

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXX.—No 13.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

PRICE 6D

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

Repression in Germany.

The following cable, which appeared in last week's messages in the daily papers, furnishes a striking illustration of the measures of repression constantly adopted against the Press in Germany:—'The editor of the *Potsdamer Zeitung* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the publisher heavily fined for incorrectly stating that the Kaiser had reprimanded two lieutenants for threatening to fight duels.' Absurd and outrageous as this appears to us, it is only a typical instance of the irritating and tyrannical prosecutions to which the members of the Fourth Estate in Germany are continually subjected. It is only a few years ago that a still more severe sentence for a similarly trivial offence was passed on Dr. Förster on the same ridiculous charge of *lèse-majesté*. The Emperor had delivered a speech on the occasion of the anniversary of Sedan, in which he had stigmatised the Social Democrats as a rabble, and Dr. Förster, as editor of an ethical magazine, had in most temperate language and without any personal allusion to his Majesty, condemned the speech as calculated to impede the reunion of classes which will one day 'bring peace into the exalted regions where princes are throned in solitude.' For this article Dr. Förster was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in a fortress, the Judge who condemned him declaring that he made the sentence light on account of 'Dr. Förster's youth, unblemished character, high aspirations, and independence of all political ties!' To such a length has the Royal sensitiveness been carried that the Emperor on one occasion expressed his annoyance at the 'disloyalty' of a critic who had written 'his Majesty' instead of 'His Majesty.' It would seem as if kings and emperors are so accustomed to being addressed with deference, and even flattery, that criticism, even when respectful in form, tends to create in them at once a suspicion of the loyalty of the critic. 'He cannot be loyal,' the Emperor reasons with himself, 'or he would never criticise me'; and so he gets excited and permits these odious prosecutions for even respectable criticism on the pretext that the writers are guilty of *lèse-majesté* or high treason. It does not seem to occur to the Emperor or his statesmen that if there is a Press at all it must be critical, and that the critics who set an example by being respectful deserve official approval rather than condemnation.

*

Precisely the same policy of repression is pursued in Germany with regard to the freedom of political speech and political agitation. Some time ago a decree was issued dissolving all the Central Committees and organisations of the Social Democratic Party in Berlin and forbidding their re-establishment under any name and for any apparent purpose. Is it very much as if, in this country, the various Labor Unions or Workmen's Political Societies were ordered to disperse under pain of imprisonment and were forbidden to recombine under any name or for any purpose. Even the beer-shops and restaurants are dogged by detectives, and conversation—at least so far as any reference to the Kaiser is concerned—has to be carried on in a very guarded way. When we ourselves were in Berlin a couple of years ago we

found that the habitués of the restaurants had hit upon a device for dodging the police by referring to the Kaiser under a fictitious name. Thus a conversation beginning with 'Have you heard about Smith's latest bit of buffoonery?' would be allowed to pass as perfectly harmless, the police being quite unconscious that the 'Smith' referred to was no other than the Kaiser himself. We had often wondered how an intellectual people like the Germans could put up with such tyranny, and on one occasion we put the question plainly to a university man in Berlin. His answer was that the Germans hated that sort of thing as heartily as the British could do, but that they had no remedy. They could protest in Parliament, but beyond that they could not go. If they attempted to give practical effect to their desires, the aid of the military would be invoked, and as the army is completely under the Kaiser's personal control, his will is, in the last resort, absolutely supreme. The policy of repression is manifestly foolish and demoralising, and is altogether unworthy of an enlightened nation. So long as *lèse majesté* plays such an important part in the government of the country, it is little wonder that Germany should prove a fertile breeding ground for the wildest anarchism.

Catholicity in N.S. Wales.

Nothing succeeds like success. A little while ago the good name of the Church in New South Wales was under a cloud and the followers and friends of the old Faith were called upon to go through a period of keenest trial. In good time their patience and faith were rewarded; the enemies of the Church were not only baffled but disgraced; and by the good providence of God the vile scheme, that had been concocted to ruin Dean O'Haran, and through him to strike a deadly blow at Australian Catholicity, was brought utterly to nought. The natural consequence has followed. A strong reaction has set in, and the Church now occupies a surer and higher place in public favor and esteem than ever she did before. This is clearly evidenced by the public expressions of non-Catholic sentiment, which were recently made on the occasion of the departure of Cardinal Moran and Dean O'Haran for Rome. The unanimity with which the daily papers of Sydney combine to heap eulogiums on the Cardinal as the representative of the Church is quite touching.

*

The *Morning Herald*, in a long leader on the Cardinal, writes as follows: 'Cardinal Moran is, if we may without disrespect employ some words from Mr. Kipling, a "first-class fighting man," he is a militant churchman, and in him his co-religionists have found a leader of courage, force and talent.' And again the *Herald* says: 'As the historian of his Church, as its first Cardinal in these regions, as a most zealous Archbishop for many years, Cardinal Moran has accumulated claims upon the Roman Catholics of Australia which they ought to honor, and which they do honor.' The *Daily Telegraph*—which has been very rarely friendly to Catholics—also devotes a leader to the departure of the Cardinal, and the following brief extracts will serve to show the cordially-appreciative spirit in which it is written:—'The approaching departure of Cardinal Moran will remove from the public life of this State one of its most prominent personalities. During the many years of his sojourn in New South Wales it may be doubted whether

any individual member of the community has continuously wielded so great an influence over such a large section of the people. . . . If Cardinal Moran is leaving for a more exalted sphere of duty, he will carry with him the best wishes of the Australian community, earned by energetic service in the rough-and-tumble of public life, from which he never selfishly shrank. If his absence is to be but temporary, it can safely be said that all sections of the community will unite in wishing him a safe journey and speedy return.' The two evening papers the *News* and the *Star*, join the general chorus. Such extraordinary unanimity is clear proof that the Press are only voicing the general feeling on the occasion, and the strength of the friendly feeling manifested towards the Church is certainly significant. Dean O'Haran bore his sufferings with exemplary patience and trust in God. The greater honor now shown to the Church is a fitting reward for his faith and fortitude.

More Examination Blunders.

Of examination blunders as of making books it may be truly said there is no end, and recent examination results show that both in point of quantity and quality the steady supply of past years is being fully maintained. A common drawback to the collections usually published of amusing schoolboy blunders is that the best of them generally show by strong internal evidence that they are not genuine, but that they are only made funny by being judiciously 'faked.' A writer in the *London Spectator*—apparently a School Board Inspector—has just published a collection, however, which he claims have the merit of being strictly authentic, having come within his own experience during the past few years. They have, moreover, the additional interest of being blunders committed not by young people, but by teachers actually engaged in the work of education, and after reading them one cannot wonder that the supply of schoolboy blunders continues to be so unending. Sometimes the mistake arises through the use of a wrong word, the examinee being misled by an unfortunate similarity in sound. Thus, for example, one candidate wrote that the 'pheasants' rose under Wat Tyler at the 'fragrant' injustice of the Poll-tax, and that they demanded 'manual sufferance.' 'Fragrant' injustice is certainly good. A common device of of the examinee when in difficulties is to try to work out an answer by the apparent meaning of some word in the question, and this often leads to curious results. Thus, in the experience of the writer from whom we are quoting, a latitudinarian was variously explained as 'one who believed in having the Church service read in Latin'; 'one not ashamed to confess his code of religion, no matter in what latitude he may find himself,' and as 'a geographical term—one who studies the various latitudes of different countries.' Sometimes the humor is of the purely unconscious kind. Thus—'the chief benefit of the revival of learning was that newspapers began to be published and gas was used more freely.' 'The chief event in the Reformation was that Martin Luther publicly sold indulgences.' That is very hard on Luther. 'Nelson,' we are told, 'was famous for his short poem, "England expects every man to do his duty."' Still more surprising is the historical information supplied about Dunstan. 'Dunstan,' writes one, 'improved the celebracy of the clergy', and another goes one better with the following: 'Dunstan was an Italian. He was taught music and literature by the wandering Jews of Ireland.' There are many other historical gems in the collection, but these are perhaps about the best.

*

The foregoing disquisition on Dunstan is almost paralleled by a composition handed in a week or two ago to the teacher of one of our Otago up-country schools by one of his female pupils on another great ecclesiastic—viz., Anselm. There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of this production, for the original nowlies before us, and with it we close our collection. This is—*literatim et verbatim*—how it runs:—'When St. Anselm was in England, on a visit, he got word from the King to come back, and he named him Archbishop of Canterbury. When Anselm heard the news he grew very pale. He was born in ten thirty-three in Italy, and became a monk in the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, who afterwards became a prior of Bec. Anselm refused to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, and he was dragged to the King's bedside, where he refused to hold the pastoral staff. Anselm had a school, and all the scholars went to him to hear his teaching, so he was called Scholastic Philosophy. He did not leave the Norman monastery till his whole course of life became a mitred ciper.'

The Manufacture of Irish 'Crime.'

Reference has often been made in these columns to the obvious bias and unfairness and often shameless disregard of truth with which the cabled items of Catholic or Irish news are generally tainted when they reach these shores, and readers of the *N.Z. TABLET* have been again and again warned to be on their guard and make liberal allowance for the obliquity of the 'cablecrammer' when they meet with these

violent statements, prejudicial to faith or fatherland, in the cable news of the daily press. We had always charitably supposed, however, that after the cables had actually come to hand they were, in the offices at least of all the reputable colonial papers, treated with something like fair play and reproduced in a way that bore some reasonable resemblance to the form in which they had been received. Recent experience on the other side shows how easily this confidence may be misplaced, and discloses the fact that in a quarter where one would certainly little expect it cable messages are 'rigged' and 'faked' in a way that is utterly indefensible. An exposure of these discreditable tactics has been recently made by 'Tapley,' the contributor of 'Easy Chair Jottings' to the *Melbourne Advocate*, and one of the instances he gives is so clear and so glaring that it is worth reproducing in full. A cablegram had been despatched from London giving a brief account of an alleged 'moonlight' outrage in Ireland, and was reproduced in the *Argus* in pretty much the simple form in which it had been received. Here is the message as it appeared in the *Argus*:—'A moonlighters' outrage.—London, March 10.—A remarkable outrage is reported from Kilrush, a town in the County Clare, Ireland. Some mounted men, with masked faces, rode up to the house of a Mrs. M'Inerney, near the town, and fired their revolvers through the windows fortunately without injuring anyone. A police patrol arrived on the scene in time to see the 'moonlighters' disappearing. The officers demanded their surrender, and fired shots after them, but the miscreants escaped in the darkness. Inquiries made by police induced them to arrest two young farmers, named Eustace and Crowley respectively, as being the principals in the outrage. The origin of the vendetta against Mrs. M'Inerney is supposed to be the fact that she purchased some hay from a farmer named Cunningham who had been censured by the United Irish League for occupying an evicted tenant's farm.'

*

The same cablegram had of course been sent to the *Age* from precisely the same office in London, in precisely the same words, and through precisely the same channel and this is the mutilated and 'expanded' form in which the great daily did not scruple to present the message to its readers: 'Boycott and murder.—A dastardly outrage.—London, March 10.—An extraordinary agrarian outrage, perpetrated in connection with the boycotting and intimidation tactics of the Irish National League, was on Saturday evening committed at Kilrush, county Clare, on the Shannon. Mr. M'Inerney, a gentleman residing near Kilrush, had purchased some hay from a farmer named Cunningham, who had been 'censured' (placed under boycott) by the League for occupying a farm from which a former tenant had been evicted. On Saturday evening when Mr. M'Inerney was from home, his wife was in a lighted room with a window facing the road, when three men disguised in masks rode up to the house on horseback and discharged their revolvers through the windows. Mrs. M'Inerney luckily escaped the bullets, and a police constable on patrol, attracted by the firing, hurried to the spot and called upon the "moonlighters" to surrender. They immediately galloped off, the patrol firing after them, but apparently without effect. Two young farmers of the neighborhood named Eustace and Crowley, both members of the League, have been arrested on suspicion of being participants in the murderous attempt.' In the simple cable as actually sent to both papers there is no mention or suggestion of 'murder' but the *Age* boldly flaunts the ugly word in staring head-line and with criminal unscrupulousness thrusts it into the body of the official message itself. The incident throws an interesting light on the way in which 'Irish crime' is manufactured for the public and shows how well-founded is our repeated warning to our readers not to give any credence at all to cablegrams of the sort until full information is to hand from a trustworthy source.

A Suggestion Towards a Settlement.

In an article in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review* entitled 'Russia, Germany, and Britain; a Warning and a Moral,' the Rev. Canon Malcolm McColl, a leading English ecclesiastic and thinker, makes a suggestion that is certainly worth noticing towards a settlement of the trouble in South Africa. Canon McColl, who is the author of an important work on British Foreign Policy and has an undoubted claim to be considered an expert on the subject, begins by drawing a parallel between the state of things in India just after the Mutiny, in 1858, and the position of affairs in South Africa today. The Anglo-Indian loyalists of the time clamored eagerly and loudly, as the loyal British in South Africa are now doing, for drastic measures against the rebels and for a policy of absolute confiscation and extermination. The Conservative Government believing that the Anglo-Indian community were too near the scene of trouble to take a dispassionate view of the situation, resisted the pressure brought to bear upon them and in spite of the angry protests and sinister predictions of those on the spot boldly declared for a policy of amnesty, clemency, and conciliation. The result was that the rebellion was soon quelled; the rebels returned

to the homes which had fortunately never been destroyed, and Oude has proved ever since one of the most loyal provinces in the Indian Empire.

The moral of all this is obvious, and Canon McColl leaves the reader to draw it for himself by offering a practical suggestion to the Conservatives, who have inherited this 'splendid heirloom of generosity,' as to the way in which in the lesson of 1858 may be given effect to. His suggestion is that the Government should propose an armistice, and send out a Commission of able and fair-minded men representing both parties, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Spencer, and Lord Reay, and to this Commission he would add Lord Kitchener, 'for his is an eminently equitable and judicious mind.' It would be the business of this Commission to examine the whole situation with their own fresh eyes and mind, taking counsel of Boers and British alike. They would then return with a scheme of settlement which Parliament might be trusted to discuss without party spirit.

Such is Canon McColl's proposal. If it were a proposal that Britain should proceed to make peace with the enemy, it would, of course, at once be scouted, but it is a great deal less than that. It is a mere suggestion that an impartial and fair-minded Commission of both parties should quietly discuss the matter and see whether or not some settlement cannot be arrived at. That appears a fair and reasonable enough proposal, and it is possible that it may yet receive the serious attention which it seems to deserve.

'STUFFING' THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

MORE EXAMPLES FROM CHRISTCHURCH.

THE more we inquire into the religious beliefs of the Government employees of this Colony the more we are struck with the recklessness of those who started the fairy tale that Catholics are unduly represented in the public service. So far as we have gone, we have been able to show that their numbers are very far below what they are entitled to according to their proportion in the population. In pursuing these inquiries we cannot get rid of a suspicion that our co-religionists are rigidly kept outside the doors of certain departments. Here are a few more returns from Christchurch:—

Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum.—Resident medical superintendent, salary £600 per annum; assistant medical officer, £250; clerk and storekeeper, £200; assistant do, £—; matron, £—; one attendant, £125; 7 artisan attendants, £125 each; 1 do, £110; 1 do, £100; 2 do, £90 each; 1 do, £85; 7 do, £80 each; 5 do, £75 each; 5 do, £70 each; engineer, £200; baker, £80; bailiff and caretaker, £120; messenger, £80; fireman, £90; 2 female attendants, £60 each; 1 do, £55; 2 do, £52 10s each; 2 do, £50 each; 3 do, £45 each; 2 do, £42 10s each; and 8 do, £40 each. We understand that all the salaried officials and principal working staff are non-Catholics, and that if there are any Catholics employed their engagement is of a temporary nature. So that out of a total annual expenditure in salaries and wages of about £5300 (exclusive of the amounts paid to the assistant clerk and matron, which we have not been supplied with) not more than a sum of £100 goes to Catholic employees whose number is rarely more than two.

Land and Income Tax and Valuation Department.—Supervising valuer, £450 per annum; clerk, £180; 2 district valuers, £225 each. These constitute the permanent staff. There are in addition 7 temporary clerks. All are non-Catholics.

Public Works Department.—Two officers at £150 per annum each, and one at £130. There are on an average four temporary clerks who receive 7s per day. None of these are Catholics.

Marine Department.—There are two inspectors of machinery in this department, one of whom receives £320 a year and the other £250. Both of them are non-Catholics.

The Superintendent of Village Settlements, who is also a non-Catholic, draws a salary of £390 a year.

Taking the permanent and temporary employees in the above-mentioned institution and departments together their number about 80, and draw annually in salaries and wages about £8800. At the outside there cannot be more than three Catholics among these, and their yearly pay would not exceed £200. Here we have the proportion of 1 Catholic to every 27 employees, our co-religionists drawing £1 out of every £44 voted by Parliament. And yet we are asked to believe that the public service is 'stuffed' with Catholics.

We shall never be the worse for our hero-worship, however we de our store of worldly shrewdness, while the Divine Ideal shines above all, the ultimate and supreme test. Rather shall we grow in every good thing which we attribute to our ideals, and believe we are copying from them; and if a day of the cruellest disillusion comes we draw but the closer to the All-Beautiful and Unfailing, the Lover Who hath loved us with an eternal love.

Town Life in Medieval Ireland.

IN the last issue of the Cork Archaeological Society's *Journal* there is another interesting contribution from the pen of Professor Butler on 'Town life in Medieval Ireland.' The writer lets in many side-lights on the customs of the period, and on the social and political divisions of the population of the country.

KILKENNY.

Of Kilkenny we read that it 'is remarkable for having consisted of two distinct corporations, each within its own walls, beside one another. The earlier of the two—the Irishtown—is almost the only example we have of a town being built by an Irishman. Felix O'Duallany, Bishop of Ossory, during Strongbow's invasion, gathered the church tenants, and doubtless many dispossessed Irish, round the spot where the cathedral of St Canice now stands, gave them a charter, built a town for them, and got the English King to confirm his actions. Later on the Earl Marshal, to whom the district had been granted, built round his castle the city of Kilkenny properly so-called, and the two municipalities remained distinct until 1574, and partially even to the time of the Union. Some authorities say that we can judge of the harmony in which the two communities lived from the well-known saying about the "Kilkenny cats." The Irishtown, in spite of its name became quite English; a reversal of the usual order of things in Ireland which deserves to be noticed.'

The inhabitants of the double city are described in the sixteenth century as of 'notable civility.' They were wealthy also, as appears by the number of stately old houses, mostly built of black native marble, which still remain in the city. In the cathedral was a great stained glass window, so beautiful that Rinuccini, the Papal legate to Ireland during the war of 1641, offered £700 for it for his own cathedral of Fermo, in Italy. The bishop refused, and some years later, when the Cromwellians took the place, the window was broken to pieces by them and utterly destroyed, except for a few fragments which were collected by the care of one of the Protestant bishops after the Restoration, and preserved to our own day.

DROGHEDA.

'Drogheda also consisted originally of two distinct municipalities, divided by the river Boyne. They constantly quarrelled, and on one occasion fought a regular pitched battle on the bridge. A Dominican monk, moved by this, invited the leading men of both sides to hear him preach, and choosing as his text the words, "Behold how good and comfortable it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," so worked on his hearers that they exclaimed as with one voice that they would henceforth unite the two rival jurisdictions. In 1412, therefore, the two corporations were merged into one by the authority of King Henry VI.'

THE WALLED TOWNS.

During the wars in which the Tudors were engaged in Ireland the Government found its chief support in the loyalty of the walled towns. Occasionally this loyalty had its drawbacks, as when Kilmallock was taken by the Geraldines in 1571. James FitzMaurice captured the town, 'not so much from desire of obtaining its wealth and great treasures, though they were immense, but because it had always been the place of rendezvous and rallying point of the English against him. The inhabitants, who had gone to sleep happily and soundly in the early part of the night, were roused from their slumbers before sunrise the following morning by a very fierce attack of FitzMaurice's troops. These proceeded to divide amongst themselves the silver, gold, various riches and precious articles which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter on the night before. They were engaged for three days and three nights in carrying away every kind of treasures and precious goods, including cups and ornamental goblets. After having demolished its stone and wooden buildings, they set fire to the town, and raised a dense, dark cloud of thick smoke over it, so that Kilmallock became the receptacle and abode of wolves.'

On the other hand, loyalty had its rewards. Forfeited lands were freely distributed among the loyal citizens. The 'tribes' of Galway, especially, grew rich in this way, and extended their possessions over a great part of the country. To the Corkmen Elizabeth showed special favor, giving lavish grants to several prominent citizens, and frequently commending their loyalty.

TURNING AN HONEST PENNY.

In spite of the constant warfare, and the ruin of the country parts, the citizens grew rich by commerce. They supplied provisions, probably mostly imported from over sea, for the royal armies. Their loyalty did not prevent them turning an honest penny in another and more profitable business. The 'Irish enemy,' with whom may now be confounded the degenerate Anglo-Norman barons, wanted arms and ammunition, and the loyal Cork or Limerick man was quite ready to supply them at a becomingly high price. The service in Ireland was very unpopular then in England, for the badness of the climate brought about such illness in the unacclimatised troops that it was calculated that 50 per cent. of those sent over died within 12 months after their arrival. Hence the army was filled by forcible means: the English galls were emptied of prisoners, all vagabonds and rogues were impressed and sent over to fight in Ireland. These men, if they could not desert, at the first opportunity sold their weapons for a trifle to the loyal merchants, who sold them in turn to the Irish. Besides, they imported arms direct from the Continent, though this was a more risky trade. Of course the mayors and corporations one and all denounced this traffic in public; it was forbidden by Galway under most stringent penalties—but it was too profitable to be stopped by mere proclamation.

CURIOUS ENACTMENTS.

As early as 1536 the Galway city fathers had found it necessary to enact that all citizens were to shave the upper lip and to allow the hair of their heads to grow till it reached their ears, not to wear mantles in the streets, but cloaks or gowns, coats, doublets, and hose, after the English fashion. They were forbidden to wear saffron-dyed shirts, or to have more than five yards of linen in these garments. From these enactments it is plain that 'these detestable Irish practices, manifestly dangerous to the security of the Empire,' had found an entrance through the gates of the City of the Tribes.

In Limerick in 1571 it was decreed that no maid or single woman was to wear or put on any great roll or kerchief of linen cloth upon the head, neither any great smock with great sleeves, but to put on hats, caps, French hoods, tippets, or some other civil attire. If they disobeyed their Irish garments were to be forfeit to anyone who seized them. Here, again, it is clear that Irish fashions were now being adopted by the English townsmen, as two hundred years before they had been by the Norman barons.

A Venerable Priest.

THE Ven. Archpriest Sheehy, O.S.B., V.G., Ryde, New South Wales, celebrated his golden sacerdotal jubilee on Thursday, March 6, and was congratulated by his fellow-priests and a number of laymen, who called upon him at the presbytery. The ex-students of old St. Mary's Seminary during the time of Father Sheehy's presidency presented him with an address.

Archpriest Sheehy (says the *Freeman's Journal*) was born in Cork, Ireland, on the 1st of October, 1827, and arrived in Sydney with his parents in July, 1838. Educated at St. Mary's Seminary from January, 1839, till its close in 1844, young Sheehy spent a year with his parents at Wollongong preparatory to entering upon his studies for the priesthood. Filled with a vocation to which from the first to the last he unfalteringly responded—for of Samuel Augustine Sheehy it may be said, as a great Frenchman remarked of the greatest of his countrymen, that 'imagination could not conceive of him as a layman'—encouraged by Dr. Polding, he entered the Benedictine Monastery of St. Mary on May 9, 1845, and on the 11th of July, 1848, made his religious profession. Four years later, on the 6th of March, 1852, he was ordained priest by Bishop Davis, Coadjutor to Dr. Polding, being at the present moment the doyen of the Australian-ordained clergy—his senior in that position, Dean O'Connell, having passed away last year.

Shortly after his ordination he had charge of St. Mary's Seminary day school until its close, amongst the pupils being the late William Bede Dally. He was also President of the Lyndhurst College from 1861 to 1864. In the early years of his ministry Father Sheehy had charge of the Sacred Heart district, and for eight years was chaplain to Darlinghurst gaol. For 13 years, at a time when the office required more than ordinary powers of administration, Dr. Sheehy was Vicar-General to Archbishop Polding, occupying the position up to the time of Dr. Vaughan's arrival. When the Vicar-Generalship was practically merged in the Coadjutorship of Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Sheehy was given charge of the Windsor mission, in succession to the Very Rev. Dr. Hallinan (another of our veteran churchmen, who still survives), and he retained that charge for 12 years, till, broken down in health, he was removed to Wollongong. After three years' administration there, Dr. Sheehy, wishing for rest, applied for the newly-formed mission of Ryde. But the Ven. Archpriest, although residing in a spot suggesting in its beautiful environment the very haven for 'otium cum dignitate,' has hardly realised the popular idea of rest in his 13 years' missionary work in the Ryde district. Religion, education, and charity have shown wonderful development there; and the fact that the venerable pastor is now vigorously engaged in the task of liquidating the parish debt of Ryde does not necessarily make for rest to a priest 75 years of age.

It may not be generally known that in 1866 Archpriest Sheehy (at that time Vicar-General) was appointed Assistant-Bishop to Archbishop Polding under the title of Bishop of Bethsaida; and it is characteristic of the man and the priest that he declined the honor without the least ostentation.

Concert at Lawrence.

NOTWITHSTANDING the uninviting nature of the weather out-of-doors on St. Patrick's night the concert in the Town Hall (says the *Trapaka Times*) was well attended, though not, of course, by the overflowing audience that might with the fullest assurance have been calculated on had the weather been more favorable. The entertainment opened with the overture 'Humors of Donnybrook,' by the Lawrence Orchestra, a number of bright and lively airs that were very cleverly played and deservedly applauded by the audience. Miss Moloney, of Dundin, who was cordially received, made her first appearance before a Lawrence audience in the song 'A Dream of Paradise,' for which she was enthusiastically encored, Mr. McClymont receiving a similar honor for his vocal item. Miss Morrison's singing of 'Come back to Erin' was very effective, as was also her rendering of her encore item, 'Dear hearts.' Mr. Corrigan considerably enhanced his reputation by his singing of 'The valley by the sea,' for which he was recalled. Mr. Howie followed with an Irish jig which had to be repeated. Mr. C. King's song 'The anchor's weight' was warmly encored, and the comic duet, 'Money matters,' by Miss Morrison and Mr. D. Mitchell, was much enjoyed. Miss

Moloney contented herself by bowing her acknowledgments to the demand for an encore to her very sympathetic rendering of 'The wearing of the green.' Miss Morrison's singing of 'Avoureen' was much appreciated which was evidenced in the very warm encore she received which was formally acknowledged, and Mr. Corrigan for his capital rendering of the song 'Asleep in the Deep' was enthusiastically applauded, a similar favor having been extended to Mr. King for his singing of 'The lads in navy blue,' which brought the first part of the entertainment to a close.

The second part was opened with an overture by the orchestra, after which came the farce, 'Popping the question,' which excited a good deal of laughter, all the players acquitting themselves very creditably. The characters were sustained by Misses Eva Hart, Alice Kelleher, Morrison, and Colgan, and Messrs Applegarth and D. Mitchell. Taken altogether the concert was an undoubted success, and everything ran smoothly to the close, at which the orchestra played 'God save the King.'

During an interval in the entertainment, the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary thanked the audience for their attendance, also the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in the performance, incidentally remarking that there were few towns in New Zealand which could boast of such high-class musical talent as Lawrence—a compliment that was received with the approving applause of the audience—and specially thanked the Rev. Canon Richards, a member of the Lawrence Orchestra, for his assistance, asking on behalf of that rev. gentleman an expression of thanks from the audience, a request that was promptly and enthusiastically responded to.

Nuns at Mafeking.

THE following account of how the Sisters of Mercy are doing their noble work at Mafeking appears in the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*. It is written by Lieutenant McKenna (an Australian serving with the British forces in South Africa):—

'What is gradually becoming one of the established features of our Mafeking Christmastide (says the writer) is the annual Christmas entertainment by the children of the convent school. Since the war the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the convent, have become such heroines, owing to their nursing and making of warlike stores during the siege, that one is sometimes getting back into the way of regarding them as an educational Sisterhood. A visit to the scholars' breaking-up entertainment, however, would soon convince you that they are most certainly educational, and educational to a very varied extent. When one considers the fact that the Mafeking convent is the only school, in the accepted idea of a school, between Kimberley and Bulawayo, one can imagine that the 700 miles of country is a fairly wide field of industry. And the scholars supplied from this wide field possess a wide and varied set of talents. We have the demure young lady of eight or nine years, who comes to school from somewhere where her father has a store on the fringe of the desert, and who has probably never seen more than two white people together in her life; then she appears at the entertainment as a dainty exponent of a dainty minuet. Then the little toddling boy of tender years, whose experiences of society are such as a farm 50 miles from anywhere can offer, appears on the stage as the up-to-date masher singing an up-to-date song, and twirling his curly-brimmed top-hat in the adopted Piccadilly style, although he has probably never seen a man with a top-hat on in his little life. There are people who would not regard the aforesaid abilities as educational, perhaps, but as a member of the public one has no opportunity of judging scholastic attainments, but can only judge by what he sees, and that is enough to assure anyone that children who be so capably taught the lighter studies of life must necessarily possess a high standard in the more serious walks.

The convent institution is in every way quite a recent affair in our midst. The Sisters of Mercy had only just got their convent building erected when the Boers came along with big guns and blew most of it down for them. What little headway they had made with their pupils was necessarily brought to a standstill until it was decided which nation was to own the part of the country on which they had built their convent, and this affair took some time, so that it was not really until late in 1900 that they had a chance of making a start—little more than a year. Consequently there are no pupils that have been long enough with the Sisters to show how far their educational advancement may be carried, but when one judges by the degree that has been attained in such a short space of time, one may well prophecy the most triumphant success, and that prophecy is the wish of everyone who has any wish to see civilisation spread in these out-of-the-way spots of the Empire.

The Sisters are making an appeal to the charitable public for funds to enable them to build a much needed school, their present space being quite inadequate to the number of pupils attending, so that the Sisters had to give up their own refectory and cells, themselves suffering the greatest privation and discomfort on this account. Let us hope that our generous countrymen, to many of whom the Sisters are personally known, may help them in this work.

Messrs. Strange and Co., of Christchurch, have an announcement of considerable interest to heads of families and others in this issue. This well-known and enterprising firm makes all the furniture at its own factory and sells direct to its clients, who are thus saved the middleman's profit. Messrs. Strange and Co. have an immense stock of New Zealand-made furniture to select from, and in addition their display of carpets, linoleums, curtains, rugs, etc., cannot be beaten in the Colony. Estimates and full particulars will be sent free on application. Prices are very moderate, and are varied so as to suit all classes of customers...

PASTORAL LETTER

OF

The Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand

TO

The Clergy and Laity of their Charge.

VENERABLE AND BELOVED BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY,
BELOVED CHILDREN OF THE LAITY :

In our Pastoral on the occasion of the First Provincial Council of Wellington, three years ago, we set before you a number of weighty matters for your edification, guidance, and practice, and among them stood out with peculiar prominence our solicitude for the education of the laity. To-day we deem it our duty to recall your attention to some points on which we then dwelt, and to supplement them with other momentous considerations. 'In all ages,' we told you in that Pastoral, 'a chief object of the Church's care has been popular education; and the history of her work is the history of civilisation and education. In consonance with this spirit we clearly perceive and emphatically affirm the fact that all men need education, but we steadfastly hold to the principle that a system of instruction which fails to recognise that religion is essential both to right thinking and right living is necessarily defective, and may, in a given set of circumstances, be a curse rather than a blessing. We have sought to organise and perfect our parochial schools, so that, while we assiduously train the heart and the conscience and the character, we afford ample opportunity for the acquirement of secular instruction on a par with that which prevails in the best primary schools of the Colony, as tested by public inspection and examination. We have also insisted, and do insist, that it is the urgent duty of priests and people to provide Catholic schools for Catholic children; because a Catholic congregation without a Catholic school is like a family without a mother. Formal service there may be, but where is the deep heart of love and wisdom? Where the power to shape and mould character? The parish church, the material building may stand, but beware lest in time the showy temple become a monumental mockery in the midst of an unbelieving generation.

Man is a Religious Being,

made such by his Creator, and any system of instruction which excludes the teaching of religious truth and morality, rests upon unsound principles, and must prove hurtful to the strength and permanency of free government, particularly in an advanced democracy. The originators of the public school system of this Colony had, we would fain believe, no irreligious intention. But this does not affect the necessary tendency of such instruction to produce religious indifference, and consequently to destroy the power and influence of religion; and hence, be the intention or purpose of the upholders of this system whatever you please, they are in point of fact the most effective allies of the propagators of unbelief. These latter are logical in their opposition to religious education; and since they reject all positive religious doctrines as superstitious and absurd, they are at least consistent in seeking to exclude them from the schoolroom. The Fathers of this Provincial Council—be it well known—are not opposed to universal education, nor to free education, nor to taxation for the support of schools, nor to methods and contrivances of whatever kind for the diffusion of knowledge and enlightenment through the masses of the people; but they are opposed, necessarily and unalterably opposed, to any and all systems of education which either ignore or exclude religious knowledge, since they believe and hold this knowledge to be the prime and most essential element of true human culture; and consequently that it should form the basis of instruction and discipline in the school, as in the family and in the church. The development and moulding of human character is difficult enough, even when these three centres of influence are in harmony and co-operation; but to throw them into antagonism is to undermine the work of each; and in a society where this state of things exists the Church will lose its sacredness, the family its authority, and the school, acting upon the intellectual faculties alone, will but serve to show again, as in heathendom of old, how little and helpless man is when his life is not breathed upon by love and hope and faith in higher things.

Apart from other arguments, a glance at contemporary history gives ample warrant for our reiterated assertion that religion is an essential factor in primary education, because it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and preservation of society. For many centuries Europe has been in the van of civilisation, and to what is she indebted for that civilisation? To Christianity. Remove the cause, and you eventually remove the effect; and as Christianity departs so will true civilisation. A remarkable proof of this contention is afforded by the great Republic of the United States of America, which looms up to the advocates of democracy as the model to be admired and imitated, but many signs indicate that Christianity is fast fading away from that highly favored land. No doubt it yet gives many tokens of its Christianity. But, on the other hand, a dark ominous shadow shrouds its future, and one appalling fact is calculated to alarm and sadden its best friends and most enthusiastic admirers; out of 75,000,000 people only 25,000,000 profess to belong to any Christian denomination, Catholics included. Further, the startling and ever-increasing emptiness of American Churches (the Catholic Churches excepted), coupled with the scandalous revolt of so many ministers of religion against the Authority of the Bible, and the rejection by so many of them of the doctrine of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, whom they accept merely as a religious teacher, forces upon us the dreadful conviction that what Christianity there is in that country is fast disappearing. This means that its existence as a nation is menaced. For, what right has anyone to expect any other result than that which has happened elsewhere under similar circumstances? As

that great man, Washington, said with prophetic warning: 'Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of 'religious principles.' And where national morality is not,

There is National Ruin.

Nor are facts wanting to support this unfavourable outlook. Not to mention two very potent causes of national decay, a corrupt literature and an immoral stage, we have three reliable indicators of the failing influence of Christianity, namely, godless education, divorce, and the increase of crime. (1). 'Godless education,' causing the majority of the school children never to hear a word of Christianity during the whole school week, and never to enter a place of worship on Sunday. What will be the Christianity of these future men and women? Nay, what is it now? Yet in their hands are the destinies of the United States. (2). 'Divorce,' a wholesale apostasy from the spirit and law of Christianity—something shameful and appalling. The United States, with seven times less population than Europe, have one hundred thousand more divorces. (See Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*.) That was 15 years ago; and since then the descent into the abyss is immeasurably deeper. Remember that the world-wide Empire of Rome, the most stupendous structure ever reared by human genius and endurance, dated its destruction from the multiplication of its divorces. (3). 'Increase of Crime.' In 1890 alone 3467 murders. The Chicago *Tribune*, quoted by Mulhall, says that in the six years between 1881 and 1889 there were no less than 14,770 murders and 975 lynchings, which, of course, are murders in an aggravated and atrocious form, with the guilt of blood on all the abettors. And in these murderers the home element largely predominated over the foreign. Out of 4425 white homicidal criminals in 1901, 3157 were born Americans, and 1213 foreign born; while, of course, the 2729 Negro murderers were natives to the soil. If the Negroes had been Catholicised they would not now be regarded as little better than wild beasts. How is the danger ahead to be averted? Not by the Churches which are becoming empty. 'Let men think, and their reason will guide them aright. Each man is a law unto himself, quite competent to formulate his religious views and frame his code of morals.' That is the present national religion, if there is any. This assumption decidedly flatters self-conceit, but it flatly contradicts reason and experience. Each man thinks out his own religion? Can the weary, grimy, toil-spent laborer, stumbling home to a wretched tenement and a swarm of squalling children to snatch a few hours' rest for to-morrow's toil, do any independent thinking on the abstruse matters of morality or religion? Can the mechanic, the clerk, the merchant, or even the lawyer or physician, absorbed by so many anxieties, sit down and ponder the deep mysteries of the spiritual world? Take men as they are, led by passion, engrossed in business, apathetic from constitutional sluggishness, and averse to anything outside the domain of sense, though they may acquire some religious information, there are a thousand chances to one that they will not bestir themselves at all, while there are more chances that if they do they will blunder in the most elementary truth. But, above all, there are mysteries unfathomable to man, for which instruction is absolutely indispensable. Do we not need a policeman to guide us in a great, strange city? Does not the meanest handicraft, as well as the most learned profession, require an instructor? Surely, then, the acquisition of the sublime truths of religion demands similar instruction. This is in the very nature of things. We cannot evolve knowledge out of helpless ignorance. The plant and flower in the cold earth need the sunshine from above; so the darkness of man's mind must have the sunlight of the knowledge of his fellowman, and of preceding generations; and in many things God Himself must illumine.

Who, then, Will Teach Religion, and Where?

The Church, the home, or the school. Not the Church—for the Churches are fast becoming empty; and the Sunday School is woefully deficient, especially when the home is indifferent or irreligious. The home will not, and can not, for want of zeal, time, and ability. There remains only the school. But, they say, we must not teach religion in the public schools, because that would be tampering with the Palladium of our democratic liberty. Why, there can be no true liberty without religion, and godless schools are a descent into paganism, with its horrible and necessary tyranny of soul and body. Instead of the Palladium of liberty, irreligion and irreligious schools become the fatal engine, the 'wooden horse,' which will destroy the city. Some people are wildly enthusiastic about the public schools on the groundless assumption of their superiority. This is a delusion. For it is conceded by the best judges of the popular education in the United States, where the public schools have had a long and most favored trial, that their 'popular education is superficial,' and does not develop mind and character. On the public school system the average American is strangely superstitious—might we not say the same of the Colonial? Yet what is the fact? Catholic schools, as a rule everywhere, are not below grade. Catholics all over this Colony, though unfairly burdened by school taxes for other men's children, have been conscientiously compelled to burden themselves besides with heavy outlays of their own. Aided by large numbers of religious men and women, who have without pecuniary compensation consecrated themselves to the work, they have built and they support efficient schools on a par with those of the States, and while they form honest and enlightened citizens and guarantee their good citizenship by all the light and aid of religion, they save the State and taxpayer large sums of money annually. In so doing, Catholicity, far from conflicting with the patriotic spirit, fosters and protects it. Is an Irishman less Irish because he is a Catholic? An Englishman less English—a Spaniard less Spanish—a Frenchman less French, because he is a Catholic? On the contrary, their nationality is intensified because of their faith; for Catholicity inculcates patriotism, not as a mere sentiment, but as a duty; and

if a New Zealander is a Catholic, or rather because he is one, he not only does not yield to any in his love of his native land, but, impelled by the teaching of the Church, will be more loyal and more self-sacrificing in time of peace or stress of war than others who are not of his faith.

The Catholic Church—we wish this to be clearly and emphatically understood by all classes—has no design on the public schools. She is satisfied to leave them as they are 'for all who wish them'; but she does not want, and she will not have for her children, in the period of their defenceless childhood, an education which she knows will ultimately make them a curse to their country by robbing them of those principles of morality which are indispensable for their formation into honorable and pure men and women. She has lost too many men by contact with irreligion; she has lived too long in the world not to be aware that religion is necessary to prevent the ruin of a nation, and she has too many horrible examples in crimes of the apostate governments of the day to allow her to sit idly by without a strenuous attempt to prevent similar disasters here. She will not be satisfied with the odious hour after school which in the child's mind makes religion penal, but she wants the atmosphere of her schools to be such that religion will enter as a motive and a guide of what is to be done or avoided. She wants the child to begin to be what it ought to be in after life, honest, pure, faithful in its duty to God and men, as the light of religion directs, and as her sacramental helps assist the child to become. She does not want the child to fancy that religion is an affair of Sunday, and has nothing to do with the rest of the week.

Faith is not Truth alone, but Life.

But we are told in positive and aggressive tones: 'Separate schools are absolutely out of the question. What we want is homogeneity of education to blend the diverse nationalities of the land into one common New Zealandism.' We reply: The homogeneity of education is absurd; it is undemocratic; it is un-Christian and irreligious. As well try to make the forest trees have the same sized leaves; or to make all men belong to the same political party, pursue the same occupation, live in the same kind of homes, wear the same style of dress, think the same thoughts, and reach the same conclusions with the same methods. Is not your great social danger the production of dead levels? Besides, who assures you that your type of the homogeneous is correct? And lastly, why are you continually proclaiming that your aim is to develop individuality, while in the same breath you demand homogeneity? The two qualities are contradictory. You are blowing hot and cold at the same time.

Again, the scheme is 'undemocratic'—violently so. If you must have homogeneity, close all expensive private schools, which are so many sacred and inviolable preserves, intended as they are for the children of the rich; or dismiss your private tutor or governess, or be ready to let the public official knock at your door and inquire if what he or she teaches corresponds in time and matter with the programme of the State. If your rich man does not send his children to the public school lest they should sit side by side with the children of his servants, or of the mechanic, or the laborer, why should not we Catholics be allowed to withdraw our children for greater than social or sanitary reasons? Or does the scheme propose that only the children of the poor should be thus homogeneously huddled together? If so, it is class legislation;

It is Undemocratic and Unjust.

Let us state the unvarnished truth. The homogeneity brought about by these godless schools is a homogeneity, a sameness of irreligion, a practical negation of all Christian beliefs during five consecutive days of every week of the child's life, with nothing adequate to counteract it on Sunday; for these children, like their parents, are not church-goers. It is the cannelling of Christianity from the life of the nation.

Again, we Catholics teach our children the same things that are taught in the public schools, and oftentimes teach them better, and add over and above of our own volition, and at our own expense, an element which not only improves their characters as men and women, but which is absolutely necessary to the country's salvation; we base their patriotism on a more solid foundation; while you are compelled to accept any teacher that may be foisted on you by political or other influence, whether he be a Christian or a scoffer, and about whose manner of life we have only your guarantee, which we possibly may not value, we can select those of whose abilities and exalted character we are almost absolutely sure; you are guided in your choice by men, whose whole time is mostly taken up in commercial pursuits or political schemes, while we are enjoying the privilege of the learning and experience of those whose whole life is not only devoted but consecrated to the work; with all that we are perfectly willing to admit Government inspection either of the structure of our schools or as regards the requirements of hygiene, or also of the studies (barring, of course, religion with which the State has nothing to do). Why, then, we ask, when we are conferring such inestimable advantages on the State, which even those who are not friendly to us acknowledge, why should we not get the benefit of the school-tax which we pay to the State? That we are Catholics is none of your business, but that we are New Zealanders ought to secure us our rights. The United States sprang from England because they were taxed without representation. We Catholics, in regard to the education funds, are left without the power of determining how the taxes levied on us shall be applied; nay, our money is given to somebody else. Yet we are not criminals, but, as a rule, honest, hard-working men and women, for whom every shilling counts, who have the true interest of our country at heart, who never can get away from it like our rich friends, who have never stopped at any sacrifice to bring up our children well; and if we have spent thousands and thousands of pounds for the education which the wisest men in this

and every other land, Catholics and non-Catholics, admit to be not merely the best, but the only safeguard of our country, because it inculcates religion, why should we not be fairly and squarely dealt with, and get the benefit of what is levied on us for education? Such a fair distribution to us is quite feasible. England, Germany, Protestant nations, have denominational schools supported by the public purse. With them education without religion is inconceivable. In the several hundred neutral or mixed schools in Germany religion is part of the curriculum. The same holds good for colleges, or gymnasia where religious education is obligatory.

Religion is Indispensable for the Salvation

of the nation. Now it is not taught to the vast majority of the people by the Churches. It can be taught only in the schools. And the religion which must be taught is not a common medley of all religion, or a neutral religion, which the most competent authorities pronounce to be 'fatuous,' and, after being tried, a miserable failure. Lastly, it is beyond all question that the establishment of separate religious schools is feasible; for the most intensely Protestant nations in the world insist upon them; have no difficulty in adjusting themselves to the diversity of creeds; and have found by experience that instead of dividing the country they weld it together, by permitting men to have their dogmatic differences, and thus inciting these very divergences to send from every direction their multitudinous streams that pour down from a thousand different sources, and swell each in its own way the great common current of morality, which thus reaches every condition of society. Something is enormously wrong in our public educational system, and must eventually be righted.

Public opinion in this country is not yet prepared to redress this great grievance, and seems callous to our efforts to bring it to a sense of the glaring injustice which the present public school system inflicts upon one-seventh of the Colony's best and law-abiding citizens. But we need not despair; taught by sad experience, society in many places is becoming alive to the evils brought upon it by the non-religious character of the schools, and a change will some day certainly come. As far as our schools are concerned, we have often indicated an easy course for the Government to satisfy us. It would be to acknowledge our schools as public schools, paying them, under Government inspection and examination, for their results in purely secular instruction, leaving their religious teaching entirely to ourselves. By this proposal we claim 'an equal wage for equal work'; we claim that public moneys contributed by all classes of the community, from whatever source they come, shall be paid equally to all schools which fulfil the standard educational requirements; we claim that no one should be compelled to pay taxes in support of schools of which he cannot conscientiously make use; that no one should be fined by reason of his religious opinion; that schools doing the common work of the nation must be placed, as far as secular instruction is concerned, on the same basis, and not be fined because they give instruction in one extra subject—religion.

Meanwhile, we enjoin our Catholics to be registered, and to be ready to take an intelligent interest in all public matters; we enjoin them to exercise most faithfully and conscientiously their rights and discharge their duties as good citizens.

Any candidate of our faith who by word or act opposes our just claims in educational matters is wholly undeserving of our support, and should be treated as an enemy. As for non-Catholic candidates, many earnest-minded men recognise the injustice done to the Catholic body, and are willing to redress this injustice without interfering with the present Public System of instruction; we exhort all Catholic voters to give their support to such honorable and fair-minded men.

Not a few of our non-Catholic friends, who looked some years ago with folded arms at the introduction and progress of secular education, are to-day making an effort to remove from themselves the reproach which they had deservedly incurred. They are striving for the introduction of Scripture lessons or Bible reading into the State schools. This we deem

A Decidedly Ineffectual Remedy

for the absence of religious education; we also consider it as dangerous to Catholic children, because if any State school happened to have a teacher of another denomination strongly attached to the tenets of his own Church, there is every reason to believe (human nature being what it is) that he would not unconsciously use the opportunity of inculcating the special religious principles which he himself liked, and which he believed were contained in the Scripture lessons. Catholic children, as well as others, would come under such teaching, and therefore would rightly object to the introduction of such lessons within school hours. If such lessons were given outside school hours, we should not think of opposing them, provided that Catholic children were not affected. On the contrary, we should rejoice that non-Catholic parents were thus enabled to adjust the course of instruction to their requirements. Our great and supreme aim is to keep the faith of our children intact and stainless. A conscience clause would be no effectual protection to our children, because, as we know by experience in the schools of the North of Ireland, where there are people of mixed religions, the people might openly defy the rule respecting the conscience clause, stating (as they did in the above locality) that they could not conscientiously request any child not to attend whilst the Scripture lessons were being read.

In conclusion, we again remind all Catholics of this Colony that they are bound to manfully follow their conscience and do their duty by sending all their children to schools where religion can have its rightful place and influence. No parish is complete till it has schools adequate to the needs of its children, and the pastor and people of a parish should feel that they have not accomplished their entire duty until the want is supplied. But we must

continue to perfect our schools; and, with its able and devoted teachers, no Catholic school need be inferior to any other school. We must not relax our efforts till our schools have reached the highest educational excellence. With these cheerful hopes, and with hearts full of charity towards you and wholly devoted to your service, we fervently pray that the blessing of the Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, may descend upon you and abide in you for ever.

Given at Wellington, on this 19th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, 1902.

- ✠ FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M.,
Archbishop of Wellington and Metropolitan.
- ✠ JOHN JOSEPH GRIMES, S.M.,
Bishop of Christchurch.
- ✠ MICHAEL VERDON,
Bishop of Dunedin.
- ✠ GEORGE M. LENIHAN,
Bishop of Auckland.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. J. Tighe Ryan, the well-known Catholic journalist, of Sydney, was banqueted by his admirers recently. Monsignor O'Brien occupied the chair, and the toast of 'Our Guest' was proposed by the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, O.S.F.

The opening of the new Catholic Cathedral at Suva, Fiji, erected by his Lordship Dr. Vidal, S.M., has been postponed, pending the return of Cardinal Moran. It has been his Eminence's desire to visit the island.

The Rev. Father A. J. Shaw, M.S.H. (says the *Sydney Catholic Press*), is ministering in the Plague Hospital at Little Bay. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the Passionist Order supplied the priest for the Quarantine Station during the first deadly outbreak.

It is stated that his Eminence Cardinal Moran will probably return from Europe by way of the United States. Should he do so he is sure to meet with a very hearty reception, as he is well known by reputation there.

Eight Benedictine Brothers for the mission at New Norcia have arrived in Western Australia. The impression, so generally prevailing, that the New Norcia missionaries labor exclusively for the blacks is wrong: 'Their object is the good of all—blacks indeed first, but whites afterwards.'

The Rev. Father Peter O'Reilly, who has been appointed pastor of Latrobe, Tasmania, was given a most enthusiastic send-off at Hobart the other day. His Lordship Bishop Delany presided, and members of the Ministry and other prominent citizens were present, as well as a large number of priests. Bishop Delany referred to Father O'Reilly as a capable administrator and an ideal priest.

At the St. Patrick's Day banquet, in Sydney, Archbishop Kelly, pleading the cause of Ireland, said that they might hope that they might have an Irish Administration sitting in Dublin Castle and Irish members in the British Cabinet, and have Mr. John Dillon, Mr. John E. Redmond, and men of that kind invited by the King to bring peace and prosperity to ill-governed Ireland. Let them not keep Ireland in a second-rate position, as a footstool to Britain, and the clouds of misunderstanding would disappear. Ireland would then willingly forget the past.

The Very Rev. T. O'Connell, of Hay, after 28 years' pastoral work in the Riverina district, without a holiday, has entered upon a twelve months' vacation, and is a fellow-voyager with Cardinal Moran and Dean O'Haran on the R.M.S. *Ophir*, en route for Ireland. During his long connection with the Hay district Father O'Connell has won the affection of his own flock by his unselfish devotion to their interests; and as a citizen no man holds a higher place in the esteem of the general public of Hay than the Very Rev. gentleman who is now taking a well-earned holiday.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran had a very busy time of it before his departure for Rome. A correspondent enumerates some of the Cardinal's engagements for a few days before leaving. Last Thursday (says the writer) his Eminence blessed and opened a new convent for the Sisters of Mercy. For the same Order he blessed and opened a high school to-day in Surry Hills; to-morrow he lays the foundation-stone of additions to St. Vincent's Redfern; on Monday he lays the foundation-stone of a new home at Waitara, near Sydney. This building will cost over £8000. On Tuesday he will open the meeting of the delegates of the H.A.C.B. Society's Conference in the Sydney Town Hall, and will be the recipient of an address. On next Saturday he will open the new high school at the palatial convent of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan at Glebe Point, Sydney.

A meeting of the committee called to deal with the publication of an illustrated monograph on the work of his Eminence Cardinal Moran and the expansion of the charitable and educational institutions of the Catholic Church during his episcopacy in Australia was held in St. Mary's Cathedral presbytery the other day. His Grace Archbishop Kelly occupied the chair, and the Rev. Father O'Gean, as secretary, submitted a synopsis and plans for the publication, the preparation of which had been carried out by Messrs. T. Shortel and Co., acting in co-operation with Mr. D. H. Souter. On the motion of Mr. T. M. Slaterry, M.L.C., seconded by Mr. T. Dalton, the general approval of the committee was accorded to the work, and Messrs. T. Shortel and Co. were authorised to proceed with its production. It was also decided that half the profits of the publication should be devoted to the building fund of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- March 30, Sunday.—Easter Sunday.
- " 31, Monday.—Easter Monday.
- April 1, Tuesday.—St. Francis of Paula, Confessor.
- " 2, Wednesday.—Feria.
- " 3, Thursday.—Feria.
- " 4, Friday.—St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor.
- " 7, Saturday.—St. Sixtus I., Pope and Confessor.

EASTER.

The name of Paschal time (says the 'Messenger of the Sacred Heart') is given to the period of weeks which extends from Easter to the Saturday after Pentecost. This is the most sacred portion of the year, which is easily understood when we consider the greatness of the festival of Easter, to which Christian antiquity has given the name of the Feast of Feasts, of the solemnity of solemnities. It is at Easter that the human race has risen after its fall, and entered into the possession of all they had lost by the sin of Adam. The period of 50 days which separates the festival of Easter from that of Pentecost has constantly been the object of special respect in the Church. The first week, consecrated to the mystery of the Resurrection, was celebrated with great pomp, and the others had also their devotion. The joy of which the 'Alleluia' is the expression belongs specially to this part of the year, for the entire Paschal time is like one great feast day. All that preceded it was only a preparation. The pious waiting during Advent, the sweet devotions of Christmas, the grave and severe thoughts of Septuagesima, the compunction and penitence of Lent, the sad spectacle of the Passion—all this series of sentiments and marvels only tended to lead us to the sublime end at which we have now arrived.

The Holy Fathers tell us that the 50 days of the Paschal time are the image of the eternal paradise. They are consecrated to joy; all sadness is banished, and the Church scarcely says one word or chants one song without mingling in it 'Alleluia,' this celestial cry which unceasingly re-echoes throughout the heavenly Jerusalem. During some weeks we have been separated from the hymns of admiration and joy, we had to die with Christ, our Victim; but now we are risen from the tomb, and are resolved, with God's grace, not to die any more this death which kills the soul, and which made our Redeemer expire on the cross, and so the 'Alleluia' is for us.

The practice befitting this holy time is the Christian joy that it must produce in the souls risen with Christ. This joy is a foretaste of the eternal happiness, and the Christian must henceforth maintain it in himself, ever seeking more ardently the life which is in our Divine Chief.

ST. FRANCIS OF PAULA.

St. Francis of Paula was the founder of the Order of Minim-Hermits about the year 1436. The rule of this Order surpasses in austerity even that of the Minorites, or Franciscans; to the usual three monastic vows St. Francis added a fourth, perpetual Lent and abstinence not only from meat but also from eggs and milk. In 1473 Pope Sixtus IV. gave his sanction to the new congregation, and named Francis its first Superior General. In 1495 Pope Alexander VI. formally confirmed the community as a mendicant Order under the title of 'Minim-Hermits,' giving it all the privileges possessed by the Mendicant Friars. Notwithstanding its extreme severity the Order spread rapidly throughout Italy, France, and Spain; within a few years it numbered 150 convents for men, and 11 for women. St. Francis, who died in 1507, was canonised in 1519 by Leo X.

The Very Rev. Father Gregory, Provincial of the Passionist Order in Australia, is now quite recovered from his illness. On the 14th of next month he goes to Dublin to attend the Provincial Chapter of the Order, which is to be held at the head house, Mount Argus. This Chapter is held every three years. Its object is to discuss affairs connected with the various parts of the province, of which Australia is a portion. Father Gregory is First Provincial Consultor to the Chapter about to be convened.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, occurs on to-morrow (Good Friday.) As it is impossible on the day to have any celebration. Dr. Murray, in a letter to the clergy of his diocese, says:—'I trust the clergy of the diocese will not forget me in their Masses on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of April, and that your people will be good enough, at your suggestion, to offer up their Holy Communion for my intention on any of these days, as well as on Sunday, the 27th; also that the faithful will be kind enough to recite the rosary for my intention every day from the 20th of April till the 27th, either in their homes or in their respective churches. The Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament I intend to be an act of reparation as well as of thanksgiving. I want all the priests, nuns, and people to join me in asking pardon of God for any Masses which I may have said negligently. The time cannot be far distant when I shall have to render an account to the Eternal Judge for those omissions and negligences that I may have been guilty of. In the next place I want you to join me in returning thanks to God for having protected me while a young inexperienced priest from the dangers of the world, and for having here in Australia placed me over a devoted clergy and faithful people, distinguished for their piety and devotion to religion.'

COCK O' THE NORTH

... NEW ZEALAND'S ...

BEST 2S. TEA.

By Special Appointment.

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

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

HONDAI-LANKA UNBLENDED TEAS

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



OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN

WATCHES CLOCKS, JEWELLERY

ETC., ETC. ETC.,

FROM

JOHN HISLOP,

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.

Full satisfaction.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at 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 Christiana (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

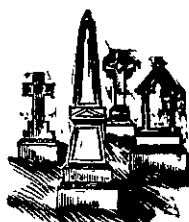
MASON, STRUTHERS & CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH,

NOTE.—We supply every requisite for a Dairy or Dairy Factory, large or small.
Send for our Illustrated Priced Catalogue; posted free on application.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURER.

J. TAIT,

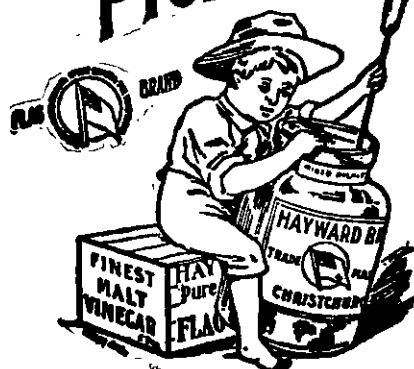
CASHEL STREET WEST
CHRISTCHURCH.
(Opposite Drill Shed).



Established for over 33 years. A fact which speaks for itself.

Photographic designs sent on application.

HAYWARD BROS. PICKLES



TOMATO & WORCESTER SAUCES.
CHUTNEY, BAKING POWDER &c.

WINCHESTER HOTEL
WINCHESTER.

R. GRIEVE ... Proprietor.

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

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

Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, January, 1902.

Soldiers and Religious Objects.

It is a very old custom, dating from the early Christian times, for Catholic soldiers to bear upon their persons some religious object when they are going into battle, a custom that has not fallen into disuse in these present days, for I was told lately that one of our city priests, who has a great deal to do with the Dublin barracks, has to bless and distribute rosaries and scapulars to all the Catholic soldiers whose regiments are going from Dublin to the war. The men feel that, go where they will, there is ever something near their hearts, that reminds them of God and home, something, the sight of which recalls them often to prayer and reminds them of their duty to God when in the midst of temptation, something blessed, to go with them into the soldier's lonely, unconsecrated grave. Recently, a soldier on board ship was seen to be sobbing bitterly, as if with a presentiment that he was looking his last upon all he loved on earth, and, as the ship drew off and the land was fading from sight, the poor fellow took out his scapular and kissed them, all he now had of Ireland. The story reminded me of a book I value highly, both on account of its own history and on account of the little picture that is gummed loosely into the front, so that a few lines of the writing on the reverse may be read. The engraving represents the Annunciation, and the lines on the back tell that it was found by Lieutenant Waldron, of the Roscommon Light Company at Vinegar Hill during the rebellion of 1798.

The book itself has an equally interesting story. It is an original copy of a catechism compiled by Andrew Dunlevy, Director of the Irish Community at Paris, for the use of the descendants of the Wild Geese, that is, the members of the Irish Brigades, and it proves with what tenacity these exiles clung to their native language and kept it in daily use and taught it to their children, long after all those who settled abroad must have become familiar with the language of their adopted countries, for the compiler had the book printed in the Irish language and in Irish type in Paris in the year 1742, which goes far to show that the printing of Irish books must not have been so very rare in France in those times, for it would scarcely pay to have our special Irish type struck for the publication of one book alone.

The Royal Visit.

There is much speculation abroad as to whether or not the King and Queen will visit Ireland this spring. One day, positive assurances are given that a visit may be counted upon in April, then again, rumors are heard that their Majesties will have too many engagements for this year, at least. Business has been so slack, especially in the northern capital, that a Royal visit is naturally looked for to stir up trade somewhat. So far, nothing definite is really known, although some preparations have been made at the Vice-regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, where the King and Queen will stay if they do come over.

Death of Aubrey de Vere.

A genuine poet has just passed away in the person of Mr. Aubrey de Vere, whose works should be far better known to the Irish people than those of the many so-called poets of the day, for Aubrey de Vere's writings on Irish subjects are

pure, religious, and national in the best sense of the word; he gives us in smooth and refined language, and with beautiful imagery, the traditions of our holy religion and the best legends of ancient times. He is never pagan in his writings, never borders on the coarse, is never obscure, and is content to clothe his ideas in good grammar. He never, in fact, gives us page after page of 'unthink thoughts' poured forth in an incomprehensible dialect of distorted words, but he has given some sweet poetry to Ireland, poetry such as our people would love, were it placed in their hands. But, like Ruskin, Aubrey de Vere did not believe in cheap puffs, in what is called log-rolling; in his early days of authorship, books were not so cheap and consequently not so easily placed in the hands of the people, and in these latter days it is he who shouts loudest gets the best hearing for the moment, but when things right themselves and another generation can review in peace the works of the writers of the last century, when the wheat is separated from the chaff, there is little doubt but that Aubrey de Vere's poems will have a lasting place in Irish literature.

Mr. de Vere's home was the beautiful house and demesne of Curragh Chase, County Limerick, in the near neighborhood of those lovely spots, Adare and Foynes, the latter the home of Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien, daughter of William Smith O'Brien, and herself no mean poet, as well as one who has done an incalculable amount of good for Irish emigrant girls. At Foynes, the Shannon is most picturesque; it flows right under the rocky eminence on which Miss O'Brien's home stands and in the centre of the flood is a small wooded island upon which Mr. Aubrey de Vere had a lodge, a veritable sylvan retreat, where he spent many of his summer hours.

Born in the Protestant religion, one of those men in whom religion is always a deep, sensible part of their being, Mr. de Vere began at an early age to study religious questions, with the result that he became a convinced and firm Catholic, having been received into the Church by the late Cardinal Manning. Although a sincere lover of his country, her history and her people, in the abstract, he was not able entirely to rid himself of early imbibed political prejudices, and was conservative in policy, but his family were never harsh or unjust in their dealings with their tenantry.

Wedding Presents.

It is strange to note how a fashion grows. Twenty or thirty years ago, people began to levy a general tax for wedding presents by having the gifts of relatives and near friends laid out for inspection in the bride's house, and gently hinting to all mere acquaintances that they would be quite welcome to come and have a look at all the lovely things that had been showered upon the bride-elect. Curiosity brought acquaintances, and, naturally, these did not like to go empty-handed; next came a long list of gifts, with the names of donors, published in society papers, and even sometimes communicated to non-society journals, and woe to even the poorest and most distant acquaintance who gave no contribution: never could he or she expect an invitation to wedding or subsequent gaities in the new household. The fashion has now reached the point of sending out invitations to representatives of the Press to come, see, and dilate upon the wedding presents in their respective journals, and even to inspect and report upon the bride's trousseau! And—will it be believed—not only have members of the staffs of society papers responded, but those also of respectable journals, as in the case of a recent fashionable Irish marriage, that of Lord Londonderry's daughter. It may interest

young lady readers to learn from these journalists that the trousseau was made in Ireland, and that Lady Helen Stewart possesses 15 dozen of everything in the way of underwear, while her costly presents number over 700, including diamond and sapphire ornaments from the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family, a gorgeous parure of diamonds from her father, a dress of costly Irish lace from the ladies of Belfast, and enough watches, clocks, rings, lockets, and other toys to stock a jeweller's shop. The wedding attracted such public notice in London that the Church in Eaton Square was not only thronged to overflowing but an immense crowd filled the street to see the guests, among whom were several members of the Royal family.

Old Age.

Do people really live longer now than formerly as some assert to be the case? Certainly we hear of a great many attaining an advanced age at present. I live in a Dublin suburb, a little town in itself, of some 3000 inhabitants, its villas stretching up to a summit of a beautiful hill and along the shore of the bay. Here 90 is a common age: we have buried many over 90 within the past few years, and only three years ago an aged neighbor of 105 died, leaving behind her a sister over 100. Last week we lost two old friends on the same day, each in her 102nd year, each retaining her faculties unimpaired to the last, both active up to a few months ago. One belonged to the very humble class, a good Catholic, whom I never missed from her place in the Sodality of the Sacred Heart at First Mass until within the last six months. The second lived within a few doors of her and belonged to the Protestant gentry of the County Wexford: a bright, brisk, active woman, a noted wit in her early days, sharp of tongue and full of fun to the last. Many a time we coaxed her into singing for us, in a strong, almost manly voice, songs she herself composed in her youth, and in which she sharply satirised some of the gentry of her native county and then sang the same for those very gentry, amongst whom was the Dowager Lady Carew, who only predeceased her fellow-countrywoman by a few months, dying at the age of 104. Only about three weeks before our friend died, I paid her a visit and we laughed heartily over many a joke. 'A good laugh,' she would say, 'is worth a pound of beefsteak.' It was only about two years ago she could be persuaded to call in a local doctor, when her friends grew anxious about an attack of vertigo. I called soon after and she told me she liked the new man well enough but would take none of his physic. The interview between doctor and patient began thus: 'I will give Miss F's own words: "Before you begin now, Dr. B., I want to tell you a story. A doctor was called in once (I forget where) to prescribe for a patient suffering from some queer complaint. The medical man felt him all over. "Ha!" he says, "I think I have got to the root of the disease. There's a swelling here, just beside the region of the heart. We must reduce that swelling at once." "Pray don't reduce it too much, doctor," says the patient, "it's my pocket book. Now you understand, Dr. B.?" "On my honor I did," concluded the old lady, "and he laughed till you'd think he'd kill himself."

'We shall miss our bright friend, for, in truth, when aged people like her retain their faculties there are few such entertaining companions, and Miss F. had endless stories of old times and loved a good gossip over present days as heartily as a girl of 20, taking an interest in dress and fashion and needlework, in the latter of which she excelled, while her potato cake was something to be thankful for, for she kept up her housekeeping to the last.

Many a time we had high fun with her over tea, a potato cake and our comical match-making plans for her and a rich old gentleman of about her own age, who is now fast nearing the grave.

In life, Miss P. appeared about 75. In death she looked a beautiful old woman. 'I wonder,' she said at times last summer, 'which will go first, Mrs. Carty or myself?' God rest them both. They were carried to their long home on the same day, our friend leaving a younger sister, aged 96, and a 'maid,' aged 80, behind, the latter still doing the entire work of the natty house and running of messages, as brisk as a bee. I have come to hate the hackneyed word, pathetic, yet it was indeed pathetic to meet the pretty little old servant a day or two ago, setting forth to do her marketing, her market basket covered with black.

Someone in one of Charles Dickens's books had written up in his room, 'Lord, keep my memory green.' Truly, old age is beautiful when the Almighty does leave the memory green.

Mentions of a Diplomatist.

A remarkable Irishman, the Marquis of Dufferin the descendant of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and intellectually worthy of his descent, has been seriously ill. During a long life amongst the highest diplomatic circles of Europe and India and the highest social circles at home and abroad Lord Dufferin kept a minute diary, and upon this interesting book and a mass of other material gathered together by him he has been working for a considerable time, with the view of giving his memoirs to the world. If not too carefully edited, this should prove one of the most engrossingly attractive books of the century, for few men have had such opportunities of knowing the men and manners of his time as has had the gifted son of the authoress of the 'Irish Emigrant.'

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

GENERAL.

Threatening Notices.

An official return placed upon the table of the House of Commons shows that during the quarter ended 31st December last the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland did not exceed 47, of which 26 consisted of sending threatening letters or notices.

A New Land Bill.

The London Standard says that an Irish Land Bill will be introduced shortly. The Cabinet has postponed action towards the Irish League until the Bill is considered.

The Royal Visit.

The Royal visit to Ireland this year has been abandoned, owing, it is said, to the Coronation festivities.

New Mayors.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. The Conservatives nominated Mr. Beattie, but withdrew him without a division. An exciting contest took place for the position of High Sheriff. Councillor Cox defeating Councillor Dodd for the first nomination by 18 votes to 23. In Cork Alderman P. Fitzgerald was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Augustine Roe was unanimously placed first on the list for the position of High Sheriff, and he has been the subject of many congratulations from Nationalists all over the country. Mr. James F. Barry, City High Sheriff, was elected to the mayoral chair of Limerick by 21 votes to 11 for Councillor Donnelly. Councillor Nash, magistrate, was placed first on the list for shrievalty. Mr. Barry is a staunch United Irish Leaguer. The election of Mayor of

Kilkenny resulted curiously. The voting ended in a tie between Alderman E. Nowlan and Alderman Patrick Hoyne. The Town Clerk stated that the casting vote rested with Alderman Healy, who was not present at the meeting, and the outgoing Mayor declared the meeting adjourned. Alderman T. J. Condon, M.P., was re-elected Mayor of Clonmel. Alderman P. Keely, a labor representative, was elected Mayor of Drogheda by 13 votes to 10 recorded for Alderman MacGuinness.

The Licensing Scandal.

At the quarterly meeting of the standing committee of the Catholic hierarchy, held in Dublin about the middle of January, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'That we, the standing committee of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, view with deep concern and sorrow the continued multiplication in town and country of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drink, and deplore the reckless facility with which licensing authorities have been granting licenses and perpetuating what we deem a grave abuse. That, as pastors of our flocks, we appeal to the licensing authorities of the country to abstain from granting new licenses, and to take every legitimate opportunity of reducing the number of existing licenses until it has been brought within reasonable limits. That we look forward with feelings of alarm to the disastrous consequences—spiritual and material—of this multiplication of centres of temptation to excessive drinking, unless promptly and effectually checked by an awakened healthy public opinion. That we call upon our clergy to earnestly co-operate, in season and out of season, in creating and fostering a sound and enlightened public policy upon this licensing question, as well as upon the widespread evil of intemperance, which as a canker is fast preying upon the social and industrial life of our country, and blighting peace, happiness, and prosperity.'

People

According to the Brisbane 'Age' the Rev. Father McKiernan is Mayor of Gayndah, and is the only priest in Australia holding such an office.

Much regret has been caused at Cambridge by the announcement that Lord Acton, in consequence of the state of his health, has intimated his intention of resigning the editorship of the 'Cambridge Modern History' to the Syndics of the University Press. Lord Acton is a Catholic.

Mr. Wilfred Whistler, in the London 'Mail,' says there are 23,000 street names in London. The most remarkable feature about this fact is that Protestant city is the older the location the more Catholic are the names attached to the streets. Names from the liturgy of the Church, and from the saints, especially Our Lady, are too frequent to be enumerated, while, to a careful philologist, many names that are of doubtful origin can no doubt be traced to a similar source. Such names as 'Cockpit Court' do not bear much investigation; they will be found to spring from later times and the current recreations which came in vogue certainly not with the sanction of the Catholic Church.

Another famous art treasure (says a correspondent of the 'Daily News') will shortly be hung in a private museum in New York. Mr. Pierpont Morgan is now the owner of the Colonna Madonna, and has paid £100,000 for it to the picture dealer Sedelmeyer. It was in the possession of Ferdinand II., of Naples, and on his death passed into that of Francis II., who tried to sell it for £30,000 to Queen Isabella, to Queen Victoria, to the Empress Eugenie, and, I have heard, to the National

Gallery. The Empress Eugenie would have induced the Louvre to buy this painting had it not been for the war of 1870. Francis II. thought it heart-breaking to have to part with his famous work of Raphael, which was done in his 23rd year for the nuns of St. Anthony of Padua at Perugia. It represents the Virgin Mother on a throne with the Infant Jesus on her knees, and with a court of saints and angels.

An Irishman named James McNally, an inmate of St. Peter's House, South Lambeth, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man in London. He was born, according to his own account, in King's County, on February 17, 1797, and brought up in the County Galway. He left his native land 90 years ago and went to London, where he got a job as scaffolder to the biggest building firm in the city. As he was always careful and sober and never smoked or drank he saved money, married, and went to America with his wife. It was during the Civil War, and the American Government employed him to look after the baggage. Though he never enlisted, he was present at the Battle of Nashville and saw a good deal of fighting. He lost his wife in America and he returned to England in 1883 with a snug little sum in his pocket. The old man is now 105 years of age.

Father O'Callaghan, the Paulist, tells the following story illustrating the fearlessness of Archbishop Keane of Dubuque: One Sunday, when the Archbishop was Bishop of Richmond, Va., he ascended the pulpit and announced that on the following Sunday afternoon there would be a meeting of all colored people of Richmond in the Cathedral. The then Bishop stated further that he desired all coloured people, irrespective of religious belief, to come to the meeting, and that he hoped that no white person would be present. The announcement caused consternation in the church. Racial hatred was strong then, and the white members of the congregation protested vigorously against having 'niggers' occupying their pews. Their objections were in vain. Bishop Keane, like the Apostles of old, recognised not the color of a man's skin, but was concerned about the salvation of souls. Accordingly, when the meeting was opened on Sunday, the Catholic Cathedral of Richmond was crowded with colored persons. Every negro in the town became interested, and lent his support by being present. Bishop Keane addressed the negroes, and on each Sunday succeeding he held meetings for the exclusive benefit of the colored population. The result was that at the close of a series of weekly lectures lasting a year the Bishop had made 500 converts.

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

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

J. F. WILSON,

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule).

SPREY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

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

JAMES MURPHY - Proprietor.

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

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 Choiceest 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,

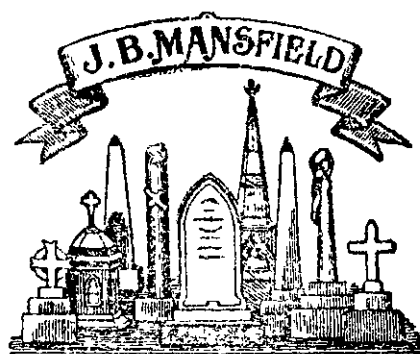
82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

ST. GEORGE JAMS

POTTED AND - - -

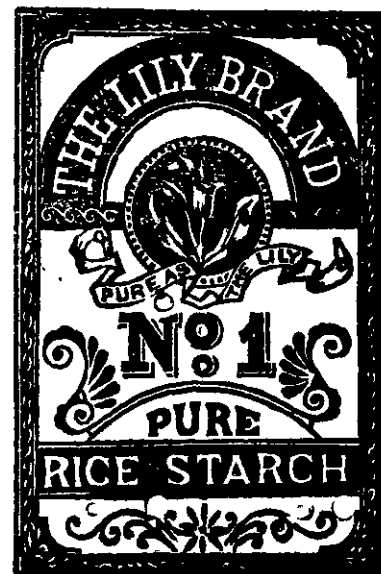
- - - PRESERVED MEATS

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, GYMNASIUM 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.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL

OAMARU.

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

PATERSON, BURK AND CO.,

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 N.Z., that

CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

And

WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
 free to any address.

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

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

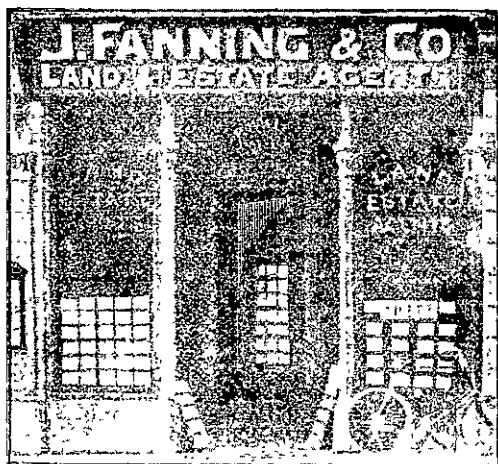
Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry
 Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
 and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in
 new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
 and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest
 new styles

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



J. FANNING AND CO.

House, Land and Estate Agents

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE, WELLINGTON.



OPENING UP

... OF NEW ...

FLOOR COVERINGS

Just Landed ...

The Popular

CORTICINE LINOLEUMS

From 2/- per square yard.

Latest Designs
 And Colorings.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

BROWN, EWING & CO.

NOTICE.

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

Commercial

For week ending March 12.

PRODUCE.

London, March 21.—The wheat markets are firm, but business is restricted. Cargoes are dull. New South Wales, January-March shipment, 29s 6d; January parcels, 29s 3d.

Butter: New Zealand, dull, at 108s; Danish, firm, at 113s.

Cheese is in strong demand, but prices are unchanged.

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

The catalogue submitted was a moderate one, and, under fair competition from a full attendance of buyers, was cleared at satisfactory prices.

Oats.—There is steady demand for all good to prime feed lines, for immediate or forward delivery from country stations, at prices about equal to 2s 2d to 2s 3d per bushel ex trucks, Dunedin. Special milling and seed lines and other lines for local consumption are worth a shade more. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 3½d to 2s 4½d; good to best 2s 2½d to 2s 3½d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—We have strong inquiry for all classes of prime milling wheat, either new or old season's, medium quality also meets with ready sale as fowl wheat, which is scarce, and for which there is steady demand. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; good whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 10d to 3s.

Potatoes.—There is good inquiry for new Derwents, but so far very few consignments have come to hand. Good kidneys and white potatoes are still meeting with steady demand, and, in the absence of heavy stocks, are readily quoted at slightly advanced prices. We quote: Prime quality, £2 17s 6d to £3; medium, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The wet weather experienced of late has caused a sharp advance in prices owing to the shortness of supplies. Prime quality meets with most demand, and nearly all classes are saleable. We quote: Prime old chaff, £4 10s to £4 15s; best new chaff, £4 to £4 10s; medium, £3 5s to £3 15s per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; milling, 2s 4d to 2s 5d. Wheat: scarce. Milling, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; fowls', 3s 1d. Potatoes: New Oamaru and Taieri, £2 15s to £3; Chaff: Inferior to medium, £2 10s to £3; good to best, £3 15s to £4. Straw: Loose, 32s 6d; pressed, 30s. Flour: 200lb sacks, £8 15s; 50lb, £9 10s, 25lb, £9 15s; Oatmeal: 25lb, £12 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 10d to 11d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions: Melbourne, new, £6.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Whole-sale.—Butter (fresh), 7d; 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, 9d; 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, 8s per bag; bran, 5s; chaff, 2s; fowls' feed, 3s 6d per bushel.

WOOL.

London, March 18.—At the wool sales there was a good selection, keen competition, and an upward tendency. The Elderslie clip sold at 18½d.

London, March 19.—At the wool sales there was a brisk sale, buyers keenly competing. Prices are unchanged.

London, March 20.—At the wool sales the Totara clip sold at 5½d, the Acton at 4½d, and the Moeraki at 5½d.

At the Bradford wool market common sixties realised 20½d, super 21d.

The London wool sales are firm, with brisk competition for all classes.

The Brancepeth clip sold at 6d.

LIVE STOCK.

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

There was a moderate entry of horses for this week's sale, only some nine or ten medium draughts and about a score of useful hacks and harness horses being forward. There was a fair attendance, and, considering the class of horses in the yard, good business was done. Most of the draughts changed hands at from £25 to £37, and nearly all the light horses found new owners. There is a good all round demand at the present time for horses. There are buyers in the market for powerful cart geldings, four to seven years old, at from £42 to £50, and extra good sorts would bring even more than the last-named figure. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £45 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £52 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £44, aged do, £20 to £30; up-standing carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £80, strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; tram horses, £12 to £16; light hacks, £9 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £27; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £7.

ADDINGTON MARKETS

Fat Cattle.—149 yarded, but it was a very mixed entry. The small supply kept up late rates—namely, 17s 6d to 22s 6d per 100lb; steers, £7 5s to £9 7s 6d and up to £10 7s 6d; extra good heifers, £5 5s to £7 10s, and up to £8 10s for extra good; cows, £5 to £7 2s 6d and up to £8 2s 6d for extra.

Fat Sheep.—6794 penned. The entry was very mixed, mostly butchers' ewes. All classes were easier by 1s per head. The best freezers brought 15s to 16s, and up to 17s for extra prime; lighter, 14s to 14s 10d; unfinished wethers, 12s 6d to 13s 10d; best heavy-weight ewes, 14s to 15s 6d; good, 11s to 13s 6d; secondary, 8s to 10s 6d; inferior, 6s to 7s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—The entry totalled 2561, mostly unfinished. The market all round was easier by 9d to 1s per head: 1960 were taken for export at 10s 4d to 13s 5d, averaging 15s 3d; 343 went to the butchers at 8s to 12s 10d, and a few extra to 14s 3d; 258 passed in at 11s to 12s 9d.

Store Sheep.—The yarding of store sheep totalled 8828, very mixed, and mostly rough ewes. Forward wethers brought 12s 2d to 13s 4d; others, 10s 11d to 11s 11d; mixed ewes and wethers, 10s 3d to 11s 1d; good young ewes, 10s to 11s 3d; medium, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; aged, 3s 10d to 6s 6d; boilers, 2s 9d; lambs (forward), 9s to 11s 10d, others, 6s 6d to 8s 6d.

WANGANUI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 20.

This year the gathering in celebration of the festival of St. Patrick

took the form of a social and concert. The Drill Hall was engaged for the occasion, and at eight o'clock every available seat was occupied. The Wanganui Garrison Band played several selections outside the hall. When the first part of the programme was finished, a pleasant half-hour was devoted to social intercourse and refreshments, which had been provided by a committee of ladies, were handed round. The ladies of the congregation and their willing helpers received great praise for the excellent way in which they managed this part of the entertainment. The following programme, of no less than 19 items, was provided:—Tableau, 'Erin,' Convent pupils; overture, orchestra; song, Mr. Leonard; dance, sailor's hornpipe; Convent pupils; song, Mrs. Le Batt; song, Mr. Fisher; song, Mr. Denton; Scotch reel, Convent pupils; song, Mrs. Meehan; tableau, 'All Nations,' Convent pupils; selections, orchestra, song, Miss Pinches; song, Mr. Fisher; recitation, Mr. Hogan; song, Mr. Lorrigan; dance, Irish jig, Mr. McGregor; part song, choir, 'God save the King.' The dances by the pupils of the Convent were well done, and their tableaux deserve special mention.

At the conclusion of the concert, the Very Rev. Dean Kirk thanked all those who had contributed towards the success of the gathering, and referred to the thoughtfulness of the Band, who had generously offered their services to play in front of the hall.

March 22.

Sub-Inspector Dwyer, who has been stationed in Wanganui with the rank of sergeant during the past three years, left for Dunedin on Thursday last, accompanied by Mrs. Dwyer and family. On Sunday the Very Rev. Dean Kirk, while referring to the approaching departure of Sub-Inspector Dwyer, congratulated him on his recent promotion, and expressed regret at losing one of his congregation one who had taken a practical interest in matters connected with the Church. In social circles Mrs. Dwyer will be greatly missed. She has made a number of friends, who, by many thoughtful souvenirs, have given expression to their regret at her departure from Wanganui.

At the conclusion of the concert last Monday night, the Very Rev. Dean Kirk presented Miss Pinches with a handsome brooch as a small token of the many services rendered by her to St. Mary's choir.

I regret to record the death of Mr. Archibald Cameron, of Parakearetu—who died at Mangahoe on Thursday last; aged 74. The deceased, who was third son of the late John Cameron, of Turakina, had been a resident of the district for upwards of 40 years. For many years he was a sufferer owing to an accident through a fall from a horse. Mrs. Cameron's death took place suddenly about two months ago. He leaves a grown-up family of four sons and four daughters.—R.I.P.

NEVER FORGET: Prevention is Better than Cure.—A dose of TUSSICURA administered when a person is suffering from a bad cold or a harassing cough, will not only give instant relief, but will also strengthen the organs affected, thus preventing more serious trouble in the future. No household should, therefore, be without a bottle of this mixture, as its timely administration will obviate suffering in after life and preserve the constitution from disease. One feature of this preparation should not be overlooked—namely, that it is applicable to both the adult and infant, all that is necessary being the adjustment of the doses to the circumstances, according to the directions.—Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co., Agents.

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE :

'EUREKA' GRAIN, TURNIP AND MANURE DRILLS, and 'MAST' AMERICAN GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS, with Turnip Feed.
DISC HARROWS and CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, with Wooden or Steel Frames; any sizes.

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

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

HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINES.

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

Write for full particulars to

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

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

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the
Maker and Patentee,
H. E. SHACKLOCK,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Established - 1865.

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
BOTTLEERS 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 Provable 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)—

Mokoia	Wed., March 26	4 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., March 28	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., April 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Talune	Wed., April 2	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., March 28	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., April 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moura	Fri., April 4	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia	Wed., March 26	4 p.m. D'din
Talune	Wed., April 2	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Tues., April 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa	Tues., April 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Waihora	April 6	2 p.m. D'din
Mokoia	April 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n

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

Upolu	Mon., April 7	3 p.m. D'din
-------	---------------	--------------

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corinna	Thurs., March 27	3 p.m. D'din
---------	------------------	--------------

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday, March 26.

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

Hauroto Wednesday, April 9

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tuesday, March 25

BEATH AND CO.,

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

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1902.

The following ALTERATIONS IN and ADDITIONS TO the ORDINARY TRAIN SERVICE will be made in connection with the above:—

FRIDAY, 28th MARCH.

Train leaves Dunedin for Palmerston at 9.5 a.m., returning from Palmerston at 4.25 p.m., arriving Dunedin 7.25 p.m.

SATURDAY, 29th MARCH.

REGATTA AT WAIHOLA.

Trains will leave Dunedin at 8.0 a.m. 10.20 a.m. and 1.15 p.m., returning from Waihola at 5.34 p.m., 6.10 p.m., and 6.45 p.m.

Special Excursion Tickets will be issued to Waihola as under: From Port Chalmers—First Class 6s 4d, Second Class 3s 5d; Dunedin—First Class 4s 10d, Second Class 2s 8d; Caversham, Cattle Yards, Burnside, Abbotsford, Wingatui, Mosgiel—First Class 4s 6d, Second Class 2s 6d.

These tickets will be available for return on day of issue only.

MONDAY, 31st MARCH.

The 5.0 a.m. Train Palmerston to Dunedin will NOT run.

A Train will leave Port Chalmers Lower for Dunedin at 7.5 a.m.

Special Trains will leave Dunedin for Palmerston at 9.0 a.m. and 9.40 a.m., returning from Palmerston at 3.40 p.m. and 4.25 p.m., arriving Dunedin 6.53 p.m. and 7.50 p.m.

A Train will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel at 11.20 p.m.

TAIERI RACES.

Trains will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel Township at 9.15 a.m., 10.20 a.m., and 10.50 a.m.

A Train will leave Mosgiel Township for Dunedin at 5.50 p.m., and Trains will leave Mosgiel Junction for Dunedin at 5.10 p.m., 6.10 p.m., and 7.10 p.m.

Special excursion Tickets will be issued to Mosgiel Township as under:—From Dunedin and Caversham—First Class 2s 6d, Second Class 1s 8d; Abbotsford—First Class 1s 6d, Second Class 1s.

These tickets will be available by 9.15 a.m., 10.20 a.m., and 10.50 a.m. Trains only, and for return on day of issue only.

STRATH-TAIERI SHOW AT MIDDLEMARCH.

Train will leave Middlemarch at 5 p.m., arriving Dunedin 8.25 p.m.

TUESDAY, 1st APRIL.

A Train will leave Palmerston for Dunedin at 4.48 a.m.

The Train usually leaving Palmerston for Dunedin at 6.25 a.m. will NOT run.

A Train will leave Palmerston for Dunedin at 6.10 a.m., arriving Dunedin 8.50 a.m.

The Train usually leaving Port Chalmers Lower for Dunedin at 8.15 a.m. will NOT run.

A Train will leave Port Chalmers Lower for Dunedin at 9.5 a.m.

The LIVE STOCK and GOODS TRAFFIC (including perishables) will NOT be carried by the Express Trains during Easter Holidays, 25th March to 9th April (inclusive).

The GOODS SHEDS at Dunedin, Port Chalmers, and Oamaru will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, 28th and 31st March.

By Order.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1902.

CHRISTCHURCH AUTUMN RACES, MARCH 31 and APRIL 1.

EXTRA EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH.

From TUESDAY, 25th March, to SATURDAY, 5th April, Extra Express Trains will run as under:—

DUNEDIN TO CHRISTCHURCH.

Dunedin depart 10.20 a.m., Christchurch arrive 8.25 p.m. This Train will make the same stops as the north express between Dunedin and Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH TO DUNEDIN.

Christchurch depart 10.20 a.m., Dunedin arrive 8.30 p.m. This Train will make the same stops as the south express between Christchurch and Dunedin.

BETWEEN DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

From TUESDAY, 25th March, to TUESDAY, 1st April, Extra Express Trains will run as under:—

DUNEDIN TO INVERCARGILL.

Dunedin depart 10.5 a.m., Mosgiel 10.38 a.m., Invercargill arrive 4.14 p.m. This Train will make the same stops as the south express between Dunedin and Invercargill, and will connect with the same branch Trains.

INVERCARGILL TO DUNEDIN.

Invercargill depart 12.5 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.15 p.m. This Train will make the same stops as the north express between Invercargill and Dunedin.

ALTERATIONS TO ORDINARY TRAINS.

The following Alterations in the Ordinary Time-table will be observed from Tuesday, 25th March, till Tuesday, 1st April, inclusive:—

The Train usually leaving Milton for Lawrence at 10.47 a.m. will not leave until 11.47 a.m.

The Train usually leaving Balclutha for Owaka at 11.30 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not leave until 12.25 p.m.

SPECIAL NIGHT TRAINS will Run as under:—

On MARCH 28.

Dunedin depart 10.35 p.m., Christchurch arrive 9.15 a.m. This Train will stop at Upper Port Chalmers, Waitati, Seacliff, Wai-kouaiti, Palmerston, Hampden, Herbert, and Maheno to pick up passengers for north of Oamaru; also at any station where required north of Oamaru to set down passengers.

Christchurch depart 10.40 p.m., Dunedin arrive 9.40 a.m. This Train will stop at stations between Oamaru and Dunedin to set down passengers from north of Oamaru.

Dunedin depart 11.20 p.m., Oamaru arrive 4.40 a.m.

Dunedin depart 11.25 p.m., Invercargill arrive 8.25 a.m.

Invercargill depart 10.30 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.30 a.m.

On MARCH 29.

Dunedin depart 11.20 p.m., Palmerston arrive 2.10 a.m.

On MARCH 31.

Dunedin depart 8.10 p.m., Christchurch arrive 7 a.m. This Train will stop at Upper Port Chalmers, Waitati, Seacliff, Wai-kouaiti, Palmerston, Hampden, Herbert, and Maheno to pick up passengers for north of Oamaru; also at any station north of Oamaru to set down passengers.

Christchurch depart 8.15 p.m., Dunedin arrive 7.0 a.m. This Train will stop at any station where required between Oamaru and Dunedin to set down passengers from north of Oamaru.

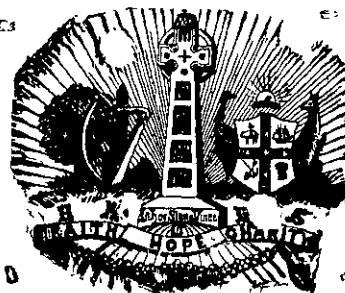
Dunedin depart 9.0 p.m., Oamaru arrive 2.5 a.m.

Dunedin depart 8.40 p.m., Invercargill arrive 5.35 a.m.

Invercargill depart 10.30 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.30 a.m.

GOODS AND LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC WILL BE SUSPENDED on MARCH 28 and 31.

By Order.



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

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

The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £1, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

How mean and sordid we make our lives. Why don't we lift the meanest moment and commonest thing into their destined greatness. Our very touch should enrich the most menial service and turn it into dignity.

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.

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.

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.
E. O'Connor, Stationer, Christchurch.

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.

W I L L I A M B E E

FAMILY GROCER,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANT.

TYNE, ITCHEN, AND THAMES STREETS, OAMARU.

WINNING NUMBERS GRAND ART UNION

(By kind permission of the Colonial Secretary),
In aid of the NEW CONVENT OF MERCY, South Dunedin.

Prize.	No. Ticket.	Prize.	No. Ticket.
5	10,133	14	1,632
18	10,121	3	6,374
9	8,900	7	5,960
2	7,628	6	3,495
12	4,058	17	4,051
11	2,099	15	159
20	8,340	1	7,730
13	10,126	10	8,641
19	1,041	16	7,127
4	5,815	8	5,870

A. TODD (Mayor of South Dunedin)

JAMES J. MARLOW

ROBERT M'LEAN

JAMES O'NEILL, Hon. Secretary.

Drawing
Committee.



IN MEMORIAM.

Of your charity pray for the soul of the VERY REV.
DANIEL PATRICK O'CONNOR, who died March 31, 1897,
at Rangiora, New Zealand.—R.I.P.

DEATH.

BUCKLEY.—At the Hook, Waimate, on Friday, March 7, 1902,
Lizzie Josephine, beloved wife of B. A. Buckley, aged 58 years.—
R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902.

CONCERNING RELIGIOUS
CONTROVERSY.

WE have sometimes heard thoughtful Catholics—both priests and laymen—express a doubt whether after all religious controversy—even of the most successful kind—really does so much good as it is sometimes credited with, and there are times when we have a certain amount of sympathy with this sceptical feeling. Certainly so far as the actual controversialist himself is concerned we have learned not to hope for much. The more completely he is worsted the more certain he is to harden his heart and stiffen his neck and become more than ever convinced that Rome is Anti-Christ and the Mother of Abominations. A controversy—especially with a deeply prejudiced opponent—usually runs some such course as the following. It begins by an attack being made on the Church either by the utterance of a slander or by some odious mis-statement of Catholic doctrine. Some priest—the authorised defender and exponent of the Church's teaching—writes refuting the slander or giving an absolute, complete, and explicit denial to the perversion falsely put forward as the doctrine of the Church. The aggressor takes little notice of this. He ignores the denial and calmly puts it to one side without allowing it to make any impression whatever upon him. Then if the priest politely but firmly presses his point the aggressor gets

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

on his high horse, denounces the priest as subtle or ' Jesuitical '—the much-enduring Jesuit is bound to be dragged in at some stage—and repeats, only more loudly and more confidently, the very same thing he had said before. Finally, if the priest happens to be able to put his case in a way that is perfectly crushing and conclusive that only makes the aggressor still more violent. ' Everybody,' he then says, ' knows the thing to be true, and it is mere evasion or special pleading for the priest to make so much fuss about its not having the necessary evidence. Besides, even if this particular story cannot be proved a dozen others as bad or even worse are certainly true, and it is mere impertinence to ask for evidence when the whole thing is so notorious.' Thus there is no finality in the argument, and not even a passing glimpse of Christian good-will or fair-mindedness from the prejudiced party who began the controversy. At the end of the argument he is not one hair's breadth nearer taking a more reasonable view of ' Popery ' or of the particular question under discussion than he was when it began.

*

We are led to make these remarks apropos of the conclusion last week of a certain controversy begun some time ago between the Rev. Mr. GIBB, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, and the Rev. Father CLEARY. Our readers will probably remember the origin of the controversy. It began in a violent attack on the Church made by Mr. GIBB at what was practically an Orange meeting in the Choral Hall, in the course of which the rev. gentleman made the following statement :

' 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." '

Father CLEARY at once took the matter up in the Press, pointing out that there was no issue of the *London Tablet* of the date mentioned, and declaring the quotation, as given, to be a fabrication and contrary to Catholic doctrine. After further correspondence Mr GIBB (who had at first professed to be quoting from the *London Tablet* at first hand) undertook to write to the author of the Protestant hand-book from which the *Tablet* reference and alleged quotation had really been taken, and a fortnight ago he published the reply which he had received in which the correct *Tablet* date was now supplied, and a very much modified version of the MANNING ' quotation ' was given. To this letter Father CLEARY replied at length, showing how very materially the new version differed from the one first flaunted by Mr. GIBB, and pointing out that even as now correctly given the words were not and did not profess to be statements of ' Catholic doctrine.' Throughout all the correspondence Father CLEARY was careful, as he always is, to make the point at issue perfectly clear and to stick strictly to it from first to last.

*

And what was the Presbyterian reply to the clear issue raised and to the explicit statements made by Father CLEARY? Did the representatives of that body express their satisfaction at receiving Father CLEARY's denial and frankly accept it, or did they—as in the other alternative they were bound to do—bring forward proofs from recognised Catholic theologians to show that the quotation fairly expressed the authoritative teaching of the Church? They did neither the one nor the other. Mr. GIBB, with commendable prudence and good sense, had announced his intention of retiring from the contest, but the *Outlook*—the official organ of the Church of which Mr. GIBB is at present the official head—elected to take the matter up, and we give below in full a leaderette on the subject which appears in the issue just to hand. After reviewing the origin of the controversy and quoting the revised version of Cardinal MANNING's words, the *Outlook* continues thus, under the heading of ' Father CLEARY's Rejoinder ' :—

' So spoke Cardinal MANNING, and in speaking much more than justified Mr. GIBB's contention. Does the Catholic apologist admit this? Oh, dear no! As a sample of begging the question, and Jesuitical reasoning of the purest order, there is nothing to surpass the column and more in which Father CLEARY tries to take the sting out of Mr. LILLEY's letter, and to hide his own defeat. Round and round the point at issue he travels in labyrinthine twists and turnings intricate. " The punctuation is wrong. What Mr. LILLEY now says is not exactly what Mr. GIBB originally said. The ' t's ' are not properly crossed in the quotation, the ' i's ' are not properly dotted." And so on and so on. It is an amazing spectacle. It fills one with wonder akin to awe at the character of the Romanist mind. Plain to demonstration is it now that the Papal claim is as arrogant and inimical to human liberty as Mr. GIBB contended. But if not the Protestant mind, then the Catholic mind may be deluded by a multitude of words and so the words come whirling fast and furious. There is something, however, deeply suggestive in the *TABLET* editor's rejoinder as indeed there was in the letters he wrote several months ago. Rome is one thing in countries where she has it all her own way ; quite another thing in Protestant lands. Here the effort is to hide the sting, to keep the claws well within the velvet. As Mr. LILLEY says, " Father CLEARY must be a very Protestant priest indeed." It is the policy of Rome in Protestant lands to pose as a friend of freedom and equal rights for all. But no man is really deceived thereby. Give Rome the power she once possessed, and our liberties, both civil and religious, would not be worth an hour's purchase.'

*

We reproduce the *Outlook* observations in full, because we feel sure it is only necessary for our readers to read them for themselves to see at once their utter feebleness and inconsequence. The questions at issue in the later stage of the controversy were very plain and very clear. They were two : (1) Had the quotation from Manning been correctly given ; and (2) Was the correct quotation a statement of ' Catholic doctrine ' or was it not? These two points, it will be noticed, the *Outlook* writer carefully shirks and evades. There are plenty of Papal encyclicals and hundreds and hundreds of volumes by Catholic authorities on the relation of the Pope to the civil power, but he appeals to none of these nor advances one iota of proof of the position he has taken up. Instead, he seeks refuge in mere abusive generalities and in further appeals to the bigotry and prejudices of his readers. Father CLEARY, in his official and representative capacity, explicitly and in set terms denied that the statement in question was, as alleged, a statement of ' Catholic doctrine,' but the denial is not rebutted but simply ignored and set aside. The Presbyterian writers have determined that a certain thing is Catholic doctrine, and if it isn't it ought to be ; and so they bluster on and brazen it out to the end, crying out with their last breath, " No Popery " ! They have been in no way convinced or softened or led to think one whit more kindly of their Catholic fellow-citizens by all the columns of argument ; their defect is not one of the mind but of the will, and the only effect of explanation and refutation in their case is to harden and exasperate.

*

Are we, then, to discard controversy because the immediate aggressor in the attacks on the Church remains unconvinced and unconvinced? By no means. The real aim of public controversy is not to convince the individual, but to vindicate the Church in the eyes of the public. And in every well-conducted discussion some good seed is sown—quietly perhaps, but none the less effectually—in the hearts and minds of men of peace and good-will. So far as Catholics are concerned, there are two immediate and direct benefits which accompany almost all controversy. In the first place, it affords an opportunity for a clear and correct statement of the Church's teaching, and for the consequent removal of the mistakes and misconceptions which so often blind and prejudice our non-Catholic friends against us. In every community there are numbers of sincere souls anxious to receive and follow the ' kindly light ' which leads men to the truth, and controversy has helped a goodly number on their way from the land of darkness and mists to the one true fold of the Redeemer. And, in the second place, effective controversy tends to secure the Church from all merely malicious and gratuitous attacks. When the opponents of Catholicity know that they are likely to be brought to book, and asked to make good any statements they may advance, the knowledge is highly calculated to reduce both the number and the violence of their attacks. In this respect a marked improvement has taken place during the last four or five years in the attitude of outsiders towards the Catholic body, and the Church is

no longer the 'Old Aunt Sally'—to be fired at with impunity by all and sundry—which she once was in the pulpits and press of the Colony. It is not the least of the services which Father CLEARY has rendered to the Catholic community in New Zealand that he has raised religious controversy to a higher and more serious plane, and put an end once and for all to the theological wasp-stings and mosquito bites with which Catholics used to be pestered in the days gone by.

Notes

Some Records.

This is how the American *Journal of Education* chalks up some of the exploits that go to the credit of A.D. 1901, the opening year of the twentieth century: 'No submarine boat had ever been a success until the Holland boat Fulton made her descent the first week in December. No balloon had ever been controllable until Santos-Dumont rounded the Eiffel tower in November. No automobile had ever travelled a mile in a minute until Henry Fournier and Foxhall Keene did it last summer, and not even experts had travelled a mile in less than 55 seconds until November. No horse had ever trotted a mile in less than two minutes and three seconds until Crescens did it last summer. No commercial use had been made of wireless telegraphy until it was used to furnish news of the international yacht race last September. No ship 700 feet long ever cruised the seas until the Celtic was launched in 1901.'

Some Noble Legislators.

The London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* is evidently not one of those who obey the injunction to speak respectfully of those who are in authority over us. In one of his letters he recently referred, in a manner which must be thought unbecomingly flippant, to a noble lord who had appeared in some theatricals at a lordly mansion. The papers contained long accounts of the exploit, the 'object being apparently to show how many diamonds and other gems a silly bounder who happened to be a peer of the realm could crowd upon his insane person, and how absurd an appearance he could possibly complete without making the spectators absolutely ill.' He proceeds to remark (indignantly): 'Yet this effeminate simpleton is one of our hereditary legislators, and his vote in the House of Lords is as good as that of Lord Salisbury, or Lord Rosebery, or Lord Roberts, or the Archbishop of Canterbury! Surely one of these days we shall muster up courage to purge our Upper House of such imbeciles, as well as other peers who have demonstrated their utter unfitness for so important a public trust.' Such language comes with the startling effect of the morning shower when the temperature outside is minus 20. The bracing effect comes afterwards when we imagine we see the beginning of the growth of a suspicion that birth does not necessarily confer brains, and that a decision of even so august a body as the House of Lords, arrived at with the assistance of the member referred to, may not be received with becoming meekness.

The Crimes Act.

Cablegrams during the week have informed us of the alleged intention of the British Government to enforce the Crimes Act in some districts of Ireland. It would appear from sources that are absolutely reliable that there is as little justification in the state of Ireland for the enforcement of that extreme measure as there would be for the declaration of martial law in New Zealand. Quite recently in the House of Commons Mr J. Redmond quoted some figures, which were not gainsaid by the Government, and which showed that according to the most recent statistics the condition of Ireland was peaceful. He said that there was not to-day in Europe, nor in the world, any country where crime was less than in Ireland, and so far as the United Kingdom was concerned, Ireland stood far above in this respect England, Scotland, or Wales. For the year 1901 there were recorded in Scotland 339 indictable offences to every 100,000 of the population. In England the number was 239, and in Ireland only 201 per 100,000. Furthermore, in the crimeless country of Ireland double the amount was spent, in proportion to the population, on police compared with what was spent in England. Mayo and Roscommon are the theatres of the Government's coercive energy. In the former there is a population of 233,000, and the total number of indictable offences last year was 193; while in Cumberland police district, with the same population, there were 283; and in Monmouthshire 580. In the county of Roscommon there is a population of 103,000, and the total number of indictable offences was 92; while in Brighton the number was 252. As a matter of fact, agrarian crime has practically disappeared from Ireland. Even the figures quoted include offences which in other

parts of the Kingdom are not considered crimes at all. It is, therefore, very evident that if the Government intend to enforce the Crimes Act, the condition of Ireland affords no pretext for the step.

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.

A Reform.

The War Office has at last allowed itself to be influenced by public opinion, and has determined to go in for reform. To give an idea of what it can do when it means business, it has issued an order (so the cablegrams tell us) permitting the soldiers to wear spectacles. Spectacles are as much out of place on a man who wears a padded chest and a spiked helmet as a Geisha hair frame would be on a man with a bald head. Nevertheless, it is a step in the right direction. And when the idea is fully developed and carried out in its entirety, we shall be able to put an army in the field so thoroughly 'made up' in every respect that a vaudeville soubrette won't be a circumstance in comparison. After a while the soldiers will be allowed to wear glass eyes. Then wooden arms and wooden legs. And then, if the present go-ahead people remain in office, wooden heads and bodies stuffed with sawdust. That would be something like a reformed army. It would be a great improvement upon the armies of former times, when every soldier who wanted to go to battle had to have himself measured for a suit at the foundry. It would be an improvement upon the armies of the present day, when the soldiers fall down as soon as they are shot. Our reformed soldiers won't do that, not even if they are shot through the sawdust, or in the head, or in the glomming, or anywhere. They would simply have to be tied to a paling fence—put on 'picket' duty, as it were—and they would stick to their posts as long as there was a tag of rope to hold them. Imagine the moral effect that would have upon the enemy. But apart from that, the money it would save in the Ambulance and Commissariat Departments should recommend the idea to the public, and stop would-be funny fellows from being sarcastic at the War Office over this spectacle business.

Sofa Cushions.

The following advertisement appeared lately in a Chicago paper:—'Ladies wanted to work on sofa pillows. Materials furnished. Steady work guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Apply X.Y.Z.' Working on sofa pillows is nothing like working on an empty stomach, though both may be kinds of cruel work. You will notice in the above advertisement that experience is unnecessary. Anyone can make a sofa cushion, especially of the kind that is fashionable at present—one of those that has an affair like a bed valance tacked around the edge. This is its genesis. You start off with the idea of making a blouse. You study the brown paper plans and specifications; buy the rag, and begin. If, when you are two-thirds finished, you discover that you have not enough stuff left, or that you have erred in laying the foundation, you say to yourself that you think you will make a toque or something out of it. If you are not able to do this, you just fill the affair with feathers, and you have a sofa cushion.

*

I should like to know why it is that these cushions are allowed to lead the aimless life that they do, sprawling about on sofas, evidently only to be looked at. You dare not rest your weary head upon them, because the 'kerocene' work, and the bead work, and the other filigree work in high relief will pain your ear unto distraction. And don't imagine that the other side is any better. It may be a little less corrugated. You may be able to rest a while. But when you awake you will, most likely, have a view on the Wanganui River in oils, or a green leaf and the major part of a tiger-lily beautifying your cheek. According to Dooley, General Sherman said that 'th' on'y good Indyun is a dead Indyun.' The only good sofa cushion is a cushion that hasn't been made yet.

Quip

The Railway authorities notify that certain alterations in and additions to the ordinary train service will be made in connection with the Easter holidays. Full particulars will be found elsewhere in this issue...

DIocese of Dunedin.

About 50 girls received their First Communion at the nine o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday.

There will be Pontifical High Mass at 11 o'clock in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Easter Sunday.

The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 136 candidates in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday afternoon.

The friends of the Very Rev. Father O'Neill will be glad to hear that he arrived safely in his native city of Limerick. In a letter received on Saturday last Father O'Neill mentions having had a very pleasant voyage home, and also having met the Rev. Father Lynch and Rev. Father Ryan in Limerick.

The drawing of the prizes in connection with the art union in aid of the new Convent of Mercy, South Dunedin, took place on March 19. Mr A. Todd (Mayor of South Dunedin) and a number of gentlemen superintended the drawing. A list of the winning numbers appears in our advertising columns.

Despite the inclemency of the weather during the past three or four days, the attendance at the mission services, conducted by the Vincentian Fathers at St. Joseph's Cathedral, has been very good. The mission will be brought to a close on Sunday evening with a renewal of Baptismal vows.

The Month's Mind of the late Rev. Father Headen took place in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Thursday morning. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided. Rev. Father O'Reilly was celebrant of the Mass, Rev. Father Murphy deacon, Rev. Father O'Malley sub-deacon, and Rev. Father M. Ryan master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., and the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., were also present. The occasional discourse was preached by the Rev. Father McCarthy.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 22.

The children and staff of St. Joseph's Orphanage held their annual picnic on the feast of the patron saint of the institution at Wadestown.

On the feast day of the patron saint of St. Patrick's College the students were treated to an outing at Lowry Bay, on Mr. H. D. Bell's estate, the use of which was very kindly granted for the day.

About 100 officers and seamen from the warships of the Australian Squadron in port on Sunday attended the 10.30 a.m. Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart. His Grace the Archbishop addressed them during the course of his sermon.

A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Trooper Albert Devine, an ex-student of St. Patrick's College and a member of the Seventh New Zealand Contingent, who died recently in South Africa, was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy in St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday morning. Rev. Father O'Reilly was deacon, and Rev. Father Tymons subdeacon. The professors and students of the college were present, and the solemn music for the Mass was sung by the college choir.

The many friends of Mrs. Andrew Duggan will regret to hear of her death, which took place at her residence, Berhampore, last Monday. The deceased contracted consumption soon after her marriage, and for the last four years had been a patient sufferer from the disease. Her funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Thursday afternoon. Rev. Father Mahony, assisted by Rev. Father Holley, officiated at St. Joseph's Church and also at the graveside. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Duggan in his sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

On Sunday last at the college the Rector and professors, in honor of the feast of St. Patrick, entertained at dinner a large assemblage of friends of the institution. The guests included his Grace Archbishop Redwood, the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (Provincial), the Very Rev. Father Lewis (Vicar-General), Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., Drs. Cahill and Martin, Messrs. Kennedy and Garvey, and a very large number of ex-students resident in Wellington. The Rector of the college presided. He proposed the toast of 'The day we celebrate,' and coupled with it the names of his Grace the Archbishop and Hon. Dr. Grace each of whom made an appropriate reply. The toast of the Rector was proposed in a happy little speech by Dr. Martin. Father Keogh in his reply said that the college was still in its childhood, but during the 18 years of its existence its success had been in every way remarkable, and should be a source of gratification to the Catholics of the Colony of whose faith and generosity the institution was a striking testimony. The college was, he said, admirably equipped for the work of education, on the religious and scientific sides as well as in respect to the ordinary school course, and the teachers are determined to keep it in the front rank as an educational institution.

St. Patrick's Day celebrations here were in every way highly successful. Notwithstanding the fact that a high wind prevailed and the weather in the morning was threatening, school children to the number of close on 500 assembled in Boulcott street, where the free-train tickets for the Hibernian Society's picnic were distributed. The members of the various branches of the Society and the children were formed in procession and, headed by the Garrison Band, marched to the Te Aro railway station. On arrival at the Hutt the procession was reformed, and marched to Father Lane's grounds. There was a large attendance of the public on the ground

during the day, amongst whom were Archbishop Redwood, Sir Joseph Ward, Archdeacon Devoy, Fathers Lewis, Lane, Holley, Herbert, Maples, Mahoney, and O'Shea. Sports and amusements of all kinds were provided for the children. At night, despite a regular downpour of rain, the Skating Rink was filled, when a national concert was given. In a long programme, the following were the items:—'Off to Philadelphia' and 'Storm Fiend,' Mr J. Jones; 'Kathleen, Mavourneen,' and 'Ben Bolt,' Miss Tansley; 'Father O'Flynn' and 'Asleep on the Deep,' Mr Arthur Hahn; 'Asthore' and 'The Minstrel Boy,' Miss Birch; 'The Last Rose of Summer' and 'Killarney,' Miss Randall; 'The Dear Little Shamrock,' Mr. E. J. Hill; 'Barney O'Hea,' Miss Hall. Miss Minnie McLean recited 'French's Ride to Kimberley,' Miss Julia Moran played a violin solo, and Miss Tansley and Mr. E. J. Hill sang a duet, 'Beauty's Eyes,' the violin obligato to which was played by Miss J. Moran. Miss E. Norden acted as accompanist. Mr H. C. Houldsworth was secretary of the concert committee.

SHANNON.

(From a correspondent.)

There was a very nice concert given in the Town Hall, Shannon, to a large and appreciative audience on St. Patrick's Day, and its success was in a great measure due to the assistance of lady visitors. Miss Staunton, of Dunedin, sang with great taste the 'Dear little shamrock,' and 'We'd better bide a wee.' Miss O'Neill, also from Dunedin, charmed the audience with her rendering of 'Killarney,' and later on 'Arrah go on,' which was encored. Mrs. Darr and Miss Wallace, both from Otaki, gave that pretty duet 'Hear me, Norma.' The Shannon Orchestra gave two operatic selections in good style, and the following songs and other items were given by local ladies and gentlemen, the talent displayed being much above the average:—Miss Hurley, 'The meeting of the waters'; Miss Richardson, 'Gondola Dreams'; Mrs. Harnish, song; Mr. Holcroft, 'Father O'Flynn'; the Misses Carroll and Hurley, Irish reel; Mr. Lynch, recitation; Miss Wallace, of Shannon, 'The dear Homeland'. Mr. Curran, Irish song and dance; Miss Doherty, piano solo; Misses Richardson, duet, 'Whispering hope'; six children, a Spanish dance. The accompaniments to the vocal items were nicely played by Miss Wallace, of Shannon, Miss Withers contributing the dance music. A word of praise must be given to the ladies who decorated the stage in a very tasteful manner with ferns and flowers. Mrs. Moynihan took the leading part in getting up the concert, and the result must be most gratifying to her.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 24.

The Rev. Father John Hegarty, of Red Hill, Brisbane, is at present a guest at the episcopal residence.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley is now at Waimate engaged in collecting for the funds of the new cathedral.

The Catholic Church now in course of erection at Cheviot is nearing completion, and will be opened by his Lordship the Bishop at an early date.

Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' was produced at St. Mary's, Manchester street, on Palm Sunday evening by the choir conducted by Mr. W. H. Corrigan. Miss Katie Young presided at the organ, and an orchestra of 16 performers assisted.

One of the most pleasing features of the St. Patrick's Day celebrations was the number of our non-Catholic friends who devoted so much time and energy to the preliminary work, and also took an active part in the day's proceedings. To these, the happy results of the celebration are in a large measure due.

Palm Sunday was observed with the customary solemnity in the Pro-Cathedral. There was a large congregation at Vespers when his Lordship the Bishop read, and briefly commented upon, the Pastoral of the Hierarchy of New Zealand on religious education.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 20.

Rev. Father Lane, of Toowoomba, is at present here, and will, I believe, take up his permanent residence in the diocese, as he finds it beneficial to his health.

Rev. Father Costello has written to me from Melbourne, where he intends staying for a while for medical treatment, which he is assured will result in complete restoration of health.

District Secretary Bro. W. Kane, of the H.A.C.B. Society, opened a new branch of the Order on St. Patrick's Day at Gisborne, under circumstances which give every promise of success. Rev. Fathers Mulvihill and O'Connor heartily supported the movement. Bro. Kane had intended to visit the North Island branches, but want of time compelled him to abandon his journey.

The sons and daughters of Erin began the celebration of the feast of their national saint by attending Mass. After Mass the children of the Cathedral parish were marshalled in the square under the direction of Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and Rev. Father Buckley. These were quickly reinforced by the confraternities of the Children of Mary, the Guard of Honor, the children of the Sacred Heart parish, the orphans from St. Mary's, and the boys from the Takapuna Orphanage. The Hibernian Society mustered in good force, and, with their banner, marched behind the Garrison Band, which led the procession. On its way to the Domain the procession was joined by the children of St.

Benedict's and those of Parnell. At half-past one the sports programme was commenced, by which time the attendance had begun to increase, and before the nineteen events were run off there were fully 2000 persons present, in addition to the children.

There was a very large attendance at the concert, the hall being packed in every part. Among those present was his Lordship the Bishop and nearly all the local clergy. The programme was thoroughly national in character.

Obituary.

MRS. BUCKLEY, WAIMATE.

The many friends of Mr. B. A. Buckley (formerly Inspector of Police) will regret to hear (writes a correspondent) of the death of his wife, which took place at the Hook, Waimate, on March 7. The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Walsh, of County Galway, Ireland, came to this Colony some thirty-seven years ago, and at her death was in her 59th year. For several months she had not been in very good health. For a fortnight previous to her demise she was constantly attended by her sister, Mrs. Morris, of Rangiora, and by her daughter, Nurse Buckley, of the Waimate Hospital. The local clergy attended her frequently during her illness and administered the last sacraments. Rev. Father O'Connell was present at her death and read the beautiful prayers for the dying. The funeral took place on March 10. A Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10.30, after which the cortege proceeded to the Waimate cemetery. There was a very large gathering of mourners, many of whom came from a great distance to pay their last tribute of respect. After the burial service the Rev. Father O'Connell said a few words, in which he referred to the many good qualities of the late Mrs. Buckley. She was, he said, an affectionate and devoted wife, a fond mother, who trained up her children according to God's ways, a woman who gave to all around her an example in every way worthy of imitation. He urged all to pray for her soul that it might soon be admitted to enjoy God's presence for all eternity.—R.I.P.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, DUNEDIN.

ON Sunday last the members of the Dunedin Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, to the number of about 80, attended the nine o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral in regalia and approached the Holy Table in a body. After Mass they marched to St. Joseph's Hall where they partook of breakfast. This breakfast, which was instituted only last year, is to be an annual affair, and promises to become a very popular one. A very liberal spread was provided, and the members were waited on by Misses A. and J. Heley, M. Williams, and Curran. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, the officers present being Bros. T. Hoare (president), J. Ford (vice-president), J. O'Connor (secretary), D. O'Mahoney (treasurer), and J. J. Marlow (past president). The Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., and the Rev. Fathers Murphy and Coffey were also present.

At the conclusion of the breakfast Bro. Hoare expressed his pleasure and that of the members of the Society at the presence of his Lordship the Bishop and the clergy. In accordance with a decision come to last year he had much pleasure in presenting prizes to two Brothers who had introduced most members during the past year. The branch had had a very successful year, the membership having been increased by about 40. The president then handed Bro. Miller a pretty barometer, and Bro. O'Connor (secretary) a set of carvers.

Rev. Father Coffey congratulated the members on the progress which the Society was making. This was, he said, an age of combination and co-operation, and it was right and almost necessary that young men should join some society which would assist them in times of stress so that they would not be thrown on the charity of their neighbors or on the State. If they were members of a society when illness overtook them they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were only receiving back the money they had paid into it. Catholic young men should join the Hibernian Society, for while it offered the same benefits as other friendly societies, it also afforded the advantages of Catholic association. It reminded them of the country from which many, or at least their fathers, had come, and there was nothing to be ashamed of in that, in fact there was a great deal to be proud of. Every man, be he English, Irish, or Scottish, should love the land of his birth. He was very pleased to hear that there had been such a large increase in the membership during the past 12 months, and this spoke well for the energy of the members who had won the prizes. He hoped they would maintain the same rate of progress during the coming year. He usually noticed that when a young man joined the Hibernian Society he generally changed for the better, in a word he became an altered man in every way. It was a very gratifying sight to see such a large number of men on that inclement morning attending Mass and receiving Holy Communion.

Bro. J. Hally said that the majority of members were Irishmen, or sons of Irishmen, and hoped they would be true to the traditions of their country, which had a noble record, and not forget what their forefathers had done for faith and fatherland.

Bro. Marlow said that if it was borne in mind that the Society was not only a benefit but a religious organisation it would get more support in many districts than it did at present. He instanced the successful branch which had been established in Waimate through the exertions of Rev. Fathers Regnault and O'Connell.

Bro. Carr spoke on the question of social intercourse, which he strongly recommended as a means of bringing Catholics together so that they might come to know one another.

Rev. Father Murphy expressed his pleasure at seeing such a fine body of Catholics in the hall. The priests were always ready to do all in their power to forward the interests of the Hibernian Society.

Bro. O'Connor (secretary) gave some statistics to show what the Society had been doing during the five years ending 1901. Leaving out shillings and pence, the branch had distributed in sick pay in that period £567. In the same time the funeral allowances amounted to £100, medical attendance £449, and medicines £194, making a grand total of over £1310. In 1897 their sick fund amounted to £924 7s 10d, in 1901 to £1133 14s 5d. In 1897 their membership was 95, whilst on last December it stood at 163, being an increase for five years of 68. In the whole of Australasia they had now a total membership of 18634, and their total district funds amounted to £114,230.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon expressed his pleased at seeing such a large number of members of the Society approach the altar rails that morning. He had listened with interest to the useful information given by the speakers regarding the working of the Society. He was glad to hear that the branch had had a very successful year, in fact, the most successful during its existence. The enrolment of 40 new members during 12 months spoke well for their energy. The funds, he understood, were in a flourishing condition. It was with much pleasure he heard that their young men were joining the Society, as it was most desirable that they should become members, as it was, as far as he knew, the only Catholic benefit society they had in New Zealand. Combination was one of the powers of the present day, as was seen in trades unions and benefit societies. They should have combination also, and by joining Catholic societies their young men would be encouraged and kept in the right path. It was one of the necessities of the age that a man should belong to a benefit society, and a young man starting in life who had not laid up some store for himself should join a benefit society and make provision for the future. He regretted to hear that some of their Catholic young men were joining other organisations when they had such an excellent Catholic society as the Hibernian Society. He would have liked to have heard of an increase of 140 instead of 40 members. He was glad to hear that the members of the Society were doing their duty in every way, and had been faithful to the counsels of their priests. By being united with their priests and faithful to the instructions they received they would assist themselves, their country, and their holy religion. They were called upon to give a good example, to be faithful to the rules of their Society. It had been suggested that the Society's meetings should be made pleasant and instructive, which would induce members to join. They should aim at combining utility with usefulness in their meetings. Let them in every way be faithful to the teachings of their clergy, and live up to the rules of their Society, and by this means they would have the good-will of their ecclesiastical superiors. He trusted the members would be faithful and true to their holy religion and the teachings of their fathers. Living as good Catholics, they would have the good-will of their priests and bishop, and they would succeed in every way.

A vote of thanks to his Lordship for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

WAIHI NOTES!

(From our own correspondent.)

March 17

Yesterday morning at the 11 o'clock Mass, the Rev. Father Brodie announced that the Catholic school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy would be opened in Waihi on Monday, April 7. This step is taken in pursuance of the diocesan statute, which enacts that in any place where the number of Catholic children of school age exceeds 40, a Catholic school shall be established as soon as possible, so that every facility may be offered to enable children to be thoroughly instructed not only in the various branches of secular knowledge but also in the essential matter of religious instruction, which is an indispensable factor for the proper training of youth. The new church building will serve for school purposes in the meantime till the school proper is erected. Arrangements have been made to fully equip the school with all the requisites prescribed by the Government school inspectors. The Sisters appointed to the school will arrive in Waihi at the end of the present week, and will be temporarily accommodated in the dwelling lately occupied by the Rev. Father Brodie. The work of erecting the convent is already well in hand, special rooms being provided for the teaching of music and fancy work, in which branches the Sisters of Mercy have always been eminently successful. The school would be free to all, collections to be made from time to time for the support of the Sisters.

In consequence of the partial suspension of railway communication with Christchurch on Monday and Tuesday, the mails from the north were late in coming to hand. As the space then at our disposal was limited, we were obliged to condense letters and news items to a considerable extent.

As a result of the heavy rains of Sunday and Monday considerable damage was done to the railway line, public roads, and bridges in Canterbury. Many districts were under flood, and corn in stook and stack has been injured in South Canterbury, especially about Temuka and Winchester; serious losses of stock are reported from Fairlie, Geraldine, and Temuka. Unless the weather changes for the better very soon the outlook for the farmers in many districts of Canterbury is rather gloomy.

Extra express trains will run between Dunedin and Christchurch and Dunedin and Invercargill during the Easter holidays. The time table appears in our advertising pages...

THOMSON, BRIDGER & CO.

DUNEDIN & INVERCARGILL.

Ironmongers, Iron and Timber Merchants, and Importers.

Manufacturers of Doors and Sashes, Coach Builders Woodware, &c., &c.

IRONMONGERS STOCKS OF FIRST QUALITY IN FULL ASSORTMENT, AND AT PRICES TO COMPARE WITH SO-CALLED CHEAP QUOTATIONS.

SPORTING MATERIAL, FURNISHING SUPPLIES, ELECTROPLATED WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves.

Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

CRITERION STABLES MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle.

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

FISH AND POULT Y

MRS. FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Bilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September, and trusts by promptitude, Civility, Cleanliness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

Telephone, 880

Post Office Box, 168.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,

In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.

(Next U. S. S. Co's Offices).

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

Factories—Paris and Lyons (France).

JUST RECEIVED,

Catholic Home Annual

For 1902.

A very attractive number, with coloured cover and 50 full-page and Text Illustrations.

Original Stories written for the Catholic Home Annual by the foremost Catholic Writers, including—

Rev. Fr. Finn, S.J., Maurice Francis Egan, Marion Ames Taggart, Anna T. Sadlier, Mary T. Waggaman, Mary G. Bonestiel, and several others.

Besides a new long Story by Father Finn, there are many other interesting stories and articles.

Order early and be sure to get it.

Price 1s, per post 1s 3d.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,

And that footwear may be had

AT LOFT & CO'S

Chorus

To Loft and Co's you must go—

Royal Arcade, don't you know—

Where the busy throng is passing

to and fro.

At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

AT LOFT & CO'S.

If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."

If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLU-CHEER."

When the winter draweth nigh

unto thee,

And the rain clouds cross the

sky, gloo-mi-ly,

Then the Boot that's Watertight

Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

LOFT & CO.

Loft and Co's Boot Emporium

situated in

The Centre of Trade,

The Centre of the Royal Arcade—

The Centre of the City of Dun

edin.

W RIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS

PHOTOGRAPHERS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNE

CHAS. BEGG & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BECHSTEIN
BRINSMEAD
SHIEDMAYER
MUNT, ECKE,
AND
THURMER PIANOS,
AND
ESTEY ORGANS.

Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, Invercargill.

Thürmer Pianos

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDIUM-PRICED PIANOS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sweet Toned. Perfect Construction. Finished Workmanship.

Send for our Price Lists,
Terms and Catalogues.

Price, from £42 to £52 10s.

A. & T. INGLIS

have pleasure in announcing that they are now showing (in all
.. departments) the ..

NEWEST GOODS

for AUTUMN and WINTER 1902.

A. & T. INGLIS

CASH EMPORIUM

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Largest Equerry in New Zealand.

R I N K S T A B L E S
GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

W HAYWARD & Co. PROPRIETORS.

We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

CYCLERY.—The latest convenience of the age Bicycles Stored
Patent stall, 3 per day.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D.

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

TRY THE NEW FIRM,

M U I R A N D M O O D I E

LATE

BURTON BROS.,

FOR

PHOTOS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

C O B B A N D O
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES
Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-
MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO

Proprietors

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,
COMMERCIAL HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH

The Storyteller.

THE TREASURE.

1
A YOUNG girl and an old man were sitting in a very humble garret, very meanly furnished, but so neatly kept as to show that poverty had not brought despair. Order, neatness, and good taste gave a sort of elegance to the poor apartment, everything was in its place, and in the perfection of cleanliness, while the white muslin curtains had been so often darned as to give the effect of embroidery. Some pots of common flowers were arranged before the open window, and their sweet scent pervaded the room.

The setting sun lighted up the room, touched the sweet face of the girl, and played in the white locks of the old man, who was leaning back in his armchair of cane, which a kind hand had furnished with cushions stuffed with tow, and covered with cotton patchwork. An old stove, transformed into a footstool, supported the mutilated feet, and his only remaining arm leaned on a little round table, where reposed his meerschaum pipe and tobacco pouch, worked with colored beads. The old soldier had a hard and wrinkled face, too frank and open to look severe. A grey moustache partly hid the smile which half opened his lips as he looked at the young girl. She was about 20 years old, and had one of those expressive countenances which, like clear water, show all that is contained in the depth below. She was reading the paper to the old man, when suddenly she stopped and listened.

"What is it?" asked the old man.

"Nothing," answered the girl, looking disappointed.

"You thought you heard Charles," said the soldier.

"Yes," she answered, blushing a little; "it is time for his day's work to be done, and for him to come home."

"When he does come home," interrupted Vincent, in a tone full of sorrow.

Susan was opening her lips to defend her cousin, but her judgment must have given her a check, for she stopped in embarrassment and fell into a fit of thinking.

The invalid passed his hand over his moustache, and began to twist it, as he always did when he was vexed.

"Our conscript is marching the wrong way," he said at last. "he leaves his work to go to feasts and public houses, and all that will have a bad end for him and for us."

"Don't say that, my dear uncle, you will bring him bad luck. It is but a bad moment with him; he will get over it, I hope. He has had some notions in his head lately, he has had no heart to work."

"Why is that?"

"Because he says there is nothing to look forward to: all the efforts of a workman are useless for the future, and so he thinks he may as well get on from day to day without care or forethought."

"Oh! that's his system, is it?" replied the old man, whose forehead had contracted. "Well, he has not the honor of having invented it. We had many such reasoners in our regiment who excused themselves from setting out because the way was long, and so they idled at the depots, while the regiments marched to Madrid, Vienna, or Berlin. Your cousin, you see, does not know that by simply putting one foot before the other, the shortest legs will get to Rome in time."

"Ah! if you could but make him understand that," said Susan, with restless eagerness.

"I tried to bring him round by showing him how much an expert

bookbinder may save, but he only shrugs his shoulders, and says women do not understand calculation."

"And then you despair my poor girl," continued Vincent, with a tender smile. "I see now why your eyes are so often red."

"My dear uncle, I assure you—"

"And why you forget to water your flowers, and have left off singing."

"Uncle! Susan looked down in confusion, and rolled up a corner of the newspaper.

"Come, come, do not fancy that I am scolding you," he said, in a friendly sort of gruff manner, laying his hand upon her head; "it is quite natural that you should be interested about Charles, who is now your cousin and will one day be—"

Susan made a gesture.

"Well, no, we will not talk of that. I am always forgetting that we must pretend to be ignorant of what we know so well; we will say no more about it, and come back to this fellow for whom you have some friendship, if that is the right word, and who has some for you."

Susan shook her head.

"He had once," she said, "but for some time past he has been cold to me, and always seems tired of my company."

"Yes," said Vincent, "when once noisy pleasures are pursued, home seems dull; it is like drinking poor, flat stuff after choice wine, that is well known, my child; most of us have come through that."

"But they have been cured, and so may Charles, too; if you would but speak to him, that would be enough."

"The old man looked as if he did not think so, and said: "These things are to be cured by acts, not by words. A good man is not made in a hurry, any more than a good soldier; he must have experience, must have known what fatigue is, and been where cannon-balls are flying. Your cousin, you see, wants the inclination to work, because he does not see the use of it."

"I will think about it."

"Now this time it is really he," interrupted Susan, who had heard upon the stairs the hasty footsteps of her cousin.

Silence in the ranks, then, do not let us appear to be talking of anything in particular; go on reading."

Susan obeyed; but her trembling voice would have betrayed her emotion to an attentive observer. While her eyes and voice followed the printed lines, her ear, and her thoughts were all for her cousin, who had just opened the door, and put down his cap on the table. He made the reading an excuse for not speaking to either uncle or cousin, and walking to the window leaned on his two arms crossed.

Susan went on without understanding what she said. She was in the midst of the "Miscellaneous Articles," that compound where, under the title, bits of news are often found contradicting each other.

Charles paid no attention at first, but by degrees he began to listen. After a string of murders, accidents, and thefts, came this article: "A poor pedlar at Besancon, named Pierre Lefevre, resolved upon making a fortune, determined to go to India, the country, as he heard, of gold and diamonds. He sold all that he possessed, and going to Bordeaux, was taken as helper to the cook in an American vessel. Nothing was heard of him for 13 years. At last his relations received a letter, telling them that he was coming, after incredible hardships, with the loss of

an arm and an eye, but possessed of two millions of money."

Charles had listened attentively to this, and exclaimed: "Two millions!"

"That would serve him to buy a glass eye and a false hand," observed the old soldier.

"What happiness!" the workman said, without listening to his uncle.

Thirteen years of incredible hardships! Susan repeated these expressions of the paper.

"What signifies that, with fortune at the end?" said Charles with vivacity. "What is difficult is, not the travelling in bad weather, and bad roads, with a good home at the end, but travelling on to arrive nowhere."

"So," said Susan, timidly, raising her eyes to her cousin, "you envy the pedlar; you would give up youth, health, and limbs."

"To be sure I would; find me a purchaser, Susan, at this price, and your pin-money should soon be settled."

There was a long silence, each of the three pursuing the same train of thought, till the clock striking nine, Susan spread the frugal supper, of which neither she nor Charles could partake; Charles, having been half the day at the public-house with his friends, and Susan having lost her appetite.

War had taught the old soldier that emotions must not interfere with the stomach, so he alone despatched his meal, and soon returned to his armchair. Susan, as soon as she had put everything away, wished him good-night and retired, leaving him alone with the young workman. He also was departing, when the old man told him to bolt the door, and listen to something particular he had to say to him.

II.
Charles, expecting reproaches, stood before the old man, who desired him to sit down, and asked him if he had well considered what he had just been saying. "Are you capable of making a sustained effort to secure a fortune in the end?"

"Can you doubt it, uncle?" said Charles, surprised at the question.

"So you would consent to be patient and work diligently, and change your bad habits?"

"If it would be of any use, but why do you ask?"

"You shall hear," said the invalid, opening the drawer where he kept the old journals his friends supplied him with. After searching for some time, he found one, which he opened, and showed Charles an article which he had marked. This was it.

"The Spanish Government have been taking steps to secure a deposit hid in the banks of the Douro after the battle of Salamanca. After that famous retreat, a company of the first division, which had charge of several chests, was separated from the rest of the troops, and so hemmed in by superior numbers of the enemy that resistance was vain. The commanding officer, seeing that there was no hope of cutting a way through the enemy took advantage of the night to have the chests hidden by those of his men in whom he had most confidence; then, certain that they would not be discovered, he ordered his little troop to disperse, and escape as well as they could through the enemy's lines. Some succeeded, but the officer and the men who knew the place where the chests were deposited all perished in the flight. It is said that these chests contained all the treasure of that division of the army, and amounted to three millions of money."

Charles stopped and looked at the invalid with sparkling eyes.

"Were you one of this company?" he cried.

"I was," replied Vincent.

"You knew of this?"

"I was one of those employed by the Captain to hide them, and I was—"

the only one who escaped the bullets of the enemy.

'Then you can give some idea as to how they might be recovered,' Charles replied, still more earnestly. 'With the more certainty, as the Captain made us observe the bearings of two hills and a rock. I know the place as well as I do where the bed stands in this room.'

Charles sprang up. Then your fortune is made,' said he, exultingly. 'Why did you not speak? The Government would have accepted your proposals.'

'Perhaps,' said Vincent—'but it would have been useless.'

'Why?'

'Spain refused consent; see here.'

He held another journal towards the young artisan, which announced that a request to search for hidden treasure on the banks of the Douro, in 1812, had been refused by the Government of Madrid.

'But who wants leave? Why get official permission to make a search that might be done quietly and without noise? Once there, and the ground bought, what should hinder a searcher? Who would suspect the discovery?'

'I have thought it over many a time; but where is the money to come from for the journey and the purchase?'

'Why not apply to someone richer than ourselves, and then let them into the secret?'

'How could we make them believe; or if they believe, what should hinder them from abusing our confidence? And if some chance prevented us from succeeding, or if it happened, like the fable you were reading to your cousin the other day, that when the prey was divided the lion took all, then, besides the journey and the uncertainty, comes the weariness of a lawsuit. What good would it do me to be plagued for the rest of my life with so much care? Away with millions that must be fetched from such a distance. With my pension, thanks to the little girl there, I am very comfortable, and have enough for my daily ration and my tobacco; and for the rest I hold it as cheap as a troop of Cossacks.'

'So,' said Charles, with feverish animation, 'you refuse riches, you let this opportunity escape?'

'For myself, certainly; but for you it is different. I see how ambitious you are, and how much you want to be amongst the wealthy. Well, get together the sum we require for the journey, and we'll set off together.'

'My dear uncle!' he said, exultingly; then added in alarm, 'but how could I ever get so much money together?'

'Work diligently, and bring me all your earnings, and I promise you it will come.'

'Think uncle, how small the earnings of a workman are.'

'That is my affair.'

'How many years?'

'You offered 18 just now, with the addition of an eye and an arm.'

'Oh! if I were certain!'

'To gain the treasure? You cannot fail; by the little corporal's bones I promise you.'

When the old man made use of this expression Charles knew that he was quite in earnest; and he went on encouraging him, repeating that he had the world before him; and the young man went to bed, resolving to use every possible effort.

But his hopes were too magnificent to allow of sleep; the night was passed in a sort of fever, calculating the readiest means of acquiring the desired sum; then settling how he should use his riches, and contemplating as if they were realities, all the chimeras which he was always dreaming of.

When Susan came down in the morning he was already off to his work.

Vincent, who saw her astonishment nodded his head, and said nothing; he had recommended silence to

Charles, and he chose to keep it to himself till he saw whether he would persevere.

III.

The first months were the most irksome.

The bad habits he had indulged in were difficult to break and steady work was toilsome. He was often tempted to give up, but the importance of his object kept him steady; each week when he brought his savings, which were always increasing, he felt that a step had been taken; however small, still it was a step.

Besides each day the effort was less. Man is like a ship, with passions for its sails.

Spread them to the gales of the world, and he will be driven at the mercy of all the currents and hidden rocks; but let good sense tend the sails, and the navigation will be less dangerous; then, when the anchor of habit is let down in the right place, there is nothing more to fear.

Thus it happened to the young workman; as his life became more regular, his tastes altered. When he had worked hard all day, the evening rest became enjoyment, and the society of his uncle and cousin pleased him that he forgot his noisy companions.

Susan had returned to her friendly manner, and she managed so well to give every meal in a festivity. Charles found out qualities in her that he had never remarked before, and she daily became more and more necessary to him, and the hope of pleasing her now had quite as much of his attention as the obtaining of the treasure. His dreams of ambition faded: he saw that a quiet, simple happiness was within his grasp, and his idea of perfect felicity was no longer placed in fairyland. All this happiness without his observing it, he did not know that he was changed; he felt happy and tranquil, and the only change he discovered in himself was his increasing love for Susan; he could not imagine any happiness without her, and he now valued the millions as a means of obtaining her; so he became anxious to know if she shared his sentiments.

He was walking up and down the room one evening, while Vincent and Susan were conversing near the stove. They spoke of Charles's first master, the bookbinder, who after 30 years of a laborious life, was selling his business, that he and his old wife might retire together.

'These two good old people have made a paradise on earth,' said the old soldier; 'always busy, always good-tempered, always agreed.'

'Yes,' said Susan, 'the richest people might envy them.'

Charles stopped his walk before her, and said:

'So you wish your husband to be fond of you?'

'Me? yes—to be sure—if I could,' she said, smiling and blushing a little.

'You can, then; you have only to say the word.'

'What word, cousin?' she stammered, still more embarrassed.

'That you will consent to be my wife'; and seeing her surprise and confusion, he added tenderly and respectfully, 'I have long wished to tell you so. My uncle knows what I waited for, but it came unawares; and now, be open, do not conceal what you think of me; our uncle, who hears us, will tell us if we say wrong.' His voice trembled and his eyes were moist. Susan bent down her head, and the old man looked at them joyfully. 'Speak, then, shy girl,' said he gaily.

'Susan—one word—will you accept me?'

She hid her face on his shoulder, and uttered an inarticulate 'Yes.'

'Come, come,' said Vincent; it was difficult to get out the word; well this evening you make your confidences, to-morrow we speak of business.'

The next day he told his nephew that he had saved enough money,

and was ready to set off to Spain whenever he pleased. This news, which would have once delighted him now gave him concern. How could he leave Susan, and run all the dangers of a long journey, when it would be so pleasant to stay? Since the interest of his life had changed, his desire for riches had died. Why go so far for gold to buy the happiness he had found without it?

However, he said nothing of all this to his uncle, who took upon himself to make all preparations. He and Susan often went out together for this purpose. At last he told Charles all was ready, they had only to take their places. Susan was out, so he begged his nephew to go with him for this purpose, and as his wounds were painful in consequence of the fatigue he had undergone, he took a coach. He had all the papers with him that had any reference to the treasure, and he now desired Charles to look them over once more. He read all that he knew before, and thought he had seen all, when his eyes fell upon a letter signed Peter Dafour.

'That was the name of the quartermaster of our company,' said Vincent.

'That is what he calls himself,' said Charles.

'I thought he had been in the other world; let us hear what he has to say, he was the captain's confidant.'

Instead of answering Charles made an exclamation.

'Well! what is the matter?'

'If what Dafour says is true, our journey is useless.'

'Why?'

'Because the chests contain nothing but gunpowder.'

Vincent looked at his nephew and laughed.

'Oh, it was powder, was it? that is the reason then why, before they buried them, they took out the cartridges.'

'You knew it?'

'I saw it.'

'Then, then, you have deceived me; you did not believe the story of the treasure, and you have only been laughing at me.'

'It is true I promised you a treasure, and you shall have it without going to Spain for it.'

'What do you mean?'

'You shall see.'

The coach stopped before the shop door, and they got out. Charles knew the dwelling of his old master, but restored, painted, and furnished with all the tools belonging to the trade, he looked for the name of the owner, and described his own name in gold letters. The door of the back shop then opened, and there stood Susan by a cheerful fire inviting him to come to dinner.

Vincent took his hand. 'Here is the treasure I promised you—a good business and a good wife. It is all of your own gaining; do not be angry at my little trick. You would not taste the happiness that was in your power, so like the nurses I sugared the cup for you, and now you have learnt to enjoy it. I hope you will not refuse it'—Exchange.

In cases of Lumbago, Rheumatism, or Sciatica there is nothing to equal EVANS'S WITCH'S OIL.***

Should you be afflicted with chilblains, WITCH'S OIL will give you immediate relief. A certain cure.***

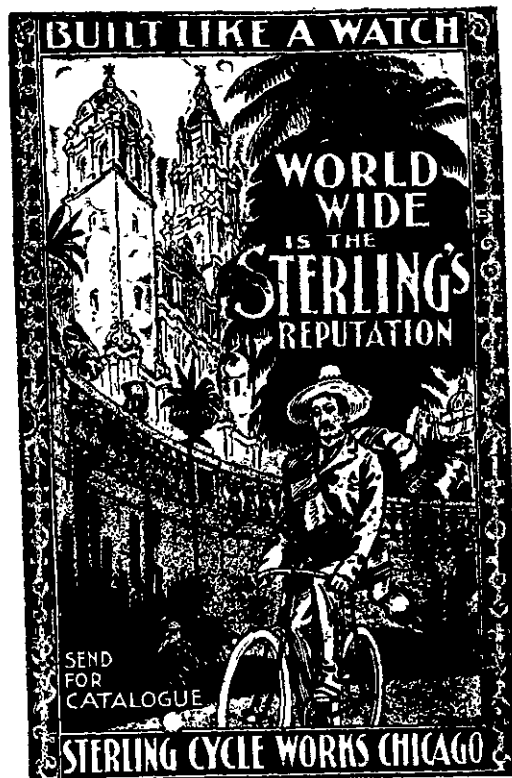
The efficacy of TUSSICURA in all Lung and Throat Complaints is undeniable. It 'touches the spot' every time.***

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

Built like a Watch STERLINGS

CHAIN, CHAINLESS, and
FREE WHEELS

Are the Best, therefore
the Cheapest



SOLE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:

MORR OW, BSSETT & CO.,

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

RABBITSKINS.

J. N. MERRY & CO.,

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN, WOOL AND SKIN MERCHANTS

Are prepared to PURCHASE any Quantity of

RABBITSKINS, SHEEPSKINS, WOOL, HIDES, HORSEHAIR,
ETC., for CASH.

Consignments promptly attended to.

LABELS ON APPLICATION.

No COMMISSION CHARGED.

For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE

Having decided to retire from business, Tenders are invited for the Purchase of my interest in Hughes' Hotel, late the Hibarnian, Invercargill. The house is situated in the main street, in the heart of the city, has a very large farming connection, extensive stabling accommodation, possesses a commodious brick billiard room (two tables), and commands one of the best businesses in Otago.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Proprietor, on the premises, on or before the 10th February, when tenders close.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN HUGHES

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

35 BARBADOS STREET SOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH.

(Opposite New Cathedral).

No connection with any other house in the Colony.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Fresh supplies in BOOKS and RELIGIOUS OBJECTS are now arriving from America, Dublin, London, etc., etc. Numerous Novel ties, also Orthodox Publications as well as Works of Fiction, suitable for Presents and School Prizes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

'The Approved New Catechism for New Zealand,' Nos. I. and II.
'The Explanatory Catechism, with an Appendix.
'The Children's Bible History,' for School and Home use.
'The Children's Companion to Christian Doctrine.'
'The Catholic's Complete Hymn Book.'
'Crown of Jesus,' Music.

A Select Variety of Religious Pictures in different sizes, also Statues, Crucifixes, Fonts, Medals, Scapulars, Badges, Rosaries, Altar Charts, Sanctuary Lamps (Plain and Colored Glasses), Floats Tapers, Charcoal, Incense (which will not ignite), and Tucker's Wax Candles. No. 1 quality with plaited wicks, patented.

School Committees, Librarians, and the Trade liberally deal with. Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

ALBION CHAMBERS,

41 DOWLING STREET.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WE respectfully beg to announce that we have started a First Class Tailoring Business as above.

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

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

We have in stock a choice selection of seasonable Suitings, Trousers, Overcoatings, etc., which we trust you will be good enough to call and inspect.

Yours faithfully
WRIGHT, YOUNG & CO

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

OR ON THE ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM
FROM 20s. MONTHLY.

DESIGNS, PRICES AND TERMS
POST FREE.

OUR SHEET MUSIC DEPARTMENT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE COLONY.

Catalogues Post Free on Application.

THE DRESDEN

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

and 81, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. X. RIEDLE, Manager.

J. BALLANTYNE & COY.,

Upholsterers and Specialists in Art Furnishings,

Hold Choice Stocks of

TAPESTRIES, ART SERGES, VELVETS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, PLUSHETTES, &c.,
In Modern and Artistic Designs.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND DRAPINGS.

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS. EMPRESS AXMINSTER CARPETS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

LINOLEUMS, FLOORCLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c.

DUNSTABLE HOUSE - - - CHRISTCHURCH



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

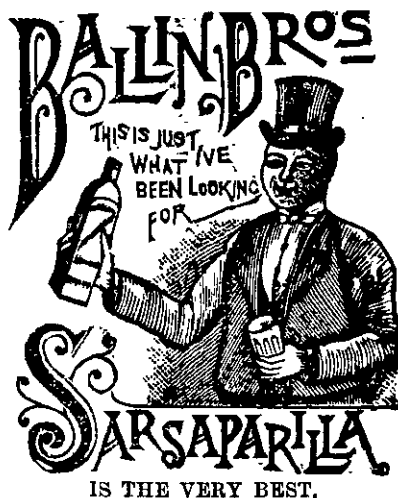
Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, Oxford Street, London.

counterfeits that may emanate from the

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



OTAGO HOTEL,
RATTRAY ST., DUNEDIN.

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

J. LAFFEY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation both inside and outside. Mr. Laffey still retains the sole right to import from France the well-known Wines and Liqueurs for which Court's Hotel has been famous. He has at present a large stock of these celebrated brands.

Medicinal Port Wine a Speciality.

A Letter from Archdeacon Lingard

Christchurch, N.Z.,
Feb. 25, 1901.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of Warner's Safe Cure.

Nearly four years ago, after having tried several remedies for Diabetes without success, my medical man consented to my trying Warner's Safe Cure. At that time there was no prospect of my living above a few months. At first I took six tablespoonfuls a day. I began to improve in health immediately, and was soon able to undertake my regular duties. During the last four years I have never been without the Safe Cure in the house, at times reducing the doses to one per diem, and occasionally going without altogether for a month or so.

At the present time, though not altogether cured (at my age I can hardly expect it), I am able to undertake the arduous duties of a large parish single-handed and without much fatigue.

I have no hesitation in saying that my present fairly good state of health is due to Warner's Safe Cure, and I shall ever feel grateful that it came my way.

Yours etc.,

EDW. ATH. LINGARD,
Archdeacon of Akaroa.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Ltd.

Warner's Safe Cure cures all diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and consequently cures Indigestion, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Gout, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Anæmia, Hay, Blood Disorders, Gravel, Bladder Troubles, and Bright's Disease, because all are caused by the presence of urinary and biliary poisons in the blood. Warner's Safe Cure restores the Kidneys and Liver to health when these poisons are eliminated in the natural manner.

GO TO

HARDLEY BROS.,

ASHBURTON, for your PLUMBING and IRONMONGERY

Catholic World

ENGLAND.—An Appreciation.

The London 'Free Lance,' in the course of a chatty article, pays the following compliment to Cardinal Vaughan:—'They say it is equally difficult to inherit the 'shoes of a saint or a villain.' Cardinal Vaughan, when he succeeded Cardinal Manning in England, had certainly to do the former, if one may judge by the panegyrics one still hears when the name of Manning is mentioned to those who knew him. Yet there is not a doubt that Cardinal Vaughan has far more talent for organisation, for solid hard work, and patient business management than had his saintly predecessor, whose power lay infinitely more in his magnetic personal charm and wonderful sympathy than in these more rugged characteristics. Cardinal Vaughan does not, as Manning did, try to do all the detailed work of his immense diocese himself; he has a genius for collecting under his banner clever men who can do it under his directions. He works hard enough himself, rising every morning at six, and going through two hours of devotion and study before even he touches his frugal breakfast. He has been called the handsomest man in London, and fully deserves the title, looking in his full red robes like some Cardinal Prince at the court of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

A Typical Jesuit.

A London secular newspaper supplies some particulars of Father Sydney F. Smith, S.J., one of the three Jesuits at Farm street whom the Protestant Alliance has vainly tried to expel from England:—'Father Sydney Smith, who is one of the trio of Jesuit priests against whom the intended prosecution at Marlborough street was directed, is the son of a deceased Evangelical clergyman, formerly vicar of Worth, near Sandwich, and the brother of an equally Low Church vicar now at Dover, whose maternal uncle was the famous Canon Dale of St. Pancras and Golden Lecturer at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. Father Smith, who edits a monthly Catholic organ, served his articles to a city architect before his entrance as a novitiate at Rockhampton, from which place he proceeded to Stonyhurst prior to his ordination. His secession to Rome took place simultaneously with that of the late Father Bown (formerly curate at St. Philip's, Clerkenwell), Father William Philip Edgcomb (who died at Bristol in 1899), Dr. Redman (formerly schoolmaster under the Revs. C. F. Lowder and A. H. Machonochie, at Wellclose Square), and the two brothers, Fathers William and John Cook.'

The Westminster Cathedral.

Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, brother of his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, is at present in Peru, pursuing a most successful quest for funds for the Spanish

Chapel of the new Westminster Cathedral. The same success that met Father Vaughan in Argentina is following his steps along the Andes, particularly in Catholic Peru.

Nottingham Diocese.

Very Rev. Canon Croft has been appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Nottingham.

Death of a Convert.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, whose reception into the Catholic Church was recently announced, has passed away. The obsequies took place on 27th January. The remains were taken to St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, and received by the Very Rev. Canon Keatinge and the Very Rev. Provost Moore. The Requiem Mass was celebrated by Canon Keatinge, assisted by a number of clergy. Two of deceased's sons were the chief mourners. The remains were subsequently interred at Woking.

A Catholic Philanthropist.

The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle (says a London journal) is one of the most charitable ladies in society, though she makes little fuss of a public sort over her innumerable works of mercy, which are mainly hid under the proverbial 'bushel.' She has a 'settlement' in the East End which she attends herself daily, and which caters for the education, the relief, the elevating, and the instruction of poor girls and women of the most wretched classes. The Duchess, with a band of ladies, some of high position, daily, when she is in England, ministers to the wants of the depressed creatures in the region of her 'settlement,' entering herself into all the dreary 'cases' which come before her notice. Sometimes she stays a few days at the 'settlement,' and for this purpose has a plain little barrack of a bedroom fitted up for her use—a mere box, with four plain walls, like a convent cell, and its only decoration is a large crucifix. The Duchess, of course, is a devout Catholic.

FRANCE.—The Association Law.

Prosecutions against the Jesuits (writes a Paris correspondent) are not confined to the capital. News from the provinces shows that in most towns where Jesuits have preached since the dissolution of their Order measures have been taken against them. The Public Prosecutor has gone so far in his zeal against Jesuits as to prosecute Father Terrien, who preached the Advent sermon at St. Denis. Father Terrien left the Society of Jesus 17 years ago, and can hardly, therefore, be considered a Jesuit. The magistrate investigating the charges under the Law of Association has dismissed the case against Father Terrien, but the fact that he should have been summoned shows to what lengths the Government will go in their endeavors to expel all the members and ex-members of the Society of Jesus from France.

Decoration of a Nun.

The decoration of Sister Donatille, of the Sisters of Charity, for

her devotion to hospital work brings up to 57 the number of ladies who are Knights of the Legion of Honor. Up to the present the number of nuns and of other ladies in the Legion was equal, there being 28 Knights on each side. The appointment of Sister Donatille, therefore, secures the pre-eminence of the religious element amongst the feminine section of the Order. The eldest lady member is Sister Ambrose, who was born in 1807 and was decorated in 1884.

HOLLAND.—Honoring a Jesuit.

On the occasion of her 21st birthday, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland conferred the title of 'Ridder' (Knight) on a Jesuit, Mgr. E. S. Luypen, Vicar-Apostolic of Batavia, who was thus made a member of the Order of the Nederlandschen Leeuw.

ROME.—The Sacred College.

The death of Cardinal Dell'Olio, Archbishop of Benevento (writes a Rome correspondent), has given rise to a good deal of gossip about the Sacred College in the Press. As I find that most of these statements are more or less mistaken, I think it will not be out of place to give a few facts and figures, based upon official statistics, in this column. The Sacred College is now composed of 65 Cardinals, all of whom, with the exception of Cardinal Parocchi, Vice-Chancellor of the Church, Oreglia, Dean of the Sacred College, and Ledochowski, Prefect of Propaganda Fide, have been created by the present Pontiff. During the latter's pontificate no fewer than 139 Cardinals have died, four of whom had been raised to the purple by Gregory XVI., 55 by Pius IX., and 80 by Leo XIII. In the same period, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, the present Pope has created 142 Cardinals. The oldest member of the Sacred College is Cardinal Celestia, Archbishop of Palermo, who is now 91 years of age, while the youngest is Cardinal Skrbenski, Archbishop of Prague, who is only 38 years old. Divided in nationalities the Sacred College comprises 39 Italian Cardinals and 26 foreign ones.

The English College.

The students of the English College (writes a Rome correspondent) have been winning fresh, and at the same time unusual, laurels in the schools of the Papal City. The proportion in which their names stood on the list of prizes and honors for 1901 was extraordinary, and it spoke for a new energy in study at the old and venerable institution. The gold medal in theology, which is the most arduous as well as the most exalted arena in the Gregorian University, fell to the Rev. Francis O'Hanlon, a student of the third year. Amidst the gold medallists of various nationalities and races there had been no theological student of the English College since 1888, when one was taken by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Fenn, now deceased, a student from the same diocese as the Rev. F. O'Hanlon, that of Birmingham. Since 1898 the proud distinction of being

CONVINCING PROOF OF SUPERLATIVE MERIT—WAHOO.

Clifton House, Wellington, 19th Feb., 1902.

I derived special benefit from

LOASBY'S WAHOO

I suffered from Indigestion for a long time, but am glad to say WAHOO cured me after everything else failed.

(Signed) J. NELLIE HEALY.

Main street, Wellington, 19/2/1902.

My wife suffered from Indigestion and Liver Complaint for

Six Years.

Many remedies were tried without success, till LOASBY'S WAHOO was secured. Result: Instant relief and a speedy cure.

(Signed) S. STRAUS.

KOOLIBAH FOR ALL PAINS

CURES HEADACHES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES

RELIEVES WORST NERVE OR MUSCLE PAINS QUICKLY. PRICE, 2s. at CHEMISTS & GROCER, or POST FREE

FROM

Loasby's Wahoo Manufacturing Co., Dunedin.

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

**"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.**
(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

Crown Brand Coffee

Elephant Brand Coffee

(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

**DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
OAMARU, 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-RONGOA MINERAL
WATER.**

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The New Zealand Medical Journal says
"In regard to the Water itself, as a table
beverage it can be confidently recommended.
Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the
taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate
astringency to remind one that there are 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 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-ricks 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 Seigel'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.

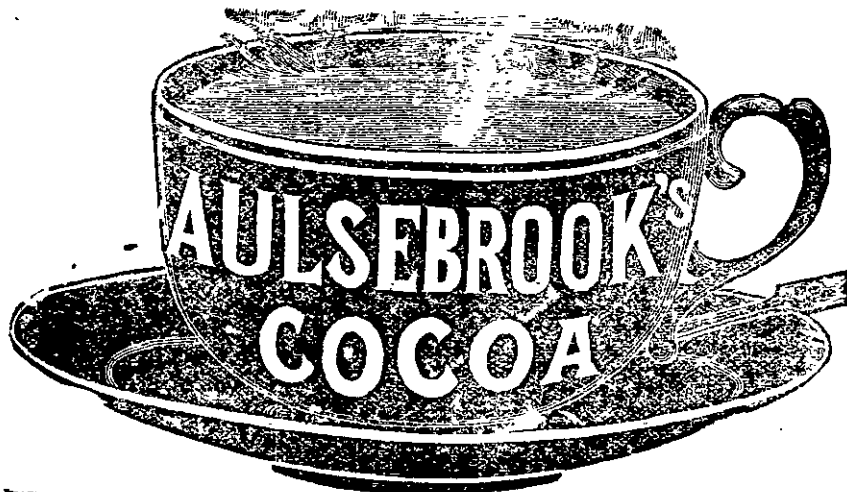
DATES OF SALES { The First Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1902.
The Second Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 30th January, 1902.
The Third Sale will be held on THURSDAY, 27th February, 1902.

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,**
TAY, ST., INVERCARGILL**BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOES
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
TRAVELLERS SPECIALLY INVITED**

called upon to sustain a public monthly disputation against all comers had not been assigned to any student of the college; the last disputant of the kind is now a gifted priest in the diocese of Plymouth, the Rev. Dr. A. O'Loughlin. His defence covered a wide area in polemical, or, better, general theology: These public disputations are described as monthly, but in reality they occur but three times in each year. The English College is represented by about 25 students in a university of 1100, or even more, students, hundreds of whom belong to the so-called 'Latin' countries, and have, therefore, a natural familiarity with the language of the schools.

Forthcoming Allocution.

A Consistory will be held by the Holy Father in the month of May, when his Holiness will deliver the long-expected Allocution on the duties, rights, and limitations of the Christian democracy.

American Pilgrimages.

The Vatican authorities have been informed that three American pilgrimages are to set out this year for Rome on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Pope Leo's pontificate.

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. E. H. Abbott, a minister of the Congregational Church at Freyburg, U.S.A., writes as follows to a local newspaper:—'The Catholic Church reaches Catholic working men. It reaches their hearts. We know that, for we can see thousands of working people going to early Mass after laboring hard all the week. It reaches their pocket-books, for otherwise they would not have magnificent churches and institutions. If a church can reach a man's pocket-book, you can reach his heart. People will not support a church unless they love it. Catholic workmen certainly love their Church.'

A Papal Honor.

A signal distinction has been conferred on the High Chief Secretary of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Mr. Theodore B. Thiele, of Chicago, in the shape of a silver medal from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Accompanying the medal was a letter from Cardinal Stienhuber. The honor was a recognition of Mr. Thiele's efforts for the faith, and especially to commemorate the speech which Mr. Thiele made at the Auditorium last May at the convention of the United German Societies. 'The Independence of the Pope' was the subject of the address. In presenting the gift the Pope first intimated that the apostolic blessing would be the most appropriate token of appreciation. In referring to this in the letter which Cardinal Stienhuber wrote he is quoted as saying: 'That I send to Mr. Thiele and his associates with all my heart.' Mr. Thiele was at the head of a movement to defeat the enactment of bills in the Illinois Legislature which were detrimental and unjust to Catholic schools and institutions in general, and was the leader in the opposition to the adoption of free text books in the public schools. Of 16 bills before the Legislature 13 were killed through their efforts.

At first signs of the approach of consumption, ward off all danger by taking TUSSICURA.***

A single trial suffices to prove the efficacy of WITCH'S OIL for external and internal use.***

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for TUSSICURA. You will receive instant relief.***

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

Old Irish Proverbs.

It is no new assertion that the ancient kings, Brehons and Fileas, of the Milesian Irish, were men of great intelligence and wisdom, and that the sayings of Fethil the Wise, Moran, and Cormac MacArt were so many terse lessons of human wisdom; but it may be information to the majority of the Irish public of the present day (says the Freeman's Journal) to state that many of our proverbs in present use are nearly paraphrases of the old Milesian sayings. Annexed we give a list of genuine Irish proverbs, principally translated, and literally from Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, which will show the similarity between them and modern English proverbs:—

The rare jewel is the most beautiful.
A blind man is no judge of colors.

When the cat is out the mice dance.

When the old hag is in danger she must run.

Even a fool has luck.

A mouth of ivy, a heart of holly.

The historian's food is truth.

Fierceness is often hidden under beauty.

There is often anger in a laugh.

A good dress often hides a deceiver.

Fame is more lasting than life.

A foolish word is folly.

The Church that has no music is poor indeed.

Lay up in time.

Mild to the meek.

Cat after kind.

Force overcomes justice.

Hope consoles the persecuted.

The satiated forget the hungry.

Long sleep renders a child inert.

Hurry without haste.

Drunkenness is the brother of robbery.

Hope is the physician of each misery.

It is difficult to tame the proud.

Idleness is the desire of a fool.

Look before you leap.

Gold is light with a fool.

The end of a feast is better than the beginning of a quarrel.

A wren in the hand is better than a crane out of it.

He who is out, his supper cools.

The memory of an old child is long.

Everything is revealed by time.

A cat can look at a king.

Patience is the cure of an inveterate disease.

Learning is the desire of the wise.

Character is better than wealth.

Without treasure, without friends.

A hungry man is angry.

No man is wise at all times.

Every dear article is woman's desire.

Wisdom exceeds strength.

Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE HERE!

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

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 Clark 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.

PYKE'S
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
CUBA STREET,
WELLINGTON.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There cannot, unfortunately, be the slightest doubt that that dreadful scourge, Consumption, has obtained a strong hold in New Zealand, and anything which will tend to counteract its terrible ravages should be welcomed as a boon and a blessing to mankind. A slight cold, neglected in its earlier stages, is frequently the precursor of phthisis, and many a valuable life could have been saved had an effectual remedy been applied before the disease had established itself in the system. Such a remedy is to be found in TUSSICURA, and the innumerable testimonials received by the inventor of this preparation, which has earned a world-wide reputation, prove conclusively that it is a certain cure for all pulmonary complaints.***

A. 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,

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS
OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

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 Wakarua Road and Cass
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
Factory.

GO TO

HITCHINGS AND ILSOM
ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

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.

A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

Authorised by
N.Z. Government.

PATENTS

All information
obtainable on
application.

AND TRADES MARKS PROTECTION

Obtained in All Countries.

53 ESK STREET, INVERCARGILL; 208 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH; and
26 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

A. J. PARK

Head Office: DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

**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 Creek)
Proprietor.

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

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

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 Al 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

NURSEYRYMEN 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. TWO MEY ... 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, After noon 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 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 COMPANY.ALL 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 - -

COPIED BUT NOT EQUALLED.

A J. S. HEADLAND

HAMES 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
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN.MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the
Police Force, Dunedin and
Ashburton), Proprietor.Having leased the above well-known and
popular Hotel, which has undergone a
thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now
prepared to offer first-class accommodation to
families, boarders, and the general public.
The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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
prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By



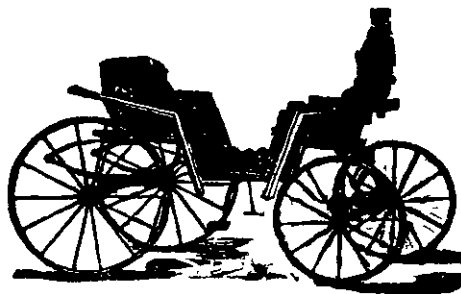
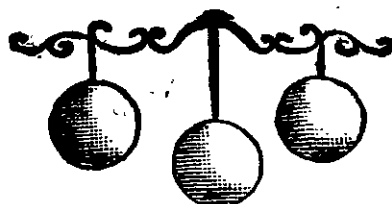
Appointment

W. S E Y,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL
PAPERS107 COLOMBO STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.**DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITEHave now on hand
Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggons, Waggon
ettes, Spring Carts,
etc. First award
for Carriages at
New Zealand and
South Seas Exhi-
bition, 1889-90.

Dunedin Pawn Office

Money to Lend in
Large or Small Sums.

NOTE ADDRESS:

5 George Street,
DUNEDIN.**W. G. ROSSITER,**

(For 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon).

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,Money Advanced on all Descriptions of Pledges at the Lowest
Rates of Interest. Watches, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewellery
kept in First-class Fire-proof Safes.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

IS THE BEST.

LEST YOU FORGET

**HARLEQUIN -
- - TOBACCO**

IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

- - VISIT - -

SIMON BROTHERS.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Are our best advertisement.

OUR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,

At Moderate Prices, are giving satisfaction.

Our "BEEHIVE BOOTS" are unrivalled

For real hard wear.

Send for Price List.

Address } GEORGE ST., near Octagon ;
in } And PRINCES ST., opposite
Dunedin } Post Office.

Also at CLYDE STREET, Balclutha.

**Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association
of N.Z., Limited.**

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents,
Grain Produce Insurance, and Ship-
ping Agents, Wool Brokers,
Indenters, etc.

SALES:

STOCK—At Burnside every Wednesday.
RABBITSKINS—At Dunedin every Monday.
SHEEPSKINS.—At Dunedin every Tuesday.
SPECIAL CLEARING SALES.—Whenever and
wherever required.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE.—Sold ex truck or
store daily.

AGENTS:

London: N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative As-
sociation; Gore: Southland Farmers' Co-
operative Association; Tuapeka West: Mr
Geo. Smith; Waipahi: Mr Jno. McCallum;
Otakala and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh;
Wedderburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middle-
march and Palmerston S.: Mr Geo. H.
Webb; Otago Peninsula: Mr T. McQueen;
Oamaru: N. Otago Farmers' Co-operative
Association.

FARM PROPERTIES:

We have a good selection of farm lease-
holds and freeholds on our Register, and
invite the inspection of those in quest of a
good farm. Both purchasers and intending
sellers would do well to consult us as to
their wishes.Our sales of wool, skins, stock, etc., are
conducted by Mr Jno. Grindley, and
may depend on the greatest attention to
their interests, and prompt account sales.

WOOL! WOOL!

Our large and spacious wool stores are
specially adapted to the storage and display
of farmers' wool.**DEAR ME!**I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest
Store you pass (they All Keep it.