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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

The Seventh.

We tender our sincere sympathy to the relatives of the New Zealanders, and especially of those of the household of the faith, who were killed or wounded in the recent disaster to the Seventh Contingent.

History Repeated.

History, like the fashion in skirts and mantles and head-gear, has a habit of repeating itself. For some time past news from the seat of war in South Africa has occasionally recorded the use, by the Boers, of goaded cattle in storming positions or in breaking through wire entanglements or living cordons. Such a stratagem led to the lamented death of so many young New Zealanders a few days ago. It is an old, and by no means ineffectual *ruse de guerre*. A somewhat similar piece of military strategy is recorded in Roman history. In Ireland it was set in operation as far back as the twelfth century, when Strongbow and his mailclad Anglo-Normans invaded the country, on conquest bent. Six centuries later the idea was acted upon, at the suggestion of Father John Murphy, by the Irish insurgents of 1798 in their attack upon the town of Enniscorthy. A herd of cattle was driven at a furious pace by a picked body of agile pikemen against the strong position held by the king's troops at the Duffry Gate. It was a furious onset. The maddened cattle struck the soldiers with the impact of a thundering regiment of heavy cavalry and threw their ranks into confusion. In an instant the pikemen were among them, slaying with the most terrible weapon that had up to that time been used at close quarters in war, and the troops were in full flight.

Bayonet and musket-ball both failed to stop the maddened charge of the horned and riderless 'cavalry' of the insurgents of 1798. The hollow square, with its 'breakers' foam' of bayonets, was, till the appearance of the magazine rifle, considered an unailing protection against charging cavalry, although it failed in the case of some of the British squares at Waterloo. Once during the Peninsula war (it was, we think, at Fuentes d'Onoro), a battalion of British infantry, extended in line, beat off a cavalry charge. In the Franco-German war, during the 'sweeping movements' that ended in Sedan, a splendidly disciplined line of Prussian infantry, in skirmishing order, drove off with *schnellfeuer* or rapid volleying from their needle-guns three separate waves of rushing horsemen. It was, we think, the first time in military history that such a feat was performed, and it excited the unbounded admiration of 'Fighting' Phil Sheridan, who witnessed it from his place among the Prussian headquarters staff. The magazine rifle has made regular cavalry charges against unbroken ranks of armed men, even in South Africa, a thing of the past. And the recent experience of the Seventh New Zealanders in South Africa has gone to show that it can even stop the more furious rush of maddened cattle.

Moving Romewards.

The 'Romeward movement' seems to be quietly percolating through Anglicanism to the other denominations. Within

the past fortnight the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand reported, in effect, that he had recently witnessed a number of what we may call 'ritualistic' ceremonies among his co-religionists in British Columbia that filled him with rank surprise. But that is not all. 'A Boston newspaper,' says the *Ave Maria*, 'notes the growing desire among all religious bodies in this country "to give greater dignity to public worship." Surplined choirs, it tells us, are rapidly becoming popular with Methodists and Lutherans; sectarian churches adhere more faithfully to the traditional styles of ecclesiastical architecture; and "many churches keep Lent that never kept it before." But it is not in this country alone that the change has been noted. For some years the growth of "ritualistic practices" in Germany has been a standing grievance of Dr. Adolph Harnack; in England the use of incense and lights has long incensed the lights of old-fashioned Protestantism; and even in Scotland (Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, informs us) "the Presbyterians are developing Catholic ideas and practices." Statues of the saints have been set up in the empty niches of St. Giles—empty since the days when John Knox thundered against Rome in that very cathedral—and a stone altar has replaced the old Communion-table. The "four bare walls and a preaching-tub" are no longer thought sufficient furnishing for the kirk, according to the *Glasgow Observer*; and the "kist o' whussles," as Knox called the organ, is restored to its old place of honor.'

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Well, the prodigals are evidently getting tired of the husks of religion and are working their way back to their Father's House again.

Exit Cordite.

The War Office is probably the best abused institution in the British Isles. And the common lack of sympathy with it arises from the fact that it deserves most of the censure that it gets. Some dyspeptic writer once said that it would take a hangman to get a young Briton to study. It would probably take a regiment of hangmen to keep the War Office up to date. Moore makes a poetic youth say to a maiden among the roses of an old-fashioned garden:

If we could do with this world of ours
What thou dost with thy garden bowers,
Reject the weeds and keep the flowers,
What a heav'n on earth we'd make it!

Judicious weeding—wise acceptance and rejection—do not, however, seem to have, at any time during the past hundred years, characterised the conduct of the War Office. For instance, it rejected sights for cannon till compelled to adopt them by the superior shooting of the Americans in 1812; it continued to use smooth-bore artillery muskets long after the other Powers had adopted rifled weapons; it turned up its lordly nose at the breech-loader, and kept the muzzle-loader in the hands of Mr. Atkins long after every nation, great and little, in Europe had abandoned it; it rejected the Vickers-Maxim gun (the deadly 'pom-pom') and a number of other improved weapons that are now in use in France and other countries; and, among other follies of this capricious and sleepy-headed coterie of ancients, it hugged its stock of reeky black powder, and when forced to hustle a bit and put the smokeless variety in

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

the cartridges of its fighting men, it, in 1889, selected, of all others, cordite. Now cordite eats the 'innards' out of guns, left the most expensive heavy artillery useless after about a hundred discharges, and has been recently condemned by a committee of experts on explosives as dangerous, expensive, and 'worse than useless.' It never occurred to the War Office to get its Explosives Committee to work before adopting Sir Frederick Abel's mixture of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and vaseline. And now Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, has issued an edict prohibiting its use in the army, and the cordite works in Arklow and elsewhere have their doors closed and their shutters up, and there is want and lamentation among some odd thousands of workers.

Thereby Hangs a Tale.

But thereby hangs a tale. On June 21, 1895, a half-mustered House of Commons was dozing in committee on the Army Estimates. A motion was tabled for the salary of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War. Mr. Brodrick moved its reduction, and hacked and hewed at Mr. Campbell-Bannerman for not having in store a sufficient stock of cordite. All sorts of solemn assurances were given that Mr. Brodrick's charge was groundless. It was of no avail. A division took place. Mr. Brodrick scored by a catch majority of seven votes in a somnolent House from which half the Members were absent. This was, to all intents and purposes, a vote of censure on the Secretary of State for War. Lord Rosebery resigned the seals of office. Lord Salisbury stepped in, formed a Cabinet, and to the great astonishment of the average Briton, rewarded Mr. Brodrick with a seat in the Administration and the office of Secretary of State for War. And so Mr. Brodrick rose to place and pay on his beloved cordite. And now he has had to turn upon his best friend—and no doubt with a tear in his eye—sign and promulgate the sentence of its banishment as a pestiferous nuisance from the British army.

A Ponderous Genius.

A cable message from Paris in last Friday's daily papers ran as follows:—'There is a great celebration proceeding throughout France on the occasion of the centenary of Victor Hugo.'

Victor Hugo was a genuine genius, a word-artist of the first order, and gifted with a mind of marvellous activity. His fame, such as it is, will rest upon his poetry. The writings by which it is best known to English-speaking readers are *Notre Dame* and *Les Misérables*—turgid, and pretentious works, abounding in absurdities. He was somewhat elephantine in proportions, affected, an inveterate *poseur*, irretrievably given to attitudinising and self-worship, and in and out of his books kept his eye for ever on the foot-lights. Innate and sedulously cultivated vanity spoiled some of his best work, as dyspepsia soured and poisoned Carlyle's. Victor Hugo dabbled considerably in politics, in which he was shifty and unreliable in his ponderous and elephantine way. Catholics will best remember him for his eloquent and stirring defence of Christian education in the French Chamber. He even went so far as to declare that the public prosecutor should deal with parents who would send their children to schools where religious instruction is not imparted. In his old and decadent days he veered around—after many a political *volte face*—to anticlericalism, and wrote against the Papacy and the Church with a pen dipped in gall and vinegar. And so he died.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Victor Hugo was accorded a public funeral. At his living request a pauper's hearse bore to the tomb the massive coffins that enclosed his embalmed remains. They were placed in the crypt of the Paris Panthéon, near those of Rousseau and Voltaire, the twin prophets and high-priests of the infidelity which had added such a weight of horror to the French Revolution. And there, in 1888—three years after his death—we saw the three big coffins covered in dust and faded wreaths and tattered ribbons far beneath Tissot's great dome. Hugo had, at least, the grace of a decent domestic life. And, despite the venomous anticlericalism of his senile decay, it was a cruel fate that flung his remains between those of Voltaire, who was imprisoned for gross crimes against morality, and Rousseau, who, in his *Confessions*, admits the soft impeachment of being a cheat, liar, thief, and *roué*.

Fame.

Horace Greely is right. Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident. In the seventeen years that Victor Hugo has been dead, people have been very busy doing a 'sight of forgettin'.' The once burnished Victor Hugo's name and fame have been dimmed, and in due course he will, like so many other greater and lesser lights, drop into his due perspective in the world of

letters. Victor Hugo has written enough good poetry to make him famous, even if all his prose works found their way to the rubbish-heap or the paper-mill—where many of them have already gone. Fame sometimes hangs by a little thing—that of Thomas Gray lives on the 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,' that of Cervantes on *Don Quixote*, that of Rev. Charles Wolfe on the 'Lines on the Burial of Sir John More,' the curious literary history of which was told a few weeks ago in our editorial columns.

After all, fame is a relative thing. Many of our readers may have heard of the laborer who said of Huxley: 'What a stunnin' navy he'd 'a made!' Ruskin was known to a certain class as 'the old gent wot teaches drawin' at the Tay-lorian.' Among the simple folk of Haslemere, Tennyson's fame is said to have largely depended on his being a lord and wearing 'an 'at big enough for onythin'.' Some time ago a native of Ecclefechan spoke as follows of the 'Sage of Chelsea' to a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*: 'Oh, ay, I ken the Carlyles. Tam is a writer of books, but we do not think much of him in these parts. Jeems is the best of the family; he sends the fattest pigs to the Dumfries market.' Jeems was the youngest brother of the Carlyles, but he was by no means disposed to look upon Tam as the pride of the family. A gentleman was once introduced to the breeder of the fattest pigs about Dumfries, and remarked: 'You'll be proud of your great brother?' 'Me prood of him!' exclaimed Jeems in tones of emphatic contempt; 'I think he should be prood o' me!' 'And this is fame!' as Mr. Crummies observed.

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

THE Lenten Pastoral issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne dealt with the question of divorce. In the course of the Pastoral his Grace writes:

Thanks to the purity of English family life, and the conservative tendency of English national character, the attempt made by the early Reformers failed, and the 'Reformatio,' with its numerous causes for divorce, never received legislative sanction. Thus 'divorce a vinculo,' or from the marriage bond, continued, at least in theory, to be unknown to the English law, and the law of divorce in England was in accord with the Canon Law of the Catholic Church up to so recent a date as 1857. The Ecclesiastical Courts did two things. They declared some marriages null on account of an invalidating impediment existing before the marriage was celebrated, or, in other words, they declared that there never had been, in such cases, a valid marriage. Again, they granted divorce 'a mensa et thoro,' or judicial separation, which did not interfere with the bond of marriage, and gave no right to either party to re-marry.

It is true that in particular cases, between the Reformation and the passing of the first English Divorce Act in 1857, marriages were dissolved by private Acts of Parliament. But these cases were exceptional, and foreign to the spirit of the common law in England.

From the beginning of the century to 1830 there were 82 of these private Bills, and from 1830 to 1856 there were 99.

But in 1857 the whole theory of the law of England was changed by the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the introduction of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. This Court undertook to annul valid marriages for certain well-defined and not numerous causes. Indeed, it may be said that even still the English is the most conservative of all laws that recognise divorce. But still the principle was established, human law triumphed over the divine ordinance, and the warning words of Leo XIII. have been verified:

'The greatness of the evils engendered by divorce will be better understood when it is borne in mind that the license of divorce once granted, no rein, however strong, can restrain it within bounds, not even within those which have been already fixed. The force of example is great, much greater still is the force of passion. Then it must come to pass that, like to sickness propagated by contagion, or to a mass of water which has overflowed its banks, and spreads everywhere, the rage of divorce shall increase from day to day and shall obtain influence over the majority of minds.'

And so it has happened amongst ourselves. The colonies were not slow to follow the example of the mother country. They have done more; they have outstripped their guide, and have already widened the breach so as to give full room for 'that common sewer of the realm' to flow with disastrous results over the land.

The proceedings of our Divorce Courts arouse the just indignation of the very judges who preside over them, and the records of these Courts prove the utter demoralisation of society of which they are the springs and sources. Nor can we be at all sure that the evils of divorce and divorce laws have reached their utmost limit. On the contrary, there are manifest signs that concerted attacks on the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage will be more aggressive and hostile in the future than in the past.

'Materialism,' says Mr. Lilly, 'disguised and undisguised, is the fashionable philosophy of the day. It is fatal to the idea of human personality, and, consequently, to the spiritual prerogatives of woman. It means for her, as Dean Merivale has well observed, "a fall from the consideration she now holds amongst us." It means that she must "decead again to be the mere plaything of man, the transient companion of his leisure hours, to be held loosely as the chance gift of a capricious fortune."

In conclusion, he asks what are the religions of the world doing to meet the passionate attacks on the indissolubility of marriage?

'In the Anglican communion,' he proceeds, 'no doubt there are many men of good will who view with dismay the contemporary assault upon Christian wedlock, the growing derogation from its strictness, the increasing decline of the moral tone of women, and consequently of society. But what can they effect in a Church divided against itself, where bishop differs from bishop, and provincial synod contradicts provincial synod upon this grave subject?

'The only real witness in the world,' he adds, 'for the absolute character of holy Matrimony is the Catholic Church. And whether men will hear, or whether—as it seems more likely—they will forbear, she warns them that to degrade indissoluble marriage to a mere dissoluble contract, to a mere regulation of social policy, to a mere material fact governed by the animal, not the rational nature, will be to throw back modern civilisation to that wallowing in the mire from which she rescued it.'

This question, as was observed at the outset, has at the present time, and for the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, a special practical importance. In a little time our Federal legislators will be asked to vote on the Commonwealth Divorce Bill, which will soon be submitted for their consideration.

In connection with that Bill and all such Bills, two preliminary questions have to be decided. First, has Parliament the power of abrogating the Divine law regarding the indissolubility of marriage? Secondly, even if it had the power, should it, in the public interest, exercise that power, and if so with what safeguards and limitations should it be exercised?

Sufficient proof has been advanced, and much more might have been given, from the primitive institution of marriage, from the emphatic declaration of Christ, from the testimony of St. Paul, as well as from the history and practice of the early Church, to show that it is not in the power of man to put asunder what God has joined.

But second, even if man, in his individual or legislative capacity, possessed the power of breaking the marriage bond, it is certain that, in the public interest, such power should not be used, or be used only most sparingly.

Nuns in Peace and War.

SPEAKING a few Sundays ago at Liverpool, New South Wales, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of a convent chapel, his Eminence Cardinal Moran paid a splendid tribute to the work of the Catholic Sisterhoods throughout the world. He said it must be a consoling thing for Australia that such good work is being carried on here by the devoted Sisters, who, wherever they went, carried with them the blessings of religion. Their work in Australia was only a perpetuation of the work of the Catholic Church in every land. They saw in each part of the world the abounding spirit of charity that animated Holy Church and everywhere the same grand results. He referred especially to the great work carried on by the Sisters of Charity on the battlefields during last century. It was the first time in history that nuns had appeared on the battlefield. But during the century just closed they found the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and others facing the privations of the battlefield that they might bring consolation to the sick and the suffering. They found them in the Crimea administering equally to the Russian, the Turk, the Frenchman, and the Englishman.

In the schismatical States of Russia and elsewhere the Sisters had recently been doing a great work. At first they met with opposition, but they overcame it, and it was admitted that only the spirit of God could animate the wonderful charity and self-denial of their lives. They were found on the battlefield during the Franco-Prussian war ministering to the sufferings of both sides in the deadly conflict. One of the grand paintings of that time was a scene in which a lieutenant who had received his death wound was receiving the ministrations of two of these Sisters. Suddenly one of them falls dead by his side. She had been struck by a bullet, and had received her crown which was the reward of her charity. At the present time the thoughts of our military men were turned to South Africa. The poor Boers who were fighting for their country were among the most deadly enemies that the Church had ever met. No other power built up such a barrier of opposition to the Church as they did. But what was it changed the Boers? It was the work of the Sisters of Charity who went to minister among them. They recognised in the Sisters angels of charity, and gradually their opposition to the Church was broken down, and we heard to-day from South Africa, from the highest officer downwards, the one anthem of praise for the Sisters, that in ministering to the sick and the suffering no human mind could estimate the charity of those nuns. That was only one phase of the charity that characterised them during the century just closed.

When the yellow fever broke out in the Southern States of the American Union, an invitation was sent to one of the Sisterhoods to come and minister to the afflicted. At once 25 Sisters volunteered. Within two days 20 out of the 25 had received their crown of charity, but that only tempered the heroism of the others, and in a few days instead of 25, they had 50 nuns to continue the work of the stricken. All through Christendom was seen the same efflorescence of charity. It was seen in promoting peace and harmony among all classes of our fellow-citizens. Sometimes people thought nuns brought the consolations of their mission only to their co-religionists. That was not the case. If they went to the hospitals they would find the Sisters administering to all classes. Everyone of our religious institutions was open to every denominations and race. The only passport required was that the applicant be afflicted

with some form of suffering. If they paid a visit to the Little Sisters of the Poor they would find some who had been bitter enemies of the Catholic Church in England, who had attacked her from the platform, receiving the Sisters' consolations. He had himself seen there many fine old Protestants receiving the consolations they would have denied in the old days to their Catholic fellow-citizens. So it was Catholics turned the tables upon those who persecuted them.

Correspondence

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

The Celtic Revival.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—An article which you call 'Our Irish Letter,' and which has the heading 'Hobbies,' appears in your issue of November 21, 1901. That article is one of the most absurd, and at the same time one of the most mischievous, that I have read for a long time. It begins with a dissertation on hobbies in general. Then it names three hobbies. One of the three it calls the 'Celtic Revival.' Obviously the Celtic Revival is the strenuous effort which the people of Ireland are now making to cultivate the language of the Irish nation and to restore it to the position which it held as the national speech for thousands of years. According to your 'own correspondent' that strenuous effort on the part of the present generation of Irishmen, is a 'hobby,' which is 'in danger of wearing out public patience.' 'It seriously threatens to become a nuisance and a bore.' The people who are engaged in it are 'a swarm of ants, leaving a nauseous trail behind them that disgusts all who taste the food afterwards.' Then this writer, without having given the slightest hint of a change in the subject matter of which he is treating, proceeds to talk of two Celtic Revivals, viz., 'The really strong current that has set in in Ireland in favor of the revival of our native language, games, etc.,' and, 'a number of anti-Catholic and anti-Christian men and women, who want to force themselves 'into the very van of the movement.' Here the reader of the article gets lost. What has become of the 'hobby-horse?' Is the Celtic Revival only one hobby, or is it two? Is the 'really strong current' one hobby, and is the thing with 'Pan' at the head of it a second hobby? Is it allowable to call 'a really strong current' a hobby? Is it allowable to call by the name of 'hobby' a deep-laid plan to turn the 'strong current' aside from its legitimate course? 'Fortunately, so far, our clergy are in the movement.' Which of the two hobbies are the clergy riding? Or, are they riding tandem? 'But they want, and they are beginning openly to say it, not Catholic Irish, but Pagan Irish.' Who are 'they?' Are they the people who are becoming a 'nuisance and a bore?' Or are they a sub-division of that class, viz., the 'strong current?' Or are they the other sub-division, namely, the people with the prefix 'Pan?' The writer appears to possess a peculiar power of seeing the 'hobby' sometimes single and sometimes double.

If this article had appeared in a Dublin paper I would not have considered it necessary to call attention to it. Dublin readers would not be misled by it. If it had appeared in a paper of little note and of limited circulation I would not have taken any notice of it. But appearing as it does in so important, so influential, and so widely-read a paper as the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, it has naturally come under the eyes of people whose good opinion is valuable. It is not to be tolerated that such people should take from the pages of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET the impression that the great movement going forward in Ireland at present for the rehabilitation of the Irish language 'is becoming a nuisance and a bore!' The article is calculated to produce that impression on the minds of people who live so far away from Ireland, and who have not had an opportunity of giving to the Irish language movement much close attention.

I wish to assure them that the movement is not a 'hobby.' It is an all-pervading and an all-absorbing force which is driving people to the constant and steady performance of hardest work, and to the sacrifice of time and of health and even of life. That force has its origin in the settled conviction in the minds of all that the loss of the language would mean the loss of national life. To call that movement a 'hobby' and a 'nuisance' and a 'bore' is not only an abuse of language but a gross misrepresentation of a great public fact.

I will ask you to give to these few words of vindication the same opportunity of coming under the eyes of your readers as the article on 'Hobbies' got.—I am, etc.,

PETER O'LEARY, P.P.

Castletyons,
County Cork, Ireland,
January 22, 1902.

Our readers in Otago will note with interest that Messrs A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin, are now showing in all departments the newest goods for Autumn and Winter wear....

The Government Insurance Department has money to lend on country, city and suburban freeholds. The terms of repayment are of a most liberal character, and can be ascertained on enquiry....

There is a grand show of Autumn and Winter Goods just now at Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co.'s establishment, Princes street, Dunedin. British and foreign manufacturers have contributed their quota to the stocking of all departments with the latest novelties in millinery, mantles, costumes, dress fabrics, silks, velvets, laces, etc....

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 1.

Rev. Father O'Shea returned from his visit to Rotorua to-day. Rev. Father Clancy, who has been doing duty in the Thorndon parish during Father Holley's absence at Rotorua, left on Thursday for Nelson.

Rev. Father Morragh, S.J., left for Melbourne by the Monowai on Thursday.

The name of Joseph Kirk Smith, another pupil of the Marist Brothers' school, was inadvertently omitted from the list of successful candidates at the Junior Civil Service examinations forwarded last week.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last. Rev. J. Tymons celebrated the last Mass and also sang Vespers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., Christchurch, who took for his text—'Behold now is the acceptable time.'

At St. Mary's Church, Napier, on Thursday morning Mr. C. H. Smith (manager for Wilson Barrett) and Miss Boswell (a member of Mr. Barrett's Dramatic Company) were married by Rev. Father Goggan. The bride was attended by the leading members of the company. Mr. Ambrose Manning gave the bride away. A reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Smith at the Masonic Hotel.

The half-yearly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held on Monday evening last. There was a very large attendance. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy presided. The reports presented by the secretary and the treasurer showed the great progress made by the society during the last term—a progress hitherto unequalled. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, His Grace Archbishop Redwood; president, Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M.; vice-presidents—Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Rev. Fathers Ainsworth, Goggan, Moloney, Herbert, Mahoney, Keogh, Lewis, and Holley, Drs. Cahill, Mackin, and Grace, Messrs J. Kays, P. S. Garvey, F. O'Neill, M. Kennedy, J. J. Devine, O. McArdle, R. J. Collins, W. Missen, C. Skerrett, and T. G. Macarthy; hon. secretary, Mr. H. McKeown; assistant hon. secretary, Mr. J. M. O'Reilly; hon. treasurer, Mr. P. J. McGovern; general committee—Messrs J. Stratford, A. Eller, M. McDonald, E. Leydon, J. J. O'Callaghan, P. Twohill, T. Young, L. Reichel; chairman of Literary Society, Rev. Father Herbert; editor of 'Catholic Magazine,' Mr. E. Fitzgibbon; sub-editors, Messrs J. M. O'Reilly and W. McLachlan; hon. auditors, Messrs J. Kelleher and J. Gamble. An interesting discussion eventuated on the question of the federation of the various Catholic Young Men's Societies in New Zealand, and Messrs J. Stratford and B. A. Guise were elected as representatives of the society at the conference in Christchurch at Easter. The question of a new hall was also freely discussed, and there is a likelihood of something being done with reference to this matter during the year.

The carnival, for which so much preparation has been made during the last 10 months, was opened at the Masterton Hall on Monday evening last. The hall presented a brilliant appearance and was packed to the doors. Very Rev. Dean McKenna, in introducing His Grace Archbishop Redwood, took occasion to mention that he had assistance from every denomination in Masterton, and the ladies of the town deserved great credit for the way they had worked, concluding his remarks by asking the Archbishop to open the carnival. His Grace, who was received with hearty applause, said it gave him much pleasure to perform the opening ceremony. He felt sure the carnival would be a success, such energy and determination being shown on all sides that there was no doubt about the result being satisfactory. The carnival was the work of the people and that was its great usefulness. A charming entertainment would be given by Signor Borzoni, who, said His Grace, was an artist with a noted reputation throughout Australia and New Zealand. The stalls were beautifully decorated and arranged with great taste. The following are the names of the stalls and the stallholders:—Ireland and Canada—Messdames Montgomery, O'Malley, Culling, Collier, and O'Mara; New Zealand and Australia—Messdames O'Neil, Nee, P. Hourigan, J. Gray, and the Misses Stempa (3); India and Africa—Messdames O'Connell, Kavanagh, Cork, and Matrie, Misses Dupre and McKillop; England and Scotland—Messdames Bunny, Dignan, Fox, Cashion, Misses Chapman and Cashion. In the displays the 'Birth of the Empire' was a specially brilliant spectacle. The contrast of the colored flags and dresses representing different nations produced a charming picture. At intervals humorous and characteristic items were given. A word of praise is due to the orchestra which carried out its onerous duties in a highly efficient manner. The Masterton Brass Band played some selections before the opening of the carnival on Monday evening.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 2.

The Rev. Father Regnault, of Waimate, is at present staying at the Hammer Springs for the benefit of his health.

The following pupils of the Sisters of the Missions, attending the Sacred Heart Convent High School, Barbadoes street, passed the Junior Civil Service examination:—Elizabeth Brick, Mary Gabriel O'Connor, Rose Amelia Hynes, and Catherine There a Jones.

Delegates representing various Catholic Young Men's Clubs and Societies in the Colony are arranging to meet in Christchurch during the Easter holidays to discuss matters of interest, and of mutual and general importance.

Miss Gertrude Smith, pupil of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Mary's Collegiate High School, Colombo street, passed the recent Junior Civil Service examination, and also obtained the solicitors' general knowledge pass at the last matriculation examination.

At five o'clock on Thursday evening the temperature on board one of the direct liners lying at the Lyttelton wharf was 84, or two degrees higher than had been recorded on the same steamer when passing through the tropics.

Posters setting out the numerous attractions of the local St. Patrick's Day celebrations meet the eye in all parts of the city. The movement is much talked about by all classes of the community, and the object, appealing as it does to every one, appears to be fully recognised and approved of.

From three o'clock next Sunday afternoon the Cathedral building, now in course of erection, is to be thrown open for inspection, to which the general public are invited. The plans will be explained, and the collecting committee will improve the occasion by reminding some of their promises and persuading others to contribute towards the good work. Already the entire walls are about half completed and a good idea may be obtained of the complete design.

A special general meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club was held on last Thursday evening, when it was decided not to renew the ordinary weekly meetings until after St. Patrick's Day so as to allow the Celebration Committee undisturbed use of the rooms in the interval. Many of the Club members are on the sub-committees. Vacancies in the executive committee, consequent on the resignation of the secretary and treasurer, were filled by the election of Mr. G. Dobbs to the former, and Mr. W. Hayward, jun., to the latter office. Mr. R. O. Duncan was elected vice-president in place of Mr. G. Dobbs.

At the meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club, held on Thursday, after several members had spoken on the subject, it was unanimously resolved to place on record the following: That this Club desires to express its great admiration of the magnificent manner in which the editor of the N.Z. TABLET has refuted the venomous charges raised against the Catholics of this Colony during the past few years, especially the spirited way in which the absurd outcry of 'stuffing' the Civil Service has been met, and exposed, and our appreciation of the TABLET as the vindicator of the Catholic people.

A meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Celebrations' executive committee was held in the parochial library on Tuesday evening. His Lordship the Bishop was present, and Mr. W. Hoban presided. Replies were received to invitations sent to the inmates of the Burnham Industrial School, and the Sumner Deaf and Dumb Institution to attend the sports. It was resolved to communicate with the various city and suburban school committees regarding granting a holiday on March 17. The tender of Mr. Rattray, confectioner, was accepted for the right of providing refreshments, fruit, etc., on the sports' ground. The sub-committee, appointed to interview the principal business firms with reference to changing the statutory weekly half-holiday from Thursday to Monday (St. Patrick's Day), reported so favorably that the holiday is practically assured. The concert committee reported favorably on the arrangement of the musical programme. Among leading vocalists who have consented to contribute items are Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Barlow, and Miss J. Moir. On Sunday afternoon a general meeting of all sub-committees was held when the work already done was stated, and that for the intervening period outlined.

The Pro-Cathedral was crowded on Sunday evening at Vespers when His Lordship delivered the first of his discourses on the 'Intolerance of the Church: Outside her fold, no salvation,' many of those present being non-Catholic. Taking his texts from the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy and to the Colossians, the Bishop treated his subject in a masterful, and, to those in search of enlightenment, in a most convincing manner. After the sermon there was the usual monthly procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 27.

Rev. Father Mahoney, of Sydney, celebrated last Mass and preached at St. Patrick's last Sunday morning. Rev. Father Morragh, S.J., preached a very fine discourse at Vespers.

The returns published of the number of Catholics in the Civil Service throughout New Zealand which appeared in the TABLET are an eye-opener.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan leaves for Opotiki to-morrow evening to close the mission which was inaugurated by Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., and Rev. Father O'Gallagher, the priest in charge.

The auxiliary water supply from Nikotupu was brought into the city last Friday, much to the relief of the citizens, who were much inconvenienced and alarmed at the prospect of a water famine. Steps are soon to be taken to bring in the permanent supply from the Huia.

The annual meeting of the New Zealand District Board, No. 3 of the H.A.C.B. Society commenced last evening, Bro. M. O'Sullivan, D.P., in the chair. The business paper took longer than was anticipated to get through, consequently when the legal time for closing had arrived, the meeting was adjourned until next Wednesday evening, March 5th.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

**NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.**

Our schools in the city have been successful in the recent Junior Civil Service examination. From St. Mary's Convent High School, Ponsonby, the following passed: Ivy Ansley, May McGuire, Eileen Herlihy, and Matilda Brown; from St. Leo's Academy, Devonport, A. M'Gettigan and Florence M. Cogan (the former also passed the Matriculation examination held last December); from the Marist Brothers' High School, Arthur R. Staunton and Walter P. Shearman. These results are very satisfactory and reflect credit upon the indefatigable Sisters and Brothers.

Mr. Berkeley, a solicitor from Fiji, addressed a public meeting here on Tuesday night, when he condemned in strong language the administration of the Crown Colony, under which the Fijians were but slaves, unable to call their bodies and souls their own. Mr. Napier, member for the city, supported the speaker, and then moved a sweeping resolution condemnatory of the government of the island and calling for federation with this Colony. Nearly all present were shocked that in the British Empire such a state of things could exist. It is surprising indeed what short memories these suppose enlightened speakers possess. Another island in the North Atlantic, within the confines of the Empire, is at present worse governed than Fiji, and far more worthy of sympathy and assistance.

On last Sunday at the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, Mass was celebrated for the Catholic troops of the 9th contingent by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., St. Patrick's, who also addressed the men. His Lordship Dr. Lenihan, Very Rev. Mgr. Paul, V.G., and Rev. Fathers Purton, O.S.B. and Morrogh, S.J., of Melbourne, were present in the sanctuary. After Mass the Bishop and priests visited the camp, where they were courteously received by the officer in charge, Captain L. O'Brien, and shown over the encampment. Last Tuesday evening Father Patterson entered camp, where he intends to stay for a few days in order to minister to the spiritual wants of our Catholic troops, a mission which no doubt the men will highly value and avail themselves of.

THE LITURGICAL YEAR.

THE SUNDAYS.

THE liturgical year, or the year according to its festive or fasting seasons as arranged by the Catholic Church (says the *Catholic Watchman*) commenced in December with the first Sunday of Advent. The 52 Sundays of the year are apportioned as follows:—In the season of Advent there are four Sundays; between Christmas and Epiphany inclusive, there are two Sundays; and between Epiphany and Septuagesima, the number of Sundays cannot be less than one, or more than six. Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima are the three successive Sundays before Lent, so called from their falling severally within the seventieth, sixtieth and fiftieth day before Easter Sunday. In Lent, which begins on Ash Wednesday, which falls on the Wednesday after Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday, there are six Sundays, whereof the fifth and sixth are Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday respectively. Then comes the great festival of Easter. Easter Sunday—on which all the movable feasts of the year depend—is followed by six Sundays, whereof the first Sunday is called Low Sunday. The seventh Sunday after Easter is Pentecost, which is another of the great landmarks of the Ecclesiastical Year. The first Sunday after Pentecost is Trinity Sunday. The number of Sundays between Pentecost and Advent, cannot be less than 24 or more than 28. In this respect, there is a concomitance, between the Sundays after Epiphany and those after Pentecost, which has an inverse bearing. Accordingly as the Sundays after Epiphany are one, two, three, four, five or six in number, those after Pentecost are 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, or 23. The Office of the 24th Sunday after Pentecost is always said on the Sunday immediately before Advent. If between the 24th and the last Sunday there is but one Sunday, the Mass of the sixth Sunday after Epiphany is said. If there are two the Masses of the fifth and sixth are said. If there are three those of the fourth, fifth and sixth are said; and if there are four, those of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth.

PENTECOST.

The Catholic Church has from primitive times reckoned the Sundays before Advent, from the great festival of Pentecost; a custom which even the separated Greek and Russian Churches follow to this day. It is only the Church of England, since the so-called Reformation of the sixteenth century, that has departed from this universal practice, by counting the Sundays from Trinity Sunday, instead of from Pentecost; doubtless with a view to assert her independence of Rome. But whence is this usage? There is certainly no warrant for it, in the pre-Reformation Church in England. The documents and charters of the Norman and Plantagenet periods bear ample proof, that when a Sunday before Advent is mentioned therein, it is always reckoned from Pentecost. The only way we can account for this is to bear in mind that Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and others of the Reformation party, in the reign of Edward VI. who had the framing of the Book of Common Prayer, were mostly Cambridge men, and Cambridge having been, at one time, a Dominican University, just as Oxford was Franciscan, they must have while there, followed the practice, of counting the Sundays from Trinity Sunday, which the Dominican Order by a special dispensation, has been permitted to follow, if we mistake not, even to this day. But this local or special usage, allowed from some reason, is no justification for going against the universal law of the Church.

On the Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany, the feast of the Most Holy Name of Jesus, instituted by Pope Clement VII. in 1530, at the solicitation of the Friars Minor, is commemorated. The Sunday within the Octave of the Nativity of Our Lady (September 8) is the solemnisation of the Holy Name of Mary, a festival insti-

tuted by Pope Innocent XI., in gratitude for the protection of Our Lady during the siege of Vienna, in 1683, when the pious King John Sobieski, of Poland, gave the Turks a crushing defeat, before the walls of that city. On the third Sunday of September is solemnised the Feast of Our Lady of Dolors. The first Sunday of October is the feast of Our Lady of the Rosary, instituted by Pope Pius V. in commemoration of the victory obtained by Don John of Austria, October 7, 1571. over the Turks at Lepanto, which destroyed for ever the naval supremacy of the latter Power, in the Mediterranean.

THE MOVABLE FEASTS.

Although the first Sunday of Advent begins the Liturgical year, it is the date of Easter, which determines the dates of all the movable feasts thereof. The scientific and historical questions involved in the computation of Easter, attracted the attention of the Church from an early period. The Churches of Lesser Asia celebrated Easter on the same day that the Jews kept the Passover, that is to say, on the fourteenth day of the moon after the Vernal Equinox, on whatever day of the week it fell. The Roman Church and all the rest of the Christian world, kept Easter on a Sunday, whether it fell on or followed such fourteenth day of the moon. This divergence of observance led to a serious dispute towards the close of the second century, between Pope St. Victor and the Asiatic bishops, in the course of which the Pope threatened to cut off the latter from the communion of the Church; but moderate counsels prevailed, and the obnoxious custom was tolerated for some time longer, when it effectually died out. Anatolius, Bishop of Laodicea, about the end of the third century, employed the Metonic or lunar cycle of 19 years for calculating the date of Easter. Early in the following century the assembled Fathers, at the first General Council of Nice A.D. 325, feeling the necessity for a sure rule to know the variations of the pascal moon, once for all laid down the following canons for the observance of Easter:—First, that the feast of Easter should always be celebrated on a Sunday. Second, that this Sunday should always be that which immediately followed the fourteenth day of the moon of the first month; but if this fourteenth day fell on a Sunday, the feast of Easter was to be put off till the Sunday following, to avoid celebrating it on the same day with the Jewish Passover. Third, that the month counted first by the Council was that on which the fourteenth day of the moon, fell on or after the Vernal Equinox. Fourth, that the fourteenth day of the pascal moon might vary from March 21 to April 18.

EASTER.

From the foregoing rules it is clear, that the feast of Easter cannot fall earlier than March 22, or later than April 25. The Bishops of Alexandria, a city renowned at that time as the seat of mathematical science, were to fix the date on which Easter fell, and the Roman Pontiffs, in virtue of their supremacy, were to announce the day so fixed to the entire Church. Those who stubbornly opposed this rule, and celebrated Easter, on the same day that the Jews kept the Passover were known as Quartodecimans. In this connection it is well to note that a few Protestant writers of the old school, in their futile attempts to show that the ancient British Church was independent of Rome, have alleged that Britain received the faith directly from the East and accordingly followed the quartodeciman rule of observing Easter on the same day as the Jewish Passover. A slight acquaintance with history might have shown that the case was otherwise. The Britons followed, not the quartodeciman, but the old or unreformed Roman custom, according to which, Easter fell on a Sunday whether that Sunday fell on or after the 14th day of the moon. But to avoid celebrating Easter on the same day as the Jews the Council of Nice, as we have seen, decided that when the 14th day of the moon fell on a Sunday the celebration of Easter was postponed to the following Sunday. But the ancient Britons, whose orthodoxy in matters of faith cannot be called in question, either through ignorance or perversity failed to accept the canons declared at Nice; hence it happened, only at distant intervals, that the celebration of the Roman and British Easter did not coincide.

SAINTS' DAYS AND OTHER FEASTS.

The Liturgical year, as regards the saints' days and other feasts of the calendar which are not movable, begins on St. Andrew's Day, November 30; but in this article we can only afford space to devote our attention to an enumeration of some of the movable feasts of the year, dependent on Easter. Ash Wednesday, which is the forty-seventh day before Easter Sunday, is the beginning of Lent. On this day the pious custom of applying ashes on the foreheads of the faithful takes place. The priest, whilst administering the same, repeats the awful sentence pronounced against our first parents after their fall: 'Remember man thou art dust, and to dust thou shalt return.' In the primitive Church, however, ashes were laid only on the heads of public penitents, on the first day of Lent. We have already referred to Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday, as being the fifth and sixth Sundays in Lent. The feast of Our Lady of Dolors is solemnised on the Friday preceding Palm Sunday, i.e., the Friday in Passion week. Maundy, Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday are, as we all know, the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy week, or the week beginning with Palm Sunday. Rogation days are the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following the fifth Sunday after Easter. It is said that St. Mamertus, Archbishop of Vienna (A.D. 477), instituted the fasts and supplications called rogations, in order to avert the anger of God, which he, with reason, believed was the cause of plagues, droughts, earthquakes, fires, and the ravages of wild beasts, which desolated his diocese. He selected the three days immediately preceding the feast of the Ascension, since 'it is admitted,' says Bossuet, 'that the Church wished to lay upon Jesus Christ ascending into heaven all her desires, as the true mediator for men with God.' This pious practice was soon adopted by the entire Church.

The fortieth day counting from Easter Sunday, or the Thursday following the three rogation days, is Ascension Thursday, on which day the Church celebrates the glorious Ascension of Our Lord into heaven, in the sight of His most holy Mother and His holy Apostles and disciples. The pascal candle is extinguished after the Gospel to indicate that Jesus Christ, the True Light, has left the earth. Pentecost or Whit Sunday, as we have seen, is the seventh Sunday, or the fiftieth day from Easter. It is memorable as the birthday of the Catholic Church in the upper chamber of the Last Supper; 'the days which are to follow Advent,' says the Abbe Durand, 'recall to us her life of pilgrimage across the centuries.' On Trinity Sunday, the first Sunday after Pentecost, the Church and her liturgy chants the great Dogma of the Unity in the Trinity, Corpus Christi, or the feast of the Most Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, is celebrated on Thursday, within the Octave of Trinity Sunday; and the feast of the Sacred Heart of Our Lord on the Friday after the second Sunday after Pentecost. We owe the Mass and office of Corpus Christi to the great St. Thomas of Aquino, 'the angel of the schools.'

'STUFFING' IN CHRISTCHURCH.

MORE FIGURES.

In our last issue—in reply to the charge that the public service is 'stuffed' in a disgraceful way with Catholics—we showed that out of 317 State employes (including the Police Department) in Christchurch only 33 are Catholics, and that the amount which these draw is probably less than £1 in every £15 locally paid out of the public purse under the headings of salaries and wages. The following returns, which refer to the Telephone Exchange, complete the figures for the local offices under the Telegraph Department:—

Senior tel. clerk (21 years' service), £210 per annum; 2 supervisors, Telephone Exchange, (each 9 years' service), £100 a year each; 13 cadettes (2 of 9 years' service, 1 of 8, 2 of 7, 3 of 6, 2 of 5, 1 of 4, 2 of 3), each £80 a year—2 of them are Catholics; 2 cadettes (each 3 years' service), £70 a year each—one of them a Catholic; 3 cadettes at £60 a year each (1 of 2 years' service, 2 of 1 year's service)—none of them a Catholic; 3 cadettes, £50 a year each (each having one year's service in the classification list)—one of them a Catholic; one assistant exchange clerk (11 years' service), £150 a year—non-Catholic; 3 junior clerks (1 of 11 years' service, 2 of 10 years' service), £120 a year—all non-Catholic. Total number of employes, 28; total number of Catholics, 1, or one in seven. There is no Catholic officer in the Telephone Exchange. The total amount expended annually in salaries and wages is £2430, of which the four Catholics draw £280, or less than £1 in every £8 13s 7d paid out of the public funds under this head.

Taking into account the figures previously published by us, we find that there are 136 employes in the service of the Telegraph Department, Christchurch. Of these, only 13—or a fraction more than one in every 11—are Catholics. The total amount drawn by those 136 employes in wages and salaries is £15,771 per annum. Of this amount the baker's dozen of Catholics receive £1795, or a little more than £1 in every £9 expended under this head. It will be remembered that Catholics are one in seven of the total population of the Colony.

Thus far we have dealt in careful detail with 315 public servants (including the police force) in Christchurch, of whom only 37, or a fraction more than one in every 10, are Catholics. We are satisfied, so far as our inquiries have gone, that they draw less than £1 in every £15 of the public moneys expended in salaries and wages in the Departments that we have dealt with.

ADDINGTON GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS.

Total number of employes, 600. Of these, the Catholics number 51, or a little over one in 12. The manager (a Catholic) was recently transferred from Newmarket, has had 17 years' service, and draws a salary of £250 per annum. In the less important Government Workshops at Hillside (Dunedin), where the total number of employes is 430 to 432, the manager's salary is £330. We may here restate the figures already carefully verified, that there are only 31 (or doubtfully 35) Catholics in the Hillside Workshops—which gives a ratio of less than one in twelve of the total employes; that there is not one Catholic foreman or Catholic salaried official of any kind; and that the average wages of the whole 31 or 35 Catholics employed is only 7s 3d per day. And yet the Hillside Workshops have been referred to as 'a Papist reserve' and a particularly flagrant instance of the 'stuffing' of the public service with an outrageously high proportion of Catholics.

LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.

Full details are not to hand, but so far as inquiries have gone they go to show that on the Christchurch section of the Railways (Hurunui to Waitaki) there are some 100 engine-drivers and firemen, of whom about 14 or 15 are Catholics.

There are at present 40 casual hands in the railway goods sheds (Christchurch), of whom three only are Catholics. The number of

casuals employed varies considerably, and their wages are nominal. There are 15 permanent hands (including foreman, storeman, and clerks), of whom only two are Catholics, one drawing 8s, the other 7s per day. One of them has seen 18 years' service in the department. The complete name-list and particulars as to length of service and wages (so far as wages are stated in the classification lists) are before us. There are also six permanent shunters (changed occasionally) who are employed in connection with the sheds, and five Customs officers, not one of whom is a Catholic. There are 16 crossing-keepers employed on the Christchurch section at the munificent wage of 6s per day. Six of these are Catholics, and their length of service ranges from 25 to 30 years. Some of those who are now classified as 'shunters' were given on the list of April 1 last year as 'porters,' and some or all of the few who were then 'juniors' are probably now a step higher. But on the Christchurch Railway Station there are at present 41 of these 'shunters,' etc., of whom only five are Catholics (the complete name-list is before us).

What is Meant by 'Ex Cathedra.'

THE Catholic Church teaches (says a contributor to the *Boston Pilot*) that the Pope is infallible when he teaches *ex cathedra*, that is from the throne. Protestants want to know how we determine whether a decision of the Pope is *ex cathedra* or not. Some writers have gone so far as to say that it is impossible, that in fact it requires infallibility on the part of the individual judging to determine whether a decision is infallible or not. All this shows entire ignorance of the decree of the Vatican Council which declared the infallibility of the Pope.

It is simply absurd to suppose that the Council would not have provided for so very important a test as that of determining whether a Papal decree is *ex cathedra* or not. The decree itself is very explicit. It declares that the 'Roman Pontiff when he speaks *ex cathedra*—that is, when he, using his office as pastor and doctor of all Christians, in virtue of his apostolic office, defines a doctrine of faith or morals, to be held by the whole Church.

For clearness and precision we content this explanation could not be improved upon. We see that when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra*, first he speaks as Supreme Pastor and teacher of all Christians. Second, he defines a doctrine necessary to be held by the whole Church; and, third, that doctrine must be concerning faith or morals. The Council itself thus explained what it meant by an *ex cathedra* decision, and it is impossible to see how there can be any difficulty in applying the test.

From this it will be seen how perfectly absurd is the popular Protestant notion that every utterance of the Holy Father is infallible. Cardinal Newman very well says: 'A Pope is not infallible in his laws, nor in his commands, nor in his acts of State, nor in his administration, nor in his public policy. Let it be observed that the Vatican Council has left him just as it found him here.'

A WORD OF WARNING.—According to the opinion of many doctors in New Zealand, that dreadful scourge, Consumption, has obtained a strong hold in the Colony and anything that will tend to counteract its terrible ravages should be welcomed as a boon and a blessing to mankind. It is well known that a slight cold neglected in its earlier stages, is frequently the precursor of phthisis, and many a valuable life could have been saved had an effectual remedy been applied before the disease had established itself in the system. Such a remedy is to be found in TUSSICURA, and the innumerable testimonials received by the inventor of this preparation, which has earned a world-wide reputation, prove conclusively that it is a certain cure for all pulmonary complaints. A dose of this mixture, administered when a person is suffering from a bad cold or a harassing cough, will not only give instant relief, but will also strengthen the organs affected, thus preventing more serious trouble in the future. Prevention is better than cure, and for this reason no household should be without a bottle of TUSSICURA, as its timely administration will obviate suffering in after-life and preserve the constitution from disease. One feature of the preparation should not be overlooked—namely, that it is applicable to both the adult and the infant, all that is necessary being the adjustment of the doses to the circumstances, according to the directions.—* * *

The jams and preserved meats of this colony have a world-wide reputation, due to the fact that only the best fruit and meat are used. Among the best of our local products in this line are St. George's Jams and Preserved Meats, which have, in addition to their purity, another recommendation, which is that in their manufacture local labor is employed, and a thriving industry is supported....

If you want to keep your husband in a good humor there is nothing more likely to do it than a cup of good tea when he comes home from a hard day's work. Bad tea not alone injures his health and spoils his temper, but makes him dissatisfied with his home, and very often drives him to drink. Cock o' the North tea has a most invigorating and scotching effect, refreshing the body and quieting the mind. When a man knows that a cup of this delightful brand of Hondai-Lanka tea is awaiting him when he gets home he is not likely to be tempted to loiter on the road. This alone should recommend it to good housewives....

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Rev. Father Colgan, S.J., the eloquent missionary, has been appointed parish priest of Hawthorne, near Melbourne.

The foundation stone of a new church at Inverell will be laid in the spring. The church will cost £2000, of which sum about £1100 is expected to result from the sale of land, bazaar, etc.

The Very Rev. Father O'Connell, the popular pastor of Hay, received a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address from the citizens on the eve of his departure for a well-deserved holiday in Ireland and the United States.

The Christmas Fair in aid of St. Francis' Presbytery, Paddington, yielded £780. This amount, together with the sum of £450, placed on the foundation-stone, brings the total to £1230. The contract for the building was £1275, so that except in the matter of furnishing, the good Fathers will enter a new presbytery free of debt.

The Rev. John Brophy, LL.B., pastor in charge at Dubbo, where he succeeded the present Bishop of Bathurst, has been appointed Inspector of Schools for the diocese of Bathurst. Academically, Father Brophy is in a position to be called to the Bar tomorrow, did he wish. Personally, he presents all the credentials of a school inspector of the first grade.

At the earnest request of the committee appointed in connection with the testimonial to Cardinal Moran, his Eminence arranged to postpone his departure, which was to take place on Wednesday, 26th ult., to last Monday, when he was to travel overland by the evening's express and catch the Ophir in Melbourne. His Eminence was to preside at Vespers on the first Sunday of the month as usual, and the presentation of the testimonial and the accompanying addresses were to be made immediately after the service.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has made the following clerical changes: Rev. P. Parker, from Kyneton to the pastorate of the new mission of Powlett River, which includes San Remo and Phillip Island; Rev. P. Vaughan transferred to Kyneton; Rev. J. Kenny from St. Francis' to St. Monica's, Essendon; Rev. J. H. O'Grady to St. Francis'; Rev. W. Mangan to St. Joseph's, Collingwood; Rev. P. O'Connell to St. Ambrose's, Brunswick.

The Anglican Bishop of Bathurst (Dr. Camidge) in addressing the local Anglican Synod, said: 'The consecration of Bishop Dunne as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst is a matter for hearty congratulation. We feel thankful that the choice of our fellow-subjects of that communion has fallen upon so excellent and hard-working a prelate who is valued and esteemed far beyond the limits of his own Church. I feel confident that our mutual relations will be of as cordial and friendly a character as those which existed between his lamented predecessor and myself.'

At a recent meeting of the Peace and Humanity Society of Melbourne the Rev. Dr. Renton moved that a letter of condolence be forwarded to the relatives of the late Mr. McCormack, who had ably filled the position of minute secretary to the society. Dr. Renton paid a high tribute to the sterling worth of a man from whom he differed in religion—a man in whose veins thrilled the pulse of humanity, and whose energy and ability had contributed in a large measure to the success of the society. 'If,' said the rev. gentleman, 'Mr. McCormack may be taken as a type of the citizen whom the Catholic schools turn out, I shall be glad to subscribe to them myself.' The Rev. R. H. Lambley seconded the resolution, and also bore graceful testimony to the character of the deceased.

Apropos of the departure of Cardinal Moran for Rome the Sydney correspondent of the *Southern Cross* writes:—You well remember that while in Rome the Cardinal devoted himself to the study of Irish historical records, both religious and pontifical, stored away in the archives of the Vatican and in the houses of the Franciscans, the Carmelites, and other religious orders. As the result of his loving labors in this direction Irish literature has been enriched by no fewer than 20 works from his pen, all of which prove how unwearied must have been his researches, and how extensive his discoveries among the hidden and almost forgotten treasures of Irish history. When he was leaving his native country in 1884 he was the honored recipient of an address, unique in character from the Hierarchy of Ireland, in which warm words of congratulation were mingled with the sentiments of regret inspired by his departure. It is estimated that 100,000 people, including delegates from all the Dioceses of New South Wales, took part in the memorable reception in Sydney on September 8, 1884. In the following year the new Archbishop was summoned to Rome to receive from the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., the red hat of the Sacred College. The series of welcomes—beginning at Adelaide and ending in Sydney—given to Australia's first Cardinal on his return from Rome in the month of November, 1885, forms one of the most picturesque and impressive chapters in the ecclesiastical history of Australia. In obedience to the wish of the Holy Father the Cardinal Archbishop again visited Rome in 1888, and advantage was taken of his brief sojourn in Ireland to present him, in the month of October, with the Freedom of the City of Dublin. At intervals since his appointment as Apostolic Delegate His Eminence has frequently visited all the States of Australia, and also New Zealand and Tasmania. It is not generally known that the Cardinal speaks Gaelic. The other day an incident occurred which caused great amusement. An old gentleman was boasting that he had learnt his Catechism in the Irish language, whereupon the Cardinal put some questions to him, and the old gentleman was dumb. He couldn't answer a word.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- March 9, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
 " 10, Monday.—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste.
 " 11, Tuesday.—St. John of God, Confessor.
 " 12, Wednesday.—St. Gregory the Great, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 13, Thursday.—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.
 " 14, Friday.—Feast of the Most Precious Blood.
 " 15, Saturday.—St. Zacharias, Pope and Confessor.

ST. JOHN OF GOD, CONFESSOR.

THE Brothers of Charity were founded in 1540 at Seville, in Spain, by the Portuguese John of God. Born in 1495, John led a roving life until his 15th year, when he was converted at Grenada by an impressive sermon of John Avila, and from thenceforth (1540) gave himself entirely to the service of the sick in the hospitals. The Archbishop of Grenada and the Bishop of Tuy, admiring his efforts to copy the broad charity and tender mercy of our Saviour, entered warmly into his plans, surnaming him 'John of God.' He died in 1550, poor in the wealth of this world, but rich in good works. His companions, who continued to carry on his work, bound themselves still more closely to each other by taking upon them the three monastic vows, with the additional obligation of gratuitously serving the sick in the hospitals. They received recognition as an Order under the name of the 'Brethren of St. John of God,' in 1617, from Pope Paul V., and have since continued to render important services within their sphere in every Catholic country. In the hospitals, to each of which only one priest was attached, they were as ready to serve non-Catholics as those of their own faith, rank, or nation. The founder was beatified in 1630 by Urban VIII., and canonised by Alexander VIII. in 1690.

ST. GREGORY THE GREAT.

St. Gregory I., surnamed the Great, was born at Rome in 540. The pontificate of this Pope (590-604) presents one of the most imposing features in the history of the Church. He adopted the title *servus servorum*, which his successors have retained. Though a member of a wealthy family, Gregory, following the call of God, exchanged his costly vesture for the habit of St. Benedict, and relinquished his palace for a cloister, in which he lived with some monks, until Pope Pelagius sent him as Apocrisarius to Constantinople—a position he occupied for six years, after which he became abbot of his monastery, from which the voice of the clergy and of the people alike called him forth to occupy the Chair of St. Peter. As Pope he was incessantly active in promoting the conversion of the heathen and the welfare of the oppressed people of Italy. He labored for the strict observance of the laws of the Church, for the celebration of religious services in a worthy manner; and, notwithstanding the delicacy of his health and his manifold occupations, he found time to conduct personally the instruction in choral chant, of which he is the author, and to leave to posterity valuable writings in which the classic literature, the profoundly religious sensitiveness, the learning and the practical sense of their author is beautifully depicted.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

St. John, the incomparable John of Constantinople, from his sanctity and eloquence called 'Chrysostom' or 'Golden-mouthed,' was born at Antioch. After spending six years in monastic solitude, where he devoted himself to prayer and the study of the Sacred Scripture he was baptised in 369. In 386 he became a priest and in 397 he was advanced to the see of Constantinople. In his new post John displayed a wonderful zeal and energy. Greatly loved as he was by the people, his bold denunciation of vice made him numerous enemies, especially at court, who, in 403, procured his banishment. Although almost instantly recalled, he was, at the instigation of the licentious Empress Eudoxia, again exiled the following year to Cucusus in Armenia. Three years after a new decree banished John to Pityus, in Colchis, the farthest limits of the Empire: but before reaching that place he died at Comana, in Pontus.

Of all the Greek Fathers the writings of St. Chrysostom are the most voluminous. They consist of numerous commentaries and homilies on the Bible, of sermons, dogmatical and moral treatises, and of a mass of letters. His homilies and commentaries on the Bible alone fill nine volumes, and embrace nearly all the sacred books of both Testaments. Besides these our saint composed a number of excellent sermons and homilies on Christian doctrine and Christian virtues and duties. Most of his homilies he preached at Antioch while yet a presbyter. Of his moral works must be mentioned his incomparable treatise on the *Priesthood* in six books, which he composed to excuse himself to his friend Basil, for whom, by his flight, he had left open the way to episcopal dignity. With the exception of a few, his letters to the number of 213, were written during his exile. Of these, two are addressed to Pope Innocent I. The Liturgy bearing the name of St. Chrysostom is used to this day throughout the East by the Catholics and Schismatics alike.

We notice that the steamer Express is advertised to leave the wharf at 10.30 a.m. on St. Patrick's Day, and will be back in town at 5 p.m. This will be in plenty of time for the concert, and a very pleasant day can be thus spent if the weather is fine...

COCK O' THE NORTH

. . NEW ZEALAND'S . .

BEST 2s. TEA.

By Special Appointment.

Purveyors to the **Dominican convents** OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND

Follow the Good Example of the DOMINICAN SISTERS and drink only the
Ceylon packed and sealed

HONDAI-LANKA UNBLENDED TEAS

GOES FURTHER THAN BLENDED TEAS BETTER FOR THE HEALTH AND FOR THE POCKET
NAME ON EVERY GENUINE PACKET AND BOX. NEVER SOLD LOOSE.



Full satisfaction.

OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN
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ETC., ETC ETC.,

FROM

JOHN HISLOP,

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OVER

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Galle 7 this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiana (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

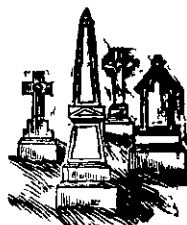
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WINCHESTER.

R. GRIEVE ... Proprietor.

This Hotel offers first-class accommodation to the travelling public. A good table kept.

All the comforts of a home. The best brands of Wines and Spirits supplied.

Irish News.

ARMAGH.

Much regret has been caused by the death of Mr. James Best, Latt, Mullaghglass, County Armagh. Deceased was a Barony High Constable for many years, and prior to the passing of the Local Government Act was a member of the Newry Board of Guardians. He was a large and successful farmer, and took an active part in the promotion of the agricultural show in Newry.

CLARE.—Absence of Crime.

At the Kilrush Quarter Sessions the record of the peaceful condition of West Clare was once more exemplified as unbroken by the absence of any Crown cases. The custom of presenting white gloves to his Honor Judge Carton, on the most creditable state of the western portions of the county, which occurred on Crown days for years, was prevented on the last day by a trivial case of assault, in which the whole forces of the Government were marshalled, but on being called, the sessional Crown solicitor, in deciding to enter a nolle prosequi, said the matter had been decided in the Court below by the fine of a few shillings. His honor described the sending of the case for trial as a most ridiculous proceeding, and he was very sorry the grand and petty juries were obliged to come there over it.

CORK.—The Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Cork Exhibition the secretary reported that, even with the second addition they had made to the great Industrial Hall, the space was filled, and they had to refuse several late applicants. Sir John Scott mentioned that many strangers whom he had met expressed themselves delighted with the site, the building, the rapid progress of the work, and its brilliant promise.

DUBLIN.—The Mary Street Fire.

An influential meeting of citizens, convened by the Lord Mayor, was held recently in the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of raising funds to recoup the employees of Messrs. Todd, Burns and Co, and others who suffered through the recent fire. The Lord Mayor presided, and a long list of subscriptions, including one of £25 from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, having been submitted to the meeting, a representative committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

GALWAY.—The New Member.

Mr. Arthur Lynch, the recently-elected member for Galway, has been interviewed by a representative of the 'Paris Journal.' He declined to state whether he intended going to London for the opening of Parliament or not. In any case, he denied that he had any intention of making his way into the House of Commons in a disguise. He would consult his political friends, and would only move when he was sure of his ground.

Out of Favor.

Colonel Nolan, who was returned unopposed in 1899 as the Nationalist member for Galway North, is now out of favor with his constituents. At a demonstration held at Abbeynock, Moy, a few weeks ago, a resolution was passed asking him to resign.

LIMERICK.—A Wealthy Pauper.

A pauper named Owen McCarthy, who had been an inmate of the Limerick Workhouse for 20 years has just died, and £3910 has been found in his possession. The Master, in reporting the matter, said the man was a miserly fellow, who would never see either a priest, parson, or doctor. The Guardians have consulted the Local Government Board

as to whether they can convert some of the money to the cost of the man's maintenance.

A Sad Occurrence.

Two painfully sudden deaths occurred in the village of Athea, some six miles from Abbeyfeale, County Limerick. A young man named Shine, a letter-carrier, after completing his rounds, entered his parents' house, and proceeded at once to his room. His mother, observing something peculiar in his appearance, spoke to him, but, receiving no reply, went into the apartment, where she was shocked to find him stretched on the bed dying. He expired in a few moments. His father, John Shine, a blacksmith, was not in the house at the time of his son's death, but arrived shortly after. Scarcely had he crossed the threshold when, it is supposed from the terrible shock he received, he fell down dead.

SLIGO.—Local Industry.

Through the personal exertions of Bishop Clancy, of Elphin, it has been decided to start in Sligo a shirt factory on the co-operative principle in order to provide employment for the poor people of the district.

WEXFORD.—Over a Century.

A remarkable old man named John Molloy died a few weeks ago in Wexford at the age of 101 years. Up to a very short time before his death deceased, who was hale and hearty, used to attend first Mass every morning in the Church of the Assumption, Wexford.

WICKLOW.

Very deep regret was aroused in Arklow when the intelligence reached the town that Mrs. Hagan, wife of Mr. Frank Hagan, of Ballykillagear, Ballycoage, and mother of the Rev. Father Hagan, C.C., Ballintogher, County Kildare, had died suddenly. Mrs. Hagan belonged to a well-known and highly-respected family in the County Wicklow.

GENERAL.

A Successful Bank.

The directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited, have announced a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, the addition of £2500 to the reserve fund, the placing of £5000 in the reduction of bank premises account, with £5000 forward.

A Landlord's Opinions.

A Tory Landlord, Mr. John Wilson, of Edgeworthstown, writes the 'Times' to complain of Mr. Wyndham's desertion of the Irish 'loyalists.' To another paper he writes that he 'has felt again and again the strength of one argument in favor of Home Rule, namely, the selfishness and stupidity of the English rule over Ireland.'

The Parliamentary Party.

The Irish party, at its meeting in Dublin about the middle of January, unanimously re-elected Mr. John Redmond Sessional Chairman of the party, and re-elected the old whips and treasurers. On the motion of Mr. Dillon, seconded by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, a resolution was passed protesting against the interference with the right of public meeting in Ireland, and offering congratulations to the M.P.'s sentenced to imprisonment for their energy in defending popular rights. The various committees were re-appointed.

The Irish Question.

Addressing his constituents in Aberdeen, Mr. Bryce, M.P., said:—'We are not done with the Irish question, and we shall not get rid of it by trying to forget or ignore it. It dogs us like a shadow. Sooner or later we must solve it if we are to remove one of the nearest dangers that threatens the Empire. People say that the Home Rule schemes of 1886 and 1893 are gone. So they are. But the main principles by

which we ought to make Ireland a loyal and contented member of the United Kingdom remain, and I trust no Liberal will repudiate them. There is, indeed, no alliance between the Irish party and English Liberals, but we must guard and preserve that surviving fruit of Mr. Gladstone's policy, a sense in the minds of the English Liberals that they are bound to strive to secure justice for Ireland, a sense in the mind of Irishmen that the old hostility of the two peoples was finally ended when one of the great British parties offered to Ireland a message of friendliness and peace.'

A Sidelight on Landlordism.

To anybody who desires to obtain a detailed and realistic picture of what landlordism in the days of the famine really meant, the perusal of the paper entitled 'Reprints and returns relating to evictions in the Kilrush Union,' will be of interest. The Ministers, in order to give Parliament some idea of the West Clare landlords, presented in this volume a series of extracts from the Report of Captain Kennedy, who had been sent down to this union as representative of the Poor Law Commissioners. These extracts begin on November, 25, 1847, and conclude on June 19, 1849. They tell over and over again the same tale of horrors. Here are some specimens—'October 21, 1848. The number of houses now thrown down, and of families thereby rendered totally destitute, is daily increasing to a fearful extent.' 'October 4, 1848. I have forwarded returns of the eviction of 6000 souls since last July!' 'January 22, 1849. I cannot estimate the evictions in the union under 150 souls per week. I see masses of the people starving, and the land which could be made to feed treble the number lying all but waste.' 'May 7, 1849. Notwithstanding that fearful, and, I believe, unparalleled numbers have been unhoused in this union within the year, probably 15,000, it seems hardly credible that 1200 more have had their dwellings levelled within a fortnight.'

The Hon. E. Blake.

In October, 1899, the Hon. E. Blake, M.P., left Canada at a moment's notice and crossed the ocean (says the 'Freeman's Journal') for the purpose of speaking and voting against the grants for the Boer War in its initiatory stages. Mr. Blake disembarked at Liverpool, and, hurrying up to London, was highly pleased at entering the House of Commons just as the division bells were ringing for the first division in the 'War Session,' when it was expected that the 'Promenade to Pretoria' would not last a fortnight, if so long. With characteristic energy and devotion to the Irish cause, Mr. Blake left his Canadian home a fortnight earlier than he had originally anticipated, to be present and take part in the proceedings of the Convention the other day in Dublin. He arrived in the very best of health and spirits, and regards the political situation as most hopeful and promising for the achievement of Irish National rights and liberties.

The Gaelic Language.

The revival of the Gaelic language in literature proceeds apace. The Lord Lieutenant has just accepted the dedication of a new prize cantata entitled 'Sompain' (Gaelic for 'All Hallows E'en'), while 'Hazel's Annual' for 1902, under the heading 'Irish Languages,' says—'In 1881 but 12 pupils passed in the Irish examinations in National Schools; in 1900, 2256 were examined, about 400 teachers have obtained certificates of competency to teach Irish under the Board. Irish-speaking inspectors are sent to the schools that Irish can be used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts.'

Irish Missionaries.

The Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, of the Society of African Missions, when lecturing in London recently, said.—It was strange, but yet it was a fact, that the Catholics of several countries of Europe at the present day seemed to know much more concerning the early missionary history of Ireland than the Irish people themselves, and it may possibly be news to some of them that there are at the present day venerated upon the Catholic altars of Germany no fewer than 150 Irish missionary saints—Irish priests and bishops who preached the Gospel in that country in the early middle ages, and that there were 150 German Catholic churches which take their names from these Irish missionary saints. In France there are 44 churches which take their names from Irish missionaries who preached the Gospel in that country after it had been over-run by the Vandals from northern Europe. In England there were 46 such churches, in Belgium 14, in northern Italy 13, and in Sweden and in Iceland 8. In view of these historical facts this question naturally suggested itself. Is that old Irish missionary spirit living still? For answer to that question they had only to look around, not only in this country but in every land under heaven where the English tongue was spoken, in every land where the exiled Irish race had found a home they would find that old Irish missionary spirit magnificently asserting itself, magnificently living still.

Poor Law System.

A deputation, representing the Irish Workhouse Association, Dublin Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, and the Belfast Poor Law Conference Committee, waited on the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle to urge upon him the necessity of a number of reforms in connection with the administration of the poor law system in this country. Replying, Mr. Wyndham expressed himself in favor of appointing lady inspectors where necessary. He sympathized with the arguments in favor of most of the other suggestions, which, however, he said touched the question of local taxation, which should be dealt with legislatively.

The Irony of Fate.

There is a suggestion of the irony of fate, remarks the Sussex 'Daily News,' in the fact that more than one English Corporation are securing their paving setts and macadam for street repairs from the quarries at Arklow, County Wicklow, which were established by the late Mr. Parnell at the time when he was carrying on his campaign of obstruction in its extremest form in the House of Commons. The trade with England is extending. Parnell had shrewd business ideas, and the first thing he did was to build a light railway from the site of the quarry to Arklow Pier, over a line of sand-hills. For the greater part of the way each little train of two laden trucks, worked by one man runs down the incline of its own accord. Horse haulage is then used.

The best remedy yet discovered for Influenza is TUSSICURA; it is a wonderful tonic.—***

Lost a severe attack of rheumatism by the application of WITCHES' OIL. Experience shows it acts like magic.—***

For pains and aches of every kind from whatever cause they may arise, WITCHES' OIL provides immediate relief. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents.—***

I heard a voice saying that Mountain King Asthma Powder was a sure specific for ASTHMA. Price, 2s 6d. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents.—***

People

Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist, is a barrister, but has never practised.

The Pope has conferred a Knighthood of St. Gregory on Mr. John D. Cimmuns, of New York, for zeal in religion, and special acts of charity.

Architect Henry Sontag, of Wiesbaden, who died last December, having no heirs, left his noble fortune of about 1,000,000 marks to the Catholic Boniface Association.

There has just been celebrated the golden jubilee of Rev. Matthew O'Keefe, of Baltimore, U.S.A., an Irish-American priest who once received a splendid gift from the Emperor Napoleon III. for his heroism in boarding a fever-stricken French ship and ministering to the crew for several days.

King Alfonso's coronation is to be commemorated by the issue of 13 new kinds of postage stamps, each of which is to bear the head of one of the 13 kings of the same name who have ruled over Spain.

President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. John Crossland United States Minister to Liberia. Mr. Crossland is a negro and this will, no doubt, arouse comment so soon after the President's famous dinner with the negro professor Brookier T. Washington. As a fact, however, all the Ministers to Liberia have been negroes, and very amusing personages some of them were.

Rev. Constantine Marie von Droste-Huelshoff, son of Baron von Droste-Huelshoff, of the diocese of Westfalen, Germany, died at the St. Francis Hospital, Lacrosse, Wisconsin, on New Year's Day. He had given up the life of a nobleman to enter the priesthood, went to America 30 years ago, and had lived in Lacrosse for the past 15 years.

The 'Girls' Redm' recently offered a prize of £1 1s for the best plot of a novel, and the prize was awarded to Alice Grant Rosman, of South Australia, who is an ex-student of the Dominican Convent, Cabra. Miss Rosman was also awarded a prize for her description of a wild Australian garden.

Colonel Fox, formerly Commandant of the New Zealand forces, died suddenly at his residence near Napier on Thursday morning, the cause of death being internal hemorrhage. The deceased was in his forty-fifth year, having been born in Westmeath, Ireland, in 1857. At the age of 19 he entered the Imperial army, and saw service in Bunnah, Afghanistan, South Africa, and Egypt. Ten years ago he came to New Zealand with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as military adviser to the Government, a position he resigned in 1896. Colonel Fox married in 1895 a daughter of Captain Russell, M.H.R. for Hawke's Bay.

To illustrate the life of Christ in wood (says the 'San Francisco Monitor') with only one tool, and that a pocket knife, 27 years of the life of John O'Donnell, of Salt Lake City, U.S.A., were required. He has finished the work. It stands as a marvel of ingenuity and an example of patience and perseverance the equal of which may not be found in history. There are more than 150 life-like figures, each one of which was carved by hand out of a solid block of wood. The whole, in its frame, represents three years' actual whittling. It is called 'The Crib at Bethlehem.' The figures are from three to nine inches in height. Some are in hard wood and others are in lighter material. They are all varnished or painted, and will exist long after the author is dead and gone. Mr. O'Donnell intends to leave his work to someone who will appreciate it.

It never entered his mind to sell it or part with it for remuneration, but he has spent all his time and labor out of pure love for the subject.

Mr. Justice Real, of Queensland (writes the Sydney correspondent of the 'Southern Cross'), who has just returned from a twelve months' holiday in Europe, is at present in Sydney. His Honor is one of the most striking personalities in Australia. He is about 6ft 3in high, and a fine figure of a man. When he was little more than a child he went to Queensland with his parents in an immigrant ship. The family settled in Ipswich, and after spending a few years at a primary school, the future judge was apprenticed to a carpenter. He served his time to the trade, and entered the service of the Government as a journeyman, supporting his parents by his labors. While working at his trade he studied at night, and acting on the advice of a priest he read for the Bar. His sister once told me that her brother used to take his sandwiches and billy of tea into a railway carriage at the Ipswich workshops, and study there during the lunch hour. His fellow-workmen, who ridiculed his ambitions, threw stones on the carriage to annoy him, and called him 'Pat, the barrister.' But he persevered, and shortly after he was called to the Bar he sprang into eminence. He was a fine lawyer and a great pleader and cross-examiner. I have seen many prominent barristers at work, but I never saw anyone who could take possession of a court and break down an opponent's case like Real. He was a great personality, and even the most experienced witnesses cowered before him. Strangely enough he kept out of political life. I think the demands upon his time were too heavy. Before going on the Bench he was making from £5000 to £6000 a year but I fear he kept little. In Queensland Judge Real is simply worshipped. The stories they tell of his generosity, of his kindness to struggling youths, would fill a volume. I know of the case of a laborer's son who went to him for advice. The boy had matriculated, and he wished to go on to the University and become a doctor. Real sent him to the Melbourne University, then to two Universities in the old world. To-day he has a big practice in his native town. This is only one of many cases about which the world knows nothing. To the Church Justice Real has always been most generous. He is a model Catholic. Many will remember him at the Catholic Congress in Sydney. He came down on purpose, and was in the chair at the final meeting when the work of the Congress was reviewed.

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.—***

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, we want you to examine the latest Sterling chain, chainless, and free wheels. Built like a watch. New shipment just landed. Tomorrow, Bassett, and Co.—***

J. F. WILSON,

DENTIST

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

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.
Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

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The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
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THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

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

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

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

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

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

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

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

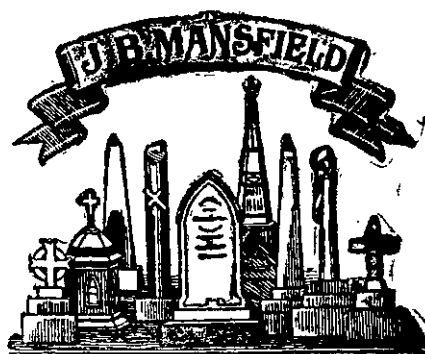
TARIFF MODERATE.
THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE

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82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beautiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.
Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.
Families waited upon daily for orders.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts.
And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

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

ST. GEORGE JAMS

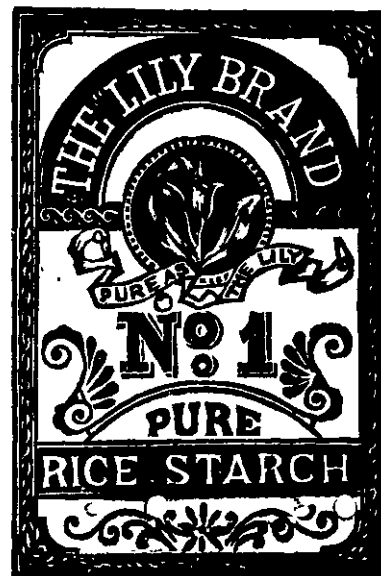
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- - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.
USE NO OTHER.

Procurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



CITY HOTEL.

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated

from floor to ceiling.
Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

J. A. TURNER ... PROPRIETOR.
TELEPHONE 603. P.O. Box 212.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. GARSIDE, Bath street, begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally that he has REMOVED to More Commodious Premises in CASTLE STREET (between Stuart and St. Andrew streets).

J. GARSIDE thanks his Patrons, and hopes to receive a continuance of their past Favours.

J. GARSIDE,
ENGINEER, BRASSFOUNDER, ELECTROPLATER, ETC.,
33 and 35 CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

TO LET FOR ENTERTAINMENTS

"THE COLOSSEUM," CHRISTCHURCH.

This Building, 240 feet by 94 feet, between Armagh street and Gloucester street, originally erected for a Skating Rink, has been acquired by a company with a view to letting same for Entertainments. Arrangements have been made to thoroughly renovate, decorate, and instal the same for electric light. Bookings for the year can now be made with the undersigned. The Building being admirably designed, and the acoustic properties being good, it will be found suitable for the following gatherings, amongst others:—

BANQUETS, BAZAARS, CONVERSAZIONES, PUBLIC MEETINGS, MILITARY TOURNAMENTS, PHYSICAL DRILL, GYMNASIC EXHIBITIONS, SOIREEES, MILITARY BAND CONCERTS or CONTESTS, PROMENADE or ORDINARY CONCERTS, SKATING, Etc.

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ENGLAND & THOMAS,
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BEATH AND CO. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

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NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**
 WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality
 OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL

OAMARU.

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

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VENETIAN AND HOLLAND
 BLIND WORKS.
 WIRE SCREEN AND PICTURE
 FRAME MAKERS.

Old Blinds repainted and repaired with promptness and despatch equal to new. Shop and Office Windows fitted with Latest and Improved Patterns of Holland Blinds and Patent Spring Rollers. A large assortment of specially prepared Tapes and Cords and every other requisite always on hand.

MORAY PLACE
 (Opposite Normal School),
 DUNEDIN,
 Telephone: 458.

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PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.
 M. McALLEN Proprietor
 (Late of the Bendigo Hotel).

The IMPERIAL has just been renovated and refurnished throughout. It is a commodious, up-to-date, and well-appointed Hotel, where Boarders and Visitors to the city can rely on obtaining the best accommodation.

"Mac" will only keep the same brands of Liquors and the same table he did at the Bendigo, which is a guarantee that the wants of his patrons will be well attended to. Accommodation for 60 guests. Night porter kept. Telegrams and letters receive immediate attention.

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 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
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 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.

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 Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System Terms very easy. Everybody in Town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.



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 From **2/-** per square yard. Latest Designs
 And Colorings.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

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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; post, 1s 8d.

F O R S A L E.

Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease, rent £10 yearly. takings said to be £60 weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland, trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington, 12 years' lease, big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc., freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease; Hotel, Taranaki, 9 years' lease, £3500.

DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington.

Commercial

For week ending March 5.

PRODUCE.

London, February 28.—Wheat: There is a favorable crop, but the outlook is depressed in the American market. English is dull, with a decline of 3d on the week. French is weak, but other Continental markets are firm. Cargoes are dull. Victorian and South Australian January shipment, 29s 9d. New South Wales January parcels, 29s. The American visible supply is estimated at 84,953,000 bushels.

There is brisk demand for rabbits at 9½d to 10d. The English supply is diminishing.

Butter is unchanged. Choicest is quiet, but there is a good demand for secondary.

Cheese is slightly brisker.

London, March 2.—Frozen Meat—Mutton is unchanged. Lamb: New Zealand new season's, prime, 5½d; fair average, 5½d; New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb fair average quality: Ox fores, 3d; ox hinds, 4½d.

London, March 3.—A Sydney wheat cargo sold at 29s 3d, and the Highlands cargo at about 29s 9d.

Wellington, March 4.—The Agent-General cables as follows under date March 3.—No alteration in the frozen mutton market since last week. Lamb is quiet, the average price to-day is—Canterbury lamb, 5½d; other brands, 5½d. Beef is firm. Stocks of New Zealand on hand are light. Hinds, 4½d, fores, 3d. Butter is firm at 11½s. Cheese is very firm at 50s.

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

Oats.—Good to prime old oats are scarce and meet with ready sale. There is also good inquiry for lines of new oats for export, while consignments of same for immediate delivery find ready acceptance locally. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is no locally-grown new season's grain offering. Prime old wheat continues to find buyers at late values, and all other sorts are in steady demand as fowl wheat. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; fowl wheat (whole), 3s to 3s 1½d; broken, etc., 2s 6d to 2s 1½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Full supplies forward and prices about 5s lower than those of last week. We quote: Best, £2 2s 6d to £2 5s; others, £1 15s to £2 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The market is glutted, and sales are slow at prices which show a reduction of about 10s per ton. We offered about 70 tons, a considerable quantity of which had to be passed in. We quote: Best oatensheaf, £2 17s 6d to £3; medium, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Whole-sale—Butter, fresh, 6d; butter (fac-

tory), bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, 4d; bacon, farm, 7d; bacon (rolled), farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £3 to £3 10s per ton; fowl wheat, 3s; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, £3 10s; flour, £8 5s to £9 5s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s. Retail—Fresh butter, 8d; butter (factory), pats, 1s, bulk, 1s; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, 6d to 7d; bacon (rolled), 8d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 4s per cwt; flour: 200lb, 18s 6d; 50lb, 5s; oatmeal, 50lb, 7s 9d; 25lb, 4s; pollard, 7s 6d per bag; bran, 5s; chaff, 2s; fowls' feed, 3s 6d per bushel.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat: scarce. Milling, 3s 2d; fowls', 3s 1d. Potatoes: New Oamaru, £2 5s. Chaff: inferior to medium, £2 10s to £3; good to best, £3 5s. Straw: Loose, 32s 6d; pressed, 30s. Flour: 200lb sacks, £8 5s; 50lb, £9; 25lb, £9 5s; Oatmeal: 25lb, £14. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9½d to 10d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 1d. Onions: Melbourne, new, £6 10s.

WOOL.

London, February 28.—Bradford wool: Tops are hardening. Common sixties, 19½d; supers, 20½d.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.

The third wool sale of the season was held in the Victoria Hall, Dunedin, on Thursday of last week. Regarding the sale Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

The total number of bales catalogued by the various brokers was 8572. There was again a good attendance of buyers, English, foreign, and colonial houses and woollen factories being well represented. The bulk of the wools in our catalogue, although bright and well grown, was rather strong—too much of the Leicester and Lincoln strain—which appears to be in too large supply the world over for the requirements of manufacturers, and prices consequently ruled low. Nevertheless, for clean, bright, sound wool of this class there was good competition up to buyers' values; while for tick-stained, shabby, and burry lots bidding was very slow even at low values. Sound, fine halfbred and combing merino wools of good color secured animated bidding, and sold at prices about equal to those ruling at our last sale. Our catalogue comprised 1547 bales, of which 1270 bales were sold at auction and 277 bales were passed in, bidding not being quite up to owners' reserves, and in some cases not up to valuations. The following list shows current values:—Greasy merinos—good, 7d to 8d; medium, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 5½d to 5½d. Greasy halfbred—good, 6½d to 7½d; medium, 5½d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Greasy crossbreds—superior, 6d to 6½d; good, 5½d to 6d; medium, 4½d to 5d; inferior, 3d to 4d.

LIVE STOCK.

THE ADDINGTON MARKETS.

At the Addington market there were very large entries of mostly secondary quality, with the exception of fat sheep.

Of fat cattle 183, mostly light-weight cows and heifers, were yarded. The prices were much the same as last week, 16s to 21s: steers, £6 7s 6d to £8 7s 6d; heifers, £5 10s to £7 10s; cows, £5 to £7 5s; There was a large yarding of store cattle and fair sales. Yearlings, 19s to 27s 6d; 15-month to 18-month, £1 17s 6d to £2 19s 6d; mixed two-year cattle, £3 2s 6d; do steers £3 8s 4d; heifers, £3 3s; three-year steers, £5 5s; heifers, £4 16s; dry cows, £1 10s to £4.

Fat sheep numbered 5000, mostly good lines of ewes and wethers. Good business was done in freezing

wethers at 14s to 17s 3d, and unfinished sorts down to 13s. Ewes were in over supply, and met with a dragging sale. Prices were easier, and many lots were passed. Best sorts brought 12s to 14s 3d; others 8s to 11s 6d.

Fat lambs totalled 4000, many of a secondary quality and several badly drafted lines. Prices were easier by 3d to 9d; 2100 were taken for export at 10s 10d to 13s 3d and up to 14s 1d, and an extra 250 to the butchers at 10s 6d to 13s 3d; 1700 were passed at 8s 6d to 12s 6d, the best going to the factory on owners' account.

Store sheep totalled over 11,000, mostly rough sorts, including North Island and Marlborough sheep. Dry weather was responsible for a very weak demand, and over half the entry passed. Wethers made 12s to 14s 1d for good sorts, and 9s 3d to 11s 6d for others; mixed wethers and ewes, 10s 6d to 11s 10d; two-tooth ewes, 9s 3d to 9s 7d; four-tooths, 12s to 12s 9d; four and six-tooth ewes, 10s 4d to 12s 10d; four, six, and eight-tooths, 8s 6d; aged, 3s 1d to 5s; boilers, 2s 6d to 2s 10d. Good merino ewes brought 6s; lambs, 8s to 9s for fair, and 3s 7d to 7s 6d for inferior.

Pigs numbered 400, including good lines of fats; baconers quite held their own at 35s, 50s, and 55s, or 3½d to 4d per lb; but porkers were easier, 20s to 28s, or 3½d per lb. For stores, all classes, there was a weaker demand, large fetching from 15s to 24s; smaller, 10s to 15s; suckers and weaners, 6s to 8s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

On Thursday morning we held a special sale of horses, at which some harness horses, were offered. As usual, on an off day, buyers were not numerous, but still a fair number of horses changed hands. Two rabbit exporters were in the market, and they purchased a number of horses suitable for their work. Among those offered was a consignment of 25 from the North Island, and we succeeded in disposing of a number at from £16 to £23.

Trinidad's Asphalt.

The principal deposit of asphalt in the island of Trinidad is at Lea Brea, where there is an apparently inexhaustible supply. The pitch lake is 110 acres in extent, of unknown depth, and situated 130ft above the level of the sea. The removal of 1,720,000 tons during the past 34 years has apparently made no impression on the lake. The lake contains no liquid asphalt, but in other parts of the island the kind from which illuminating and lubricating oils can be distilled is found widely distributed. Glance pitch, also found in the island, is used for electric insulations and for black varnishes.

The best remedy yet discovered for Influenza is TUSSICURA; it is a wonderful tonic.***

Lost a severe attack of rheumatism by the application of WITCHES' OIL. Experience shows it acts like magic.***

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, we want you to examine the latest Sterling chain, chainless, and free wheels. Built like a watch. New shipment just landed. Tomorrow, Bassett, and Co.***

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

'EUREKA' GRAIN, TURNIP AND MANURE DRILLS, and "MAST" AMERICAN GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS, with Turnip Feed.

DISC HARROWS and CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, with Wooden or Steel Frames; any sizes.

CULTIVATORS, WINDMILLS, HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, and all kinds FARM IMPLEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS BURRELL'S TRACTION ENGINES and CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MACHINERY.

HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINES.

RUDGE WHITWORTH and YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES on easy terms to suit purchasers.

Write for full particulars to

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. TOOMEY

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the

Maker and Patentee,

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

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STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 614
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,

Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

... GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ...

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.

12th November, 1896.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - **P. MCCARTHY.**

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best procurable Brands.

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

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 STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Waikare	Wed., March 5	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	Thurs., March 6	1 p.m. D'din
Moura	Fri., March 7	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., March 14	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Wed., March 5	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moura	Fri., March 7	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., March 14	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo	Thurs., March 6	1 p.m. D'din
Mouowai	Wed., March 19	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Wed., March 5	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa	Tues., March 18	"

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	March 9	3 p.m. D'din
Talune	March 16	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Upolu	Mon., March 10	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Janet Nicoll	Wed., March 5	3 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday, March 26.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)

Manapouri Wednesday, March 12

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tuesday, March 25

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind recommendation

Heavy Loss of the Seventh Contingent.

On Friday came the disquieting news from South Africa that the seventh contingent had met with very heavy losses in an engagement at Vrede-Bothasberg. It appears that the Boers to the number of 700 men attempted to cross Colonel Byng's and Rimington's line. The brunt of the fighting fell on Colonel Garratt's New Zealanders, who, by superb valor, defeated the attempt, but lost two officers and 18 men, five officers and 33 men being wounded. The Boers abandoned 100 horses and 6000 cattle.

The Boers at first goaded a herd of cattle into a gallop, but the New Zealanders shot 70 of them, which had the effect of checking the rest. From behind the cover of the dead cattle and horses the Boers maintained a heavy fire till they were repulsed. Only a few escaped.

The Premier received the following cablegram from Colonel Porter, commanding the seventh contingent, forwarded by Major Pilcher from Capetown:—'The regiment on duty has reported a severe engagement, with heavy loss to the New Zealand Seventh Contingent, at midnight on the 23rd February. Upwards of 800 Boers, under H. Botha, Ross, and Albert, broke through, driving the cordon line of outposts at a point held by 100 on the left wing. Under cover of 1000 cattle, the enemy rushed the position in overwhelming force, proving both irresistible and bold. Our men in the shelter of the trenches bravely and gallantly resisted the onslaught, as is evidenced by the fact of 51 casualties, all in the trenches. The killed were 24, and the wounded 27. There were many instances of heroism, and not one sulker is reported. All fully maintained the bravery and reputation of the New Zealand soldiers, and that is the only solatium I can offer the relatives. Particulars of the casualties will come later.'

It is needless to say that this message was the cause of great anxiety to the relatives and friends of the members of the contingent, the suspense being only relieved by the issue of the morning papers containing a list of the killed and wounded. Immediately the news of the disaster was received flags were hoisted at half-mast on the principal buildings in the cities and towns of the Colony.

The following is a list of the casualties:—

Killed.—Lieutenant Harold, Lieutenant Dickenson, Lieutenant William Forsythe, Sergeant Arthur Noonan, Farrier-sergeant Owen Turner, Corporal Alfred Firth, Corporal Albert Russell, Lance-corporal William Riddick, Lance-corporal Dungan, Lance-corporal Anderson, Lance-corporal Percy, Lance-corporal Nation, Farrier Leonard, Farrier Retter, Private David Bruce, Private John Ashmore, Private John Conniban, Private William Dunlop, Private Peter Fletcher, Private Harry Finch, Private William Monaghan, Private Thomas McLew, Private Alexander Scott, Private Walter Stevenson, Private Herbert Timmos, Private Alfred Whitney, Private Lytton Diteby.

Dangerously wounded.—Lieutenants James College and Stapleton Coulton, Sergeant Walter Tiller, Private William Hill Bennett.

Severely wounded.—Lieutenants Charles Phair, William H. Wilson, and Dennis Hickey, Sergeants Kenneth Malcolm, Charles Minifie, and James Conn, Corporals Andrew Houston, Thomas Legg, and J. C. Gilmore, Lance-corporal Edward Wylde, Privates John Buchanan, Thomas Frame, Maurice Fitzgerald, George Fookes, Robert Hardie, Charles Dunford, James C. McLellan, William C. McDonald, John Isbister, David M'Diarmid, Albert Rosinorski, Frederick M. Rogers, and Albert Sands.

Slightly wounded.—Squadron Sergeant-major Pat Cottone, Corporal M. Carr, Farrier-corporal M. Ross, Privates George Armstrong, William Boon, William H. Cook, Gordon Reynolds, James P. Skitt, and Roland Westropp.

Trooper Fletcher, who was killed, was a Catholic and son of Mr. W. Fletcher, Lake Wakatipu. Lieutenant D. Hickey, who was reported to be severely wounded, is also a Catholic, and was well known in Dunedin. His father, Mr. J. D. Hickey, resides in Cork.

At High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., made a touching reference to the recent disaster to the Seventh New Zealanders, and asked for the prayers of the congregation for Trooper Fletcher, of Mornington, and the several other Catholic New Zealanders who were killed on that occasion. He paid a tribute to the bravery which the men had displayed. The Dead March in 'Saul' was played by the organist as the congregation left the cathedral.

In the Pro-Cathedral at half-past 7 this (Monday) morning (writes our Christchurch correspondent) a Requiem Mass was offered for those who fell in the recent severe engagement in South Africa. His Lordship the Bishop was celebrant. As a preface to his sermon at Vespers on the previous evening the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes made feeling reference to the disaster to the New Zealand troops, and read a telegram from the Premier referring to the state of the wounded. The Bishop expressed his heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted relatives of the fallen troopers, and asked the prayers of the congregation for the eternal rest of the departed.

At the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday, the Rev. Father Coffey, during his discourse, made some very touching references to the members of the Seventh Contingent who recently met their deaths in South Africa. At the conclusion of the service the Dead March was played, the congregation standing meanwhile. About 50 members of the Ninth Contingent were present.

Messrs Dwan Brothers, the well-known hotel brokers, land and financial agents, Wellington, have a number of first-class hotels in the North and South Islands to sell or lease. This progressive firm has a very large connection, and is in a position to give the best of advice and financial assistance to purchasers of hotel properties...

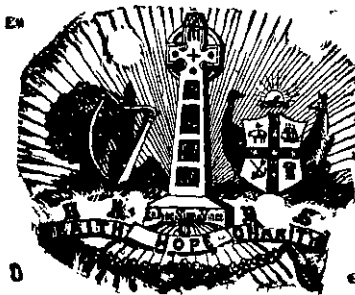
The Dominican Nuns in South Africa.

THE first convent schools founded in Capetown (writes the special correspondent in South Africa of the *Freeman's Journal*) were those of the Dominican nuns, though convent schools had previously been established in Graham's Town, in the Eastern District, by the Sisters of the Assumption many years before. The devoted Sisters of St. Dominic arrived in Cape Colony in 1863, and immediately took up the great works of Catholic education and philanthropy which have made the name of the Sisters of St. Dominic famous throughout the world, and a household word throughout South Africa. It is on the site of the old 'Wachtenburg Garden'—originally purchased by his Lordship Dr. Griffith for Church purposes—that the good Sisters established themselves nearly 40 years ago, and from thence ramifications of the Order have extended throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In Capetown the nuns have several scholastic establishments—St. Mary's Convent day school, a private high school where young ladies are taught, in addition to the ordinary school curriculum, the higher branches of learning, and where those who wish it are prepared for the University examinations. The Sisters also have charge of St. Bridget's Mission schools, which are the ordinary parochial schools for girls. These are under Government supervision, and the Sisters receive an annual grant from the Education Department, as is the case with the boys' schools under the care of the Marist Brothers. In addition to these educational establishments, the Dominicans have in Capetown an institution for the education of deaf mutes—one similar to their famous place at Waratah in N.S.W. This charitable institution was founded in 1874, and is the first of its kind established in South Africa. A number of stricken inmates are continually being educated in this noble institution by the devoted Sisters of St. Dominic. In addition to the schools above-mentioned, the Sisters have high schools at Somerset road (Sacred Heart), Wynberg (St. Mary's), Woodlands, and other centres, and private day and Government-aided schools in many parishes throughout the Western Vicariate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rev. Father Cleary leaves for his trip to Europe on next Monday morning, going by the express to the Bluff. Correspondents are notified that all letters addressed to him by name will be treated as his private correspondence and will be forwarded to his Home address. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to 'The Editor,' and not by name to any member of the staff. A competent staff of writers will be engaged on the paper during the Rev. Father Cleary's absence, and arrangements have been made for a supply of editorial and other articles from his pen till his return.



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 £1, according to age at time of Admission.

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

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

NOTICE.

NOW READY—The Little Catechism (No. 1) of the Christian Doctrine.

Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

To be had from—

His Grace Most Rev. Dr. REDWOOD, Wellington,
Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, Christchurch,
Right Rev. Dr. LENIHAN, Auckland,
Right Rev. Dr. VERDON, Dunedin,

Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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.

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

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

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

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

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

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin, who will act as Rector.

For further Particulars apply to the Vice-Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

REEFTON ART UNION.

PERSONS holding books of tickets in the Reefton Art Union are requested to abate none of their energy in disposing of the remaining tickets, as the drawing will not take place for some time yet.

The exact date will be duly announced.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW CONVENT OF MERCY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

			£	s.	d.
Mr Barrett, Christchurch	...	...	1	0	0
Mr W. A. Shield	...	...	1	0	0
Mr McDermott	...	...	0	10	0

GARRISON HALL.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1902.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ANNUAL IRISH NATIONAL CONCERT.

Popular Prices: Front Seats and Gallery, 2s; Body of Hall, 1s.

Front Seats may be Reserved at the Dresden on payment of 1s extra.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MONDAY, 17th MARCH.

MARINE EXCURSION
(Weather permitting).

S.S. EXPRESS leaves wharf at 10.30 a.m. for MAORI KAIK and PORT CHALMERS. Arrives back 5 p.m.

Refreshments obtainable on board.

FARES: Adults, 2s; Children, 1s—return.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT LANCASTER PARK.

In aid of a Home for the Afflicted of all Creeds and Nationalities
ATHLETIC SPORTS, CHILDREN'S SPORTS, CYCLING, ETC.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP, of 20 sovs.

GRAND AMATEUR HANUICAP, for Sir Geo. Clifford's Cup.

Entries close with Mr R. O. Duncan, at 10 p.m., March 6.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ... ONE SHILLING.

GRAND CONCERT OF NATIONAL MUSIC

AT CANTERBURY HALL, ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

Magnificent Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Tickets, 2s and 1s.

E. O'CONNOR,

Hon Sec.

DEATHS.

GALLIGAN.—On December 20, 1901, at Dillmanstown, Kumara, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Galligan, native of County Waterford, Ireland; aged 52 years.—*R.I.P.*

O'CONNOR.—On January 10, 1902, at his late residence, Shantalla, Galway, Ireland, Thomas O'Connor (tather of E. O'Connor, Christchurch); aged 88 years.—*R.I.P.*

LEATHEM.—February 21st at Tai Tapu, Canterbury, Mary, beloved wife of Thos. Leathem, in her 57th year, fortified by the last rites of the Church.—*R.I.P.*

KELLEHER.—On the 21st February, at Waikerikeri Valley, Christopher Maurice Kelleher; aged 24 years. Deeply regretted.—*R.I.P.*



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

THE FOREMOST PLACE.



SOME years ago the *Edinburgh Review* said of the Catholic Church in the United States that it is 'one of the most powerful and democratic religious communities which the world has ever seen, and one which is fated to leave a lasting mark on the history of Christendom.' There is, unfortunately, no distinct and definite religious census in the United States as there is in Australia and New Zealand. Estimates of the strength of the various religious bodies are, however, compiled from special ecclesiastical returns and from the general census of the country. In New Zealand and Australia each recurrent census tells a tale of steady, if quiet and unsensational, Catholic progress. Year after year the American estimates referred to above show that under the Stars and Stripes the

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Church is, both absolutely and by comparison with other creeds, moving forward as if shod with the shoes of swiftness. Some two years ago an attempt was made in a prominent New Zealand daily paper to minimise the significance of the growth and position of the Catholic Church in the homeland of Uncle Sam. It failed. Such failures add to the piquancy of life. As was the case with 'the genial showman,' 'heavy figgerin' was not a berthrite' of the well-meaning writer who made the attempt. He serenely lumped together twenty-two sorts of Lutherans, seventeen varieties of Methodists, thirteen stripes of Baptists, twelve kinds of Presbyterians, and an endless number of brands of other rival denominations, labelled them 'the Protestant Church,' and set them triumphantly over against the one, solid, and undivided Catholic corporate body. It was only by adopting this or some equally unfair and misleading basis of comparison that it was possible to conceal the fact that the Catholic Church in the United States comes easily first in numerical strength and that any other single religious body falls hopelessly behind it.

*

Estimates for the year 1901 have just been published. They, too, tell a tale of unrivalled progress. They were compiled by the Rev. Dr. H. K. CARROLL, a non-Catholic clergyman, who was in charge of the religious statistics of the United States census of 1890. In order to establish something approaching as nearly as practicable to a common ground of comparison, Dr. CARROLL gives the number of 'communicants' in the case of the Catholic Church and of 'members' in the case of other creeds. The numerical strength of communicants and members and their growth during 1901 is shown in the following table:—

Religious Body.	Membership, etc., at present.	Growth, 1901.
Catholic	9,158,741	468,803
Protestant Episcopal ...	750,799	31,341
Disciples of Christ ...	1,179,541	29,559
Southern Baptist ...	1,674,108	26,112
African Methodist ...	698,354	22,892
Colored Baptist ...	1,590,802	18,146
Methodist North... ..	2,762,691	16,500
Presbyterian North ...	999,815	16,382
Christian Scientist ...	48,930	13,980
Lutheran General Synod	204,098	4,500
Congregationalist ...	634,835	3,475
Baptist North	1,005,613	3,039

Dr. CARROLL's figures give a total membership of all Churches in the United States, at the close of 1901, as 28,090,637. 'This represents,' says the New York *Free-man's Journal*, 'a gain of 730,027, or 2.67 per cent., or greater than the gain in population, 2.18 per cent., the annual increase in population from 1890 to 1900.' In relative, as well as in absolute, numerical increase the Catholic body easily led the way. The Protestant Episcopal Church came next with an increase of four per cent.

*

Here is another interesting table prepared and published by Dr. CARROLL, showing the number of communicants and members and the rank of the various denominations in 1890 and 1901:—

Religious Body.	Rank, 1901	Communi-cants, 1901	Rank, 1890	Comuni-cants, 1890
Roman Catholic	1	9,158,741	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,762,291	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist, South	3	1,664,108	4	1,280,000
Regular Baptist, col'd	4	1,610,801	3	1,348,989
Meth-Episc., South	5	1,477,180	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,179,541	8	641,051
Regular Baptist, North	7	1,005,613	6	800,450
Presbyterian, North	8	999,815	7	788,221
Prot. Episcopal	9	750,799	9	532,051
African Methodist	10	698,354	11	452,725
Congregationalist	11	634,835	10	512,771
Lutheran Synod, Con.	12	566,375	12	357,153
African Meth., Zion	13	537,337	13	349,788
Lutheran Gen. Council	14	316,563	14	324,847
Latter Day Saints	15	300,000	19	144,532
Reformed German	16	248,929	15	204,108
United Brethren	17	240,007	16	202,474
Presbyterian, South	18	227,991	18	179,721
Colored Methodist	19	204,972	20	129,384
Lutheran Gen. Synod	20	204,098	17	187,432

As far back as 1890, Dr. ELLENWOOD (a Protestant writer) said in the *Missionary Review* that 'from 1800 to 1850 the population of the country increased nine-fold; the membership of all Evangelistic Churches twenty-seven fold; the Roman Catholic sixty-three fold. From 1850 to 1880 the population increased 116 per cent., the communicants of Protestant churches 185 per cent., and the Roman Catholics 294 per cent.' Tables given by MULHALL in his Sydney Congress paper showed that 'in forty years (1850-1890) the Roman churches [in the United States] multiplied seven-fold and the church property thirteen-fold, while Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians showed a much lower rate of progress.' Some time ago we showed that the full numerical strength of the Catholic body in the United States must stand between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000. In some great cities half the population is Catholic. Catholics, for instance, constitute about the half of San Francisco's population of 342,752 souls. In New York city (according to the *Catholic Directory* figures for 1900) there are 1,852,000 Catholics—at least fifty per cent. of the population—and in the 'old city' 825,000. An estimate made by a prominent architect in 1899 showed that there were at that time in course of construction in the New York ecclesiastical province churches, chapels, convents, schools, and hospitals which, when completed, would involve an expenditure of £2,000,000. Dean HOLK, in his *Little Tour in America* (published in 1895) speaks of the deep impression made on his mind by the omnipresent activity of the Catholic Church in America. After dwelling on the 'enthusiastic zeal' of the United States Catholics, he continues: 'Not only are their buildings the most beautiful—there is no church in New York to compare with the cathedral of St. Patrick—but they are used more frequently for their sacred purposes than any other places of worship.' This statement is fully borne out by RENE BACHE, whose elaborate figures, published a few years ago, show that one-third of all the church-goers of the United States are children of the Catholic Church. As far back as 1890 Dr. ELLENWOOD, a Protestant writer, described the Catholic Church in America, in the course of an article in the *Missionary Review*, as a 'strong-stranded, hard-twisted agency which no one can ignore.' And Rev. Dr. LAYMAN ABBOTT (a Puritan of the Puritans) said a few years ago in the *North American Review*: 'The most stalwart anti-Romanist, in his calmer and more candid moments, can hardly question that, were the Roman Catholic Church abolished by instantaneous decree, its priests banished and churches closed, and the restraining influence of that form of the Christian religion taken away from its adherents, the disaster to American communities would be simply awful in its proportions, if not irretrievable in its results.' Catholics in these young countries can look with high hopefulness to their own future when they contemplate the marvellous advance which, in little more than a hundred years, has placed the Catholic Church in the United States absolutely without a rival in point of numbers, in rapidity of growth, in church attendance, in material prosperity, and, above all, in spiritual advancement and in its marvellous energy in doing all manner of good.

Notes

The Red Rag.

The name of Jesuit is to a number of organised intolerants what the sight of the scarlet mantle in the hands of a *chulo* is to an Andalusian bull when surrounded by his tormentors in the ring. And thus it has come about that the Protestant Alliance of Great Britain recently addressed an impassioned request to the Salisbury Government to prevent England, by special Act of Parliament, from being 'invaded' by expelled Jesuits from France, who, to a dead certainty, would demoralise the country and bring it to speedy and irreparable ruin. Lord Salisbury—who, by the way, has freely admitted numbers of Anarchists and other undesirable foreigners without protest from the Protestant Alliance—did not smell the Empire's crack o' doom in the landing of a few French Jesuits, and sent his petitioners the following curt reply:—

'Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge your letter of 19th inst. I am to say in reply his lordship is not aware that any legislation is likely to be introduced in regard to the subjects you mention.—Yours faithfully,

'R. T. GUNTON.'

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEE STREETS
INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

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

And then the Alliance worked itself into a state of 'regret and alarm' and sent to Lord Salisbury a furious onslaught on the Jesuits, filled with the usual misinformation of which the society carries such heavy stocks.

Impostors in the Toils.

Evil days have fallen upon some of the employés of the Protestant Alliance, and others are at the present time in a bad way. The Slattery impostors were for a time in close touch with the society, but later on it found it convenient to disown them. Other members of the noisome fraternity are in trouble just now. That unmitigated blackguard, the sham 'ex-monk' Nobbs (*alias* Widdows), is once more in the hands of the police. The ex-convict is again charged, as before, with an unmentionable crime, and at the time our last exchanges were issued, the case was pending against him at the Bow Street Police Court, London. The bogus 'ex-nun' Margaret Shepherd—a former inmate of a Magdalen asylum in Bristol—had lately to make a secret and hurried departure from New York in order to escape arrest on a criminal charge. And this is how a Denver Catholic contemporary deals with the diabolical abominations which led to the infliction of long terms of penal servitude on the sham 'ex-nun' and all-round cheat, swindler, and impostor, Diss De Bar and her male partner in nameless iniquity: 'How the blush of shame must burn the face of every decent Protestant as he reads the scanty, but horrifying, details of the trial of that female beast, Diss De Bar, and reflects that this disgrace to womanhood but a few years ago posed as an escaped nun, attracted large audiences, and was aided and assisted in her infamous work by Protestant Church organisations. . . . It is refreshing to hear that intelligent Protestants are at last showing some signs of repudiating those immoral scoundrels and shameless adventuresses who have been able for so many years to exchange the product of their filthy imaginations for good Protestant money; and it is to be hoped that when a few more have followed the vile Diss De Bar to the prison cell the rest will be driven from the Protestant pulpit to the slums from which they came.'

Aubrey de Vere.

Correspondence from Ireland record the passing of one of the noted poets of the nineteenth century, Aubrey de Vere, on January 21, in his eighty-sixth year.

'The solemn angel of eternal peace

Has waved a wand of mystery o'er his head,

Touched his strong heart, and bade his pulses cease.'

The sweet-singing son of a poetic father (Sir Aubrey de Vere) came of a Cromwellian stock and was brought up a Protestant. In 1851 he became a Catholic, and his piety, his strong personality, and the winning sweetness of his life—which was celibate to the last—'allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.' All the members of his family soon followed his example, and their conversion exercised a marked influence upon the non-Catholic aristocracy of their native Limerick county, with most of whom they were united by ties of blood or marriage. Among those who followed the de Veres and 'went over to Rome' were Lord Emly (Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1868-1874), the late Earl of Dunraven, some members of the family of the late Lord Monteaigle, the Ladies Fitzgibbon (of the family of the Earl of Clare), and a goodly sprinkling of the gentry that lived around 'sweet Adare, O lovely vale,' and in other parts of the County of Limerick. It is strange that in practically every biographical notice of Aubrey de Vere that we have met, he is set down as the author of the drama *Mary Tudor*, which was written by his father, Sir Aubrey, and which has attracted a good deal of notice since and on account of the appearance of Tennyson's drama of *Queen Mary*.

'Missionary Tales.'

We pointed out a few weeks ago that the 'missionary tales' told by Dr. Grattan Guinness against the Catholic Church in South America, during his money-raising tour in New Zealand, were of the usual style of such 'yarns.' It is by no means pleasant to have to switch the electric light on the crooked ways of those who manufacture the typical 'missionary tale,' which deserves about as much credit as snake or fish 'yarns' or big-gooseberry stories. But, on the Deuteronomic principle, the responsibility must rest with those who first lit the fire. The Rev. Dr. Starbuck, a learned American Protestant writer and divine, makes the following scathing remarks in a recent issue of the *S.H. Review* regarding a missionary society which he describes as 'one which carries off the palm for impudence in religious controversy as against the Catholics.'

*

'The chief organ of theirs in Spanish-America (says Dr. Starbuck) has now come regularly to me for several years, and leads me to suppose that whatever fragments of intelligence and decency

and conscience these emissaries may have had on leaving home (and they seem to have gone out very slenderly provided with all three qualities), they lost them then overboard on the way out. Certainly at home they would not have dared to publish an article sneering at marriage regarded as a spiritual union, coarsely declaring it, like Luther, a mere outward thing, and mocking at those who are shocked at the notion of dissolving it. Yet this they do by way of evangelising the Spanish-Americans.' And he adds some words which are peculiarly applicable to the 'missionary tales' (*alias* 'snake-yarns') which Dr. Grattan Guinness has been retailing throughout New Zealand to open the mouths—and the pockets—of the *gobemouches*. 'There is practically no limit,' says Dr. Starbuck, 'to the degree of effrontery which a large proportion of the ministers of this denomination are capable where the Catholic Church is concerned.' It is refreshing to see an honest Protestant protesting so vigorously against discreditable tactics which decent and God-fearing members of the Reformed creeds must abhor as cordially as Catholics do.

In Lighter Vein

(By 'QUIP'.)

*. Correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., intended for this department should be addressed 'QUIP', N.Z. TABLET Office, Dunedin, and should reach this office on or before Monday morning.

'THERE's nothing like a little judicious levity.'

R. L. STEVENSON.

That Coronation Robe.

I shouldn't be surprised if, after all, Mr. Seddon turns out not to be the chief figure at the King's Coronation. Unless he wishes to be outshone by a new Flora McFlimsey, he will have to borrow all Sir J. G.'s gold lace, and ornament his three acres of chest with all the war medals he can persuade the Veterans to lend him. The lady referred to is a member of the United States 'hup-pah suckles,' and she is simply going to knock spots off everything at the Coronation by appearing in a dress that is to cost £250,000. Her husband is going with her in a two-guinea sac suit, warranted to wash. She must be what the boys call a 'bonzer.' But even if she were as obese as a member of the Chang Giant Family in good condition, or if she were twice the size of Ghuni Sah, the circus elephant, and bolstered herself up after the fashion of Tweedledum and Tweedledee in Alice's adventures, I still fail to see where and how she could crowd on £250,000 worth of rag—or sail.

'For all manner of things that a woman can put

On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot,

Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist,

Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,

Or tied with a string, or stitched on with a bow,

In front or behind, above or below,'

could hardly cost a quarter of a million.

How it Works Out.

I have just read over the detailed description of this amazing sartorial dream, and have, on second thoughts, come to the conclusion that, after all, it is worth the money. As well as I can remember, it is a stylish tailor-made costume of electric blue chiffon and dark-red appliqué, tucked up every few yards with scarlet toile boleros. Two *moiré* antiques, slightly pouched with ruffles, and stylishly daddoed with golden daffydownillies, hang down from the off-shoulder and are caught by a transparent yoke of draped fichu around the bottom of the skirt. The skirt itself is laced tulle, in skim-milk blue, enlivened here and there with chines and toques in yellow. Around the waist is a row of foulards and pom-poms (the latter specially imported from the Transvaal), and on the starboard side is an accordion-pleated tuck of grenadine guipure, edged with four-and-twenty revers all in a row.

*

I may be wrong in one or two points. My lady readers will, however, overlook these, as this is merely a rough description, from memory, of the bit of quarter-million upholstery. I give it here for two reasons: firstly, that my fair readers may know what they will have to compete with if they go to the Coronation; and secondly, that the men may know what to get when they wish to give their wives a little present.

Our Last Seance.

Corney Ryan is an old digger who made his little pile long ago on the 'Dunskin.' He is at present living on White Island and his money. Last week the Island received a visit from one of those long-haired, wild-eyed, ungrammatical fellows, ycleped mediums,

who go about the country disturbing the peace of cemeteries, raking ghosts out of the graves at all kinds of inconvenient and ridiculous hours to answer all kinds of foolish questions at so much per question. Corney flatters himself with being a good Catholic. But stung by curiosity and egged on by idleness, he lapsed into folly last week and attended one of the long-haired fraud's *séances*. After three or four 'dear departed' had informed their inquiring friends, with sweet indefiniteness, that they were quite 'appy, that the climate was temperate, and the company 'fair to middlin' etc., Corney stood up and called for the 'sperret' of one John Tobin, a 'townee' of his from th' Ould Sod who was a 'smiddy' in the good old days in Central Otago. John, when 'called up' must have been at the bank or at a committee meeting or in some other inconvenient place. At last the periwig-pated fellow on the stage announced that the carbonic acid gas—or whatever it was that constituted John Tobin's invisible ghost—was present and ready to be interrogated. Corney began:

'Ye're dead, ain't ye, John?'

'I ham,' came in sepulchral tones out of the darkness.

'It was a fine berrin' the Crummle people gev ye, John?'

'It wuz a reg'lar slap-hup haffair,' replied John.

'An' I suppose ye're plazed intirely wid the headstone they've put to y'r grave, John?'

'It's a verry fine one, and I'm verry thankful for it.'

'Well, John, me bouchail, ye were a liar livin', an' ye're a liar dead. I was in Crummle last week an' divil the bit of a headstone ye have, and divil the sign of a one ye're likely to get.'

After that the ghosts got their vapory backs up and the *séance* came to an abrupt and inglorious conclusion. The 'mop-head' intended to remain a week on the Island, but he discovered that he had important engagements to fulfil on the mainland. And he went to fulfil them.

An Errant Sun.

The Paris *Figaro* (so say our daily papers) publishes a telegram from San Francisco stating that the astronomers at the Lick Observatory have discovered a sun travelling at the rate of 56,250 miles an hour. It is a very strange coincidence, but this is the precise rate at which the only son of my father used to travel home from school. His pace when sneaking like a snail unwillingly to school was one mile in 56,250 hours. The Lick astronomers are certain about the pace of this new sun because the man that sweeps out the Observatory went up and measured it with a bit of string. This same official also watched its direction. He says that it is romping along towards the earth, but he is unable to tell, within a thousand or two of years, when it will be here. But don't let that discourage you. You will be made aware of its arrival when it does come. Meanwhile do not leave anything breakable where it is likely to fall off, as there may be a bit of a bump, and try and persuade your wife's mother to sit regularly in the shade of any tall and shaky chimney that you have about the premises.

Quips

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The mission which was conducted by the Very Rev. Father Boyle and the Rev. Father Henry in the Gore Catholic Church (says the *Standard*) was well attended. It was brought to a close on last Sunday evening.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Palm Sunday, the 23rd instant.

A mission will be opened by the Vincentian Fathers in St. Joseph's Cathedral on next Sunday at the 11 o'clock Mass, and in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, at the same hour.

In the list of subscriptions to the building fund of the Convent of Mercy, South Dunedin, published in our issue of the 20th ult., 'Mrs. P. Monaghan' should read 'Mr. J. Monaghan.'

At the recent Junior Civil Service examination the names of Thomas Pound, Cornelius G. D. Maher, John M. Brennan, and William O. Shane are found amongst the successful candidates. These were the only pupils presented from the Christian Brothers' school, Dunedin.

The Cardrona correspondent of an exchange writes:—The Catholics have got their church lined and fitted up, and are to be congratulated on the change. It must have required something of an enthusiast to turn out to service in the winter in the rather too well ventilated building that did duty as a hall and chapel. Now it looks cosy and comfortable and is a credit to all concerned.

THE marks obtained by the pupils who passed the Trinity College practical examination in music from the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth, have come to hand. The following is the list of successful candidates, and marks obtained:—Senior honors—Eileen Kemple, 85. Senior pass—Augusta Skoglund, 61. Intermediate honors—Mary Ellen Noonan, 80. Intermediate pass—Mabel Harris, 72; Annie Macdonell, 71; Lily Cottle, 70; Katie Macdonell, 60. Junior pass—Eileen Hannan (singing), 74. Preparatory—Joan of Arc O'Reilly, 85 (specially commended); May Petersen, 78; Annie Bowman, 72; Mary Ellen McCarthy, 69.

The half-yearly meeting of the Altar Society connected with St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, was held on Sunday afternoon and was well attended. The Rev. Father Coffey complimented the members on the good work accomplished during the past year.

On Sunday next the Catholic members of the Ninth Contingent, numbering about 55, will attend in a body the nine o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, and approach the Holy Table. Afterwards breakfast will be served in the schoolroom by a number of the ladies of the congregation. The Rev. Father Coffey has been most assiduous in his attention to the spiritual wants of the troopers.

During his missionary visit to South Dunedin recently, the Rev. Father Colgan, S.J., established in St. Patrick's Basilica another of those excellent religious societies which are the means of doing such a vast amount of good throughout the world at the present time. The obligations attached to the Adoration Society are that the members will spend half an hour each week before the Blessed Sacrament. When it is considered the large number who have already joined the society, and also the great edification shown daily in the church, it must be gratifying to the Rev. Father to learn that the good work started by him is all that could be desired.

All arrangements for the Irish National concert, to be held in the Garrison Hall on St. Patrick's night, are now completed, and the committee anticipate that it will be the most successful ever given in Dunedin. Some of the leading vocalists in this city have consented to assist, and from the reputation of the performers it is safe to say that the exquisite songs of Ireland will be interpreted in a manner worthy of the occasion, and to the entire satisfaction of the audience. It has been decided to make the charge for admission as low as possible, so that everyone may have the opportunity of attending.

The following are the results of the Practical examination in connection with Trinity College, London, held in St. Dominic's College by Mr. A. Mistowski, Mus. Bac., in November last:—Senior Grade: May Duggan (honors), 84; Josephine Griffin (honors), 80; Edith Roughan (pass), 77; Isabel Seelye (pass), 77; M. O'Grady (pass), 76s; G. Meenan (pass), 76. Intermediate Grade: Mabel King (honors), 81. Junior Grade: Minnie Collins (honors), 87; M. Gawne (honors), 80; V. Thompson (violin, honors), 82; E. Clark (pass), 71; T. Millar (pass), 70; A. Carmody (pass), 68; F. Larnar (pass), 61. Preparatory: Kitty Byrne (violin), 96; Kathleen Collins (pass), 88; Frances Byrne (pass), 76. The following pupils of St. Dominic's College were successful at the recent Junior Civil Service Examinations:—Teresa Kilmartin and Annie Plunkett.

The Catholic community of South Dunedin have every reason to feel pleased at having erected in St. Patrick's Basilica the handsome set of Stations of the Cross which came to hand last month. The Stations are mounted in massive oak frames, the figures, in terra cotta, standing well out from the background, the scenery on which is painted in true artistic taste. The Stations were solemnly blessed and erected by the Rev. Father Coffey, and on Friday evening last the Rev. Father Murphy preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. The donors of the Stations (amongst whom it may be mentioned are several working men) no doubt feel greatly pleased at seeing such beautiful and lasting monuments to their relatives and friends placed so prominently in the church, and indeed all who have seen them are loud in praise of the grand works of art which adorn the walls of the sacred building. The following are the names of the donors of the Stations:—Miss Murphy, Mr. M. Tynan, Mr. M. Fleming, Mrs. Hegarty, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. D. O'Mahoney, Messrs W. and A. Shiel, Mr. M. McKey, the late Mr. F. Johnson, Mrs. Liston, the Women's Fraternity of the Sacred Heart, Mr. John McGowan, and the Rev. J. Coffey. The total cost of the Stations, including erecting, amounts to close on £250.

INVERCARGILL NOTES.

(From a correspondent.)

I hear that the pupils of the Dominican Nuns intend holding an entertainment here shortly.

Quite a gloom was cast over the town, and flags were lowered to half-mast last Friday when news was received that 20 men belonging to the Seventh N.Z. Contingent had been killed and 38 wounded. Many and eager were the inquiries of those who had friends in that contingent, and when the list of casualties arrived a few hours later it came as a great relief to many to learn that it contained no Invercargill names, although three Southland representatives had nobly shed their blood on the battlefield.

Mr. J. A. Hanan, M.H.R., has lately been very busy holding forth on the claims of this district to have the Railway Workshops reinstated here. Some time ago, in answer to a deputation, the Minister for Railways stated that this matter would be attended to, and immediately purchased a suitable site. Since then nothing has been done in the matter, and now that a number of mechanics are idle Mr. Hanan has been urging upon the Government the necessity of getting the work under way at once. The sooner this matter is taken in hand the better for the district.

The chief topic of interest in the political world at present is 'Rating on Unimproved values.' Messrs. Raymond and Morris have been busy lately visiting the main centres explaining the many advantages and disadvantages of the new system, which I believe is so intricate as to require a Philadelphia lawyer to thoroughly understand it.

After an absence of a few years the Rev. Brother Walter is again back among us. During his previous residence here he made numerous friends, being a special favorite with the members of the Young Men's Club, who will all be glad of his presence again amongst them.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 3.

The Half-Holiday Association have acceded to the request that Monday, March 17, the feast of St. Patrick, be observed as the half-holiday for that week, instead of Wednesday, the usual day of closing. Athletic sports on an extensive scale are being got up for the occasion, and will be held in the Sports Ground in Fitzherbert Road. I understand that an influential committee of ladies and gentlemen of the parish are working up an entirely national concert and social, and, given fine weather, the annual Catholic gathering in the Theatre Royal should be fully up to, if not eclipse, anything of its sort that has preceded it in former days.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

THE Premier will be entertained at a banquet and conversazione in Dunedin on Monday evening.

THE ratepayers of Mosgiel have decided against the proposal to rate on unimproved values.

THE Waimate County Council has paid £350 for birds' heads and eggs this season.

THE *Triad* for the current month is a very good number, its value being enhanced by a music supplement.

THE South Island battalion of the Ninth Contingent will leave Port Chalmers on the 12th inst.

THE State Premier of Victoria has cabled to the Government that a Royal Commission on shops and factories is coming to New Zealand to make inquiries.

THE many friends of the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney (says the *Nelson Colonist*) will learn with regret that he has had another bad turn of illness, and though at the present time (last week) he has recovered somewhat, he still suffers considerably.

A BLOCK of 53,602 acres of Crown land at Kāwhia, which was to be offered on March 18 under cash, occupation with right of purchase, and lease-in-perpetuity systems, has been withdrawn in order that it may be offered on April 8 under the lease-in perpetuity system only.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the New Zealand University the Rev. Augustine E. J. A. Keogh, B.A., of the Royal University of Ireland was admitted as a graduate of the New Zealand University with standing similar to that at the Royal University.

INCLUDED in the 11 successful male candidates from Napier who passed at the recent Civil Service Examination was Frank P. Cleary of the Marist Brothers' School, who occupied the honorable position of sixth on the local list.

THE Dunedin Retailers Section of the Otago Employers' Association have passed the following resolution:—The members will not subscribe to any bazaars, sports, picnics, or prize funds; nor will they advertise on programmes, tickets, or publications connected with the above, theatres and entertainments included.

THE following is the complete list of successes gained by the pupils of St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Wellington, at the recent Junior Civil Service examinations:—Florence Moran, Midge Pollock, Gwendoline Darnell, Marion von Printzen, Martha Slattery, Iva Westrupp, and Nellie Hickey. The following passed the Matriculation examination:—Florence Moran and Midge Pollock.

THE Minister of Lands absolutely denies the statements attributed to him that the judges sided with the land-owners, with whom they were in sympathy, and gave them too big a price for their properties. Mr. Duncan says that in the course of conversation with a stranger he merely remarked that the experience of the Government was that, as a whole, it was compelled by the court to pay more for land than it had been valued at by their experts.

THE Agricultural Department has been advised that there is a profitable market in South Africa for 40,000 head of poultry per month. Fowls were recently selling at Johannesburg at 16s per pair, and eggs were fetching from 3s 6d to 4s 6d per doz. n. During the present season the Agricultural Department sold 20,000 eggs for breeding purposes, and was unable to supply the demand.

THE Cabinet has decided to take the necessary steps to have the Westport-Cardiff mine declared a State coal mine. Mr. Hayes, inspecting engineer to the Mines Department, has been instructed to report as to the best means of opening up the mine, laying tramways, etc. No expenditure beyond the £1000 voted last session will be undertaken until the new Parliament's authority has been obtained. It is expected that it will be a year before the mine will be able to supply coal.

THE many friends in Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington of Mr. J. Sarsfield Lacy will be interested to hear that he has severed his connection with the Prisons Department, and is about to take over the Mangawahu Family Hotel, Patea district. As a Government employee for many years Mr. Lacy brought to bear on the discharge of his duties an intelligence and a conscientiousness which gained for him the respect of those in authority, and we have no doubt that he will display the same qualities in his new sphere, in which his friends hope he will be eminently successful.

THE Dunedin retailers have decided to observe Monday, March 24, as a holiday, in connection with the anniversary of the Province.

THE following is the list of successful candidates with marks from St. Columbkille's Convent, Hokitika, at the examination in music held last November by Mr. Mistowaki:—Senior pass.—Singing—M. Greene, 67. Intermediate pass.—Piano—Eily Daly, 69; Rose Henly, 69; violin—Ruby Burns, 66. Junior pass.—Piano—Annie Coltinan, 80; Annie MacDonald, 75; Eva Murphy, 72; Nellie Kidd, 71; Clare Davey, 61. Preparatory.—Violin—Shiela MacDonald, 84; violin—Maud Wilson, 83; piano—Crissie Erickson, 74; Una Sullivan, 77; Elsie Kidd, 75; May Sullivan, 73; Ivy Cullen, 70; violin—Mary A. Johnson, 69; piano—Winnie Jack, 67; Maud Sellers, 66; Noro Moye, 74.

THE yield of wheat and oats is not likely to be so great in North Otago (says the *Oamaru Times*) as was estimated a fortnight or three weeks ago. Many crops that promised well then are threshing out disappointingly. The grain in many cases is undeveloped, and in others is full of second growth. Caterpillar has been a serious pest, and has accounted for a considerable diminution in some localities. In one large crop of oats that was very promising considerable damage has been done while the crop has stood in the stock, the heads after a few days being found lying in scores on the ground just where the sheaves stood. North of the Waitaki River Hessian fly has done a lot of damage, and the settlers on Waiakahi have felt the loss rather severely. On the whole the yields, too, are somewhat below expectations.

Obituary.

MR THOMAS O'CONNOR, GALWAY.

The many friends of Mr E. O'Connor, of the Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch, will hear with regret that he has received news of the death of his father, which occurred at Shantalla, Galway, on January 10. The deceased gentleman had reached the venerable age of 88 years.—*R.I.P.*

MRS T. LEATHEM, TAI TAPU.

It is with regret we record the death at Tai Tapu, Canterbury, on February 21, of Mrs Leatham, the wife of Mr Thomas Leatham, an old and much respected resident in the district. The deceased lady was known for her great kindness and liberality to the poor and needy, and was universally respected in the district where she resided for nearly 30 years. A good Catholic and a consistent supporter of the Church, the convents and Mount Magdala Asylum were for her great objects of interest during life. She died fortified by the last rites of Holy Church and surrounded by her children and relatives. The funeral, which took place on the 24th ult., was one of the largest ever seen in the district. A Requiem Mass was said for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and the service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. Father Richards, New Headford.—*R.I.P.*

MR. JOHN O'DEA, CLARE.

Widespread regret was felt by all classes in County Clare when it became known that Mr. John O'Dea, of Crahera, Kildysart, had passed away at the ripe old age of 80 years. The large concourse of mourners which followed his remains to the cemetery, testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes of the community. He was kind and charitable in his disposition (says the *Clareman*), and during his long life was never known to be at enmity with any of his neighbours. He educated two of his sons for the Catholic Church, one of whom died while a student at the Diocesan College, Ennis, and the other, Rev. P. O'Dea, is at present the pastor of Ophir, New Zealand. He was the uncle of the late Rev. Michael O'Dea, who died at Molong, N.S.W., a few years ago. Of the Rev. Denis O'Dea, C.C., Roscrea, County Tipperary, and of Doctor Martin O'Dea, of London. The funeral cortege, which was the largest seen in the neighborhood for many years, covered three miles of the road between his residence and Kilchreest Church, where the interment took place. The Rev. James Vaughan, and Rev. M. Considine conducted the burial service at the graveside.—*R.I.P.*

MRS. GALLIGAN, DILLMANSTOWN.

It is with sincere regret (writes a correspondent) I have to announce the death of Mrs. Galligan, wife of Mr. Thomas Galligan, which took place at her residence, Dillmanstown, on December 20, after an illness which extended over a period of nearly 12 months. The deceased leaves a husband and grown-up family of six sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. Mrs. Galligan was a native of County Waterford. She landed in Greymouth in the sixties and, although a mere girl, went into business on her own account. Whilst in Greymouth she married, and proceeded with her husband to Maori Gully, where they spent 10 years, eventually settling in Dillmanstown where she resided until the time of her death. Mrs. Galligan's demise cast quite a gloom over our little town since we could ill afford to lose such a kind and popular resident. In trouble her advice was often sought, and in case of illness she was always ready and willing to do all in her power to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Furthermore, I might add, she had not an enemy in the place. The high esteem in which the deceased was held was shown by the large concourse of mourners who followed her remains to their last resting place. To her husband and family their loss can never be repaired, yet even to them as well as to her many friends it must be most gratifying to know she died a happy and holy death, fortified by the rites of the Church.—*R.I.P.*

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The Summer Holidays will end on Thursday, February 6th.
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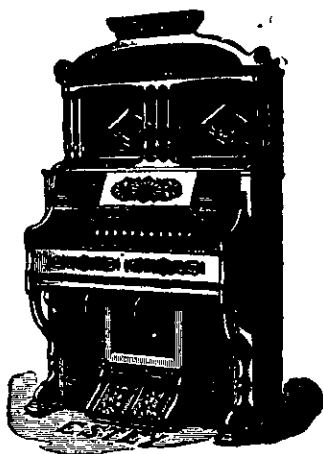
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The Storyteller

A SIMPLE STORY.

(Conclusion.)

Not until she was gone did she remember that he had said that her old nurse was ill, and had suggested how glad the good old nurse woman would be if Rottraut would come to see her and tell her some of her jolly stories. But what would she say to the old woman? In these days when the Prince was expected to call she had no desire to go away off into the suburbs. Moreover, she was convinced that her sister Lisa had visited her.

The Prince did not call on the following day, but he was so occupied with the different ladies of the house that he had but time to say a few words to Rottraut. He told her then how sorry he was that he could give her so little attention, and that was as good as a long conversation.

A few days later the Princess came and was most anxious to see the Baroness. Her maid of honor was ill, and she needed some one in her place; would she not let her have Rottraut for the time?

Naturally the Baroness was flattered, but astonished at the Princess' selection. Elsie or Gertie would have been more suitable, but Gertie said that the Princess did not want to be overshadowed by Elsie's beauty, nor by her, Gertie's, cleverness.

'She is careful on account of the Prince,' said Gertrude.

'That is it,' said Rottraut. 'I always get the good things because no one is afraid of me.'

She said it laughingly, but for the first time her too ample mouth showed a bitter and disagreeable line. Perhaps she could show her sisters that she could make a different impression to what they imagined.

In the service of the Princess Rottraut found so much to do, and she had to accustom herself to so many new things, that she had little time to think. In a few days the Prince himself called, and remained to tea, something which he had never done before. He seemed highly pleased to meet Rottraut and talked a good deal.

'He just stayed because you entertained him so well. You always gave something interesting and pleasant to say. I wish I could talk as you do. I can never say a word to him no matter how hard I try. Can you not help me?' asked the Princess, and her great velvety eyes were fixed so confidently on Rottraut that the girl had a guilty feeling of being unworthy of so much of her confidence.

'I believe I can tell you,' she answered, 'why you have nothing to say. A woman can never say much in the presence of some one of whom she is very fond. A man, on the other hand, finds all the more to say,' and she smiled and buried her little nose in the tea rose which the Prince had given her.

'If women cannot talk when they are in love then you must never have been in love,' said the Princess, as she brushed back the girl's red ringlets almost tenderly. These same ringlets were built up now after the most approved fashion, and pale yellow tea roses nestled in them.

'Those yellow roses in your hair were really a happy suggestion on the part of the Prince. You ought always to wear brown velvet and pale yellow roses, especially if it should happen some day that you too would be afflicted by a thick tongue and nothing to say,' and the Princess kissed the girl tenderly.

If it is true that a man's wit is quickened by being in love, as Rottraut said, then it was not well with the Prince. For he had a desire to do and say many things these days,

and most of them had some relation to the plain little maid of the beautiful Princess. He had a new plan for every day. Sometimes it was a visit to the museum, sometimes to the theatre, sometimes a little excursion into the country, winding up with a country dance. If Rottraut noticed these things she gave no sign, although she usually took part and wore her pale yellow roses. The Prince spent a great deal of time at her side. The Princess may have noticed this, but she would not let herself think of it, for she did not believe that she could come to grief through Rottraut, in whom she had confided utterly.

It was true, too, that the Prince had made it a point to express opinions upon many things at these fetes—and he had particularly insisted that a pretty face could never satisfy him. Wit was more than beauty; he admired the effervescent quickness of mind that brightens and fascinates. This was most pleasant to Rottraut, for even her best friend, the doctor, had never praised her in that way. And so she began to think again that if the Princess had taken her merely because she was not good-looking, and there was no need to be afraid of her, she knew differently by this time.

And with all these thoughts it was not unnatural that she became quieter and more quiet all the time.

The Prince thought so too, and said to her one day: 'The air of the court is not good for you; out in the country you never looked as serious as you do now. I hope that when we go out to my lodge to-morrow you will find your delicious sparkle again. Do you not remember how we walked through the woods together, and you had a different story for every flower, every tree?'

'I hope I may count on you to-morrow,' he added, softly, 'for I have something particularly to say to you—for once I should like to have the privilege of saying something unusual myself,' he added, and stooped to pick up the rose which she had dropped. But not to return it to her, but to fasten it into his buttonhole as if he too had acquired a fondness for pale yellow roses.

When Rottraut went to bed that evening she lay awake, filled with a strange restlessness that banished sleep for the first time in her life.

In the morning she found that the country air might not be good for her, and as she had not seen her father for so long a time, she would spend the day with him. He would be all alone, for her mother and sisters would join the country party. Then, too, she could at last make the long-promised call to her old nurse. And really the party would not miss her.

The Princess seemed distressed at her request, but she gave her permission nevertheless, saying, however, that the Prince would no doubt be displeased, as he had planned the outing for Rottraut's benefit.

As Rottraut sat with her father and watched the coaches roll away her feelings were most conflicting. Would the Prince miss her? And she felt that he would, and somehow she found little to say to her father, who was not in very good humor himself.

Indeed, lately all sorts of unpleasant thoughts had come into his mind.

Elsie, Gertie, and Lisa, his three beautiful daughters, had been out in society for many years, and had been taken to every function, and what had come of it? Elsie could only marry Count Walden when he obtained his court appointment, and that was still far afield. Who knew

whether he would ever get it? Also, was it not said that the Prince cared but little for the Princess who had been selected as his bride, and that he loved someone else not his equal in rank. Even yesterday he had heard similar allusions at the Casino—and why did Rottraut stay at home to-day? What could it mean?

But Rottraut would not listen to her father. She brought out the cards and reminded him of the jolly times they had had playing cards in the country, and then the Baron called her his good little daughter, who always knew what to do to amuse him. Between times he scolded about the Prince, who did not seem to know enough to marry the Princess, and was thus making himself and others miserable.

But Rottraut at this became very silent, and found that it was time to go to see the old nurse.

III.

The Real Prince.

'Ah,' said the sick woman, 'thanks be to God that you think of visiting poor old nurse again! I have waited so long for you. Is it the same merry face we used to know, doctor? I cannot see as well now as I did then.'

At the word 'doctor' Rottraut looked up in astonishment. A man who had been sitting at the side of the bed rose. It was the doctor.

'Professor, I ought to say now,' the old nurse amended.

Rottraut herself hardly knew why she felt so strange when his earnest eyes were fixed questioningly upon her. She blushed and suddenly thought what beautiful and expressive eyes the doctor had. In her embarrassment she held out her hand quite in the old way, and congratulated him, telling him that he had become a great man.

'But he is just as good as ever,' said the old nurse. 'As good as gold. He never forgot me, and always brought me help or consolation.'

'But the very best thing of all—the sunshine—I could not bring. You never have looked as happy for me as you do just now.'

'To make people happy has been Rottraut's gift since she is on earth,' said the nurse.

'It is one of the most gracious gifts. God keep it for you at all times, and in all places,' said the doctor to Rottraut significantly, and then raised her hand to his lips, something he had never done before in his life. It seemed as if he were about to say something more, then he turned and went to the door.

'A very good man,' said the old nurse, 'and he has a sad lot.'

'But why sad?' asked Rottraut, hastily. He has a great name—everybody likes him.'

'To be liked is not to be loved, many a heart has found,' said the old woman. 'Many a girl would have him, but he always thinks of his deformed appearance, and—'

'But he is not at all homely, with his beautiful eyes,' protested Rottraut, 'and love does not bother itself about personal appearance very much.'

'Ah, but his heart belongs only to one,' the old woman went on, with a sigh. 'Perhaps he did hope to win her for a time, but now he says it was foolish of him to think so. Since then he looks so sad. Do you know that he told me the Prince is in love with you? Everybody in the city is talking of it. They say he does not care for the beautiful Princess, but for you. Is it true? A Prince, a real Prince? What will your charming sisters say to that? Is he real good, too?'

'How can you talk such nonsense of the Prince, dear nurse?' Rottraut asked, and bending over her old nurse she took her by the shoulders and kissed her. 'The Prince is probably not half as good nor clever as our dear doctor.' The girl was glad that the clock struck just then,

and reminded her that it was high time to leave to go back to the Princess.

When she returned the Princess was in a more radiant mood than Rottraut had ever seen her. It was a beautiful day. The Prince had been a little put out on account of Rottraut's absence, but it had been a lovely day. And the Princess showed great anxiety about her toilet, and begged Rottraut to advise her what to wear.

The Prince had not talked in vain to Rottraut about color and color schemes, and she, therefore, chose most carefully, in spite of the many thoughts that were crowding her little head. The Princess was delighted, and suggested that Rottraut was not even as particular in choosing her own toilet as she had been in choosing that of the Princess.

And indeed the girl put on her own gown carelessly, giving little heed to its becomingness; in addition, she looked weary and troubled.

At dinner Rottraut sat beside the Prince, and he noticed how quiet and serious she was, and found that this did not suit her at all; indeed, for the first time in his life her lack of beauty seemed remarkable to him. He protested that he had missed her at the picnic, and asked why she stayed away. At last, wondering of what she might be thinking so hard that she could ignore him, he grew somewhat cool, and haughtily asked her what problems absorbed her so entirely.

She looked up at him suddenly, and a little of her customary vivacity came back to her face.

'I am thinking most seriously of becoming engaged,' she said.

The Prince gazed at her in utter astonishment.

'You are thinking of becoming engaged! Most young girls do not speak of things like that until they are actually engaged,' he added, with just a tinge of sarcasm.

'But it is the truth,' she went on. 'I am only thinking of it. Other girls are always thinking of this possibility, but it seemed so far away from me. Tell me truly, your Highness, did you ever think it possible that anybody should think of me in that way?'

Do you really think that there is but one who could think of you in that way,' the Prince asked, gently. He found that in spite of all it might have been hard for him to think that way of her at times.

'You see, your Highness, you, for instance, liked to talk to me because I happen to have a pleasing way but supposing I happened to be serious and tedious some time, just as I am to-day? Oh, you are much too kind to want to answer me,' she went on, with a gleam of her old humor. 'but the other one will love me just as much. The best thing there is, I think, is a heart in which we can always find love, no matter what our mood,' she added, and then she looked over at the Princess, whose eyes were fixed on them. The conversation had the appearance of being most intimate.

The Prince, too, involuntarily followed her glance and caught something in the Princess' eyes that flattered him. He had to admit that that she was a most beautiful woman, more beautiful, it seemed to him, than he had ever seen her before. And the advantages of a union with her seemed to come up before his mental vision.

'You may be right,' he said at last to his plain neighbor. 'But you have not yet told me the name of the fortunate man.'

'We will wait a little,' she answered. 'It is not a noble name, though a distinguished one. If it were one of my beautiful sisters papa might hesitate; but for the little girl with the red hair, and one blue and one brown eye, why, it is an unexpected good fortune. As for

me—well, it is happiness, too, to have one of the best and truest hearts.'

'Truly, truly,' said the Prince, 'and therefore I wish him who has won you a thrice happy life.'

She gave him her hand, and this time he held it like a good chum; with something like tears shimmering in her eyes she looked up at him and said:

'I shall never forget your kindness to the homely little girl, and I hope that you too will soon be happy, and will make others happy.' She suddenly thought of Elsie. 'And then will you not also think of another couple who have long and patiently waited for their happiness? Papa will not give his assent to my sister's marriage until Count Walden has his appointment.'

'And through the Count you want to put your papa in good humor?' the Prince said, laughingly. 'Very well. I can hardly deny you anything to-day, although I am inclined to be vexed with you for wanting to leave us.'

Then he led the girl to the Princess, and after a few moments took his leave.

'You talked a very long time with the Prince,' said the Princess, just a little suspiciously. 'It is a delightful gift to be able to converse so entertainingly.'

'But this time it was something very particular. I was telling the Prince of my betrothal, which is not generally known as yet. It is an old love that has lasted since I was a small girl, and I hope your Highness will rejoice with me a little.'

And indeed the Princess did rejoice. She never had been so happy and animated before. But the people who had noticed Rottraut's long conversation with the Prince said that he was in love with her, and that the Princess was trying to conceal her chagrin beneath her assumed gaiety.

Professor Schirmeck heard this rumor, too, and had his own grief about the matter as he went down to his clinic the next morning. He passed the house of the old nurse on the way, and for a moment thought of going in to tell her. Then he felt that it was not a tale after all of which he wanted to be the bearer. So he walked along with bent head, until somebody suddenly stood in his way.

It was Rottraut herself, her eyes dancing, her lips quivering as if with suppressed laughter, just as he had often seen her when she had something funny to say.

'I have to tell you first,' she said, clinging to his arm, 'you, my oldest and very best friend.'

The professor's head bent low, his voice sounded strained.

'I think I can guess what you have to say. A brilliant lot is to be yours.'

'Indeed, I could hardly have expected a better.'

It hurt him that her voice sounded so carelessly gay.

He stood still, as if to cut short the conversation.

'Then I may congratulate you right now?'

'Indeed you may. But my engagement is not yet officially announced. In the meantime I hear that you, too, are engaged, and that you have chosen very wisely.'

'I? You will have to tell me who is my bride to be. Frankly, I do not like such empty raillery, my lady.'

'Indeed, I hope that it is not empty raillery,' Rottraut said, in a low voice. 'From what I have heard I am indeed going to enter into a more advantageous marriage—but I do hope that you, too, will be happy.'

The doctor was very pale.

'This is too much, my lady,' he said, harshly. 'You have not hit upon a happy thought—'

'Oh, it is the best, the very best I have had in all my life—or do you

mean that you really do not want your little girl?' and she let go of his arm and looked into his eyes. 'Have I made a mistake? Who knows what might have happened if I had not felt so sure and a real Prince had appeared, just as nurse used to say he would. A real Prince Professor!'

The doctor did not seem to hear what she was saying, but Rottraut felt that hers had been a happy thought in spite of his silence, and a few minutes later the little house of the old nurse was the scene of their radiant happiness. It was the doctor who now became eloquent and she who was silent, for hers was happiness founded on true love without pride or self-seeking.—Benziger's Magazine.

Catholic World

CHINA.—A Priest Killed.

A Brussels newspaper has received news that Father Bougaerts, of the Schent missions, and a native of Tongerlo, Holland, has been murdered at Siangsin, in China.

ENGLAND.—A Contrast.

The 'Architect,' the leading London paper of the English building trades, in an article on the proposed new Protestant Cathedral at Liverpool, in its issue of January 4, writes as follows:—'Whilst the members of the National Church are squabbling before they begin cathedral building, the adherents of the Church of Rome are working, and the Cathedral at Westminster has as regards its external fabric taken concrete form, and is rapidly approaching completion, so that we can begin to realise the ability of Mr. Bentley and the effect of his original and clever design. Here we have no straining after half-mile vistas, and although we may not all be agreed as to the precise value of some of Mr. Bentley's details, we must recognise that his is work that will live, that it is virile, conscientious, and thoughtful, and we doubt not that the interior when completed will once more teach us, what our compatriots who differ from us in form of worship have often before shown us, that a church is a palace in which to worship rather than at which to gaze from outside—a lesson by the way of which English Churchmen at the present day, judging from the empty benches everywhere to be seen, need very forcible impressment.'

The Catholic Association.

The fifth annual dinner of the Catholic Association of England was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London. In the absence of the Earl of Denbigh, who had been announced to preside, the chair was taken by Bishop Bellord. Cardinal Vaughan sent a message blessing the Association and its efforts to draw English people to the centre of Christendom. The chairman, in proposing the first toast, 'The Pope and King,' said their first duty was to express a double loyalty to the great ideas, Church and State. As Catholics, of course they had not the union of the Church with the State, but he ventured to say that there was no country where the Church and the State, speaking of their Church and the State, were so closely united as in this country. Mr. A. Hungerford Pollen, in proposing 'The Hierarchy,' claimed that the bishops did a great deal of the British Empire.

A Rumor.

Mgr. Merry del Val, who is pointed out as likely to be named Coadjutor of Cardinal Vaughan at Westminster, is of Spanish nationality. But he was born in London, where his father was Spanish Ambassador; his mother was of English extraction, and he speaks English fluently.



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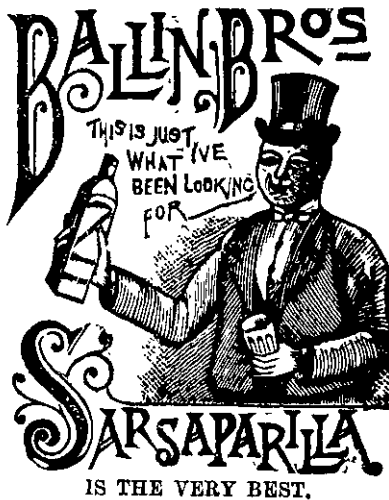
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—all points that are held to qualify him for the office suggested. Mgr. del Val came to England in 1887 as the bearer of the Pope's congratulations to the Queen on her jubilee, and ten years later he was sent as Apostolic Commissioner to Canada, with a view of settling the Manitoba school question. The Monsignor is an accomplished diplomat and a great favorite with the Pope.

A Distinction.

Dr. Tozer, L.R.A.M. organist and choirmaster of the Catholic church at Eastbourne, has received from the Pope a knighthood of the Pontifical Order of St. Sylvester, in recognition of his distinguished work in the field of Catholic music.

Exiled Nuns.

The exiled French Benedictine Nuns, temporarily staying at Stanbrook Abbey, express great pleasure at their reception in England. Since the community settled in the Isle of Wight they have been visited by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Religious Profession.

Miss Amy Vaughan (in religion Sister Mary Assumpta) was professed a Benedictine Nun on January 15 at St. Mary's Abbey, East Bergholt, by her uncle, Cardinal Vaughan. Monsignor Vaughan preached on the occasion.

FRANCE.

Some fears are expressed for the future of the great Benedictine Establishment at Douai, France. The brethren there applied for authorisation to the Municipal authorities. The request was granted, but the sanction of both the Chamber and the Senate as well are wanted, and no one can be sure that this will be given.

Joan of Arc.

The announcement is made with regard to the cause of Joan of Arc that the Bull of Canonisation will be published shortly.

Authorisation.

There were in France 16,468 establishments of religious subject to the terms of the Law of Associations. Of this number only 5141 have applied for registration under the law. This leaves a balance of 11,327 establishments whose members have passed to other countries.

A Place of Pilgrimage.

The Memorial Chapel in the Rue Jean Gougeon, Paris, erected on the spot of the Bazaar de la Charité, has become so much a place of pilgrimage that it has been necessary to take measures to regulate the admission of the public. No less than 500 or 600 people are said to visit the church every day, and on Sunday the number reaches over 3000 and sometimes up to 4000.

An Unprecedented Position.

I believe that the action of Mgr. Lacroix, Bishop of Tarentaise in accepting the editorship of a daily newspaper published at Montiers (writes a Paris correspondent) is

unprecedented, at all events in the history of the French episcopate. It is a sign of the times that a journal which calls itself a Republican newspaper should call upon a Bishop to take the editorial chair, and that a Bishop should actually accept and add editorial duties to his already heavy episcopal duties. The following extract from the leading article published by Mgr. Lacroix in taking up the editorship may be quoted:—Under our guidance the 'Independent' shall fearlessly defend the doctrines and institutions upon which society is based—Religion, the Army, Justice, and Property. But it shall not on that account be a retrograde or reactionary paper. We do not of course, think that at the present moment all is for the best in the best of worlds. We believe that there is yet a great deal of progress to be realised in the political, economical, and social systems, and we shall give our sympathy and support to all attempts in harmony with justice and liberty which have for object the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. Faithful to Papal direction, we shall always place ourselves upon constitutional grounds; that is to say, we shall clearly and sincerely proclaim ourselves republican, loyally serving the Government which France has given herself. We shall not be of those who say "I obey the Pope," and who, nevertheless, continue to coquette with the old parties. We shall not either be of those who proclaim themselves Republican in order to be able to attack and assault with safety and impunity the men and institutions who in France represent the Republic. Our loyalty as Catholics must be above all suspicion. Let us imitate on this point the Catholics of England and Germany. If they are heard in the councils of political parties, and if they have influence upon the direction of public affairs, that is due to the fact that there is nothing in their speech or in their conduct to raise suspicion as to their devotion to the constitution of their country. This does not mean, however, that we must abdicate our independence and be the courtesans of established powers. According to the councils of the Tacitus, we must be equally distant from the servility which approves everything, and from the systematic opposition which condemns everything. In our appreciations of men and things our only inspiration shall be our conscience, and our only object truth and justice.

ROME.—A Decision.

An American contemporary states that, according to a reported decision of the Vatican authorities, applications for papal dispensations must be made hereafter by letter. The cable cannot be used for that purpose. The slower process is decreed in order to minimise the risk of mistakes arising from the necessary condensation of statements and explanations when the more expeditious mode of communication is resorted to.

Exciting Dangerous Passions.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the episcopate of Bohemia on the language question. The protection of the mother tongue within certain limits could not, he says, be open to objection, but he deprecates movements which might lead to the excitement of dangerous passions.

SCOTLAND.—Diamond Jubilee.

The diamond jubilee of Archbishop Eyre's priesthood will be celebrated during the present month.

A Brave Action.

The Rev. James J. Dawson, St. Columba's, Oban, has proved himself a true hero by his gallant feat in saving a boy from drowning. The pupils attending the cathedral school at Oban were skating on the Black Loch, a deep pond. Father Dawson who accompanied the boys, noticed that at one part the ice was weaker than the rest, and warned the boys of this fact. However, one lad ventured where he was told not to go, the consequence being that he fell through the ice. A shout from his companions alarmed the priest, who, with great presence of mind, ordered the boys off the ice, and at once began to crawl towards the drowning youth. The ice gave way under him, but, nothing daunted, he got hold of the boy just as he was sinking. The situation was trying and dangerous, but the noble priest proved equal to the emergency. Keeping the boy afloat with one hand, he managed to break the ice in front with the other, and after a hard struggle both landed safely. What made Father Dawson's act the more praiseworthy, is the fact that he was only recovering from a dangerous illness, from which it was thought he would not recover. The rev. gentleman is a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, and was ordained priest in 1881.

UNITED STATES.

In his address to the first graduating class of the Baltimore City Training School for Nurses, which is under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy, Cardinal Gibbons said:—"My dear young ladies of the training school, you have adopted a career the most honorable and useful any young woman could select. You put to shame those fashionable women who are daily worshipping at the shrine of idleness and pleasure. It is true you cannot, like our blessed Redeemer, work miracles by giving sight to the blind or strength to the paralyzed limb, but you can work miracles of grace and mercy by relieving the sufferings of your fellow-beings, and never do you perform an act more pleasing to God than when you alleviate the corporal affliction of a fellow-creature."

Converts' League.

This organisation, composed of both original Catholics and converts of America associated on equal terms for the common purpose of aiding those who are in search of the Church or in need of encouragement after entering therein, held a public meeting recently in the Catholic

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WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
TRAVELLERS SPECIALLY INVITEDCLEANSES
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THE
LIVER**Seigel's Syrup**CURES
CONSTIPATION
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DYSPEPSIA"Having used Seigel's Syrup for indigestion and general debility
I can testify to its good qualities. Now—thanks to this excellent
medicine—I am in better health than I have known for years. I can
highly recommend it to anyone suffering from the same complaint. Mrs.
J. Johnson, 168, Lydiard Street, Soldier's Hill, Ballarat, Victoria. May
5th, 1900."Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
Prices in Great Britain, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

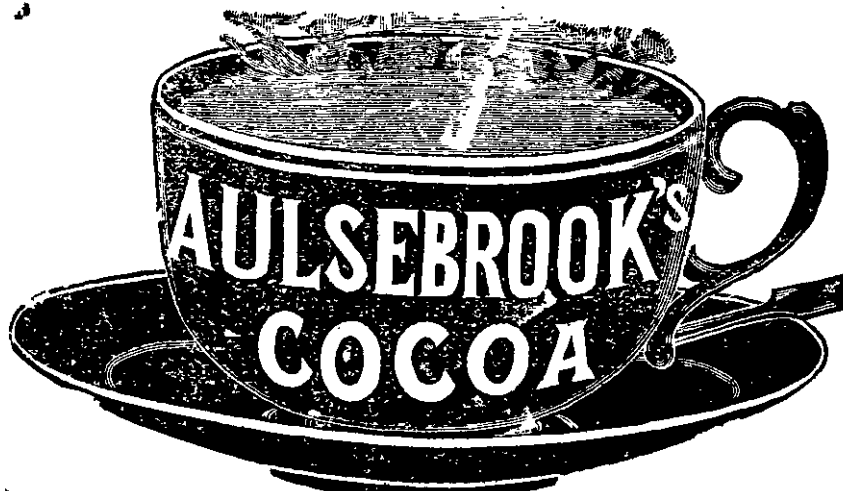
Head Office for Australasia: 160, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

To the Woolgrowers of Otago.GENTLEMEN,—We have much pleasure in again tendering our services as Brokers
for the sale of your clip in this market, or for shipment of same to our London Agents,
making liberal cash advances thereon if required.OUR WOOL EXCHANGE is conveniently situated in the centre of the trade, and
being connected by private siding to rail and wharves, buyers have special facilities in
getting their purchases rapidly cleared and shipped, while trucks with growers' consign-
ments are delivered direct into store.OUR SHOW ROOM is large and commodious, and specially lighted for the most
effective display of the Wools; buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advan-
tage, and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which
end no pains will be spared on our part.The Dunedin Wool Sales are now fully recognised as the best selling centre. They
are attended regularly by a large number of local and provincial buyers, also by buyers
from England, the Continent, and America.DATES OF SALES { The First Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1902.
The Second Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 30th January, 1902.
The Third Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 27th February, 1902ACCOUNT 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, &c.—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, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites forwarded at
once on application.

We remain, yours faithfully,

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd.**Build up your Constitution by taking****Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.**

Club, New York, there being an excellent attendance, both as regards numbers and quality. The chair was taken by the president, Dr. B. F. De Costa, the Archbishop occupying a seat on the platform. The first speaker was Rev. William O'Brien Pardon, S.J., who made a most admirable address, in course of which he attested to the fact that he was, in part, a Huguenot, and carried Protestant blood in his veins. Archbishop Corrigan, who by his presence attested once more his deep appreciation of the value and importance of the aims of the League, gave some very interesting reminiscences of Archbishop Bailey and Bishop Wadham, both at one time, like Bishop Curtis, Episcopalian ministers. In the course of his address Father Pardon alluded to the significance of Catholic teachings by some of the advanced Episcopalians, and Dr. De Costa gave a brief account of a certain organisation of Episcopalians who accept Catholic doctrine in its entirety, having no trouble even in receiving Papal Infallibility and Supremacy, yet holding that their orders are valid, and consequently that they are a part of the Catholic Church and should be so recognised. This, however, instead of being Catholicity, was simply an extreme form of Protestantism, putting private judgment against infallibility by refusing obedience.

GENERAL.

Death Roll.

From the yearly report of 'Les Missions Catholiques' for 1900 just published, we learn that no fewer than nine bishops and 102 priests have died during the 12 months on the field of honor. Four of the bishops were French, Monseigneurs Bulli, Guillon, Chausse, and Buleon; and three were Italian, Mgr. Fantisati, Grassi, and Fogolla; Mgr. Meyer, a Canadian; and Mgr. Hamer, a Dutchman. The three Italian bishops were massacred by the Chinese. Mgr. Guillon, of the Paris Society, was put to death in Manchuria; Mgr. Hamer was burned alive in Mongolia, and Mgr. Buleon, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, died a victim of yellow fever. Of the priests over 80 were French, of whom 15 died violent deaths. Forty of these French priests belonged to the Missions Etrangères of Paris, 18 were Fathers of the Holy Ghost, 14 belonged to the Society of Jesus, eight were Lazarists, and five were White Fathers.

Sons of St. Patrick.

At the Vatican Council of 1870 there were present 767 bishops. They represented 30 different nations, yet the bishops of Irish blood outnumbered by 24 the representatives of any other given nation. It is said the sight touched the heart of Cardinal Manning. When he beheld the long array of Patrick's sons sweeping through the heart of Christendom, he exclaimed: 'Surely if there is a saint in heaven that has reason to be proud to-night that saint's name is Patrick.'

The Pope's Health.

Bishop Turner, of Galloway, speaking a few weeks ago at Dumfries at a meeting of the Sacred Heart Association, said he had just returned from a visit to the Pope, and whatever might be said from time to time in English and Scottish newspapers, he could safely assert that his Holiness looked as well as he did four years ago. For a man completing his ninety-second year his health was excellent, as ever. His Holiness's memory seemed perfect, for when his (Bishop Turner's) name was mentioned on entering the Pope immediately reminded him of a conversation they had had four years ago.

All kinds of throat and lung troubles can be cured by taking TUSSICURA. It has proved its worth in thousands of cases. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents.—**

Household Hints.

To keep the air in a sick room very pure wet a cloth in limewater and hang it in the room.

Silver inkstands stained with ink may be cleaned by applying a little chloride of lime with water.

After peeling apples drop them into cold water. This will prevent them from becoming discolored.

As a cure for insomnia drink a breakfast cup of hot milk before retiring, and a peaceful night's rest will be obtained.

When pickling, always use the strongest vinegar and have it scalding hot, as cold vinegar becomes ropy and will not keep.

To cure toothache, rub a little cayenne pepper well on to the gum of the aching member. This treatment, though simple, proves very effective.

To retain the gloss of silk blouses, etc., when washing, add a small quantity of methylated spirits to the water in which the article is washed.

When making cocoa, if half a teaspoonful of sugar is added to the powder before boiling you will find it prevents the cocoa from being in little lumps.

To clean and brighten shabby carpets take a teacupful of vinegar to a pail of warm water, rub with a cloth, and, if possible, do not tread on till dry.

A reliable cure for indigestion is to take one or two teaspoonfuls of pure glycerine in about half a wineglass of cold water either before, with, or after food.

To clean cream linen blinds stretch them on a table and rub them well with powdered bathbrick applied with a piece of flannel. Blinds will look new when cleaned in this manner.

Smoke grimed glass globes should be soaked in warm soda water. Then add a few drops of ammonia and wash them well with a soapy flannel, rinse in clean water and dry with a soft linen cloth.

When boiling old potatoes which are apt to go a very dark color, put a tablespoonful of milk into the water in which they are boiled and you will find they will be beautifully white when cooked.

Blackberries are very beneficial in cases of dysentery. The berries are healthful eating. Tea made of the root and leaves is very good. Syrup made from the berries is wonderfully good to the whole system.

A simple deodoriser to use in a sick room is made by putting a little camphor or a few coffee beans into a tin plate and burning by stirring with a red-hot poker. The fumes of the coffee or camphor will scent the room pleasantly and quite overcome the unpleasant odor.

Why suffer from coughs and colds when TUSSICURA will effect an immediate cure. Hundreds have testified to its worth. Price 2s 6d; all Chemists and Stores.—***

THE HOLIDAYS ARE HERE!

What are you going to give your boys and girls for a Christmas present? If you use 'Book Gift' Tea you can have your choice from our catalogue of over 500 good and useful books, absolutely free. If you cannot procure catalogues of books from your grocer, send to W. Scoular and Co., wholesale agents, Dunedin, and a copy will be posted you by return mail. The following useful books are on our catalogue:—Mrs. Beeton's Book on Cookery and household management, given with 6lb of tea; The Doctor at Home, a book that should be in every house, given with 10lb of tea; The Amateur Carpenter, given with 10lb of tea; The Enquirer's Oracle, or Enquire within upon everything. The money spent by others in extensive advertising and showy labels and tins is given by us to the customer in the form of high class literature.—***

The Speedy Greyhound.

A correspondent says that as the result of experiments he has made under careful timing he finds that the greyhound is the fastest of all four-footed animals. When going at full gallop it can cover 20 yards a second, or about a mile in a minute and 28 seconds—a speed that comes very near that of the carrier pigeon. There are very few thoroughbred horses that can exceed 19 yards a second. Greyhounds have been known to better that by four yards. Foxhounds have a record of four miles in six and a half minutes, or nearly 18 yards a second. This speed is to some extent an inherited gift, as wolves can run at the rate of a mile in three minutes. Nansen says that Siberian dogs can travel 45 miles on ice in five hours.

If at any time persons in country towns experience difficulty in procuring TUSSICURA write to the manufacturer, S. I. Evans, Octagon, Dunedin.—***

of the famous Daisy Cart; price, £10 10s. Intending purchasers should send in their orders at once...

The efficacy of TUSSICURA in all lung and throat complaint is undeniable; it 'touches the spot' every time. Price, 2s 6d. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., agents.—***

Doctor: 'I hope your husband followed my prescription.' Mrs. Smith: 'No, indeed. If he had, he'd have broken his neck.' Doctor: 'Broken his neck?' Mrs. Smith: 'Yes; he threw it out of the fourth floor window. What he wants is a Daisy Cart from MORROW BASSETT'S, and he won't be happy until he gets one.—***

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MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

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

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TELEPHONE 42

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GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.

(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office.)

T. STENLE - - - Proprietor

First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables.

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Travellers and every care and attention guaranteed.

Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch 1 p.m. Dinner 6 p.m. Dinner 1 p.m. on

SATURDAYS, as a convenience for Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught.

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

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LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

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FUNERALS Conducted with the
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Reasonable Charges.

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HITCHINGS AND MILSOM ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

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P. DEVANE, Proprietor (late of the Ashburton Hotel).

Mr Devane, having purchased the above Commodious and Well-known Hotel, is now in a position to offer First-Class Accommodation to Boarders, Visitors, and the General Public. The building has undergone a thorough renovation from top to bottom.

Visitors will find all the comforts of a home.

Good Table, Good Liquors, Moderate Charges, Billiard Room,
Bath Room, and Good Stabling.

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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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£50,000 Stock to select from.

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

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Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any
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Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal
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Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Bids to notify that he has taken Donaldson's
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and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will
be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent
accommodation for families, and all the
appointments and sanitary arrangements,
including hot, cold, and shower baths, are
first class

The position is central to post office, rail-
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The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
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All the Liquors kept are of the best
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MR. GEO. NEILL (late of Dunedin),
has much pleasure in informing his friends
and the travelling public that he has taken
over the above well-known hotel and trusts,
by keeping only the best brands of liquor
and giving the best accommodation, to
merit a share of their support. First-class
able. Hot and cold shower baths. Letter
and telegrams promptly attended to.

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(Member Dunedin
Stock Exchange).

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SHAREBROKERS, MINING AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
Colonial Bank Buildings,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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JOHN COLLINS (late of the A1 Hotel,
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Having leased the above centrally situated
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer
First-Class Accommodation to the genera
public. The building has undergone a
thorough renovation from floor to ceiling.
The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well
ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
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Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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Accommodation for over 100 guests.
One of Alcock's Billiard Tables,
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Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.
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Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.
Roses, the best novelties Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.
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Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.
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Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.

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Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.

A porter meets every train.

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R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trusts, by keeping only the best brands of liquor and giving the best accommodation, to merit a share of their support. First-class table. Hot and cold shower baths. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

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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.



To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

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This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and 1/2lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

SILVERINE

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

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Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:
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We have just landed a large number of **LAWN-MOWERS** a little late in the season, so we have decided to continue to sell them at Sale Prices. Who would not have a Lawn-Mower?

PRICES	...	...	...	13-inch.	14-inch.	16-inch.
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As our premises are too small we intend to go out of this line, and we now offer them at the following very low price to quit:—

1 Drawer	...	...	£4.	5 Drawers	...	...	£5.
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We have such confidence in the Machines that we can give a three years' guarantee.

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ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.

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Reg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS
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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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JOHN MCINTOSH
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Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

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Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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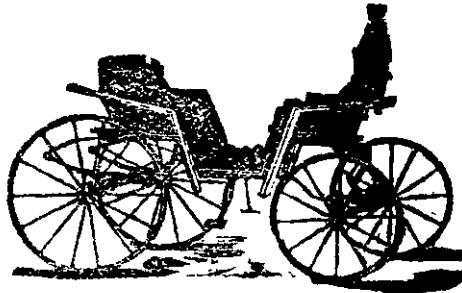
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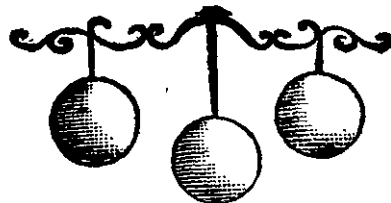
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Have now on hand
Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggonettes, Spring Carts,
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for Carriages at
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PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

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TIGER 2s. TEA

IS THE BEST.

LEST YOU FORGET

**HARLEQUIN -
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IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

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Are our best advertisement.

OUR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,

At Moderate Prices, are giving satisfaction.

Our "BEEHIVE BOOTS" are unrivalled

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Address } GEORGE ST., near Octagon;
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Also at CLYDE STREET, Balclutha.

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CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents,
Grain Produce Insurance, and Ship-
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STOCK—At Burnside every Wednesday.
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Otakāia and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh;
Wedderburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middle-
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Webb; Otago Peninsula: Mr T. McQueen;
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We have a good selection of farm lease-
holds and freeholds on our Register, and
invite the inspection of those in quest of a
good farm. Both purchasers and intending
sellers would do well to consult us as to
their wishes.

Our sales of wool, skins, stock, etc., are
conducted by Mr Jno. Grindley, and clients
may depend on the greatest attention to
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WOOL! WOOL!

Our large and spacious wool stores are
specially adapted to the storage and display
of farmers' wool.

DEAR ME!

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