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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics.

A THIRSTY LAND.

POETS frequently wax sentimental about the patter of rain upon the roof or on the swathes of fresh-mown hay. But a few days spent upon a cattle station in Queensland just now, and the sight of the death and desolation that are spread over the grassless wastes, would knock a good deal of the rain-sentiment out of their heads. 'Poetry!' exclaims a *vaquero* (cowboy) in a recent story; 'poetry about rain ain't worth a cent. Let a man that's losin' about thirty head a day write about "the patter of the rain-drops on the roof." He'll put beef into it.' The chief trouble about the rain in Queensland and elsewhere is the same as that about wealth—its unequal distribution. It is said that on a wide range of the Peruvian littoral not a drop of rain has ever been known to fall. So at least we are informed by the author of *The Peruvian at Home*. Queensland's average is tolerably high—especially on the northern coast, where it ranges from sixty to seventy inches a year. During 1898 over sixty inches fell in Brisbane. But the plains of the interior are sometimes swept by long and merciless droughts, such as that which has turned great tracts of country during the present summer into wild wastes of dust, covered over with the festering carcasses of horses, sheep, and cattle. Over an area of 1,219,600 square miles of Australia the average rainfall is under ten inches annually. In the North Island of New Zealand it ranges from forty to fifty inches; in the South Island from thirty to forty—Hokitika was sprayed with as many as 124 inches in 1898. Sierra Leone has a record of 312 inches in one year; Matoula Gaudalupe (West Indies), 292 inches; Vera Cruz (Mexico), 278 inches. 'The wettest place in England,' says Mulhall, 'is Seathwaite, 145 inches, and in the world Cherrapungi, South Western Assam, where the average for fifteen years is 493 inches, reaching in 1861 up to 905 inches.' This was about the climate for De Quincey, the opium-eater; for he says in his *Confessions*: 'I can put up even with rain, provided it rains dogs and cats.'

SLICING UP CHINA.

THE partition of China may be said to have informally commenced. Russia is tightening her grip on Manchuria, and the other Powers are securing, to the best of their respective abilities, 'spheres of influence.' And all the world and his wife know what that means. Almost two years ago this inevitable ending of the Chinese difficulty was foreseen by a gay rhymist of the *Sunday Chronicle*, who took down his harp and sang the following strain:—

It was a battered Chinaman,
A worried look he wore,
He had been used extensively
For wiping up the floor:
His heart was very heavy, and
His bones were very sore.

He was a heathen Chinaman.
To superstition prone,
A poor benighted infidel
Who worshipped wood and stone:
The joys of Christianity
To him were all unknown.

And righteous souls in Christendom
Were deeply pained to gaze
Upon such ignorance; they felt
Their duty was to raise
That heathen and convert him from
The error of his ways.

So Briton, Russ, and Mallyphist
Devised a pious plot
To lead him to salvation, and
They taught him quite a lot.
They speedily knocked spots off him,
And each retained a spot.

GLADSTONE once said to the boys at the OUR GIRLS: AN Hawarden Grammar School that the true OLD TROUBLE. business of such institutions is 'man-making.'

Our convent day and boarding schools discharge a corresponding function for a large class of our girls. But, unfortunately, current social standards and the fashion of the time require that a hopelessly undue prominence be given to the ornamental over the useful in the training of our budding maidens. The 'isms' are favored; the 'ologies' are patted encouragingly on the back; fragments of Livy or Uhland or Chateaubriand, and concentrated tabloids in the shape of figures, formulae, and facts from a dozen branches of knowledge, are stuffed into their brain-cells—against time; for it is an age of hurry, and our education methods are doing a frenzied and undignified sprint to keep pace with it. Sufficient time cannot, under present conditions, be given to that all-important factor of intellectual work, assimilation. The whole process is akin to that which produces in the Strassburg goose the monstrous diseased liver which, under the name of *paté de foie gras*, finds such favor with the *gourmets* of Paris. But the 'accomplishments' are ever set in the forefront. The social circle in which she moves will dance and sing around your brilliant executant or your smart sayer of airy nothings, while, in her presence, her less showy companion must be content with relative neglect, even though she may have in her mind the grace and refinement of a Margaret Roper. The remedy for this condition of things lies, in its last resort, with parents. Unfortunately, as a class, they have acquiesced in the puzzled-headed system which savors of the methods of the Circassian house-father who devotes his undivided energy to the cultivation of those physical qualities of his favored daughter which are likely to win most attention on the marriage market.

Cardinal Vaughan had the courage to tell the girls of a London convent school that he would very much rather they could cook a good dinner than play on the violin. Brillat-Savarin said some wise and many foolish things in his curious book, *Physiologie du Goût*. But there is an element of truth in his aphoristic saying: 'The destiny of nations depends upon how they eat.' In another place this *fin gourmet* says: 'The discovery of a new dish contributes more to the happiness of the human race than the discovery of a star.' 'Every nation,' says a recent writer, 'has the government and the cookery which it deserves. Thus, the French are the worst governed and the best fed people in Europe, for the reason that the majority of Frenchmen are perfectly indifferent to politics and keenly interested in food. The English are the worst fed and

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the best governed people in the world, because, with few exceptions, they care a great deal more about the programme of the government than the menu of the cook.' 'The pleasures of the table,' says Max O'Rell in his *Jacques Bonhomme*, 'are within the reach of all classes in France. The working people are better off in England than in France, but they are not so well fed or so happy. They spend their money in superfluous instead of spending it in necessities. The English women of this class go in for a lot of cheap finery; the French ones go in for sound linen. What the English working classes throw away in bones, scraps, and vegetables, would suffice to nourish a poor French family. I assure you that with a vegetable soup, a stew, some cheese or fruit, and good bread, these people dine remarkably well at two or three pence a head.' Dr. Johnson had within his massive, elephantine frame much unconscious food-philosophy of the Brillat-Savarin order. He once declared that a man who could not get his dinner well-cooked was not to be trusted with the more important affairs of life.

Nearly three years ago Mr. Grace—of New York—a brother of Dr. Grace of Wellington—determined to start an institute for the benefit of those of his workers and their families whose opportunities for advancement were very limited. He mentioned his purpose to one of his workmen, and the latter said to him: 'If you will found a school or an institute where young women can be taught intelligently the duties of a housewife, you will confer a blessing upon them and upon many who may be dependent upon them for comfortable and happy homes.' This was done, and with happy results. Some of our convents have taken serious and systematic steps towards restoring the balance between the ornamental and the useful in the education of our girls, and many of them have steadily insisted on their pupils learning the useful arts of cookery, housekeeping, etc. But the problem seems to have been solved upon a vast scale by some religious communities in Catholic Belgium, who have dotted the country over here and there with *Écoles Ménagères* or Schools of Housewifery. The initiative of this important educational reform was taken some few years ago by Father Temmeiman. The schools were inaugurated by private enterprise. They are aided by the State, and supplement the education of the primary, and to some extent, of the secondary, schools. The course of instruction is comprehensive to a degree. The ornamental is not excluded, but the useful is set in the very forefront of the curriculum. A good general education is imparted; but 'miss in her teens' is also initiated into the mysteries of dressmaking, washing, ironing, cleaning, mending, cooking, needlework, dairying, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, farm accounts, and—scientific agriculture! If the young lady has a bent for a commercial career, she is amply provided with a due outfit of special knowledge for the desk or workroom. This is indeed the glorification of the useful. And all this, be it noted—with board and lodging thrown in—for such an unconsidered trifle as £10 a year!

The Belgian schools of Housewifery are an object lesson in educational methods. In the first place, they have dealt what we trust is a serious blow to the lop-sided system which looks merely to the intellectual and ornamental side of a girl's education. The Belgian Sisters fit the pupil not merely for the drawing room and the social circle, but also for the sterner work of life—for the due performance of the plain domestic duties which add a charm to the poorest cottage home. But there is another aspect in this comparatively new departure. The practical curriculum of the Belgian *Écoles Ménagères* has opened up a new and vast field for woman's industry. These schools are sending back into the farm houses of that thriving little State an army of highly trained and economical workers who must be counted with in the already keen competition for the world's markets. A few years ago—we think it was in the beginning of 1898—the London School Board began to adopt on a modest scale some of the methods that had met with such conspicuous success in the religious communities of Belgium. When will these colonies fall into line with a movement which, we hope, is destined to at length effect a much-needed reform in the educational methods now in vogue in our midst?

THROUGH the courtesy of a friend we have 'CIVIS' AND THE discovered that 'Civis' is still permitted once 'N.Z. TABLET.' a week to drag a limited length of tether in the back-block columns of the *Otago Daily Times*. In last Saturday's issue he objects with watery vehemence to the comment made in our issue of March 7 on the cruel policy of 'short rations' adopted as a military punishment against the Boer women detained in British camps whose husbands are on commando. Two straightforward courses lay before 'Civis' in dealing with our remarks upon that unpleasant theme. (1) It was open to him to prove—if he could—that our statement of the 'short ration' fact was incorrect. If he could succeed in doing so, our deductions would have collapsed like the roof of an old shanty when the walls are

blown away. Or (2), admitting the official statement of fact upon which our comment was based, he might have advanced—if he could—cogent reasons for holding that our inferences were unwarranted. Perhaps it is unreasonable for us to expect so eminently rational a proceeding from the melancholy jester whose highest achievement is to spot and freckle the bald illiteracy of his 'Notes' with fossil 'goaks' of the period of the Old Red Sandstone. At any rate neither of these sensible courses commended itself to 'Civis.' He has boldly run away from the question and from a safe distance of side-issues directed an out-of-range fusillade of sounding verbiage against the irredeemable chuckleheadedness of that bald, bad man with the bald, bad pen—the editor of the N.Z. TABLET.

The question between 'Civis' and us regards certain military punishments. Moreover, it regards these military punishments in circumstances in which they are ordinarily at their worst: (1) in time of war; (2) inflicted in an enemy's country upon people placed under the stern rule of martial law; and (3) for the purpose—as British newspapers have stated—of compelling the surrender of numbers of male Boers who are still at large with Mausers in their hands and very much *de trop* upon the veldt. The military punishments inflicted upon the Boer women and children to whom we refer were chiefly two: (1) On a vast scale and over a wide territory they were compelled to witness the burning of their homes and the wholesale plunder or destruction of their property; (2) they were then interned within the lines of British camps and picked out from among all other women of their nation for a policy of 'treatment' by short rations. Good old Aulus Gellius tell us in his *Noctes Atticae* how the ducks of Pontus thrive and waxed fat on doses of deadly poison that would kill the king of all the microbes. The crude romancer of the outer sheets of the *Otago Daily Times* evidently fancies that his readers were all born on the first of April; for, in effect, he asks them to believe that the officers who—to the disgust of our manly colonial troops—carried out the house-burning business in such a masterly fashion would be likely to make the short-ration policy so uproariously enjoyable that the Boer *wroos* and their little ones would not alone *not* suffer any inconvenience thereby, but might even be possibly expected to grow fat upon the process! Perhaps this is one of 'Civis's' pleiocene witticisms. If so, it is either very coarse or very cruel. If, however, he desires his vague and wobbly statements to be taken seriously, let him prop them up by an appeal to verified facts. Till such facts are forthcoming we leave him, with Aulus Gellius, to talk to the marines. It requires little knowledge of military discipline to know that, even at its best, and where practised upon a friend, the military punishment of short rations in war-time is no jesting matter. As practised on Boer women and their children, it would defeat its purpose if it did not cause some degree of distress. And 'to distress with hunger' is a definition given in our standard dictionaries of the verb 'to starve.' Nobody who is ever so little acquainted with military life—especially in war-time and in districts subject to martial law—needs to be reminded of the alternatives that are open to hungry women and young girls amidst the perils and temptations of even the best-conducted military camp. If British mothers and daughters had been detained on short rations in the Boer camps with a view to compelling their main relatives in Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking to surrender, we should have heard a fine buzz about it—and very rightly, too. We entered a protest against General Weyler's adoption, in Cuba, of a system similar to that which is now being followed by British officers in South Africa. If our memory serves us right, 'Civis' likewise condemned then a system which now finds favor in his sight. It evidently *does* make a difference whose ox is gored.

We raised our voice against the cruel policy of short-rations Boer women, partly on the general grounds of ordinary humanity, partly on the plea that it is a violation of the recognised usages of civilised warfare. Recent or relatively recent manuals of international law—such as those of Leone Levi, the *Manual of Wars on Land*, etc.—show that the civilised law of our time is set hard against (1) the looting, plunder, or needless and wanton destruction of the private property of an enemy, and (2) against all cruelty, or the infliction of suffering merely for suffering's sake. (3) International law or civilised custom also provides that non-combatants are to be treated as neutrals; and 'in actual practice,' says Leone Levi (*International Law*, 2nd ed., p. 280), 'women and children, the old and the sick, physicians and surgeons, who do not take arms, are not enemies.' (The italics are ours.) Moreover (4), except in the case of difficulties of commissariat, it is against the recognised practice to place prisoners of war upon short food-rations. Now, in South Africa the usages of civilised warfare have been violated (1) by regarding the Boer women and children as enemies, and (2) by according them, in the matter of food, worse treatment than ought to be meted out to able-bodied male Boers taken prisoners upon the field of battle. We advocate humane treatment of women in war. 'Civis' opposes

We stand for civilised usage in war. Our little local Tomwell opposes it. We see, with unfeigned regret, a loss of personal and national honor and the brand of a great disgrace in this deplorable petticoat campaign, against which so many of our colonial troops have entered such manly protests. And because we give frank and outspoken expression to this view, 'Civis' scrambles upon his barrel-end and shrieks aloud that our comment—which he has failed to refute or set aside—is merely a rabid exhibition of 'hatred against all things British!' It is really about time that 'Civis's' friends should begin look after him.

Consistency is a jewel. But with 'Civis' it is apparently too precious a jewel for everyday use. We have before us a pile of letters from the front that have appeared in both the *Dunedin* daily papers, and in a great many other papers published in other parts of New Zealand, and in England, and elsewhere. 'Civis' is welcome to see these if he choose. A considerable number of them contain the most damaging statements regarding officers and men of the British army in South Africa—statements far more serious than our fair and legitimate comment on the admitted fact of the harsh treatment of the Boer women. Some of these were published in the *Dunedin* dailies. Reputations are damaged by the news, as well the editorial, columns. And if 'Civis' were consistent he ought to have had one New Zealand editor or another on the gridiron pretty nearly every week for the past twelve months. But 'Civis,' like another great man—Nelson, to wit—has a convenient blind eye for his friends. To the N.Z. TABLET he has acted the part of Rabelais' wrinkled and withered witches. On the particular point at issue between us he has not made the pretence of reasoning. So much of his 'Note' as refers directly to it is merely a virulent personal attack—eked out by two serious and palpable misstatements in matters of fact which are a poisoning of the wells: another violation, by the way, of the usages of civilised warfare. 'Civis' distinctly conveys the impression that we assailed the *personal courage* of the British army officer and soldier—English, Scottish, and Irish. This is one of the journalistic 'ways that are dark' and 'tricks that are vain' for which 'Civis' is 'peculiar.' The impression is wholly false. No fuller and more frequent editorial tributes to their personal grit have appeared in any New Zealand paper than in the columns of the N.Z. TABLET. But we have condemned the admitted incapacity (not the native 'stupidity'—as 'Civis' also suggests) of many British officers—which is quite a different thing. And some of these have been relegated to the private life which they are better fitted to adorn than they are to lead brave men upon the field of battle. 'Civis's' remark that our words would, in stated circumstances, 'inevitably provoke a breach of the peace' sounds remarkably like the advice: 'Don't nail his ears to the pump!' At the last elections 'Civis' appealed to the bigot to aid his party. He must blame himself if people will interpret his screamy 'Note' of last Saturday as, in effect, an invocation to the hoodlum. 'Civis's' attempt to benefit his favorite political party by calling up the red devil of sectarian passion resulted not merely in the defeat, but in the complete and disastrous rout, of every candidate whose cause he advocated. We recall with unfeigned pleasure the fact that we rib-roasted 'Civis' to such good purpose then. The defeated candidates and their friends probably criss-crossed with their own particular rawhides the weals left by our cat-o'-nine-tails. And poor Yorick's wounds are probably rankling still. The whole tone and temper of the treatment of our remarks by 'Civis,' and all the attendant circumstances of the case, give at least a strong color to the suspicion that there is a connection between his disastrous electioneering campaign and his latest personal onslaught on the editor of the N.Z. TABLET. 'Civis's' ways are by no means mended. And it seems about as hard for him to conduct even a journalistic campaign according to the usages of civilised literary warfare as it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle.

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IN THE WAKE OF THE RISING SUN.

(By 'VIATOR'.)

Damascus, December 12, 1900.

EARLY in the afternoon we are steaming away from Muallaka, down a broad, fertile valley, between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, past the rock tombs of Cain and Abel—so they say!—across slopes thickly planted with apricot, walnut, and apple trees, through plains well watered by brimming streams churning their volume in their haste to the level, down the sides of many hills till after a four hours' run, the minarets of Damascus rise clear and masterly from the clustering houses at their base. In heavy rain—a boon to the country—we drive from the station to the Bessaroni Hotel—a hostelry not easily excelled in the East for all these conveniences that minimise the discomforts and fatigues of travel. And now what am I to say of Damascus, the oldest city still extant in the world, the centre seat of Oriental life and manners, unchanged save in little from the dawn of history, still presenting to the traveller from the West all those traits and colors and customs and institutions deep-bedded in impregnable tradition, absolutely indifferent to, and verily contemptuous of, the conventions that make for civilization and culture, as they are understood and accepted?

DAMASCUS.

To attempt a description of this city of Damascus, to give even an outline of the countless points of interest, to muse ever so faintly on the memories wrapped in its history, to attempt an analysis ever so hasty and superficial of the mental pictures that crossed as in kinematograph, were foolhardy for the writer, for the reader unnecessarily prolix in a journal of notes undigested, uncorroborated, at random written. Here at any rate in Damascus—the 'Pearl of the East,' the 'Terrestrial Paradise' of Moslem and Arabic writers, you get the true flavor of the East, undiluted, unimpaired, unaltered—for ever, and for ever, and for ever.' Here the Frankish costume is not known—they look at you as you pass as a curiosity—*digito monstrant*. The Oriental, in flowing robes and rich colors, reigns alone and supreme. While cities East and West have risen and fallen with the 'rise and fall' of Empires, Damascus is still what it was, and *Semper eadem*. Founded before Baalbek and Palmyra it outlives them both. While Babylon is a heap in the desert, Tyre a ruin on the lonely shore, ancient Rome a study in stone, Damascus still proudly rears its head, same as it was in the days of Isaiah and David and Darius and the Ptolemies and St. Paul, the centre and head of Syria. Like all Eastern cities it is walled in, and at various points there are gates formidable of approach, with soldiers on duty thereat, unkempt and untrimmed, but booted and spurred, after the manner of the unspeakable Turk. We went along the famous 'street called Straight,' mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles in connection with St. Paul, traversing a large section of the city and partly covered in arcade-like, affording room for vendors and buyers, and water-carriers, and fruit-sellers, and long, lithe Bedouins, and Moslem women with white yashmak or black veil or kerchief in hideous colors giving them an eerie, ghoulish look, and children and dogs, masterless dogs, and simple donkeys and donkeys in droves, and strings of solemn camels, all in glorious confusion in the 'street called Straight.' From time immemorial the Arabs call Damascus the

'GARDEN OF PARADISE.'

If Paradise be a garden growing the most delicious fruits, where eternal sun prevails, through whose grounds run 'streams of living water,' the ideal is nearly reached. It was pretty, at a distance—in December, but in early spring-time when blossoms fleck the air in many hues, and the green vine climbs from tree to tree, and budding branches rise over a soil of velvet green, it is, I can well believe, a scene of unrivalled beauty. Two rivers flow through the city, the Pharphar and the Barada and many streams trickle from the hills to swell the volume of water below. The population, it is said, is difficult to estimate, but may be set down at 250,000 of whom 100,000 are Moslems. Schismatic Greeks number about 70,000 and Catholics up to 45,000.

Good work is being done here by the Jesuits, the Lazarists, the Franciscans, and the secular clergy in church and school, but the adamantine convictions of the Moslems, their solidarity, their power of caste and clan, their ineradicable traditions, habits, customs, erect barriers of the insuperable order—humanly speaking. The place is pointed out 'nigh to Damascus' where 'a light from heaven shined round about' St. Paul, then a persecutor; and likewise the house of Judas 'in the street that is called Straight' where 'one named Saul of Tarsus' was taken when he was stricken blind; also the house of the disciple Ananias now converted into a church who 'putting hands on Saul that he might receive his sight' changed him into 'a vessel of election to carry My name before the gentiles and kings and the children of Israel.' And immediately there fell from his eyes, as it were, scales, and he received his sight; and rising up he was baptised' Round the city walls is shown the place venerated by tradition where St. Paul was let down in a basket. 'The Jews consulted together to kill him, and they watched the gates day and night that they might kill him. . . . But the disciples taking him in the night, conveyed him away by the wall, letting him down in a basket' (Acts of the Apostles, chap. IX.). Near the tombs, at the N.E. corner of the city wall—a tumbledown building now occupied by lepers, is shown as the house of Naaman, the Syrian, healed by the prophet Elieus, after bathing 'seven times in the Jordan.' Further on a tomb enclosed in a mausoleum and overhung with lamps and offerings marks the last resting place, so 'tis said, and is so held in high honor of 'true believers,' of a daughter of Mahomet.

During our stay in Damascus I had the privilege of saying Mass each morning at the Jesuits' Church, built over the house occupied by St. John Damascene. Born in the seventh century of

the opulent family of Mansour St. John rose to science and sanctity and scattered anew over this Eastern land, long before lit by the learning and virtues and eloquence of Chrysostom and Basil and Gregory Nazianzen, the bright rays of Christian life, deep learning, apostolic eloquence, and heroic sanctity. Poet, philosopher, Christian protagonist, deep theologian, fearless preacher of the Word, all but martyr, St. John Damascene ended his saintly life in a monastery in Judea, where the lonely Cedron flows beneath steep ravines from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea.

The Bazaars of Damascus, filled with busy crowds, and glittering in every kind of Eastern ware, are an attraction of the uncommon order—silks, tapestry, filigree work, carpets, furniture inlaid with mother of pearl, gorgeous semitars, and comestibles of all kinds, cooked under your eye, attract the wayfarer, and fabulous prices, at first blush sprung upon you, melt into shadowy nothings under the influence of coffee sips and chaffering so dear to the heart of the Eastern—yet 'mid the deafening din, a pious believer will rise, and facing towards Mecca chant his passages from the Koran and beg of Allah to bless his little enterprises. Public writers—at the call of the illiterate—sit at the corners of the bazaars and vicariously transact the correspondence of their patrons. Here too on low stools, muffled and bespectacled, are the money-changers, just as away in the centuries past.

A HOUSE IN THE CHRISTIAN QUARTER.

A visit to a private house in the Christian quarter was a revelation of the magnificence and luxurious style affected by the wealthy. Outside nothing is visible but lofty walls, and a narrow, tiny window or two. Just knock. The custodian conducts you through a narrow passage, then across a strip of garden to a larger gate. This opened, you file along a corridor abutting on an open quadrangle, fresh, and clear, and lightesome. In the centre a fountain is playing, and lilies and narcissus and bright, fresh flowers bloom all round. Orange trees deck the court, glistening in mosaic or tessellated pavement of various colors. A broad verandah or colonnade runs round the four sides of the court, and off this court lie the living rooms, rich in marbles, frescoes, mouldings, mosaics, chandeliers, and inlaid furniture. One room there was bordered with sumptuous couches, or divans, and open to the colonnade running round. This is the common sitting room. The master of the household and his son—a youth of 17—came to welcome us to their home and lay it open for inspection, and spoke to us, through our dragoman, in Syrian or Arabic. The young fellow, however, spoke a little French, and English scarcely at all. Their manner was easy, courtly, soft, smiling, and gentle.

SOME OF THE NIGHTS.

The Mosque Omazzade is worth more than a passing look, for here in better days stood a church to St. John the Baptist, and signs are not wanting to prove in marbles, ceiling, carving that it was a rich sanctuary. Even now the dome, pillars, capitals, lamps, pavement show the magnificence of the building. Indeed, on the upper beam of the gate is a well-preserved Greek inscription which, being interpreted, runs: 'Thy Kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting Kingdom, and Thy Dominion endureth throughout all generations.' Proof, incontestable, that the ancient church was appropriated by the Moslems.

A characteristic of Damascus, in common with most Oriental cities, is the houseless, masterless dog, brown, white, black, and decidedly mongrel, still protected by universal suffrage as the public scavenger of the unlovely, malodorous streets. Each pack would seem to lord it over its own particular beat; nor is intrusion of neighborly packs or individuals tolerated. Eight or ten were located near our hotel, and with famished jaws devoured the crusts of bread we gave them. Quiet and harmless they are, but seeing we provided occasional tit-bits, a neighbor dog crossed the dividing line to share the good things. In a twinkle our dogs' bristles rose, the ugly snarl of attack was heard as a war whoop, the fangs were bared, and they rushed *en masse* on the hapless intruder, and all would be have fared had he not entrenched himself, 'quick as a glancing star,' within the fastnesses of his own lines. Then peace reigned in dogdom.

There were fireworks one night—for was it not the Sultan's birthday?—and rockets and wheels and many colored lights blazed fast and furious round the grand square called 'Seraï.' But towards eight o'clock the show was over, and troops of swart saces, turbaned and veiled, vanished into the darkness and silence of night. It is not sweet nor healthy for a would-be long liver to stroll about on Eastern City after night-fall, unless with military guard, for the ways of the Orienta are silent and quick and dark. We, too, vanished with the crowds and entrenched ourselves, too, within the spacious retreat of the 'grand Besaroni Hotel,' under whose windows rushes the clear-flowing Barada.

Not an idle hour had we in Damascus. After four days exploiting we climbed the hill Jebel-Kasgun—whither Abraham pursued his enemies—towards sunset, and from its heights looked down on the spreading city beneath, encircled even in winter time by its broad green belt of rich vegetation. Closed in on the north by the Anti-Libanus, flanked towards the west by snowy ranges of Mount Herson, girt on four sides by a rust-red sea of sand, this oasis of Damascus, bathed in the lurid waters of its rushing rivers, basking now in the fleeting rays of the sun, hugging to its bosom the richest and choicest vegetation, would seem to establish its claim as 'Paradise of the East.' The tinkling of bells, as we return, tells us of a line of camels winding in from the hills 'with measured beat and slow,' bringing into the busy bazaars, as in time past, with never a change, the products of the country. And fierce Bedouins, with heads swathed in many cloths, plot their way all indifferent to the changes wrought in other climes by the rolling of years.

We take leave of the fair oasis of Damascus with the prayer that the saintly souls that erstwhile lived and toiled and preached and suffered will yet ensure that 'the scales may fall from the eyes' of the unbelievers, and that the word of Divine truth may no longer be 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness.'

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 16.

The Hibernian Society is enjoying perfect weather for its St. Patrick's Day celebration sports meeting which is being held on the Basin Reserve to-day.

At a meeting of the ladies on Thursday afternoon it was decided that the forthcoming bazaar should be held in November. The stalls were all arranged for.

Mr. P. McGrath, who, 12 months ago, left his studies for the priesthood at Meane Seminary to join the teaching staff of St. Patrick's College, has, on the advice of his medical attendant, left that institution for his home at Waimate. Mr. McGrath has been far from well for some time, and it is hoped that the cessation of work and a change of climate will speedily restore him to health and enable him to resume studying for high calling.

A social function took place in the Thorndon schoolroom on Wednesday evening, when Miss Blake, a member of the Children of Mary, was presented with two volumes of valuable books from her *confrères* on the occasion of her leaving the Association to join the Sisters of Mercy. The presentation was made by Rev. Father Holley. During the evening songs were given by some of the members, and with various other forms of amusement a most enjoyable time was spent. Light refreshments were handed round, after which the gathering dispersed with many a good wish for Miss Blake's happiness in her new sphere of life.

Miss Connell was accorded an enthusiastic reception at her concert on Thursday evening. A splendid house greeted the young soprano, who was well supported by such artists as Miss Tansley, Messrs. Prouse, Hill, and Herr Max Hoppe. Miss Connell's first item, Bishop's 'Tell me my heart,' was sung with taste and delicacy, while her encore number 'Robin Adair' was excellently given. In the operatic piece, 'Les Jours de Mon Enfance,' a most difficult number, the flexibility of her voice and careful training were in evidence throughout. Securing a well-merited encore she gave a sweet little 'Lullaby.' In Solvejg's song she fairly excelled herself, and this number was undoubtedly her best effort. In response she gave 'Home, sweet home' in her usual finished manner. The other members of the company were well received, each securing an encore. Misses Prouse and Winnie Connell acted as accompanists. There was only a fair attendance at her Friday night's concert, which, from a musical point of view, was as successful as the first.

The question of improvements in the city tramway service is likely to play an important part in the municipal elections shortly to be held. The Council a few weeks ago abolished the wards so that the councillors will be elected by the burgesses as a whole. The Tramways Committee of the Council brought down its report on electric tramway traction at last night's meeting. Among the proposals contained therein were the following:—To relay and equip the existing line between Thorndon and Newtown, the whole to be laid as a double track. To construct extensions to Island Bay, Oriental Bay, Upper Willis street, and along Webb street to Taranaki street, north end of Thorndon quay, and along Molesworth street and Tinakori road to the Botanic Gardens. The estimated cost of these works with 10 per cent. for contingencies, is £221,345. The proposals are to be discussed by the citizens at a public meeting to be held at once and the poll of ratepayers will be taken as soon as possible after that meeting.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER COSTELLO, WESTPORT.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A presentation of an address and a purse of sovereigns was made to the Rev. Father Costello on Monday, March 11, in St. Canice's Schoolroom, Westport. The building was crowded to excess, an evidence of the unity of priests and people. The Ven. Archpriest Walshe was unanimously voted to the chair. The venerable chairman said it was gratifying not only to good Father Costello but to himself to see so many present. They had assembled to pay a tribute to one who for the last four years had labored incessantly for their spiritual and temporal advancement. To him (Archpriest Walshe) he would be an irreparable loss and to the parish a much greater. Father Costello's services could not be too highly valued; he had ever found him of the greatest possible assistance. They were now about to testify in a very practical form their high appreciation of Father Costello, who was about to sever his connection with the parish in consequence of his projected visit to dear old Ireland, a trip which all hoped would strengthen and invigorate him, and thus enable him on his return to continue his good work. The venerable chairman then called upon Mr. H. Pain to read the following address:—

Reverend and dear Sir,—On behalf of the Catholics of Westport we the undersigned members of St. Canice's congregation beg in view of your near departure from amongst us to tender our appreciation of that zeal and self-sacrifice which have been the general characteristics of your labors in our midst, and which have earned for you throughout the whole parish the deepest sentiments of gratitude, affection and esteem. Our regret at your departure is the more keenly felt since hearing that your future arrangements make the prospect of your return to this district rather remote. We shall, however, consider ourselves somewhat recompensed for our loss during your much needed holiday, if you are completely restored to health, and wherever may be the scene of your future labors we sincerely trust you will find a bountiful return for that

spirit of self-sacrifice, conscientiousness, and devotion to duty which wrought so much good in our parish. In conclusion we ask you to accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns, as a slight token of our good will and esteem which on this occasion we feel we may safely express without any appearance of mere adulation.

On behalf of St. Canice's congregation, we beg to sign ourselves Jas. Scanlan, Jas. Power, Jas. Lawson, Jas. Slowe, Jas. Moloney, M. Reidy, Hy. Pain, A. Sharkey, E. McMahon.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, his Worship the Mayor (Mr. Jas. Scanlan) handed to the worthy recipient a well filled purse of sovereigns. He said that Father Costello had been a zealous worker, and at all times was at the disposal of his people. He regretted to say that the chances of Father Costello's return to their midst were remote, but he felt sure that wherever he intended to labor he would shed renown upon his high order.

Mr. Driscoll, town councillor, also eulogised the good work of their guest, whose departure would leave a blank not easily filled.

Mr. M. J. Sheahan, J.P., Auckland, as an old friend of Ven. Archpriest Walshe and Father Costello, addressed those present. As an altar boy he had assisted at the ordination in Auckland of the former, and had answered his first Mass, and at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, he had known Father Costello, and he (speaker) bore testimony to the good work done there by him. His services there were appreciated by Bishop Lenihan, his priests, and people as highly as they evidently were in Westport. This union of priests and people, so characteristic of the sons and daughters of Ireland, was ever a worthy and promising feature of our Holy Faith. It afforded him genuine pleasure to be present at this function tendered to a good and worthy priest like Father Costello.

Rev. Father Costello, who, on rising to return thanks, was greeted with rounds of applause, said that it was both encouraging and consoling to be surrounded by so many kind and generous friends. He could not in language express to them his gratefulness. He felt that they, in their generosity, had valued too highly whatever little services he had rendered them in the exercise of his duties. The address, so well read to him just now, if he were permitted to fault find, was too flattering, but he would overlook that because he knew that in their fulness of heart they had always before them, not his many shortcomings, but the many excellencies which they too kindly attributed to him. For this and the very practical token of their esteem manifested by them to-night he from his heart thanked them. He desired also to thank the Ven. Archpriest Walshe than whom no truer friend and adviser he possessed. In every possible way he had assisted, even with his purse, during his labors in this parish. In him they had a good, pious parish priest. He thanked them all from his heart, those who had contributed so spontaneously and generously, those who had collected and put forth so much energy, and to the speakers to-night who had said so many kind things of him. He would not say good-bye to them yet, as he was to remain with them for a few weeks longer. He was about to visit the dear land of Ireland. The gathering that night reminded him forcibly of that binding force which always united the priests and people of Ireland. Their joys and sorrows were alike shared, and he felt assured that that indissoluble bond was as firmly implanted as ever. To the people of Westport he would always feel bound, and no matter where his lot may be cast for them he would ever hold a place in his affections. Rev. Father Costello resumed his seat amidst loud applause from the large assemblage.

The sum collected is expected to total £200 or over—a truly significant testimony of the people's feeling. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed vocal and instrumental items during the evening: Misses Flynn, Slowe, Lempfert, Ryan, Slowe (2), Collins, Sontgen, Pain, Mrs. Sontgen, and Mr. Kirk. Miss Pain and Miss Slowe played efficiently the piano accompaniments. A hearty vote of thanks to the Ven. Archpriest Walshe brought one of the most successful Catholic gatherings in Westport to a close.

DIocese of AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 14.

The Very Rev. Father Augustine left on Tuesday for Gisborne. After remaining there a week he will return to Auckland and give a mission at Newmarket.

The delegates of the Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society speak in glowing terms of the treatment they received at the hands of their brother members in the South.

Next Sunday (St. Patrick's Day) his Lordship Bishop Lenihan will celebrate Pontifical High Mass at the cathedral at eleven o'clock. In the evening the mission will be brought to a close, and on the following Monday the Rev. Fathers will leave for Sydney.

The impressive ceremony of closing the mission, which had been conducted by the Rev. Fathers Augustine and Gregory at St. Benedict's, took place on Sunday night, when a sermon on 'perseverance' was preached by the former to a very large congregation. After the sermon a renewal of baptismal vows took place. At the conclusion of the service his Lordship Bishop Lenihan expressed his thanks, on behalf of himself, and of the priests and people of St. Benedict's to the zealous missionaries for the great and good work they had done in the parish.

On Monday evening St. Benedict's Hall was filled to overflowing by an audience which had assembled to hear the Rev. Father Augustine discourse on 'Ireland, the land of music and song.' The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to furnishing the new convent school which has just been built. The entertainment was opened by a pianoforte overture by the Rev. Father Patterson; and a patriotic action song by the convent pupils, three of whom were fittingly chosen to represent England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The Rev. Father Augustine then began his lecture. He did not claim that greatness and grandeur for Irish poetry which marked the efforts of the masters of other nations, but lauded it on account of its simplicity, and the manner in which it stirred the hearts of all. Vocal items were contributed by the Misses Lorrigan (2), and Messrs. Hamilton, Hodges, and A. L. Edwards. Mrs. Wree played the accompaniments, and greatly contributed to the success of the entertainment. During an interval an address was read and a presentation made by the convent pupils to the Rev. Father Augustine.

At the last weekly meeting of the St. Patrick's Old Boys' Club an entertainment was given in honor of a visit from the Rev. Fathers Gregory, Hilary and Benedict, who are engaged in mission work in the diocese. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Corcoran and Croke. Before the entertainment commenced the visitors and members of the club were photographed in the cathedral grounds, after which an adjournment was made to the hall where Mr. J. Duffin, on behalf of the members, welcomed the rev. visitors, to whom an address was presented. The Rev. Father Hilary responded. Encouraging addresses were delivered by Fathers Croke and Corcoran. The Rev. Father Hilary presented each member of the club with a beautiful silver cross. Light refreshments were handed round, and musical items were contributed by the members of the club and others. Before the meeting closed Mr. G. Rice thanked Father Hilary for his presents, which he was sure would be preserved as a souvenir of his visit.

[Our Auckland letter arrived too late for publication in our last issue.]

WAIHI NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 6.

On Monday last the *Waihi Miner*, the bi-weekly paper published in Waihi for the last five years ceased to exist, being merged into the *Waihi Daily Telegraph* which was born on that day.

In my last I mentioned that the Miners' Union were endeavoring to get the men employed about the mines an increase of pay. A scale of wages was drawn up and submitted to the managers, and immediately afterwards all officials of the union were dismissed from the employment of the Waihi Company. On Saturday night last Mr. Jackson Palmer, M.H.R., addressed the men on the matter, and a telegram has since been received from Mr. Seidon that Mr. Tregear, of the Labor Department, is on his way to Waihi to make enquiries.

Last night a most successful meeting of parishioners was held in the church, when the Very Rev. Dean Hackett took farewell of the Catholics of Waihi and introduced the Rev. Father Brodie. The Very Rev. Dean Hackett stated that he left with regret the people who had appreciated his labors so well, but he would not be far from them, and was pleased to know the parish would have the services of so able a man as Father Brodie. He then read the balance sheet showing that during the five years since the erection of the church in Waihi that from voluntary contributions, sports and socials, enough funds had been raised to leave the church entirely free of debt, so that Father Brodie could start with a clean sheet. The Rev. Father Brodie said that he was pleased to know that he could start with a clean sheet, as he could foresee a lot of work. There must be at least a thousand Catholics in Waihi, and the present building was far from suitable even for the present congregation. He would ask the meeting to elect a committee and then he would put his plan of campaign before them. A committee of 18 was then elected, of which Mr. E. J. Drumm was chosen secretary. Father Brodie then stated that it was absolutely necessary to have a new church, and asked the meeting to empower the committee to take the necessary steps to procure one. A resolution was then passed empowering the committee to do so. Mr. Lees offered to donate £5 provided each member of the committee would also do the same, and £75 was promised right away. Mr. Jackson Palmer, M.H.R., member for the district was also present, and spoke a few words of encouragement, and stated that he had stood up for the Catholics' rights in Parliament re the Stoke case, and would always do his best for them. The Rev. Dean Hackett proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the outgoing committee, specially mentioning the secretary, Mr. Collins, who could always be depended on to advance the best interests of the church. The meeting then closed.

DIocese of CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 18.

Sunday last, St. Patrick's Day, was celebrated in Christchurch with especial solemnity. Prior to the seven o'clock Mass the members of the St. John the Baptist (ladies) and St. Patrick's branches of the H.A.C.B. Society assembled at their hall, and in full regalia marched to the Pro-Cathedral in procession. The Mass was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop, and the members of the society in very large numbers, including those resident in the adjoining parish of St. Mary's, approached the Holy Table in a body, presenting a sight most edifying to the congregation, a great proportion of whom also received Holy Communion. After Mass the members of the society, numbering upwards of 100, adjourned to the Marist Brothers' Schoolroom, where breakfast on an elaborate scale was laid. His Lordship the Bishop presided, having on his right the president, Bro. P. Shannon, Brother Arthur (Director of the Marist Brothers), and Bro. A. J. Malley, P.P., and on his left Sister Harrington (president of the ladies' branch) and the Very Rev. Dean Foley (chaplain). As supporters were Sister Smith (treasurer, ladies' branch) and Bro. J. McCormick, P.P. (treasurer). The vice-

A. J. MALLEY,

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

chairs were occupied by Sister Donnell (vice-president) and Bro. F. O'Connell (vice-president). Apologies for non-attendance were received from the Very Rev. Father Ginaty and the local priests whose duties precluded their being present, Bro. Sellars (secretary), owing to indisposition, and Sir Westby B. Perceval, who had departed for the West Coast. After breakfast the president expressed, on behalf of the Society, their gratitude to the Bishop for gracing the occasion with his presence, their great appreciation of the many services his Lordship had rendered them, and thankfulness for the success of the morning's ceremonial. His Lordship, who on rising to address the assemblage was received with prolonged applause, in appropriate terms expressed his great pleasure at being present at what was an entirely new departure so far as the Branch was concerned, but which he trusted, being now so auspiciously inaugurated, would be an annually recurring celebration. He was edified beyond expression, as he felt sure all were who beheld the truly devotional manner that they in such great numbers attended Holy Communion that morning, first of all as a loving duty they owed to Almighty God, and also in honor of their illustrious patron Saint. Any efforts he had made on their behalf in the past would be renewed in the future, especially in using his utmost endeavours to induce many young men to join their ranks. In alluding to a work most dear to him—the erection of a cathedral—he thought it would be fitting if the brethren took upon themselves the raising of a chapel in the new structure to St. Patrick. His plan was to have one in any event, and no work he felt sure would appeal to them with greater force than an enduring monument and token of their unbounding fidelity to their great saint. The Very Rev. Dean Foley, in a practical address, referred to the spiritual and temporal benefits derived from membership with the society. Bro. F. Doolan, delegate to the recent district meeting held in Dunedin, gave a résumé of the transactions there and other matters pertaining to the progress of the society, and on the motion of Bro. Nelson, P.P., a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Brother and Sister Burke for providing and supervising at short notice the breakfast they all had so much appreciated and enjoyed. Bro. Burke who, although present, is I am extremely sorry to learn far from well, did not feel fit to reply, this duty was however very capably carried out by Bro. R. Hayward. All those who were in attendance at the breakfast were subsequently photographed in a group.

At 11 o'clock Solemn High Mass—*Crem. Episcopale*—was celebrated. The Rev. Father Galerne was celebrant, the Very Rev. Dean Foley deacon, Rev. Father McDonnell subdeacon, and the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais assistant priest. The solos at the Mass were taken by Miss Rose Blaney—the 'Agnus Dei' of Mozart's First Mass being especially well rendered. Mr. H. H. Loughnan conducted, and Miss Fauson presided at the organ.

At Vespers in the evening the Pro-Cathedral was filled in every part. After alluding to the events of the morning, in which the Hibernian Society was so conspicuous, his Lordship the Bishop, who occupied the pulpit, took for his text the 16th verse of the 15th chapter of St. John:—'You have not chosen me; but I have chosen you,' and delivered a panegyric of St. Patrick, the first discourse on that particular theme yet heard in this city. It was a masterful recital of the cruel wrongs inflicted on the Irish race through long ages, their love of the faith of their forefathers, and fidelity to St. Patrick. At times during the delivery of this remarkable discourse the description of persecution and suffering through famine and other evils was so intensely vivid that many were visibly affected. His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais and Rev. Father Galerne gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, prior to which the choir sang the hymn in honor of St. Patrick. The Litany of the Blessed Virgin was sung, and at the conclusion of the service, at the Bishop's request the choir sang 'Faith of our Fathers.'

ROSS.

(From our own correspondent.)

Rev. Father Bogue is at present on his annual visit to his parishioners in South Westland. During his absence Rev. Father Le Petit of Hokitika and Rev. Father Malone, of Greymouth have kindly paid visits here.

Dr. F. Rosetti, for the past seven years, surgeon-superintendent of the Totara Hospital, was on Wednesday evening last presented with an illuminated address and a gold sovereign case as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the residents of Ross. The address was as follows:—'We desire on your resigning the position of surgeon-superintendent of the Totara District Hospital to express our united approbation and esteem for the energetic, impartial, and satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the duties of your responsible position. We also wish to convey to you our appreciation of your high professional and private character, which during the past seven years, we have had ample opportunities of observing. In conclusion, we wish you every success and happiness in whatever sphere you may choose to direct your future energies.' The address was signed by all the leading business men in the district, and was beautifully done on satin by the Sisters.

Dr. Rosetti is a good, practical Catholic, and was always to the fore in anything that pertained to the welfare of the parish.

As your Brunner correspondent has informed you his successor, Dr. A. T. McIlroy, was the recipient of several flattering testimonials before leaving, and he has now taken up his residence amongst us. And in this connection I hope our local choir will avail themselves of his services.

St. Patrick's School is now in full swing again after the holidays. One of the Sisters' pupils—Master Willie Knowles—was successful in passing the Junior Civil Service examination, and two of the Sisters' pupils also passed the preparatory examination in music held in Hokitika recently by the Trinity College examiner.

The Rev. Father Cooney's Ross friends, while sorry to hear that he has left the Coast, are, nevertheless, glad at his promotion to the charge of such an important parish as Lyttelton.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA OLD AND NEW.

A CRUEL MARTYRDOM.

Father Louis Van Dyck, Provincial Superior of Eastern Mongolia, has sent a letter, dated September 20, to the Superior-General of his Order announcing that the Belgian priest, Father Joseph de St. Nicholas, suffered most cruel martyrdom on the 24th July last. After undergoing many tortures and ignominies, he was buried alive by order of the Sub-Prefect Lampin Hsarn.

THE WORK OF THE BOXERS.

Interviewed by the representative of the *Temps*, Monsignor Favier, Bishop of Pekin, is represented to have expressed the belief that the Dowager Empress would return to Pekin in the spring. The events of the past few months would, he thought, make the work of Europeans in China easier. The pagans had suffered much more than the Christians. The Boxers at Pekin killed 30,000 who refused to follow them. They pillaged 2000 native shops and 24 Chinese Banks, and burned a third of Pekin. They wrought similar destruction outside the city.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

Many terrible reports have come from China of late, but perhaps none containing such fearful details as those set forth in the letter of a Sister of Charity with regard to the massacre of the innocents at Wan-tung. She tells how about a hundred little boys had taken refuge there when the place was attacked and fired. The children with two Brothers sought a high terrace, and there defended themselves for several hours, at the same time witnessing the horrible massacre of between 300 and 400 Christians. The church was set on fire, and as the boys were being roasted they had to descend from the terrace. Nearly all were killed, but a few broke through, and, led by a Brother, escaped to the orphanage outside the city at Sha-La. There they begged for help from the Legations, but none could be sent, and all were killed, the place being burnt a couple of days later. The little fellows behaved heroically, refusing to apostatize, despite all threats. This noble conduct on the part of the young recalls the fidelity shown amidst tortures by the early martyrs of the Church.

HOW THE BELL-RINGER DIED.

One of our Protestant exchanges has the following thrilling account of the destruction of the Catholic cathedral at Pekin by the Boxers:—

While the Protestant missionaries were shut up in the Methodist mission, and other mission premises, including the Catholic, were being destroyed, rescue parties of marines and some civilians went out to bring in the surviving Christians hiding within the ruined districts. Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent for the *London Times*, and Professor James of the Imperial University, interested themselves to procure premises where the rescued Christians could be protected. They got possession of a prince's palace just opposite the British legation and behind and in close proximity to the Japanese and Italian legations. Here were received the long line of Catholic refugees, who came, torn and bleeding, some wounded unto death, from the neighborhood of the old Catholic mission, with its cathedral 500 years old, near the Hsunchile gate. And here, the diplomats were told, was a place prepared for all native Christian refugees from the cruelty of their own people. Here the French Fathers, who had long foreseen the oncoming crisis and had provisioned and fortified to meet it, kept about 2,000 Catholics within the walls of the cathedral premises, wherein were an orphanage and school.

'A thrilling account is given concerning the burning of the old Catholic cathedral mentioned above. It seems that the Catholic missionaries had announced that when the Boxers should appear against them an alarm should be rung by the cathedral bell. Accordingly, when the first mutterings of the storm were heard in that vicinity, the bellman took his place and rang the alarm with might and main. The fire caught the tower and crept to the floor beneath his feet; but still he kept the big bell pealing. Then the floor gave way and he and the bell went down together into the flame-wrapped ruin.'

The first New York Vanderbilt to be received into the Catholic Church is the infant daughter of William K. Vanderbilt Jun. and his wife, who was Miss Virginia Fair. The child was baptised in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Sir James Prendergast, late Chief Justice of this Colony, has been selected by the Government to proceed to London as a legal expert to assist at a Conference as to the strengthening of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir James Prendergast was born in 1828, being son of the late Mr. Michael Prendergast, Q.C., and was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Cambridge University, where he graduated B.A. when 21 years of age. He entered as a student of the Middle Temple in 1849 and was called to the Bar seven years later. Having practised in England for some time he came out to New Zealand in 1862. From 1865 to 1875 he held the office of Attorney-General, becoming in the latter year Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Sir James has, on several occasions, administered the Government of the Colony during the absence of the Governor.

INTERCOLONIAL.

In the election for the Temora Hospital committee the other day, the Very Rev. Father Fallon headed the poll with 75 votes.

Alderman Michael Real, a brother of Mr. Justice Real, has been elected Mayor of Ipswich.

The Rev. Father Hogan, Forest Lodge, has succeeded the late Father M'Glone in charge of the Lithgow parish.

THE Very Rev. J. Ryan, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's, Kew, and former Rector of St. Ignatius's College, Riverview, has been appointed Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Australia. The appointment, which was made by the General of the Society, comes from Rome.

The Rome correspondent of the *Irish Catholic* states that it is generally believed in the Eternal City that the Holy Father has approved the nomination of the Right Rev. Monsignor Kelly, Rector of the Irish College, as Coadjutor to his Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney.

Talking of churches reminds me (writes a Melbourne correspondent) that the fine church under the invocation of St. John, East Melbourne, is now receiving its finishing touches. Two leading features in the design of this pretty church are of special interest—its Irish Round Tower (the only one in the colony) and Celtic Cross of New Zealand Oamaru stone elegantly carved. The latter is inserted in the facade, and its arms enclose the main lights. The new church will be solemnly blessed and opened on Ireland's Patron Saint's Day.

Lord Hopetoun has submitted the following programme for the Duke and Duchesses of York's movements for Mr. Chamberlain's approval:—Arrive in Melbourne on May 6; open Parliament on the 9th; leave on the 17th; arrive at Brisbane on the 20th; leave on the 25th; arrive at Sydney on the 27th; leave on June 8; arrive in New Zealand on the 12th, and leave on the 28th; arrive at Hobart on July 1, and leave on the 6th; arrive at Adelaide on the 9th, and leave on the 15th; arrive at Perth on the 19th, and leave Australia on July 24.

The Melbourne *Argus* of a recent date has the following paragraph concerning a son of the Hon. N. Fitzgerald, K.S.G., M.L.C.:—'Captain P. D. Fitzgerald, of the 11th Hussars, who distinguished himself at Ladysmith, recently returned to London wounded. He went to South Africa from India on special service before war was declared. Captain Fitzgerald served as adjutant for six months in the Imperial Light Horse, and then joined the staff of the Earl of Dundonald. He has been twice recommended for the Victoria Cross for two separate deeds of gallantry, once at Lombard's Kop and again at Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, on that memorable day when the garrison was hard pressed and was saved by the Devons. Captain Fitzgerald on this occasion rallied the troops at the moment the Boers pushed home the attack, and of the officers engaged 15 out of 21 were killed or wounded he being among the latter.'

The death is reported of the Rev. Father Casey, pastor of Bourke, New South Wales, who passed away at the early age of 33 years. Father Casey was born in the parish of Carna, in the County of Galway, on the Feast of St. Columba, in the year 1868, and on the same day he was baptised and called Colme, or Colman, after that great Irish saint, and Jarlath, after the patron saint of his native diocese. Evincing at an early age a strong inclination for the priestly life, he entered the diocesan seminary, St. Jarlath's College, Tuam. Having finished his early training he resolved to labor for God and his holy religion in a foreign land. With this end in view he entered the Ecclesiastical College of Carlow, and commenced there his philosophical studies. Just at this time Dr. Dunne, the zealous bishop of the newly-formed diocese of Wiccania, was looking for volunteers for this new and difficult mission. The young student offered himself, and was joyfully accepted. His course at Carlow was short, but most successful. He was ordained in Carlow Cathedral in June, 1892, and arrived in Australia in October of the same year.

On Sunday, February 17, at All Hallows' Convent, Brisbane, there passed away, at the age of 84 years, Rev. Mother Mary Elizabeth. A peculiar interest was attached to the life of the deceased nun, owing to the fact that she was one of the company of Sisters of Mercy who went through the Crimean War in 1854-6, caring for and tending the sick and wounded British troops. Mother Mary Elizabeth was a member of a very old English family named Hercy, of Berkshire, and a sister of Major-General Francis Hercy, who is still living. The late Sister took the black veil at Baggott street, Dublin, in 1845. Going with the Sisters of Mercy to the Crimea, she remained there, from 1854 to 1856, being associated with all the good work done by the worthy Sisters. Ten years later, 1866, she arrived in Queensland, where she had remained almost ever since. Mother Mary Elizabeth was 81 years of age on the 20th January last, so that she was actually in her 85th year when she died, the cause of death being a general breaking up of the system from age. On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1897 it was decided to decorate all the nurses then living who had been at the Crimea, and the late Sister was one of five who were then living, three being at the Bermondsey Convent, London, and the other at Gort Convent, County Galway, Ireland. All the others, excepting Sister Mary Elizabeth, attended at Windsor on this occasion; but for a time there was some doubt in the minds of the authorities in England whether she still survived. The Sisters were decorated with the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, and Sister Mary Elizabeth's Order was sent to her brother, General Hercy, to be forwarded to her.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- March 24, Sunday.—Passion Sunday.
- " 25, Monday.—Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- " 26, Tuesday.—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.
- " 27, Wednesday.—St. Rupert, Bishop and Confessor.
- " 28, Thursday.—St. Sixtus III., Pope and Confessor.
- " 29, Friday.—Feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin.
- " 30, Saturday.—St. John Capistran, Confessor.

PASSION SUNDAY.

PASSION SUNDAY is so called because from this day the Church occupies herself exclusively with the contemplation of the Passion and Death of the Saviour. The pictures of Christ crucified are covered on this day in memory of His having hidden Himself from the Jews until His entrance into Jerusalem, no longer showing Himself in public. In the Mass, the 'Glory be to the Father,' etc., is omitted because in the person of Christ the Holy Trinity was dishonored. The psalm 'Judica' is not said, because on this day the high priests held council about our Lord, for which reason in the name of the suffering Saviour the priest uses these words at the 'Introit':—'Judge me, O God, and distinguish my cause from the nation that is not holy: deliver me from the unjust and deceitful man, for Thou art my God and my strength, etc.'

THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

When our first parents Adam and Eve had, by their disobedience to the Divine command, defiled our human nature with the guilt of sin, and drawn down the vengeance of heaven on themselves and their posterity, God in His infinite mercy promised that another Eve should one day appear on earth, who, by giving birth to the Saviour of the world, would repair the ruin brought on mankind through the malice of the devil. After some thousands of years of anxious expectation, during which the world groaned under the burden of sin, and the gates of heaven remained closed against the human race, the day of deliverance at length arrived. A solemn embassy was sent from heaven to negotiate with her, who from all eternity had been chosen to be the Mother of the Incarnate God, the important work of man's redemption. The ambassador was the great Archangel Gabriel; and she to whom his mission was directed was a humble virgin of the race of David, and was espoused to a poor but virtuous artisan named Joseph. The history of this great event, the greatest that the world has ever seen, is recorded by the Evangelist St. Luke, who probably learnt the particulars of this as well as of the other mysteries of our Lord's early life from the lips of our Blessed Lady herself.

It is to remind us of the infinite goodness of God as manifested in the Mystery of the Incarnation, and to honor Mary as the Mother of the Word made Flesh, that the Feast of the Annunciation has been instituted by the Church. For the same reasons the Angelus bell is sounded thrice each day—namely, morning, noon, and evening, when we are invited to meditate on the great mystery of a 'God made Man,' and to recite a prayer in honor of the Mother of the Redeemer.

CHAIR OF ST. PETER AT ANTIOCH.

On this day is commemorated the establishment by St. Peter of his episcopal See at Antioch, whence for seven years he ruled the Church before finally fixing the seat of his spiritual government at Rome.

ST. RUPERT, BISHOP AND CONFESSOR.

St. Rupert, a Frenchman illustrious for his noble birth, but still more so for his many virtues, was Bishop of Salzburg in Bavaria, the inhabitants of which country he had converted to the True Faith. He died about the beginning of the seventh century.

ST. SIXTUS III., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Sixtus succeeded Pope St. Celestine in 432. His pontificate lasted till 440. The meek and forgiving spirit of this Pope was shown by his many acts of kindness towards a Roman nobleman by whom he had been grievously slandered.

ST. JOHN CAPISTRAN.

St. John Capistran was a disciple of St. Bernardine of Siena, and was born in 1385 at Capistrano, Italy. He showed great zeal and power in preaching; he traversed Italy, Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and part of Germany. He received the abjuration of 11,000 Hussites. To his zeal and eloquence, principally is ascribed the great victory, which, in 1456, the Christians, under the gallant Hanniades, gained at Belgrade, over Mohammed II.

A few weeks ago the Right Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale, received a gold medal of the Order of Pro Ecclesia Pontifice from the Pope, in recognition of his great zeal and activity. The medal is in the form of a large solid gold Latin Cross with the head of the Pontiff raised in the centre, and the lettering 'Leo XIII. Pontifex Maximus.' The medal is accompanied by a brief parchment signed by Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to the Papal Court. There are three degrees of the Order, and the Bishop obtained the first degree, and is the only recipient of this Order in the Australian colonies. There were only eight priests between Grafton and Quirindi when the Bishop arrived, but there are now over 40. Grafton was made a separate diocese in 1877. The Bishop was ordained 40 years ago, and was made subdeacon by Cardinal Baoffin, and deacon by Cardinal Viapiella, Archbishop of Bologna.

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Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on tap.Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
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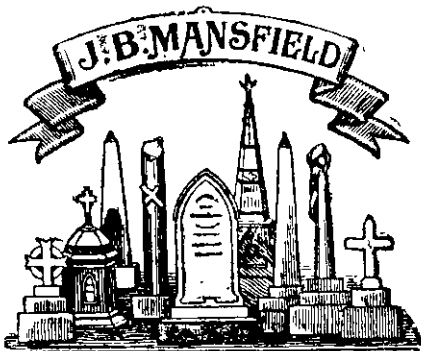
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First-Class Accommodation to the general
public. The building has undergone a
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The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well
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A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON
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siderably added to and improved the accom-
modation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict
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Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best
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Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, January, 1901.

THE NEW CENTURY.

I WELL remember my sensations of blank disappointment when, as a very youthful individual, I first went on the Continent and found men, and women and children who looked precisely like those I had left behind me in Ireland. My one comfort was in the sabots, the queerly-shaped pantaloons and other odd-looking articles of dress worn by the humble classes.

I own to something of the same feeling of disappointment at entering upon a new century without experiencing the slightest indication, not the least little jolt of any kind to remind us we were crossing the threshold. No one looks older, sadder, wiser, for entering on his second century: the last century infants are infants still! My old friend down the road, who was born in the County Wexford in the last year of the eighteenth century and has consequently lived in three centuries, is as brisk and lively as she has been any day these many years, and I could see no change in her as she stood this morning at her hall door, looking sharply after the doing up of her front garden for the coming spring, while her 'little maid' (a mere chit of a thing of 75 or 76!) was trotting down the road or a message. It's too bad: it is, so it is! as the little boys of the last century used to say; nothing to mark in men, minds, or manners, in nature, animate or inanimate, the entry upon a new era, unless, indeed, what I am trying to persuade myself be true: that the days this January are lengthening much more rapidly than ever they did in any January I have known before, and that never in the past century did the thrushes sing so continuously as in this, the first month of the new era. Perhaps the days and the thrushes have felt something. Who knows?

I think there are hopeful times ahead, too, for our dear land. The New Year was ushered in with a great midnight religious solemnity throughout the country, and not a disorderly voice was raised, not a drunkard was there to desecrate that solemn hour; not one single act of theft from the hundreds of thousands of deserted houses has been reported from any part of Ireland, though entire households, every human being who could do so, were present at the Midnight Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, invoking a blessing on their country, their families and homes, as their first act of the new century. How could so many fervent prayers but be an earnest for the future, and the first good news we have is that, notwithstanding all the outcry against us, the official statistics prove beyond yea or nay that drunkenness is much less prevalent than formerly, and that Ireland has five nations, including England and Scotland, far ahead of her in the matter of consumption of intoxicating drink. I have lived for months at a time in almost every one of the 32 counties of Ireland and have observed the people pretty closely, and I can vouch for the fact that the peasantry all over the country are, as a rule, a most sober people, and even in our large cities drunkenness is chiefly confined to two classes: the very poor, whose miserable surroundings but too often lead them into the temptation of the bright, warm drink shops; and that class for whom there is no excuse, no pity—the men, especially the young men, of the richer classes, many of whom are those worst and most irreclaimable of all drinkers, confirmed tipplers. I often think society is much to blame for this increasing habit amongst youths of good social position. Were it made as great a disgrace for a young gentleman to be seen coming out of a dram shop as it would be for his sister; were mothers and young girls less delicate about letting youths know that they were aware of these degrading habits, and would they but refuse all intimacy with men who indulged in them, I do think young lads would oftener resist the vile temptation, and there would be fewer men requiring stimulants all day long.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

No doubt it is the well-known habit of mind of the Irish race, the constant habit we Irish Catholics contract, even in childhood, of thinking of death as it should be thought of, that has prevented the new American cure for old age from finding its way into this country. There was an old song long ago that began 'Bid the old grow young again,' but we see so many wonders in these days of electricity, wireless telegraphy, dead men's voices bottled up, and so on, that our next door neighbors in America do not see why the old should not grow young again and declare they have found the elixir of life, and that more than one aged American has actually proved its efficacy, while thousands are literally living in pickle, inside and out, for the elixir is nothing more nor less than salt, salt in any and every form. So if you New Zealanders can only find out how much to use and when to stop (here lies the critical point), why—there you are, for ages to come. We live quite long enough for our own comfort, here in Ireland, and don't want to cease our beautiful old prayer 'The light of Heaven to us!' So we are not going to try and live longer than our allotted span.

A RELIC OF THE PENAL TIMES.

One of the New Year's gifts has been the intimation that Ireland must find some 15 millions of the cost of the South African war. That is, about £3 15s for every man, woman, and child in the country. Where is this to come from, in addition to all the other taxes. I sometimes think that the Irish are connoisseurs of coin, for, with all the poverty of the country, which is suffering sorely from over-taxation and from the ruin to farmers and manufacturers caused by free trade, the people are for ever pouring out money for religious and charitable works as freely as if they were a

nation of millionaires. Witness the innumerable fine churches that have sprung up, almost in every village, not to mention the magnificent edifices that now adorn every town and city, all built since Catholic Emancipation. There are old people still living who tell why a church on one of the Quays of Dublin was first called by the curious name by which it is still so generally known that, at this moment, I cannot recall the real Patron of 'Adam and Eve's Church.'

In the beginning of the 19th century, just closed, Catholics were barely tolerated in Dublin, and such a thing as a church in any prominent position dare not be thought of: in fact, Catholics still practically worshipped in secret, and one of their 'Mass Houses' was a room to the rear of a public house owned by a Catholic and known by the name of 'Adam and Eve's Public.' The entrance to this bar was through a narrow court, the room used as a church being reached through this court and bar, so that Catholics who were going to Mass, if questioned by any suspicious-looking inquirer, invariably answered 'I am going to Adam and Eve's.' A spacious church has long succeeded the bar and the poor 'Mass House,' but still any stranger who asks what Church that is, invariably receives the answer 'Adam and Eve's.'

CHURCH BUILDING.

Yes, the beauty of the Lord's House and the place where His Glory dwelleth are very dear to the Irish Catholic's heart. In the old southern 'Faire Cille' of Kilkenny, there is a beautiful Gothic church which was lately built entirely at the cost of one family, farmers who made a fortune in Australia, returned to the old home and spent £30,000 of that fortune in erecting a temple to the Most High. Last summer, being in Belfast, I was told to be sure and go and see the Church of the Holy Rosary, an exquisitely tasteful building upon which a policeman named Michael Little, who some time ago inherited a considerable fortune, is spending a large part of that inheritance, the remainder of which he spends upon other religious and charitable works, while he himself is content to remain a poor man, living simply upon his small pension as ex-policeman.

Meath is that fertile part of Ireland that was devastated of human beings after the famine years, in order to make its plains into vast cattle ranches. Meath, in which is situate historic Tara, has been almost the last important diocese without its Cathedral, for the poor were driven into exile, and it is the poor who build Cathedrals in Ireland. The other day, the Bishop called his Catholic flock together and asked them to erect a Cathedral worthy of that once famous part of the land that was for centuries the chief monarchical residence of Ireland. At the very first meeting, £15,000 were subscribed! As for charity to the poor, those who know anything of its ceaseless flow cannot but see that the Hand of God Himself must be source of so miraculous a stream.

AN UNKNOWN LANGUAGE.

With the opening of the new century has come a fresh impetus to the movement for reviving the Irish language, and now every town, every village, every hamlet has its Irish class. Through the instrumentality of his Grace of Dublin, himself an Irish scholar, the National School curriculum now includes the teaching of the native tongue, and in large cities almost every ward has one or more classes, many attended by several hundred pupils, so that what 20 years ago was looked upon by most people as a foolish dream, now promises to become a reality; our nation once again using that beautiful language that contains more blessings and sweeter and more endearing terms in its everyday speech than any other in the whole world. As there are still over a quarter of a million of Irish-speaking people in the four provinces it is easy to obtain teachers who can give the correct pronunciation, so that the present hearty eagerness of old and young to be learners makes those interested in the movement very hopeful of success.

I can't resist telling you a story about a corner of Ireland that was so thoroughly 'planted' by strangers that the Gaelic tongue utterly disappeared, namely Wexford.

A lady from the town of Wexford was spending an evening with me a short time, ago just after the general elections. It does not matter what her politics are exactly: they are very strong. She is truly of an ancient Irish race, but a word of Gaelic she does not know. She was eagerly telling of the defeat of a candidate for Parliamentary honors, a gentleman who had come home from India, purchased a residence in Wexford, and renamed the house after some of his Hindoo places, forsooth. No less than 'Bean Aboo!' But the people would have nothing to do with him. Whenever he attempted to speak or wherever he appeared they shouted him down with 'B-o-o! Go back to your outlandish, heathen Bean Aboo!'

'What's the matter?' suddenly asked my friend, seeing that I could no longer control a fit of laughter. 'Why,' I asked, 'how do you know that the name he gave his place was not a delicate compliment to your own self? At all events, it was a true Irish compliment to the fair sex of Wexford in general, for 'bean aboo' is the Irish equivalent for 'woman for ever.'

M. B.

COUNTY NEWS.

CORK—A Big Commercial Transaction.—Messrs. J. J. Murphy, the well-known Cork brewers, have taken over the extensive breweries in Cork lately worked by John A. Arnott and Company. The purchase price is said to be £95,000.

The Mayor Pays His Respects to the Bishop.—On Friday, January 25, the new Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman Fitzgerald, accompanied by Aldermen William Phair and M. J. O'Riordan, Councillors Aherne, A. M. Cole, H. O'Shea, and the Lord Mayor's Secretary, Mr. D. F. Giltinan, proceeded in open carriages to the Palace, Farranferries, to pay the customary official visit to the

Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan. The party were received by the Bishop, and after a cordial interchange of courtesies the Lord Mayor and his colleagues drove to the Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, where they were accorded a hearty reception by the Rev. Superior and Brothers of the famous Order of teachers.

Death of a Centenarian.—On Christmas Eve Mr. Patrick Lyons passed away at the Mitchelstown Hospital at the age of 106. He was a member of an old and respected family, many of whom have been remarkable, in modern as well as ancient times, for their prowess and culture as athletes and scholars. Excepting a little deafness, he retained his faculties to the last, and often conversed on the stirring events of 90 years ago. He attended with a large party the great Tenant Right meeting held by O'Connell at Kelly's Bea, near Ballylanders, in 1839.

Land for Military Purposes.—The War Office has purchased about 18,000 additional acres on the Kilworth Mountains, County Cork, for an artillery range. A military camp is to be formed, and eventually barracks will be erected. All this will necessarily mean the spending of a good deal of money, and it will also signify the adoption of the best means possible to train artillery, according to the military authorities. The method of fixing compensation for the land thus acquired by the war authorities is most unfair to the tenants and to the owners of land, and has already been brought before the House of Commons.

DONEGAL.—Drowned in Loch Swilly—On the night of January 24, two fishermen—Patrick Ferry and his son Edward—belonging to Rathmullin, while running for shelter in Loch Swilly, were caught in a fierce squall of wind and sleet, their boat being capsized. Their friends ashore were concerned for their safety and anxiously awaited their return. At daylight they desecied a boat with the bottom upward floating in the lough. One body was washed ashore, but the other was not recovered.

DUBLIN.—A Prosperous Newspaper.—The *Freeman's Journal* directors have recommended a dividend of 11 per cent. for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1900.

KILKENNY.—Funeral of the Dean of Ossory.—The remains of the Rev. Thomas Kelly, P.P., D.D., V.F., Dean of Ossory, were interred in the vault of the Parish Church of St. Canice, which contains the ashes of three of his illustrious predecessors. The Office and High Mass were attended by large numbers of the citizens and the general public. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, presided, and the following were the officiating clergymen: Celebrant, Very Rev. Canon Shortal, P.P., V.F., Durrow; deacon, Rev. L. Coughlan, C.C., St. Canice's; sub-deacon, Rev. John Dollard, C.C., St. Mary's; master of ceremonies, Rev. James Doyle, C.C.

Clerical Changes.—The Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, has been pleased to make the following new appointments in his diocese: Very Rev. Martin Canon Howley, P.P., Callan, to be Vicar-General; Very Rev. James Doyle, D.D., President St. Kieran's College, to be P.P. St. Canice's, Kilkenny, and Vicar Forane.

KING'S COUNTY.—Charitable Bequests.—It is understood that Mr. John Gilbert King, ex-M.P., of Ballyfin, Fernbane, who held extensive estates in King's County, has left a considerable sum of money for distribution among Dublin and other hospitals on the condition that each of his tenants, over 1,000 in number, and the members of their families, may have a right in perpetuity of being received free of charge, the same as paying patients in any of the institutions, should they at any time require medical treatment.

SLIGO.—More White Gloves.—Judge O'Connor Morris was presented with white gloves at the opening of the Sligo Quarter Sessions.

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

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.—*.*

Did you ever read *Helen's Babies*, and do you remember the delightful enthusiasm of little Toddy when he got at the internal workings of somebody's watch and wanted to see 'the wheels go round'? And does it occur to you that wheels occupy a pretty important part in cycles? We have realised this fact, and as an evidence of the attention given the subject, want you to examine the latest Sterling chain, chainless, and free wheels. Built like a watch. New shipment just landed. Morrow, Bassett, and Co.—*.*

Tussicura, Wild Cherry Pectoral Balm, the famous remedy for coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, has the largest sale of any throat and lung medicine in New Zealand. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of bronchitis, cough, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a cough or asthma to become chronic nor consumption to develop. Consumption has never been known to exist where coughs have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain. Beware of coughs. Remember every disease has its commencement, and consumption is no exception to this rule. Obtainable from Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Limited, and all merchants throughout the Colony. Price, 2s 6d.—*.*

People We Hear About.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Q.C., has been appointed Judge of the County Courts of Durham, etc. (Circuit No. 2), in place of Judge Meynell, deceased. Mr. O'Connor is an alumnus of Ushaw College.

Most men when they enter the House of Commons remain silent for a long time in order to learn the ways of the House. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, however, who was 52 on October 5, was ordered by Mr. Parnell to speak the very night he took his seat. It is 30 years since he first went to London in search of a situation, and 20 since he was returned to Parliament.

Mrs. Harriet Crehan, mother of Miss Ada Rehan, the gifted Irish-American actress, died at her home, Brooklyn, New York, on January 15. Mrs. Crehan, whose maiden name was O'Neill, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, 77 years ago. She went to the United States 35 years ago, with her husband, Thomas Crehan, a shipping merchant. Their eight children accompanied them. Four still survive.

General Wolseley, who, perhaps, finds the adulation of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G., just the least bit trying, is about to make an extended tour of Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory, where some of his earliest triumphs were achieved. After that he would like, it is hinted, to go on to Australia, if an invitation were sent to him to come to the Commonwealth with the Duke of York.

Lieutenant á Beckett, the young Catholic officer whose character was unjustly aspersed and afterwards vindicated by the recent court-martial at Dover, has been elected a member of the Junior United Service Club, which numbers Earl Roberts and Sir William Butler among its members. His election is practically a vote of confidence in the young officer from a representative military organisation.

The transfer of a member of Parliament from the floor of the House to the Reporters' Gallery is much more rare than the reverse process. Mr. D. Crilly, who represented North Mayo up to the general election, has just made the change, having been appointed the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Dublin Daily Independent*. Mr. Crilly is known in Irish literary life as a capable journalist, a poet, and a critic. To a much wider circle he is known as a clever, warm-hearted Irishman.

Brevet Brigadier-General James Kavanagh, for over 40 years connected with the famous Sixty-Ninth Regiment of New York, died on January 7 in his home, Brooklyn. Sixty-nine years ago he was born at Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Ireland. Though but a young lad, he took part in the '48 movement, for which he had to flee from his native land. He became captain in the Sixty-Ninth Regiment. He led the charge at the first battle of Bull Run and earned the life-long friendship of Thomas Francis Meagher for his bravery on that occasion. 'The Fighting Little Major,' as he was called, with Colonel Nugent, led the historic charge of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Fredericksburg and fell dangerously wounded within a hundred feet of the enemy's position at Mary's Heights.

The fact that Father Maher's work on Psychology is in its fourth edition, combined with the praise of such able non-Catholic psychologists as Messrs. James and Ladd, of Harvard, and the present action of London University, are eloquent testimony to the merits of a really great book. Students of Tullabeg in the seventies, says the *Freeman*, remember Michael Maher as one of the then 'leaders of the House.' Father William Delany, S.J., who, by the way, is Father Maher's uncle, was at that time rector of the College, and Tullabeg was in its most brilliant period. At least half a dozen of the 'boys'—including Father Maher—had graduated at London University, and so critical a visitor as Professor Mahaffy was immensely struck with the high standard of the school. Old school-fellows of Father Maher will recognise in his fame and honors the fruit of a brilliant promise, and will rejoice, moreover, for the sake of St. Stanislaus' College.

MESSRS. DWAN BROS., the well-known hotel brokers, of Willis street, Wellington, report the sale of the following hotel properties:—Mr. Thos. Haywood's interest in the lease and furniture of the Criterion Theatre, New Plymouth; Mr. Robert McCaullagh's interest in the Clarendon Hotel, Picton; the freehold of the Terrace End Hotel, Palmerston North; Mr. W. Cole's interest in the lease and furniture of the Okarameo Hotel, Blenheim; Mr. H. McClelland's interest in the lease and furniture of the Family Hotel, Otaki; Mr. H. G. Keith's interest in the lease and furniture of the Southland Club Hotel, Invercargill; Mr. H. L. Whitty's interest in the lease and furniture of the Ship Hotel, Picton; Messrs. Nordy and Gallagher's interest in the lease and furniture of the Star Hotel, Auckland; Messrs. J. Nathan and Co.'s interest in the freehold of the Post Office Hotel, Palmerston North; Mr. George Anyon's interest in the lease and furniture of the Record Reign Hotel, Gisborne; Mr. M. Killeen's interest in the furniture of the Red Lion Hotel, Wanganui; Mr. H. C. Green's interest in the lease and furniture of the Junction Hotel, Spring Creek; Mr. R. F. Priddle's interest in the freehold and furniture of the Grosvenor Hotel, Blenheim; Mr. Thos. Taylor's interest in the lease and furniture of the Princess Hotel, Wellington; the lease and furniture of the Alton Hotel, Taranaki; Mrs. M. McKenzie's interest in the lease and furniture of the Porirua Hotel, the lease and furniture of the Manukau Hotel; Mr. Bernard McGuire's interest in the lease and furniture of the Terminus Hotel, Picton; Mr. John Hunter's interest in the lease and furniture of the White Horse Hotel, Ngahauranga; Mr. John Williams's interest in the lease and furniture of the Stratford Hotel, Stratford; Mr. John Innes's interest in the lease and furniture of the Taratahi Hotel, Carterton.—*.*

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,

OMARU.

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.

THE MUSICAL EXCHANGE

FOR
PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,
 139 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
 CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,
 CHRISTCHURCH

(One-minute from the Railway Station).

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of
 Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE NO. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
 ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass
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 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.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
 free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO
 SEED SPECIALISTS,
 2 MANNERS ST.,
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MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),
 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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P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
 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.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China
 Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

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 Inverc 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.

TOTHILL, WATSON, AND CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS,

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

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.

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
 OWAKA.

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.

SEE
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 March 20.)

PRODUCE.

London, March 15.—The wheat markets are quiet and generally steady. French cargoes are firm. Victorian February and March shipments are quoted at 29s 9d; sailer parcels, 28s 6d.

Butter is very dull. Choicest colonial, 103s; Danish (recovering), 112s.

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 7d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 2d. Potatoes: New, local, L3. Chaff: Good demand for prime up to L2 12s 6d; inferior, hard to sell; medium, L2 5s. Straw: pressed 37s, market fair; loose, 30s. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L7; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9d to 10d. Cheese: Dairy, 6d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 4d; Onions: Melbourne, L9; Canterbury, L6.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., report as follows:—

OATS—We submitted a catalogue of good to inferior feed lots. Competition was slack and only a few lots were quoted at valuations. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; inferior to medium, 1s to 1s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—There is fair demand for prime milling quality at late quotations. Medium is not in request with buyers. We catalogued good whole fowls' wheat, which was well competed for up to valuations. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium to good, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; whole fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 2d; broken and damaged, 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market is well supplied and all sorts have suffered a relapse, prices yesterday being about 20s per ton lower than those of last week. We quote: Best Derwents, L3 to L3 5s; good, L2 15s to L2 17s 6d; kidneys and medium Derwents, L2 5s to L2 10s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Fair supplies to hand and prices barely on a par with late values. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 5s; inferior, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT—There has been a fair demand during the week and prices remain firm. Prime milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 2d; do (broken), 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Market quiet. Milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Prices unchanged. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Owing to the large quantities coming forward prices have declined 20s per ton during the week. Best Derwents, L3 to L3 5s; kidneys, L2 5s to L2 10s per ton (bags in).

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 7d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, farm, 3d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams 8d; potatoes, L4 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, 9d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0d; eggs, 1s 3d 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.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, March 13.—At the wool sales Balme and Company, Buxton and Ronald, and Jacomb and Company offered 11,660 bales. There was a good general selection, and an average attendance of Home and Continental buyers, who competed freely. Prices for merinos were fully equal to the closing sales of the January series; crossbreds favored the buyers; and medium low class sorts were fully 5 per cent. lower than January. The Americans did not operate.

At the tallow sales 1100 casks were offered and 253 sold. Mutton: Fine, 23s 9d; medium, 26s 6d. Beef: Fine, 27s; medium, 25s 3d.

London, March 14.—At yesterday's wool sales prices were fully maintained, and best crossbreds improved slightly. The Puketahi clip sold at 6d, and the Kuluine at 7d.

London, March 15.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common sixties, 18d; super, 18d. At the London sales there was good competition; prices are unchanged.

London, March 17.—The total quantity of wool catalogued to date is 51,647 bales, and 47,982 bales have been sold. There was brisk trade at the late sales, the Continent buying freely. Scoured merinos showed a slight advance on opening rates. All other classes were very firm. The clip Te Mata realised 6d, Blackhead, 6d, and Wangatoro 5d.

London, March 19.—The wool sales close on the 28th inst. The American demand is hardening for best crossbreds.

Wellington, March 19.—The Department of Agriculture has received the following from the Agent-General dated 16th March: Butter, 102s; market dull. Cheese, 49s; transactions in cheese very limited. The hump market is firm. Good fair Wellington, L24; fair current Manila, L33 10s. Cocksfoot: Standard, 33s. Buyers have been offering for cocksfoot seed. Canterbury mutton averages 4d; Dunedin and Wellington, 4d; Australian, 3d; River Plate, 3d; Canterbury Lamb, 5d; Wellington, 5d; Australian, 4d. The market is steady. Beef: Hind, 3d; fore, 3d; dull.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS—No sales this week.

SHEEPSKINS—Market unchanged.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4d; medium, 3d to 3d; light, 3d to 3d; cow hides, 3d to 3d per lb.

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 16s to 18s 6d; medium, 14s to 15s 6d; rough fat, 11s to 13s per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There were good entries and a large attendance at the Addington market.

FAT CATTLE—236 head yarded. Owing to the large entry the sale was irregular, but for prime quality beef last week's prices were maintained, though medium and inferior qualities were easier. Per 100lb, 17s 6d to 22s 6d may be quoted. Good steers ran from L8 12s 6d to L9 15s; medium, L7 5s to L8 2s 6d; ordinary steers, L6 to L8; heifers, L5 17s 6d to L8 17s 6d; cows, L5 5s to L7 17s 6d.

DAIRY CATTLE—The demand was good, best sorts selling up to L6 10s, and aged to L5.

STORE CATTLE—The sale was dull, and prices showed a decline. Calves and yearlings sold up to 35s; 15 to 18-months cattle, 55s; 18-months to two and a-half-year-old beasts (mixed), L3 12s 6d; three-year-old steers, L5 5s.

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).

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B

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.

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B,
SYMONDS STREET,
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.

E. W. DUNNE, BOOKSELLER,

43 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JUST REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES.

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

Just Opened :

THE LATEST IN BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GENERAL & FANCY GOODS.

Inspection freely invited.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(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,
No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

AND STONEWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Talune Thurs., March 21 4 p.m. D'din
Moura Fri., March 22 3 p.m. D'din.
Te Anau Fri., March 29 3 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Moura Fri., March 22 3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., March 29 3 p.m. D'din
SYDNEY via WELLINGTON—
Talune Thurs., March 21 4 p.m. D'din
Monowai Wed., April 3 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Mararoa Tues., April 2 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., April 16 1 p.m. D'din
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Mokoia Mon., March 25 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Waihora Mon., April 1 2 p.m. D'din
WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH (Cargo only)—
Corinna Thurs., March 21 3 p.m. D'din
WESTPORT via TIMARU, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON. Cargo only.
Upolu Fri., March 29 3 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and NEW PLYMOUTH (cargo only).—
Janet Nicoll Wed., March 27 3 p.m. D'din
SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

For FIJI (From Auckland).
Taviuni Wed., April 3
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)
Manapouri Wed., April 10
RAROTONGA and TAHITI (From Auckland.)
Ovalau Tues., April 9.

"DEAR ME!

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

FAT SHEEP—There was a fair yarding. Heavy-weight wethers sold at from 19s 6d to 20s 3d; freezers, 17s to 19s; backward and light wethers, to 16s 5d; heavy-weight ewes, 16s to 18s; medium, 13s to 15s 6d; others, 10s 9d to 12s 6d; merino wethers for freezing, 13s 3d. Fat ewes met with an irregular sale, but prices were practically the same as those of last week. There was but little competition for freezing sheep, and most of the better class wethers were taken by butchers.

STORE SHEEP—The entry numbered 11,276, for which the demand all round was good at last week's prices, but with a slight advance on breeding ewes.

PIGS—The supply was fairly good, but the market was somewhat irregular. Baconers realised from 35s to 47s 6d, and heavy-weights up to 57s 6d, equal to 3½d to 4d per lb; porkers, 22s to 34s, or 4d to 4½d per lb; stores, 12s to 17s; small pigs, 1s 6d to 9s.

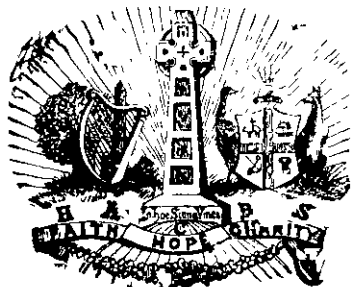
DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Very few horses came forward for this week's sale, the principal entry being a score of New South Wales horses. There were plenty of buyers in the market, sufficient to have absorbed more than twice the number of the importation, but as the selection was not of the classes in demand here very few of the horses comprising it changed hands. There is a considerable demand for useful young draught mares and geldings—good workers; and we have a special inquiry for superior young draught geldings suitable for heavy pulling in town teams. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, L40 to L55; extra good prize horses, L60 to L65; medium draught mares and geldings, L28 to L37; aged do, L18 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L70 to L90; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L24; tram horses, L10 to L15; light hacks, L8 to L12; extra good hacks, L20 to L30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

BATHS BUT NO BARS.

THE great Irish brewer who in 1891 was raised to the peerage of England as Lord Iveagh, put into the hands of certain trustees, about 11 years ago, the sum of £250,000, to be used in improving dwellings for the poor of London and Dublin. The buildings are all of bright red brick with small balconies and wide window-sills, to encourage the raising of pot plants. The doorways are dotted with bas-reliefs, conspicuous among which is one suggested by John Howard Payne's 'Home, Sweet Home.' Club rooms, reading rooms, music rooms and minor theatres are supplied, and various shelters for children whose mothers are out at service. Curiously, in these beautiful homes (for such they are, artistic, comfortable, and inspiring self-respect in the 8000 or 9000 population they shelter) not a drop of the brewer's own beer can be sold. Mineral water is on draft, but every form of intoxicants is banned. There are plenty of baths, but no bars.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age and time of Admission.

Sick Benefits: 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland.

THE WORLD'S EARLIEST PRINTERS.

It is said that the art of printing was known in China upwards of 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius B.C. 500, books were formed of slips of bamboo; and about 150 years after Christ, paper was first made; A.D. 745, books were bound in leaves; A.D. 900, printing was in general use. The process of printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printers carry with them from place to place. Without wheel or wedge or screw, a printer will throw off more than 2,500 impressions a day. The paper can be bought for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, 400 leaves octavo, can be bought for nine-pence.

HOW THE PARISIANS TAKE THEIR PLEASURE.

IN the notes secular and religious of a non-Catholic religious weekly the following lines are quoted from a recent letter of the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard, telling 'how the people of Paris enjoy themselves':—

I saw 200,000 people the other day gaily dressed and happy as children, looking at a parade of agriculture and flowers. All was elegant and orderly; there were no quarrels or ugly words, but the people were like children in their excitement, exclamations and delight. The day was fine and I never saw a gayer sight. It was in the immense grounds of the Trocadero and the Champs de Mars. The Eiffel Tower was crowded with people, and a dozen balloons were full of people, and the gardens and lawns and grounds were full of beauty in color and arrangement, and at night there was a scene of bewildering enchantment and Arabian Nights' entertainment. Pleasure, laughter, merriment, childish glee, were everywhere, but there was no roughness, no ugly noises, nothing but amusement of the senses. Not a drunkard was seen, nor a riotous or gluttonous person, though thousands were eating and drinking. All the specially artistic exhibits in the agricultural processions, and in the flames and illuminations of the evening, were singled out for applause. Whole families were present from morning to night, eating their meals on the grounds, and the fête was a great success.

A PUSHING FIRM.

Messrs. DWAN BROS.,

HOTEL BROKERS, VALUERS, AND FINANCIERS,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

MESSRS DWAN BROS. are the chief hotel brokers, etc., in New Zealand, holding that position for many reasons. Originally associated with their father, Mr. Thos. Dwan, sen., auctioneer, etc., the brothers, Messrs. T. B. and L. Dwan, founded in 1880 the above-named business, which has grown enormously. Under the able tuition of their father they gained invaluable experience, and the prosperity of the firm is emphatic proof that they have demonstrated more than ordinary ability and study during their career. The offices of Messrs. Dwan Bros. are situated in Willis street, Wellington, and there at one time and another a lot of business connected with New Zealand hotels has been transacted. Each branch of their business dovetails into the other, and the firm do not go beyond it in any particular, neither being agents nor financiers except in relation to the hotel trade. All their time is therefore devoted to their speciality, and in this they have an expert knowledge of it, which is frequently taken advantage of. There is hardly a hotel in Wellington that has not gone through their hands, while they do business in this branch throughout the Colony, having been brokers for hotels from Auckland to Invercargill. Some idea of the size of this branch can be gained when it is stated that they frequently manage a sale of 20 hotels a month, their principal connection being in the Wellington, Hawkes Bay, and Taranaki provincial districts. It is justly said of Messrs. Dwan, Bros. that they never fail to carry through a transaction that they undertake, and that their name never appears as suing for a commission. What with their close relations with the trade and intimate knowledge, to say nothing of the cash at their backs, they are able to bring a sale off where others fail. For instance, should a client wanting to take over an hotel not have sufficient funds for the purpose, Messrs. Dwan Bros. can arrange the matter successfully when others fail, in this regard frequently acting as financiers. They are not only hotel brokers, but are hotel owners, having hotel freeholds as far south as Invercargill, and even on the West Coast one of their main lines is hotel valuing, a department in which they can pose as experts with authority. Thus only a fortnight ago Mr. T. Dwan was engaged by the Government as an expert valuer to sit on a case at Nelson to decide upon the question whether or not the agent of the Public Trust Office had made a mistake and sold a hotel there under its real value. He was associated in the case with Mr. Ponyton, the Public Trustee. The firm are called upon to value hotels in remote places. The success of Messrs. Dwan Bros. has been commensurate with their special knowledge. Besides being decidedly the biggest people in their line in the Colony, they are owners of considerable house property in Wellington, having a large army of tenants of their own in the city. For push, persistence, and expert knowledge they are not to be surpassed.—*New Zealand Times*, December 29, 1900.—*

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; 9 editions in 8 months.)

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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.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

'The Offices of Holy Week,' with the Psalms. Pointed for Recitation or Chanting. Price 1s 3d.

'The Offices of the Holy Week,' with an explanation of the Ceremonies and Observations. Price 1s 6d.

N.B.—The above Prices include Postage

'The New Catechism for New Zealand.' Price, 1d.

'The Little Catechism for New Zealand.' Price, 6s per 100.

'The Explanatory Catechism of Christian Doctrine,' with an Appendix, ditto. Price, 2s.

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P.S.—A large assortment of Religious Books and Works of Fiction by Catholic Authors.

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We employ none but Expert Tradesmen, thereby expediting orders entrusted to our care in a speedy and satisfactory manner.

We respectfully solicit the favor of your commands, to merit a continuance of which we assure you no exertion shall be spared.

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BOOKS AND MUSIC FOR LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

	s. d.
Meditations for the Holy season of Lent	1 2
Clock of the Passion, by St. Liguori	0 8
Lenten Meditations, Passion, Death of Our Lord (Fieu)	1 9
Devotion of the Three Hours' Agony (cloth), Fr. Maas, S.J.	1 9
(leather)	3 3
Meditation on Seven Words on the Cross (Perraud)	2 9
Lenten Exercises. Archbishop Vaughan (usual price 3s 10d)	0 10
A Day in the Temple. Rev. A. J. Maas, S.J. (usual price 3s 10d)	2 10
Gleanings, Saints and Sinners. Father Cavanagh, O.P.	0 9
Passion Flowers Verses by F. Hill, C.P. (usual price 5s 4d)	4 1
Mystery Crown of Thorns by a Passionist (usual price 4s 5d)	3 5
The Hours of the Passion, by Ludolph the Saxon	6 6
The Foot of the Cross or Sorrows of Mary Faber	6 7
Office of Holy Week: Masses and Offices (red edges)	1 3
" " " " (smaller, cloth, limp)	0 8
Officium Majoris Hebdomadae Sanctae (Ratisbonne)	6 0
Benediction Service, Easter, etc. (Lambillotte)	2 9
Cantus Ecclesiasticus Passionis (Ratisbonne)	19 6
Passion (St. Matthew) Bach (Oratorio)	2 3
Haec Dies (Cellini). Duet and chorus	1 7
Haec Dies (Feltz). Solo, soprano, and chorus	1 1

N.B.—All above prices include postage.

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Apply TABLET Office.

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4	28922	5	28251	6	1947
7	23737	8	29094	9	18390
10	22758	11	22657	12	27182
13	31066	14	26657	15	24553
16	28193	17	21087	18	16053
19	22282	20	24382	21	23542
22	1732	23	22880	24	29285
25	26662				

Drawn in the presence of his Worship the Mayor of Waimate March 18, 1901.

P. REGNAULT, S.M.

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.

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE.—Our Limit of Credit is Six Months.

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.

MARRIAGE.

CAHILL—KERIN.—On February 21, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Murphy, Michael Cahill (late of Edendale), youngest son of the late Thomas Cahill, Co. Galway, Ireland, to Susan, third daughter of Patrick Kerin, Co. Clare, Ireland.

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C.W. (Sumner).—Unavoidably held over. Other matter on the same subject in type when your letter arrived.

MAOR I.—The Duke of Norfolk's city residence is at Norfolk House, 31 St. James's Square, London, S.W. His principal country residence is Arundel Castle, Sussex, England.

P.P.—(1) John Mitchel, when brought up for treason-felony in 1848, was defended by Robert Holmes, brother-in-law of Robert Emmet. (2) Sarah Curran was daughter of John Philpot Curran, and was privately engaged, though against her father's will to Robert Emmet.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

THE ROYAL VISIT.



HERE was a time when a royal progress even through a few English counties would have been a serious undertaking. In the Caroline era, and even close up to the days of Queen ANNE, nobility and royalty rode at a footpace on horseback—the ladies sometimes on pillion or on side-saddles (first introduced into England from France in 1388); or they crawled with cumbrous and comfortless dignity at the rate of three miles an hour over the deplorable roads of the period. Colonisation has swept round the world on seven-league boots since then, and has extended the bounds of the Empire towards both poles and towards the rising and the setting sun. And at the same time the industrial revolution has enabled the royal tourist of to-day to travel from London to Melbourne in the time that in the days of WILLIAM III. would be consumed by a heart-breaking, bone-bruising journey from London to Liverpool and back. The British throne stands no longer on the post-Restoration belief in the divinity that 'doth hedge a king.' TENNYSON's well-known lines describe it as broad-based upon the people's will: firmly planted on a basis of personal worth in the ruler, on the popular weal, and on the innate respect of our people for lawfully constituted authority. The change implies a permanent abandonment of the Eastern idea of a royalty set apart, living in a sanctum sanctorum hedged round from vulgar approach by an almost impenetrable barrier called a 'court'—an idea which has reached its climax of absurdity in the pitiful seclusion of the Tien Tse or 'Son of Heaven' who is supposed to guide the destinies of the Land of Flowers. Royalty is compelled by present-day conditions to live more than ever in the public eye. British royalty during the past sixty years has not alone 'shown itself to the people' in the home kingdom; but since the year 1860 members of the reigning family have at times visited the outlying portions of the Empire—Canada, Australia, etc. The departure of the Duke and Duchess of York—the future King and Queen of England—last Saturday on the record tour of the kind is a further evidence of that practical wisdom which serves at the same time to strengthen the throne and to consolidate the State.

To foreigners unacquainted with British history and institutions, the enthusiasm of preparation and expectation aroused in these far outskirts of the Empire over the approaching royal visit must be a riddle indeed. Its secret lies partly in the personal worth of the sovereigns of the present generation; but chiefly in the wise and statesmanlike extension of free representative institutions, which have raised up so many self-governing and prosperous States in the far-off boundaries of the Empire. WILLIAM IV.—as JUSTIN MCCARTHY points out in his *History of Our Own*

Times—'held to and exercised the right to dismiss Ministers when he pleased and because he pleased.' With his death the long era of personal rule closed for ever in England. The late Queen Victoria was the first actual British constitutional sovereign. At an important period in the history of European monarchies she popularised British royalty by her personal virtues and her prudent regard for the limitations of her office; and during her long day—which saw the fall of many a royal house—her throne was buttressed round about with a popular reverence and affection, such as made EVERARD of Wurtemberg the best beloved of the princes of his day. The mantle of the late Queen's popularity covered all her house. Whatever his defects or limitations, EDWARD VII. is exceedingly popular in Great Britain. He deserves the good-will of Irish people for the liberality of his personal views on questions intimately affecting their national well-being; of Catholics, for his marked evidences of good-will towards our ecclesiastics and ecclesiastical institutions; and of all friends of civil liberty for the stern and uncompromising manner in which, on September 1, 1860, he publicly declined—despite urgent pressure—to allow himself to be either trapped or cajoled or bullied at Kingston (Canada) into association with or countenance of the dark-lantern fanatics of the Orange lodge. The Duke and Duchess of York—the future King and Queen—are as yet little past the portals of their public life. They have to make their own mark in their own way. But all the traditions surrounding them are in their favor, and we bespeak them a right royal welcome to our shores.

We have referred to the play of free representative institutions as the chief cause of the deeply-rooted loyalty of the far-out members of the Empire to the British throne. These fresh southern lands, especially, have never been subjected to the hampering and selfish restrictions which, in the old colonial days, kept America bound in paralysed dependence upon the mother-country, forbade the export of any of her produce except to England, barred the entry of her harbors to foreign ships, and in the end compelled the great revolutionary war which won that ill-governed land its independence. Rome was once saved by geese. And the disastrous ending of the American war led in time to the death of the 'old colonial idea' in every part of the Empire except in the sister—or rather step-sister—isle, Green Erin of the Tears. The winning of American independence led to these southern colonies being ruled for the benefit of the governed rather than with a selfish and exclusive eye to the immediate and direct advantage of English merchants and manufacturers. Endowed with liberal constitutions, the various colonies were permitted to work out their destinies, each in its own way. And the result has been a growth of almost unexampled rapidity, peace, prosperity, equal laws, and that contentment which is at the same time the best prop and safeguard of the existing order.

Ireland is now the last spot of British earth that is governed in accordance with the principle that lay at the root of the selfish and now discredited policy of the old colonial days. As a consequence it is the only nation within the Empire where population has declined at a phenomenal rate, where trade has shrivelled, hope withered, and discontent is a running sore. And yet we cannot find in the history of any nation or empire that ever existed an instance in which a conquered country rendered such conspicuous and faithful military service to its conqueror. And that service is steadily and loyally rendered despite the fact that through all those years the Irish people in their own land have been subjected to galling political disabilities which forbid any claim upon them for such sacrifice and fidelity from those who guide the destinies of the Empire. British ministries—and especially those of the Tory party—still persist in keeping up a little Poland within a few hours' journey of the heart of the Empire. Their deplorable policy towards the Irish nation has not only deprived the British dominions of the services of much fighting material of the highest order in the day of her need; but it is sending it abroad in every ship to swell the military strength of nations with which England may at any time be engaged in a deadly struggle. Every fair-minded man who has lived under the happy conditions of our free constitutions in these young

lands will join with us in the fervent 'hope that the present reign may speedily witness the application of the one remedy—self-government—which promises the permanent removal of the rampant evils that are eating like a cancer into the vitals of the Green Isle. The approaching royal visit may indirectly tend to that end by giving the highest subjects of the British throne an object-lesson in the benefits which Home Rule has conferred upon these young and flourishing southern lands.

Notes.

Some time ago the story of a raffle for souls in a Catholic church in Mexico went the rounds of the religious and secular Press. In due time the calumny was nailed, but it still continued to bob up from time to time, like the proverbial cork. From the United States of America now comes the story of an evangelist of a Protestant sect who, in order to raise money for the prosecution of his missionary work, 'engaged in three prize fights, was victorious in each one, and claims to have saved a soul by each victory.' Dice, like physic, can now be thrown to the dogs, seeing that a muscular Christian can save a soul by each knock-out blow. This opens up a wide field of missionary labor for the prize pugilist—although up to the present the 'Boxer,' at least in China, has not been a conspicuous success in this particular department.

The *Kaikoura Star* has evidently a great admiration for the Grand Old Man of the Vatican. It concludes a well-written article on Pope Leo XIII. in its issue of March 1 with the following words:—'He (Leo XIII.) stands out as the foremost in the history of his Church, not only as the head of it, but also as a reformer, as a peacemaker, and as a contributor to the welfare of the world. He is, beyond a doubt, the most enlightened and most progressive occupant of the Papal throne the world has seen. The policy of the Church of Rome under his administration has tended towards reconciliation with modern civilisation. The right of the people to determine for themselves how they should be governed in civil matters has been distinctly affirmed by Leo XIII. Another notable point is his attitude upon many important social questions. In these he has manifested profound intelligence and quick human sympathy. This liberalism on his part has had a beneficial effect upon those immediately associated with him, gaining the support of the whole Curia. The Disposer of all things knows what is best for His creatures here on earth, but, humanly speaking, it appears that the world must distinctly profit by the prolongation of the life of this great and good man—the brightest jewel in the Papal diadem.'

In New Zealand the State system of public instruction is decentralised, each school district looking after the interests of the public, pupils and teachers, within the limits of its own jurisdiction. In Victoria the system is centralised and the Minister of Education for the time being is almost as autocratic in his department as the Czar of Russia. School Boards in Victoria count for little. Their powers seldom extend beyond the repair of a broken window or the replacing of a missing picket on the school fence. When Mr. Peacock was Minister of Education he had all the boys and the hobbledehoy taught plain sewing. All sorts of guesses were hazarded as to the why and wherefore of this strange order. As the system is purely secular it could scarcely have been a new reading of the biblical text: 'As you sew, so shall you reap.' But all this was in Mr. Peacock's bachelor days. He is now Premier, and has taken to himself a wife, and no longer needs to do his own plain sewing. And by this time he has probably changed his opinion as to utility of thimble-drill for boys. The new Minister of Education will probably find other kinds of manual and technical instruction that will illustrate the wisdom of the old adage about the 'want of a nail' instead of the 'stitch in time' of Mr. Peacock's régime. But, by the way, was it not Sherlock Holmes who concluded that a man who had been found drowned, was married—because the hapless wight had so few buttons on his clothes, and only a bad penny in his trousers' pockets?

The late Archbishop Trench, Dr. Brewer, and Professor Morris have done much to elucidate the history of words. The present generation has witnessed the birth or manufacture of many a term that is now as current as any coin of the realm. Two of the most comprehensive terms of the English language owe their origin to Irishmen. A Sydney policeman was the unconscious author of the term 'larrikin.' And the word 'boycott'—which has now an equivalent in all the principal European languages—had its birth in the West of Ireland, under circumstances which are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to them here. The term 'hooligan,' which

is synonymous with 'London rough,' has also been fathered on an Irishman, a member of the London police force. It seems that some time ago the magistrate of the Westminster Police Court, in making inquiries concerning some young roughs in the prisoners' dock before him, charged with an outrage that, commencing with rough horse play, had culminated in the victim being carried off to the hospital badly injured, received a reply from the policeman to whom the question had been addressed. 'Sure, your worship, the prisoners are all "Hooley's gang." "Hooligans?"' exclaimed the magistrate, who had misunderstood the policeman. "What are they?" "Band of blackguards, who are a terror to all decent people," replied the policeman. The magistrate asked no more questions, and sentenced the prisoners to six months, with hard labour. The reporters present fell into the same error as the judge, and 'hooligan,' instead of 'Hooley's gang,' appeared in all the newspapers that evening and on the following morning, and ever since these bands of young ruffians, who invariably travel in gangs have been known by the somewhat catching name of 'hooligans.'

The thirst of New Zealand has evoked a long parade of statistics. These were marshalled on March 31, 1900, and, on examination, present the following features of interest:—On that date there were 1526 licensed houses in the Colony. This gives one house to every 494 persons, the average number of persons to each house in the counties being 482, and in the towns 510. In the East Taupo County there were 8 licensed houses, with an average of 29 persons to each, whilst in Bruce there were only 3, with an average of 1609. There were six counties in which no licenses existed—viz., Kawhia, West Taupo, Sounds, Cheviot, Clutha, and Stewart Island. The number of licensed houses in the principal towns was as follows:—Auckland 58, Dunedin 52, Wellington 51, Christchurch 38. The average number of persons to each house in these towns was: Auckland 662, Dunedin 453, Wellington 842, and Christchurch 487. Of the towns, Mornington has the highest number of persons to each house—viz., 3854, and Kumara the lowest—88. There were no publicans' licenses in existence in Birkenhead, Grey Lynn, Karori, Linwood, Maori Hill, Roslyn, Balclutha, Tapanui, North Invercargill, East Invercargill, and Avenal. In addition to the licenses catalogued above there were issued 2134 New Zealand wine, packet, wholesale, and conditional licenses. The total amount of license fees paid to local bodies for the year ending March 31, of last year, was—boroughs £33,519, counties £19,485. The county of Selwyn drew £947 9s 6d from the bar, and Clifton £16. Of the boroughs, Wellington comes first with £2831, Dunedin £2766, Auckland £2661, and Christchurch £1930. The total amount received by Devonport for two publicans' licenses and six conditional licenses was only £21.

The opposition shown to the recent Royal marriage in Spain seems a veritable *Ælia Ælia Crispia*, or an insoluble conundrum to people who are content to glance merely at the surface of things. The real source of the trouble lies in the fact that the 'Liberals'—so-called; for the term is equivalent on the Continent to that of anti-Catholic—object to an alliance with a family always noted for its religious, conservative, and aristocratic leanings. It is more than a year ago since the betrothal was announced of Prince Charles of Bourbon to the Infanta Maria de Las Mercedes, elder sister of the King, Alphonse XIII. The Infanta, as heiress-presumptive of the Spanish throne, bore from birth the title of Princess of the Asturias. She came of age in September last, having completed her twentieth year. Now it so happens that Prince Alphonse de Bourbon, father of the prospective bridegroom, was at one time a Carlist, and this circumstance no doubt made many Spaniards look with suspicion on the marriage. Of late years he has, however, attached himself with loyalty to the reigning house, and his two sons have had a distinguished career in the Spanish army. Should the Princess of Asturias ever succeed her brother Alphonse XIII by the abolition of the Salic Law and by right of the general succession re-established in Spain on March 29, 1830, her husband would have no part in politics, his position being only that of Prince Consort. The Queen's message to the Chamber of Deputies announcing the betrothal was warmly discussed. Prince Charles of Bourbon, born in 1870, is the second son of Prince Alphonse de Bourbon, of the Royal House of the Two Sicilies, his grandfather being King Charles III. of Spain. The Infanta Maria de Las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, is the eldest daughter of the King Alphonse XII. and his second wife, Archduchess Marie Christine, Queen-Regent of Spain. Born September 11, 1880, at Madrid, she was brought up with the greatest care by her mother, who has made a most accomplished princess of her. Her goodness and unstinted charity make her beloved by all. The poor call her their angel of consolation. She has chosen out from all comers Prince Charles of Bourbon, and confided in her mother, who found her choice worthy of herself and Spain.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Rev. Father Ganly, of Melbourne, who arrived in Dunedin last week, left on Monday afternoon for Australia by the Monowai. During his stay in Dunedin he was the guest of the clergy at the Bishop's Palace, and on Sunday evening preached a fine discourse on Ireland's patron saint.

Last week Father Hunt, Rector of Cromwell, purchased a very commodious house built of stone and surrounded by a well-laid-out garden and orchard. He has provided a very suitable convent for the Dominican Nuns, who have charge of the Catholic school at Cromwell.

Whilst holding his episcopal visitation during the past fortnight his Lordship Bishop Verdon gave Confirmation in Queens-town, Arrowtown, Cardrona, Hawea, Cromwell, Alexandra, Roxburgh, and Miller's Flat. He confirmed 165 children and adults. Next Sunday his Lordship will administer Confirmation in Lawrence.

The sports in connection with the Catholic schools' picnic, which were postponed from February 14 on account of the weather, were held on Saturday afternoon on the Caledonian Grounds, when there was a very fair attendance, including the local clergy. A good deal of interest centred in the tug-of-war and the hurling match, the latter causing considerable amusement. Thanks are due to the Caledonian Society and to the Dunedin Cricket Club for the use of the ground.

WAIMATE.

THE annual concert in connection with St. Patrick's School, Waimate, took place on Monday evening in the Oddfellows' Hall, when an excellent programme was submitted. The parts assigned to the pupils of the school (says the local *Times*) were all well performed and reflected every credit on the teachers. The scarf drill by the girls and the wand drill by the boys were perhaps their most interesting contributions. Miss Ethel Jones played very acceptably the music for the school children. The children's piano numbers and choruses were also well rendered. The performances of the scholars were interspersed with items by local adult talent. Mr. C. J. Goldstone was successful in 'The lads in navy blue.' Mr. Hutton received an encore for his first song and responded by giving 'Father O'Flynn,' the song on the programme. The same gentleman contributed another item in substitution of a jig by Mr. J. McAleer, whose services were not available. Mr. J. Manchester gave a new version of 'The wearing of the green,' which took immensely, and he was encored, his encore number being also well received. Mr. Manchester is improving greatly in his singing, a fact which the audience was quick to acknowledge. Miss Petit gave a most acceptable rendering of 'The dear little shamrock,' which was encored. The pretty song 'Killarney so fair' was sweetly sung by Miss Boyd. Miss Sinclair played a violin solo with great skill and was well received. Mrs. Hamilton playing the piano accompaniments. Altogether the programme was an excellent one and not too long. Those who accompanied were Mrs. Hamilton and Misses Gaitt, M. Franklin, and Dooley.

The drawing of the Carnival art union afterwards took place, the result of which will be found in our advertising columns. The first prize goes to the Thames. The carnival altogether realised nearly £600.

On Saturday the ceremony of unfurling the flag of Ireland, presented to the pupils of St. Patrick's school by the Rev. Father Regnault was performed at 12 o'clock. The flagstaff, which was presented by Mr. William Quinn, of Mukikihī, is erected near the gate in the presbytery grounds.

Just before noon the children were drawn up on the lawn. Father Regnault said he had asked his Worship the Mayor to put up the flag of Ireland, which it was most fitting should be flown on the eve of St. Patrick's Day. It would serve to remind them of the land from which their fathers came and to keep green within them the faith their fathers brought with them and for which they still made so many sacrifices. For centuries Ireland was the home of letters and the arts. They need have no reason to blush for the flag which was lowered only with honor to a superior force.

In unfurling the flag his Worship expressed himself as very pleased, more especially as he had Irish blood in his veins. After an interesting sketch of the early life of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, he said that though the Irish flag was embodied in that of Great Britain and they were one nation under one flag, still there was no reason why they should not revere the flag of the native country of their fathers. They would remember that it was very shortly before the late Queen died that she presented the flag of Ireland to the Irish regiment which had fought so bravely in the present war.

Three cheers were given for the flag, the children uniting in a verse or two of 'God Save Ireland.' Cheers were also given for Mr. Quinn and Father Regnault.

The Rev. Father O'Connell said that though they were hoisting the flag of Ireland, they were none the less loyal to their other flags. If the children would uphold the honor of their flag they would realise what it was to be true, gallant children of Irish parents.

Several gentlemen present were entertained at the presbytery, and after a few minutes' chat a very pleasing ceremony was concluded.

A list of the winning numbers in the art union in connection with St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, will be found in our advertising columns.—*.

NEW CONVENT AT MILTON.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

THE ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Dominican Convent at Milton was performed on Sunday—St. Patrick's Day—by the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, assisted by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary (Lawrence), and the Very Rev. Father O'Neill (Milton). Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary being deacon, and Very Rev. Father O'Neill subdeacon. The choir, under the conductorship of Mr. J. A. Scott, rendered the music—Este's composition—in a very efficient and devotional manner. Mrs. King, of Lawrence, assisted, and sang as an offertory an 'O Salutaris.' The occasional discourse was preached by Monsignor O'Leary, who took for his subject the feast of the day, dealing with the life and labors of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. After Mass a procession, consisting of the school children wearing green sashes, the members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society, the clergy, and the congregation, was formed and proceeded to the site of the new convent.

The solemn ceremony of laying the foundation stone was then performed by Bishop Verdon, at the conclusion of which he delivered an address, in the course of which his Lordship congratulated the Catholics of Milton on the spirit displayed in providing suitable accommodation for the Sisters of St. Dominic, who, for a number of years, had labored so successfully in their midst, and whose efforts in the cause of Christian education were so successful throughout Otago. The new convent would be an ornament to the district, and he earnestly hoped and trusted that when completed it would be entirely free of debt.

At the invitation of Father O'Neill, Monsignor O'Leary also addressed the assembled people, and said that he could bear testimony to the splendid work done by the Dominican Nuns in the diocese. He also gave a brief discourse in Gaelic, which was interpreted by Father O'Neill for the benefit of those who were not conversant with the old tongue.

In the evening Father O'Neill exhorted his people to make a united effort so that this new and much-needed institution should open without the disadvantage of a financial burden.

The weather was beautifully fine, and as a result there were large numbers of persons present from Balclutha, Kaitangata, Waiholo, and Henley. The collection amounted to the very respectable total of £170.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

OUT of £2000 required for the Queen's statue in Wellington, £1360 have been received.

LADY RANFURLY leaves London to-day for this Colony by way of Australia. She is accompanied by her two daughters, and is expected in Wellington the second week in May.

OUR Kaikoura correspondent wires as follows:—Notwithstanding the dull and threatening weather the St. Patrick's sports' meeting on Monday was a signal success.

THERE was an average of 50 applicants for each of seven sections of land balloted for at Urenui, in the Taranaki district, last week. There is no necessity to advise the people there to 'go on the land,' as they have evidently a very keen desire to do so.

AT the Trinity College musical examination held in November last the successful candidates from the Convent of Mercy, Lyttelton, were:—Junior Division—(pianoforte), honors, Alice Davies, 80, Preparatory Division—(violin), Walter Hildson, 62.

It has been decided to postpone the Otago A. and P. Society's popular winter show until about June 26, the exact date to be fixed as soon as the committee ascertain the dates on which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will visit Dunedin.

It is said that the Government have gone in for the production of wine, having established a vineyard at Wairangi, in the Auckland province. The area under vines is about three acres, and sheds are in course of erection for the necessary plant.

A RATHER cool request has been made to the South Canterbury Education Board. A parent claims free education for his children in the literal sense of the word, and refuses to supply them with school books or pay for those supplied by the teacher. The knotty problem has been referred to the Board's solicitor.

It is believed that tobacco can be grown profitably in certain parts of this Colony, and the Government have taken the matter in hand, and have instructed Mr. Sutherland, an expert, recently in the employ of the New South Wales Agricultural department, to ascertain the localities most suited for the purpose.

THE Canterbury A. and P. Association seems to be in a very healthy condition. The receipts last year were £3,421, and the expenditure £2,994. Over £1300 were given away in prize money during the past year. The life members number 117, and the annual subscribers 582.

AMONG the many excellent articles which make up the contents of the March number of the *Austral Light* are 'The Coronation Oath,' a timely contribution to this subject, from the pen of the late Father Bridgett, 'The Pope and the Papacy' by the Rev. Father Phelan, S.J., 'The Great Jubilee and the Holy Year' by the same writer, 'Catholic Devotion to the Sacred Heart,' the sermon preached by the Archbishop of Melbourne in Wellington a few weeks ago, and which appeared in the N.Z. TABLET, and a thoughtful contribution on 'The Negro in America' etc.

In September last the Agricultural Department distributed for experimental purposes a large quantity of potato seed of several varieties amongst settlers in various parts of the Colony. The results in most cases have been very gratifying. One farmer in Hawke's Bay obtained the following weights of potatoes from four 5lb parcels of seed:—Sutton variety, 112lb; Daniel variety, 100lb; Lapstone kidney variety, 75lb; Findlay's Rosabelle variety, 60lb. The potatoes are well-grown.

ABOUT 300 citizens, including many ladies, assembled in the Art Gallery, Christchurch, on Friday afternoon to say farewell to Mr. W. Reece, mayor of Christchurch, and Mrs. Reece, who intend to leave shortly for a trip to the old country. The gathering was thoroughly representative, and during the afternoon a presentation of an address was made to Mr. Reece, showing forth a sincere appreciation of his valuable services as mayor during the jubilee year.

SPEAKING at an entertainment at Wellington to returned troopers on Saturday night the Premier said that as head of the Government he had made up his mind that no matter what happened he was prepared to back up the mother-land by sending the necessary number of troops to maintain the prestige of the Colony and to support the Empire.

ACCORDING to a North Island paper private information has been received to the effect that the first New Zealanders, who took part in the relief of Kimberley by General French's forces, will receive a medal and three bars. The medal is for the South African campaign, and the bars for the relief of Kimberley and the occupation of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, and Pretoria, the Transvaal capital. The second and third New Zealanders, who did not take part in the relief of Kimberley, will receive a medal and two bars—Bloemfontein and Pretoria; the fourth and fifth contingents, medal and one bar—Pretoria; and the sixth and seventh contingents the general medal. A South African or colonial medal may be awarded in addition.

MR. J. J. COTTER, superintendent of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company's business in Dunedin, was on Thursday last the recipient from the staff of a handsome presentation, consisting of a case of pipes, with the following inscription:—Presented to J. J. Cotter, Esq., by the Dunedin staff of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company, 11th March, 1901. Assistant-superintendent Colville referred to the good feeling which had always existed between Mr. Cotter and his staff, and expressed the regret they felt at losing so popular an officer. Messrs. Kindly, Wilson, Trainor, and Dixon also spoke in the same strain, making particular reference to the capable manner in which Mr. Cotter had conducted the business of the office. Mr. Cotter, who was evidently taken by surprise, thanked the staff for the handsome present they had made him, and briefly outlined the progress the Dunedin branch of the company had made during the four years he had been in charge. He attributed this success to the capable manner in which his staff had performed their duties, and trusted that the same would be extended to his successor.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN CRONIN, WANGANUI.

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

Last Sunday, just as Very Rev. Dean Kirk was reading the usual prayers before Mass, Mr. John Cronin was seized with a fatal illness. He was carried outside and measures were taken to bring him to, but as he appeared to be sinking rapidly messengers were despatched for medical aid. Meanwhile Dean Kirk had hastened to his side, and it is believed that life was not quite extinct, as the Dean administered conditional Extreme Unction. Dr. Christie arrived soon after, but John Cronin had breathed his last. Mass was then offered for the repose of his soul. Dean Kirk, in referring to the sad occurrence, said that for some time the deceased had been a regular weekly communicant, so that he was well prepared, and in being called away just as he was about to fulfil his obligations as a Catholic he had died a beautiful death. The late Mr. Cronin, who was 60 years of age, leaves a widow and a grown-up family of five. To these in their sudden bereavement the sincerest sympathy is extended.—R.I.P.

MISS CISSIE BARRETT, KIRWEE.

Very sincere sorrow was felt by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances (writes our Christchurch correspondent) at the death on Monday morning last in Christchurch of Miss Cissie Barrett, only daughter of Mr. John Barrett, Kirwee, at the age of 28 years, after a long and painful illness borne with characteristic patience and Christian fortitude. At St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, on Wednesday morning, a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated by the Rev. Father Gallais the Very Rev. Dean Foley being deacon, Rev. Father Richards subdeacon, and Rev. Father Marnane master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Chastagnon (Dunedin), Goggan (Leeston), and Rice (Hawarden), and in the church a numerous congregation of relatives and friends. The choir, led by Mr. H. H. Loughnan, sang the solemn Gregorian music of the Mass, and Miss Foulson presided at the organ, playing the Dead March in 'Saul' as the cortege left the church. The funeral was very numerously attended, the interment taking place in the Barbadoes street Cemetery alongside the remains of the deceased's mother and brother. The Rev. Father Marnane officiated at the grave, and with much feeling referred to the many virtues of the late departed, her loving and gentle disposition which drew so many towards her, the many years of, at times, intense sufferings endured by her with exemplary resignation, through all of which she was ever cheerful and kind. The pall bearers were Messrs. Mead, W. G. and H. Hayward,

and amongst those present at the funeral were friends from all parts of the province. Wreaths were placed on the coffin by Mrs. Liston and family (Dunedin), Mrs. A. J. White and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holley (Leeston), Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gilbert Coombe, Mr. J. Scanlon (Hororata), Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fleming (Port Levy), Mr. J. Fleming, Miss Delcie Deamer, Miss Doffie Deamer, Mr. G. McClatchie and family, Miss L. D'Oyley, Mr. and Mrs. Quin (Temuka), Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, Miss Gilmer (Wellington), and others. Telegrams and letters of condolence were received from Mrs. Liston, Quirk Bros, R. Beveridge, Sir G. M. O'Rorke, Messrs. E. Comer (Lyttelton), G. Matthias (Waimate), R. A. Buckley, Gilmer (W.), Jas. O'Malley, M. O'Brien, F. Barkas, Mrs. Lynskey (Kaipara), W. J. Hardie, Quin (Temuka), Mrs. Page, F. Constaney, Dr. Campbell, J. McIsaac (Timaru), Rev. Fathers Coffey (Dunedin), Regnault (Waimate), Goutenoire (Napier), Martin (Wellington), and Chastagnon (Dunedin).—R.I.P.

MR. JEREMIAH EGAN, TIMARU.

General regret was felt in South Canterbury when it became known that Mr. Jeremiah Egan, of Timaru, had died on the 6th inst. after a long and painful illness. The deceased was well known and highly esteemed by all, and his death, at a comparatively early age, was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends. The funeral procession from the Church of the Sacred Heart to the cemetery was very large, and was an evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes in the community. The Rev. Father Tubman, assisted by the Rev. Father Aubry, conducted the burial service. A widow and three children are left to mourn their loss, and to these we tender our sympathy in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

In consequence of March 17 falling this year on a Sunday the celebration of the Irish national festival in this Colony was somewhat interfered with. Concerts and sports gatherings were held in various centres on dates to suit local requirements. In Dunedin a national concert was given on Friday evening, on Thursday a sports' gathering and concert were held in Ashburton, and similar celebrations in Wellington on Saturday, a concert took place in Christchurch on Monday night, and a procession and sports' gathering were held in Auckland on Saturday.

A London message of Monday states that the Munster Fusiliers laid a wreath of shamrocks on the Queen's sarcophagus on St. Patrick's Day.

Queen Alexandra sent the Irish Guards at Chelsea four boxes of shamrocks for distribution on parade.

THE POPE AND THE LATE QUEEN.

On the 13th September, 1843 (says the *Love della Verita*), the deceased Queen Victoria of England, with Albert, Prince Consort, disembarked at Ostend to pay a visit to Leopold I., King of the Belgians, her affectionate uncle, and then to honor with her presence the principal cities in Belgium, which were preparing a splendid reception for her, beginning with Brussels, where in the programme of the festivities figured as an extraordinary item the production at the Royal Theatre of the opera 'Moses,' the work of our immortal Rossini. When the Queen arrived in the Belgian capital, the Diplomatic Corps accredited to King Leopold went to the palace to tender their homage to the Royal guest, and at their head was Mgr. Gioacchino Pecci, then Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels, who in the name of the representatives of the Powers addressed to the Queen appropriate words expressing their homage and good wishes. Afterward a brilliant official banquet took place at the Court. Mgr. Pecci was one of the guests with the Queen, and she was pleased to converse with him long and affably, asking him many questions about Rome and Pope Gregory XVI. We mentioned in a recent issue how three years subsequently, Mgr. Pecci, on his return from the Belgian Nunciature visited England and had a cordial audience with the Queen. In June, 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London, his Holiness Leo XIII. sent to her Majesty through Mgr. Ruffo Scilla a letter containing congratulations and good wishes, and the Queen in an audience granted to the special envoy of his Holiness spoke in detail of the incidents to which we have referred, and of how at Brussels she had made the acquaintance of Mgr. Gioacchino Pecci, of whom she had always had a distinct and pleasant remembrance. With the letter of congratulation the Pope sent a magnificent mosaic as a present, and for the Jubilee of his Holiness, which occurred about the same time, her Majesty asked him to accept a souvenir which she charged the Duke of Norfolk to present to him. It was a copy she had made of an ancient piece of plate in her collection at Windsor. In a letter to his Holiness, after assuring him how much she had been touched by his felicitations and thanking him for his present, she congratulated his Holiness on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Church in which he had so highly distinguished himself by his zeal in maintaining peace and goodwill amongst men, in appeasing civil discords, and, above all, in honoring the God Whom he and she both served.

Messrs. Wright, Young and Co. announce that they have started a first-class tailoring business in Albion Chambers, 41 Dowling street, Dunedin. None but expert tradesmen are employed by the firm, so that patrons may rest assured of having their orders executed in a satisfactory manner. The stock consists of a choice selection of seasonable suitings, trousersings, etc., which is open to the inspection of clients. Messrs. Wright, Young and Co. guarantee that no exertion on their part will be spared to merit a liberal share of public patronage.—*.

PROSPECTUS

A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.

(Sectare Fidem.)

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President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.
Rector: THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.

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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.

J. M. J.

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NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY, by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES WALL, Karangahake, is appointed Agent for the N.Z. TABLET for the districts of Karangahake, Waikino, Waitakauri, and Paeroa, in place of Mr. M. D. Regan, resigned.

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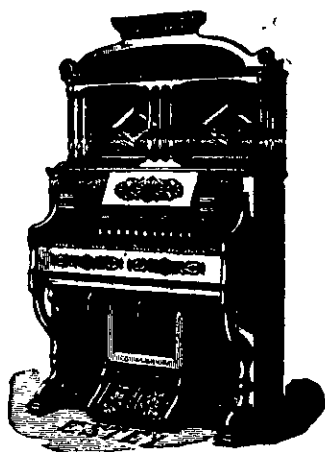
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The Storyteller.

HER GUARDIAN ANGEL.

(Conclusion.)

AUGUST 6.—In answer to my inquiries, Miss Featherstone said the only strange thing she felt was a suffocation at night, and that she had now adopted the custom of sleeping on a lounge near the window. 'But don't tell this to my aunt,' she added hastily.

'Why?'

'She hates fresh air,—she says it is an English mania; and she goes into my room every night and closes the window and shutters.'

'Indeed! But how do you manage?'

'The girl hesitated a moment before answering, rather timidly:'

'Mr. Neilson are you a Catholic, may I ask?'

'Of course you may ask; and I am very glad to tell you that I have the happiness of being a Catholic, like my fathers before me.'

'Then you will hardly think me superstitious if I tell you of a strange dream I have had?'

'No, my child. I have seen and heard too many strange things not to know that we touch on the supernatural oftener than we care to acknowledge.'

'Well, now I have courage to tell you something that I have never spoken of before. I must preface it by relating a little of my convent life. The nun to whose care I was confided on my arrival in Princethorpe was held in very high repute for her sanctity and sweetness. Her name in religion was Sister Angela, and she instilled into my young mind a great love of my Guardian Angel; and this has ever since been one of my special devotions. She died when I was 12 years old; and before her death she obtained permission to give me a little stone-china angel, whose hands are spread out in the act of blessing, while in the clouds at his feet is a little stoup for holy water. I prize this as one of my dearest treasures, and always hang it on or over my bed. The first night I experienced that curious feeling of want of air I had gone to my room about 11 o'clock—'

'I beg your pardon?—was it here or at the Manor?'

'Oh, at the Manor! I have never had these attacks any place else.'

'On entering my room, I at once noticed that my angel was lying against the pillow, and thought the string had broken; but on examination found it was intact. I concluded it had slipped off the nail; so replaced it and went to bed as usual. I had slept perhaps an hour when I dreamed that the angel stood beside my bed and pulled me by the arm, making me a sign to rise; and that I followed him with great difficulty into my dressing-room, where he motioned to a couch and instantly disappeared. I awoke and found I was really in my dressing-room; and the window, which I remembered my maid had closed before she left me, was wide open. It was one o'clock; so I fetched a wrap, threw it over me and went to sleep. Next morning I returned to my bedroom early. (I rise often before my maid calls me at eight.) But on opening the door I found the room suffocating. Knowing that I had not unfastened the window catch, I did not go in, but dressed and escaped by the terrace. I left the door open between the rooms in order to ventilate the bedroom.'

'As my aunt belongs nominally to the Greek church but is practically an infidel, I did not allude to my night's experience. But she started on seeing me, remarked I was very pale, and questioned me closely. I merely replied that my bedroom window had a very difficult clasp; then she grew cross and declared our English mania for air was most absurd, and that she considered my habit of sleeping with open windows very bad for the health. Since then she has made it a point to follow me into my room at night to see that the windows and shutters are barred. I submit for peace' sake. I know that I shall not be in her house much longer. But I open the door between my bedroom and dressing-room every night, leaving the window of the latter open; and whenever I feel the air oppressive in my bedroom I sleep on the couch in my dressing-room. I have had a feeling of security there since my dream.'

We talked for a long time, and I believe now that the Colonel's suspicions were well-grounded. I must manage to sleep in the manor house, and examine Alys' room and the Lady Zara's. By keeping Alys here until the ball she will be safe. I must think over my next step.

AUGUST 10.—Alys Featherstone has no organic disease. I examined her thoroughly yesterday. We are great friends. Her health is decidedly better, and Mathom agrees with me that she must never again be left with her aunt. We have planned that Lady Featherstone shall be induced to come here until the second day before the ball, when both ladies will proceed with the Colonel to Hasley Towers. I am invited, but shall feign some excuse; and in the absence of the chief conspirators it is strange if Hamet and myself cannot fathom this mystery.

AUGUST 20.—Lady Zara is here. Her son accompanied her hither, but went to London soon after. He will come down for the ball at Hasley Towers. We are all to go to the Manor on the 7th September, sleep there that night, and next day go on to Hasley Towers. This morning Alys gave me a pretty medal of the Angel Guardian, which I promised always to wear; she showed me her little statue, which I agree with her in venerating. Mathom hints at a match between her and young Lord Netterville. I should be glad; he is a fine young fellow, and manages to be here pretty often. We must be extremely cautious. Lady Zara will not see her plans upset without a struggle.

AUGUST 27.—The Moat is full of people, and we have had some good shooting here. It is all very pleasant after life in India. I think I shall buy a place in this neighborhood, if I succeed in my present pursuit. Mathom mentioned a small property called 'The Oaks,' about 10 miles from here, which he heard was in the market. I'll see about it. Alys is rapidly losing that pallid tint, and eats and sleeps well.

SEPTEMBER 3.—If all goes well, I trust my next entry will be 'Victory.' I had a novena of Masses begun yesterday, and have promised a marble statue of the Guardian Angel to the new church which Alys tells me she will build in Featherstone when she comes of age. She hopes to get the Benedictines to make a foundation there; it would be a blessing to the whole neighborhood.

SEPTEMBER 7.—The party at the Manor has just driven off to Hasley Towers, leaving me, with my faithful Hamet, master of the field. We arrived late yesterday evening. I warned Alys to sleep in her dressing-room; although a fragment of a conversation between Lady Featherstone and her son, which Hamet overheard, shows no present danger. Young Featherstone came here some hours before our arrival, and received us cordially. During the evening Hamet saw mother and son pacing up and down the avenue in earnest talk. Gliding from shrub to shrub, my dusky friend came within hearing distance only as they were about to separate; but the few words he caught were important.

'You must try to have patience,' Lady Featherstone said impressively, 'until we return; then we'll end this.'

'What I don't understand,' answered her hopeful son, 'is why you have delayed so long.'

'I have not delayed, Harold; nor can I understand why I have failed; however, my measures are so well taken now that I cannot fail next time.'

'And no risk?'

'None whatever. Heart failure!'

He laughed, and she glided away like the snake she resembles.

About an hour before we were to start Hamet called the Colonel, and, with a grave face, told him an old wound in my shoulder had reopened while I was making an effort to close a refractory bag; he had bandaged it, but it would not be safe for me to go to Hasley Towers. The Colonel expressed sincere regrets and insisted on remaining with me. I energetically refused to have any nurse save Hamet; so, assuring them I should be perfectly well when they returned (I could easily do so), and apologising to the lady of the house for the trouble I was giving, with a light heart I saw them take their departure.

I have recovered marvellously; but must keep to my room for the next two days for the sake of appearances. Hamet tells me the Greek maid and Mr. Featherstone's Greek valet have gone to Hasley Towers with the family; he has assured the remaining servants that they may all take a holiday on the 10th and he will attend to me. The laboratory is locked: this evening he must take the impress of the lock and get a key made in Southminster.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Hamet has procured the key. I will examine the rooms to-night. The servants' quarters are far removed, and Hamet has slept in a room near mine since my supposed accident.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Great heavens! what a fiend that Greek is! Now I know all. Last night Hamet and I went into Alys' room. There was nothing unusual to be seen. The apartment is tastefully, even richly, furnished; and I wondered how she could feel a want of air in such a fine, lofty room, with three large windows. The bedstead is pretty and light, apparently; it is constructed of strong rods of polished brass, which run round the sides and foot in a scroll pattern, gradually rising towards the head until they form a fantastic knot of large white enamelled water-lilies, with big green leaves.

Somehow, the bedstead attracted me, and as I put my hand on the side to push it towards the light I found, to my surprise, it was screwed in its place. A cry brought Hamet to my side, and presently his keen eyes discovered a small orifice, not wider than that of a pipe-stem, in the lily bud which hung gracefully down beside the pillow. We traced the stem to the top of the bed, and then the agile Afghan swung himself up to the very apex, and found that the stem disappeared in the wall of Lady Featherstone's laboratory. Carefully marking the place it entered, we opened the laboratory door.

The room is small and arranged in the usual fashion. At first we saw nothing at all remarkable, except a long, flexible tube which hung from the wall and evidently corresponded with the brass stem that pierced the bricks. Immediately beneath it lay a long, rounded steel box, and the moment I saw it the whole diabolical plot burst upon me. It was one of the tubes of carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, such as are furnished to brewers; and merely required to be placed in communication with the everhanging tube, when the gas would rise and diffuse itself through the pipe until it escaped by the deadly lotus bud and stifled its unsuspecting victim. Every precaution was taken. A new and very intricate clasp had been placed on the window of Miss Alys' dressing room; a stucco ornament lay ready to cover the orifice on the laboratory wall when the tube should be removed; and a green enamelled pistil lay beside it, to be inserted in the opening of the lily bud. Truly all was cunningly contrived, and well may Alys thank her Guardian Angel. We stole away, leaving no sign of our presence and carefully locked the door. Now to catch the would-be murderess in the act!

SEPTEMBER 12.—Thank God we have succeeded, and Alys has left forever that accursed woman's abode! On the afternoon of the 11th I awaited on the terrace the return of the party to the Manor. I was warmly congratulated on my recovery; though I still feigned the invalid slightly. Lady Zara complained of fatigue; her son, she said, had been called to London by an urgent telegram. (It looked better that he should be absent at the contemplated tragedy, I suppose.) Alys was radiant, and the Colonel seemed in excellent spirits. I was silent till after dinner; then

when we were alone I told Mathom all. He was horrified and wanted to denounce the murderer then and there; but a moment's reflection showed him that moral conviction was not enough; it was necessary to have substantial evidence. My plan was simple.

When about to retire, Alys was told to go into her dressing-room, and, after dismissing her maid, to stay there and look the door communicating with her bedroom. At the usual hour—perhaps a little earlier—we separated. When all was quiet Hamet stole into Alys' bedroom and placed beneath the lotus bud a little puppy which was condemned to drowning. It was no cruelty to give it a painless death. The Colonel and I waited in his room, which was near Alys'. At one o'clock deep silence reigned throughout the house—when suddenly a very faint sound told us that it was time to enter the laboratory. We glided thither noiselessly; Hamet unlocked the door, and we concealed ourselves behind a large Japanese screen which stood near the deadly apparatus. One gas jet diffused a faint light.

We waited in breathless silence for more than half an hour. Then the door was noiselessly unlocked and with a light step Lady Featherstone entered, carefully closing the door behind her. She turned up the gas, and through the crevices of the screen we saw her plainly. She had changed her dinner dress for a long, grey dressing-gown; her face was pale, her eyes glittered with a baleful light, and every movement showed a merciless deliberation. Without an instant's hesitation she screwed the orifice of the tube into the reservoir of carbon, and then adjusted some interior mechanism which was evidently meant to pump up the gas more quickly. As she stooped over her diabolical contrivance, Mathom and I glided from behind the screen and stood a few paces from her, in the full glare of the gas lamp. When all was arranged to her satisfaction she drew herself up, emitting a sigh of satisfaction; as she did so Mathom placed his hand on her shoulder and by a short twist brought her round to face her accusers and judges. I have seen many criminals of various nations, but the expression of baffled rage and malignity that distorted that awful woman's face will never leave my memory. One glance showed her all was up; and, folding her arms, she allowed Mathom to lead her to the library, where he pointed out to her the dead puppy which had just met the fate that had been intended for his ward.

I shall not write down the scene that followed. Lady Zara met Mathom's scathing denunciations with the most revolting cynicism, and dared him to bring to the scaffold the bearer of the Featherstone title. Her triumph, however, was short-lived. In a few biting words he told her that he had placed a detective on her track when he first began to suspect her; and the previous day had obtained conclusive proofs that she was no widow, as she pretended when she married Harold Featherstone; but the wife of the convict and brigand Shakouloff, who was still alive. He gave her and her son (whose complicity was evident) 48 hours to leave England forever, declaring that Hamet should be her jailer until she landed in France. If she refused to go he would at once give in to Scotland's Yard the proofs of her bigamy and attempted murder. That settled the matter. She was liberally treated, and departed with all she could lay claim to and much more. May I never meet with another woman of that evil stamp!

There is little to add to the Doctor's Diary. Alys was told the facts, and legal steps were taken privately to nullify any future claims Harold Featherstone or his heirs might make on the family properties. Later on Dr. Neilson brought a fair young wife to the Oaks. Alys married Lord Netterville. They founded a Benedictine Monastery at the Manor, and built there a beautiful church, dedicated to the Angel Guardians; so that a centre of Catholic life was formed, which shed and still sheds its beneficent influence on all that district.—*The Ave Maria.*

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—Disastrous Fire in a School.—A disastrous fire broke out on January 29 in the Institute St. Joseph, a great religious school at Louvare, Central Belgium, containing several hundred boarders. The institute was destroyed, a fireman and a policeman being severely injured in rendering aid. All the inmates escaped.

ENGLAND.—The Preston Catholic Charitable Society.—The acting committee of the first Catholic Charitable Society established in Preston in 1731 sent to his Majesty the King, on behalf of their members, a telegram expressive of their deep sympathy with him and the Royal family at the death of the Queen, and the expression of their fervent loyalty to his Majesty King Edward VII. and his consort.

Aid for a Liverpool Mission.—The officials of the Catholic mission at Moor Lane, Ashton-in-Makerfield, have received intimation that a grant of £6000 will be made to them for the purpose of erecting a church. This is a portion of a bequest left by the late Mr. John Mercer for the purpose of promoting Catholicism in the Liverpool diocese.

FRANCE.—New Year's Decorations.—The New Year's decorations of the French Government (writes a Paris correspondent) are just published, and some of them are particularly interesting. Sister Candide, the Directress of the Ormeson Hospital for 22 years, is made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the Bishop of Nice and the parish priest of St. Etienne (Meuse), M. l'abbé Remy, who has filled his post for 40 years. The Bishop of Nice has since declined the nomination in consequence of the attitude of the Government towards the Church.

GERMANY.—The Kaiser and the Pope.—Emperor William, of Germany, wrote a most affectionate New Year's letter to Pope Leo XIII.

ITALY.—Death of a Great Composer.—As was reported by cable at the time Signor Verdi, the famous operatic composer, died early on Sunday morning, January 27, at Milan, after a brief illness. The Pope expressed profound regret at the death of Signor Verdi. Extreme Unction was administered to the dying composer by Don Alberto Catena. Writing of the great composer's death a Rome correspondent says:—Through the death of Verdi has passed away one of the glories of Italy. And the Italians of all classes are showing how highly they honored the distinguished maestro. The Holy Father, King Victor Emmanuel, and the Chambers have been feelingly indicating their regret at his death, and in every part of Italy there is keen competition in devising the happiest means of paying tributes to his memory. It is interesting to note amidst this universal desire of his fellow-countrymen to pay homage to his genius, how extremely simple were Verdi's own wishes with regard to his funeral. In a document which he left for his niece, Signora Carrar, he wrote: 'I desire that my funeral be very modest and take place at daybreak or at the Ave Maria in the evening, without singing or instrumental music. Two priests, two candles, and a cross will suffice. On the day after my death let a thousand lire be distributed to the poor of St. Agatha. The deceased composer made many other charitable bequests. The retreat for poor musicians which he founded by the expenditure of £120,000, receives by his will the magnificent sum of £340,000. His generosity was as noble as his musical talent was brilliant.'

ROME.—The Pope and Christian Democracy.—There are two features (says the *Catholic Times*) of special importance in the Holy Father's Encyclical on Christian Democracy. In the first place, his Holiness is most urgent in impressing upon the clergy the importance of social activity. He has, he states, often made the recommendation in addressing the bishops and other ecclesiastics, and now he desires to repeat it in the most solemn manner. He asks the sacred ministers to keep before their minds as examples worthy of imitation the zeal of the poor and humble St. Francois and the energy of St. Vincent de Paul, the father of the wretched, both of whom made religion a vital power amongst the toiling poor. In the next place, the Holy Father suggests a federation of Catholic societies under one general directing authority. It seems to us that the adoption of this suggestion will signally increase the utility of the societies. Hitherto they have acted more or less as isolated bodies. For the future when great questions arise they will pursue a perfectly harmonious policy. If it were merely for the directions on these two points the Encyclical 'Graves de Communi' will long remain memorable.

The Proto-Martyr of Oceania.—The cause of canonisation of the Blessed Chanel, a Marist priest and proto-martyr of Oceania, was recently before the Congregation of Rites, who investigated two miracles attributed to his intercession.

The Pope and the Queen's Death.—The Holy See decided, in accordance with its traditional custom, not to send an official representative to attend the funeral of the late Queen Victoria; but will send a representative on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. On hearing of the Queen's death the Holy Father at once telegraphed his sympathy to the King, from whom he received a message expressive of cordial thanks.

The Next Consistory.—It is understood here (says a Rome correspondent) that the Holy Father will hold a Consistory in the first half of the month of March, when the oft-deferred creation of new Cardinals will take place. The vacancies in the Sacred College being now abnormally numerous, amounting to nearly one-fourth of the *plenum* or full number, it is expected that the list of new *Porporati* will be longer than is usually the case. Besides the Papal Majordomo, Mgr. Della Volpe, the Archbishop of Florence, Mgr. Mistrangelo, and the Substitute to the Secretaryship of State, Mgr. Tripepi, it is now almost certain that the Very Rev. Father Hildebrand de Kempptinne, Prior-General of the Benedictine Order, will receive the purple, as the Holy Father has more than once expressed the wish that each of the great monastic Orders should have a representative in the Sacred College.

The Pilgrimages during the Holy Year.—The pilgrimages during the year (writes a Rome correspondent) were 163 in number. Their members are calculated to have been about 500,000, the which number would be immeasurably swollen by any reckoning of private pilgrims coming in parties or alone. During the last holy year, that of 1825, 94,159 pilgrims were entertained at the hospice of the Trinita. This number represents the largest part of the poor pilgrims coming from places more than 60 miles distant from Rome. The view which it affords of the total does not put to shame the total of the holy year of 1900. About 25 countries were represented by these poor pilgrims from distant parts entertained at the great hospice. Rather 75 than 50 countries were represented among the officially reported pilgrimages of 1900. The only English-speaking pilgrims on that list of 1825 were two from Ireland. In the year of jubilee just ended there came two pilgrimages from the United States, one from Canada, one from England, one from Scotland, and one from Ireland—many thousands in all.

SCOTLAND.—Presentation to an Edinburgh Priest.—The members of the Bathgate Catholic Young Men's Society, in order in a small measure to testify their deep sense of indebtedness to their spiritual director, Father Peter McDaniel, for all he has done for their spiritual and temporal welfare, recently presented the esteemed rev. gentleman with a handsome tea set and silver service, suitably inscribed.

The Death of the Queen.—In all the Catholic churches in Scotland on the Sunday following the death of the Queen, sym-

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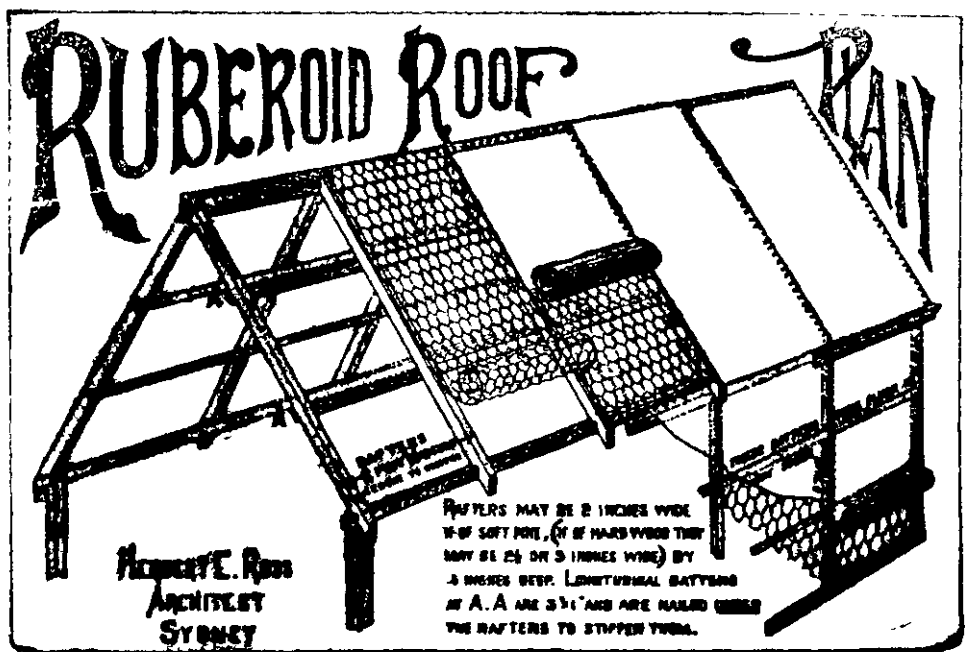
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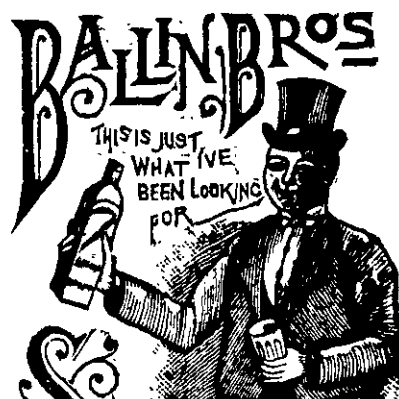
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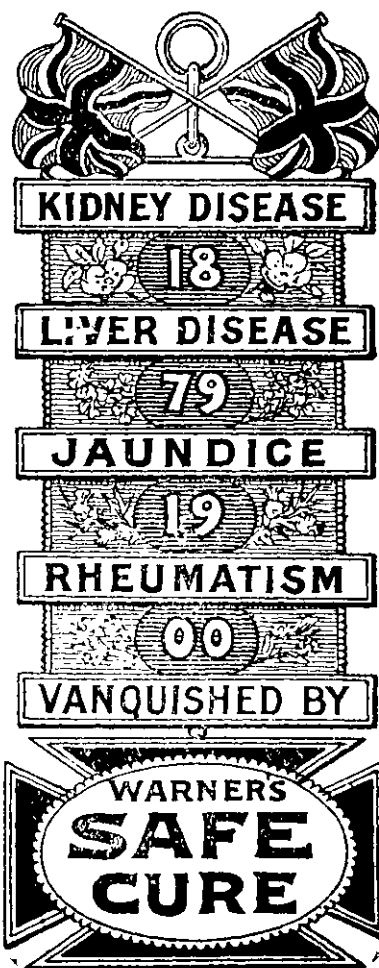
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thetic references were made to the sad event. The Archbishop of Edinburgh, the Bishop of Aberdeen, and the Vicar-Capitular of the diocese of Dunkeld issued pastoral letters on the subject.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Death of a Dominican Nun.—Rev Father Sykes, S.J., Prefect-Apostolic in the Zambesi, in a recent issue of the *Zambesi Mission Record*, calls attention more than once to a feature of South African life in which the people are decidedly superior to many of the inhabitants of Great Britain. They do not (says the *Catholic Times*) yield to religious jealousies and prejudices. Father Sykes tells how at the funeral of Mother Patrick, O.S.D., a Wexford lady who was Matron of the Public Hospital at Salisbury and Prioress of the Dominican Houses in Rhodesia, the population forgot distinctions of creed in their desire to honor the deceased. Every store in Salisbury was closed as a mark of respect: flags were flying half-mast; the newly-elected Town Council postponed its meeting fixed for that afternoon; practically the whole town attended at the graveside; all the vehicles Salisbury possessed formed part of the funeral cortege; the Administrator of Mashonaland, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir Marshall and Lady Clarke, representatives formally sent by every public body in Salisbury, were present at the last sad rites; in fact, the entire community was in mourning, and at a public meeting it was decided that an Irish Cross should be erected as an enduring memorial of the deceased's labors. Father Sykes considers this singular testimony of good will towards the Dominican Sisters as a 'pleasing contrast to old world prejudices.' It is that and something more; it is an excellent augury for the future of the Zambesi region.

Death of the Bishop of Orange River Colony.—The Right Rev. Anthony Gaughran, Bishop of Orange River Colony, died at Kimberley on January 15. The funeral was attended by the Mayor and councillors, and the procession included a military escort of the Dublin Fusiliers, and the band of that regiment. During Bishop Gaughran's active missionary career in England he was a great favorite with Catholics, especially in Liverpool and London. Dr. Gaughran was born in Dublin on February 5th, 1849, and was educated at the Oblate College, Dublin, until he went to his novitiate in 1865. He afterwards proceeded to Autun, in France, to study theology and philosophy. In 1870, owing to the Franco-Prussian war, he was obliged to leave Autun. He finished his studies at home, and was ordained priest in Dublin about the year 1871. His first mission was at Holy Cross, Liverpool, where he labored for a number of years. During his stay at Holy Cross he witnessed the completion of the church, and on this occasion the sermon was delivered by the late Cardinal Manning, the ceremony being performed by the late Bishop of Liverpool. Father Gaughran's next mission was in London, and in 1882 he was made Superior at St. Anne's, Rock Ferry. While there he built the presbytery. In 1887 he was appointed Bishop of the Orange River Colony, Kimberley being his headquarters.

UNITED STATES.—The Higher Education of Women.—The establishment of Trinity College in Washington, D.C., is destined to have a great influence on the higher education of women not only in the United States, but throughout Christendom. 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 ranks with the ablest scholars. The sisters of Notre Dame conduct this progressive institution.

Death of the Bishop of Newark.—Bishop Wigger of Newark, New Jersey, died on Sunday, January 6, at his residence, Seaton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, of pneumonia. Father Wigger was made Bishop of Newark to succeed Bishop Corrigan. He was consecrated Bishop in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, on October 18, 1881, by Archbishop Corrigan. Three years ago Bishop Wigger began the building of the Cathedral in Newark, which will have cost £200,000 when completed.

The New Bishop of Portland.—It is announced that the Rev. Michael C. O'Brien, V.G., of Bangor, has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Portland, to succeed the late Bishop Healy. Bishop O'Brien was born in County Kerry, near Killarney, Ireland,

October 20, 1842. He finished his earlier classical studies in Ireland, and in 1860 went to America, landing in New York. The following spring he entered St. Charles College, in Maryland, and remained there until September, 1861, when he entered St. Mary's Seminary, in Baltimore, for the full four years' course to fit him for the priesthood to which he was raised in 1866.

The First Catholic Bishop.—The 7th December marked the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the first Catholic Bishop in the United States. This prelate was the Right Rev. Leonard Neale, S.J., President of Georgetown College and founder of the Presentation Nuns in America in 1790, who received his mitre as Coadjutor-Bishop of Baltimore at that city on December 7, 1800.

A New Departure in College Education.—The Christian Brothers in charge of Manhattan College, New York, have shown commendable enterprise in adding a course of naval architecture to the engineering department. Recently there were a number of interesting lectures delivered on naval matters by Professor John Martin, C.E., and the world-renowned inventor, John P. Holland.

Catholicism in New York.—In comparing the annual expenditure and receipts of the various New York churches the *New York Herald* is surprised that the Catholic churches, for all they accomplish, receive less than the others. It says:—'The single Roman Catholic congregation giving the most per year is that of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, although St. Agnes, and the Blessed Sacrament, at Broadway and Seventy-first street, are close behind. But the total raised by the Roman Catholic congregations is, contrary to all Protestant expectations, very small indeed when compared with churches in other religious bodies. It cost \$125,000 a year to maintain the parochial schools of Manhattan, and the hospital and orphanage work absorb the gifts of Catholic communicants. During the 10 years from 1890 to 1900, there were completed 264 edifices devoted to religious uses in the archdiocese, or more than two a month. Parish expenses of Roman Catholic churches are low, apart from construction. The priest salary list of St. Patrick's Cathedral does not reach \$2000 a year, and other expenses of maintenance are correspondingly small.'

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to the Catholic Directory, just issued, the Catholic population of the United States is 10,774,987, a growth during the year of 645,312. The figures were furnished by the Chancellors of the different dioceses.

The statistics for 1901 show there are in the Catholic Church in the United States 13 archbishops, one of whom is a cardinal, and 80 bishops. The number of priests is 11,987, of whom 3010 are members of religious Orders, and 8,977 are secular clergymen. There are 6127 churches with resident priests, 3518 missions with churches, and 1774 chapels.

There are eight Catholic universities and 76 seminaries, in which 3395 candidates for the priesthood are being educated. The colleges for boys number 183, the academies for girls 677. In the 3812 parochial schools 903,980 boys and girls are pupils.

The 217 orphan asylums shelter 35,084 orphans, and the charitable institutions number 885. In all the Catholic institutions in the United States there are 1,055,631 children.

The archdiocese of New York, over which Archbishop Corrigan presides, is the most populous and the richest Catholic See in the United States. The Catholic population is given as 1,200,000. It has one archbishop, one bishop, 680 priests—478 secular and 202 members of religious Orders—268 churches, 157 chapels, one university, one seminary, with 135 students for the priesthood; 11 colleges for boys, 11 academies for girls, 190 parochial schools, with 49,389 scholars; six orphan asylums containing 2196 orphans, 64 charitable institutions, and 71,023 children in Catholic institutions.

In the diocese of Brooklyn, which is made up of the whole of Long Island, there is a Catholic population of 500,000.

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The City Steam Laundry, Union Street, Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, Fletcher's Argyle Laundry, George St., and Ross and Glendining, Limited (of the Roslyn Worsted and Woollen Mills). Therefore it is the Best.

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Auctioneers, Commission, House and Land Agents, Valuers,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

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HOTEL BROKERS,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,
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Hotels bought and sold. Purchasers liberally financed at reasonable rate of interest. Advances granted on licensed property from £100 to £5000. Terms Moderate.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

We have always a good number of valuable Hotels to offer. Reasonable ingoing. Liberal financial assistance. Parties wishing to dispose of their properties should place them in our hands. Advances made pending sale.

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL
TOTARA FLAT.
MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)
Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits, etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards, Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining

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Best Value in the Colony.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels, and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s Steamers.

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Beach, Bluff.

Special arrangements with Large Landowners to
clear their ground of Rabbits.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Box 230. Office, opposite Telegraph Office, Dunedin.

J A M E S K E E N E Y,

Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce
that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,
WELLINGTON,

Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and
general public.

Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines,
and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.

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CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,
Have for years past maintained their super-
ior character for UNIFORM QUALITY and
GOOD VALUE.

Householders will find them the most
economical to buy, yet for Strength and
Fragrance they LEAVE NOTHING TO BE
DESIRED.

ASK FOR . . .

ARTHUR NATHAN'S LEAD
PACKETS RELIABLE TEA

and see that you get them and none
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ARTHUR NATHAN,
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MONSTER BOOT SALE,

Commences on
SATURDAY next, FEBRUARY 23rd,
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Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

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

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

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
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FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

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CITY HOTEL, DUNEDIN.



Having LEASED my
HOTEL to Messrs. J. J.
CONNOR and J. T.
HARRIS, I have to
THANK the PATRONS
of the 'City' for their
LIBERAL PATRONAGE;
and in bespeaking a Con-
tinuance of the same for
my successors I feel quite
satisfied that the reputa-
tion the Hotel has enjoyed
will be fully maintained
under their Management.

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.

J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.
J. T. HARRIS }

C R I T E R I O N H O T E L,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the
above well-known house from MR. JAMES LISTON, so long and
favourably known in connection with its management. We need
hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make
the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL
MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR
AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am com-
pelled 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.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

CONCERT IN DUNEDIN.

As we anticipated, the concert given in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Friday night in connection with the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was a great success from an artistic point of view, whilst the attendance was very good and much in excess of former years. The programme opened with a pianoforte duet faultlessly played by Mrs. J. Woods and Mr. A. Vallis. 'The minstrel boy' was sung in a finished manner by Mr. James Jago, who had to respond to a recall, the encore item being 'Connemara.' Miss Constance Pearson gave a very pleasing rendering of 'Avourneen,' for which she was warmly applauded. Mr. Edgar Bush displayed more than ordinary dramatic power in his recitation 'Shamus O'Brien,' the delivery of which was punctuated by frequent applause. Mr. T. J. Hussey was in splendid voice, and his singing of 'Believe me if all' earned for him a well-merited encore, to which he responded with 'Off to Philadelphia.' It is needless to observe that Miss Rose Blaney's singing of 'Rory darling' was an artistic performance, and the audience insisted on an encore, to which she responded with 'The dear little shamrock.' Herr Zimmermann contributed an exquisite violin solo, 'Yankee Doodle,' which found much favor with the audience, and was redemanded. Mr. P. Carolin sang with taste and feeling, 'Oh! Erin, the tear and the smile.' The first part of the programme was brought to a close with a popular item, an Irish jig, which was given with grace and precision by Miss Winnie McCormack, a young lady of six or seven summers, that elicited long continued applause, and had to be repeated. The second part was opened with a selection from 'The Geisha' by St. Joseph's orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. A. Vallis. Mr. W. Shephard sang with feeling 'Eily mavourneen,' and a cornet solo by Mr. R. Philips found much favor with the audience. For his finished singing of 'Oh! Erin, my country,' Mr. E. Eagar was recalled, his encore item being 'The rose of Tralee.' Balfe's 'Killarney' was interpreted in a sympathetic manner by Miss Rose Blaney, who had to respond to the inevitable encore. Mr. J. A. O'Brien contributed an euphonium solo, 'Come back to Erin,' in his best style, for which he received the warm plaudits of the audience. The concluding items were the 'Irish emigrant' by Mr. J. Jago, and a humorous song by Mr. T. Anthony, which so pleased the audience that he had to contribute a second item. The accompaniments during the evening were played by Mrs. J. Woods and Mr. A. Vallis, the main portion of the work falling on the former, who discharged the task with her accustomed ability.

During the interval the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., took the opportunity of thanking the audience for their attendance, the performers for their services, and the committee for their labors in connection with the concert. He desired also to thank the Rev. Father Ganly, of Melbourne, for honoring them with his presence. He had to thank the Mayor (Mr. R. Chisholm) for his presence on that occasion and also for past favors. During the Mayor's term of office he (Father Murphy) had had on various occasions to call on him, and he had always found him most courteous, and he took the opportunity that evening of thanking his Worship for the many favors he had conferred on the Catholic body during his term of office.

It may be mentioned that prior to the commencement of the concert the Kaikorai Band marched from the Octagon and played in front of the hall.

SPORTS AND CONCERT AT ASHBURTON.

The annual athletic meeting of the Ashburton St. Patrick's Day Sports Association was held in the Domain grounds on Thursday afternoon, when the attendance was good. The arrangements were excellent, and reflected credit on the committee. Each event (says the *Mail*) was got off punctually to time, and at no portion of the afternoon did the sport in any way drag. The bicycle races, although very interesting, call for no particular mention. In the amateur cycle event D. Rodger proved his superiority over the rest of the field by winning easily, after catching his opponents in the second lap. In the cash cycling events, the St. Patrick's Wheel Race (the principal race of the meeting) was won by J. E. Marriott, a Christchurch rider. W. C. Clarkson, of Palmerston North, was, after Marriott, the most successful of the cash men. A word of praise is due to the sports' officials for the manner in which they carried out their duties.

The Oddfellows' Hall was packed in the evening, when a concert in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was given. The audience was very appreciative, and encores were numerous. An instrumental overture by an orchestra of nine members, with Mr. A. Claridge leading, and Mrs. Claridge at the piano, opened the proceedings, and in this and other portions of the programme the band provided some excellent music. Mr. Kersel sang 'The gallant fusiliers' in a pleasing manner, and Miss Pender's distinct articulation in 'Killarney' formed a feature of her excellent rendering of this favorite song, and in response to a loud recall she gave 'Come back to Erin.' Mr. Schwartz was in capital voice, and did full justice to 'Father O'Flynn,' fairly bringing down the house. A violin solo by Miss Simmonds, 'The wearing of the green,' was very carefully and nicely played, as also her encore piece 'The last rose of summer.' Mrs. Denshire's song, 'The swallows,' showed the result of careful study, and met with such favor that she was compelled to re-appear. An Irish dance by Misses T. Devane, Lagan, Cullan, Fitzgerald, Messrs. A. J. D. and W. Fitzgerald gave evidence of considerable practice, and the item proved very enjoyable. Mr. Snodgrass followed with 'The jovial friar,' but his fine voice was not heard to best advantage, apparently owing to nervousness. Mrs. Johnstone made herself a strong favorite in her rendition of the ever welcome song 'Kate O'Shane,' and was encored loudly. Miss Collins has a very sweet voice and met with the approval of the audience in her original and encore items. The appearance of Mr. D. Thomas was the signal for

a loud burst of applause, and before giving his comic song he expressed his sympathy with the promoters of the concert in their efforts to further the education of Catholic children. His song was redemanded, and this closed the first portion of the entertainment. The various accompaniments were efficiently played by Mesdames Claridge, Denshire, Misses Richardson and Bournique and Mr. F. Curtis. After an interval the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell announced that in the farce to follow by the Catholic Literary Society's dramatic class, he had to express regret that Miss M. Madden, who was taking a part, had been suddenly taken seriously ill, and was thus prevented from appearing, and he asked for the indulgence of the audience towards Miss A. McDonnell, who, besides taking her own portion of the play, had taken up also the dual part. He further took the opportunity to thank the audience for their attendance in helping the object of the Sisters and expressed thanks to the various performers. The farce 'Declined with thanks,' was then performed by the class, Misses McDonnell and Niven, and Messrs. Hanrahan, Healy, and Nolan having the bulk of the work on their shoulders. This gave a very pleasurable half hour for the audience, which left highly satisfied with the evening's enjoyment. Mr. Bowden had a busy time as stage manager, and Mr. H. M'Sherry acted as conductor of proceedings.

CONCERT IN CHRISTCHURCH.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent).

March 19.

There was a crowded and most enthusiastic audience at the Exhibition Hall on Monday evening for the concert in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. His Lordship the Bishop and a great number of the clergy extended their patronage, and most of the items on the programme were encored. All the arrangements were perfect, and the event was marked with conspicuous success. During the day the green flag of Ireland floated gaily over the Government Building. On the whole, the festival was observed with greater éclat than on any previous occasion. Green was very conspicuous on Saturday and Sunday, and every other person one met wore a favor of the Irish national color. The following was the concert programme:—Part I.: Overture, 'Echoes from Erin,' Mr. H. Rossiter's orchestra; song, 'Father O'Flynn,' Mr. E. McNamara; song, 'Come back to Erin,' Miss J. Muir; recitation, 'Shamus O'Brien,' Mr. D. Ryan; instrumental quartette, Misses K. and M. Picken, K. Bourke, and S. Mullin; song, 'O, Erin, my country,' Miss Rose Blaney; song, 'Ashore,' Mr. C. Read; song, Mr. R. Petersen; Irish reel by Misses Gundersen (2), East, Myers, Winstone, Hammond, and McDougall. Part II.: Instrumental selection, 'Irish fantasia,' Misses H. and K. Flynn, Peggy and Lillie Bain; ballad, 'Colleen Oge, Ashore,' Mr. C. Read; song, 'Killarney,' Miss Rose Blaney; recitation, 'Hamlet's soliloquy,' Mr. D. Ryan; song, 'Off to Philadelphia,' Mr. E. McNamara; song, 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' Miss J. Muir; descriptive song, 'Boys of the Emerald Isle,' Mr. R. Petersen; Irish jig, Mr. E. O'Connor; *finale*, 'God save the King.'

SPORTS IN WELLINGTON.

A Wellington message says: 'The members of the Hibernian Society assembled in Hill street on Saturday morning, and, headed by the Garrison Band, marched with banners flying to the Basin Reserve, where the annual St. Patrick's Day sports were held. The principal handicap, three distances, was won by Somers from scratch, he being first in the 220yds and 440yds and third in the 100yds. Payne was second and Furrie third. P. McColl won the half-mile, and L. Ward defeated his brother, H. Ward, in the mile run, after a good race, by a few inches. The two-mile bicycle race was won by Randrup, with Burton Second. In the three-mile event the positions were reversed, Burton being first and Randrup second.'

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

The gigantic expansion of output is not due merely to the everlasting raising of the McCormick standard of excellence higher, higher, and still higher, but to the quick intelligence of the host of farmer buyers who discern that the only profitable machine, the only reliable-at-harvest-time machine is the McCormick.—*.*

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.—*.*

A celebrated American writer explains that one cause of McKinley's late triumph in the grain growing Western States was 'that the Southern clergy, German and Scandinavian, went amongst their people from house to house and represented to them that Providence had blessed them during the McKinley rule with abundant harvests, and the republican party had found them markets. A critic dealing with this observed that those markets were effected by two factors—first, the succession of bad crops in Russia and India; second, the gradual use of a better and better type of harvesting machine such as the McCormick.—*.*

Now that the autumn season has arrived and winter is approaching, Messrs. Duthie Bros., drapers, George street, Dunedin, are making an extensive display of seasonable goods and up-to-date novelties. These consist of dress goods, mantles, millinery, silks, ribbons, and costumes. The public are cordially invited to inspect the stock. Our readers in the country districts who cannot spare time to come into town can have their orders attended to with punctuality by writing to the firm.—*.*

Good!
it's
Mason's
MASON'S EXTRACT
HERBS
WINE NON-INTOXICATING BEER

The most palatable thirst-quenching refreshing
animating tonic drink producible.
For every OPEN AIR WORKER and all employed in
shops, Mills, Manufactories, and Mines.
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED
Agents Wanted.
The bottle contains 5 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 9 Bottles 4 for 15 Shillings.
NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

Good! It's
MASON'S
Extract of Herbs.
N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.

MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.
9d. per Bottle.

Send 1/- in Stamp for Sample. Post Free.
AGENTS WANTED.

SOLE AGENT—

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MASON'S
WINE
ESSENCES
NON-INTOXICATING.

A Bottle will
make a Gallon of deli-
cious Wine. Sample bot-
tle post free for stamp.
A Lady writes—"The
Bottle of Ginger Wine Es-
sence made several bot-
tles of most delicious wine."
NEWBALL & MASON
NOTTINGHAM
Mason's Extract of
Herbs for making de-
licious non-intoxicating
beer. A 5 bot. makes 5
gals. Simple bot. stamps
or a sample of both Wine
& Essence and Extract of
Herbs, post free, for 15
stamps. Agents wanted

FIRST GRAND AUTUMN SHOW

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

are now making their **First Grand Autumn Show** of
Latest **PRODUCTIONS & NOVELTIES** from the Principal Manufacturers of the World
Every Department is stocked with the Most Reliable and Up-to-Date
Goods in the Market.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO., DUNEDIN

HENRY FIELDER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,

Manners and Lombard Streets, WELLINGTON.

Has the Largest Stock of high classed Household Furniture in New Zealand.

£50,000 Stock to select from.

Drawing Room Suites from £13. Dining Room £12 10s.

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HENRY FIELDER.

.. BENJAMIN GUM ..

For Coughs and Colds.

This justly popular remedy now enjoys the largest sale of any Cough Mixture in New Zealand.

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.

Benjamin Gum, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable everywhere.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors:

LOASBY'S WAHOO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., DUNEDIN.

KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.

BEATH AND CO., DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH. respectfully request your support and kind recommendation.

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 sion, 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.

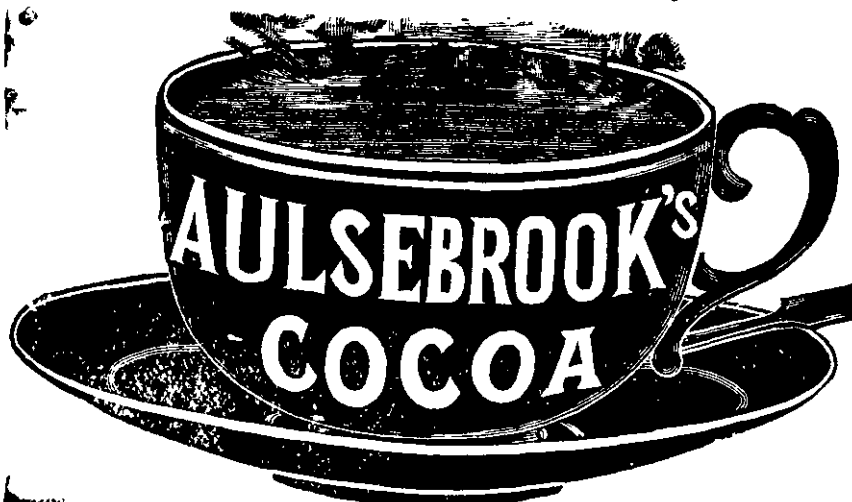
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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,

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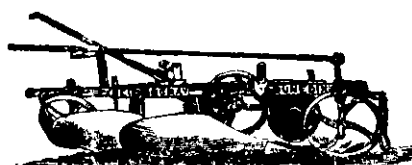
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