumental numbers contributed to make a most enjoyable social evening. Later in the evening the Rev. Father Malone, speaking for himself personally and for the clergy, choir, and laity of Greymouth, warmly thanked the Misses Hannan and Guthrie for their valuable services during the past three years, and referred in eulogistic terms to their talent and popularity. He wished them every happiness in their new conditions of life. Mr. Guthrie, on behalf of St. Patrick's choir, then presented Miss Hannan with a handsome gold chain and pendant suitably inscribed. He spoke in feeling terms of the kindness and help given him and the choir during Miss Hannan's term of office as organist, and said that her loss would be greatly felt. The presentation was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Denis Hannan. The Rev. Father Malone said that his pleasant duties were not yet finished, and on behalf of the choir he presented Miss Guthrie with a handsome silver cake basket appropriately inscribed. He regretted that when in Ireland he had not kissed the Blarney Stone more than once, so that he could express in suitable language his opinion of both young ladies, but he would only echo the voice of the community by saying that they had deserved the respect, esteem, and good wishes of all. Mr. Guthrie replied for his sister in feeling terms, and thanked the choir and ladies and gentlemen to whom he was so greatly indebted in connection with the musical services of the church and the Organ Fund.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 22.

The Rev. Father Herbert, of St. Patrick's College, is staying at present at the Priory.

The boys' school will re-open on next Monday, the 28th inst. The Convent High School re-opens on February 12.

The news that the Imperial and Indian troops are to honor Timaru by breaking the journey here for an hour or so has caused some excitement in local military circles.

At a meeting of the Waimate Cemetery Board on Thursday last a motion was passed expressing regret at the loss of the late Mr. Nicholas Wall, who represented the Catholic body on the Board during the past 15 years, and expressing the Board's appreciation of his services. The meeting directed that a letter of condolence be forwarded to Mrs. Wall, also that the Rev. Father Regnault be requested to nominate a successor.

The Rev. Father Tubman has received from the collectors towards the Marist Brothers' Fund the sum of £22, which has been forwarded to Brother Mark, Wellington, by the hon. sec., Mr. M. F. Dennehy. Of the amount named the Hibernian Society subscribed £8 13s, the parishioners £9 18s 6d, and St. Andrews subscribers £1 5s 6d. The collectors—Mrs. Mullally and Messrs. J. Dunne and P. Kane, who are to be complimented on the result of their labors—state that they had no difficulty in obtaining subscriptions, the people being only glad of the opportunity to do so. The Hibernian Society augmented the subscriptions of its members by a donation from the funds.

[This letter arrived too late for insertion in our last issue.]

January 28.

The Rev. Father McInerney, S.J., occupied the pulpit on Sunday at the 11 o'clock Mass, and preached an eloquent sermon on the feast of the day, the Holy Family. At Vespers the Rev. Father referred to the death of the late Queen Victoria, and pointed out the marvellous spread of Christian faith and Catholic truth during her reign. A graphic allusion was made to Carlyle's mocking reference to the Catholic Faith (or as he called it 'Popery') 60 years ago. Carlyle compared Popery to the ebbing tide which in half a century would ebb never to return. Carlyle had gone with the ebbing tide, the half century had passed away and 61 years of Queen Victoria's reign, during all these years the Catholic Church far from ebbing has flowed in like a mighty tide from Lands End to Berwick on Tweed, and from end to end of the British Empire. After a long night of three and a half centuries of persecution, when the fruits of Catholic Emancipation became evident to the outer world, the Catholic Faith came forth as it were from the Catacombs and spread throughout the British Isles. The emancipated subjects of Queen Victoria became the apostles of the American Continent from the Atlantic to Pacific, and of the Antipodes. A rapid survey of the progress of the Church in Australia was made, also of the progress of physical science, literature, and arts, and the rev. preacher concluded by saying that Catholics yielded to none in their loyalty to the throne, as the latest war of the Queen's reign had proved to the world. The church was crowded morning and evening. The Dead March in 'Saul' was played at the conclusion of the Mass.

Father McInerney is a brother to Dr. McInerney, a captain of the first Victorian Contingent. Captain McInerney was shot through the body in an engagement with the Boers, but recovered and is now Military Chief Justice in Pretoria.

The proclamation of Edward VII. as King of the British Empire took place at 12.30 to-day (Monday) before a vast concourse of people, including all the local dignitaries, the clergymen of the various churches, etc., and a two hours' holiday was kept in the town.

WEDDING BELLS.

CARROLL—HESLIN.

A VERY pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) took place at St. Laurence's Church, Maitaura, on the 19th inst., when Miss Annie Heslin, eldest daughter of Mr John Heslin, was married to Mr Thomas Carroll, second son of Mr Robert Carroll. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. O'Donnell, who celebrated a Nuptial Mass. The wedding breakfast was laid at the residence of the bride's parents, when a large number of guests were present. Several toasts were duly honored. If good wishes count for anything, Mr and Mrs Carroll should be extremely happy and successful in life. In the evening the parents of the bridegroom entertained a number of friends of both parties. The presents were of an ornamental and useful character, and their number showed the esteem in which the newly-wedded couple are held by a large circle of friends.

Not alone was the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Bathurst, the cause of deep sorrow to his own flock, but the sad event was looked upon as a public calamity by all denominations. The Anglican Bishop of Bathurst, in the course of a sermon delivered on the Sunday following Bishop Byrne's death, referred in feeling terms to the loss sustained by the Catholic community. 'During the 18 years of their acquaintance,' he said, 'no difficulties had ever arisen between them. They were constantly meeting in the days of Bishop Byrne's good health, and though both were strong believers in their respective communions, yet their friendship had never a break in it. He sincerely sympathized with the members of the Catholic Church in their sad bereavement, and he was confident that in so saying he voiced the feeling of every Anglican in the diocese.' The Rev. James Kinghorn, of St. Stephen's (Presbyterian) Church, said: 'The whole community joins with our brethren of the Catholic Church this day in their sorrow; but while we condole with them on their great loss, we congratulate them on having had so long as their chief pastor such a man as Dr. Byrne, whose gentle, faithful, unselfish life, and whose peaceful and triumphant death have been, and will be, a lesson and inspiration to them and to us all. I was not long resident in Bathurst before I learnt that Bishop Byrne was respected and beloved by all classes of the community; and when I got to know him for myself, and became acquainted with many of his people, I did not wonder at the great esteem in which he was held. What he was in his Episcopal and ministerial relations we can judge from the proceedings of last Sunday, and still more from our observations of our Catholic friends and acquaintances. During this week I have seen not only gentle women, but strong men grow dim-eyed, and gulp down their tears as they answered my enquiries about their good Bishop. I shall say no more. His modest spirit would have deprecated the words I have already uttered. It is not mere eulogy, but simply truth, to sum up by saying that Bathurst has lost a good citizen, a true man, a faithful friend, and devoted minister of Jesus Christ, in the passing of Joseph Byrne.'

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—*.*

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every thirty seconds.—*.*

Ashburton Residents

and the public generally are reminded that T. H. UNDRILL & CO., Tancred Street, Furnishing Warehousemen and UNDERTAKERS, deserve your patronage.

WHITAKER BROS.,

New Zealand Catholic Depot,

WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

FATHER SHEEHAN'S 'MY NEW CURATE,' 6s; posted, 6s 6d.

(This Book has had an enormous sale; 8 editions in 8 months.)

NEW SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES, FONTS, MEDALS,
WAX CANDLES, CHARCOAL, TAPERS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

SPLENDID INCENSE, 4s 6d 1b Tin.

STATUES SACRED HEART, BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH
ST. ANTHONY,

10d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, and upwards.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In answer to numerous enquiries, so soon as the proposed New Catechism is finally settled by the coming Synod, we shall advertise same without delay. In the meantime we are authorised to supply the Catechisms approved by the Plenary Council.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
ARLINGTON STREET, WELLINGTON.

STUDIES will be Resumed 1st FEBRUARY. The school course comprises every branch of high-class English education, with French, Latin, Book-keeping, all kinds of Plain and Art Needlework.

Terms of Course — Boarders, £30 per annum (fees paid at opening of three terms); Day Scholars, 25s per quarter (in advance).

Piano, Violin (Miss Julia Moran), Singing, Painting, Dancing, Shorthand, German, and Chipwork Lessons are extras at moderate terms.

Students are prepared for the University, Civil Service, Musical (theoretical and practical), and Drawing Examinations.

Sister F. Xavier will be at the Academy from 5th to 12th January and after 1st February, but letters addressed to her at the Academy as above, or at 'Helenstown,' Seatoun, will receive prompt attention.

MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,
BARBADOES STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Schools in connection with the above Institution, conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions, will re-open on January 28, 1901.

The Educational Course comprises, besides a careful Religious and Moral Training, the various branches of a sound English Education, together with French, Shorthand, Typewriting, Needlework (plain and ornamental), Calisthenics, Pianoforte, Harp, Violin, Organ, Singing, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and Oils, and Flower-making.

Pupils prepared for Civil Service, Matriculation, and Teachers' Examinations, also for Theoretical and Practical Examinations of Trinity College and Royal Academy, London.

Prospectuses for Boarders, High School, and Kindergarten pupils can be obtained from the Reverend Mother Prioress.

In another column will be found a very important announcement of the well-known firm of Messrs Strange and Company, of Christchurch, and having reference to their monster End-of-Summer Sale (now on). During this sale the popular firm will submit the whole of their existing stocks (including balance of their summer shipments and their famous furniture) at specially reduced sale prices. Our lady readers should certainly not miss this opportunity of securing some extraordinary bargains.—*.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, DUNEDIN

RE-OPENS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

University and Civil Service Classes, also Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Gymnastics.

Suitable Boarding-house can be recommended to students from the country.

J. M. J.
SACRED HEART COLLEGE,
AUCKLAND.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST BROTHERS.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan.

The System of Teaching is that followed in our popular and eminently successful Sydney College (St. Joseph's).

The curriculum includes the subjects required for the Civil SERVICE (Junior and Senior), LAW, MATRICULATION, and other Examinations. In the interests of those desirous of entering on a Mercantile Career, special attention is devoted to

SHORTHAND AND BOOK-KEEPING.

TERMS: For Board and Education (including washing and mending, as well as the use of school books and bedding), 30 Guineas Lower Standards, 33 Guineas Higher Standards, per scholastic year, payable in advance, in three equal instalments—viz., First Week in February, June, and September. But pupils may enter at any time of the year, and are charged from date of admission.

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND SHORTHAND are not Extras.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director,

BROTHER BASIL.

THE DOMINICAN NUNS, of Rosary Convent, Oamaru, beg to inform those who so kindly disposed of Tickets in the PREMIER ART UNION, that the DRAWING OF PRIZES will take place during the course of the GRAND BAZAAR, which commences in Oamaru on MONDAY, MAY 20th, 1901.

The Nuns hope that their friends will take advantage of this delay to further the Convent interests by inducing a still greater number to avail themselves of the chance of winning some of the valuable prizes offered.

JONES PLANO LEVER BINDER.

Jones Chain Drive Mowers, Light-Running, Keen cutting. Two sprockets, one chain constitute the mechanism of the Plano Mower.

Simplest and Strongest Binder on earth.

Great Binder Competition.—We are pleased to inform you that at a Binder Trial, held under the auspices of the Inverk Society, Kilkenny, Ireland, the following was the result:—

PLANO: 1st PRIZE and SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL.

We are also happy to state that we received from the hands of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society Highest Award, First Prize, and Special Gold Medal for our Binders and a Special Medal for our Sickle Grinders. Also Special Gold Medal for our Reapers and Binders at the Paris Exhibition.

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SOLE IMPORTERS,
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NOTICE.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON,

WILL RE-OPEN ON FEBRUARY 7th,

And Classes will be resumed on that date.

MISSING FRIENDS.

If JOHN DEVLIN, native of the Parish of Clonbraney, County Longford, Ireland, will communicate with THOMAS HANDLEY, Coromandel, he will hear from his brother Michael and relatives.

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING
for Catalogue (mention this paper)

MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY
TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write
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NOTICE.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should be addressed to the Editor.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager.

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

WANTED, a GARDENER, an elderly man, without encumbrance.

Salary, £50 per year and kept. Good references required.

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MARRIAGE.

On the 16th January, 1901, at St. Joseph's Church, Temuka, by the Rev. Father Galerne, Michael, third son of M. Lynskey, Esq., of Kaiapoi, to Catherine Delia, eldest daughter of M. Quinn, Esq., J.P., of Temuka.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

A GREAT AND GOOD QUEEN.



THE day after we had gone to press with our last issue a telegraphic despatch announced the sad intelligence of the death of the great and good Sovereign who for over three-and-sixty years graced the throne of England. The late Empress-Queen VICTORIA was, perhaps—with the possible exception of 'Good King EDWARD'—the most beloved of the long line of sovereigns—whether Norman or Plantagenet, Lancastrian or York, Tudor, Stuart, or Hanoverian—that have worn the diadem of the Britains.

Happily for her people, and for the stability of her House, the late Queen was blessed with length of years far beyond the span that usually falls to the lot of those who bear the thorny burden of a royal crown. Her long lifetime saw the introduction of the ocean steamer, the Morse telegraph, the railway, the telephone, the electric light, and the thousand-and-one wonders of science and invention that made the story of the nineteenth century read like the Eastern tale of ALADDIN. During her long reign the late Queen saw many thrones in Europe overturned; the others vacated many times. 'Many monarchies,' says JUSTIN MCCARTHY, 'and even some republics, have gone down within that time. The French Republic of 1848 was upset by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the Empire of LOUIS NAPOLEON went down on

the battlefield of Sedan. A German Empire has been founded, although not exactly on the ruins of the Holy Roman Empire; and Austria has been driven outside the sphere of Germany. Italy has become one single kingdom, and Greece is at the present moment thrilling to complete what she not unnaturally thinks her national destiny. The Empire of Brazil is gone, and a sort of Republican Government works along its way in the place of the deposed sovereignty. While the late Queen held the sceptre, a procession of seventeen Presidents succeeded each other in the United States; there were ten Viceroys in Canada and fifteen in India; and France was successively ruled by a King, an Emperor, and seven Presidents of a Republic. She witnessed the transformation of her own country from an oligarchy in which only one in fifty of the population was permitted to vote, into a democracy in which those who are entitled to exercise the franchise number one in six of the total population. And, in brief, she saw the oncoming of such changes in the domestic and national life as were never witnessed in any equal period of British history. But to her wisdom as a constitutional monarch, and to the affectionate reverence in which she was held by her people, is due the signal fact that, amidst all this shifting change, 'never once during her time has the strength of the [English] monarchy been shaken, or even threatened.'

Practically every human success has, of course, its shadow side. And even the purview of the record reign reveals its chequered spots. As a constitutional Sovereign the late Queen naturally played no prominent part in the domestic or international politics of her long reign. Her chief glory is of a quieter and more sacred order than that which is associated with the intrigues of Courts and Cabinets. Every man who respects that virtue which is the brightest adornment of true womanhood should treasure with deep veneration the memory of her who, while still a sweet young Queen of less than twenty summers, cleansed a Court that was noted, even in a loose period, for its loose ways; who made it the model Court of Europe; and who throughout the long years that God spared her to her people set them an example of pure and wholesome domestic life that was, as it were, a living sermon preached to them, simply and without vain ostentation, from the highest and greatest pulpit in the land. Few things were more beautiful in the late Queen's reign than the sweet and evergreen freshness of her homeaffections; and few things more tenderly touching than the final parting between her—the '*liebes Fräulein*' ('the dear little woman'), the '*gutes Weibchen*' ('the good little wife')—and the man she loved. Her domestic virtues were the best glory of her life. They gave a new national meaning to the word 'Home.' The deep religious spirit and the example of their beloved Queen undoubtedly gave, at a critical time, a vogue to that decency of home relations which is, perhaps, one of the best characteristics of the British nation in our day.

The long reign which was closed last week by death witnessed the practically complete emancipation of Catholics under the British flag. It is no secret that from her early years the late Queen favored the extension of religious liberty. In the days when she was a blithe and winsome young Princess, those who plotted to debar her by armed violence from the succession to the throne, alleged as a chief ground of their conspiracy her known leanings towards a broad-minded tolerance of other creeds. She entertained a friendly feeling towards the present aged and illustrious Pontiff from the far-off days when he was Papal Nuncio at Brussels; and time and again—as on the occasion of their jubilees—kindly greetings passed between the Vatican and Windsor. In Catholic nuns the departed Sovereign displayed a kindly and even affectionate interest. Herself a woman of deep religious feeling, she knew the better how to appreciate the splendid heights of self-sacrifice to which Catholic charity, especially in our religious Orders, has soared.

In an age marked by frivolity, by the loosening of conjugal bonds, by the shirking of the most sacred domestic cares, it was no small thing that the late Queen chose her part wisely: it was the part of the 'valiant woman' who

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Ever description of Monuments Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone. 26.

looked well to her household; whose hand was, so to speak, upon the distaff; who swerved not to left or right from the divinely-traced path of wifely and maternal duty; and who, during all her long public career, showed a deep consciousness of the serious side of life and of the grave social and moral responsibilities of the queenly office. We speak her highest panegyric when we say that that she was a good and great Woman. And now, her earthly career ended, she goes down to the grave amidst a nation's tears. Her life, her virtues—her whole personality—won not merely the loyalty, but the deep reverence and enthusiastic love of her people. And to her high personal character it is, perhaps, chiefly due that the throne of England remained firm and unshaken amidst the many political upheavals that tossed the crowns from so many royal heads on Continental Europe.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are entreated to forward the amounts due by them at the earliest possible moment. The amounts due by individual subscribers are not considerable, but taken together they amount to a very large sum. The many calls that we have to meet make it imperative on us to greatly reduce the amount of indebtedness of our subscribers. We therefore ask those who have received accounts to wipe off their indebtedness to us before the close of the dying century. This will be a suitable mode of celebrating the parting of the nineteenth, and the beginning of the twentieth century.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

WORLD-WIDE condolences and tributes on the death of the Queen have been received by the Imperial authorities from the heads of foreign States, Parliaments, Governments, churches, colonies, and cities.

Irish Nationalist newspapers pay respect and frank tributes to the great personal virtues of the Queen.

The Hon. J. G. Ward has sent the following message to heads of public bodies in the Colony:—'I have received official advice from London to-night that the funeral of her late Majesty the Queen will take place on Saturday, the 2nd February, and, in consequence, that day will be observed throughout the Colony as a day of mourning. The public offices throughout the Colony will be closed, and Sunday hours will be observed by all post and telegraph offices. Banks, mercantile houses, business people, and all classes are invited, out of respect to the memory of her late Majesty, to suspend business for the whole day. It may be of interest for you to know that his Royal Highness the Duke of York takes the title of Duke of Cornwall.'

On the receipt of the news of the death of the Queen the following message was sent by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, through his Excellency the Governor, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—'The Catholic Bishop and clergy of Dunedin, in synod assembled, deeply regret the death of the great and good Queen.'

At the nine o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Sunday, his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon spoke at considerable length on the life and personal worth of the late Queen. He referred to the outburst of sorrow which had been witnessed when the cable message arrived bringing the sad intelligence of the demise of the late Queen. The duty of respect for and submission to authority was one which they had taught their children. Some persons placed in authority were feared, many respected, but not so many won at the same time the respect and love of those committed to their care. The late Queen was not merely respected; she was beloved by all. Speaking of her many admirable domestic virtues, Bishop Verdon said that they were due, under God, to the careful training which she had received from an excellent mother, who had taught her to rightly estimate the serious side of life and to despise the vanities on which the world set an inordinate value. The preacher then referred at length to the unalloyed happiness of the late Queen's married life, and told how, after 22 years, death laid its hand upon the Prince Consort, and a cloudy sorrow descended upon the life of the widowed Queen. Suitable lessons were drawn therefrom—how the greatest wealth and the highest position were no protection against affliction. At the close of the longest and most prosperous reign in English history, the most consoling reflection to the late Queen upon her death-bed must have been this: that she had tried during her life to faithfully discharge the duties of her high and responsible office, and had endeavored to live according to the light that God had given her. Royalty never died. Immediately upon the death of the late Queen, her son, Edward VII., began his reign. The preacher hoped that it would be a long and prosperous one; that the new King would follow in the footsteps of his good mother; that his rule would be marked by prudence, justice, and judgment; and that it would bring down the blessings of heaven upon his people.

At the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral exceedingly sympathetic references were made by Rev. Father O'Malley to the domestic and public virtues of the late Queen, whom he described as a model Christian sovereign, and to the great prosperity which had marked her reign. As the congregation were leaving the organist, Mr. Vallis, played Chopin's march 'Funere', and the Dead

March in 'Saul.' At Vespers the Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., also referred in brief but feeling terms to the virtues of the late Queen.

At St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, on Sunday morning (says the *Mail*) the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, in the course of his sermon, said that in the late Queen, one of the greatest, if not the greatest personage of the Nineteenth Century had passed away. The event had caused world-wide grief and every foreign nation had sent its tribute of sympathy. Queen Victoria's name, the preacher said, would last in history as marking the most remarkable epoch of the world's history. Whether they considered her as Sovereign, parent, or as an individual only, her personality would stand out always prominently. The Queen's Court, as compared with that of previous reigns, had been as a shining light of purity and an example to England's future rulers. It was impossible for us to adequately gauge the enormous influence that the Court had wielded in social life throughout the British Dominions, especially at the commencement of the reign, when profligacy and license were the order of the day. Nor had the pure influence of the English Court failed to make itself felt in other Courts. As a parent, continued the preacher, the Queen had gained the respect, affection, and sincere attachment of each and every one of her family, and was thus a bright example to her subjects of what a parent should be. Touching upon the Queen's individuality, Monsignor Mackay feelingly alluded to her Christian life and to her love and respect for religion, which trait had proved a strong bulwark against and reproach to the flood of irreligion and infidelity of the present day. The altar had been prettily decorated with white flowers, and at the conclusion of both the morning and evening services the Dead March was played.

The choir gallery in St. Mary's Church, Milton (says the *Bruce Herald*), was draped in black on Sunday, while crape was also displayed in other prominent positions around the walls. The Very Rev. Father O'Neill, at the conclusion of his sermon, made feeling reference to the death of our late Queen, and to the great loss sustained not only by the British Empire, but by the whole civilised world. He spoke of the great purity introduced into the Court, thereby making her reign a model one in the eyes of all. The speaker also referred to the great changes and the many blessings which the Irish people had to thank her Majesty for—the Emancipation of Catholics, Repeal of the Penal Laws, etc., etc.—and for the part our late beloved Queen had taken in this respect her reign would ever be looked back upon by the Irish people with feelings of deepest gratitude and respect. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Dead March was played, the congregation meanwhile standing with bowed heads. At the evening service, the Rev. Father McCarthy, of Melbourne, who officiated, also referred to the death of her Majesty. He spoke in terms similar to those given expression to by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill in the morning, regarding the purity of her court, and the good moral influence extended thereby. The rev. gentlemen also dwelt on the prosperity which had been the lot of the British nation during our late beloved Queen's reign, and to the great advances which had been made in literature, arts, science, etc., since her accession to the throne. Truly, he said, her reign was one which would live in the memory of the nations of the earth, as one of unswerving devotion and love for her people. The Dead March was played at the conclusion of the service.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Milton Hibernian Lodge, No. 245, on Saturday evening, the following motion was carried in silence: 'That this lodge place on record its sorrow on hearing of the death of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and its deep, heartfelt sense of the irreparable loss sustained by millions of her subjects throughout the whole Empire.'

In our 'Diocesan News' will be found particulars of references made to the sad event in Catholic churches throughout the Colony.

THE NEW KING.

The proclamation of the King was made at St. James's Palace, on January 24.

In New Zealand the public proclamation of Albert Edward as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the title of Edward VII., was made shortly after noon on Monday by the Mayors and heads of local bodies.

The Dominican Nuns of the Rosary Convent, Oamaru inform those who have kindly disposed of tickets for the Premier Art Union that the drawing of prizes will take place during the course of the grand bazaar, which will be opened on Monday, May 20. It is hoped that all friends will take advantage of the time at their disposal to push the sale of tickets, entitling purchasers to a chance in securing one or more of the valuable prizes offered.—*.*

Messrs. Duthie Brothers, the well-known drapers, George street, Dunedin, make a speciality of unlaundried white shirts, which go straight from the hands of the maker to the customer at wholesale prices. These are in two qualities, and sold at 4s 9d and 6s 6d each, with a special discount of 2s in the £ in cash purchases of 20s and upwards.—*.*

Messrs. Tothill, Watson, and Co., are the sole agents in Otago and Southland for the Jones Plano Lever Binder. These are noiseless, light running, keen cutting, and being constructed on the highest and simplest mechanical principles are very strong and not easily put out of order. At a binder trial in Kilkenny, Ireland, the Plano was awarded first prize, and special gold medal. These binders were also successful in winning the highest award, a first prize and a special gold medal, given by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, and a special gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.—*.*

MARIST BROTHERS' FUND.

We have been requested by the Rev. Father O'Shea, Wellington, to acknowledge receipt of the sum of £60 12s, per Mr. M. J. Sheahan, collected in Auckland on behalf of the Marist Brothers' indemnity fund, and by Brother Augustine the sum of £1 1s from Mr. Donald Cameron, Nokomai, for the same object.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The candidates presented for the N.Z. University Matriculation examination from the Christian Brothers' School (Dunedin), were all successful: viz., C. J. Collins, J. F. O'Leary, and J. P. Hastings. These candidates passed in Latin, French, English, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, Arithmetic. The school re-opens on Monday, February 4.

The members of the Cathedral choir entertained Miss Mary Blaney at a euchre party in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening in honor of her approaching marriage.

An adjourned meeting of the General Committee appointed to make arrangements in connection with the holding of a picnic for the Catholic school children and their friends was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening, when a considerable amount of routine business was transacted. The right of supplying light refreshments and cordials was given to Mr. Corbett, who was the caterer last year. The committee decided to supply tea, sugar, milk, and hot water to the public. Entries from boys between 11 and 15 years of age will be received at the schools, and under that age on the grounds. It was reported that the Caledonian Grounds, Outram, had been secured for the picnic. No tickets will be issued on the morning of outing, but they can be procured up to 8 o'clock on the preceding evening.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne reached Port Chalmers on yesterday (Wednesday) morning by the Mokoia. He was met at Port by Bishop Verdon and Father McCarthy (Melbourne), and on his arrival by train in Dunedin was met at the station by the local clergy. The distinguished prelate proceeds to Wellington this day (Thursday) by the Mokoia, accompanied by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Monsignor O'Leary, and Father McCarthy. His Grace returns to Melbourne via Dunedin after the close of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Christchurch Cathedral on February 10.

SOUTHLAND NEWS NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

The new Catholic Literary Society at Wyndham bids fair to be a success, especially with such an energetic official as Mr. D. Jones at its head.

The hot fly pest is very prevalent in Southland just now, and several horses are reported to have died in consequence of its attacks.

Mr. T. King (Postmaster) and Mr. W. P. Craig left Gore recently on a month's exploring tour in beautiful Lakeland. From Te Anau they go to Sutherland Falls by a new and unexplored track; thence to Milford Sound, and if time permits a journey is to be made from the north arm up the Glaisnock to Bligh Sound. The paraphernalia of the party consists of two canoes and a new telegraphic camera. The most perilous adventure of the journey is reserved for last. Entering at Manapouri they intend coming down the swift Waiau, which, with its many curves and boulderous bottom, is a dangerous river to negotiate; considering also that it travels 15 miles an hour in some places. The party arrive at the Waiau mouth about the 13th February, and return by way of Orepuki.

HOKITIKA.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 24.

A pleasant entertainment was given in the large schoolroom of St. Columbkille's Convent on Tuesday evening, 22nd inst., the occasion being the celebration of the silver jubilee of Mother Mary Claver. Some of the ex-pupils wishing to show their appreciation of the work done by the good Sisters, and to show their esteem for Mother Mary Claver personally, decided, with the sanction of their pastor and the approval of the Mother Superior, to make Mother Claver a small present on her jubilee, and with that object in view and to bring the ex-pupils together a concert was inaugurated by them and brought to successful issue on Tuesday evening. The schoolroom was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and those ex-pupils who brought the concert to such a successful issue, especially Miss E. Ward, deserve a word of praise for their efforts. A lengthy programme of instrumental and vocal music and recitations was well rendered by the following ex-pupils:—Songs by Misses M. Murphy, G. Burger, M. Ward, and Mrs. Wade, and Messrs D. Clarke and H. Burgher, and choruses by the ex-pupils; instrumental selections by Misses Gribben (2), E. Daly, and Mr. A. McDonald; recitations by Mr. J. Burke and Masters E. McDonald and F. Sellers.

Miss Gribben attended by Misses Ward and Daly read and presented an address and a small souvenir to Mother Claver. The address, which took the form of a small banner was nicely lettered on white satin backed with green silk. Among the guests present were the Mother Superiores and full staff of the convent and also the priests from all the parishes of the district, from Reefton to Ross.

On Wednesday morning a solemn High Mass was celebrated in the convent chapel in honor of the occasion. Rev. Father O'Hallahan (Kumara) was celebrant, Rev. Father King (Ahaura) deacon, Rev. Father Bogue (Ross), sub-deacon, Rev. Father Cooney (Kumara) master of ceremonies, whilst Rev. Fathers Le Petit (Hokitika), Hickson (Reefton), and Kimbell (Greymouth), were also present in the sanctuary.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DEAN CHERVIER, S.M., LEESTON.

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

VERY sincere sorrow was experienced in Christchurch, and indeed throughout Canterbury, on Monday morning when news was received of the death of the Very Rev. Dean Chervier, S.M., on Sunday at Blenheim, where he had gone a few weeks previously with the hope that the change would benefit his health. The fact that he was able to do so raised the hopes of his congregation and numerous friends, who fondly cherished the thought that, perhaps, despite all he had suffered, Divine Providence would spare him still longer to them. This happy condition, however, was not to be, and the sad intelligence of his demise was received by his Lordship the Bishop in a brief message on Sunday night at a late hour.

John Claudius Chervier was born in Lyons, France, on January 5, 1833, was professed in the Marist Order on January 3, 1857, and shortly afterwards was ordained to the priesthood. He was thus at the time of his death 68 years of age. He came to this Colony in 1861, and was appointed assistant to the parish priest of Christchurch—the Rev. Father Chataignier, S.M.—and signed the original document placed under the foundation stone of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament (now the Pro-Cathedral). When the church was recently lifted from its foundation for removal to its present site this document, with the signature still legible, was discovered, and is now framed and much valued at the Episcopal residence as a historical relic. Father Chervier was associated with Father Chataignier until June, 1869, when the latter removed to Timaru to found the now prosperous mission there. Father Chervier remained, and was appointed successor in pastoral charge, a position he held until 1871. After this time another change was made. The province of Otago was erected into a new diocese, and Christchurch and suburbs became a parish, and the country districts a separate one. Rev. Father Ecuyer (lately deceased) took charge of the former in June, 1871, Father Chervier being placed over the country districts. The latter fixed his residence at New Headford, or Shand's Track, near Lincoln. His parish embraced all the districts from Christchurch southwards to the Rangitara River, northwards to the Hurunui, and westwards to the dividing line between Canterbury and Westland. He established schools in Lyttelton, Shand's Track, Leeston, and Ashburton, and the list of churches he erected is as follows:—Leeston, opened December 3, 1869; Rangiora, July 31, 1870; Shand's Track, January 1, 1871; Ashburton, July 16, 1876 (all these are now used as schools, new and more commodious churches having taken their places); Loburn, May 30, 1875; Southbridge, September 3, 1878; a new church (that of the Reparation) at Shand's Track, September 19, 1880; Darfield, church, October 31, 1880; and the fine new church of St. John the Evangelist at Leeston, the foundation stone of which was laid by his Lordship Dr. Grimes on April 1, 1891, on which occasion the Bishop conferred upon Father Chervier the dignity of Dean. He erected a fine convent for the Sisters of the Mission, whom he introduced to teach his schools, and this was blessed by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on October 2, 1898, and also a handsome presbytery at Leeston. His last undertaking was the removal of the old church from its original foundation to a more populous part of the town for educational purposes, the whole forming now in close proximity one to another probably the finest group of church buildings to be found in any country district in the Colony. The late Father Chervier ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Akaroa in the far past, and it is truthfully said of him that every day he would, in the long ago, take his 'swag' and make a circuit over the hills of the peninsula to the north, south, or westward, as occasion required, and in frequent journeys was in imminent risk of losing his life by the dangerous nature of his labors. At each of the places where his missionary efforts were exercised his memory is revered by all classes of the community, with whom he was very popular.

Immediately on the news of his death being received his Lordship the Bishop sent instructions for the mortal remains of the late Dean to be embalmed and conveyed to his old parish for interment, and this was done by the Rev. Father Fay (who, by the way, is a former pupil of the deceased). The coffin containing the remains was taken to Wellington on Monday, and was brought down by the 'Tarawera' which arrived at Lyttelton on Wednesday morning. A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated at Leeston on Thursday morning, after which the interment will take place in the Catholic cemetery.

Rev. Father Fay accompanied the remains to Leeston. Failure of the heart's action was the immediate cause of death, weakness of the organ being the primary cause of the prolonged illness.—R.I.P

Tussicura, the wonderful cough remedy—sold by all chemists and grocers.—*.*

Intending students are notified that studies will be resumed at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, on February 7.—*.*

Funerals are conducted in all parts of Southland by Messrs. Kingsland and Ferguson, Undertakers and Monumental Masons, Spey and Dee Streets, Invercargill. All descriptions of monuments are kept in stock, and the firm is prepared to supply and erect all kinds of grave fences, and to cut inscriptions.—*.*

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Oamaru Mail states that it will probably be a fortnight before harvesting is general in the Oamaru district. The greater part of the grain is yet unripe.

AN exchange understands that the Post Office authorities have, by instruction of Hon. J. G. Ward, abolished the fine known as 'double deficient postage.'

THE Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., and Dr. and Mrs. Mackin, of Wellington, who are visiting the Holy Land, arrived in Jerusalem on December 15, and were received by the Latin Patriarch.

MR. WILLIAM SWAN, formerly Mayor of Dunedin, died in Oamaru on Monday evening. He was going north for the benefit of his health, and, feeling exhausted, left the train, dying soon after.

INSPECTORS of dairies have been appointed as follow: Wellington and suburbs—P. O. Thompson, of Invercargill; Christchurch—Alex. McPherson, formerly manager of the Longburn Freezing Works, and at another time manager of one of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company's stations in South Canterbury; Dunedin and suburbs—G. Parker, of Napier.

It is not generally known that venomous marine snakes are found off the coasts of New Zealand. At the last meeting of the Wellington Philosophical Society, Sir James Hector showed some specimens of Hydridae, with other sea snakes from various parts of the world. The sea snakes, he explained, inhabited the Pacific ocean and tropical seas, but had been captured as far south as Catlin's river in New Zealand.

A meeting of the Wellington St. Patrick's Day Demonstration Committee was held last week. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. Nolan and there was a fairly large attendance of members. It was decided to hold a sports meeting, with art union, on Saturday, March 16, and an Irish concert in the evening. It was also resolved that the City Council should be communicated with and asked to grant the use of the Basin Reserve for the sports gathering.

SPEAKING of the departure of Sir Westby and Lady Perceval and their family by the P. and O. s.s. China for the antipodes, 'Anglo-Colonial' in the *Citizen* says: 'Sir Westby, who succeeded Sir Francis Dillon Bell in the Agent-generalship of New Zealand in 1891, and who also acted as Agent-general for Tasmania, in which colony he was born 46 years ago, has of late years been turning his attention to company work in the city, but this, I believe, has proved rather ungenial, and I understand that he is anxious to re-enter public life in New Zealand. A barrister by profession, he was first elected to the House of Representatives in the Jubilee year of 1887, and was filling the office of Chairman of Committees when he was asked to represent the Colony in London.'

OUR Rome correspondent, writing under date December 8 says: 'The friends of Rev. J. H. Kennedy, son of Mr. Kennedy manager of the Greymouth Gas Works, New Zealand, will be pleased to learn that he was raised to the dignity of the priesthood in the Propaganda chapel, Rome, on the Feast of All Saints, by his Eminence Cardinal Respighi, Vicar to his Holiness Leo XIII. They will be pleased likewise to learn that he was successful in obtaining his doctorship in divinity, thus bringing his course to a brilliant close. The rev. gentleman, who is an old student of St. Patrick's College, Manly, is at present taking a well-earned vacation and may be expected in New Zealand about the end of April.' We most heartily congratulate Dr. Kennedy on the honor which has been conferred upon him, and hope that his labors in the Christchurch diocese may yield a rich and abundant harvest.

THE London correspondent of the Dunedin *Evening Star* writes:—The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., V.G., of Wellington, and the Very Rev. Dean Carew, S.M., of Greymouth, who were chosen last July to proceed to Europe to attend a General Chapter of the Marist Order, recently arrived in London, after a pleasant voyage by the Messageries liner La Ville de La Ciotat, from Sydney. After finishing the work which brought them to Europe they, in company with the Very Rev. Father Keogh, the newly-appointed rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, took a trip round Italy, visiting Turin, Milan, Rome, Naples, Venice, etc. At Rome they had an audience with his Holiness the Pope, and obtained his blessing, and then came on to London by way of Florence, Genoa, Lyons, and Paris. Here they are the guests of the Marist Fathers at St. Anne's Church, Underwood street. Their next move will be to Ireland, where both Archdeacon Devoy and Dean Carew have a large circle of relatives and friends. They expect to remain in Ireland about three months, and will journey back to New Zealand by way of the States. They expect to reach New Zealand some time in June.

An elderly man is required as gardener for the Convent, Nelson.—*.*

Wanted, everyone who has proved the worth of Tussicura to recommend it to their friend.—*.*

A shipment of the beautiful Sterling Bicycles—chain, chainless, and free wheels—has just been received. They are more beautiful, if possible, than ever. Intending purchasers of bicycles should certainly see the Sterlings before deciding on any other. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin sole agents.—*.*

Rims generally buckle because of their inability to stand lateral strains. The Dunlop-Welch rim, by reason of its tubular edges, is exceedingly strong in this respect, and a buckled rim of this make is very rarely seen indeed. The Dunlop Company's guarantee to replace any rim which becomes damaged by any cause, save wilfully, when fitted to a cycle, is sufficient proof of its reliability.—*.*

INTERCOLONIAL.

The following changes have been made in the archdiocese of Sydney:—The Rev. Father J. Fitzpatrick, from St. Francis' to Camperdown; Rev. Father Holland, from Camperdown to Nowra; Rev. Father Gunning, from Nowra to Cooma.

There arrived recently in West Australia from Ireland Rev. Father Lynch for the diocese of Perth, and the Rev. Father Fenelon for the diocese of Geraldton. Father Lynch was accompanied by his sister, a young lady who will enter one of the convents as a postulante. On board the same vessel bound for Sydney, was the Rev. Father Agidi, M.S.H.

Messrs. Cochrane and Co., of Melbourne, have practically completed their contract for the erection of the new Catholic cathedral, which is to be known as the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Wattle square, Bendigo. The structure presents a most imposing appearance and can be seen for a considerable distance. The cost of erecting and furnishing the cathedral is being paid out of the estate of the late Very Rev. Dr. Backhaus, the pioneer priest of Bendigo, who died about 20 years ago, leaving a fortune, almost the whole of which was bequeathed to the Church.

The Catholic colleges (writes a Melbourne correspondent) have again been very successful at the Matriculation Examinations. Their superiority over outside colleges is evidenced by the fact that, while the average of passes for the whole State was 38 per cent., the percentage obtained by the Christian Brothers' School was 80 per cent. An interesting statement prepared by Rev. Father Ryan, Principal of St. Xavier's, Kew, shows that the average of all schools, in every single subject, was handsomely beaten by his college. In Latin, French, algebra, geometry and physiology, the school scored 100 per cent. In Latin, the average of all schools was only 47 per cent. An historic name occurs in the list of distinguished students, that of Charles Gavan Duffy, which is on the list of special distinctions for third-class honors in English and history. It is to be hoped that the young gentleman is going to tread in the footsteps of his famous grandsire along the paths of literature and history.

By the death of Mr. Edmund Keogh, at St. Kilda road (says the Melbourne *Argus*), Victoria has lost the services of a gentleman who was well known and highly respected, especially amongst business men, and who was a very old colonist. The late Mr. Keogh came to Victoria in 1841. In the early fifties he and his brother established the firm in Latrobe street of Messrs. E. and M. Keogh, wholesale chemists and druggists. He retired from business in 1875. In 1882 Mr. Keogh was appointed a member of the Education Commission as a representative of the Catholic community. This was one of the few occasions on which he took a prominent part in public questions. He was chairman of the Commissioners for Savings Banks up to within a short time of his death. He had reached the age of 72 years, and though he had been in poor health for about eight months, he was only confined to his bed during the last seven weeks.

A meeting of the priests of the diocese of Bathurst for the nomination of three candidates, from whom Holy See may choose one to be future Bishop of Bathurst Diocese, was held at the Cathedral recently. Mass of the Holy Ghost was first celebrated by Rev. Father P. J. Doran (Cowra), his Eminence the Cardinal presiding at the throne. All those entitled to a vote assisted at the Mass, viz., the diocesan consultors, the irremovable rectors, priests in charge of districts, and administrators who have been at least seven years in charge of a parish. There were 18 in all. After Mass the Cardinal gave a short address to the clergy, and they then proceeded to take the formal oath that they would select those only whom they considered fittest to assume the onerous duties of future prelate of the diocese. The clergy then selected two of their number, the Very Rev. Martin Long (Gulgong), and Very Rev. J. Brophy (Dubbo), as scrutineers. The election was then proceeded with, which resulted as follows: *Dignissimus* Very Rev. Jno. Dunne, Administrator of the diocese, 12 votes; *Dignior* Very Rev. Jas. Kelly, Carcoar, four votes; *Dignus* Very Rev. Martin Long, Gulgong, two votes. Formal documents confirming the nominations made were duly signed by the Cardinal and by the scrutineers.

The Melbourne *Advocate* reports the death of Councillor William Ievers, an old and widely-respected Colonist, who will be keenly regretted, and whose disappearance from society and public life will be generally regarded as a great loss. The departed gentleman possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which enabled so many of the early settlers to carve out their way to fortune, and while doing so to assist in securely laying the foundations of a prosperous country. He was a member of a well-known County Limerick family who were both Conservative and Protestant and a near relative of the late Mr. Robert Ievers of Castle Ievers, but disregarding the family traditions, and breaking from their restraints, he became in his early manhood a member of the Catholic Church, to whose teachings he has been consistently loyal, and at the same time a generous contributor to all religious and charitable works undertaken in Melbourne and Carlton to the greater honor and glory of God. Of recent years other members of the same family have been received into the Church. The deceased gentleman had reached his 82nd year. He came to Victoria in 1855, and took up his residence in Carlton, where he established the estate agency of William Ievers and Sons. In 1885 he was elected in the room of his deceased son, William, as one of the representatives of the Smith Ward in the City Council. He was one of the original directors of the Colonial Permanent Building Society. In 1898, Cr. Ievers and his wife celebrated the diamond jubilee of their wedding, and in the same year Mrs. Ievers died. The deceased gentleman was a member of the board of management of the Immigrants' Home and leaves a grown-up family of two sons and three daughters.

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(Sectare Fidem.)

S T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE,
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

RE - OPENS ON 1st FEBRUARY.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Most Reverend Francis
Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington.

President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.

Rector: THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed Gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A Select Library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic Students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

Each Intern Student requires the following Outfit:—Two ordinary suits of clothing for weekdays, one dark suit for Sundays, six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs of socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, three table napkins, two pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, combs, brushes, and other dressing articles, one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

TERMS.

Boarders.—All Intern Pupils, 40 guineas per annum; Entrance Fee (payable once only), 3 guineas.

Day Scholars.—Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum College, 9 guineas per annum.

Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum; Drawing, 3 guineas per annum; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum; Washing, 1 guinea per annum; Stationery, comprising use of copybooks, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.

A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.

No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term.

For further particulars application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the Local Clergy.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

T. BOWER, S.M., B.A., Rector.

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Rev. Father Girardley, C.S.S.R.

Magdalen Rock: On the Fairies' Path.

Mare's Repentance: A story by Clara Mulholland.

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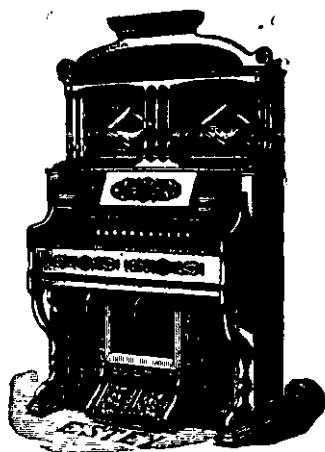
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A WINSOME MAID.

THE bride and bridegroom were driven away, amidst a shower of rice, radiantly happy, and sublimely unconscious of the fact that an ancient white satin slipper nestling snugly upon the top of their carriage announced their blissful condition to the passers-by.

'It's a silly fashion that of throwing an old shoe after the newly married; and it was not fair to send them branded in such a way,' cried one of the wedding-guests, as from the balcony she watched the brougham roll down the street. 'I'm sure they'd be annoyed if they knew.'

'Not they,' replied a middle-aged, handsomely dressed lady with a somewhat haughty manner. 'Annette would be pleased. My niece is proud of her position as a bride.'

The first speaker laughed. Then, glancing along the balcony at the bevy of bridesmaids in their white frocks and wide-brimmed picture hats, she allowed her eyes to rest admiringly upon a tall, graceful girl with soft brown hair and a dazzlingly fair complexion, who stood a little apart from the others.

'I think,' she said, after a pause, 'that Annette had some reason for feeling proud. To have secured the love and affection of Henry Beecham, with such an elder sister as Sheila to compete with, was no small feat.'

'There was no competition. Henry never saw Sheila till after his engagement to Annette; and she would not have looked at him.'

'Probably not. But he might have looked at her, and if ——— However, he didn't, and Annette is happy.'

'Yes; I think she is.'

'And you are to be congratulated on having your pretty, beautiful niece left with you. I quite envy you, having a girl like that to take about. London will rave over her beauty.'

'If London got the chance, perhaps it would. But it doesn't and it won't. To look at her, my dear Mrs Fox, Sheila Burke is winsome and pretty. But if you knew her, you'd find her most obstinate.'

'Indeed! You surprise me. She looks most sweet.'

'Looks!' Mrs Trevor shrugged her shoulders. 'Looks are misleading. And lovely as she is, Sheila will enter a convent or die an old maid.'

'What a dreadful idea! Has she had a love-affair, or is she so hard to please?'

'I cannot say. But she insists on spending her life in Ireland with an invalid mother and an old half-crazy servant, in one corner of a big place belonging to an uncle, who may come home any day any turn them out. When she might live here with me, amuse herself, and ———'

'And leave her mother to the tender mercies of the half-crazy servant!'

'Not at all. I have offered my sister a home here many times since her husband died. But she loves Ireland; it agrees with her, she thinks. And so Sheila refuses to come to me, and for her mother's sake buries herself in that lonely country place.'

'The dear girl!' Mrs Fox looked at Sheila with renewed admiration. 'A really winsome maid.'

'Who might as well be ugly and dowdy. What's the use of being beautiful if one lives in a backwood? And in Ireland, too. Bah! the thought drives me wild.'

'The sleeping beauty found a fairy prince.'

'Stuff and nonsense! Excuse me for speaking so hotly, my dear, but I feel deeply about Sheila. This is not the age for fairy princes or sleeping beauties. We must all be up and doing nowadays. And if a girl shuts herself up she must take the consequences.'

'Your pretty Sheila seems to do so serenely. She is probably happier doing her duty to her mother in that lonely place than ———'

'I declare!' Mrs Trevor opened her eyes very wide in her astonishment. 'You seem to approve of her shutting herself up.'

'I approve of her doing what she thinks right. No one ever really suffered for having done that. Quite the contrary. So I'm not uneasy about pretty Sheila's future. Believe me, her fairy prince will some day discover her. Meanwhile she is happy, and much to be envied. But good-by. I promised to be at the Bathwaits' by five.' And pressing Mrs Trevor's hand she went away.

'A new idea,' cried that lady, as her guest disappeared. 'Mrs Fox upholding the happiness of a virtuous life! I don't believe she troubles much beyond the pleasure of the moment. Sheila is a very different person. These Catholics are very tenacious of doing what they consider their duty. Since Margaret married Leonard Burke and joined his Church she is greatly changed, and Sheila is not like any other girl I know. I never could bear my sister marrying an Irishman—and I like it still less now. Not that I don't admire Sheila extremely. But that a lovely girl like her should be buried as she is, annoys me and fills me with wrath. I wish Miles Burke would come home. They might be glad to come to me then.'

Meanwhile, quite unconscious of the warm manner in which she was being discussed, Sheila Burke chatted pleasantly with the various friends and relatives whom her aunt had invited from far and near to assist at Annette's wedding.

'What a dull life you must lead in Leamont!' said one little pale-faced cousin in a gigantic hat and feathers. 'I really pity you, Sheila.'

'Pray don't. I'm as happy as can be.'

'That's a thing I can't understand. I'd die without the theatres and the park and dances—'

Sheila laughed merrily.

'Then it's fortunate you are not obliged to live in our part of the world.'

Her cousin shivered.

'Fortunate! Nothing would induce me to leave London. And Annette hated that dull Irish place.'

'Yes. I'm afraid she did. Like you, she was fond of excitement.'

'Well, it's natural when one is young. And there's no place like London for meeting people. If Annette had stayed over there she'd never have met Major Beecham. And if you—'

'I don't wish to meet people, Vera.' Sheila's color deepened.

'Mother and I are quiet folk.'

'So it appears. But you require shaking up a bit. Annette had a pleasant life here, and see how well it has ended. She wasn't what I'd call handsome, and yet she has made a brilliant marriage. You ought to take her place and give yourself a chance. Good-by. Love to your mother.' And she touched Sheila's burning cheek with her lips and ran down stairs.'

'Don't mind Vera, dear,' said a plain-faced elderly woman in gray silk. 'She's a worldly little creature, and inclined to be somewhat fast. No matter what any of them say, do not leave your mother. Go on leading your peaceful, devoted life, and God will take care of and bless you. The future is in His hands. Do your duty, even if it is irksome at times. A fashionable, worldly existence is not, I assure you, a bed of roses.'

Sheila smiled.

'I am sure it is not. And my quiet life is a happy one. I have no wish to change it, Aunt Carry.'

'But you are very poor.'

'Yes—and that only lends a little excitement to our lives. I have no ambition to be rich.'

'And should your uncle return, and you were forced to leave Leamont, where would you go?'

Sheila smiled. 'Uncle will not return or disturb us; he has promised that. But if he did, we'd go somewhere near. The air of Cavan suits my mother.'

'Where is your uncle now?'

'We don't know. He never writes.'

'And he has willed Leamont away to a stranger?'

'Yes—his adopted son, of whom we know nothing.'

'Not even the young man's name?'

'Not even his name. But we fancy he will take that of Burke.'

'Perhaps. I trust he'll prove worthy to bear it. It was a strange freak to adopt a child and leave him his family estate. It ought to have gone to you.'

'Uncle had a right to do as he pleased.'

'Of course—of course. Well, good-by, dear. Tell your mother I'll perhaps run over to see her in the autumn.'

'Oh, do. Both she and I would be overjoyed, and Molly delighted.'

'Good old soul. I hope she's well?'

'Quite, and as devoted as ever. I don't know what we should do without her.'

'Faithful creature. Tell her I was asking for her. And give my love to your mother. And now, dear, I must be off. You shall have the cheque for the school treat very soon. Good-by.' And kissing Sheila very tenderly, Mrs. Walker hurried away.

About half-past six the next evening Sheila left London, and after a fatiguing journey to Holyhead, and a long, rough crossing to Greenore, she at last reached the little village of Cootie-hill. Here, as there were no cabs to be had she chartered an outside car, and leaving her trunk to follow on a donkey-cart, she drove away from the station down a pretty, picturesque road.

As the girl reached Leamont she sprang quickly from the car, and entering the wide, low-ceilinged hall, called out 'Molly! Molly!'

At the sound of her voice a white-haired woman in a lilac cotton jacket, brown stuff skirt, and big Holland apron came running to meet her with a glad cry of welcome.

'Good morning, Molly. How's my mother?' cried Sheila quickly. 'She's well, I trust?'

'Deed she's just middlin', miss. But sure she'll be better the minute she claps her eyes on you. It's only hungerin' for a sight of you she was.'

'Has she been ill? Oh, Molly, what was wrong?'

'A little bit out of sorts, honey. But sure I sent off for the doctor, an' glory be to God, there wasn't much wrong at all.'

'What did the doctor say?'

'Troth, not much. He wrote a description in Latin, an' Tom went in wid it to the chemist's in Cootie-hill, an' brought back a bottle of stuff. She took it, an' it did her a power of good. But it's pinin' to know how Miss Annette's weddin' wint off, she is. An' sure there was always a fear in the back of her mind that you might be stayin' over there yourself, Miss Sheila.'

'She knows me too well for that, Molly.'

'Deed an' it's hard to know people; an' sure thim English-men's mighty beguillin'.'

'Not to me, Molly—not to me,' laughed the girl, and she hurried away to her mother's room.

Seventeen years before this story begins Sheila's grandfather had bequeathed Leamont to his eldest son, to pass on, in the event of his dying without a male heir, to his brother Miles, who was to have the right to dispose of it as he wished if he had no son to leave it to.

'You'll have enough and to spare out of your savings and your wife's money, Leonard, for the wee girls,' the dying man said. 'And I'd like to make up to Miles for all he's suffered. He and I didn't get on too well, and he's had a hard life in Australia. And all you may survive him—and then if he had no son it would belong to Sheila.'

'Sheila won't want it,' Leonard replied. 'And I'm glad you thought of Miles. He'll marry some day and have a son, perhaps. And, as you say, the wee girls are all right.'

For several years after the old man's death things went on happily at Leamont. Then suddenly and unexpectedly there came an awful change. Misled by unwise advisers Leonard Burke invested large sums in what he considered brilliant and safe speculations. For a short time they paid well. Then came the crash, and one day to his horror he found that all his money was gone. The shock was terrible, and his losses preyed so heavily upon his mind that he fell ill. From the moment the dreadful intelligence reached him a kind of despair took possession of him, and he died before the close of the year. After his death it was found that only a few thousands remained for his wife and daughters. This sum would, they calculated, bring them in but a small income, and they were greatly perplexed as to where they should live. Then while they were debating Miles Burke wrote to them from Australia, begging them to stay where they were.

'I am accustomed to a wild life, and could never settle down now in Leamont,' he said. 'So pray continue to live on in the old home. It pleases me to think of you there. I have willed it to my adopted son, whose mother, though she preferred and married another, was my first and only love. She left him to me at her death, and he is like my own. But till I die he will not trouble or disturb you.'

This was considerably more than they had expected, and was an immense relief to Mrs. Burke. She loved the country and the people and was determined never to leave either till she died. But to be allowed to stay on at Leamont was an inexpressible joy and delight, and she accepted her brother-in-law's offer with grateful and heartfelt thanks.

To live rent free was a great boon to the impoverished lady, but notwithstanding this assistance her small means forbade her keeping the house as she had been wont to do. So shutting up the largest portion of it she and her children established themselves in one wing, with only the faithful Molly to look after and attend to them.

Mrs. Burke's sister, Mrs. Trevor, a worldly-minded though kind-hearted wealthy widow, was much distressed at the disagreeable change in their circumstances.

'The girls' prospects are ruined,' she cried. 'How are they ever to get married without fortunes and living in such a way? It is dreadful.'

'They must take their chance, dear,' Mrs. Burke said gently. 'And I am not uneasy. God will take care of them. Our lives here will be quiet and peaceful.'

'That's very well for you. But I can't let the girls waste their youth. They must come to me. I can give them opportunities—help them to marry. So come to London; you can keep your room and be as quiet as you please.'

'No, no,' Mrs. Burke flushed. 'London would kill me. I'll stay here with Molly. The girls must decide for themselves and not think of me.'

'Good! I thought you would not oppose my plans. Society will be much pleasanter for me with two fine girls to take about. Not that Annette's much to look at; still, when well dressed, she'll pass. But Sheila will make a sensation. She will not trouble me long.'

But to her astonishment and indignation Sheila refused to trouble her at all. Nothing would induce her to forsake her mother. She loved the country, her work in the schools, the poor people in their homes. She would not leave them.

Annette was fond of gaiety and town life, so she was the one to go.

Mrs. Trevor fumed and fretted. Annette was not the niece she wanted. But at last, seeing that Sheila was immovable, she bowed to the inevitable and allowed Annette to accompany her to London.

Much to her surprise, the young girl was both liked and admired, and in due time became engaged to Major Henry Becham.

Delighted, Mrs. Trevor gave Annette a handsome trousseau, and did all she could to make her wedding a brilliant one. Mrs. Burke, who had been for sometime in delicate health, was not well enough to go to London to see her daughter married. But Sheila went over for a few days, and in her pure white dress and big hat and feathers made a most charming and beautiful bridesmaid. Everyone remarked her, everyone admired her, and Mrs. Trevor was more anxious than ever to persuade the girl to live with her. But Sheila was, if possible, more determined in her refusal than before, and she insisted not only on going home, but on going the very day after the wedding.

Annoyed by the girl's obstinacy, Mrs. Trevor bade her a cold good bye, and Sheila set out on her journey feeling saddened and depressed. But as she left the railway station at Oote-hill and drove through the fresh air towards Leamont her spirits rose and she thanked God that her home lay in the beautiful country rather than in the crowded smoky town.

Then, when Molly admitted that her mother had been ill enough to require the doctor during her absence, her heart sank once more, and she ran up to her room nervous and alarmed.

'I'll never leave you again,' she cried, her arms round her neck, her cheek pressed to hers, 'for I see you cannot get on without me.'

'It's good to have you back, darling,' replied the delighted mother, 'but to keep you always would be—well, impossible.'

'Why, I'd like to know.'

'You'll one day follow Annette's example.'

'Nonsense.'

'No, pet, it is not nonsense, and I am unselfish enough to say that I hope you will.'

'Then you are a most unkind little mother, and I say that the man who marries me must marry you; we cannot be separated. So there.'

Mrs. Burke laughed and pinched the girl's soft rounded cheek. 'Only one man in a million would consent to take his mother-in-law in like that, Sheila.'

'Then till I find that one here I remain Sheila Burke, spinster. I might meet a worse fate.'

'My darling, God keep you. Your aunt Trevor thinks you waste your life here.'

'Aunt Trevor knows nothing about it. I could not live in her world, it stifles me. And I pray earnestly night and day that if I ever marry it may be someone who will let me make my home in Ireland. Is that too much to ask, mother?'

Mrs. Burke looked up into the beautiful, earnest face.

'No, darling, but we must always submit to the Divine Will.'

'Certainly, and we are in God's hands, so must not trouble about the future. And now you are longing, I know, to hear something of Annette and her brave soldier.' And seating herself at her mother's feet she gave her a full account of her sister's wedding.

Molly's assertion that Mrs. Burke was only pining for a sight of her daughter seemed a true one, for from the hour of the girl's return she improved rapidly, and was soon in her usual state of health.

March that year was wild, wet, and blustering. Fierce gales raged in every direction, and across the beautiful lake, down to which sloped the lawns and gardens of Leamont, swept continual storms of wind and rain, disturbing and agitating its usually calm waters in such a way as to render boating upon it both dangerous and unpleasant. At any other time this would have been a trouble to Sheila, who dearly loved the lake, and looked upon the quiet hours spent in her boat as the happiest of the day. But at present she had so much to do, her work having fallen sadly behind during her absence in London, that she did not much care, and scarcely regretted the unsettled weather that kept her indoors.

One day, however, when, having dismissed some three or four poor children whom, at the request of the parish priest, Father Tom Ryan, she had undertaken to prepare for their First Communion, Sheila threw a shawl over her head and stepped out of the morning-room window on to the broad terrace walk at the back of the house.

The wind, which had raged fast and furious during the night, had suddenly dropped; the waters of the lake had gone down considerably and the sun had come out bright and brilliant. The air was sweet, soft, and healing. The girl drew a long, deep breath.

'How delicious,' she cried, 'and how inviting the lake looks. I must really go for a row. It's a little rough still, but that matters little to me.'

To return to the house and put on a neat, warm jacket and close-fitting felt hat was the work of a few moments, and then the girl tripped down to the little boat-house by the water's edge, humming a gay song as she went. She untied the rope that fastened the painter, drew the skiff close, and jumping in, pushed off from the shore.

For some time all went well. Sheila managed the little craft with great adroitness, and it ran gaily along before the wind. Then all at once a black cloud appeared overhead, a sudden squall sprang up, and the girl turned the boat and rowed vigorously back towards the house.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

The Catholic World.

AFRICA.—Death of a Dominican Nun.—The *Capetown Mercury* announces the death of Mother Mauritia, for many years Prioress of the Dominican Convent of the Sacred Heart, King Williamstown, the parent house of so many other convents of the same Order in South Africa. Bishop McSherry travelled from Port Elizabeth to visit her in her last hours. His Lordship officiated at the funeral and preached a touching panegyric.

CANADA.—Spiritual Aid for Galician Immigrants.—The Rev. Father Lacombe, who has been a missionary in the Canadian North-West for fifty years, has just returned to his post after paying a visit to Europe in the interest of the 30,000 Galician immigrants who are now settled in Manitoba and the North-West territories. Father Lacombe visited Rome, Vienna, and Galicia in the endeavor to provide priests of the Greco-Ruthenian rite for the Galicians and Poles in the Far North. It is no easy matter to secure such priests. The Holy See does not allow priests of the Latin rite to pass over to the Ruthenian, and the Superiors of the Ruthenian Religious Orders say they cannot spare any subjects; *non habemus homines* was the invariable reply. Father Lacombe, however, received much assistance, as well as encouragement and thanks, from the Emperor of Austria, his Minister, Count Goluchowski, and Mgr. Count Szeptycki, Ruthenian Bishop of Stanislaw, himself a Basilian.

ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Salford on Prayers for the Dead.—The Right Rev. Dr. Bilsborrow, Bishop of Salford, consecrated a few weeks ago a cemetery, and laid the memorial stone of a mortuary chapel, which has been provided for the Catholic missions of Nelson, Burnley, Brierfield, Barrowford, and Colne. The cemetery is situated about a mile from Nelson in the Fendle Forest district. After the service the Bishop gave an address in which he defended the Catholic teaching of praying for the dead, and claiming that until the 'Reformation' the practice was

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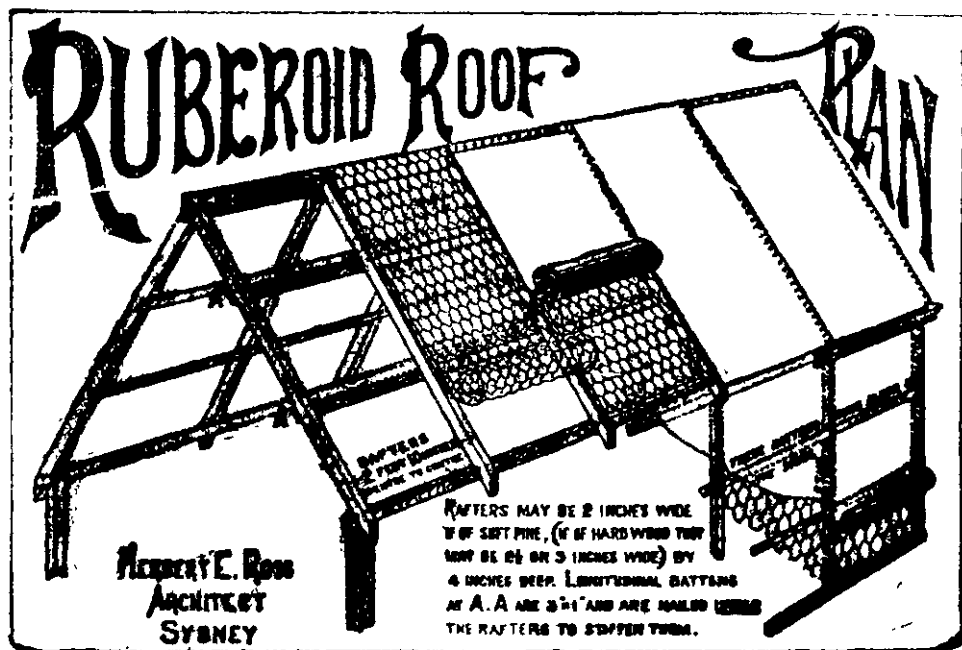
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THE old proverb says: A stitch in time saves nine; or, to put another construction on the words: A shilling in time saves pounds. The words are indeed true, and yet what a number of people do we find letting pounds and pounds worth of music and books go to wreck and ruin when the expenditure of a few shillings in binding would prevent this sad waste and give them volumes handsome to look upon and a pleasure to handle in place of a lot of tattered and torn leaves. Be warned in time and send your music, etc., for binding to

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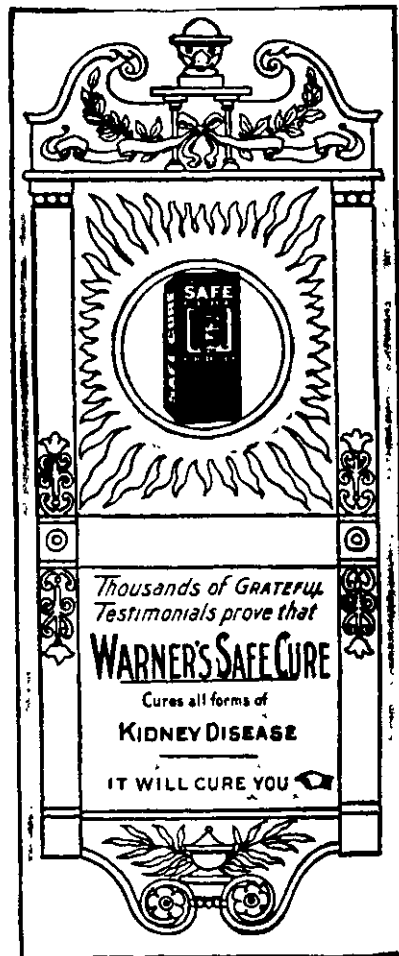
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universally taught and believed by God's people. To-day it was accepted by 250,000,000 members of the Catholic Church, 100,000,000 of the Greek Church, and 8,000,000 of Jews, as against 150,000,000 of Protestants.

A Statue of the Redeemer.—In connection with the Catholic Union pilgrimage to Rome, it has been decided to raise a fund to pay the cost of the erection of a statue of the Redeemer in front of the new Cathedral at Westminster. It is proposed that the money be subscribed by Catholic youths of all ages. The statue will be blessed by the Pope, and the unveiling ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Vaughan.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Blount Memorial.—The Marquis of Ripon, Brother president, speaking at the quarterly meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the School of Our Lady of Victories, Clapham, announced that an anonymous donor had given the sum of £1,000 to the society, and that through it they would be able to carry out the intended Blount Memorial to its full completion.

Proposed Presentation.—A movement is on foot (says the *Catholic Times*) for presenting a testimonial to the Rev. Father Padbury, of Chelmsford. On December 21st Father Padbury will attain his jubilee in the priesthood, and it is with a view of recognising in a substantial manner the unremitting zeal and piety that he has at all times displayed in the performance of his pastoral duties that the forthcoming presentation will be made. Father Padbury worked for many years in the East-end of London before he succeeded the late Rev. Father Batt at Clemsford.

FRANCE.—Death of Oscar Wilde.—Mr. Oscar Wilde died on Friday (says the *Catholic Times*, December 7), at a hotel in the Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris. The cause of his death was meningitis. Mr. Wilde was recently received into the Catholic Church. The son of a distinguished father and mother, and himself a man of brilliant parts, his fate was truly sad. It may be assumed that whatever responsibility he bore for the charge on which he was convicted five years ago was due to unfortunate associations rather than to deliberate intention. God has certainly been good to him in granting him during his last days the graces and consolations to be obtained through the Sacraments of the Catholic Church. Before being received into the Church by Father Cuthbert Dunne, O.P., Mr. Wilde had during his illness been studying Catholic theology. In passing away he was fortified by the last Sacraments. His remains were interred on Monday at Bagneux, near Chatillon, after a *Requiem Mass* at St. Germain des Prés.

ROME.—The Health of the Holy Father.—The Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, on his return from Rome, preached in St. Eugene's Cathedral, Derry. Speaking of the Holy Father, his Lordship said: 'It is five years since I saw him before, and 10 years since I saw him first, and it is almost impossible to discern a change in him. His life is one of incessant labor—labor sufficient,

one would say, for a dozen men. Yet he neglects nothing, leaves nothing unattended to, and when his weary day is done, no matter how late the hour, no matter how exhausted with toil, he gathers around him his household and servants in his private chapel, and joins with them in the devout recital of the rosary and night prayers. What an example for us!'

Tercentenary of Scots College.—The Scots College, Rome, celebrated its tercentenary recently, having been founded by Clement VIII., December 5, 1600. Monsignor Fraser, the Rector, gave a dinner in honor of the occasion, at which Cardinal Logue was present, besides Monsignor Stonor, the Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, the Rectors of the English, Irish, Canadian, and American Colleges, and others.

An Impressive Reception.—One of the most impressive receptions of the whole 'Anno Santo' took place on 6th December, when Leo XIII. entered St. Peter's and received the devout homage of nearly 15,000 children belonging to the Catholic schools of Rome. It was a most touching spectacle to see the little ones cheering as the Pope slowly passed up the central aisle in their midst, pausing every now and then to pat a curly head or to bless a group of children that pressed forward more eagerly than the rest, addressing kind words of praise and encouragement to the teachers, and smiling on the surging crowd of little ones. Besides the school children, all the pupils of the different colleges and seminaries were present, including those of the English, Irish, Scotch, and North American Colleges, together with their rectors, so that the whole scholastic population of Catholic Rome may be said to have been assembled under the dome of St. Peter's. The Holy Father, in bestowing Apostolic Benediction on the kneeling thousands before him, was visibly moved, and afterwards remarked to Mgr. Sanminiatielli that no function of the jubilee year had given him greater consolation than the spontaneous and imposing act of homage on the part of those youthful hopes of the Church.

SCOTLAND.—Honoring the Pastor of Alloa.—The parishioners of St. Mungo's, Alloa, at a congregational gathering held recently, over which Father O'Neill presided, presented the Rev. Father Cameron with a purse of sovereigns as an expression of their esteem. Bailie Caldor, a prominent member of the congregation, delivered an address eulogistic of Father Cameron's great worth as a good priest. Father Cameron suitably replied in a grateful speech.

Silver Jubilee of Canon Macdonald.—The Very Rev. Canon Macdonald, of St. Mary's, Paisley, who a few months ago celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest, is about to be honored with a grand testimonial by his congregation. A representative committee has taken the matter in hand.

Memorial to a Generous Benefactor.—Bishop O'Donnell, of Raphoe, has just erected in St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery, Airdrie, a beautiful grey granite Celtic cross, 112 feet high, over the

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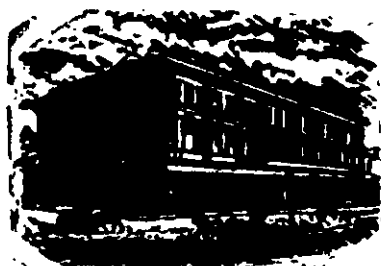
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 J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

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IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.
 JAMES LISTON.

grave of Mr. Neil Gillon, a generous benefactor of the Letterkenny Cathedral, as a mark of gratitude for the £5000 which Mr. Gillon gave towards the building fund.

St. Andrew's Day.—Scotland's National Feast Day, November 30, was patriotically observed by Scottish Catholics all over the country with great solemnity and joy. The churches were well attended in the morning and in the evening in many of the towns and districts of the country jubilant social gatherings, characterised by speech, song, and sentiment, were held in honor of the occasion. The relic of St. Andrew was duly exposed both morning and evening of the feast in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, while in the same church on the following Sunday at the evening service it was carried in solemn procession by Archbishop Smith, who, before a crowded and interested congregation, pontificated for the first time in the Cathedral since his appointment to the Metropolitan See.

UNITED STATES.—Illness of the Coadjutor-Bishop of Chicago.—It is reported that the Right Rev. Alexander McGavick, D.D., Coadjutor-Bishop of Chicago, has resigned his office because of ill health. This will necessitate the appointment of another assistant prelate, as Archbishop Feehan is also suffering from chronic illness.

Higher Education of Catholic Women.—Under the shadow of the Catholic University at Washington, U.S.A., the Sisters of Notre Dame, a body of nuns well known and justly esteemed for their scholastic labors, have opened a college which is destined to have a great influence on the higher education of women not only in the United States, but throughout Christendom. Mgr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of America, who, at the blessing of this new foundation, which is called Trinity College, preached on November 22, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Nugent, and many other representative men, assured them that at the threshold of the new century the Catholic University gave greeting to Trinity as to a younger sister. And such in every respect Trinity promises to be. One nun holds the professorship of Greek; another is professor of Latin; yet another teaches the most advanced mathematics, and for English Sister Mary Joseph has been wisely brought from Liverpool. Several of the teachers have studied in Europe the better to fit themselves for the discharge of their functions, and all are eminently qualified for the posts they are to fill. The establishment of Trinity College seems indeed to bring back the days when, as Mgr. Conaty reminded his hearers, the most responsible positions at Universities were filled by Catholic women—when Prospera di Rossi taught Scripture at the University of Bologna and Novella d'Andrea Canon Law.

WEDDING BELLS.

LYNSKEY—QUINN.

(From our Timaru Correspondent.)

THE marriage of Miss Catherine D. Quinn (for many years organist of St. Joseph's Church), eldest daughter of Mr. M. Quinn, J.P., Temuka, to Mr. M. Lynskey, Kaiapoi, took place on Wednesday last at St. Joseph's Church, Temuka, the Rev. Father Galerne officiating. The bride was attired in a handsome costume of white silk trimmed with lace, with the customary wreath and veil, and had for bridesmaids her sister, Miss Lucy Quinn, Miss Lynskey, the Misses Leahy, and Miss Flynn, all dressed in white muslin trimmed with insertion and lace. Mr. P. Lynskey, brother of the bridegroom, acted as groomsmen. At the conclusion of the ceremony Miss Flynn played the Wedding March, and the many friends of the families adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held. The breakfast was laid in a huge marquee erected for the occasion. Mr. Mundell was in the chair and Mr. Eiby in the vice-chair, and the usual toasts were duly honored. Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Galerne, Aubry, and Hyland, Mr. Warren, ex-Police Inspector Buckley, and Messrs. J. and W. Fitzgerald. In replying to the toast of his health Mr. Quinn pointed out a singular circumstance that Mrs. Quinn and himself were godmother and godfather to the young man who had now become their son-in-law. Telegrams were received from all parts of the Colony wishing the young couple prosperity, and the numerous and costly wedding presents were evidence of the popularity of the newly-wedded pair. The young couple left by the south express to spend the honeymoon.

JEFFERSON—KNIGHT.

A quiet marriage took place at the Priory on Wednesday last (writes our Timaru correspondent) the contracting parties being Mr. O. A. Jefferson, manager of the local branch of the New Zealand Insurance Company, and Miss Winnie Knight, fourth daughter of Mr. J. C. Knight, of Timaru. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Aubry. The honeymoon was spent in the Waitaki and Waiho districts. The wedding party was limited to immediate relations.

Wanted, about 50 clerks to help read testimonials *re* Tuesicura. Sole manufacturer, S. J. Evans, 2s 6d.—*.*

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class 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.—*.*

AN IRISH MISSIONARY SCHOOL.

A WRITER in a Cork newspaper recently paid a visit to the Missionary school in connection with the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Callan, County Kilkenny, and thus describes the institution and its work:—

For such noble work as falls to the lot of the missionary nuns in foreign climes—climes that differ as widely as the wilds of Africa and the prairies of America, the West Indies and Australia, Canada and China—it is obvious that special training is required at home. It would never do if aspirants went out, full of enthusiasm, perhaps, only to find that they had not a vocation or were for some reason unsuited to the work in the particular place they singled out as their destination.

To provide a means against disappointment on the part of the young missionaries themselves, as well as on the part of those workers in foreign lands eager for helpers, the happy idea was conceived now more than 16 years ago of establishing a school exclusively for training nuns for the foreign mission. That school was established in connection with the Convent of Mercy, Callan, County Kilkenny, and is known as St. Brigid's Missionary School. It owes its origin to Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, who was the Bishop of Ossory at the time when the idea was first suggested. The present Bishop of Ossory, the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, is the present patron of the institution.

It is not every layman who has had the privilege of seeing this great missionary school at work, and of seeing for himself how the future workers in foreign lands are trained for their sacred missions. That privilege was the writer's during his visit to Callan on a recent occasion. The experience was an interesting one, not soon to be forgotten. Here, it was realised, is no ordinary school, but an institution that is the centre from which culture, Christian kindness, charity, religious zeal, and fervor go forth to many lands, carrying with them sweet consolation and salvation! The work is indeed noble that paves the way for noble deeds!

Aspirants come from almost every county in Ireland to the missionary school—from Cork even to Donegal. Life at St. Brigid's is pleasant in the extreme. The future nuns have for their accommodation the whole of what was the Mercy Convent before the present beautiful building was erected. It is a spacious establishment, and is situated amidst pretty surroundings at the Kilkenny side of Callan. Every care is taken of the physical health of the students, and while they get through a great deal of study they have ample time for recreation in the open air in the convent grounds.

Cheerfulness and contentment reign supreme. The young ladies are at perfect liberty as to the Order they will select, and the country they will go to when their studies are finished here, and they and the experienced nuns who have trained them are satisfied as to their vocation. It should be borne in mind that the aspirants in St. Brigid's School are trained for all Orders alike. No distinction whatsoever is made in respect to the Mercy Order. The one object in view is to train for the Missionary life. And accounts from all parts of the world from the 200 or so of the old pupils who are now Missionary nuns abroad, prove in the most conclusive manner how admirably the object is achieved. Truly, this is a noble work which is being carried out by the Sisters of Mercy at Callan, County Kilkenny!

DEATH OF MR. MULHALL, THE EMINENT STATISTICIAN.

MR. MICHAEL G. MULHALL, the eminent Catholic statistician and journalist, died at his residence Killiney, Dublin, on December 13. It is very strange that we have had to wait for the Home papers to hear of the death of Mr. Mulhall, whose fame was world-wide, whilst the demise of titled nonentities is cabled to the colonies every other day. Mr. Mulhall was born in Roscommon town, County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1836, and was educated at the Irish College in Rome. For many years he lived in the Argentine Republic, where he was engaged in journalism. The Buenos Aires *Standard*, the first English daily paper printed in South America, was founded in 1851 by Mr. Mulhall. He afterwards returned to Ireland. Since 1880 he contributed articles on scientific and statistical subjects to various Irish, American, and English magazines and newspapers. Mulhall's first important work, published in 1880, was entitled *The Progress of the World*. His greatest work, the *Dictionary of Statistics*, was published in 1886, and has gone through many editions. It is regarded as the best work on the subject published. One of Mr. Mulhall's latest works was a paper on the progress of the Catholic Church in the last half of the nineteenth century, which was read at the recent Catholic Congress in Australia. He made a remarkable prediction about the United States census. Writing in the *North American Review* last July he said that the figures would be 76,200,000, a 'Statistical Abstract' having forecasted it at 77,500,000. The result of the actual count has been 76,235,000, only a trifle, comparatively, above Mr. Mulhall's estimate.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company built and sold 213,629 machines in the season of 1899. This is the greatest sale of harvesting machines ever made by one company.—*.*

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—*.*

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Sample Bottle Free 3 Stamps. 3 for 15 Stamps.
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Extract of Herbs.
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A Lady writes:—"The box of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine."
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Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 3. bottle makes 3 gals. Sample bottle stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

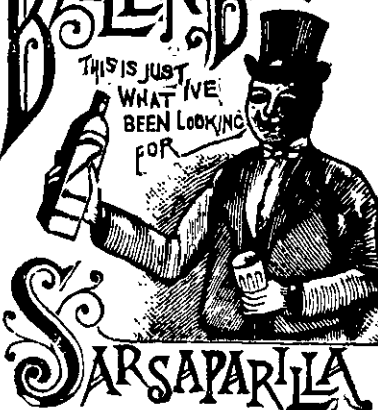
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JOHN LAFFEY ... PROPRIETOR.
(late of Gridiron Hotel).

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Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.
BALN BROS
THIS IS JUST WHAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR
SARSAPARILLA
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The reason is this—It cures quickly even a chronic cough. It allays the annoying, tickling and huskiness of recent colds. It is pleasant to take. Children really like it. It dissolves hard, tough, viscid phlegm. Causes free and easy expectoration. Reduces inflammatory symptoms. And last but not least, it is a cheap remedy, and one bottle usually breaks up the worst cold.

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To the Wool Growers of Otago.

SEASON 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—Another Wool Season being at hand, we beg to again tender our best services to growers for the disposal of their clip here, or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

SHOW ROOM.—Our Show Room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advantage, and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which end no pains will be spared on our part.

VALUATIONS.—We make careful examination of every lot (large or small) prior to sale, and as every department of the business is conducted under our personal supervision, consigners may rest assured that no lot will be sold below its full market value, and such, that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

DATES OF SALES.

The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 20th December, 1900.
The Second Sale " " Friday, 11th January, 1901.
The Third Sale " " Thursday, 31st January, 1901.
The Fourth Sale " " Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

ACCOUNT SALES.—Account Sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of Sale, as heretofore.

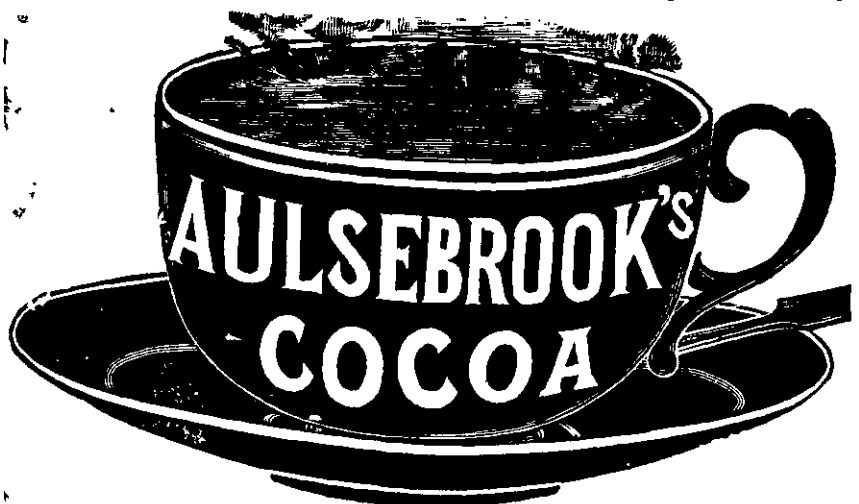
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

INSURANCE.—All wool and other produce consigned to us is fully covered by insurance from the time it enters our Stores, and wool can be covered from sheep's back if desired. Consignment Notes, Labels, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites forwarded at once on application.

Returning our best thanks for the liberal support we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort will be wanting to merit a continuance of your confidence, We remain, yours faithfully,

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.

Build up your Constitution by taking



Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says "In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office THOMSON AND CO., Office: Dunedin.

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GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
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PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World
FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our
own men throughout New Zealand.

ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.
(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee
Eagle Brand Coffee
Crown Brand Coffee
Elephant Brand Coffee
(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the
Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and
you will not be disappointed in quality
W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.



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This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL Corner of HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS, CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES MURPHY - Proprietor.

The above hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation.

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

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Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
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A useful medicine, specially prepared from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla, combined with other remedies, esteemed for their blood-purifying qualities.

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Chemists, Dunedin.

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Or on the Easiest Hire System in N.Z.

£15 Instrument...	9s 2d monthly
£20 " " "	12s 3d "
£25 " " "	15s 4d "
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£35 " " "	21s 5d "
£40 " " "	24s 6d "
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Deposit on Hire System: 5 per cent. on Net Cash Price of Instrument.

Best Allowance for Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

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DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE,
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle Island now, that it would be superfluous for the Company to detail the special features of its superiority over all other coals in every notice like this. The present, therefore, is only to assure the Public generally that the Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by all Merchants in the trade.

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W. P. WATSON, General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin. 12th November, 1896.

By



Appointment

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Hotel, Rangitikei, rent £4 per week, price £4500; Hotel, Wellington City, taking about £80, price £2350; Hotel, Taranaki, first-class business; Hotel, Wellington, rent £6, price £2800; Hotel, Hawke's Bay, price £1700; Hotel, Feilding district, price £1400; Hotel, Marton district, rent £3, price £2600. DWAN BROS., WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

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One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. TELEPHONE 1306.

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