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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 Long and Short of it.

The Apostle declared that the glory of a woman is in her hair. A good deal of man's stock of the same quality resided in the same quarter until these latter and more hurried days when he began to career over the surface of the earth with a sandpapered poll stuck into a hat of the chimney-pot or the 'boxer' type. In olden days the bard roamed through the land,

Loose his beard, and hoary hair
Streamed, like a meteor, to the troubled air.

So late as the days of Charles II. and Queen Anne, and well on into the Georgian era, lank-haired men and men with a natural head-covering as thick as a patch of gorse, alike eked out nature's tresses with huge wigs that fell in curly cataracts of corkscrew ringlets on their shoulders. Our judges and barristers still follow the ancient custom. The pig-tail of Nelson's days was a similar survival. Our male artists and poets and music professors still wear a sort of natural counterpart of the old bob-wig. The American Indian braves still stick to the ancient fashion of our race, and wear their jet-black locks in graceful 'falls' about their copper-colored necks. But Commissioner Jones, of Indian affairs, has just promulgated an ukase compelling the Indians in the realms of Uncle Sam to shear their locks and keep them shorn. And people are beginning to think that it is about time that the Republican party in the United States removed their pet donkeys from office and attended to more serious concerns than arranging the toilets of the Red Man by legal enactment.

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Except in the case of convicts and such-like gentry, no State regulation has ever been in force in Australia or New Zealand regulating either the male or female fashion of wearing the hair. Such things may be safely left to settle themselves, and the male fashion in heads among us is rapidly evolving towards a trimming which reproduces the shape of the Aberdeen turnip. Well, nature, after all, generally knows what she is about—and this is chiefly a Scottish community. The Anglo-Norman law of 1295 against the wearing of long tresses (called the coulin) by Irishmen gave rise to the Bardic song of 'The Coulin,' one of the sweetest in the country's literature. America began early to legislate about coifs and curls and flowing tresses. The New England Puritans could not abide, especially in women, those wiles of Satan. Perchance they felt, as Pope did at a later day, that

Fair tresses man's imperial race insnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair.

They fined tennis-players twenty-five shillings for each 'offence'; they forbade smoking as vigorously as James I. of England—or as the Wahabee Arabs, who regard tobacco-puffing and idolatry as the unforgiveable sins; they regulated the cut of coats, the shape of skirts, the 'poke of bonnets'; but they made things particularly lively for be-wigged men and women that dared to wear their tresses as God and nature made them. In Massachusetts the magistrates declared that the wearing of long hair was 'contrary to the rule of God's word, which says it is a shame for a man to wear long hair,'

and that it was also 'a thing uncivil and unmanly.' And they called upon the elders to exercise vigilance so that the church members 'be not defiled therewith.' This, however, did not seem to have had a sufficiently satisfactory result. Sterner action was deemed necessary, and in 1675 the Grand Jury was empowered to hale before the courts 'such men openly appearing amongst us in long hair like women's hair, either their own or others' hair made into periwigs.' They were likewise ordered to hale before the courts all 'women wearing borders of hair,' and all who practise 'cutting, curling, immodest laying out their hair, which practice,' they add, 'doth prevail and increase, especially among the younger.'

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But fashion overcame the stringency of repressive legislation, and periwigs and 'borders of hair,' and 'cutting, curling,' and such-like vanities were almost as common in New England by the close of the seventeenth century as they were in Britain and France.

Spiritist Frauds.

A cable message that appeared a few days ago in the daily papers ran as follows:—'Detectives in Berlin arrested Frau Rothe and other spiritists for mechanically producing deception known as flowers from the spirit world.'

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In all the cities of New Zealand little knots of eccentric or credulous people meet from time to time in dingy halls to witness the 'manifestations' of some cunning medium. We do not know if mediumistic frauds have formed the subjects of prosecution in New Zealand. But across the Tasman sea mediums have been 'presented at court' in charge of the police for various forms of heartless imposition on credulous 'believers.' Some time ago, for instance, a medium named Charles Baily was fined £5, with £4 4s costs, in the Fitzroy court, Melbourne, for a piece of flagrant imposition practised by him in pretending to call up the spirit of Dr. Whitcombe and inducing him (of course for a consideration) to prescribe for supposed lameness in Detective McManamy, who probably had never limped in his life. A short time ago another medium appeared before the same court charged with having induced a widow, by means of 'spirit-voice' from beyond the grave to hand her jewellery, money, and goods valued at £100, to make over to her, by deed of gift, property worth about £1000, and to give her a free trip to England.

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A lengthened study of the methods of the spiritists enabled us to be the first (or at least among the very first) to expose the *modus operandi* of Mrs. Mellon, whose 'manifestations' set all Sydney by the ears some years ago. Mrs. Mellon was at last caught *in flagranti* at a séance in the act of producing her 'spooks' by means of gauze and masks. Shortly afterwards another noted medium was one evening calling up ghosts and making them talk the usual ungrammatical twaddle in a squalid parlor in Gore street, Fitzroy. While supposed to be seated in a trance in her cabinet, a 'spirit,' purporting to be that of a male American Indian, stalked about among the audience in the semi-darkness. A young lady in the audience rushed at the 'spook,' tore off some light gauze, a black feather boa, and a black veil, and discovered—the medium. About the same time there was a similar, but more sensational

exposure of a medium of first-class reputation in Paris. Two others followed in quick succession in England, and the Society for Psychical Research, after a lengthy course of investigations, reported against the reality of any spiritistic phenomena which had come under their notice. We may here state that the story of the séance told by 'Quip' in our last issue represents an actual occurrence. The worst features of spiritistic frauds is the heartless manner in which, for filthy lucre, they play upon the affections of many over-credulous believers desirous of communicating with parent, child, or friend, and the shameless indecency with which such discreditable proceedings are carried on.

Hanky-panky

There is, of course, room for diabolical intervention in the case of spiritism. But as regards 'manifestations' through the agency of mediums, they are simply steeped in fraud. All the really verified 'manifestations' that have been brought under our notice are produced by sundry electric contrivances that it is not necessary to specify here, bits of cheap and sometimes absurdly simple mechanism, ridiculously easy sleight, or by what is called 'hanky-panky,' or by prestidigitation. Most of the rapping, tying, handcuff, sealed bag, sealed knot, and such-like exhibitions represent conjuring of so clumsy a kind that, if honestly given as sleight-of-hand, they would not be tolerated by an audience of rustics in the bar of a wayside inn. We have time and again, in private life, exposed the wiles and ways of the spook-medium, and expressed regret that the many Catholic writers who have dealt *ex-professo* with this noisome class of impostors, did not, before committing their productions to print, consult some first-class conjuror, and exhibit a reasonable hesitancy about accepting as verified fact all the wild stories told by enthusiastic witnesses about this or that medium's supposed marvellous powers. For—even taking the most reliable witness—there is a world of difference between the 'method' of a conjuring trick and what is called its 'effect.' The best efforts of the most 'powerful' of the ordinary mediums are far surpassed by any smart conjuror, and are put completely in the shade by the wonders of the art of modern 'white magic' as displayed in the splendid exhibitions given by Maskelyne and Cooke in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly (London). It is the conjuror, and not the theologian or even the detective, that is best qualified to judge whether particular 'manifestations' are (as they commonly are) the outcome of fraud on the part of the medium, or of spirits called 'from the vasty deep'—

Of calling shapes and beck'ning shadows dire,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names.

The illusions of the Davenport brothers have long been well known to the conjuring fraternity. Their famous 'cabine illusion' may be ordered at any good conjuring depot, but it like the others, is about as antiquated as the 'flying cage' and the 'wizard's supper,' and, for that reason, is no longer exhibited on the present-day stage. And yet in the issue of *Chambers's Encyclopædia* that was published last year an article on 'Spiritualism' (the proper name is Spiritism) the Davenport sleights are set forth in an exaggerated way and solemnly put forward as preternatural performances! The article, by the way, is written, not by an adept in conjuring, but by one who seems to have swallowed the whole Spiritistic position without so much as a savoring grain of salt.

The Church's Attitude.

The position of the Catholic Church with regard to Spiritism is soon told. (1) The Church recognises the fact that intercourse between disembodied and non-embodied intelligences or spirits and people living in the body upon the earth is not alone possible, but has actually taken place, as is proved by many passages of the sacred Scriptures. But (2) the Church strictly forbids the practices of Spiritism. She requires her children to take no part in them, forbids them to be present at séances, or to consult mediums. These things, be it known, are but the modern counterpart of the old pagan Greek practice of necromancy and of those attempts to conjure up the spirits of the dead which were condemned with such severity in the Old Dispensation. 'Neither let there be found among you,' said the great leader of Israel, 'any one that consulteth soothsayers, or observeth dreams or omens; neither let there be any wizard nor charmer, nor any one that consulteth pythonic spirits [the ancient name for mediums] or fortune-tellers, or that seeketh the truth from the dead. For the Lord abhorreth all these things; and for these abominations he will destroy them' (*Deuteronomy* xviii., 10-12).

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Moreover, Spiritism, as a theory of religion—as expounded some time ago at a convention of Spiritism in Rochester (U.S.A.)—is mere Pantheism, a denial of a personal God, the Creator. 'It cannot tolerate,' said one of the speakers, 'the ignominious belief of salvation through Jesus Christ.' The author of a *Treatise on Modern Spiritualism*, published in 1897, when travelling in search of materials for his book, came

across 'over 200 cases of minds injured or driven to insanity by it.' Add to this the fraudulent nature of the medium-business, and our young men and maidens will find sufficient reason to keep away from the dingy parlors in back streets where fraudulent and vulgar female or male necromancers hang out their card and catch the silly, curious, and the unwary. They are of the race who can fervently repeat Pudd'n-head Wilson's maxim: 'Let us be thankful for the fools; but for them the rest of us could not succeed.'

The School and Character.

President Roosevelt (whose name, by the way we must pronounce Rose-ze-velt) seems to have a fairly strong working capital of that

Good sense, which only is the gift of heaven,
And though no science, fairly worth the seven.

He sees through stone walls and iron doors, at least as far as your average shrewd and observant citizen, and has 'sized up,' on Catholic lines, the place of religion in education in a way which ought to be an example to the puny legislators of these colonies who fear to touch a difficulty which Canada, England, Scotland, and even Prussia have settled in a perfectly satisfactory way. 'We must cultivate the mind,' said President Roosevelt recently in an address to the Long Island Bible Society; 'but it is not enough only to cultivate the mind. With education of the mind must go the spiritual teaching which will make us turn the trained intellect to good account. It is an admirable thing, a most necessary thing, to have a sound body. It is an even better thing to have a sound mind. But infinitely better than either is to have that for the lack of which neither sound mind nor a sound body can atone—character. Character is in the long run the decisive factor in the life of individuals and of nations alike. Sometimes, in rightly putting the stress that we do upon intelligence, we forget the fact that there is something that counts more. It is a good thing to be clever, to be able and smart; but it is a better thing to have the qualities that find their expression in the Decalogue and the Golden Rule. It is a good and necessary thing to be intelligent; it is a better thing to be straight and decent and fearless.'

And so say all of us. But to form character along the lines of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, the gentle influences of religion must surround and mould the mind and heart of the child, not for a hurried, and, perhaps, perfunctory, drowsy, and unwilling half-hour or hour on Sunday, but during the whole course of those highly impressionable years that are passed by our rising generation in the school. There has been of late years a marked revulsion of feeling among the leaders of thought and public life in America in favor of religion in the school. We hope that it will shortly be imported to New Zealand.

MORE 'STUFFING' STATISTICS.

THE following further returns from Christchurch give fuller confirmation, if such were needed, to the fact that both in relative number and pay Catholics are represented in the public service in a proportion far below their percentage in the total population of the Colony. The lists given hereunder are made up from the estimates for the year ending March 31, 1902:—

Public Trust Office.—District agent, salary, £350 per annum; clerk, £150; clerk (Catholic), £60; cadet, £52. There is only one Catholic in the office.

Government Life Insurance.—District manager, total salary, £475 per annum; clerk (Accident), £250; clerk, £150; cadet, £70. All are non-Catholics.

Customs, Lyttelton and Christchurch.—Collector, £525 per annum; landing surveyor, £350; first clerk, £280; clerk, £160; clerk, £125; two clerks, £105 each; cadet, £75; cadet (Catholic), £65; tide surveyor, £250; warehouse keeper, £175; landing waiter and examining officer, £245; three others, £230, £220, £190; two do (writer), £187 each; looker (Catholic), 9s per day; 1 do, 8s per day; boatman, £145 a year; messenger, £146. This gives a total of 21 employees, of whom only two, or less than one in ten, are Catholics. The total amount of public moneys drawn by those 21 employees is £3925 4s per annum. Of this amount the two Catholics receive only £205 8s, or £1 in every £19 2s 2d paid in wages and in salaries in the Lyttelton and Christchurch Customs. Here is 'stuffing' with a vengeance!

Thus far we have catalogued in detail, and one by one, 345 employees of the public service (including the police force) in Christchurch. Of this number only 40, or a little over one in every ten, are Catholics. We have not yet been able to work out in detail the proportion of public moneys which these receive in wages and salaries, but all the figures that we receive from time to time strengthen our previously expressed conviction that they draw less than £1 in every £15 expended locally under these heads. The fact-shy retailers of the 'stuffing' legend must go further afield

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

than Christchurch for the evidence which repeated public challenges have failed to induce them to produce. We hope after a short delay to be able to publish final figures and a general summing-up of the position of Catholics in the public service in and around Christchurch.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

The more we pursue this subject the more we are struck with the small number of Catholics in the various branches of the Civil Service and at the recklessness and utter disregard for truth displayed by those who state or insinuate that the public service is 'stuffed' with Catholics. So far as we have gone we have been able to show that in many departments our co-religionists are practically unrepresented except by a minor official or cadet, and that in none of them are they in proportion to their numbers in the population.

In connection with the Department of Justice in Otago and Southland, there are 6 Stipendiary Magistrates—1 at £550 a year, 2 at £475 each, 1 at £450, 2 at £425 each. The clerks of court number 14, the salaries per annum being as follows:—1 at £325, 1 at £275, 1 at £265, 3 at £240 each, 1 at £220, 1 at £210, 1 at £190, 2 at £170 each, 1 at £160, 2 at £120 each. There are 8 cadets—1 at £105 per annum, 1 at £100, 3 at £85 each, 2 at £75 each, and 1 at £50. In the same districts there are 6 bailiffs and assistant bailiffs, 2 receiving yearly salaries of £160 each, another £155, one £140, one £120, and one £60. The total amount of these salaries is £7200, and of this the magistrates draw £2800, or more than one third. These are all non-Catholics. Of the 32 positions referred to only two are filled by officers who are known to be Catholics; that is, 1 in 16, although we are 1 in 7 of the general population. The combined salaries of these two officers amount to £380 per annum. For every £19 drawn by the total number of officers of the Justice Department in the provincial districts of Otago and Southland the Catholics draw £1. This is an example of 'stuffing,' but our co-religionists do not seem to have benefited by it.

REV. MR. GIBB 'QUOTES' AGAIN.

THE 'MANNING' EXTRACT ONCE MORE.

The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Gibb, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, appeared in the *Dunedin Evening Star* of last Friday. It refers to one of the long series of misquotations of which the Rev. Mr. Gibb was convicted by Rev. Father Cleary, editor of the N.Z. TABLET, in July and August of last year. By a curious coincidence, the publication of Rev. Mr. Lilley's letter, which has been in the hands of Rev. Mr. Gibb for some time, was delayed till almost the eve of Father Cleary's departure for Europe. The Rev. Mr. Gibb's communication runs as follows:—

Sir,—It will be within the recollection of your readers that when the editor of the local TABLET challenged the accuracy of a quotation from Cardinal Manning which I made on the authority of the Rev. J. P. Lilley, of Arbroath ("the Principles of Protestantism"), I promised to write that gentleman as to the alleged inaccuracy of the words in question. Father Cleary asserted two things—first, that no issue of the *London Tablet* existed of the date assigned by Mr. Lilley; second that the quotation was 'an impudent fabrication, and contrary to Catholic doctrine.' Will you kindly publish the accompanying note which I have received from Mr. Lilley in reply to my letter of inquiry. It reached Dunedin some time ago, but came into my hands only after my return from Canada. I am sorry that two weeks have passed before I have found an opportunity of forwarding it to you, because, as I hear, the editor of the *Tablet* has either left or is about to leave Dunedin for a time. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that, even if you were willing (which is very unlikely) to reopen your columns for further correspondence on this matter, I shall not on any account be drawn into the writing of any other letter than this. I owe it to myself and to your readers to seek the publication of Mr. Lilley's letter, and with that I shall for my part be content.—I am, etc.,

JAMES GIBB.

March 5.

Knox Church Manse,
Arbroath (Scotland), October 10, 1901.

My Dear Sir,—I have just received your letter of August 19, 1901, regarding the quotation I HAVE made on page 235 of my hand-book on *The Principles of Protestantism*, from Cardinal Manning's sermon. I received the precise date of the sermon from a ministerial friend in Scotland. He gave it to me as I have stated it in my book. I have since discovered that he made an error in the last figure of the year. The sermon was delivered on October 3, 1869, and was reported in the *Tablet* of October 9, 1869. The statement was also slightly condensed, but not a single word was added or altered. In order that Father Cleary will have all the comfort of seeing and comparing with his own eye every word that the Cardinal uttered I transcribe the whole passage. Speaking in the name of the Pope, Dr. Manning said:—"I say I am liberated from all civil subjection; that my Lord made me the subject of no one on earth, King or otherwise; that in His right I am sovereign. I acknowledge no civil superior; I am the subject of no Prince; and

I claim more than this: I claim to be the supreme judge on earth and director of the conscience of men—of the peasant that tills the field and the Prince that sits on the throne, of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the legislators that make laws for kingdoms. I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong." I need scarcely say that this utterance is in harmony with the whole spirit of Manning's teaching; and no one knew better what was believed and held in Rome itself. I could give a score of similar quotations from his writings. I am sorry that a mistake in a single figure should have caused you so much persistent annoyance. Father Cleary must be a very Protestant priest indeed if he can call Manning's statement 'an impudent fabrication and contrary to Catholic doctrine.'

Pray make what use you can of this letter, and believe me, in the bonds of Christian brotherhood—Your faithfully,

J. P. LILLEY.

THE REPLY.

These communications from the Rev. Mr. Gibb appeared in Friday's *Evening Star*. On the following evening the following reply from the Rev. Father Cleary appeared in the same paper:—

Sir,—The friends and well-wishers of the Rev. Mr. Gibb will, I think, join with me in regretting that he has reopened, on even the narrowest issue, a discussion which cannot by any possibility add to his credit as a controversialist. This time he has a further word to say regarding one of the two irreconcilable versions which he gave some time ago of the now notorious 'Manning extract.' But, strangely enough, he makes not the slightest reference to the shockingly garbled version which he quoted in the Choral Hall, out of which the whole controversy arose, and around which (as declared by him to be 'Catholic doctrine') it centred to the end. Here are the words of the Rev. Mr. Gibb as given in the verbatim report in your issue of July 13, 1901: 'In the *Tablet* of the 9th October, 1864, the late Cardinal Manning, speaking in the name of the Pope, is reported thus: "I acknowledge no civil power; I am the subject of no Prince; and I claim more than this: I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men—of the peasants that till the field and of the prince that sits upon the throne, of the household that lives in privacy and the legislator that makes laws for the kingdoms. I am sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong. Moreover, we declare, affirm, define, and pronounce it to be necessary for salvation to every human creature to be subject to the Roman Pontiff." This alleged 'quotation' was the cause of all the trouble. Yet the Rev. Mr. Gibb, in his letter of yesterday, has not made the remotest reference to it.

I ask your readers to bear the following points in mind:—

1. The Rev. Mr. Gibb, in his Choral Hall speech, professed to quote from the *Tablet* of the 9th October, 1864. The *London Tablet* is, of course, meant throughout.

2. I had the *Tablet* for the whole of 1864 in my possession; and showed that there was no issue on October 9 of that year, and that it was not to be found in any issue for some months before and after. All this is now admitted. In his next letter (July 27) the Rev. Mr. Gibb admitted that he had not taken this alleged 'quotation' from the *Tablet*, but from a statement made in an Orange newspaper and by an Orange clergyman who is noted for the violence of his utterances against the Catholic Church and body.

3. I denied the Rev. Mr. Gibb's statement (made in his letter of July 27) that the version of the 'Manning' extract given by him in the Choral Hall and quoted above, is 'Catholic doctrine.'

'Some time after the close of the controversy I discovered the report of Manning's discourse in the *Tablet*, volume 30, No. 1539 (October 9, 1869), pp. 601-602, and found, as I had anticipated, that it was

Garbled and Altered

by the Rev. Mr. Gibb's 'authorities' in an altogether disgraceful fashion. I published the full facts of the case in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET of October 10, 1901, a marked copy of which was sent to the Rev. Mr. Gibb. It is not necessary to enter here into the full details of this most discreditable piece of controversial trickery, but the following salient points may be laid before your readers:—

(a) In the Rev. Mr. Gibb's Choral Hall 'extract' quoted above the Pope is made by Manning to say: 'I acknowledge no civil power.' Such a statement is nowhere to be found in the *Tablet* report (which, by the way, I am not quoting at second-hand). On the contrary, Manning, in the very same discourse (p. 601), said that 'the civil society or civil power was a thing sacred in itself. It came from God. It had God as its author and must be treated with great veneration.' And he completes a long and eloquent exposition of its rights and functions by declaring, on the authority of St. Paul, that those who resist the ordinances of even a 'persecuting and pagan' civil power do so at the peril of their souls. The report merely credits Manning with putting into the Pope's mouth the words: 'I acknowledge no civil superior, I am the subject of no prince.' The 'prince' referred to here was none other than Victor Emmanuel. 'You ask me,' Manning makes the Pope say, 'to abdicate, to renounce my supreme authority. You tell me I ought to submit to the civil power, that I am the subject of the King of Italy, and from him I am to receive instructions as to the way I should exercise my supreme power.' And this is twisted by a singularly discreditable piece of manipulative trickery, into a statement that the Pope, in Manning's idea, does not recognise the 'civil power.'

(b) Again, in the Choral Hall extract Manning is said to make the Pope claim to be absolutely and without any qualification the supreme judge of conscience, of right and wrong—even the Almighty Himself is not excepted, for there is no limiting or qualifying word or phrase. This is another Artful Dodger quotation. The report (which I am quoting at first hand) attributes no such sweeping statement to Manning. It only makes the Pope the highest judge in these matters, not absolutely, but 'on earth.' The suppression of the two vital words 'on earth' is made all the more

inexcusable by the fact that (a) on the very same page of the report the Pope's position is expressly stated to be, not that of one who is absolutely supreme, but that of the representative, vicar, or delegate of Another; and (b) that his teaching and executive authority is not direct, but derived, and is for 'the Christian society' which Christ founded 'on earth.'

(c) The last sentence given in the Choral Hall version of the 'Manning extract' is a misquotation and mistranslation from the Bull *Unam Sanctam*, of which not a trace is to be seen anywhere in the *Tablet* report.

(d) Moreover, it is not true, as alleged by Mr. Gibb, that Manning's reported words are, or profess to be, statements of 'Catholic doctrine.'

On July 27, a fortnight after the date of his Choral Hall speech, and when the controversy was already in full swing, the Rev. Mr. Gibb introduced incidentally into the controversy a fresh and, of course, second-hand version of the 'Manning extract.' It was alleged to have been taken at second-hand from a book by a

Rev. Mr. Lilley,

and, like the Choral Hall extract, was said to have been taken from the London *Tablet* of October 9, 1864. It does not, however, alter the words 'civil superior' to 'civil power,' nor omit the words 'on earth' in the connection referred to above, nor add the tag from the Bull *Unam Sanctam*. The wording of this new extract did not enter into the doctrinal discussion, and I contented myself with saying in regard to it that the Rev. Mr. Lilley 'has blundered, at least in his references, here.' This is now admitted both by the Rev. Mr. Gibb and the Rev. Mr. Lilley.

The Rev. Mr. Gibb in his letter of yesterday (Friday) evening states that I described the Rev. Mr. Lilley's version of the 'Manning extract' as 'an impudent fabrication.' I did no such thing. The words were used in my letter of July 20 regarding the Choral Hall edition of the extract, exactly a week before the first publication of the Lilley version. In my letter of July 31 I explained that in the high-pressure speed at which your publishing arrangements compelled me to write my letter of July 20 the words "impudent fabrication" had escaped my too hurried censorship, and I expressed my willingness to regard the Choral Hall extract as due to 'a reporter's blunder and an editorial oversight.' I am now satisfied that the word 'fabrication' is by no means too strong to stigmatise that dishonorable specimen of the ungentle art of the quotation-rigger.

The Rev. Mr. Lilley's letter to the Rev. Mr. Gibb makes painful reading. (a) In his book ('Principles of Protestantism,' p. 235) he professed to quote the London *Tablet* of October 9, 1864. In his letter to the Rev. Mr. Gibb he admits that he did no such thing, but that he had 'the precise date of the sermon' * (and presumably the extract as well) 'from a ministerial friend in Scotland.' This reminds one strongly of the Rev. Mr. Gibb's statement, when challenged by me some time ago, that he had heard a certain

Absurd Story

about a papal brief from a man who had read about it in a newspaper fourteen or fifteen years ago. (b) The Rev. Mr. Lilley admits that the date of the *Tablet* (1864) is erroneous. Moreover (c) his freshly-revised version confirms the statement published by me in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET of October 10, 1901, that he had dissected thirty-three words out of the body of his second-hand quotation without giving the smallest indication of this form of garbling. † (d) Again: He tore the quotation from its proper context. ‡ And (e) the very latest version of the 'Manning extract' given by this 'scholarly' clergyman in his letter to the Rev. Mr. Gibb alters two words of the text (though not so as to alter the general sense), and, by a trick of punctuation, constructs a sentence in such a way as is highly calculated to mislead the unwary reader. § I am strongly inclined to believe that the Rev. Mr. Lilley is, like the Rev. Mr. Gibb, still quoting at second-hand. I am not, like the Rev. Mr. Lilley and the Rev. Mr. Gibb, quoting at second-hand, but with the *Tablet* report of Manning's words open before me. I am, of course, unable to say whether Manning ever used the precise words attributed to him in the report. Some of them are not carefully selected, but they are of course, not statements of 'Catholic doctrine,' but expressions of personal opinion or inferences delivered during a period of anti-papal storm and fury. In a moment of political and religious calm, the Rev. Mr. Gibb himself pleaded in the Choral Hall that 'in the heat of public utterance' he might 'overstate his case,' and invited his audience to 'make a liberal reduction' for 'the fervor of the platform.'

Let me assure the Rev. Mr. Gibb that the necessary exposure of the unworthy methods of controversy of those whom he has trusted not wisely, but too well, has been a painful task to me. But I shall be satisfied if it teaches a few well-meaning but uncritical opponents to learn at least a Catholic child's penny catechism before setting up as 'authorities' on Catholic doctrine, to verify their references, and not endeavour to gain a spurious reputation for scholarship by giving, as the results of first-hand research, second-hand extracts and garbled quotations.—I am, etc.,

EDITOR 'N.Z. TABLET.'

March 8.

* 'The precise date of the sermon,' as stated in the *Tablet* report (p. 601), was Sunday, October 3, 1869. No reference to the 'date of the sermon,' whether 'precise' or otherwise, was made by the Rev. Mr. Lilley in his curiously blundering book (so far as Catholic matters are concerned). The reference is only to the alleged date of the publication of the report of the sermon—which is obviously quite a different thing. Here is the full and only reference given by Rev. Mr. Lilley to his mutilated version of the 'Manning extract': 'Sermon, *Tablet*, October 9, 1864.' As a matter of fact, the *Tablet* report of Manning's sermon did not appear for five years later, so that the Rev. Mr.

Lilley's 'precise' information is a double-barrelled blunder. He has completely set aside Rev. Mr. Gibb's theory that the error was the work of the printer, for he states in the letter published above that he gave the date in his book just as he got it from his unnamed 'ministerial friend in Scotland.' Thanks to the Rev. Mr. Gibb and his Arbroath friend, we have now got to the origin of the various garbled or 'faked' versions of the notorious 'Manning extract.' It will be remembered that, in our very first letter in reply to Rev. Mr. Gibb's Choral Hall outbreak, we stated that 'October 9, 1864, fell *fell on a Sunday*.' Can it be possible that this information has something to do with the Rev. Mr. Lilley's statement regarding 'the precise date of the sermon?' At any rate, the Rev. Mr. Lilley was evidently napping when he penned that curious letter to Rev. Mr. Gibb.

† The Rev. Mr. Gibb guaranteed the 'accuracy' and 'scholarship' of his confrère of Arbroath. But in this, as in a number of other cases, the Rev. Mr. Lilley's 'scholarship' did not rise to the point of consulting the authorities from whom he professed to quote at first-hand; and his idea of 'accuracy' is such that he describes the mutilation of the Manning report mentioned above by the euphemistic term 'slight condensing'! It is really very hard for Catholic apologists to deal patiently with 'accuracy' such as this.

‡ The Rev. Mr. Lilley 'quoted' and manipulated a mere fragment of the peroration of Manning's discourse. That peroration is practically the summing up of the whole previous discourse, and to understand it properly, it is necessary to peruse all that precedes it; and this, though very much condensed, occupies 134 lines of the same width and of the same kind of type as the column above this footnote. The peroration, like the rest of the discourse, is set 'solid.' It occupies 51 lines of these; the garbled and 'faked' extract quoted at second-hand by the Rev. Mr. Lilley occupies, in its complete form, less than nine lines, taken out of 'solid' matter, and violently torn from the qualifying and explanatory text which precedes and follows it.

§ Rev. Mr. Lilley deals in a drastic way with the punctuation of the passage. For instance, he inserts five semi-colons where in the *Tablet* report there are none, he suppresses three dashes, and he puts a full point after the word 'kingdoms' where there is in the *Tablet* a dash. The *Tablet* thus connects the words 'I am sole last supreme judge,' etc., with the previous sentence, beginning 'I acknowledge.' But the cunning insertion of the full point instead of the dash makes a completely new sentence of the words 'I am sole last supreme judge,' etc., and thus detaches them from the governing and qualifying words 'on earth,' which appear in the same sentence in the *Tablet* report. The Pope's claim, as stated by Manning, is to be 'supreme judge on earth' in the matters belonging to his sphere, which are expressly stated to be matters of 'conscience,' 'right and wrong,' the evils of godless education, etc., of 'divorce,' 'Christian marriage,' the Church's teaching authority, interpretation of the Christian faith, etc. Of course the Rev. Mr. Lilley makes no mention of all this.

TO THE LANDS OF THE EVENING.

LYDDA and Jaffa, or Joppe, are linked in earliest memories and traditions of the Apostolic age. Jaffa, or Joppe by the sea, shrinking in its dark valleys from attack of the boisterous waves, rushing out on its rude rocks and natural battlements in defiance of the waves, brings us back to the patriarchal ages. Was it not at Joppe that Jonas 'found a ship going to Tharsis?' The storm cloud broke, white-faced fear was strong among the mariners, they cast lots for a victim, and the lot falling on the faithless prophet, they cast Jonas into the raging sea. But 'a great fish swallowed him, and he was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.' So runs the sacred record. When the student of the higher criticism was impressing the recorded fact, the irreverent listener put up cheap dissent by asking if the story will ever be put beyond yea or nay, 'Well, when I go to heaven, I will ask Jonas himself,' meekly said the narrator. 'Suppose Jonas is not there,' was the cynic's thrust. But the retort was courteous and neat and effective. 'In that case,' quietly added the biblical champion, 'you can ask him.' And the student of higher criticism scored off the cynic's bat. St. Peter 'came down' from the hills of Samaria 'to the saints who dwelt at Lydda, and Sharon saw him and turned to the Lord'; and 'as Lydda was nigh to Joppe, he rose and went thither' to comfort the disciples mourning for the death of Tabitha or Dorcas whom he raised from the dead, and 'there he tarried many days with the tanner Simon, whose house was by the sea-side.' (Acts of the Apostles). On the flat roof of that house overlooking the restless sea, that still dashes in wanton merriment its battery of flashing waves against the rock-bound coast, was given to Peter the vision that opened to the nations lying in barbaric darkness at the horizon of the western sea, the light of faith, the heritage of the kingdom of peace. At Joppe was inspired the resolve to move onward and onward the landmarks of the kingdom of heaven; at Joppe was sealed the divine command to go forth without scrip or purse to the uttermost ends of the earth; at Joppe was marshalled the divine procession of militant apostles who claimed the world as their appanage—'All power is given to me, go forth and teach all nations.' North to Haifa and the land of the Samaritans, south to Gaza and Hebron, and the lonely desert, west over the blue waves to hardy nations ripe for the message, the little band went, strong in their charter, to gain unto Jesus Christ the souls that panted for light, and truth, and law, and grace. In the Roman garrison of Caesarea was enlisted the first gentile convert to Christianity. Here too, be it noted, across the plain of Sharon by Lydda and Joppe, St. Paul was led under cover of night to Antipatris, and in the strong-

hold of Caesarea the Apostle of the Gentiles passed his last two years in the Holy Land, before he finally went down to the sea, westward bound for Malta and Rome.

The echoes of the glorious past sound sweet and near as we revolve these thoughts. Along this girdle of rich luxuriant growth, by the golden sands that run out to meet the sapphire sea, the new spirit of zeal and love, of faith and fervor, of strength and constancy fell on the Apostles, and the clear ring, loud and strong, went up of copious redemption, of world-wide apostolate, of a divine message, that knows no denial, of tidings joyous and lightsome, of a word that searches the heart and burns the veins—a word that found in Western Europe its best and noblest auditory, its ultimate seat and throne and centre.

A CHILD OF NATURE.

It was at Jaffa we met Selim. More correct it is perhaps to say—and accuracy in the narrator is an appreciable quality—that Selim met us; by his own instinct and genius discovered us. Rough-hew them as we may, there is a divinity 'tis said, doth shape our ends, and, as showing point in the master's instinct, Selim captured our little party at Jaffa and held that party under his particular suzerainty during our brief stay before sailing for home. Selim, be it noted, was a Mahommedan of the mature age of ten. As we drove into the courtyard of the Hotel du Parc, there under the nodding fronds of the stately palm flanking the orange and citron trees, in white fez and thin jacket and meagre doublet and hose, Selim was 'drawn-up,' and claimed us for his own, smiling broad smiles for that Allah had delivered us into his hands. Mild was the sway this child of nature, true son of the soil, exercised over us, but constant, persistent, ceaseless withal while we dallied in Jaffa till the steamer 'Carib Prince' bore us off to the lands of the evening, westward ho! Selim's store of English was limited to one word, 'yes,' and of this term he made free use, as if it did universal duty in response to all and sundry questions put by barbarians of our order. 'Good morning, Selim.' 'Yes.' 'Where will you guide us for a couple of sous?' 'Yes.' 'Where is the Catholic Church, Tabitha's tomb, Simon the Tanner's house?' 'Yes.' 'Whither will this road lead?' 'Yes.' There may have been other terms in reserve, expletives of a stern and lurid calibre much affected of hardy salts who go down to the sea in ships. We heard them not. Yet so quick the sense of service, so consuming the hope of daily wages, that Selim was handy and invaluable, bringing us everywhere, showing us the points of interest, warning us off foetid slums, and lying ever in wait for us like a sleepless sleuthhound, ready to fetch and carry and pilot and follow. With nod and beck and broadening smile and flash of lustrous eye, and agile, nimble feet, and laughter playing round his glistening teeth, this Arab lad of ten ripe years, mobile as a lizard, fleet and willing as an antelope, with proud air of sole possession, never relaxed his hold during our stay. When at length with the opening year and century we took boat from the quay to the 'Carib Prince,' there was Selim proudly enthroned among the oarsmen, helping to pull the big, heavy, unwieldy boat through rapids and breakers, past high rocks and low, with a strength and energy and force of muscle that gave no pause. There were friends on the bridge to say adieu, friends from the Hotel du Parc, of the butterfly order, but there was a soft touch of human sympathy when we gladdened the heart of Selim with a few piastres and bade a last goodbye. Hand to forehead, hand to heart, a deep salaam, another 'yes,' and Selim was in the boat pulling for all he was worth towards Jaffa and his home. Moslem though he was, and trained to the faith of his fathers, and seeing nothing beyond the groove he moves in, Selim gave us many a laugh and called up many a comment on the philosophy that ruleth human kind.

THE FAST OF RAMADAN.

Among the Mahommedans the Jewish and Catholic law of fasting with prayer obtains with especial vigor. The Fast of Ramadan for one month was in force about this time, and obliges every conscientious Mahommedan to abstain from all food and drink from dawn to sunset. At dawn in the towns a cannon is fired from the fort, and again at sundown. During the interval total abstinence from food and drink is the law. Even the solace of a cigarette is denied the faithful follower of the Prophet. We handed Selim his lunch one day during Ramadan, a goodly portion bountifully provided by Madame, and we noted the result. He took the basket, but made no beginning of eating. 'Eat it, Selim.' 'Yes.' Then he looked into vacancy. 'We can wait, eat your lunch.' 'Yes.' But he did not. When he understood our query, then the muscles played, and the teeth flashed and like a volley came with menacing finger and shake of dusky face: 'Ramadan, Ramadan.' This child of nature, son of the soil with his weight of ten mature years would not traverse the law he owned to, and in unquestioning submission to that law refused his hungry lips the tasty lunch provided for him. No, not till sundown—'Ramadan, Ramadan!' Is it to be wondered at that the Christian message humanly speaking falls on deaf ears, when earliest years are swathed and bound in the toils of ancestral creed? And this observance of a rigid law points a moral and adorns a tale.

FAREWELL TO PALESTINE.

All is taut on board the 'Carib Prince.' The 'old century' is gathered to its limbo. The joybells of Jaffa from the climbing heights have rung in the new.

'Ring out wild bells, to the wild sky.'

Over the strip of azure sea come the peals of hope and joy, and leaning over the taffrail, in silent vision of the scenes and shores and places we had visited, looking a last look at the green and golden zone of orange trees lining the beach, noting the branches quivering in the sea breeze as they whisper a parting blessing, our party of three sweep the shores of Palestine till they sink on the horizon, but not till these shores have wafted us a sweet fragrance of blessed memories and treasured thoughts to stand us in good

stead for all time. Chatting in groups under the awning are our fellow-passengers, all interchanging impressions with the soft civility and easy grace that mark the olden world, all anxious to learn with the polish of gentle unobtrusive curiosity what is the story to be told of Bethlehem and Calvary and Damascus and Nazareth by the much-travelled party of three. And now over crest and trough we are heading for Malta, for

'The fair breeze blew,
The white foam flew,
The furrow followed free.'

But in dream and cozy thought we hug the experiences of this glimpse into wonderland, and treasure the memory as the memory of a sweet and fragrant and holy 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

MALTA.

On a bleak and blowy morning in January of the first year of the new century, over a turbid sea, churned into ill-tempered, choppy, yeasty waves, under the beetling cliffs and through whole fleets of dingies and steamers, we made fast at Valetta. A visit to the wondrous church of St. John, and a visit to St. Ignatius' College at St. Julien filled in our day profitably and pleasantly, and a saunter along the Via Reale brought us again into touch with the gentle, classical Maltese. To one church we visited, there are attached 25 priests, but then the parish numbers some fifteen thousand Catholics, all of them consistent, practical, fervent Catholics. There are non-Catholics in Malta, but they are not of the Maltese, Maltese. The home of an ancient Latin race, soft and sweet and eminently cultured, Malta is in the hands of a stranger, a stronger and rougher power that dominates the island in the interests of empire.

'To be weak is miserable, doing or suffering.'

To their weakness it is due, not to choice or sympathy, that the soft Maltese bow to a flag not their own. But as the oil fuseth not with water, so Maltese cleave to Maltese on their island home. Maltese are still and will be Maltese to their spinal marrow, and look not for lessons in art, culture, language, or religion to the Teuton that with shotguns, and drawn bayonets, and cavernous magazines, and hulking war-ships lord it over the rook. In the free, full practice of the old Catholic Faith, and the sweets of modest life:

'Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.'

the Maltese hug their island home, their ancestry, their proud traditions, and reck not of, and love not the power that dominates.

While lying to in the Mersey our steamer was run into by the Mammoth liner the 'Cymric,' and quite a panic ensued as in the broad morning light the huge bulk struck our bows and tore off bow-sprit and foremast. But we were quit with a shock to the steamer and to our nerves, and safely landed at Liverpool. Dripping skies, and the swish, swish of the rain welcomed our arrival in Belfast—bleak contrast to the sunny lands we skipped over. It was a short run then to Dunavil, the doctor's home, where the travellers were received with open-armed Irish welcome, and many the questions asked, and many the stories told while the big logs spluttered in the generous grate. It is not in our scheme to tell of our welcome by the distinguished local pastor and clergy of Dr. Maokin's natal place, nor of the hours of peace and rest spent in the historic environs of Greenacres. Our party of three journeyed in time across Carlingford Lough to Greenore, thence to Dundalk, the home of the other doctor. In the old home, at the mother's knee in happy circle of younger shoots of older trees, we unfolded again and often the wondrous story of our visit to the Holy Land. Not for long did we tarry at home. In the early days of February, 1901, we foregathered in London; in sound health and with grateful hearts we completed the last link in the chain of our travels, and now on the farther shore, we look back, in the fulness of storied memories to the enchanting hours, that flitted by as a stray sunbeam on the chequered pathway of life, at a time when, perforce, freed from aught but the will to turn to account a favor not showered on all, we trod the soil sealed to the 'chosen people,' and we quickened our faith and hope and love at the homestead and sanctuary of the Incarnate God, Jesus Christ yesterday, to-day, the same for ever.

F. J. WATERS, S.M., D.D., ('Viator').

London, January 24, 1902.

It is not at all unusual to hear people speak slightly of 'patent' medicines, but the enormous demand for them throughout the whole of the civilised world is in itself proof that they are regarded generally as one of the necessities of life. The majority of housewives would consider themselves as wanting in their duty if they did not have at hand those remedies which experience has taught them to use in cases of emergency, and nobody will venture to question the wisdom of this. Among the remedies which no household should be without is EVANS'S WITCHES' OIL, an invaluable cure for rheumatic complaints of every description, which has proved itself to be unequalled both as an embrocation and an internal medicine. In the case of sprains, strains, bruises and all kinds of surface wounds, to which, as mothers will know, children are particularly liable, the application of the oil to the parts affected will ensure a speedy and complete cure, while attacks of mumps, quinsy, sore throat and every sort of ache can be successfully treated through its agency. The preparation is a certain remedy for inflammation of the bowels, lungs or any part of the body, and as these are complaints that require immediate attention, a bottle of WITCHES' OIL in the house will prevent serious if not fatal consequences. Sold at all chemists and storekeepers throughout the Colony at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle and Messrs Kempthorne Prosser and Co., agents.—".

PRESENTATION TO OUR EDITOR.

HIS DEPARTURE ON A TRIP TO EUROPE.

WHEN it became known a few weeks ago that the Rev. Father Cleary, editor of the N.Z. TABLET, had been granted a twelve-months' holiday for the purpose of visiting his relatives in Ireland, some of his friends decided that he should not be allowed to take his departure without some practical token of their esteem, and appreciation of the successful work performed by him as a Catholic journalist during the four years he has occupied the editorial chair. In that time not only has he raised this journal to the front rank amongst Catholic organs in English-speaking countries by the fearlessness and vigor of his writings, but he has also devoted considerable time to, and spared no trouble in defending in the secular press, the Church, its doctrines, its ministers and people from the foul aspersions and vile attacks of assailants of every degree. It was only within the past fortnight or so it became definitely known that Father Cleary would leave so early in the present month, and consequently the time was rather limited in which to organise a presentation expressive of the esteem of the readers of this paper outside of the diocese of Dunedin. Had the matter been known at an earlier date in other parts of the Colony the response would, we have every reason to believe, have been of a most widespread and generous nature. As it was, the gentlemen who had the presentation in hand must feel quite satisfied with the success of the undertaking, and the sum subscribed—upwards of £250—in such a short time was ample testimony, if such were necessary, of the very high place which Father Cleary holds in the affections of the Catholic people. Up to the very last moment subscriptions were being received, and this necessitated the postponement of the presentation until Sunday evening, the function taking place in St. Joseph's Hall immediately after Vespers. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, and amongst those present were the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, Very Rev. Father Boyle, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and O'Malley, Messrs J. Laffey, P. Hally, J. J. Marlow, J. O'Neill, P. O'Neill, J. P. Armstrong, J. Collins, and Jas. O'Neill. The hall was crowded.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon said he had great pleasure in assisting and presiding at that meeting. They had come there to present an address and testimonial to Father Cleary, who deserved everything they could do for him.—(Applause.) Father Cleary had edited the TABLET for the past four years with conspicuous success, and during that time he had defended the Catholic interests and refuted many foul calumnies which had been hurled against their holy religion. In that time he had provided excellent reading in every way in the pages of the TABLET, and had given full satisfaction to the directors. Father Cleary was taking a well-merited holiday, and he (his Lordship) trusted he would come back with renewed vigor, and carry on his work as successfully as he had done in the past.—(Applause.)

Rev. Father Murphy said they were there that night to make a presentation to Father Cleary on the eve of his departure for a trip to the Old Country, and after four years' labor as editor of the TABLET. They would all agree with him that his work during that time had been productive of immense good. Many were the wrongs he had been called upon to right, many the foul calumnies he had to refute, and every fair-minded, intelligent man must admit that he had done his work right nobly. (Applause). They had the consolation of knowing that they were not losing the services of Father Cleary; that he was going on a visit to his friends, and that in a short time he would be amongst them again. Not alone had Father Cleary the confidence of the bishops, priests, and laity of New Zealand, but he was also held in the highest esteem by the hierarchy of the Commonwealth of Australia. It would be satisfactory to the readers of the TABLET to know that they would not miss his contributions from its pages during his holiday, for no doubt Father Cleary would from time to time send accounts of his travels in many places which were new even to one who had travelled so much. Father Cleary held an altogether exceptional place in the esteem of the priests of the Diocese of Dunedin, and he deserved it. When it became known that he was going on a trip to the Old Country there was a spontaneous desire on the part of his lay and clerical friends to offer him a suitable token of their high regard, and, although the time had been very short, he was pleased to announce to the meeting that he had ready for presentation a sum of £250.—(Applause.) Father Murphy then read

THE ADDRESS.

Reverend and dear Father,—Your many friends among the clergy and laity of the Dunedin Diocese take the opportunity presented by your approaching trip to the Homeland to give expression to the sentiments of personal friendship and cordial good-will which are everywhere felt towards you, and to the warm appreciation which both priests and people have of the splendid services which, in your capacity as a journalist, you have rendered not only to this Diocese but to the interests of the Church throughout the whole Colony.

It is now some four years since you assumed editorial control of the N.Z. TABLET, and in that position you have achieved a success which must certainly be considered remarkable. During that period the circulation, the influence, and the literary standing of the paper have made an immense advance, a result which is undoubtedly due to the tireless energy, great business capacity, and exceptional powers both of thought and of expression which you have brought to bear upon your work. In addition to your official journalistic work, the duty has also devolved upon you of replying to the various attacks which have been made from time to time on the Catholic Church and Catholic body, and everyone knows how nobly you have discharged that duty. Your profound and varied

learning, your wide experience, and your natural courtesy of disposition have enabled you to conduct all controversy in a way which has not only brought credit to the Church you represent but has won even from our non-Catholic friends many tributes of admiration and respect. For your services in this direction the Catholics of the Diocese and of the Colony are certainly placed under a deep and lasting debt of gratitude to you.

Apart from your official work as priest and journalist, you have the strongest personal claims on our affection and esteem. Your generous and unselfish nature, your sunny kindness of disposition, and your many other gifts and graces of heart and mind have greatly endeared you to all with whom you have come in contact, and have won for you an altogether special place in our affection. As a modest token of our kindly feeling we beg you to accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns, and with it our sincere wish that you may have a thoroughly pleasant and enjoyable holiday, and may in due time come back to us with renewed vigour to resume those important duties which you have so faithfully discharged in the past.

Signed on behalf of the clergy and laity:

(Clergy)	(Laity)
J. MACKAY, V.F.	J. LAFFEY
P. O'LEARY, V.F.	J. J. MARLOW
P. MURPHY, Adm.	P. O'NEILL
J. COFFEY, Adm.	J. P. ARMSTRONG
	J. COLLINS
	J. O'NEILL (Hon. Sec.)

Mr. J. Laffey, as one who had interested himself in the testimonial, expressed his pleasure at the success which had crowned the efforts of the committee. He hoped Father Cleary would have a pleasant journey, and that he would return to New Zealand in the best of health.

Messrs. J. J. Marlow and P. Hally also spoke, expressing their appreciation of their services of Father Cleary as a Catholic journalist, and wishing him a pleasant time during his visit to the land of his birth.

Mr. J. P. Armstrong, in the course of a characteristic speech, said he had known his dear friend Father Cleary since his arrival in New Zealand. In fact he had made it his business to call on him soon after his arrival as both of them had come from the same part of Ireland. Their late lamented Bishop had also come from the same place, and he was also a very dear friend of the speaker. Though not a member of the Catholic Church he had read the TABLET since its start, and he could say that during the past four years it was conducted with marked ability. He was, as a personal friend of Father Cleary, very sorry he was going to leave them, but it was pleasing to know that it was only for a time.

FATHER CLEARY'S REPLY.

The Rev. Father Cleary, who, on rising to reply, was received with prolonged applause, said:—I should be more or less than human if I were not deeply touched by this splendid demonstration of personal regard. There are two special circumstances which greatly increase my sense of the overwhelming kindness which my lay and clerical friends have shown to me on this occasion: One is, the great number of recent, present, and prospective claims or other kinds upon their generosity; the other is this—that it is barely eighteen months since a similar demonstration of affectionate regard was tendered to me by the same people in this same hall. It is a rare experience for a priest—it is, I believe, unique for an amateur editor—to receive from the same people, in little more than a year, two such emphatic tokens of goodwill as those which your sheer goodness of heart has prompted you to accord to me. You have forestalled my intention of slipping away quietly on the trip to the dear Old Land which the kindness of his Lordship enables me to take. And you have done this, too, in a spirit which would ennoble even a small gift. But all the circumstances of your present splendid testimonial raise it so far above the ordinary level of such proceedings, that it must leave an indelible impression upon my memory.

There are acquaintanceships that ripen quickly. I have become so rooted here that I almost have the feeling of having grown up in the place; and I sometimes find it difficult to realise that it is only four years since I came among you, a slender priest—chiefly bones—(laughter)—from the Australian bush. Dr. Johnson has somewhere said that a man should keep his friendship in constant repair. So far as my feeling towards my lay and clerical friends in New Zealand is concerned, that task is an easy and pleasant one for me. Their constant friendliness to me has made the duty of reciprocation act automatically and without efforts.—(Applause). They have made my stay in this favored country as pleasant as it is good for me that it should be. From his Lordship the Bishop, from the other members of the venerated hierarchy, from the clergy all over the Colony, I have received every form of helpful kindness and encouragement. By the clergy in this diocese above all, and by all those whom I have met and visited in other dioceses, I have been treated with that spirit of happy and affectionate camaraderie that constitutes one of the brightest charms of the social life of a priest. The Catholic laity here and elsewhere I have found kindly, sympathetic, generous. And to-night they have crowned a thousand previous acts of thoughtful kindness by this further touching evidence of that warm affection which has so long bound the Catholic people.—(Applause.)

You have been good enough to commend such meagre services as a brief apprenticeship to journalism has enabled me to give. I cannot, however, lay the flattering unction to my soul that I have merited the warm eulogiums which your kindness has prompted you to address to me. There remain many of even my own journalistic ideals to which it is not within my capacity or my opportunities to attain. And I feel thankful that heaven does not, so to speak, exact a poll-tax from us—does not require so much fixed service per capita, but pro rata, in proportion to the few or many talents given to us.

It does, however, give me sincere pleasure to see in this demonstration the evidence that you, and the many others associated with you in this testimonial, appreciate the work which Catholic journalism is endeavoring to do. The Catholic paper, properly and efficiently conducted, has been variously described as "the catechism of the twentieth century," "the people's teacher and guide," "the priest's assistant," "an insurance policy on the faith of every member of the household." Pope Leo XIII. has spoken of "the providential mission of the press." And Bishop von Ketteler aptly said some time ago that if St. Paul were to come to life again he would publish a Catholic paper as a means of doing good. (Applause.) Our elementary schools are for children up to certain standards; our secondary schools see our budding youth through their teens; but the church paper, rightly regulated, is a school for persons of every age. (Applause.)

In the course of your address you have touched upon an important function which the Catholic paper is called upon to exercise in countries of mixed religion, such as these—the function of exposition and defence. In such countries the Catholic Church is, more than any other, made the target of misrepresentation and calumny. And thus it has frequently fallen to my lot to play the useful part of a literary broom and endeavor to brush away sundry cobwebs that early prejudices and lack of acquaintance with the facts of our position had spun in odd corners of the brains of critics and accusers. (Applause.)

Except in the case of a certain class of noisome impostors of bad antecedents, such misrepresentations almost invariably spring from ignorance of our teachings and practices, very seldom, I am convinced, from mere wantonness or conscious malice. The Catholic paper serves in a quiet way the cause of peace and good-will among men by showing that the ancient Church is not the familiar old stage bogie that she is sometimes represented to be, tricked out with horns and tail and cloven hoof. (Laughter.) I hope, incidentally, to have shown that people can differ in a gentlemanly way, and that the due defence and exposition of truth can be made without rancor, and without needlessly wounding the reasonable susceptibilities of any manly and honorable opponent. For the rest, I can only claim that I have steered the N.Z. TABLET along a straightforward course, and that I have not allowed it to be a medium to attack and outrage the religious sentiments of people of other creeds. (Prolonged applause.) These things, however, are of the ABC of honorable religious journalism, and I have no more idea of claiming special credit for them than I should for keeping out of the lock-up.

It is now 52 years since the first Catholic paper issued in Australasia saw the light of publication. They now number twelve, and there are several excellent Catholic magazines besides. And I speak with reference to the N.Z. TABLET when I state that taken altogether our publications have no rivals in size and literary quality in the religious journalism of Australasia. Much has been achieved in Catholic periodical literature in Australasia during the past half century, and especially during the past ten years. But much remains yet to be done, and I am convinced that there is a bright and promising future before Catholic journalism in these colonies. (Applause.) I look confidently to the day when the true place of the religious paper in ecclesiastical work will be more fully realised; when the Church will take it under her wing and make it, as recognised a part of her many activities as the convent and the school, with the submarine cable and the overland telegraph as its handmaids. The apostolate of the press is a great factor in the Catholic life of Belgium and Germany. It is a feature of the new awakening in France. It will come in its fullness upon us here in God's good time. And it will have a great field for the best work that, under the Church's more direct guidance, it can do. In conclusion Father Cleary referred in complimentary terms to the active interest which Bishop Verdon displays in the work of the Catholic newspaper, and cordially thanked his Lordship for his constant kindness, and expressed a deep sense of his obligation to the goodness of his friends among the priesthood and the laity of the Colony.

A vote of thanks to his Lordship Bishop Verdon for presiding brought the proceedings to a close. Great numbers of those present remained in the hall after the meeting for the purpose of personally saying good-bye to Father Cleary and wishing him pleasant times in the land of his birth and a safe return to New Zealand.

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society (N.S.W.) district) in Sydney the secretary in his annual report said:—We have extreme pleasure in expressing how successful have been our efforts in furthering the Society's interests, and with what satisfactory results our year's work has been crowned. Members will be gratified to see the progress shown, the material advancement, numerically and financially, made during the year 1901. We seem with the dawn of the new century to gather fresh impetus, to take a forward movement, and with renewed vigor, and the activity born of the desire to be up and doing, have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The increase in new members during the year has been very marked, no less than 1119 having been admitted by initiation, while 39 were admitted by clearance, totalling 1158, allowing for 214 whose membership ceased through all causes, this leaves a net increase of 944, the total membership (including 106 ladies) being 3581. The district funeral fund has a credit balance of £7328 5s 7d, and the management fund £253 12s 8d, while the total assets to the credit of the district stand at £8064 14s 8d. The increase in the funeral fund amounts to £860 16s 9d, which must be regarded as very satisfactory. The returns from branches being now complete, we are able to report very substantial progress, their funds showing the creditable increase of £1575 3s 11d for the year, the total funds now to their credit being £8695 16s 5d. The funds of the district and branches stand thus: Total district funds, £8064 14s 8d; total branch funds, £8695 16s 5d; grand total, £16,760 11s 1d; increase for year in total district funds, £933 16s 8d; increase for year in total branch funds, £1575 3s 11d; total increase for year, £2509 0s 7d.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- March 16, Sunday.—Passion Sunday.
 " 17, Monday.—St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.
 " 18, Tuesday.—St. Gabriel, Archangel.
 " 19, Wednesday.—St. Joseph, Patron of the Universal Church.
 " 20, Thursday.—St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 21, Friday.—St. Benedict, Abbot.
 " 22, Saturday.—Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

PASSION SUNDAY.

The Sunday before Palm Sunday is called Passion Sunday, because from this day the Church occupies herself exclusively with the contemplation of the Passion and Death of the Saviour. The pictures of Christ crucified are covered on this day in memory of His having hidden Himself from the Jews until His entrance into Jerusalem, no longer showing Himself in public (John xi, 54). In the Mass the Glory be to the Father, etc., is omitted, because in the person of Christ the holy Trinity was dishonored.

ST. PATRICK, APOSTLE OF IRELAND.

There has been a great difference of opinion as to the birthplace of St. Patrick; a number of writers, however, favoring Armoria, Gaul. Though brought up in the Christian religion, St. Patrick tells us in his celebrated 'Confession' that at the age of 16 he was still ignorant of God, which probably means that he had not yet attained to that lively knowledge and ardent love of God which then began to penetrate his soul. At that period he was carried into captivity by a band of marauders, who took him over to Ireland and set him to keep the cattle among the forests and mountains. Here he was exposed to many hardships and privations, but while his body suffered, his soul was strengthened by the exercise of prayer and the frequent consideration of the vanity and emptiness of earthly things. At the end of six months he succeeded by a special Providence in effecting his escape, and returned to his own country. Some years later he was again carried off, but recovered his liberty after two months.

Meanwhile Patrick was inspired by God with an ardent desire for the conversion of the inhabitants of that pagan island which had been the scene of his sufferings, and it was revealed to him, moreover, that he himself was chosen for that glorious work.

On one occasion he beheld in a vision the children of Ireland stretching out their hands to him and imploring him to come to the call, and for some years he devoted himself to prayer and study in preparation for the work of the apostolate. After receiving the sacred orders of deacon, priest, and bishop in his own country, as he himself tells us, Patrick set out for Rome to implore from Pope Celestine his blessing on the work which he had undertaken. The holy Pontiff received him with paternal affection, and bestowed upon him his apostolic benediction, together with full powers for the prosecution of his mission. He then set out on his return, A.D. 432, and undeterred by the remonstrances of his friends and relatives, crossed over to the land of his former captivity which God had given him for his inheritance.

During the 28 years of his laborious apostolate, St. Patrick penetrated into almost every part of Ireland. Wherever he went he erected churches and monasteries, and ordained priests and bishops to minister to the wants of his converts. He established his Episcopal See at Armagh, where he had built a monastery, and where the Primacy has always remained in honor of Ireland's apostle.

ST. GABRIEL, ARCHANGEL.

St. Gabriel was the Archangel sent to the Prophet Daniel to explain his visions and to communicate to him the prophecy of the seventy weeks. Also to Zacharias, to announce to him the future birth of John the Baptist. Six months afterwards he was sent to Nazareth to announce to the Blessed Virgin Mary the birth of Jesus Christ.

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH.

St. Joseph, the spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary and foster-father of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Juda and of the family of David. He was a simple artisan, and was instructed by an angel concerning the mystery of the Incarnation. He appears for the last time in the Gospel when he goes to seek with Mary the child Jesus in the midst of the doctors at Jerusalem. Very probably he was dead when Christ began to preach the Gospel. Pope Pius IX. established St. Joseph as patron saint of the Universal Church.

ST. CYRIL OF JERUSALEM.

St. Cyril, a Father of the Church, was born at or near Jerusalem about the year 315. He was ordained priest in 345 by Bishop Maximus, who also entrusted him with the charge of the Catechumens, and in his stead appointed him preacher to the people. In 350 Cyril succeeded Maximus in the See of Jerusalem, and was consecrated by Acacius of Cæsarea. This Acacius, a bitter Arian, soon became a severe enemy and persecutor of Cyril, and in 358 procured his deposition and exile from Jerusalem. Cyril was restored by the Council of Seleucia in 359, but, at the instigation of Acacius, he was banished again, the next year, by Constantius. On the accession of Julian, Cyril returned to Jerusalem. The Emperor Valens, in 367, again banished Cyril from his see, and only after eleven years was he allowed to return. In 381 he assisted at the Second General Council at Constantinople. He died in 386, after a troubled episcopate of 35 years, 16 of which were spent in exile.

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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 Gefle 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 Christiania (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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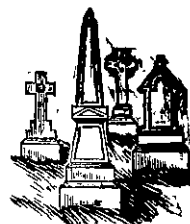
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Successful Bazaar.

The Good Shepherd bazaar (writes a Belfast correspondent) has resulted in the receipt of over £7478 for the funds of the convent which is to benefit by the enterprise. It is often a matter of marvel that in so poor a country as Ireland funds for religious and charitable purposes can be so easily raised and in such vast amount.

Terrible Catastrophe.

One of the most terrible accidents in the annals of the city of Belfast occurred on Monday morning, January 20, on the premises of the Smithfield Flax Spinning Company, the front of which takes up the greater portion of one side of Smithfield market, while the main portion of the building, where the calamity occurred, extends rearward for some distance towards North street. The building is a four-storey one, the ground floor and third floor being a preparing room, the third a spinning room, and the topmost of all as a reeling room. The accident occurred about half-past nine o'clock, when, it is to be presumed, most of the hands were busily engaged in their daily occupations. At that hour, without any warning to the unfortunate people inside, at least 20 feet of the outside wall gave way from top to bottom, and fell with a tremendous crash on to the smaller out-building, the roof of which was completely demolished. The floors, heavy in themselves, for they are all made of a composition of brick and concrete, supported by iron beams, were still further burdened by an immense mass of machinery, and deprived of their outside support; the entire three fell almost simultaneously with the wall, making a complete gap in the centre of the building and depositing hundreds of tons of bricks, concrete, machinery, and iron beams on to the ground floor. Then commenced a scene almost impossible to describe. The thickly populated neighborhood, aroused by the crash, turned out en masse, and soon the square was filled with weeping mothers and anxious fathers whose children were working in the ruined building. Many were there, too, who came from curiosity, for the news was soon spread abroad, and from all the surrounding districts men and women could be seen running to the scene of disaster. It was at once realised that the accident was one of enormous magnitude, for the mill employs a large number of work-people, and the fact that that portion of the building was well stocked with machinery, each of which, of necessity, would require at least two attendants, made it at once pre-emptory that relief work should be commenced at once. The fire brigade was, therefore, at once telephoned for, and three fire escapes and three ambulances were despatched to the scene. The men, aided by the employees of the firm, got to work with commendable promptness, and soon the ambulances were journeying backwards and forwards to the hospital with the injured, 10 victims being recovered in a very short space of time. The work of rescue revealed the sad fact that 13 persons had lost their lives, and that fully double that number had been seriously injured.

CORK.—Death of a Solicitor.

On January 18 the sad news was spread throughout the length and breadth of Duhallo that Mr. Henry Harte Barry, of Kanturk, one of the oldest and best-known of southern solicitors had passed away. Deceased had reached the ripe old age of 70 at the time of his death.

Native Music.

An interesting competition is announced in connection with the coming Cork Exhibition. It has been

decided to offer three prizes of £50, £30, and £20 respectively, to band-masters and other musicians for the best arrangement, suitable for bands, of a selection of native Irish melodies.

DOWN.—The New Member.

Mr. James Woods, who has been elected member of Parliament in place of Dr. Rentoul, is a farmer and also a solicitor. Mr. Woods, in the latter capacity, has figured constantly in the Land Courts as a farmer's advocate, and is well-known throughout Ulster as a sturdy advocate of the tenants' interests. Mr. Woods was elected at a meeting of the Ulster Farmers' and Laborers' Union at Saintfield. A great number of Protestant clergymen took part in the proceedings. One of them, the Rev. S. Dickson, the Protestant minister of Saintfield, being the chairman. Another minister, the Rev. Mr. Carse, declared that the farmers and laborers of the constituency did not require the opinion either of Mr. Wyndham or the 'News Letter'—the Orange organ of Belfast—nor yet of the 'Northern Whig.' Mr. Woods, in his speech, declared himself a Unionist and a Presbyterian, but at the same time an advocate of toleration for all creeds in Ireland.

DUBLIN.—Death of a Litterateur

The death took place in Dublin of Mr. John McCall, on January 18, in the 81st year of his life. The deceased, who was a native of Clonmore, County Carlow, settled in Dublin about the year 1843. He was a distinguished archaeologist and litterateur, though from his quiet and unassuming character one who had not become acquainted with the fact would hardly have thought so. He was quite a prolific writer, and was the author of a number of standard works, historical and others. So far back as the year 1840 he contributed stories and sketches of his native place to the 'Dublin Journal.' He also contributed to the columns of the 'Argus,' the 'Irish National Guard,' the 'Catholic Advocate,' and the Belfast 'People's Journal' of that distant period. The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon received most valuable assistance from him in the compilation of his 'Lives of Irish Saints.' Amongst his published works were a history of Clonmore, where he was born; 'The Life of James Clarence Mangan,' 'The Life of John Martin,' and lives of Hughes, L'Estrange, and others. He was also for many long years the editor of 'Old Moore's Almanac,' the issue for the present year having been prepared by him, and also editor of 'Purdon's Ladies' and Farmers' Almanac,' and not the least interesting of his numerous works was his 'History of Irish Almanacs,' in two volumes.

A Strange Sight.

In a quiet back street of Dublin is the Church of St. Michan's, and in its vaults one sees perhaps one of the strangest sights in the country. There lie the bodies of people buried centuries ago, which, owing to some curious preservative properties of the air or soil of that particular place, never decay. Their skins 'tan' into a flexible chamois-like leather. The limbs can be moved about with ease, the finger nails are perfect, and in some cases the features are fairly distinct. This is especially the case with the body of a female infant, which was buried in 1688. There is in another vault another body, said to be that of a Crusader, and in another one said to be that of a brother of King O'Toole.

Improving the Port.

The Dublin Port and Docks Board has finally decided to promote a new Bill in Parliament whereby £650,000 would be spent on improving the Port of Dublin.

GALWAY.—The New Member.

In the House of Commons immediately after the opening of the ses-

sion, Earl Percy asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether application had been made for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Arthur Lynch, member for Galway. Mr. Balfour—A warrant for his arrest has been issued under the statute of Queen Anne, and he will be arrested if he lands in this country. Earl Percy—May I ask my right hon. friend whether, following the precedents in such matters, the Government intend to move that Mr. Lynch be summoned to appear at the Bar of the House? No answer was given.

Works of Charity.

The late Right Rev. Monsignor Madden was Vicar-General of the diocese of Clonfert, and a Domestic Prelate of his Holiness Leo XIII. Though he received a large fortune under the will of his brother, he devoted almost the whole of it to charity, and died poor. In addition to the personal estate, the will devised to him the Madden family estate of Carton, near Longhrea, in trust for the priesthood; but as the mansion was unsuitable, the foundation was removed to Esker College, purchased for the purpose, and finally to Ballinasloe, with a view to being near the Bishop's seat. Monsignor Madden had several relatives in Australia, including Representative Glynn, and Doctors Eugene and Robert Glynn, whose maternal grandmother was a Madden by birth.

GENERAL.

Government Policy.

Mr. Wyndham, Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Dover recently, said that it was their duty to protect minorities, and to bring to justice law-breakers. He would not listen on that point to any arguments based on mere expediency, but he admitted the urgency of legislation to rectify the deplorable conditions of land tenure in Ireland. He declared that Home Rule and an independent Parliament were impossibilities. Ireland was bound to Great Britain by ties even closer than those between the colonies and the Motherland.

Irish Linen.

The Germans (says the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal') have met their Jena in one field of Irish manufacture, we are happy to say. Having devoted years of enterprise under a high protective tariff to the purpose of beating Irish linen, they have given up in despair. They reluctantly confess, according to the Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily News,' that the Reichstag must provide them with the Irish climate if they are to compete successfully with the best products of the Belfast looms. In a petition to the Reichstag on the subject of the tariff, the under-linen manufacturers state, with regard to the various fruitless attempts made in Germany to produce linen equal in quality to Irish linen, that in former years the opinion was held that the better quality of the Belfast linen was due to the superior methods employed in the manufacture. Now, however, it is known to be the fact that the quality is to a considerable degree attributed to the peculiarity of the Irish climate. The comparative warmth and dampness of the air and the fogs form the principal factors in the bleaching process, which cannot be made up for in any way in Germany. The German linen mills have established this fact by very expensive and difficult experiments. One firm brought over about 20 Irishmen, hoping to produce a fabric similar to the Irish linen, but all to no purpose, and attempts to make up for the want of natural warmth and fog by a chemical process similarly failed.

The Municipal Elections.

The Municipal elections, which came off in January, were contested mainly this year on political grounds, with the result that the Nationalists lost in many cases through having too many candidates in the field, and holding their oppo-

nents too cheaply. One very satisfactory result in Dublin was the success of Alderman Farrell, who was strenuously opposed by the publicans on no better ground than that he was a temperance man. Mr. Dillon, who was a voter in the Ward, took an active part in Alderman Farrell's interest, and as a result the Alderman was again returned. In the Mansion House Ward, where another temperance Nationalist was returned despite the opposition of the Tories, the Labor Party, and the publicans combined with Mr. Tallon—who sits himself for this Ward—to do their best against the Nationalist simply because the Nationalist was a temperance advocate. In Cork, the Lord Mayor was opposed on the ground of his political shortcomings, but his energies on behalf of the Cork Exhibition won the day for him.

An Indictment.

Speaking at a largely-attended meeting of Nationalists held recently in Glasgow, Mr. Davitt showed how disastrous the 'Union' has been to Ireland. When the Act of Union was passed, said Mr. Davitt, Ireland had one-half the population of Great Britain, three and a quarter times that of Scotland, ten times that of Wales, and five times that of London. To-day our population is about one-eighth of that of Great Britain, sixteen thousand less than Scotland, and two and a half times that of Wales, and about two millions less than that of Greater London. Going beyond the bounds of these islands, we find a similar progress in population in all the small nations of Europe, without a single exception. Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Bavaria, Portugal, Greece, have added an average of seventy or eighty per cent to their respective populations during the last fifty years. In fact while these small States have doubled their people under the guardian care of National liberty, Ireland, under the evil influence of British Imperialism, has lost a hundred per cent of her population. In this respect she stands in a unique position among civilised lands: there being, in fact, no parallel in the history of Christian nations for the steady and deadly drain of people away from a country blessed by nature with resources capable of sustaining three times the present number of inhabitants of Belgium. This, however, is only half the indictment. As a direct result of this fatal weakening of our population both the birth-rate and the marriage-rate of Ireland are now the lowest of any country in Europe. There is likewise an alarming increase of insanity among the diminishing numbers, a fact also due to the emigration of the more virile of the people, leaving the physically impoverished beyond to carry on the racial functions of development. As a further comment upon all this decay and retrogression, a combined national and local taxation, which amounted to a total of about £2,000,000 a year under an Irish Parliament, with a population equal to that of to-day, is now, as a result of a hundred years of Imperialism, over £12,000,000 annually, an increase of 600 per cent. The total annual wealth produced by Irish industry on Irish land averages about £40,000,000. This will be the gross value of a year's produce of all the lands of Ireland. Out of this sum no less than £9,000,000 has to go in rent to landlords—that is, almost one-fourth of the whole. Adding the rent to the taxes, it will be seen that fully fifty per cent. of the earnings of Irish agricultural industry is thus taken by the two exploiting agencies of Imperialism, English rule and Irish landlordism. The non-agricultural industries of Ireland scarcely count. England's rule has crushed them out also; while on the top of all this there is the fact that we have far

more pauperism in the country to-day than there was thirty years ago, when Ireland had two millions more of people.

People

It has been decided to erect a monument in Dublin to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Kenny.

President Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York.

Prince David Kawanahaka, of Hawaii and Miss Abigail Campbell, of San Jose, California, were married recently in San Francisco by Most Rev. Archbishop Riordan.

Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, who lately resigned the See of Nottingham, has taken up his residence at the Convent of the Little Company of Mary, Isleworth.

Squire Sutton, of Stannington, Sheffield, a Catholic gentleman serving with the Yorkshire Yeomanry in South Africa, was severely wounded in a recent engagement.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has appeared in the ranks of temperance advocates, giving this as his solemn matured opinion: 'I believe that in half a century from now no man will rise to the heights of any profession, in the field, in forum, or at the desk, who is not a teetotaller.'

The effete Latin races are showing up pretty well in the march of scientific progress (says the 'Western Watchman'). Marconi is a Latin; and he has just placed us in telegraphic communication with Europe without the aid of wires. Santos-Dumont is a Latin; and he has demonstrated that we can sail through the air and guide our course as perfectly there as on land or sea.

A brave and patient worker in the vineyard of the Lord, Sister Mary Loretta Dancino, of the Sisters of Calvary, passed away in Rome in December, aged 72 years, 50 of which she had spent in the religious state. Her long life was entirely devoted to the deaf and dumb, and she was the first to introduce the phonetic system in Italy.

Miss Annie Leary, of New York, has been created a countess by Pope Leo XIII in recognition not alone of her munificence along educational and charitable lines and her personal piety, but of her unceasing effort on behalf of the Church in America. She is the first American woman to bear a title bestowed by the Holy See, and probably the largest individual benefactor of the Church in the country. Up to this time only two American women have been distinctively honored by the Pope. Mrs. John Sherman and Miss Gwendoline Caldwell were decorated with the Order of the Golden Rose.

Far away in the Victorian mining centre, Bendigo (writes 'M.A.P.') lives a simple music teacher, Allan Bindley, a man of modest claims and still more modest fortune, but who taught Miss Amy Castles all she knew of music before she left her native Australia. On the night of her recent debut in London, when her dressing-room was thronged with people of distinction, and masses of costly blossoms were lying at her feet, a cable containing just two words, 'Good luck,' was handed to Miss Castles from Mr. Bindley. In that moment all her success was forgotten. Tears fell on the paper as she pressed it to her lips, and, remembering that cables from Australia are costly items, she said to a friend, 'How good of him, for he is not a rich man.'

Signor Enrico Mastracchi, of the staff of the 'Unita Cattolica,' is the doyen of Italian Catholic journalists. On Thursday, January 2, he had been 40 years on the Catholic press as a writer or editor. The

'Unita Cattolica' kept the day as a day of jubilee, for, as it remarked, the completion of 40 years fearlessly devoted to the defence of the Catholic flag deserved to be commemorated in a special manner. His Holiness Leo XIII. did not allow the occasion to pass unobserved. Through Cardinal Rampolla, he wrote to the journalist sending his congratulations and the Apostolic blessing. He also presented to Signor Mastracchi a gold medal, which is a beautiful work of art, assuring him that he desired to recognise the earnestness and constancy with which he applied himself to the laudable work of Catholic journalism, and the care which he took to practise in private life the principles which he asserted in public.

Father Felix Crepeaux, who performed the marriage ceremony of Senator Depew and Miss May Palmer at Nice during December, was a well-known officer in the French army (says the Cleveland Catholic Universe). Some years ago he was colonel of a regiment, and a brilliant career was opening before him. He resigned from the army and entered a seminary to study for the priesthood. He was then only 45 years old and was an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was soon ordained, and said his first Mass at Orgeval. His subsequent promotion was rapid, and he is now cure of Notre Dame, the chief Catholic church of Nice.

Lord Howth is now past 70 years of age, a bachelor, and the last of his line. He was, in former years, Liberal member for Galway, and will be chiefly known to fame as the virtual founder of the Dublin Horse Show. Howth Castle has been in the possession of the family since the 12th century, and the present peer, though only the fourth earl, is the 30th baron. The castle, which is 12 miles from Dublin, stands on a bleak hillside. But in late spring the bare-looking mountain is a perfect paradise of blossoms, acres of ground being covered with masses of azaleas and rhododendrons. The beech hedges grow nearly 30ft high, and there is an elm tree 300 years old. A quaint legend is attached to Howth Castle. The story goes that when an Irish chieftainess returned from a visit to Queen Elizabeth, she proceeded to the castle in search of refreshment, but found all the gates securely closed, it being the hour of dinner. In revenge, she seized the infant heir of the St. Lawrence and carried him off a prisoner to her own castle in Mayo. Nor was he released until his father had covenanted that the gates of Howth Castle should never again be closed at the dinner-hour. This vow has been religiously kept through the course of centuries, and the custom is still observed in modern times—even as recently as when Lord and Lady Ashbourne occupied the Castle.

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Corner of
HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES MURPHY Proprietor.

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

Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone 428.

RAILWAY HOTEL

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 BUTCHER,

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),

MOLDSWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

ST. GEORGE JAMS

POTTED AND - - -

- - - 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, SOIREES MILITARY BAND CONCERTS or CONTESTS, PROMENADE or ORDINARY CONCERTS, SKATING, Etc.

For further particulars apply

ENGLAND & THOMAS,
Royal Insurance Chambers, 208 Hereford street,
P.O. Box 467. Telephone 644

BEATH AND CO. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

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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.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

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 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.

GENUINE SEEDS

From a

RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout

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GRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
WHAT YOU WANT,

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WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
free to any address.

JAMES CRAVEN AND CO

SEED SPECIALISTS,

2 MANNERS ST.,

WELLINGTON

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
INVERCARGILL.

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Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry
Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet, in
new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest
new styles

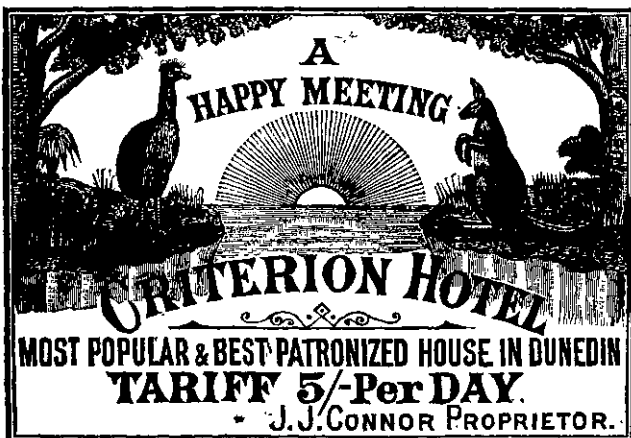
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System Terms very easy. Everybody in
Town and country cordially invited to visit
and inspect our Immense Stock.



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House, Land and Estate Agents

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FLOOR COVERINGS

Just Landed ...

The Popular

CORTICINE LINOLEUMS

From 2/- per square yard.

Latest Designs
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NOTICE.

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

PYKE'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
CUBA STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Commercial

For week ending March 12.

PRODUCE.

London, March 7.—The English wheat market is lifeless, the Continental firm, and the American weak, owing to the huge stock in the United States and Canada. Cargoes are dull, but nominally unchanged. The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 84,315,000 bushels.

Butter, steady, but unchanged. Australian is practically finished. New Zealand is firm.

London, March 9.—Frozen meat. Canterbury and Dunedin mutton advanced 1-16d. New Zealand beef, fair average quality: Ox fores advanced ½d, ox hinds declined ¼d; the rest unchanged.—(These prices are the official quotations furnished by the Frozen Meat Association. The basis of the quotations is sales of lines of not less than 100 carcasses of mutton or lamb, or 25 quarters of beef, all quotations for mutton are for fair average quality.)

Wellington, March 10.—The Agent-General wires to the Agricultural Department as follows, under date March 8:—'Frozen meat: The mutton market firm, and has had a better tone this week; very few prime carcasses mutton been marketed lately; the average price to-day for Canterbury is 3½d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company, 3½d; other North Island, 3½d. There is a better demand for lamb. The shipments of River Plate lamb are increasing. The average price to-day is: Canterbury brand, 5½d; other than Canterbury, 5½d. The beef market is quiet. New Zealand hinds, 4½d; fores, 3½d. Butter is dull at 110s. The cheese market is very firm at 51s. Hemp is dull at £38.

THE PRICE OF OATS.

Judging by reports which are coming to hand (says the Timaru Herald), oats are still rising in price. A sale is reported of a large line on trucks at Seadown at 2s 2d per bushel, 80lb bags supplied; and of a line of prime milling oats at 2s 4d per bushel on trucks at Otaiho. The farmer who informed us of this sale added that buyers are chasing growers all over the paddocks, and are offering 2s 1½d to 2s 2d, according to sample, delivery second week in April. In face of the eagerness shown by buyers, the large growers are holding on. The yield of oats in the Otaiho district is excellent this year, and the mill has shown returns up to 97 bushels per acre. The sample in the majority of cases is exceptionally good.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter, fresh, 6d; butter (factory), 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 15s to £9 15s; 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, 19s 6d; 50lb, 5s 3d; oatmeal: 50lb, 7s 6d; 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 med um, £2 10s to £3; good to best, £3 5s to £3 15s. Straw: Loose, 32s 6d; pressed, 30s. Flour: 200lb sacks, £8 15s; 50lb, £9 10s, 25lb, £9 15s; Oatmeal: 25lb, £14. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 1d. Onions: Melbourne, new, £6 10s.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co report as follows:—

There was a full attendance of buyers, and under fair competition the bulk of the catalogue was cleared at satisfactory prices. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—We offered a fair selection of old and new oats. There is a steady demand for all sorts suitable for export for forward delivery, but those arriving now are saleable on slightly better terms, there being a good local demand. 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.—Prime milling, both velvet and Tuscan, is in steady demand, and is readily quoted at prices on a par with late values. Medium sorts are not in request with millers, but are in good demand for fowl wheat, for which they sell at prices almost equal to milling quality. We offered a few lines of good to prime quality, which sold at top rates. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium and whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 2s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied, and there is no improvement in values to report. At our sale on Monday best white potatoes realised £2 to £2 2s 6d. medium are worth 35s to 37s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The glut reported last week has caused consignments to slacken, and at present only a moderate quantity of prime quality is offering. Values for this class have to a certain extent recovered, but for medium quality there is little inquiry. We offered a fair quantity of low-class at auction on Monday, but as the demand was slack most of it had to be passed in. We quote:—Prime oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; medium, £2 10s to £3 per ton (sacks extra).

WOOL.

Sydney, March 5.—At the wool sales the bidding in all sections of the trade was animated, and prices were fully level with those at the previous sale.

Sydney, March 6.—At the wool sales there was animated competition. Prices for the better classes were 5 per cent. higher than at last month's sales. Inferiors are improving.

London, March 7.—The Bradford wool market is firm, but unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

THE ADDINGTON MARKETS.

There were fair entries at Addington market. Of fat cattle there was an entry of 193 head, and at the opening of the sale bidding was slack, a number of lots being passed in. The values of beef may be quoted at last week's average—16s to 21s per 100lb. For beef per head steers fetched from £6 10s to £9 12s 6d, and heifers £5 10s to £8 12s 6d. Cows and store cattle also showed a small yarding. Yearlings brought 20s to 33s; 15 to 18 months, £2 12s to £3 3s 6d; three year old steers, £6 15s; dry cows, £2 8s to £4 15s.

For fat sheep there was a fair demand for a medium entry of freezing and butchers' sheep presented, and

prices on the whole were rather, though not quotably, better than last week. Though the ewe market was irregular, freezing wethers brought from 15s to 17s 6d; wethers and maiden ewes, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; best fat ewes for the butcher, 10s 6d to 13s 3d; others, 7s to 10s; and a special line of Shropshire Down ewes brought 16s.

There were 2462 fat lambs in the pens, 1532 of which were taken for export, 229 by the butchers, and 701 were passed at auction. Freezing lambs reached 12s 6d to 14s 1d; tegs, 14s 5d to 14s 7d; light weights, 9s 8d to 12s; butchers' lambs, 6s 7d to 13s.

Store Sheep, owing to the shortness of feed, did not sell freely, and business was limited.

There was a fair entry of pigs, with a good demand for porkers and large stores; but for baconers the demand was rather easier. Baconers fetched 38s to 48s, and extra heavy 54s, equal to 3½d to 3¾d per lb. Porkers brought 21s to 30s, or about 4d per lb; large stores, 15s to 23s 6d; medium, 9s to 13s; suckers and weaners, 4s to 8s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a fair entry of horses, chiefly light harness sorts. The demand for these was good, and very satisfactory sales were effected. A few medium draughts also were entered, and most of these changed hands from £25 to £38. Sound, young, draught geldings are scarce and wanted, and so are first-class upstanding harness horses. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £55 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £36; aged do, £22 to £28; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £60 to £80; strong spring van horses, £28 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £24; tram horses, £12 to £17; light hacks, £8 to £14; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

'Labor overcometh all things,' even the laborer.

'Employment brings enjoyment,' when it brings the means to enjoy.

'A wise man is moved from his course neither by force nor entreaty,' but the same often applies to a mule.

'Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost,' is the cry of those who are well in the front.

'Ignorance is the mother of impudence,' no father is named.

'A man who will not flee will make his foes flee,' but what if his foes be made of the same metal?

'Let a child have its will and it will not cry,' but its parents will.

'It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten,' but not so hard as to get bread to eat that has not been paid for.

Have your tablecloths and dinner napkins slightly starched. This will make them look better and last clean longer.

The oil left from sardines may be used instead of butter in fish balls, or with any kind of minced fish, and greatly adds to the flavor.

How to renovate black cloth.—Wash some potato peelings, boil, strain; when cool, dip brush in liquid, and brush until clean. The cloth should be equal to new.

To keep your steel fireirons, grates, etc., in good condition rub them with finely-powdered bath-brick moistened with kerosene; polish with a soft cloth.

Cure for corns.—A strong solution of common washing soda, applied to each corn by wetting a small piece of linen and binding round the foot, will entirely remove corns.

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.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. PALMER

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. 644

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)—

Waihora	Thurs., March 13	4 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., March 14	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., March 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	Thurs., March 20	3.35 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., March 14	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., March 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Waihora	Thurs., March 13	4 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., March 20	3.35 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia	Wed., March 26	4 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., March 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Tues., April 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n

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)—

Corinna	Thurs., March 13	3 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Wednesday, March 26.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, March 12

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, March 25

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind recommendation.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Rev. Father Thomas Brown, S.J., is acting as *locum tenens* for the Very Rev. Ryan, S.J., at Hawthorn, Melbourne, during the latter's absence in Europe.

The new convent chapel of the Sisters of Charity just opened at St. Vincent's College, Sydney, cost over £7000. It is said to be one of the finest convent churches in Australia.

In consequence of the prevalence of the plague in Sydney his Eminence Cardinal Moran has granted to the city and suburban parochial districts the same relaxation in the Lenten Fast and Abstinence as was granted last year.

The following are the District Officers of the H.A.C.B. Society (New South Wales) for the current year:—District President, Bro. R. McCormack, J.P. (unopposed); District Vice-Presidents, Bros. M. J. Egan (Juneo), and J. McElhone, J.P.; District Secretary, Bro. O'Loughlin (unopposed); District Treasurer, Bro. W. Hogan (unopposed); District Trustees, Bros. J. Dwyer, J. Woods, T. Sweeney.

The personal friends and admirers of the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, N.S.W., have decided to present him with his portrait, painted by Mr. H. J. Thaddens, R.H.A. The Minister was born on March 17, and the portrait will be a birthday gift. At a meeting in the Hotel Australia, with Mr. Freehill in the chair, £50 was subscribed in the room, and speeches were made by prominent public men eulogising Mr. O'Sullivan. Mr. Freehill described him as a man who reflected the greatest possible credit on the public life of the country, and said that even those who differed from him in politics had the greatest possible admiration for him as a man. Mr. M. Meagher was appointed hon. secretary to the movement, and Mr. J. W. Purves hon. treasurer. The portrait is an excellent one, and it represents the Minister in all his force of character.

'What are Cardinal Moran's resources?' That is a question (says the Sydney correspondent of the *Adelaide Southern Cross*) put to Catholics from time to time. No one can give a definite answer. It is no matter for surprise that people ask the question, for his Eminence gives large sums away almost every week. The amounts publicly announced make only a small proportion of his donations. To one institution, I know, he gave £15,000 privately. At every foundation-stone laying his Eminence heads the list of subscriptions. I visited the Waitara Foundling Hospital the other day, and in showing me round the Sister in charge said: 'The Cardinal came here unexpectedly some time ago, and he said, "You are in need of a laboratory; you want this, and you want that." And he presented us with everything we stood in need of.' It is always the way. When the orphanages are in distress they turn to the Cardinal for relief. And it seems they are never disappointed.

Early on Tuesday morning, February 25, the Convent of Mercy, Wyalong, situated near the hospital, about a mile from the town, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given by telephone from the hospital to the presbytery at West Wyalong, three miles away, it being found impossible to establish telephonic communication with any closer subscribers at such an early hour. By the time Rev. Father Ryan had arrived on the scene by bicycle the whole building was enveloped in flames. The Sisters were in some danger, being unable to get through a wire-netted enclosure which surrounds the building. Their personal effects, which were removed by the Sisters and placed against this wire fence, were eventually burned. The building was constructed of wood, and consisted of five principal rooms and an oratory, with the necessary adjuncts of kitchen and servants' quarters, the whole being surrounded by a spacious verandah. The building was erected in 1895 as a residence for the parish priest who gave it up to the Sisters of Mercy on that Order establishing a branch in Wyalong. The whole of the building and contents were absolutely destroyed.

The Marist Fathers (says an exchange) are looking forward to a great event in the intended opening this year of their cathedral at Suva, Fiji. The coral territories of the Pacific are poor in the materials of great buildings; stone and timber must be brought to them from Australia or New Zealand, and the cost of building is thus very greatly increased. The Cathedral of Suva is of massive proportions; it is built of stone which has been hewn out of the Pymont Quarries, and carried 2,000 miles in steamers. The month of August has been chosen because its climatic conditions are the best of the year. Negotiations are in progress for the provisional chartering of the large intercolonial steamers by the Marists. It is proposed to take from Sydney 100 or more visitors, for whom the trip will be made of exceptional interest. A cruise will be made through the principal islands of the Southern Oceanic Mission, including Tonga, New Caledonia, and the Solomons.

At the recent municipal elections at Parramatta Alderman John Toohey was re-elected, while Mr. T. Gilmour was sent into the Council for the South Ward. Two features of this event are worthy of note. Alderman Toohey is president of the Executive Council of the Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, while Alderman Gilmour is one of the few survivors of the original band who at Albury founded the society in New South Wales nearly a generation ago. This would not be a very noteworthy circumstance but for the fact that in both cases the successful candidates were opposed by the Orange faction. The Rev. Dill-Mackay visited the district during the struggle, and made a vigorous appeal to the sectarian prejudices of the electors, but—and it speaks well for the municipal common sense of Parramatta—the electors refused to reject men who could serve them well in matters of sanitation and comfort simply because they professed a particular faith.

The First Silver Wedding.

ACCORDING to an historian, this is the way the first silver wedding came about. It was in the time of Hugh Caput. Two of his most faithful servants, a man and a woman, had grown grey in his employ. How could he reward them?

Calling the woman, he said: 'Your service is great, greater than the man's, whose service is great enough, for the woman always finds work harder than a man, and, therefore, I will give you a reward. At your age I know of none better than a dowry and a husband. The dowry is here—this farm from this time forth belongs to you. If this man who worked with you five and twenty years is willing to marry you, then the husband is ready.'

'Your majesty,' said the old peasant, 'how is it possible that we should marry, having already silver hairs?'

'Then it shall be a silver wedding,' and the King gave the couple silver enough to keep them in plenty. Such was the origin of the silver wedding, a custom which, spreading all through France, subsequently became known to the world.

St. Zacharias, who was Pope from 741 to 752, was born in Syria. He was a canon regular, Benedictine, successor of Gregory III. He became the umpire of princes and sovereigns, succeeded in conciliating the Lombards, and saved the Roman Duchy from their further invasions. By a visit to King Luitprand, he obtained peace for the Exarch of Ravenna and the restoration of the captured town to the emperor. Upon Rachis, successor of Luitprand, the dignified appearance of the Pope made such an impression that the king relinquished, not only his conquests but also the world, and became a monk in the monastery of Monte Cassino. Pope Zacharias appointed Boniface Archbishop of Mentz and Primate of Germany. By order of the same Pope the saint, in 752, crowned Pepin the Short, king of the Franks.

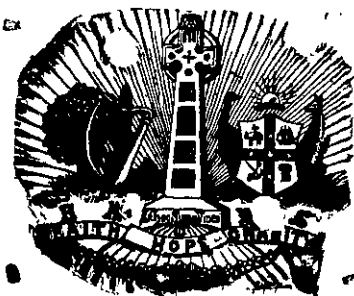
Visitors to Wellington will find first-class accommodation at Pyke's Imperial Hotel, Cuba street....

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...

Our readers in Oamaru and district will notice that Mr William Bee, family grocer, bread and biscuit manufacturer, and wine and spirit merchant, has an advertisement in another part of this issue....

Gall and Wormwood are both used in making imported wine in England. The man who labels it supplies the gall.

When you see a girl with only one glove on it's a sign that she has a new ring on the other hand.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age 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—Nos. 1 and 2, Catechisms 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,
Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth.

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 J. Watterson, Oamaru	...	...	2 0 0
Mrs Cameron	...	...	1 0 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.

WILLIAM BEE

FAMILY GROCER,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANT.

TYNE, ITCHEN, AND THAMES STREETS, OAMARU.

DEATH.

MURPHY.—On the 8th March, at his residence, Macandrew road, South Dunedin, Patrick Murphy (late of Matakanaui); aged 61 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

W.J.—He was never there in his life.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

OUR YOUTH.



HE 'summer's throbbing chant is done,' the 'yellow, melow, ripened days' of autumn are with us, and our various young men's clubs throughout the Colony will, in two or three weeks more, begin their sessions once again to pass

The lengthened hour
Of long uninterrupted evening.

BEACONSFIELD has aptly described the youth of a nation as 'the trustees of posterity.' But, alack! in what MOORE calls the 'wild freshness' of the stormy morning of life that trust is too often betrayed. Parents do not always realise, but our hard-wrought clergy generally do, how difficult a task it is to guide and guard our youth in the cyclonic period that lies between the close of their school-days and the time when they get settled in life. One of the crying needs of our time is a well-knit, strong-stranded Catholic union for youths who have left school and are ineligible by reason of age limitations, or unwilling for other evident reasons, to become members of the several varieties of our young men's or social clubs. Such unions—boys' brigades, or whatever else they may be called—would directly effect a high and noble purpose, and, incidentally, would serve as feeders for the young men's societies. We Catholics display a good deal of inconsistency in the matter of the care of our youth in the first few perilous years that follow the close of the school life. We care and watch and coddle them during the school-days, and then—as Cardinal VAUGHAN once remarked—we cast them headlong into the

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

vortex of modern life, with no other stay and security than the half-digested instruction they have received in early childhood.' 'It would be difficult indeed,' he added, 'to overrate the importance of keeping a hold on the young after they have left school. Their entire future, perhaps their salvation, will depend on the impressions made at this time. The man and the woman can be *made* when a child, but can never be remade at a later age.'

*

This admirable work of 'saving the boy' after his school days is very efficiently done in Dublin by the splendid organisation known as the Boys' Brigade. It is being done in London by the Catholic Social Union, the work of which is twofold: (1) To establish social clubs for lads and lasses who have left school, especially for those of the needy classes. They are enrolled as members. (2) To bring the rich and educated into touch and sympathy with the parents and with the homes of the working classes generally. Catholic social clubs of this kind for boys and girls who have just left school have been at work for several years past, under the direction of the clergy, in some of the principal missions in London and Sheffield. In New Zealand, so far as we know, no provision is made in the Catholic social clubs for a section for lads and lasses whose school course has been completed. Our nearest approach to the youthful social clubs just described is, we think, the Old Boys' Associations attached to St. Patrick's College and to some of the Marist Brothers' schools. The principle needs, however, a wider application and a far greater extension; and its adoption would keep our working boys and girls strong in the spirit and practice of the Faith, refine their tastes, train their character, unite them together in a common bond, reduce the number of mixed marriages, and keep our young people from drifting into companionships and associations which frequently lead to indifferentism in religion and loss of moral fibre.

*

It would be difficult to over-estimate the good which may be effected by the various forms of our young men's societies. They are taken in hand and placed, as far as is feasible, under good influences and amidst safe and pleasant and useful companionships and occupations at a period when the fresh budding life comes in contact with the thousand and one risks arising from idleness, evil associations, drink, dissipation. But, unhappily, the maintenance of the efficiency of these associations is frequently a matter of pathetic difficulty—a 'labor dire and heavy woe' to many an anxious priest, and many such societies live a pinched and meagre and half-starved existence for lack of encouragement from the very class which they are intended to serve. Some years ago, in writing upon our young men's societies, we made use of the following words which may be appropriately repeated here: 'There will usually be among the members a picked body of young Gideonites who hold fast with the grip of a steel trap to the principles of their society or club. Outside these there will ordinarily be a shifting and uncertain fringe of members who take a shy, dainty, spasmodic, half-hearted interest in the working of the society, but who appear in full force, and upholstered in their most expensive drapery, when the circling months bring the annual social or picnic around. Beyond and outside the fringe of flabby, spineless members there lies the mass of youths who are indifferent to the aims of Catholic young men's associations, or who shrink from membership because of some petty likes or dislikes affecting minor details of organisation. Some will have it all fat; others all lean. Your fluent young DEMOSTHENES would have the society a debating club pure and simple. Your budding BEAU BRUMMELL would practically turn it into a quadrille assembly. Between the two extremes of all work of one kind and all play of another kind you have a range of tastes sufficient to make the successful conducting of such a society a sufficiently ticklish task—comparable in a microscopical way to that of editing a Catholic newspaper.'

*

Other clogs upon the wheel of progress are the clique-former, the 'kicker,' the interminable haranguer, the lazy-minded, the deadhead who is a dumb ox at the gatherings of the society and a growler outside, and the officers or members who seldom put in an appearance and leave the meetings sparse, and, especially if they take place in a large

hall, overwhelmed with a sense of loneliness, desertion, and failure. As for the listless, the apathetic, the intellectual dawdlers, they need bracing up unless they are to become like the fortune-spoiled, aimless-lived man of whom DALE OWEN speaks in his autobiography. 'I have let my mind go to seed,' said he remorsefully, 'I have thrown away a life.' And he had but one life to throw away. A host of zelators and apostles of the young men movement is greatly needed. And who are better fitted for the work than the young men themselves, who have so many opportunities day by day of practising this apostolate among the companions with whom they are day by day marching shoulder to shoulder along the road of life?

Notes

Counting the Slain.

Here is an extract from its Cape Town correspondent which appeared, of all other papers, in the columns of our enthusiastically Imperialistic contemporary, the *Dunedin Evening Star*: 'Many people wonder, no doubt, how it is that so many are in arms against us notwithstanding the subtractions which our reports account for. An explanation in part may be found in the exigencies of military service. If an officer loses men in an engagement there will be a black mark against him—it would be almost as well if he resigned—unless he can show that he inflicted a heavier loss on the enemy. To show this is not a work of insuperable difficulty, there will be a check on the number of men captured, but who is to say how many were killed? They are not supposed to return a list of men as being killed unless the dead bodies have been counted; but it is possible to make mistakes even in counting dead men, and the Commander-in-Chief is not likely to send an inspector round to verify the report; so it generally comes about that we inflict a greater loss on the enemy than we sustain ourselves.'

We are waiting with some anxiety to see what is going to happen to the *Evening Star*.

Not yet Slain.

We confess ourselves unable to fathom the cause of the mysterious thirst of the newspaper correspondents for the gore of Leo XIII. But the fact remains that they have slain him oftener than any living sovereign of the present day. And yet the great White Father has lived to see his ninety-second birth-day, the twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation, and the silver jubilee of his career as Roman Pontiff. And this is the statement made a few weeks ago regarding his health and prospects of life by his physician, Dr. Lapponi, to a representative of the Associated Press: 'For years the Pope has not enjoyed such perfect health. He never fails to fast on Friday, and sometimes on other days. The principal precaution I insist upon is the keeping of his rooms at an even temperature of 65 degrees, especially as he is most careless about himself. He frequently retires without properly adjusting his flannels about his chest. When I remonstrate, he says he does not want to coddle himself.' When asked if the Pope should remain as strong as at present, how long he would live, Dr. Lapponi answered: 'I do not care to speculate on that question, but there is no reason why he should not reach the age of Gregory IX., who was a centenarian.' This (said the Associated Press despatch) would mean eight years more of life, which would make Leo's pontificate longer than that of St. Peter, and even longer than that of Pius IX., who reigned for 31 years.

Is Latin 'Dead'?

A West Coast correspondent sends us the following paragraph from a local paper:—'The *Scientific American* thinks all scientists should speak a common tongue, and suggests that they make Latin the universal language for the arts and sciences.' Our correspondent asks: 'Is there any hope of reviving a language so long dead and making it the language of arts and sciences?'

*

Whereunto we make reply and say: The Latin language can only be called a dead language in the sense that, like dead languages, its forms are fixed and more or less cast-iron. But in parts of Austria it is still the spoken language of the law-courts. Even hotel-waiters in many places understand and speak it. It will be news to many of our readers to learn that not alone did the Reformers all write in Latin, but the records of English courts of justice were kept in that language till the reign of George II. Latin is still the recognised language of the medical profession. Hence your prescription for every ailment from dyspepsia to cholera morbus is to this hour, and in every civilised country penned in Latin. And the old language is still known and recognised as a medium of

international communication by scientific and learned men all over the world. It is, in fact, the language of science almost as much as French is the language of diplomacy. Bax, in his *German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages* (p. 94), says: 'One of the advantages of the custom of writing in Latin, which was universal during the middle ages, was that books of an important character were immediately current among scholars, without having, as now, to wait upon the caprice and ability of translators.' In his entertaining *Letters from High Latitudes* Lord Dufferin tells us how in Reykjavik (Iceland) horse-owners, Protestant clergymen, and many others spoke Latin fluently, how the Luther preacher, at the close of the service, 'chanted some Latin sentences in good round Roman style,' and how at a public dinner in the author's honor Latin was bandied about along and across the table by Icelandic doctor, parson, governor, and the rest. Any one who witnesses a 'dispute,' or even the ordinary daily routine of class-work in, say, a Roman ecclesiastical college, will find reason to greatly doubt the statement that Latin is really a dead language.

Engaged to Marry.

Some poet has compared marriage to a feast where the crowd is—like our public service—greatly 'stuffed,' and

'Where they that are without would fain go in,
And they that are within would fain go out.'

It would seem that betrothals, or engagements to marry, frequently follow a similar rule. Many of our marrying youths and maidens jilt their betrothed spouses with no apparent thought of the questions of propriety and justice involved, and break their engagements as lightly as they would crack an empty egg-shell or snap a twig to boil the morning kettle. A case was recently stated to Father Lambert, of the *New York Freeman*, of a young man who had kept company for some years with a very estimable young lady, prevented her thereby from securing the choice of another eligible life-partner, had promised to marry her this year, but deserted her at last in favor of a younger lady, and justified his conduct by saying that the Catholic Church does not consider engagements of marriage sacred.

*

Father Lambert's reply (which was sought) might be advantageously pasted in the hat of the inconstant young man or on the mirror of the flighty maiden that has broken or is disposed to break an engagement of marriage. 'The young man,' said he, 'in whom you take so friendly an interest is greatly misinformed if he thinks the Catholic Church does not hold an engagement or espousal sacred. Not only does she hold such engagement sacred, but that it induces an obligation that cannot be disregarded without grave sin. An engagement (espousal) is a contract that binds both parties equally, and for either to break it without the consent or grave fault of the other is a sin against justice. Such contract constitutes an impediment or prohibitive impediment, so that a marriage with another cannot be contracted lawfully in the eyes of the Church. Tell your young friend that the girl who waited for him for ten years faithfully and true, that he might take care of his good old mother, is the girl that will make him a wife that an emperor might envy him.'

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.

Apple-jelly Time.

We are somewhat late with our apple jelly this year, but we have made a start with it at last. The first intimation I received of the catastrophe was on last Wednesday evening, when a depraved apple peel, that was viewing the sunset from our kitchen doorstep, caught me by the heel, lifted me high enough to examine the leak in the ceiling, and then let me down into a basket full of bottle-necks. It would have suited me better to land in the preserving pan, or on the pile of specked fruit near the dresser, but I had no choice, and it's needs must when this sort of devil drives. I got up rubbing my head with one hand and my leg with the other, and bemoaning the short-sightedness of nature in giving us only two hands. If I had twelve more of them or even as many as Vishnu, I could have found sore places for them to soothe. There was only one chair in the room that was not laden with jam-bottles. I slipped on another apple peel in getting to it. There were no jam-bottles on it—I could see that in my hurry—but there lay upon it

an iron rod with a ring at one end for converting spirit-bottles into jam-jars. Judging by the smell of burnt rag when I sat down, that iron must have been still hot. It is generally reckoned a terrible thing when the iron enters one's soul, but I think it is at least twenty times worse when it makes an impression on your pantaloons and I immediately concluded that I didn't want to sit down on that chair just then.

*

With miraculous guidance I next threaded my way to our front room, past full jars, past empty jars, past peels, past cores, past decayed fruit, past spilt sugar, and threw myself upon the couch (pronounced kee-owch), endeavoring to rest upon it without touching it. But I must have touched it, because when I arose there were about forty discs of gummy white paper, the size of saucers, clinging to my person in various degrees of attachment. They were so spoilt in the process of removal as to be absolutely useless as lids for jelly-jars. I picked up a rag to clean away some of the gum. The rag proved to be the jelly-bag. This was the last straw. I leaned upon my wife's shoulder and wept. I asked her to forgive all the harsh words I had ever spoken to her. I told her to work into my obituary notice that I supported the Premier in sending away the Ninth Contingent. And I asked her, even if she did marry again, to come sometimes in the summer evenings to the little cemetery and plant thingammy-jigs over my grave. She gave me consolation and arnica, and I began to feel better. 'Herself' is still worrying away with the jelly; the maid is renovating my suit; and I am kept busy anointing my wounds. Bless'd Araby with all its spices, cannot hold a candle to our house with its combined odours of ammonia, arnica and burnt sugar.

I forwarded to 'ole Jim' a communication which reached me from one Patrick Whaley, also of the West Coast. This communication seemed to insinuate that some of the things which 'Jim' has narrated in this column were not exactly true. Yesterday I received this answer:—

'deer Quip,

it apeers sum Fokes are wantin to make out as How what I rote my sun seen fiting The boors Aint troo. They are facks but they are nevrer the less troo. he seen More things throo That campain than a ordnery man cood See throo a Tellyskope. But the kuriosest thing he Ever seen was a oppyration in the orspitul in Jannesbug. A ruf rider as went from Kumara had palpytations on his hart, What he catched sitten Neer a yung lady in a trane, and a doktor took the hart out to skrape it, I spose. Jist in the Very nex bunk more doktors was trying to Extrack a krup shel out from a inglish Tommys livver, or what ever it is we breathe with. Blest if The 2 insids didn get mixt and if they didn so up the tommys Hart in the troopr, and the trooprs hart In the Tomy. When they got wel the tommy diskuverd As how he was in luv with a Girl in Kumara, and cooden make it out. And the Troopr found he was pinin After sum girl he didn no in Ingran. Each nose he has junt thothers clame, that is if prire rites kounts for enythin in that sort o thing. They are in a Muddel and I can't sea how they are goin to tunel out from it. Their aint no denine the trooth of this yarn becauz if you ony look onto the map you will see there is a plase in the Wes Kost what is namd Kumara. Ajoo.

'Respectively yures,

'Ole Jim.'

Quip

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The mission now being given by the Vincentian Fathers at South Dunedin is being largely attended at all the services.

The erection of the new parochial house at Lawrence is being proceeded with rapidly. The walls are now well up to the windows of the second storey, and a short time will see the building roofed.

The Rev. Father Cleary, editor of the N.Z. TABLET, left Dunedin on Monday afternoon by the Mokoia for Melbourne for the purpose of joining the Vancouver steamer at Sydney. Father Cleary intends to visit some friends in Canada, and will then proceed to Ireland to see his relatives, where he will make a stay of some months. Several of the local Catholic clergy and laity were present on the wharf to wish Father Cleary good-bye.

A hurling match between teams from Milton and the Dunedin Hurling Club will take place at Montecillo on Saturday afternoon. The following teams have been selected:—Milton: Walsh (captain), Hynes, Plover (3), Coleman (2), Hands, Burke, Fox, Graham, Calvey (2), Hynes, Scanlan, Powley (3), Lockhart, Gibson, Truske, Dunedin: L. Clancy (captain), Casey (2), Cooper (2), Clarke, Crutchfield, Jidham, McDermott, Hanrahan, Marrett, Powley, Simpson, Stalker, Weir; emergencies, Mulquin and Isaacs.

On Sunday at High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral a three weeks' mission was begun by the Vincentian Fathers. The occasional sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M. The Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., was the preacher in the evening.

BROPHY & Co.

having had 20 years' experience of the district are in a position to give reliable information as to the Grazing and Dairying capabilities of Property in the Manawatu and surrounding districts.

There were very large congregations on both occasions, especially at Vespers, when the cathedral was crowded. During the course of the mission Masses will be celebrated on week days at 6.30, 8, and 9 o'clock. Sermons will be preached at the 6.30 and 9 o'clock Masses, and also in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

The Irish National concert to be given in the Garrison Hall on Monday evening (St. Patrick's Day) promises to be very successful. All arrangements have been completed, and a reference to the list of ladies and gentlemen who have promised to assist show that the committee have been successful in securing the services of some of the leading vocalists and instrumentalists in Dunedin. The following will contribute to the programme: Mrs Hudson, Misses Rose Blaney, Annie Marks, S. and N. Hall, and Winnie MacCormac, Messrs Jago, Eagar, Carolin, Hussey, Vallis, P. S. K. Macassey, and Herr Zimmermann; also double quartet party from St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's choirs. To prevent disappointment it would be well to reserve seats at the Dresden, as there is sure to be a very large audience.

On Sunday last the Catholic members of the Ninth Contingent, under command of Captain Halpin, attended the nine o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, and approached the Holy Table. Breakfast was provided for the troopers in the schoolroom, and a number of gentlemen residing in the district also sat down to the repast. The Rev. Father Coffey presided, and in the course of a few remarks thanked the troopers for their attendance that morning and gave some excellent advice as to their spiritual welfare when away in South Africa. Captain Halpin returned thanks on behalf of the men for the kindness shown them during their stay and especially for the treatment they had received that morning. Before returning to camp the men thoughtfully and generously handed Father Coffey a donation for the Orphanage.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 8.

A large increase in the number of pupils attending our schools is reported.

Miss Maggie Dupre, who acted as pianiste all through the rehearsals and during the time of the Masterton Carnival, has been presented with a carved music stool.

Messrs Whitaker Bros. received this week from the TABLET office the new catechism in the large and small edition. It should command a ready sale.

Rev. Father Holley returned from the Hot Lakes on Thursday. On his homeward journey he went up the Wanganui River and was greatly struck with the beautiful scenery for which it is noted. He is much benefited by his trip.

Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, Superioress of the Sisters of Compassion, is in future to have charge of the infirmary at St. Patrick's College, and Mrs. Delaney has been appointed matron of the institution.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. Rev. Father Herbert celebrated the 11 o'clock Mass and preached on the Gospel of the day. A large congregation was present at Vespers.

A meeting of the Empire Bazaar stallholders was held at the Te Aro presbytery on Thursday afternoon. Rev. Father O'Shea was in the chair. Several matters in connection with the bazaar were discussed. A general meeting of stallholders and assistants is called for March 16.

Mrs. A. R. Bunney, of Masterton, entertained at her residence, 'Makoura,' on Tuesday last Very Rev. Dean McKenna, Signor Borzoni, the lady stallholders, and Mr. B. J. Dolan, secretary of the carnival just concluded. A most enjoyable time was spent by those present. Dean McKenna took the opportunity of presenting Signor Borzoni with a set of silver-mounted hair brushes from those engaged in the display. As a special mark of appreciation Dean McKenna presented Signor Borzoni with his valuable Irish terrier.

The following is the cast of characters in the opera, of the 'Pirates of Penzance,' to be staged during the time of the bazaar, in the Te Aro parish:—Mabel, Miss Sheen; Edith, Miss Hyde; Kate, Miss Lawless; Isabel, Mrs. Nolan; Ruth, Miss White; Pirate King, Mr. Cronin; Samuel, Mr. Tabor; Frederic, Mr. Philip Palmer; the Major-General, Mr. E. D. Danne; Sergeant of Police, Mr. Nowlan; and Corporal, Mr. Zachariah. The scenes are being painted by Messrs. Leader Williams and Gil. Hoskins. The chorus will consist of 50 voices, and an orchestra of 16 performers under Mr. Hotop will assist.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 10.

There is a large number of Catholics among the crews of the Australasian Squadron now in Lyttelton harbor. On the cruiser Phoebe alone there are, I am told, 40 of our co-religionists.

Two Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, from the Christchurch Convent, left recently for Fremantle, Western Australia, to assist in the foundation of a new community of the Order there. Other Sisters will probably be sent from Europe to join them.

The choir of St. Mary's Church propose rendering Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' with full orchestral accompaniment, on Palm Sunday. Owing to the difficult nature of the solo music this part will be undertaken by outside assistance.

At Benediction in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening Miss McLoughlin gave a very devotional rendering of an 'O Salutaris,' by Bialli. On next Sunday evening, Passion Sunday, the choir are to produce Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' in its entirety.

The arrangements in connection with the St. Patrick's Day celebrations are now almost complete. Large entries have been received for the athletic and cycling events to be held in Lancaster Park, and a first-class programme has been prepared for the concert to be held in Canterbury Hall in the evening. The afternoon of Monday is proclaimed a half-holiday, and it has been notified that almost every business firm has agreed to close.

The Coronation Carnival, now being vigorously promoted to assist the building fund of St. Mary's presbytery, Manchester street, is to be opened on May 15. The services of Miss Low, a lady who has had considerable experience in Melbourne, Invercargill, and elsewhere, have been secured for rehearsing the children in dancing, marching, grouping, etc.; and the Woolston Brass Band has been engaged for the season. A most varied, novel, and attractive programme is in course of preparation, and all connected with the carnival are working assiduously to make the event a success.

A lesson in geography was being given in one of our suburban State schools the other day (where, by the way, religion and religious matters are supposed to have no place whatever). The lady teacher was dilating upon Rome, and pointing to St. Peter's and the Vatican said to the class: 'This great building was erected by Catholics from monies raised by the sale of indulgences.' A little Catholic girl, who was one of the class, immediately replied: 'We don't sell indulgences and we don't buy them either.' 'Silence,' said the teacher, 'or I will send you to the headmaster for punishment.'

As a sequel to the recent Stoke inquiry, one of the precious witnesses, formerly an inmate but later on transferred to Burnham, and subsequently sent up to Nelson to give evidence for the prosecution in that sorry affair, has now, it may be presumed, found his proper level and abode. This youth, a few weeks ago, escaped from Burnham (which model institution, by the way, is having a rather unenviable notoriety of late in the number of its escapees), and persuaded another inmate to accompany him. Coming to the city, they at night broke into a drapery store and thoroughly equipped themselves. Making their way into the country again, they were fed and provided with accommodation for the succeeding night by a kindly-intentioned but too confiding farmer, whom they repaid the following morning by taking his best horse, saddle and bridle, and another horse from a neighbour. Starting at day-break they managed to reach the Waiau on their way, as they told the arresting constable, to Kaikoura, where they hoped to dispose of their spoil, catch a steamer, and hie away to Auckland to join the Ninth Contingent. Their patriotic zeal was prematurely nipped. Constable Roche overtook them, and turned their footsteps, or rather those of their mounts, citywards, where eventually the worst offender was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Lyttelton gaol, and the other sent back to Burnham. A training ship is what is sadly needed for this class, so as to put an effectual stop to their promiscuous roaming about the country.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 6.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan left last Friday evening for Opatiki where on Sunday he assisted at the conclusion of the mission given by the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P.

St. Patrick's Day celebration this year gives every promise of success, and this in no small measure is due to the committee's work, a big portion of the labors of which body has been borne by the chairman, Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., St. Patrick's. The national concert on St. Patrick's night, for which a fine programme is in preparation, will take place in St. Benedict's Hall.

WAIHI NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 3.

The Rev. Father Brodie celebrated the first anniversary of his arrival in Waihi yesterday by saying Mass for the first time in St. Joseph's new church. The church is a handsome building, and a credit to the contractors, Messrs. Mitchell and Eltringham. The dimensions are as follows:—Main building 81ft x 31ft, gallery 14ft x 30ft, sanctuary 16ft x 30, sacristy 14ft x 12ft, porch 10ft x 10ft. The walls are 16ft in the clear. The building is constructed entirely of kauri. The interior is lined with mountain rimu. The church is estimated to hold about 700 people. Yesterday morning the choir rendered Winter's Mass, and were assisted by Misses Lorrigan (2), and Misses Knight (2), of Auckland, and Miss L. Featon, of Te Aroha. Though the church is the third largest in the Auckland diocese, it was taxed to its utmost holding capacity. The Rev. Father Brodie preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from the Gospel of the day, 'Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it.' He prefaced his discourse by returning thanks to the congregation for their co-operation in the building, and congratulated the contractors on the satisfactory way they had finished their work. He was deeply grateful to the members of other denominations for their kindly interest. At the evening devotions the church was even more crowded than at the morning service. After the rosary Miss Annie Lorrigan sang 'O Divine Redeemer.' For an Offertory piece Miss Featon sang 'The Nightless Land.' The dedication of the church is to take place on April 20, and the ceremony will be performed by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan.

The contract for the erection of a convent has now been let for £635 to the same firm who so satisfactorily completed the building of the church, Messrs. Mahoney and Sons, of Auckland, are the architects.

H.A.C.B. Society.

(From our Auckland correspondent).

THE annual meeting of the N.Z. District Board of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Wednesday evening, February 26, and the business not having concluded the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, March 5, when the proceedings were brought to a conclusion. Bro. M. O'Sullivan, D.P., presided. The following officers were present:—Bro. J. P. Stead, D.V.P.; Bro. W. Kane, D.S.; Bro. M. J. Sheehan, D.T. The delegates representing the various branches who attended were as follow:—Greymouth: Bro. Stead; Charleston: Bro. Hennelly; Grahamstown: Bro. M. Whelan; Dunedin: Bro. J. Smith, D.P.; Auckland: Bros. J. W. Williams, and F. Gordon, V.P.; Christchurch: G. Little, P.D.P.; Orehunga: Bro. Kiely; Napier: Bro. J. McNamara; Wellington: Bros. M. Carmody and W. Beehan, P.D.P.; Blenheim: Bro. W. Brown; New Plymouth: Bro. A. Buckley; Waipawa: Bro. F. O'Meara; Hastings: Bro. Corbett; Leeston: Bro. J. Patterson, P.D.P.; New Headford: Bro. O'Kane; Timaru: Bro. P. J. Nerheny, P.D.P.; Masterton: Bro. W. G. Smith; Milton: Bro. J. Gleeson; Oamaru: Bro. H. Duffin, P.P.; Waimate: Bro. H. W. McCormick; Denniston: Bro. J. O'Brien; Westport: Bro. R. Owens.

The D.S. read the officers' report which showed that the funeral claims for the half year amounted to £190, leaving a net balance of £58 18s 11d. The three branches recently established were progressing favourably, while there was every prospect that within a very short time another new branch would be opened in Gisborne. The amount to the credit of the District Financial Fund was £4703 4s 6d, and to the Management Fund £69 19s.

The D.S. moved that that portion of the law which provided for the payment of the delegates' expenses to the A.M. meetings be expunged. This question evoked a very lengthy discussion, and was ultimately carried by 20 votes to 6.

During the debate the Christchurch delegate, Bro. Little, moved an amendment, which went in the direction of a scheme showing whereby the expenses of delegates could be raised. So important was the subject that the District Treasurer and Bro. Nerheny, (Timaru) pointed out that it would be wiser to withdraw the amendment and substitute it as a notice of motion, thus giving the branches time to consider it and instruct their representatives how to vote at the half-yearly meeting next August. Bro. Little readily assented to this suggestion.

The D.S. moved that: 'This district now conforms to the new government of the Society adopted at the Sydney Convention this year.' This was agreed to.

Bro. Nerheny was elected delegate to the Friendly Societies' Conference.

The District President, in a few well-chosen words, presented P.D.P. Bro. J. Smith with a beautiful gold cross on behalf of the Dunedin Branch as a token of their esteem and gratitude for his able and continued services rendered to the branch as its delegate at its district meetings.—Bro. Smith suitably responded, and heartily thanked the Dunedin Branch for their nice present and kindly recognition of his services to them. Several delegates eulogised Bro. Smith and also the Dunedin Branch for the appreciative and kindly spirit evinced by it.

The adjourned meeting was held on March 5 at the same place. Bro. J. B. Stead, D.V.P., presided in the absence of the D.P., Bro. O'Sullivan.

An appeal against the decision of the District Executive by a member of the Wellington Branch was discussed at considerable length, when, in view of the fresh evidence tendered by the petitioner, the District Executive was advised to re-open the case and give its decision upon the matter at as early a date as possible.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Bro. C. Little, P.D.P., having retired from the contest of president, Bro. J. B. Stead was elected to that office; Bro. W. Beehan was elected D.V.P.; Bro. W. Kane, district secretary; Bro. M. J. Sheehan, district treasurer; Bros. P. O'Kane and F. J. O'Meara, auditors.

The new officers briefly returned thanks, and assured the delegates that they would work to justify the confidence reposed in them.

The installation ceremony was performed by Bro. P. J. Nerheny, P.D.P. The names of Bros. D. O'Sullivan and D. Flynn were ordered to be placed on the merit board.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

THE Cabinet has decided that the 24th of May, the late Queen's birthday, will not be a public holiday in the future.

SIR JAMES PRENDERGAST, ex-Chief Justice, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Board of directors of the Bank of New Zealand caused by the resignation of Mr. Blair.

THE Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, of Nelson, is about to take a trip to Ireland, and will leave about the middle of April by the San Francisco route.

A NUMBER of visitors from Australia and England have arrived in New Zealand for the deer-stalking season. Most of them have gone to the Wairarapa.

It is stated that the friends and supporters of Mr. P. Hally have decided to make him a presentation in recognition of the straightforward manner in which he contested the late Caversham election.

THE Right Hon. the Premier states that with the customs revenue for the month of February at his disposal the Colony's finances for the 11 months of the financial year ended February 28 show a surplus of £200,000 over the total estimate for the year.

IN consequence of Wednesday, our publishing day, having been declared a public holiday we have been obliged to go to press on Tuesday evening, so that correspondence reaching this office on Wednesday will have to stand over until our next issue.

THE Surveyor-general has informed the Auckland Land Board that the reason the Kawhia lands were withdrawn from lease with the right to purchase is that they are believed to contain valuable mineral deposits.

THE bridge across the Kaihu Creek (Auckland) collapsed last week, when a number of Dargaville school children attending their picnic were upon it, many falling into the river. A number sustained broken legs or arms, but no lives were lost.

MR. SEDDON intends to leave the Colony about the middle of April for the purpose of being present at the Coronation ceremonies. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Seddon and the Misses Seddon. Mr. F. D. Thomson, B.A., formerly of the Education Department will accompany the Premier Home as private secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to the officers of the Agricultural Department that the proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses, and other places where boarders are taken for payment, and where one or more cows are kept to supply the boarders with milk, are now required to register their premises as dairies, and that every seller of milk for human consumption in an unmanufactured state must register.

THE Right Hon. the Premier was entertained at a banquet and conversation by the citizens of Dunedin on Monday evening. Both functions were given in connection with his departure to represent New Zealand at the Coronation. There was a large attendance, and the occasion was marked by an absence of politics or party, among those present being many strong opponents of the Government.

THE Premier, when in Timaru last week, stated that the Government had not overlooked the matter of purchasing the Levels estate. But they desired to get it at a reasonable price so that it could be subdivided and let at a rental which would enable the settlers upon it to make a living. The Government were prepared to purchase as soon as the owners were prepared to meet them in price.

ON February 21 (writes a correspondent) Mr. Joseph Browne, aged about 67, died at the Westport hospital. Deceased was a married man with a grown-up family and resided for a number of years in Adelaide, from which place he came to Westport and carried on business for a considerable time. A few weeks prior to his death, he caught a severe cold which settled on his lungs and proved fatal. The greatest care and attention were paid him by the members of St. Canice's Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, of which he was a member. Brother-members from the surrounding districts showed their respect for their late brother by attending his funeral in a body—some 50 being present on the sad occasion.—R.I.P.

A DROWNING fatality occurred near Geraldine on Saturday morning, the Geraldine-Orari coach capsizing in the Waihi River at the crossing known as Mackenzie's. Mrs. Scott, of Woodbury, was drowned, also a child about 18 months old named Pizzey, whose parents reside at Lyttelton. The other passengers were saved, several narrowly escaping with their lives. Every precaution was taken by the driver of the coach, who first crossed the river by himself, then came back and took the lady passengers and one man across the river, which was flooded. The mishap was caused by a horse stumbling and falling into the river, dragging its mate down with it.

THE Premier states that two tenders were received by the Government for a direct service to South Africa—one from the Blue Star Line, of Liverpool, and one from the Union Company, as agents for the New Zealand and South African Company—and that the offer of the Blue Star Line, being the more favorable, has been conditionally accepted. The boats employed will be of the first-class, with capital passenger accommodation, and a speed of 11 or 11½ knots, and monthly trips will be run. The accepting of the tender is subject to arrangement of certain details, and the Agent-general has already been instructed to obtain information on several points with the view to the offer being finally accepted. The second tender stipulated for boats with a speed of from eight to nine knots, with only third-class accommodation, so that really, no difficulty was experienced by the Government in coming to a decision on this important matter.

Obituary.

MR. PATRICK MURPHY, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

THE many friends of Mr. Patrick Murphy, late of Matakanaui, will hear with regret of his death, which took place on the 8th inst, at his residence, Macandrew road, South Dunedin. Mr. Murphy was well-known on the goldfields some years ago, where he made a host of friends, he being a most genial and upright man. He was a practical and generous Catholic, and was always to the fore in the cause of religion and charity. The deceased, who was 61 years of age and unmarried, leaves one sister to mourn her loss.—R.I.P.

Our readers in Wellington and district will be pleased to know that Messrs Whitaker Bros., booksellers, have now on hand a full supply of the Catechisms of the Christian Doctrine (Nos. 1 and 2). These catechisms are published at the TABLET Office, and have received the approbation of the Catholic hierarchy of this Colony....

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

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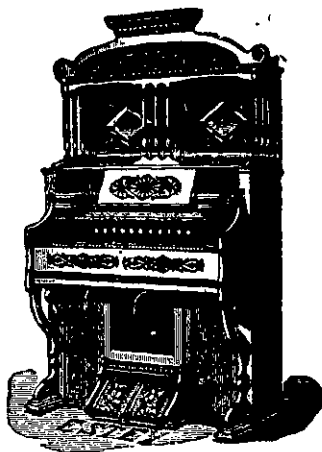
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The Storyteller

AN EVENING IN CHAMBLY.

SOME years ago, upon the occasion of a visit to the Rev. F. Mignault, at Chamby, we were most agreeably surprised to meet an old and valued friend whom we had not seen or even heard from for many years. We had known him as a Protestant physician in Upper Canada, and our surprise was none the less to see him now in the habit of a Catholic priest.

After the first salutations, tea was served, when we all withdrew to the cosy parlor of our reverend host—which none can ever forget who has once participated in its genial warmth, and inhaled the kindly atmosphere of its old-time hospitality—and settled ourselves for a long winter evening of social delight.

Our chat was opened by eager inquiries of the friend, whom we had known as Dr. Morris, touching the change of his religion and profession. After some hesitation, and smiling at the urgency of our request for his narrative, he complied, saying:—

'Should the tale tire you, let this challenge stand
For my excuse.'

My medical course was completed in a Scotch university at an earlier age than was usual with students of the profession.

Immediately after receiving my diploma, I joined a colony of my countrymen who were leaving for the wild regions of Upper Canada. After our arrival, not relishing the rough life in 'the bush,' I decided to settle in the little village of Brockville, instead of remaining with the colony.

During the progress of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, I had a professional call to go up to St. Lawrence, a two days' journey.

It was a glorious morning in June when, having accomplished the object of my visit, I set out on my return trip. I was then a stranger to that region, and, attracted by the peculiar beauty of the scenery on the river, I determined to leave the dusty highway and enjoy a stroll along its banks for a few miles. Accordingly, dismissing my man with the carriage, and directing him to await my arrival at a little inn some miles below, I turned my steps towards the majestic stream, whose flowing waters and wide expanse formed a leading feature of the charming landscape before me, and an appropriate finish or boundary upon which the eye rested with ever increasing satisfaction and delight.

I had loitered on, absorbed in contemplation of the shifting scene, pausing occasionally to watch the changes wrought by the wing of the passing zephyr as it touched the polished mirror here and there, leaving a ripple more like a magic shadow upon the surface than any ruffling of its peaceful bosom, and peering into its abysses, with the eye of an eager enthusiast, to see—

'Within the depths of its capacious breast
Inverted trees, and rocks, and azure skies.'

lulled, the while, by the blissful consciousness of present beauty, to forget that—

'Garry's hills were far remote,
The streams far distant of my native glens'—

over the thoughts of which my home-sick spirit was but too prone to brood.

I had reached a close thicket of low bushes that skirted the water's edge, when my steps were suddenly arrested by a rustling sound a little in advance of me. Peeping cautiously through the leafy screen

on my secure hiding-place, I saw what seemed to my excited fancy more like an apparition from another world than aught that belonged to this. Upon the gentle slope of a hill which descended to the water, and close upon the bank, stood a gigantic tree that threw its shadows far into the stream, and at the foot of it sat a youthful maiden with a book in her hand, the rustling leaves of which had first attracted my attention. She seemed at times to pore intently over its pages, and at others to be lost in reverie, while her eyes roamed anxiously up and down the river.

As she reclined on the bank, her slight form enveloped in the cloud-like folds of a white morning-dress, it was easy to imagine her the Undine of those wild solitudes, conning the mystic page that was unfolding to her the mysterious lore, hidden from mental ken, through which the power of her enchantments should be gained and exercised. While I gazed with admiring wonder upon the serene intelligence and varying light which played about her fair features, and rested like a glory upon her uplifted brow, I was surprised by the soft tones of a voice proceeding from the tangled underwood that clothed the upward sweep of the hill. 'Sits the paleface alone on this bright summer morning?'

'O Magawiska! how you startled me, breaking so suddenly upon my dreams! I was indeed sitting alone under the shade of this old tree, pondering over a page in history; counting the white sails far up and down among the Thousand Islands; watching the boiling whirlpools in the waters in our dear old St. Lawrence; and thinking of more things than I should care to enumerate, when your voice broke the spell, and disenchanted me. How is it, Magawiska, that my sisters of the wilderness always approach so softly, taking us, as it were, unawares?'

'In that, we do but follow the example given by all things which the Great Spirit has created to enchant the forest. But come away with me, my white love, to the wigwam. That page in history is turned, and strong hands are even now writing the next one in letters of blood. Many a white sail has glanced through the mazes of the Thousand Islands that will never thread that fairy dance again, and the waters, so pure below, are already tinged further toward their source with the heart's blood of many a brave soldier! Let my fair one come away, for old Honey Bee, the medicine woman, has just returned from Chippewa, and may bring some news of the gallant young captain who commands the Water-witch. Floated not the thoughts of my pale sister to him from the folds of the white sails she was so busy counting'

'Nonsense, Magawiska! But your words alarm me. Surely the Honey Bee has no bad tidings for me from him you name! What can she know of him?'

'I know not: only I heard her whispering to my mother in the Indian tongue, and was sure she uttered the name of the Lightfoot more than once.'

'Well, I will go with you, and hear whatever news she has for me.'

'Will my sister venture through the Vale of the Spirit-flowers, by crossing which the distance of the wigwam is so greatly shortened?'

'Yes, if you are sure you know the way perfectly: for I have never traversed its dreary depths myself.'

'Never fear! The dove shall be as safe in the home of the wild bird as in the nest of its mother.' Say-

ing which, the young daughter of the woods glided away over the hill, followed by her fair companion.

As they vanished, I quietly emerged from my hiding place and followed them at a distance, creeping cautiously along to avoid awakening any sounds in the echoing forests, into which we soon entered, that would reach the quick ear of the young native, and at the same time making a passing note of her appearance. She was quite young and beautiful for one of her race. Her form was very slight and graceful in every motion, while her light, elastic step seemed scarcely to press the tender herbage and moss under her feet in her noiseless course. As she passed along, she ever and anon cast a shy glance over her shoulder, mischievously to see the difficulty with which her companion kept pace with her rapid movements through the tangled recesses of the forest. After descending the opposite side of the hill, they entered the dingle at its base to which the young squaw had alluded. I was startled when I found myself enshrouded in its dim shadows. So faint was the light therein on this cloudless June morning as to make it difficult to realise that the hour was not midnight. I could discern something white upon the ground that I conjectured was mould which had gathered in those damp shades. Upon examining more closely, I found it to be a vegetable growth, embracing in form every variety of wild flowers that abounded in the neighboring woods, but entirely colorless, owing to the total absence of light. I gathered a quantity of these singular 'spirit-flowers,' which presented the appearance of transparent crystallisations, hoping to inspect them by the full light of day; but the moment they were exposed to the sun, to my great surprise, they melted like snow-flakes, leaving only fine fibres, like wet strings, in my hands.

When they reached the wigwam, I secreted myself in a thicket near by, where I could hear the conversation between the old squaw and the beautiful stranger; for having then less knowledge of the Indian character than I afterwards acquired, I could not feel quite safe to leave her so entirely in their power. 'Magawiska tells me,' she said, with the blushing hesitation of maidenly reserve, 'that you have just returned from a distant voyage, and may know something of events which are taking place far up the wilderness of waters.'

'And if the Honey Bee knows, and should fill your ear with tales of bitterness, would not the paleface say she was more ready to sting the child she loves than to nourish her with sweetness? No, my White Dove! return to the nest of thy mother, and seek not to hear of ills for which there is no cure.'

'I must know, and I will not go until you have told me!' she vehemently cried. 'For the love of heaven! my mother, if you know aught of the Lightfoot, tell me, for I can bear any ills I know better than the dread of those I know not.'

'Even so. If the Bee must wound the heart she would rather die than grieve, even so; the will of the Great Spirit must be done, and may He heal what He has broken! There has been a mighty battle; the foes of thy fathers are the victors. The Waterwitch went down in the midst of the fight. The Lightfoot was known to be on deck and wounded when it sank. Thy father is maddened at the triumph of his foes, but rejoices over the fall of him whom he hated for his bravery in their cause, for his religion, and for the love the young brave had won from the only daughter of the old man's heart and home.'

How my bosom throbbed in painful sympathy with the moans and stifled sobs that burst from the young heart, crushed under the weight of this series of dire calamities, knowing that no human aid or

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pity could avail for its relief. After some time she whispered faintly: 'Is there, then, no hope for the poor broken heart, so suddenly bereft of its betrothed? Oh! tell me, my good mother of the wilderness, is there no possibility that he may have escaped? If I could but see him, and hear his gentle voice utter one assurance of constancy and affection, even if it were his last, I think I could be reconciled. But this terrible unlooked-for parting! Say, mother, may he not have escaped? May I not see him once again in life?'

'The hand of the Great Spirit is powerful to heal as to bruise! Since it was not raised to protect or to snatch thy beloved from death when no other could have saved him, look to it alone, my child, for the comfort thou wilt seek elsewhere in vain! Were there not hundreds of my brethren who would gladly have given their heart's blood for the life that was dearer than their own, and had been offered in many conflicts to shield them and theirs from danger? I tell thee, pale daughter of a cruel foe, that wailing and lamentation went up from the camp of the red men when the eyes of the fiercest warriors were melted to woman's tears at the sight I have told thee of!'

Nothing more was said, and soon after the younger stranger departed, accompanied by Magawiska.

A few days later I was summoned in the night to attend upon a wounded soldier on the American shore of the St. Lawrence. I entered a bark canoe with a tall Indian, whose powerful arm soon impelled the light vessel across the broad, swift stream. After landing, he conducted me into a dense and pathless forest, through which I had extreme difficulty in making my way with sufficient speed to keep within ear-shot of my guide. To see him was out of the question; the interlaced and overhanging foliage, though the moon was shining, excluded every ray of light, so that my course was buried in bewildering darkness. A long and fatiguing tramp through the woods brought us at length to a cluster of wigwams, and I was conducted to the most spacious one—the lodge of the 'Leader of Prayer'—where I found a remarkably fine-looking young officer lying, faint from loss of blood and the fatigue of removal. A Catholic missionary, whom I had frequently met by the bedside of the sick, and in the course of his journeys from one encampment to another of his Indians missions, was sitting by him, bathing his hands and face in cold water and whispering words of encouragement and consolation during every interval of momentary consciousness.

From him I learned that the Indians from the scene of action up the lake had brought the wounded man thus far on the way to his friends at his earnest request. So anxious was he to reach home that he would not consent to stop for rest after they left their boat, although the increased motion renewed the bleeding of the wound, which had been partially checked until he was so far exhausted as to become wholly unconscious when they halted here, having brought him through the woods on a litter. The priest had given him some restoratives, but had been unable to check the flow of blood, which was fast draining the vital current. He had administered the last Sacraments to the young man, who belonged to a family of Catholics who had recently removed from Utica to a new settlement on the borders of Black Lake.

I made a hasty examination, and soon discovered the position of the bullet. I succeeded in extracting it, after which the bleeding was speedily and in a great measure stanching.

From the moment I looked upon him, however, I regarded his recovery as more than doubtful. Had

the case received earlier attention, and the fatigue of the removal been avoided, there was a possibility that youthful energy might have carried him through the severe ordeal; though the wound would have been critical under the most favorable circumstances.

When he became conscious for a moment during the operation, and looked in my face he comprehended the office I was performing, and read in my countenance the fears and doubts which possessed my mind.

'Do not leave me, doctor, until all is over,' he faintly said. 'This reverend father will acquaint my friends with my fate, for he knows them.'

I assured him I would remain with him, and he relapsed into the stupor which I feared would be final.

We watched by him with silent solicitude. While the priest was deeply absorbed over the pages of his breviary, my thoughts wandered from the painful present back to the dear old land from which I was a lonely, homesick exile, to bright scenes of the past, fond memories of which neither time nor absence could obliterate, and drew a vivid contrast between them and the circumstances of my new life, especially at this hour. What would the dear friends with whom I had parted for ever think if they could see me in the midst of this wild and dismal scene, surrounded by the rudest features of savage life? With what dismay would they not listen to the howling of wolves and the shrieking of catamounts in the woods around us? How sadly would the continually repeated plaint of the whip-poorwill fall upon their ear; while to heighten the gloomy effect of the weird concert, the echoing forests resounded with the shrill notes of the screech-owl, answered as if in derision, by their multitudinous laughing brothers, whose frantic 'Ha! ha! ha!' seemed like the exulting mockery of a thousand demons over the anxious vigil in that Indian wigwam. I was gloomily pursuing this train of thoughts when a slight movement near the entrance of the lodge arrested my attention, and aroused me from my reverie. Turning my eye in that direction, I perceived by the dim light the form of old Honey Bee entering softly, accompanied by a female, in whom, as she approached the wounded man and the light fell upon her face, I recognised, to my astonishment, the Undine of my former adventure. But, oh! the change a few short days had wrought in that fair face! The very lineaments had been so transformed from their radiant expression of careless joy to the settled pallor and marble-like impress of poignant anguish that I could scarcely bring myself to believe it was the same.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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Catholic World

AUSTRIA.—Feeding the Poor.

An interesting feature of the Christmas festivities in Vienna was the solid meal with hot coffee given to 1000 poor families by the Catholic Association. The guests, after addresses from the burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, and the Jesuit Father Victor Kolb, were ushered into the spacious rooms prepared for their entertainment, where they were waited on by royal and noble ladies, including the Arch-duchesses Maria Theresa, Maria Josepha, and Maria Annunciata, under the presidency of the Princess Fanny Liechtenstein. These ladies played the part of attendants with great assiduity, and, laying aside their outdoor wraps, actively busied themselves in pouring out coffee, handing plates, and supplying all the wants of their numerous guests.

CANADA.—Religious Statistics.

A bulletin issued by the Canadian Census Bureau gives the population of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa by religious denominations. The Catholics far outnumber the leading denominations combined, the totals for the three cities together being: Catholics, 322,423; Church of England, 96,358; Presbyterians, 68,582; Methodists, 62,206. Since 1891 the Catholics have increased 67,976 in Montreal, 10,121 in Ottawa, and 7174 in Toronto. The Church of England gained 4250 in Montreal, 3315 in Ottawa, and 16,322 in Toronto. The Presbyterian Church gained 4073 in Montreal, 3865 in Ottawa, and 16,322 in Toronto. The Methodists muster 1368 more in Montreal, 2562 in Ottawa, and 15,970 in Toronto.

ENGLAND.—A Generous Donor.

An anonymous donor has placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Southwark the sum of £7000 in order to pay off the mortgage on the Southwark Working Boys' Home.

Mill Hill College.

Father John Aelen, Rector of the Apostolic Seminary of Rozendaal, in Holland, and the third Father of the Mill Hill Missionary Society to be raised to the episcopate, was consecrated titular Bishop of Temisonium as Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Madras, in the parish church of Rozendaal on February 2. Father Aelen was one of the ablest and most active members of Cardinal Vaughan's Society.

The Divorce Laws.

Cardinal Vaughan, preaching recently in the Catholic Church at Chiswick, referred to the advantage taken in Great Britain of existing divorce laws, and regretted that the Legislature had departed from the divine and revealed law of God respecting marriage. The indissolubility of the marriage tie, said his Eminence, was broken by legislative enactments, and he deplored the fact that a large number of people unhappily availed themselves of this facility. People who were divorced and married again were simply living in adultery, according to the teaching of the Catholic Church, which had no power to legalise such a condition of things or to administer the Sacraments to those who were thus living in the breach of the Divine law. Marriage was a solemn obligation, and men who treated their wives as though they were slaves or servants were acting on the worst principle of pagan times.

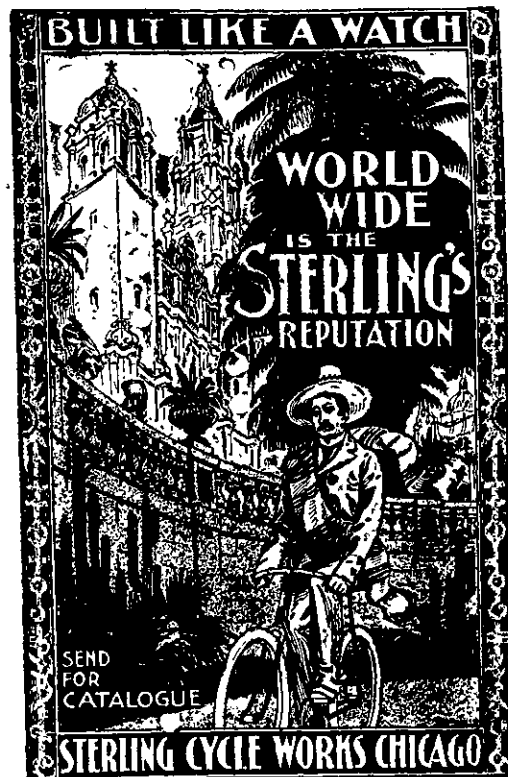
Bishop Brindle.

Several Catholics in Nottingham (writes an English contemporary) speak most enthusiastically of the impression made there by Dr. Brindle, the new Bishop. One of them says: 'He took the Catholic community and the citizens of Nottingham by storm. It is no exaggeration to say that he has at once placed himself on a good footing

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with those outside his own church, and that he bids fair to be one of the most popular prelates in England.'

Good Counsel.

The Archbishop of Bourges has received from his Holiness the Pope a letter containing the following very remarkable passage:—'The trouble which you deplore in the minds and acts of your fellow-citizens assuredly causes me keen sorrow, all the more so as we are sure that we have omitted nothing in our paternal love to preserve you from these ills. We are quite persuaded that many bitternesses would have been spared ourselves, many calamities to our country avoided, if all those who in France bear the name of Catholics had been docile and obedient to our voice. And now, if there is any hope of better results, it rests only in the union of minds. The duty of enjoining and seconding this concord devolves especially on those who edit and publish newspapers. But we confess with grief that there are still several journalists who, in an open or covert way, continue to thwart our teachings and exhortations. It therefore, remains for your France, which we ever and ardently love, to pray to God with all her might. We hope that all well-meaning men will also fulfil this duty of prayer, for it depends on a merciful God to remove these misfortunes, which have been caused, not only by injustice of adversaries, but, perhaps, even by the imprudence of the good.'

GERMANY.—Restitution.

South Germany's oldest monastery, the Benedictine Abbey of Wes-sobrun, founded in 735 and confiscated in 1803, has been restored to the Benedictine Order by Baron von Cramer Klett, a Protestant, and will soon be reoccupied by monks. The Baron bought all the lands and remaining buildings of the old abbey from the Bavarian State and sold them to the Benedictines for a nominal sum.

A Privilege Restored.

The Catholic Faculty of Theology in the University of Bonn has succeeded in obtaining the power of conferring Theological Degrees, of which it was some years ago deprived by the Government.

INDIA.—A Memorial.

The first list of contributions to the fund now being raised in memory of Mgr. Goethals, the late Archbishop of Calcutta, amounts to over £2000. The list of donors is headed by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, followed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the Northwest Provinces and numerous European officials and native princes. It is proposed to erect a school and sanatorium combined by poor Europeans and East Indian children on the hills, where they would be saved from disease and early death and fitted amidst healthy surroundings for their work in life.

ROME.—Divorce Legislation.

As a result of the eloquent Allocution pronounced by the Holy Father

in the last Consistory on the proposed Divorce Bill, the Italian Catholics are opposing a determined resistance to the proposed law which the Zanardelli Cabinet are trying to push through Parliament at the instigation of the Socialists and anticlericals.

The Pope's Health.

A Rome correspondent, writing under date January 14, says: The Holy Father continues to grant a large number of audiences daily, and in spite of the cold 'tramontana' weather, which has filled the hospitals to overflowing, and considerably increased the rate of mortality in Rome, his Holiness enjoys excellent health.

The Gambling Vice.

The 'Osservatore Romano,' one of the recognised organs of the Vatican, has been setting polite society in Rome by the ears by fierce denunciations of the widespread gambling in the Eternal City. The paper has not hesitated to denounce so-called fashionable clubs as gambling hells, in which some of Rome's richest families have been ruined. The paper asserts that a young Duke recently lost several millions of lire in one of these establishments, and immediately committed suicide. The fact that these hells have enjoyed complete immunity for a long time is explained by the fact that they are frequented by a crowd of Deputies and Senators, and former Ministers, and under the nominal patronage of King Victor Emmanuel.

SCOTLAND.—The Schools.

The Scottish hierarchy (says the 'Irish Catholic') are anxiously considering the unsatisfactory financial relations of the Catholic schools of the country in regard to the rates levied on Catholics, as well as Protestants, for the support of the Board schools. It may be explained that the Board schools in Scotland receive from the local rates an average sum of 33s per head for each child, while the Catholic schools, whose supporters are equally taxed for education, receive not a penny of the rates. Some form of protest, which will be likely to have practical effect, has yet to be devised, and it is to this end that the Catholic bishops and clergy are directing their attention.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A Protest.

The Catholics of Capetown at a public meeting held last week protested against the terms of the Accession Oath.

UNITED STATES.

It is rumored in Vatican circles (says the 'Catholic Times') that the Holy Father intends to create four new sees in the United States, as the present hierarchy is not in proportion with the ever-increasing development of the Church across the Atlantic.

A Temperance Advocate.

The Executive Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union took advantage of the elevation of the Right Rev. Mgr. Conaty, Rector

of the Catholic University, to the episcopacy as 'Titular-Bishop of Samos to draw up a testimonial of respect and esteem. The whole of Bishop Conaty's public career, both as a priest and as a Domestic Prelate to his Holiness, has been closely identified in the ranks of the organised total abstinence movement and lately in official positions as vice-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. He has all along been a most enthusiastic promoter of the agencies which have for their purpose the suppression of the vice of intemperance and the uplifting of his fellow-men to higher standards of civil and spiritual manhood. At a special meeting of the executive the following resolution was passed, and a copy ordered to be engrossed and presented to Mgr. Conaty:—'That we look on the Holy Father's selection of Monsignor Conaty for the office of Bishop as an added testimony of his profound interest in the welfare of the Catholic University of America and the cause of higher education in the United States. Temperance and education are twin graces. They are most potent agencies, making for clearer heads and stouter hearts and cleaner lives, and they who encourage them most are amongst the best wishers of the Catholic people in America, and the most earnest workers for their welfare.'

Historical Essay.

The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia some months ago offered a prize of 100 dollars for the best essay on a subject bearing upon the history of the Church in America. The contest was open to students in Catholic seminaries, colleges, academies, and high schools in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The essay was to be based on original research, and at least 17,500 words in length. The contest closed on August 15, 1901, and the result has just been made public. The prize essay was that written by Miss Pauline Lancaster Peyton, a pupil of St. Mary's academy, Notre Dame, Indiana, and was entitled 'Pierre Gibault, Priest and Patriot.' The 100 dollars and the letter of notification reached the successful competitor on December 18, just as she was leaving for the Christmas holidays.

Church Building.

During the year 1901, 22 new churches and chapels, six hospitals and asylums and 12 educational institutions were erected in Texas.

An Object Lesson.

It would help many persons to realise the catholicity of the Church if they could be present at the New Year's function at which the President of the United States receives the congratulations of the ambassadors and envoys of foreign countries (thinks the 'Ave Maria'). This year 35 sovereigns were represented; and of these 22 were professedly Catholic, six heathen one schismatic, and six Lcotequant. It may also be noted, as illustrating the hostility of the Church to republican

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(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

Crown Brand Coffee

Elephant Brand Coffee
(Gross weight tins.)The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the
Best Made in New Zealand.**SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
GUARANTEED.**Ask your grocer for the above brands and
you will not be disappointed in quality
W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.**THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO.**
LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

**DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
DAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.****GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
AGENTS.****PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World.****FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our
own men throughout New Zealand.****ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET,
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).****A HIGH AUTHORITY ON
WAI-RONGO MINERAL
WATER.**

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongo.

The New Zealand Medical Journal says
"In regard to the Water itself, as a table
beverage it can be confidently recommended.
Beautifully cool, clear and effervescing, the
taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate
astringency to remind one that there are heal-
ing virtues as well as simple refreshment in
the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to
become popular amongst all who can afford
the very slight cost entailed."We supply the Dunedin and Wellington
Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet,
and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water.
Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For
Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office
THOMSON AND CO.,
Office: Dunedin.

Get a hold of this

FACT.The Very Best Display of Goods suitable for
Christmas presents is to be found at
ALEX. SLIGO'S.Christmas and New Year Cards in endless
variety.

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

Toy and Picture Books, Novels, Prayer
Books, etc., by the Thousands.

Note the address

ALEX. SLIGO,**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,**

42 George St., Dunedin.

SHAMROCK HOTEL**DUNEDIN.****W. J. COUGHLAN - PROPRIETOR**

Farmer Oak and the Storm.

When farmer Oak, on his way towards his humble cottage one night, struck his foot against a big toad, he knew there was trouble in the wind. When, on striking a light indoors, he observed a thin glistening streak across his table, which terminated in a large brown garden slug, he knew again that the Great Mother was warning him. And when, last of all, two black spiders dropped from the thatched roof of his cottage, to find a safer home on the floor, he sat down and meditated how the coming great thunderstorm would affect the wheat-ribs and barley stacks, and what might be saved.

There are signs which are as unmistakable in their significance as the turned thumbs of the Romans in the days of the amphitheatre. In the case of Mrs. Green, where first one symptom disappeared, after a dose or two of Seigel's Syrup, and then another, this lady knew that the Syrup was on the way to cure her as surely as she lived.

"As I suffered for about three years from most acute indigestion," she writes, "it gives me great pleasure to testify to the complete cure which a small quantity of Seigel's Curative Syrup effected in my case, after several medical men had prescribed for me in vain.

"From 1897 until about two months ago (the date of Mrs. Green's letter is December 3rd, 1900) I endured a continual agony of sleepless nights, racking headaches, tired and languid feelings and nasty choking sensations in the throat. A great deal of my time was spent in bed, as I was quite unable to get about."

Cynical men and women sometimes propound the query, Is life worth living? The fact is, many people don't know how to live. They exist merely. Like prisoners confined in a dungeon or who have given liberty conditionally upon their dragging a weight about.

Perfect health is the first necessity of a happy life. Torpid livers, constipated motions, anæmic disorders, skin affections and uric acid troubles render life unbearable. The victim, whether he be farmer or prime minister, will eventually have to take to bed as did Mrs. Green in this instance.

"I had been in bed four weeks," she continues, "when a friend who is a firm believer in Siegel's Curative Syrup for all forms of dyspeptic troubles called upon me, and strongly urged me to try this remedy.

"I confess I was sceptical, but my friend insisted and gave me a bottle to commence with. I got immediate relief from this, and before the bottle was empty the distressing symptoms had nearly every one disappeared.

"I purchased another bottle myself, and that completed the cure. I am now in perfect health. Naturally, I consider the effect of Seigel's Syrup in my case marvellous. It changed me from an invalid and dyspeptic of three years' standing, into a healthy woman.

"I am a native of Auckland and well-known here, where I have been in business for nine years." (Mrs.) Annie Green, St. George's Hall Buildings, Great North Road, Auckland, N.Z.

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' consignments 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 advantage, and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which end no pains will be spared on our part.

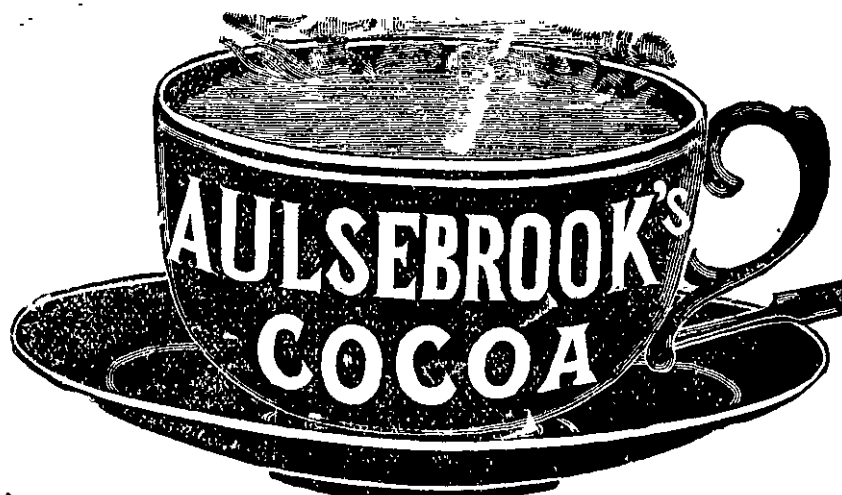
The Dunedin Wool Sales are now fully recognised as the best selling centre. They are attended regularly by a large number of local and provincial buyers, also by buyers from England, the Continent, and America.

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, 1902

ACCOUNT SALES will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of sale, as heretofore.

CHARGES.—All charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.
INSURANCE, &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.****PRICE & BULLIED,**
TAYLOR ST., INVERCARGILL**BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOES
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
TRAVELLERS ESPECIALLY INVITED**

institutions, that of the 22 Catholic nations 17 live under the republican form of Government.

GENERAL

Native Monks.

It is said that the Trappists have a monastery in China which contains sixty Chinese monks. They have another in Japan in which over a dozen native religious do service.

Nuns in Denmark.

A very consoling account is published of the new Catholic hospital, in care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, recently opened in Copenhagen. The good Sisters have been received with open arms in the Danish capital. H.R.H. the Princess Waldemar, was the patroness of the bazaar they organised for the work, and which was a perfect success. The King himself, the Crown Prince, and other members of the Royal Family co-operated in the good work. At the opening of the hospital Princess Waldemar, the Mayor of Copenhagen, the president of the Supreme Court, the Prefect of Police, and other notables attended. One month after the opening of the hospital, with its 153 beds, was quite full. If we add to this number the patients of the old hospital and the old folk in the refuge, we find a total of 300 persons under the kind care of the Sisters.

Origin of Christmas Cards.

THE origin of the Christmas card dates back to 1854. The first Christmas card ever published was issued in that year by a London publisher named Joseph Crundell, who was indebted for the idea to Sir Henry Cole, and who employed the then famous J. C. Horsley, R.A., to make the design. It was lithographed and colored by hand. About 1000 copies were sold. Such were the small beginnings of a now gigantic trade. Every Christmas after that cards of the same sort were put upon the market. But it was not until 1862 that they came into general favor. Then experiments were made by the firm of Goodall and Son with cards of the size of an ordinary carte-de-visite, inscribed simply with the words, 'A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year,' in illuminated form. Next year some bright genius conceived the idea of adding robins and holly branches, embossed figures and landscapes. With every succeeding year the holiday cards grew in public favor, until in 1868 the same house added other embellishments such as 'Little Red Riding Hood in the Snow,' and other subjects which could be introduced with a lavish display of red and white.

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.—***

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.—**

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.—***

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.—***

A Great Work.

A great Catholic work by one priest is thus described in an address delivered the other day in London by Very Rev. Canon McIntyre on the 'Social Action of the Catholic Church':—

'Let a man go to the reading-room of the British Museum. Let him visit its sacred quarter, the region where its theological books are placed. He will find an immense Catholic work, the collection of the Abbe Migne, lording it over that whole region, reducing to insignificance the feeble Protestant forces which hang upon its skirts. Protestantism is duly represented, indeed, the librarian knows his business too well to suffer it to be otherwise. All the varieties of Protestantism are there. But how are all these divided against one another, and how, though they were all united, are they dwarfed by the Catholic leviathan, their neighbor. Majestic in its blue and gold unity, this fills shelf after shelf and compartment after compartment. Everything is there in that immense collection; religion, philosophy, history, biography, arts, sciences, bibliography, gossip. The work embraces the whole range of human interests; like one of the great middle-age cathedrals, it is in itself a study for a life. Like the net in Scripture it drags everything to hand, bad and good, lay and ecclesiastical, sacred and profane, so that it be but a matter of human concern. Wide-embracing as the power whose product it is, yet that vast and varied library of Catholic writings contains only the books edited by one priest; and, stupendous as it is, it is only a faint reflex of the countless treasures of human life contained within the pale of the Catholic Church.'

The London 'Star' prints some gossip paragraphs about Archbishop Stonor which are more accurate than most 'pars' in daily papers about Catholic dignitaries:—Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, has arrived in London from Rome, and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Donham Parker. He is a great uncle of the present Lord Camoys, and was born in 1831. The Archbishop's father, Thomas Stonor, was a staunch Whig, whose family had remained staunch to the old faith throughout the days of the penal laws. He was a Lord-in-Waiting, and induced her late Majesty soon after her accession to revive in his favor the ancient barony of Camoys, which had been in abeyance since the days of Henry VI. His grandson, who succeeded him in the barony, was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Alexandra when Princess of Wales, and his brother, the Hon. Henry Stonor, was a Gentleman Usher. The Stonors, in fact, have divided their energies between the Court and the Church. Four aunts of the present peer have been nuns. The Archbishop is the most influential English prelate at the Vatican, where he is Canon of St. John Lateran. Mgr. Stonor is a prelate of very stately and dignified presence, and was formerly chamberlain to Pope Pius IX.

Nothing comes home to a man so much as an unsettled bill.

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.—***

P. FITZGERALD,
PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER
HOUSE DECORATOR,
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

P.O. BOX 90. TELEPHONE 42
ALBION CLUB HOTEL
GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.
(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office.)
T. STEELE - - - 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.

FOR SALE.

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.

The needle goes through its work, but not until it is hard pushed.

You never see a married man applaud a wife who gets the best of her husband in a play.

If you do not want your feelings injured cultivate due consideration for the feelings of others.

It is an easy matter to follow advice that travels in the direction you are going.

An old bachelor says it is better to die for a woman than to live with some of them.

Some men are so stingy they refuse to smile except at the expense of others.

'Before you run in double harness, look well to the other horse,' but see to it that the other horse doesn't have a chance to look well to you.

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

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

A. J. MALLEY,

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

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW
IS THAT

R. WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,
S THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS
OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL, ASHBURTON

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.

TELEPHONE, No 20.

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
Factory.

HITCHINGS AND ILSOM
ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

A. J. PARK

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ADDRESS.

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PATENTS

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ADDRESS.

Patents Office. Marse St., (Corner of High Street,) Dunedin

53 ESK STREET INVERCARGILL, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS HEREFORD STREET
CHRISTCHURCH, and SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

A. J. PARK

Authorised by New Zealand Government

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PATENTS APPLIED FOR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL
WATER.**

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

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

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

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

**MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,
TOTARA FLAT.**

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Cres
Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Ac-
commodation. 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 know-
ledge of the whole district, will be pleased
to give directions and other assistance to
travellers and persons interested in Mining

HENRY FIELDER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.

Manners and Lombard Streets, WELLINGTON.

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

£50,000 Stock to select from.

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

CALL AND INSPECT OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HENRY FIELDER.

HUNTER AND CO.,
MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a
Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any
design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal
Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,
DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Bids to notify that he has taken Donaldson's
(Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling
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-
way station, and wharf.

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best
brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 784

A. E. SMITH,
Dentist

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL
(Over Macalister and Stearns).

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL
PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

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.

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

THOS. S. PATERSON ANDREW PATERSON
(Member Dunedin
Stock Exchange).

PATERSON BROS.,

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

GLADSTONE HOTEL
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

JOHN COLLINS (late of the A1 Hotel,
Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

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
all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
for families.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.
A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON
from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
supplied. CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.
One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.
JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR

JAMES KEENEY

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,
WELLINGTON,

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

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

JAMES KEENEY - Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES :

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF

NURSEYRMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN,

SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.

Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.

Roses, the best novelties Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.

Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.

Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.

Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions.

List on application. R.H.S. Medal.

Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.

Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture.

Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALBION HOTEL

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

M. METZGER, Proprietor (late Railway Hotel, Orepuki),

Having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally situated house, which has been thoroughly renovated, will spare no pains to make travellers and the general public as comfortable as possible.

Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.

A porter meets every train.

TE ARO HOTEL,

UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

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.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.



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

"KUKOS" TEA

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 ½lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:

Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

LIDLAW AND GRAY.

Our Sale of Ritchie's Stock is now over, and we take this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for their kind support in making the Sale a great success.

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.
...	21/-	23/6	26/-

We have still a few of the well-known **GRITZNER SEWING MACHINES.**

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.
----------	-----	-----	-----------	-----	-----

We have such confidence in the Machines that we can give a three years' guarantee.

AGENTS FOR THE PATENT LANCET CATTLE PROBE. PRICE, 12s 6d

ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANYALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.**Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS
and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and
Southland.

OFFICES: No. 10 RATTRAY STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

DRINK... **PURDIE & CO.'S****AERATED WATERS**HIGHEST AWARD FOR FIRST QUALITY AERATED
WATERS AT CANTERBURY JUBILEE EXHIBITION, 1900-1

REGISTERED MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED . .

- - FIZOLA - -

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A. J. S. HEADLAND

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware,
Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Bamboo Curtain Rods,
Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for
House and Farm use.**SHIP HOTEL****TIMARU.****B. J. McKENNA** - - Proprietor.B. J. McKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated
hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office, and will
spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The
Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

SCOTIA HOTELCorner of
LEIGHT AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN.**MICHAEL O'HALLORAN** (late of the
Police Force, Dunedin and
Ashburton), Proprietor.Having leased the above well-known and
popular Hotel, which has undergone a
thorough renovation, Mr O'Halloran is now
prepared to offer first-class accommodation to
families, boarders, and the general public.The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
applied.**NEW BUTCHERY.****JOHN MCINTOSH**
(For many years salesman to City Co.),
Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,Has opened as above.
Only the best of meat at lowest possible
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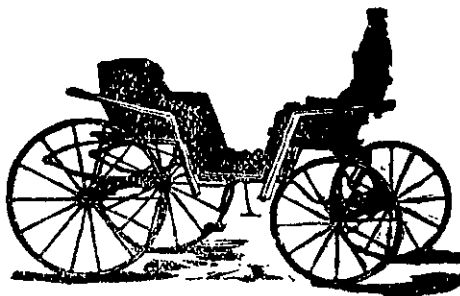
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