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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope

Current Topics

The Late Cecil Rhodes.

The death of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, recorded in recent cables, has removed a well-known figure and one which, for good or ill, has bulked very largely in the history of British South Africa. The main facts in his career are sufficiently well known and need only be very briefly referred to here. Mr. Rhodes, who was the son of an English clergyman, originally went to South Africa for the benefit of his health, and his business capacity, perseverance, and audacity soon brought him to the front. His first great success was the amalgamation of all the Kimberley diamond interests into the now famous De Beers Consolidated Mines, and the system he adopted for the distribution of his Company's treasures—a system of colossal bargains—made him complete master of the market and enabled him to amass a huge fortune. Having decided to enter politics he easily secured a seat in the Cape Parliament, and on the fall of the Sprigg Ministry in 1890, he became Prime Minister of Cape Colony. During his régime he succeeded, partly by bribery, partly by conquest, and partly by unscrupulous diplomacy, in securing for Britain the control and possession of Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, and thus realised his great dream of pushing the dominions of Great Britain to the banks of the Zambesi. He also projected a great and deservedly famous scheme for the connection of Capetown and Cairo by a railway and telegraph, and there are indications that the day is not very distant when this gigantic project will be actually carried out.

During the week the papers have been pouring out panegyrics on Mr. Rhodes and those which have come under our notice have certainly been sufficiently fulsome. Their general tenor is that a great Empire-builder has gone, that he cannot be replaced, that his death is, as Lord Milner put it, 'an irreparable loss.' All of which goes to show how almost impossible it is, at a time so closely following on his death, and at such a critical stage in the history of South Africa, to take a calm and dispassionate view of his worth and work. Undoubtedly he was a man of large ideas and a strong will and he was certainly anxious to secure a great future for the British race in South Africa. It is equally certain that he was not infallible and that it was not from purely philanthropic motives that he planned his great expansion schemes. His patriotism always had a disagreeably commercial smack about it. He was a man of large ideas, large projects, and—large notions of dividends and profits. He was Premier of Cape Colony it is true but he was also head of the Chartered Company of South Africa, and in all his great proposals there was always room for doubt as to how far he was fighting for England, and how far he was fighting for his own hand. Altogether, although he may, as his admirers declare, have done yeoman's service for England, he was, as the London *Spectator* sanely remarks, a Clive who needed a great deal of watching.

Rhodes and Parnell.

A rather curious and interesting episode in Mr. Rhodes's career occurred in 1888, when the 'Diamond King' made a handsome donation to the Irish party for the promotion of the

Home Rule movement. Mr. Rhodes, who was at that time getting £40,000 a year out of the South African diamond-fields, sent Mr. Parnell a cheque for £5000, and promised to send him another cheque of the same amount, on the understanding that Irishmen were not to be excluded from the Imperial Parliament in the next Home Rule Bill to be proposed. Various theories have been put forward as to Mr. Rhodes's motive in making this remarkable gift. According to Mr. Stead, it was given 'by way of rewarding the Irish chieftain for his refusal to accept Home Rule on the Colonial, as opposed to Home Rule on the American basis.' Another writer declares that 'what undoubtedly prompted him in this transaction was the expectation that the Irish Nationalist members in Parliament would consider themselves as under an obligation to him, the repayment of which he might demand whenever he needed political support.'

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The simple truth on the matter was clearly stated in Mr. Rhodes's letter to Mr. Parnell, in which he intimated that he made the contribution on the ground that he thought Home Rule in Ireland, on the lines he suggested, would open the way to the execution of his great scheme for the Federation of the Colonies. In this view Mr. Parnell concurred. 'It does not come so much within my province,' said the Irish leader writing to Mr. Rhodes, 'to express a full opinion on the larger question of Imperial Federation; but I agree with you that the continued Irish representation at Westminster will immensely facilitate such a step, while the contrary provision in the Bill of 1886 would have been a bar.' The idea in the minds of these two far-seeing men was probably something like this. They anticipated that the concession of Home Rule to Ireland would be followed by Home Rule to Scotland and Wales, and that that again would be followed by the grant of Home Rule to England. Then the Colonies would put in a claim, and eventually the House of Lords would be replaced by a sort of Federal Parliament, in which all the greater Colonies, as well as England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, would be represented. That was certainly Mr. Parnell's idea, and there can be little doubt that whenever Home Rule is granted some such form of Federalism as that just described will sooner or later follow.

Rhodes and the Boers.

During the earlier years of his career in South Africa no public man was in greater favor with the Boers or more deeply in their confidence than Mr. Rhodes. He thoroughly understood the Boer character and never had the slightest difficulty in getting into sympathetic touch with it. In this respect he was a complete contrast to Lord Milner, who has never taken the trouble to comprehend the Boers, and whose want of tact during the conference with Kruger at Bloemfontein undoubtedly helped to precipitate the war. 'How different,' remarked a Cape Minister, 'would Rhodes have handled the business in the days before the Raid had made him an impossible negotiator. Instead of bombarding the old man with a display of officialism, and seeking to wrest from him admissions by dint of academic argument, Rhodes would have said to his attachés, "Now, all you fellows, clear out," and then he would have sat down by the fire, lighting cigarettes, while the old man smoked his long pipe, and they would have talked over things for a

couple of days, so as to get to really understand one another before entering on any formal attempt at settlement.' Partly by his personal magnetism and partly by lowering the British ideal as to the treatment of native labor, Mr. Rhodes had done a very great deal towards reconciling the English and the Dutch interests in South Africa, and, as we have said, he was universally trusted. His connection with the Jamieson Raid, however, and the part he played in the Outlander agitation changed all that, and latterly his name was hated by the Dutch element from one end of South Africa to the other. Olive Schreiner, the well-known author, who has lived for many years as teacher and as friend among the Dutch farmers, gave the following vivid account, in a public interview, of the Boer feeling towards Mr. Rhodes.

'Whom, then,' she was asked, 'do they hold responsible for the trouble?'

'It is not Mr. Chamberlain, nor Sir A. Milner, though they say, "He has blackened us." Their anger is reserved for one man, whom they regard as the root of the evil. The whole face will harden at the name Rhodes—"the traitor," as they always term him. Before the matter had fully ripened into war I was talking with an old Boer farmer, a man of substance and of great influence in his district. He put it in this way: "When I think over the matter, it seems to me Rhodes and those men won't be able to make war; for 'our old Lady' has always been good to us and loved justice, and she won't let it be,"'

'Was it altogether Rhodes they blamed?'

'Well, chiefly Rhodes; sometimes the capitalists. They would sum up the discussion thus: "And the root of the matter is Naboth's vineyard—the gold and the capitalists that want it." There can be no doubt that the Boers felt that Mr. Rhodes, who first won their favor by identifying himself with the Afrikaner party, had betrayed them, and the news that "Rhodes is dead," while it evoked unparalleled manifestations of grief in British circles, would bring to the Boers nothing but a feeling of thankfulness and of relief.

Leo XIII. and the Language Movement.

Every people at all worthy of the name has an unquenchable love for its own language and has as much a natural right to the use of it as to the ownership of its own soil. The attempt, by the mere brute force of coercive legislation, to root out in any country the native language of the people can never, in the case of any high-spirited race meet with any permanent success and the only effect of such repression is to leave a legacy of hatred and bitter memories that will never die. Yet this form of repression is a method very commonly adopted by the conqueror to the conquered, by the very strong to the very weak among the nations. It has been adopted in Schleswig-Holstein where Germany, to whom the territory now belongs, has placed the Danish language under a ban though the inhabitants are almost entirely Danes. It has been adopted in Alsace-Lorraine by the same Power where, since its annexation after 1870, the use of French has been prohibited although the inhabitants are largely French and although owing to the position of the province on the border between the two countries the use of French is almost absolutely necessary for trade purposes. Its adoption is also proposed in the Philippines, in regard to which a United States Commission have recently recommended a scheme of government which provides for the absolute extermination of the language of the Tajals and Disayas. But perhaps the most pathetic example of this most hateful form of coercion is to be found in gallant little Poland, a country which is in so many respects the exact counterpart of unhappy Ireland. In Austrian Poland the inhabitants are fairly treated and are allowed the free use of their native tongue. But in Russian Poland and German Poland the Polish language is placed under an absolute ban in the schools, churches, and Courts of Justice. In German Poland the children in the schools are compelled to learn German and strictly forbidden to learn or speak Polish, and as the children thus know no language but German and in many cases the parents can speak nothing but Polish, it often happens that it is actually impossible for parent and child to talk to each other, so that they can know as little of each other's wants and feelings and joys and sorrows as if they had been born dumb. Little wonder that the people resent such a cruel law and that there are such frequent references in our cables to serious outbreaks and riots in German Poland. Of course it is a matter in which the Church cannot very well directly interfere, and the Pope has intimated that he considers it his duty to abstain from giving a formal decision on the controversies that have arisen over the matter. At the same time the Holy Father has shown very unmistakably on which side his sympathies lie, and has done what he can to help the cause of patriotism and freedom. In a letter published in the *Vaterland* of Vienna and addressed to the Bishops of Bohemia and Moravia, his Holiness writes thus:— 'One cause of disunion, especially in Bohemia, may be traced to the languages which the inhabitants speak according to their different descent; for the inclination to love and protect the tongue inherited from his forbears is implanted by nature in

every human being. We adhere to our determination to abstain from a decision of the controversies that have arisen over the matter. Surely the protection of the mother-tongue, so long as it does not exceed certain bounds, deserves no censure; provided always that the common interests of the state do not suffer. It is the duty of the rulers to preserve intact individual rights, in so far as it can be done without trenching on the welfare of the commonwealth. As for us, it is our duty to provide that religion be not jeopardised through such language controversies, for the faith is the chief good of the spirit and the source of all other goods.'

A Word About Chiniquy.

A correspondent writing from Fairfax, Southland, asks us to please state 'What was the cause of Chiniquy's dismissal from the priesthood.' The dishonesty of Chiniquy's character and the unspeakable infamy of his books have been so often and so completely exposed that decent-minded people are rather tired of hearing about him and it is with reluctance that we make even a brief reference to the career of one whose sole mission in life during the last forty years of his existence was to fan and keep alive the flames of bigotry. Our correspondent intimates, however, that an alleged 'dying confession' of Chiniquy's is being widely circulated in his district and is being used as a means of appealing to sectarian passion and working up anti-Catholic feeling in the community and it is perhaps as well therefore that we should say just a word by way of answer to his query. Briefly stated, the cause of Chiniquy's downfall and suspension was intemperance. Although at first remarkable (at least publicly) for his zeal as a teetotaler he afterwards became careless and was suspended for intemperance on September 20, 1851, and again (by the Bishop of Chicago) on August 19, 1856, and November 20, 1856. He was also subsequently expelled by the Chicago Protestant Synod in 1862, 'for fraud and gross swindling.' An American priest, the Rev. Father Brune, of Haverhill, Iowa, writing from personal knowledge, in the *Irish World* of March 2, 1895, gives the following account of Chiniquy:—

'I spent several years in Canada. I saw the place where Chiniquy was born, visited various places where he officiated as a Catholic and afterward as a Protestant minister. I am in possession of unmistakable proofs as to Chiniquy's life and character.

'Chiniquy was born in the town of Kamarouska, Canada, studied at the seminary of Quebec, and was ordained a priest in 1833. He distinguished himself by his talents, as also by his great zeal as a teetotaler. His successes and the consequent honors elated him and caused his fall. He became careless in his duties and soon fell into many irregularities. His trial followed, and on September 28, 1851, he was suspended and deposed. He then left Canada, and for several years loomed up at various places in Illinois, until the Bishop of Chicago, having learned who Chiniquy was, suspended and deposed him again, November 20, 1856. Subsequently Chiniquy travelled to Europe to collect money for a pretended seminary in Chicago and his thirty promising pupils. In 1862 his fraud was discovered, that he had neither seminary nor pupils; he was accused of fraud and gross swindling and rejected or expelled by the Protestant Synod of Chicago. . . . For a few years the Presbyterians managed to get along with him, but soon he was accused of having squandered great sums of money intrusted to his care. He was consequently rejected by the Presbyterians, and wandered about, giving vent to his anger against the Catholic Church that had expelled him.'

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So much for the occasion of Chiniquy's expulsion from the Church and for the simple facts of his career. As to the infamous and loathsome character of the man, we have at hand abundance of even Protestant testimony, but we have space for only a single specimen. It is from an article written by a Protestant, Mr. F. H. Baker, and published in his paper, the *Halifax Mayflower*, in 1876. The article was written on the occasion of the publication of one of Chiniquy's abominable books, and we make the following extracts:—

'The man's mind seems to be one mass of corruption and grovelling lust. He would impute sinister and impure motives to the very mother of his Saviour—nothing is too holy or sacred for his slime to cover, or his impious hand to clutch. His personal appearance, as we saw him at the Halifax Hotel, was not particularly prepossessing, and now that we have read his book we can quite understand the very deformity of soul that is stamped upon those repulsive features. We ask any man who has the slightest deference or respect for women, who loves his wife and little ones, who almost worships the name of mother, to read Chiniquy's book, and then ask himself if it can be possible if such a viper as this can be received with open arms into the bosom of any church—not only received, but actually ordained as a minister of Christ, and allowed to preach salvation to anything that is made in the image of God—We would not have it on our soul—it would stain it like blood—to publish even in this worldly paper an extract of this vile

work in English—we could not look into the eyes of our wife and children and do it. We would not read it again for its worth in gold. There is something simply indescribably horrible about it. We are no saint, nor are we Roman Catholic; we are not at all thin-skinned, and know what life in large cities is; but we have to thank Père Chiniquy for one particularly poisonous, sickening sensation that stifles us like a blast from the lowest depths of hell; and all we have to say in conclusion of these painful lines is, that God knows we pity from the bottom of our heart any man or woman in possession of their rational faculties who can take this human monster by the hand, who can sit under his teachings, and listen to his impious voice ascend in very mocking to the throne of God, and call it *Prayer*. That is the view, not of a Catholic, but of a representative Protestant, and, severe though it is, it is not beyond the mark. If the people of Fairfax are as level-headed as most of our country settlers are, a whole shipload of the 'dying confessions' of such a character will not be likely to do them any harm.

'STUFFING' THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Railway Department (Lyttelton station, including yard, sheds, and wharf).—The following is a list of the employees of the Railway Department at Lyttelton, with particulars of salaries and wages, and religious beliefs:—

Grade.	Salary or Wages.	Religion.
Stationmaster	£300 per annum	non-Catholic
Chief clerk	£270 "	"
Clerk	£190 "	"
4 clerks	£180 " each	"
1 clerk	£160 "	Catholic
1 "	£150 "	"
6 clerks	£150 "	non-Catholic
4 "	£140 "	"
2 cadets	£90 "	"
1 cadet	£50 "	"
1 "	£50 "	Catholic
3 cadets	£40 "	non-Catholic
Foreman	£180 "	"
"	£160 "	"
10 storemen	8s per day	"
Horse driver	8s 6d "	Catholic
Laborer	7s "	non-Catholic
2 shunters	8s 6d "	"
1 shunter	8s "	Catholic
1 "	8s "	non-Catholic
4 "	7s 6d "	"
Cranedriver	9s "	Catholic
"	7s 6d "	"
13 porters	7s 6d "	non-Catholic
1 porter	7s 6d "	Catholic
1 "	7s "	"
8 porters	7s "	non-Catholic
1 porter	5s "	"
2 porters	4s "	"
2 "	4s "	Catholic
1 porter	3s 6d "	non-Catholic
Signalman	9s 6d "	"
"	8s 6d "	"
3 nightwatchmen	£2 2s per week	"

In addition to the above there are four engine drivers—two at 12s per day, and two at 11s. Two of these are Catholics, one of whom has been in the service for 33, and the other for 25 years. There are altogether 28 salaried employees of whom three are Catholics, or about 1 in 9. For every £11 2s paid in salaries the Catholics draw £1. Of the balance of the employees, consisting of 56 wages men, 8 are Catholics, whose rate of pay ranges from 4s to 8s 6d per day. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that among the salaried officers Catholics are not in proportion to their numbers in the population, and that it is only in the poorly paid grades our co-religionists have anything like justice done to them. Another important matter in connection with the list of wages men is this, that out of the 41 having 12 years of service and under to their credit there are only four Catholics. In other words for every 10 non-Catholics appointed within the past 12 years 1 Catholic has been taken on. And yet there are people so reckless as to assert that the Railway service has been 'stuffed' of recent years with Catholics.

The Rev. James Mahony, late parish priest of Granville, has returned from his 12 months' holiday in the old country. The rev. gentleman, who thoroughly enjoyed and is much benefited by his trip, has taken up his new pastoral appointment at Milton, N.S.W.

Dean Grogan in America.

THE Very Rev. Dean Grogan, S.M., of Napier, spent a few days at All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, in the early part of February. Years ago (says the *Intermountain Catholic*, in a long notice of his visit) in Dundalk, Ireland, when Father Larkin was but a boy and Dean Grogan a young man just entered into Holy Orders, the clergyman and the boy became fast friends. Perhaps the influence of that friendship led Father Larkin to choose the vocation offered by Holy Church. This, however, is only conjecture. At any rate, the boy became a priest like his elder, and like him he chose the Order of Mary and became a Marist Father. After the lapse of a quarter of a century these natives of Dundalk again meet, the elder a dean of a diocese in far-off New Zealand; his host the president of a Catholic college in these mountains, conducted by Marist Fathers.

Dean Grogan's missionary labors in New Zealand extend over a period of 23 years, part of which was spent among the Maoris; but for over 17 years he has been parish priest of St. Patrick's Church in Napier, a thriving city on the coast. The church is one of the finest in the Colony. Part of the money used for its erection was contributed from the personal means of its pastor and from relatives in the United States and Ireland. In an address presented by the people of the parish on the eve of his departure, the entire credit for the erection of the beautiful edifice was given to Dean Grogan. The venerable Marist bid his congregation adieu for a year, during which time he will revive memories of native land and renew friendships and meet relatives in this country. This is his first visit to the United States.

Dean Grogan impresses the visitor at once. Time has dealt kindly with this Irish priest, but perhaps the climate of New Zealand may have lent its aid to scatter the worries falling to men of his age. He is a man in voice and appearance not unlike Archbishop Ireland. No person knowing both would mistake Dean Grogan for Archbishop Ireland, yet there is something undefinable in the former which reminds one of the latter in the first moments after introduction. Perhaps it is the careful delivery of matured opinion. Perhaps it is the broadness of view which both churchmen take in conversational inquiry and expression. At any rate, in talking with Dean Grogan you feel that you are talking to someone whose knowledge is not confined to theology, and whose study of cause and effect goes beyond the boundaries of a parish in New Zealand. The Church in that country, according to Dean Grogan, is making remarkable progress, but not more rapid than Catholic education. This element of religious progress Dean Grogan regards as the most essential to the preservation of

The Faith and Virtue of the Citizen.

In New Zealand the parish school is the chief feature, beautiful churches a secondary consideration. Every church has a parish school, in many there are two schools. Instances are rare where Catholic children are found attending the public schools of the Colony.

With pardonable pride Dean Grogan commented upon this condition in New Zealand contrasted with the indifference of Catholic parents in this country. Catholics of the Colony, like Catholics in the States, share the burden of public taxation for public schools, but the maintenance of the parish schools in New Zealand is of more importance than any other church institution, either religious or charitable. On the score of secular education, Dean Grogan says the Catholic schools rank with the best public schools.

In New Zealand the British custom of giving out situations on recommendations largely obtains instead of the American system of giving a boy a trial on the assumption that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating.' For a long time the Catholics of New Zealand were handicapped on this account, because the certificates of Catholic schools did not bear the imprint of the public board of education or its executive officer. The signature of a priest to a pupil's diploma did not count among Protestant employers, a great many believing that the priest would naturally give a Catholic scholar a good send-off. This hardship has been largely removed by a law requiring the visit of the public school inspector to the parochial schools and his presence at examinations when compliance does not trespass upon his duties in public schools. His observations are made a part of the report upon public education, and has enlarged the opportunities of the Catholic student and removed the obstacles to employment prevailing under the old custom. A Catholic certificate is just as good as any other, so far as it indicates fitness for the employment sought.

Desiring to learn Dean Grogan's view on the economic conditions of the Colony, the *Intermountain Catholic* reporter turned the conversation in that channel. The priest was not so optimistic as his lay inquisitor, who declared in his opinion New Zealand furnished the only example of rational socialism in government. Dean Grogan, while warmly commending some of the reforms lately introduced and in operation in the Colony, thought that others would stand or fall through the test of experiment. Reforms were following each other too fast

To give them Permanence,

and Conservatives were complaining that paternalism in government was encroaching upon the domain of the family and the individual. Dean Grogan, while believing in the iron law of the survival of the fittest, perceived the difficulty of repealing laws made in the nature of experiment after they had been for some time in operation.

Dwelling upon conditions in New Zealand, Dean Grogan said its people represented general content and steady prosperity. Absolute poverty was unknown, and examples of great wealth were rare. In no country in the world were workmen so independent and protected so strongly by legislation. The recent law pensioning old people, he said, was one of the best features of this

paternal legislation, and already had demonstrated its wisdom in reducing the government expenses for maintenance of aged paupers in institutions. Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, in Dean Grogan's opinion, was one of the most remarkable men this century produced. The Opposition party was so weak as to count for almost nothing. This is another feature of New Zealand politics at variance with the broad views of Dean Grogan, who considers that government is best administered when restrained by the presence of an active Opposition party.

Rating Charitable Institutions.

A CASE of considerable interest to charitable institutions came before an Adelaide court the other day. The Melbourne *Advocate* gives the following particulars:—Recently Judge Gaunt decided, in the Melbourne County Court, that Catholic school buildings used solely for school purposes were not liable to be rated. A far wider question has been brought before a South Australian Court, when, on March 17, the question considered was, 'What constitutes a charitable institution?' The Female Refuge at Fullarton, South Australia, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, appealed against the water and sewer-rates, on the ground that the institution was used exclusively for charitable purposes, and therefore was not liable to be rated. The Archbishop of Adelaide, one of the trustees, testified to the manner in which the institution was conducted. He stated: 'Laundry work was carried out in the institution to a considerable extent. It was supported by donations, but there were no special endowments. All the money for the extension of the institution was raised by loans. The laundry was maintained for the sole purpose of obtaining funds to carry on the charitable objects of the institution. The inmates of the institution were not compelled to work. The inmates never worked more than six and a half hours a day, and only for five days a week.'

Mr Glynn argued the case for the appellants. He contended: (1) That the purposes are charitable. (2) That the lands are used exclusively for charitable purposes. In support of these contentions they maintain that—(3) The meaning of the word "charity" is now much wider than the relief of poverty, and includes institutions with all manner of objects for the help of those who are unable to keep themselves maintained by settled funds and voluntary contributions; in fact, as stated by Lord Herschell in *Income Tax v. Penisel*, A.C., 1891, p. 572, it includes "the relief of any form of necessity, destitution, or helplessness which excites the compassion or sympathy of men, and so appeal to their benevolence for relief," or, as (588) Lord McNaghten said, it comprises "four principal divisions: Trusts for the relief of poverty, trusts for the advancement of education, trusts for the advancement of religion, and trusts for other purposes beneficial for the community not falling under any of the preceding heads." (1) That the purposes to which the funds are applied, not the source from which they are derived, determine the character of the institution. (5) That if the purposes are charitable the receipts of subscriptions or the proceeds of services rendered in aid of the institution do not create a beneficial occupation, which is the basis of assessment for other than charitable purposes. (6) That the court, in deciding on the question of exclusive use, should look broadly at the question, and declare that the use is exclusively charitable if the income of the institution, from whatever source it comes, is applied to, and the occupation of the inmates is the furtherance of, charitable purposes.

The Crown Solicitor asked for an adjournment, so as to enable him to consider the authorities cited by Mr. Glynn, and when the case came on for re-hearing, Mr. Stuart, K.C., intimate to the court that the Commissioner of Waterworks and Sewers had agreed to the appeal, and Mr. Commissioner Russell then made an order in favor of the appellants, and the assessment was struck out. This decision, following upon Mr. Glynn's contention, clearly shows what constitutes a charitable institution.

How and When to Genuflect.

GENUEFLECTION before the Blessed Sacrament is intended as a most reverential act of faith and worship. But in order that this pious practice may attain the intended aim, which is to honor our Lord in the Sacrament of the altar, it is not enough to genuflect in some manner or other but to do it well and reverently (says an exchange). The writer then proceeds to give these few directions in regard to the time and places where a genuflection is proper. And first, there are two kinds of genuflection; the simple genuflection and the genuflection with both knees or prostration. The first is made by bending the right knee only till it touches the floor and bowing the head while kneeling. The simple genuflection is to be made on the following occasions:—

First—Every time that you pass before the tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament. Secondly—In entering a church or chapel in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept always genuflect before entering your place. Thirdly—When leaving the church or chapel. Fourthly—when the priest recites at the altar that article of the Credo, 'Et Homo factus est'; and these words of the last gospel, 'Et Verbum caro factum est.' There are, besides, many other circumstances in which it is proper to genuflect, for instance, during these words of the gospel on Epiphany Day, 'Et Proclentes adoraverunt Eum.' The genuflection with both knees is made every time you pass before the Blessed Sacrament when exposed. In order that a genuflection may be really a religious act, it is necessary that it should be made with composure, decency, and gravity, and without precipitation.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 5.

Rev. Father Moloney, of St. Patrick's College, assisted Very Rev. Dean McKenna, of Masterton, with the Easter services.

The first concert held by the Catholics of Martinborough took place on March 20, and proved most successful. It has been the wish of Rev. Father Cahill since taking over the district to procure an organ for the Martinborough church, and for this object the concert was held. Assistance was given by some of the best singers in the Wairarapa. The proceeds of the concert amounted to £30.

Very Rev. Dean Mahony returned to Nelson on Friday. He will leave on his trip to the Old Country in the Athenic.

Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church on Easter Sunday by his Grace the Archbishop. Rev. Father Keogh was deacon, Rev. Father O'Reilly sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Herbert master of ceremonies. His Grace preached on the festival of the day. Haydn's Mass in B flat was rendered by the choir in an excellent manner. At St. Mary of the Angels' Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mahony, with Rev. Father Ainsworth deacon and Ven. Archdeacon Devoy sub-deacon. Haydn's No. 2 Mass was given in an excellent manner by the choir. At the Church of the Sacred Heart Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hills, with Very Rev. Father Lewis deacon and Rev. Father Holley sub-deacon. Parts of Haydn's and Gounod's Masses were rendered by the choir.

The Skating Rink was crowded to overflowing when the Empire bazaar was formally opened by Sir Joseph Ward on Monday evening. In the course of his remarks he congratulated the stallholders on the excellent display on each of the stalls, and mentioned that on the Newtown Convent buildings and grounds, in aid of which the bazaar was being held, there was a debt of £800 which it was hoped would be wiped out. Immediately after the opening ceremony the first portion of the opera 'Les Cloches de Corneville' was given. The performance was in every way a distinct success and reflected the greatest possible credit on every one concerned in the production. To the energy and ability of Mr. W. McLauchlin the staging of the opera is due and its success must be to him as conductor highly gratifying. Throughout the choruses there was ample evidence of thorough training and each was excellently sung. The solos were entrusted to Misses Sheen and Birch in the parts of Serpolette and Germaine. The work of each was artistic and effective. The honors of the evening were undoubtedly carried off by Mr. F. Dunne in the part of Ga-pard, wherein his acting came as a revelation to the large audiences. What little singing he had to do was also exceptionally well done. Mr. F. Hendry as Marquis did good work. Mr. Samuels as the Bailie and Mr. Zachariah as Gobo provided the comic element and contributed largely to the success of the performance. The other members of the cast were, Jeanne, Miss E. Corrigan; Suzanne, Miss P. Driscoll; Marnette, Miss L. White; Gertrude, Miss Olive Farmer. The opera was repeated to large audiences on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

The first of the National nights was on Friday. The principal items were the maypole and country dances by the school children, and the sailor's hornpipe competition, which was won by Mr. Haning. Good business has been done during the week.

The following is the list of stallholders and assistants:—

England.—Principals: Mrs. Mackin, Mrs. Halse, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Corrigan; assistants: Misses Maher, Slattery (2), Redmond, Whelan (2), Walsh (2), Shanahan (2), Marshall (2), Flanagan (2), Oliver, Hackett, Sullivan.

Ireland.—Principals: Mrs. John Gallagher, Mrs. L. Dwan, Mrs. T. Davis; assistants: Misses Burke (2), A. Hackett (2), J. Davis, Bannister, Pettit, K. Gallagher, McCardle (2), McNamara, Williams (2), Davis, E. Gallagher, McGeoghan, Hayes, Lawless, and White.

Scotland.—Principals: Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Ridler, Mrs. Daly, Miss Bourke; assistants: Misses E. Corrigan, Taylor, Daly, Driscoll, Fitzgibbon, Bourke, Price, Cimino, Stitt, Bernard, Hannon, Collins (2), McGregor, Eva Ruddy, Simpson.

New Zealand.—Principals: Mrs. Rigg, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Macarthy, Miss McDonald, Miss K. Williams, Mrs. Segrief, Mrs. Brady; assistants: Misses Duggan, Casey, Collins, Simpson, V. McDonald, Lafferty, Whelan, K. Whelan, Butts, Cimino, Maginity, Halpin, Sheehan, Fitzsimons, Weybourne.

Japanese Kiosk and South Africa.—Principals: Mrs. W. H. Turnbull, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Albert Martin; assistants: Misses Martin, Kennedy (2), Scully, Pettit, Reid (2), Moir, Rose, Young (2), Ward, Shapter, and O'Connor (2).

NAPIER.

The Catholic Young Men's Association, Napier, held a social evening in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday night of last week (says the *Hawke's Bay Herald*), for the purpose of bringing the aims and objects of the association more prominently before the public, and of increasing the interest already taken in it. There was a very large attendance of young people of both sexes. The room had been suitably arranged to enable those present to participate in games of every description, and even an occasional dance. Tables were distributed down the centre and sides of the hall, and round these were grouped small coteries intent upon some indoor pastime. The proceedings were interspersed with songs and recitations contributed

by Misses O'Rourke (2), Messrs. Ledger, Pritchard, Bear, and Renouf, while Mr. J. Mullaney danced a sailor's hornpipe and Irish jig. Mrs. Corry and Misses O'Rourke, Murnane, and Falconer played the accompaniments to the vocal items and dances. Tea, coffee, and light refreshments were handed round.

Father Goggan, who presided, and who was untiring in his endeavor to see that all enjoyed themselves, welcomed the company, and explained that the association sought to develop the mental, moral, and physical characters of the young men, to provide them with rational means of recreation which would be an outlet for their physical and mental energies. It was in no sense, however, a religious organisation. Indeed, it might be called non-sectarian, since the subject of religion was not obtruded upon members in any way. It was purely a social club. He trusted they might soon have a social hall, where not only Catholic young men, but others, would be made welcome, and which would help to bring the young men together and make for the advancement of the people. He thanked all who had assisted in any way in providing so enjoyable an evening's entertainment.

The success of the evening was in a great measure due to the efforts of Mr. M. F. O'Rourke, who, owing to the illness of the hon. secretary (Mr. J. P. Fortune, who is laid up with typhoid at the hospital), was called upon to carry out the duties of secretary *pro tem*, and who spared no effort to promote the enjoyment of all. It was mentioned that the association already had over £200 in hand out of a sum of £450 required for the erection of a suitable hall, and that a good site had been offered to them.

NELSON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 4.

On Easter Sunday morning at the eight o'clock Mass, a great many approached the Holy Table. At the 11 o'clock Mass Father Clancy preached a fine sermon on the Resurrection. The choir, under the conductorship of Mr. C. Trussell, rendered the music of the Mass in a finished manner, Miss H. Scott presiding at the organ with her usual ability. In the evening Father Clancy preached on the Gospel of the day. After Vespers there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the Convent school children, the Children of Mary, and other sodalities took part. The altar, which had been decorated by some of the convent children, looked very pretty.

The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney is still in Wellington. He is expected back some time this week. According to his last letter, his health has greatly improved during his short holiday. His parishioners hope it may continue to do so, and that it will not be long before our worthy Dean will be quite well again.

On Sunday evening after Vespers a very pleasing ceremony took place at St. Mary's Hall. A presentation was made to Mr. M. Levy by the Rev. Father Clancy on behalf of St. Mary's Social Committee, the occasion being his approaching marriage. Mr. Levy has taken great interest in social and other matters in connection with the church. Father Clancy, in an appropriate and humorous speech, congratulated the recipient upon the very important step he was taking, and expressed good wishes for his future happiness and prosperity, and also for his intended bride. He also expressed great pleasure in being called upon to make the presentation. In the course of his remarks Father Clancy said that it was always gratifying to the clergy that these acts of good fellowship were so often repeated. The members of the committee who were present also expressed their kind regards for the happy couple's future welfare. Mr. Levy in a happy speech suitably replied. The presentation consisted of a very handsome silver-mounted biscuit barrel and butter cooler. On Saturday night Mr. Levy was the recipient of a very beautiful present from the officers of the Post and Telegraph department, he having been in the service for upwards of 25 years, and at the present time holding the position of head letter carrier. Mr. Seymour, acting chief clerk, in the absence of Mr. Dryden, postmaster, made the presentation, which consisted of a handsome silver egg cruet. Mr. Seymour spoke of the high esteem in which Mr. Levy was held by his brother officers, and wished him every happiness in the future.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 7.

The Rev. Father McDonnell, accompanied by Mr. Frank Geohagan, left on last Monday on a cycling tour to the West Coast.

On Thursday another of those enjoyable gatherings known as 'a pink tea' is to be given in the Oddfellows' Hall, Addington, in aid of the local Catholic school fund.

I regret to learn that owing to the unsatisfactory state of his health the Rev. Father Cooney, the popular parish priest of Lyttelton, has found it necessary to relinquish duty for a few weeks. He leaves to-night (Monday) for the North Island, and the Very Rev. Dean Foley will do duty at the Port until Father Cooney's return.

The Pro-Cathedral was crowded to excess on Sunday evening. Mdle Dolores (Trebelli) sang Mascagni's 'Ave Maria,' being accompanied on the organ by Mr. Clarence Newell. The Very Rev. Vicar-General preached a beautiful sermon on 'Peace,' and there was the usual monthly procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

The choir and sanctuary boys of St. Mary's, Manchester street, went by excursion train to Little River on Easter Monday, and held a most enjoyable picnic. Sports and games were indulged in and the points of interest about the picturesque locality visited. Included in the party were the Rev. Fathers Murnane and Gallais, and the weather being everything to be desired, all returned thoroughly well satisfied with the day's outing.

On Saturday afternoon the inmates of Mount Magdala had a musical treat owing to the kindness of Mdle. Dolores, who paid a visit to the institution. Mdle. sang four songs in the recreation hall, to the great delight of the inmates who were present with the Sisters. One of the girls presented Mdle. Dolores with a handsome bouquet. His Lordship Bishop Grimes, who with Dean Foley was also present, expressed the grateful thanks of the inmates for the treat afforded them by Mdle.

Joint committees of the Catholic churches at Leeston and Southbridge conducted a successful and well-organised garden party on Easter Monday evening in Mr. Spring's recreation grounds, Leeston, there being an attendance of about 1000 persons. The grounds were illuminated by electricity, a complete installation having been provided by Mr. A. E. Brown, Christchurch. A well arranged programme of events was provided and carried out in a pleasing manner by the committee. Among the attractions during the evening was a maypole dance, music being rendered by the Woolston Brass Band. The profits of the gathering are very satisfactory, and are to be devoted to the improvement of the church grounds and necessary work in connection with the other buildings.

For some time a movement has been under consideration for the establishment of a federation of the numerous Catholic Social Clubs and Literary Societies throughout the Colony. As an outcome of preliminary arrangements, a conference of delegates representing various centres assembled in Christchurch during the Easter holidays. Those present were Messrs. B. Guise and J. Stratford (Wellington), H. McKeown (acting for Napier), J. G. Venning, G. J. Fitzgerald and M. Mahony (Timaru), D. Moriarty and D. McDonnell (Ashburton), G. Dobbs, J. R. Hayward and F. Doolan (Christchurch). Mr. J. J. Wilson (Christchurch) was chairman, and Mr. H. McKeown, secretary of the conference. Three meetings were held in the Christchurch Club rooms, when the project was thoroughly discussed, and rules were drafted for the guidance of the federation. An executive, consisting of the Rev. Father O'Shea (President), Mr. J. J. Devine (Vice-President), Mr. Fitzgibbon (Treasurer), and Mr. H. McKeown (General Secretary) was appointed. The members are residents of Wellington, and hold office for one year, pursuant to a rule that the executive for the time being shall belong to the centre where the next conference is to be held. At one of the meetings his Lordship Bishop Grimes paid a visit, welcomed the delegates, expressed sympathy with the movement in which they were engaged and satisfaction with the nature of the deliberations, and at the close of the sitting accompanied the members on a tour of inspection of the excellent museum attached to the Episcopal residence. Besides granting to visitors the free use of the library and Club rooms during their stay, the local club members organised several enjoyable gatherings, including a tennis party and afternoon tea at the courts of Mr. Hayward, sen., a drag with four-in-hand drive around the suburbs, and a farewell smoke concert.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 9.

Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., left to-day for Northern Wairoa to continue his mission work.

The Catholic schools have been closed since Wednesday last for the Easter Holidays. They reopen again on Monday.

The Rev. Mother Mary, of the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Australia, is at present in Auckland, having come thither on the recommendation of her medical adviser from Sydney. Mother Mary has been spending the past month at Rotorua, and came to Auckland to attend the Holy Week services. She is staying at the Newtown Convent and intends returning to Rotorua in the course of a few days.

A bitter attack was made in last week's *Graphic* on St. Patrick's Day, calling for its abolition on the grounds of 'too many holidays, and this day was a good one to begin with.' The sting, however, was in the tail, the writer concluding thus: 'It tends to keep alive old feuds, better forgotten, and on this ground alone, and, for the integrity of the Empire, St. Patrick's Day should be forgotten.'

Tuesday being the anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Father Buckley, the members of the Sodality of the Children of Mary, of which he is chaplain, assembled in the schoolroom at St. Patrick's Convent with the object of making him a presentation. Miss K. Rogers presented Father Buckley with a handsome gold Albert, and read an address congratulating him on the anniversary of his ordination, and expressing gratitude for the interest taken by him in the welfare of the society. A pleasant evening was then spent, the following contributing items to a really excellent programme, embracing vocal and instrumental items: Misses Rist, Cassin, J. Rist, Thorne, C. Rist, Wilson, M. Sheahan, N. Ormond, M. Duffin, and Rev. Father Buckley.

The services in connection with Holy Week were attended by large congregations at the four city churches. The usual Tenebrae services were held at the Cathedral, when his Lordship the Bishop presided. On Good Friday morning the Cathedral was crowded, when the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop. In the afternoon the Stations of the Cross took place. In the evening a sermon of the Passion was preached by the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P. The Rev. Father Gillan conducted the services at St. Benedict's and those at the Sacred Heart, Ponsonby, and St. John's, Parnell, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and the Rev. Father O'Hara respectively. At St. Benedict's on Good Friday evening short sermons of ten minutes each were given by the Rev. Fathers Gillan, Guinness, and Russell on 'The seven last words of our Lord on the cross,' each preacher occupying the pulpit twice. At the Cathedral on Holy Saturday morning Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B.

The churches on Easter Sunday were taxed to their utmost capacity. At St. Patrick's in the morning the Bishop preached on the feast of the day. The Rev. Father Patterson was celebrant of High Mass, Father Purton being deacon and Father Buckley sub-deacon. Mercadante's Mass in B flat was sung in an efficient manner by the choir, under the conductorship of Mr P. F. Hiscocks. In the evening there were Pontifical Vespers and a sermon on the Resurrection by the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P. Rev. Dr. Egan celebrated Mass at the Sacred Heart Church, and the choir sang Haydn's 'Second Mass' in a finished manner.

The Vatican.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Chicago Record*, a secular newspaper, in the course of an interesting sketch of the Papal Secretary of State, gives the following particulars of the Vatican:—Cardinal Rampolla, next to the Holy Father, the greatest man in the Catholic Church to-day, lives at the top of the Vatican, and his visitors are required to climb 463 marble stairs. There are no elevators in that venerable building, although it has been fitted with electric lights at a cost of 45,000 dolrs. It looks queer to have a cluster of electric bulbs hanging over an altar, but you can see this anomaly at the head-quarters of the Catholic Church. The Pope, whose apartments are immediately below those of Cardinal Rampolla, is carried up and down stairs in a sedan chair by four of his guards, who handle him as tenderly as if he were an infant. Everybody else has to walk, and it is a long hard journey. When I suggested to an eminent prelate that the climb to the top of the Vatican ought to be counted as a penance, he smiled and said that he knew of a good many people who would be glad to get rid of their sins in that way.

The Vatican is not a single building, but an accumulation of buildings stretching over an area of thirteen and one-half acres. They were begun about the year 300, and have grown gradually. The outside length of the wall is 1151 feet in one direction and 787 feet in the other, but they are joined by lower walls, which enclose a large garden and park that contains two or three villas in which his Holiness takes refuge during the heat of the summer. The Pontiff drives in the park daily when the weather will permit, and with its winding walks and roads it is large enough to give him a variety of scenery, as well as plenty of fresh air and exercise. Since 1870 the Pope has been practically a prisoner within the walls of his palace, surrounded by Cardinals and the other functionaries of the Church inviolable and inviolate, for the Italian Parliament, when it deprived him of temporal authority extended to his Holiness what is known in diplomatic circles as the doctrine of 'extra-territoriality' over the building and the park. In other words, whatever occurs within its limits is under the jurisdiction of the Pope alone.

Civil authority does not extend beyond the portals of the Vatican, and that limited area, perhaps thirty acres in all, is still under the temporal as well as the ecclesiastical authority of the Pontiff. No civil officer can enter the Vatican to make an arrest or to serve a legal paper or to exercise any other form of civil authority. Its precincts are inviolate, and no one, whatever his creed, can look upon that monstrous building, inhabited for so many centuries by the venerable men who have exercised so great an influence and borne so important a part in the history of the world without the deepest of interest. Eight grand staircases and 200 smaller ones lead to the upper apartments of the building, the highest of the great conglomeration being seven storeys from the ground. There are 20 courts and 17 chapels for various dignitaries the chief of which is the Sistine Chapel, where the Pope offers Mass on special occasions, and which is also famous for the frescoes of Michael Angelo, and his greatest painting representing 'The Last Judgment.' This picture is in very bad condition, owing to the dampness and the cracking of the walls, so that some parts of it can no longer be distinguished. There are 1000 halls and corridors in the Vatican and 11,000 rooms, counting everything and quarters for the Swiss Guards, the stables for the horses, the store houses for the gardeners' tools, the mosaic factory, and other workshops, and it is said that an average of 2200 people are employed under the roof, most of them being lodged there.

Portraits of Our Lord.

In 1702 a fine brass medal bearing a portrait of Christ was discovered in Anglesea, Wales. It is fully authenticated by a Hebrew inscription upon the reverse side, which declares the portrait to be that of 'the Prophet Jesus.' The workmanship (says the *Arc Maria*) is of the first century, and the features bear an extraordinary likeness to those cut upon the emerald by the command of the Emperor Tiberius.

This last-named portrait is, with the exception of the so-called 'napkin portrait' of St. Veronica, as well known as any in existence, and has the merit of extreme antiquity as well as the cachet of many careful critics. It was pre-served in the treasury of Constantinople, but fell into the hands of the Turks; and about 1483 was given by the Sultan to Pope Innocent VIII. as a ransom for the Turkish monarch's brother.

THE Premier, who leaves for England in a few days, will travel via South Africa. He has been invited to be the guest of the citizens of Capetown during his stay there.

The Primary Duty of Parents.

IN a recent issue the *Arc Maria* had the following remarks on a subject which is of vital importance to Catholic parents in this Colony:—There can be no question that one of the greatest responsibilities assumed by Catholics who enter the holy state of Matrimony is the religious training of the children with whom it may please Almighty God to bless them. Unfortunately, too, there is little doubt the responsibility is one which many incur thoughtlessly, and which in consequence they are inclined to minimise, if not practically to shirk altogether.

True, when the dawn of reason first breaks upon the childish mind, Catholic mothers, as a rule, are faithful in sowing the seeds of elementary religious truths in the hearts of their little ones. The children are taught to make the sign of the cross, to recite short prayers; to speak and think with reverence of God the Father, our Divine Lord, and the Blessed Virgin; to distinguish the broad lines of right and wrong. Once the child has grown old enough to be sent to school, however, too many parents apparently think that the responsibility of his religious education is shifted from their shoulders to those of his teachers or of the parish priest. This is a radical mistake. Home-training in

The Theory and Practice of Christian Doctrine

can not be superseded by the instruction of even the most conscientious teachers or even the most zealous priests. The lesson imparted by a pious and loving mother makes a more lasting and more vivid impression than can be given by any other human agency whatever.

Even where the boys and girls attend parochial schools, in which the catechism forms one of the regular text books, the fire-side instruction cannot safely be dispensed with. Much less can it be neglected in the case of the thousands of our Catholic children who perforce attend the public schools in which religion is tabooed. To imagine that the religious training of such children is sufficiently provided for by their attendance at the weekly Sunday-school is to cherish a fallacy that is patently absurd. It is questionable whether the Sunday-school session can ever do the negative work of quite neutralising the baneful influence of the non-Catholic atmosphere to which the children are habitually exposed; it certainly can not do much more.

The only parents who may hope to have rid themselves, in a very large measure, of their personal responsibility for the effective religious training of their sons and daughters, are they who have confided the education of those sons and daughters to Catholic colleges and convents. The authorities of such institutions really assume parental obligations towards those committed to their charge, and hence relieve the fathers and mothers to a great extent of one of the most essential duties to their offspring. The overwhelming majority of Catholics in this country, however, are precluded by circumstances from sending their children to college or convent, to their personal accountability for the Catholic training of those children can not be shirked. Children who frequent the public schools manifestly

Need Peculiar Attention.

The supernatural being totally excluded from their minds during school-hours, it becomes imperative that, at home, God and the soul, grace and prayer, the Holy Sacrifice and the sacraments, the Blessed Virgin and the saints, penance and good works, sin and death and judgment, should be the subjects of frequent conversation. Family prayer, the Rosary in common, for instance, can in such cases scarcely be considered a negligible act; and no pains should be spared in forming these children to other devotional practices. It is elementary that their parents are strictly bound in conscience to see that they both attend the Sunday-school with exemplary regularity and prepare the Sunday-school lesson with due diligence. To secure either this adequate preparation or this regular attendance will commonly entail the exercise of the paternal authority; and Catholic fathers who

Neglect to Enforce their Authority

on such points are sinfully imprudent. Growing boys who have made their First Communion are especially in need in this matter of a firmness of discipline which comes with best grace, and probably too with best effect, from the head of the family. Too often, unfortunately, the head of the family finds himself sadly handicapped in such conjunctures by his own indifference in religious matters. How many Catholic children there are whose observation of home life has probably engendered some such resolve as was formed by the precocious little fellow who inquired: 'Mother, when shall I be old enough to leave off saying my prayers?' The mother stared in amazement. 'Why, never, of course, Johnnie.' 'Oh,' said Johnnie, coolly, 'when I'm grown up I don't mean to say any prayers! Father never does!' God help all such fathers! They are laying up for themselves unfailing stores of future bitterness.

At best, the Catholic child who attends a godless school is sadly handicapped in the matter of attaining a genuinely useful education; and his parents, not less but even more than his pastor, are obliged to supply the lamentable deficiency of his schoolroom training. They unquestionably owe to the youthful soul whose charge God has confided to their care, not only the example of an upright and devout Catholic life, but the Christian instruction without which his eternal salvation will surely be compromised.

It is reported that the Government is likely to purchase the Mounta estate, near Foxton, for close settlement. The *Marlborough Times* states that the negotiations between the Government and the owners of the Flaxbourne estate have come to a conclusion, and a settlement has been arrived at which will mean the early acquisition of the property by the State for a similar purpose.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The inmates of the Catholic Orphanage, Goulburn, have erected a marble monument to the late Mrs De Lauret, inscribed 'From the Orphans to their Benefactress.'

The *Freeman's Journal* reports that the Rev. Brother Urban, Provincial of the Marist Brothers, who took ill recently while superintending the Retreat of the Marist Brothers in New Zealand, has now considerably recovered from his indisposition.

Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister of Public Works in New South Wales, was on St. Patrick's Day, in Sydney, presented with a three-quarter length oil painting of himself by a number of gentlemen who had subscribed towards the cost, as a birthday gift.

The Rev. Father Cain, of Charlton, who some weeks ago met with an accident, in which his buggy was smashed to pieces, has been presented with a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by his Charlton friends, to enable him to make good his loss.

The formal opening of a new Catholic Ladies College, East Melbourne, which is to be conducted by the Sisters of Charity, took place on March 20 in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, and a large gathering of clergy and prominent public men.

The Rev. Father Ginisty, S.M., has returned from Gladstone and is now in charge of the parish of Villa Maria, Hunter's Hill. During the short term of Father Ginisty's ministration in Gladstone he won the devotion of the people, and he accomplished a great deal of work in the town and district.

Mr. W. J. Denny, M.P., of South Australia (says the *Catholic Press*), is one of the young Irish-Australians who will be heard of in the Commonwealth in the near future. Although still in the thirties he succeeded Mr. Kingston some two years ago as member for West Adelaide. He edits and manages the *Southern Cross*, which has paid an annual dividend of 10 per cent. for many years, and he holds advisory positions on several boards. A Liberal in politics he is considered by the Conservative press as certain to head the poll in the new district of Adelaide, which comprises 20,000 electors.

As soon as it became known that the Rev. Father Barlow, P.P., of St. Nicholas Church, Penrith, intended taking a trip to Europe, it was arranged that his departure should be made the occasion of a presentation and send-off. All arrangements having been made, the affair took place in the convent schoolroom on St. Patrick's night—a most fitting time. Dinner was spread in the infants' schoolroom, Father Barlow being supported by Mr. T. R. Smith, M.L.A., and Rev. Father McDonald, P.P. (Windsor). After the banquet—for such it might fittingly be termed—an adjournment was made to the schoolroom, where a musical programme, arranged by Sister M. Baptista, was gone through. A very pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to Father Barlow of an illuminated address, and a handsome dressing-case suitably inscribed. Father Barlow is a fellow-traveller with the Rev. Father Cleary.

In the opinion of some of the oldest and most respected of our Irish and Irish-Australian colonists (says the *Advocate*) such a sight as that witnessed inside and outside the Melbourne Town Hall, on St. Patrick's night, 1902, has never been equalled, except, perhaps, on the occasion of the O'Connell centenary. The final meeting of the committee was held at the archiepiscopal Palace, on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, and amongst those also present was the Very Rev. the Administrator of the Cathedral (Dean Phelan, hon. treasurer). Extreme pleasure and satisfaction was expressed at the result of the concert, socially and financially. The gross receipts amounted to the handsome sum of £230, and, after paying all expenses, £165 3s 2d remained for that most deserving charity, the Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows.

The following telegram was received by Cardinal Moran from the Hon. C. C. Kingston, Federal Minister of Customs, on the day prior to his Eminence's departure for Rome. It was in answer to Cardinal Moran's invitation to Mr. Kingston to be present at the St. Patrick's Day Celebrations:—'Many thanks for kind invitation which I should have been honored to accept, but I find it will be impossible to be in Sydney on St. Patrick's Day. I must apologise for delay in answering, but for the last 10 days I have been in Adelaide, where I have been called by the sickness of my son who is still very seriously ill. I am thus prevented from being with you, but with all the warmth of the Irish blood that is in me, and of which I am so proud, I thank you for the honor. I wish you all a highly successful gathering. God speed the wish to Irishmen from an Irishman, proud of his Irish father, wife, and blood, and ever grateful to Irishmen both in Australia and elsewhere for many kindnesses.'

Miss Amy Castles (says the *Catholic Press*) had a royal reception when she first touched Australian soil on her return recently. At Fremantle the Acting-Premier and the Ministry of West Australia, the Mayor and Town Clerk of Perth, the Mayor and Town Clerk of Fremantle, and other official and distinguished citizens, boarded the steamer and welcomed the youngest distinguished daughter of the Commonwealth, and then brought her ashore in the Government yacht. She was escorted to the Ministerial carriage and taken to Perth, where she was formally welcomed. It was a joyous event, and there was much speech-making. On her arrival in Melbourne she will be received by the Mayor, and a grand reception will be given in her honor in the Town Hall. She will give three concerts in Melbourne and one in Bendigo, and then she will come on to Sydney, opening here on April 17. Afterwards she will probably make a flying visit to New Zealand, giving six concerts there.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- April 13, Sunday.—Second Sunday after Easter.
 " 14, Monday.—St. Justin, Martyr.
 " 15, Tuesday.—St. John Damascene, Confessor and Doctor.
 " 16, Wednesday.—St. Benedict Joseph Labré, Confessor.
 " 17, Thursday.—St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr.
 " 18, Friday.—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.
 " 19, Saturday.—St. Leo IX., Pope and Confessor.

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE.

St. John Damascene, 'the last of the Fathers of the Church,' was born towards the end of the seventh century at Damascus, from which city he received the surname 'Damascene.' By the Saracens he was called 'Mansur,' and on account of his eloquence was surnamed 'Chrysorrhoea,' which meant 'gold-streaming.' He received his education from a pious and learned monk named Cosmos, who was taken prisoner and brought to Damascus. Like his father, he held a high office under the Caliphs. His zeal in defending the sacred images against the Iconoclasts exposed him to the resentment and persecution of the Greek Emperor. On the suspicion of a treasonable correspondence he was deprived of his right hand, which, however, was miraculously restored. He resigned his office, distributing his wealth among the poor, and retired into the Laura of St. Sabas, where, after some time, he was ordained priest. He died about the year 754. St. John Damascene has left many works, which, on account of their solid learning and great literary merit, have been held in high esteem in both the Latin and Greek Churches.

ST. BENEDICT JOSEPH LABRE, CONFESSOR.

Benedict Joseph Labré was a native of Amettes in the diocese of Boulogne, and was the son of respectable people who brought up their family virtuously and religiously. The early piety of Benedict induced his father to place him at the age of 12 under the care of his uncle, who was then parish priest of Erin. After studying for about four years with great industry and success, Benedict began to realise that he had no vocation to the priesthood, while on the other hand he felt a strong attraction to the solitude and austerities of the cloister. To bury himself in the monastery of La Trappe, where the severe rule of the Cistercian Order is observed, became the object of his secret ambition. Meanwhile his uncle was carried off by a dangerous epidemic which he contracted in ministering to the wants of his sick parishioners. Soon afterwards Benedict, who with great devotion had shared his charitable labors, quitted the village of Erin and returned to his home. Benedict at last received the reluctant permission of his parents to enter the monastery of La Trappe. Upon his arrival there he found that his youth and emaciated appearance presented an insurmountable barrier to his reception. He accordingly retraced his steps to his native village. An application to the Carthusians met with better success, but after six weeks he was dismissed by the Prior as unfitted to the Order, owing to the state of spiritual desolation with which it pleased God at that time to visit him. A similar result followed his admission to the Cistercian monastery, where he remained for six months in a state of bodily weakness and spiritual languor.

After bidding a final adieu to his parents by letter, Benedict, moved by the spirit of God, entered upon a course of pilgrimages to the celebrated sanctuaries of Italy, which he continued for 13 years up to the time of his death. After 13 years spent in this painful manner of life, Benedict one morning, after leaving his favorite Church of Sancta Maria fei Monti, where he had spent six hours in prayer, was found fainting in the public street, and was carried into a neighboring house. Having received Extreme Unction he remained unconscious until evening, when he calmly expired on Wednesday in Holy Week, April 16, A.D. 1783, at the age of 35.

ST. ANICETUS, POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Anicetus was Pope from 157 to 168. He was a Syrian by birth, and suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius. He was visited at Rome by St. Polycarp of Smyrna. These two saints had some dispute in regard to the Feast of Easter, but the discussion did not alter their friendship.

ST. ISIDORE, BISHOP, CONFESSOR AND DOCTOR.

St. Isidore, who was born at Carthage in the South of Spain about the middle of the sixth century, belonged to a most holy family, his two brothers, Leander and Fulgentius, and his sister, Florentina, being all numbered among the saints. From his youth he was distinguished for virtue and learning, and having embraced the ecclesiastical state, devoted himself with his brother Leander to the conversion of the Visigoths. This great work he had the happiness of seeing perfectly accomplished before the close of his apostolic career. Upon the death of his brother St. Leander, Isidore succeeded him in the See of Seville, which he governed for 36 years.

St. Patrick's Day was observed in Launceston, Tasmania, by a banquet held under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Day Anniversary Association. There were about 150 gentlemen present. The Rev. J. O'Mahony, president of the association, occupied the chair. Among the guests were the Hon. N. Elliot Lewis (Premier), Hon. P. O. Fysh, M.H.R., the Mayor of Launceston, Senator J. H. Keating, Hon. R. S. Scott, M.L.C. The Rev. Father Cleary was also present.

COCK O' THE NORTH

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

HONDAL-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.



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Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

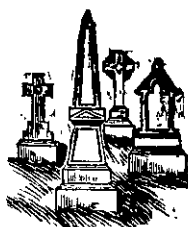
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All the comforts of a home. The best brands of Wines and Spirits supplied.

Irish News.

CLARE.—Strong Reasons.

The Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, Bishop of Killaloe, has been giving in his Lenten Pastoral the reasons why the Irish bishops deem the indiscriminate and excessive multiplication of public houses such a source of danger, and that they are very strong reasons cannot be disputed. In Ireland, one of the poorest countries in the world, the enormous sum of £15,000,000 sterling is spent yearly on intoxicating liquors. This sum, it appears, more than equals the agricultural rents and the imperial taxation of the country combined. Whilst it is true that the expenditure on intoxicating drinks in Ireland is less than a tenth of the drink bill of the United Kingdom, which amounts to nearly £155,000,000 sterling, or twice the rent roll of the three kingdoms taken together, the duty of Irishmen in this matter is not the less imperative. The evil of intemperance has been allowed to grow too freely. In the year 1845, when the population of Ireland was eight millions and a quarter, the number of licensed houses in the country was 15,000. During the interval since then, while the population has fallen away to less than half or barely 4,000,000, the licenses have increased by nearly 4000—to 18,751. It is a cause for heartfelt satisfaction to see bishops, priests, and people now appreciating the gravity of the danger.

CORK.—The King's Cup.

His Majesty the King has offered a £100 cup for an international yacht race organised in connection with the forthcoming Cork exhibition. It is expected the Meteor, Columbia, and Shamrock II. will compete.

A Strange Language.

Quite a sensation was caused by a well-dressed young lady in a large drapery establishment in Cork recently who addressed one of the assistants in Irish. The assistant replied in English that he did not understand, and asked her to state her wants in English. She spoke again in Irish, and the assistant called the chief of the department to the rescue. As the customer still persisted in addressing him in Irish, he sought the manager, who was an Englishman, and so did not throw much light on the subject. At length, after a council of war, the troublesome customer was conducted upstairs to a department in which was a young country lad, who was able to answer her in the native tongue and give her what she wanted. She was taken from department to department, and left without speaking one word of English during her visit.

A Valuable Prize.

Cardinal Logue has presented a Belleek dinner set, worth £50, as a prize for the bazaar to be held in aid of the Cloyne Cathedral Building Fund.

DOWN.—A Popular Work.

To Ulster Catholics the name of the Rev. James O'Laverty, M.R.I.A., the venerable pastor of Hollywood, County Down, is a household word. As the historian of the diocese of Down and Connor (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), he has given to the public five volumes that are a storehouse of erudition, and are works of invaluable reference to everyone interested in the religious, social, and political history and traditions of Antrim and Down. It is gratifying to note that popular opinion upholds the verdict of the experts. From the annual report of the Belfast Public Library Committee it appears that amongst the 21 books called for during last year O'Laverty's 'Diocese of Down and Connor' occupies sixth place.

Parliamentary Election.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. McCartan from the representation of South Down an election of a new member became necessary. Mr. Jeremiah McVeigh, of London, was the only candidate, and he was declared duly elected.

Nuns as Nurses.

At a recent meeting of the Newry Board of Guardians Sister Mary Patrick Collins and Sister Mary Bionach Gallagher, of the Convent of Mercy, Newry, were appointed assistant nurses of the infirmary. Sister Mary Elizabeth Dignam, of Dundalk, having already been appointed head nurse.

DUBLIN.—Death of a Dean.

It was with deep regret that the people of Dublin of all creeds heard of the death of the Right Rev. Monsignor Walsh, P.P., Kingstown, Dean of the diocese, which took place at his residence, Eblana Lodge, after a short illness. Deceased, who was 70 years of age, was born in Dublin city, and having at an early age shown a vocation for the Church, he entered Maynooth, where he was ordained in 1856. He was subsequently appointed curate in SS. Michael and John's parish, and was next transferred to High street parish as Administrator, having been some 10 years a curate in the first-named parish. He was afterwards appointed Vicar-General, and in 1885 was transferred, as parish priest, to Kingstown after the death of the Right Rev. Monsignor Quinn. Dignities were then showered upon him, and he was appointed archdeacon of Dublin and Domestic Prelate to his Holiness the Pope. On the death of Dean Kennedy he was appointed Dean of the diocese. During his pastorate he was instrumental in having the Church of St. Michael, Kingstown, completed, and also the erection of a tower and spire, as well as the building of a new presbytery at Monkstown.

A Will.

The will of Mr. John McCall, Dublin, late editor of 'Old Moore's Almanac' has been valued at £4000, the bulk of which goes to his son, Mr. Patrick J. McCall, T.C.

LIMERICK.—Butter Standard.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Newcastle-West Union, Mr. Thomas Hurley, J.P., presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted stating that any standard fixed of under 20 per cent. of water in butter would be injurious to the butter-makers of the country; that over 20 per cent. of water should be punished severely, and that 16 per cent. be the standard for creamery and factory butter.

Coal Mines.

The Board of Agriculture, in compliance with resolutions emanating from the Glin Rural District Council and the Limerick County Council, have sent down to Glin two experts for the purpose of ascertaining whether coal exists in the neighborhood of the culm pits at Clogough, which 60 years ago were successfully worked by the then Knight of Glin. Three years since Messrs. Cassell and Gardener, Scotch mining experts, visited the locality, and satisfied themselves that anthracite coal was to be found in several places in the vicinity of the old culm workings. The report of the engineers from the department of agriculture is anxiously awaited by the people of the district and by the representative bodies in the county.

Intemperance.

Preaching on a Sunday recently in St. John's Cathedral, Limerick, in the presence of the Mayor and the members of the Corporation, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer referred in strong language to the sad prevalence of intemperance in the city, quoting police statistics in support of his remarks.

MAYO.—Imprisonment.

Mr. John Hayden, M.P., left the House of Commons on February 14 for Castlebar gaol, where he surrendered to the governor to undergo 21 days' imprisonment under the Coercion Act.

TIPPERARY.—The Game Laws

At Clonmel Petty Sessions Mr. Edmund de la Poer, son of Count de la Poer, was fined £5 for carrying a gun and using dogs in pursuit of game without a license.

WATERFORD.

About the middle of February there died at Ballyguiry, within a few miles of Dungarvan, County Waterford, a man named John Foley who had reached the age of 106 years. His remains were interred at Ballinacoola. He was a remarkably healthy man all through life, and never knew what it was to be sick. Up to the last he retained all his faculties, and died through sheer old age. And strange, in the same part of the county now there is alive and well a man named Devine, who is said to be at present 110 years. The district must be remarkably healthy, and it would not be easy to find in all the country a parish which could boast of two men so old as he who has just died and Devine who is still living.

WEXFORD.—An Appointment.

The many friends throughout the country of the Rev. Edward Aylward, P.P., Blackwater, learned with pleasure that the Bishop of Ferns promoted him to the vacant Canonry in the cathedral.

GENERAL

The Land Question.

Just before the Easter adjournment of the House of Commons, Mr. Wyndham introduced an Irish Land Bill, which was read a first time. It has created a favorable impression. It provides for setting aside three millions for the non-compulsory purchase of estates, the payment to be made in gold, the Government reselling the land to the tenants if three-fifths of them are willing to buy.

Religious Antipathies.

Political incidents often have grave moral results—sometimes for the worse, and occasionally for the better. It would be a happy outcome of Mr. T. W. Russell's campaign in Ulster (says the 'Catholic Times') if he blotted out the spirit of religious animosity in that province, and made all the men of the North good Irishmen and good Christians. Reviewing the East Down contest in the 'Morning Leader,' Mr. Russell says this was the first fight in which the wedding of Protestant and Catholic for a common end had been tried. These men have been glowering at each other through the mists of prejudice for centuries. They were now called upon to act together, and Mr. Russell was enabled to triumph because they did so. He states that Mr. Wood, his candidate, obtained the votes of about 2000 Catholic Nationalists and 1600 Presbyterian farmers. Mr. Russell, with his knowledge of Ulster political life, is aware that it is not the Catholics who have been responsible for the maintenance of religious antipathies. They have proved their freedom from prejudice by voting for Protestants time after time. Let us hope he will have such success amongst the Protestants as to induce them sooner or later to vote for a Catholic.

Irish in London.

It is of interest to learn from the London census returns recently published that the number of Irish-born people resident in the metropolis has declined by something like 14 per cent. during the past ten years, the total being now only a little over 60,000 as compared with 70,000 in

1891. This would certainly be a matter for sincere gratification (writes a London correspondent) were one certain that it indicated a decline in the rate of emigration from Ireland. But, unfortunately, the emigration returns themselves afford us all too little proof that such is the case. The only conclusion, therefore, one can draw is that a less proportion of our people nowadays emigrate to England—or at any rate to London—than of old and that they turn rather in increasing numbers to America and the colonies to find the home that is denied them in their own land. Nor, indeed, can anyone wonder at their choice who knows the disadvantages which beset the path of the average Irish Nationalist in this country, and the invincible prejudice which he has to face at every turn in the battle of life. For all that, one cannot regard a diminution of the Irish population of Great Britain without some sense of regret, for perhaps nowhere outside of Ireland itself is the value of the individual Irishman to his country greater than here in England and Scotland. The Irish vote constitutes a political weapon of enormous importance at the present time in a great number of constituencies, and anything which tends to lessen its strength can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a serious loss to the National cause. It may be, of course, that London is an exceptional case, and that the experience of other centres is totally different. However that may be, the lesson which the census figures have for us here in the metropolis is to teach us the necessity for still better and better organisation, so that what we may lose in actual numbers we may make up in the effectiveness of our combination.

A Peculiar Appointment.

In a letter to the Irish newspapers the Rev. M. P. O'Hickey, D.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish in Maynooth College, calls attention to another example of how Irishmen are ignored in their own country when Government appointments are to be filled. The latest specimen of this system is the selection of a German to examine papers in the Irish language at the intermediate examinations. For some time it was rumored that such an appointment was in contemplation by the Board of Intermediate Education, but the idea was too absurd to entertain. From Father O'Hickey's remarks (says the 'Belfast Examiner') it appears that the appointment of a foreign gentleman has actually been made for the current year. The anti-Irish character of the Intermediate Board is too well known to require additional emphasising. Their own actions will do that with much more force than the words of any critic can apply. Recently the Commissioners took care to give Irish such a place on the new programme that very few students, when they shall have taken their compulsory subjects, will be able to dedicate themselves to the study of their native tongue. But this latest act of the Board, should the report prove to be correct, eclipses their previous record of consistent antagonism to Irish sentiment.

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

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

People

Father Sheehan, the author of 'Luke Delmege,' is a lover of flowers. To an interviewer representing 'St. Stephen's' he recently said: 'I should like to show you my garden. It is my great delight, and I think if I were tempted to pride it would be more on account of my begonias than my books.'

Though Mr. Bentley, architect of the Westminster Cathedral, is not a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he has been paid the high honor of having presented to him the gold medal of the Institute, which is the gift of the King, but is awarded by the President of the Institute and the Council.

At Gibraltar a few weeks ago, Father Reginald Collins, the intrepid army chaplain, had the Distinguished Order pinned on his breast by Lady White, while Sir George White paid a marked compliment to the heroism of the popular clergyman. In the Sudan campaign and recently in South Africa, Father Collins has repeatedly faced death in discharge of his sacred duties.

The curious relationship between the Irish Judiciary and the Irish revolutionary movement is not unworthy of notice. The grandson of William Brennan is an Irish Judge. The late Mr. Justice Monroe was a grandson of Henry Monroe, the general of the insurgents at the battle of Ballinacorney, who was hanged in the presence of his mother and his wife and children. The father of Mr. Justice Perrin was the close friend and associate of Robert Emmet; Mr. Baron Dowse was a '48 man, Mr. Justice O'Hagan was one of the poets of the '48 movement, and Mr. Pigot, a son of the late Lord Chief Baron, was one of Smith-O'Brien's most trusted political friends and lieutenants.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Justice Andrew's mother (says the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal') recalls the fact that the deceased lady, who had reached the age of 95, was the daughter of the famous William Brennan, one of the founders of the United Irishmen on Cave Hill, Belfast, a man who, as physician, author, and politician, played a conspicuous and honorable part in the public life of Ulster in the latter part of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th. On her marriage to Mr. John Andrews, J.P., she removed to Comber, where she resided for 75 years in the same house, and where she died recently, having survived her husband for 38 years. She leaves three sons, of whom the eldest is the Right Hon. William Brennan Andrews, P.C., LL.D., one of the judges of the High Court in Ireland.

Ecclesiastics are created members of the Sacred College of Cardinals not only for all round excellence of moral and intellectual qualities, but often for distinction in special fields of learning. Cardinal Ciafca, whose death is announced from Rome (says the 'Catholic Times'), owed his elevation chiefly to his knowledge as an Orientalist. A member of the Augustinian Order, he applied himself from an early age to the study of the languages of the East, and his proficiency in using them was remarkable. He published a work in two volumes on the fragments of the Coptic Sacred Books, another work on Coptic manuscripts, and a translation of the Arabic codices in the Vatican Library. The Holy See, appreciating his labors, sent him on a special mission to Roumania, and he was appointed Procurator-General of his Order. Then he became Counselor of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda and Secretary for its Oriental Rite department, with the title of Bishop of Larissa. Less than three years ago, the Holy

Father, recognising the services rendered to the Church by this learned prelate, raised him to the Cardinalate. His death is a serious loss to the movement for the re-union of the Eastern Christians with the Catholic Church.

History and romance are brought closer to us (writes a French correspondent) by the announcement of the death a day or two ago of a member of the family of 'Joan of Arc.' General Cuny de Melcion d'Arc traced his descent in unbroken line from Pierre d'Arc dy Lys, brother of the heroic Jeanne. Pierre's family was ennobled by Charles VII. in 1429, and allowed to bear the Royal Arms of France with this only modification, that the third fleur de lys was replaced by the symbolic device of a sword supporting a crown. The deceased General does not seem to have derived any military genius from his lofty descent. Born a year after Waterloo, he did little but mount slowly and ingloriously the grades of the service, till he subsided into the enjoyment of a general's retiring pay in the peaceful seclusion of Cherbourg. He is, it is said, the last of his line—in a sense that makes him a personality.

Sir John Blackwood, the great-grandfather of the late Marquis of Dufferin, was a member of the Irish Parliament who strongly opposed the Union, and twice refused an Earldom. His descendant relates that on another occasion a Government emissary who was a guest at Clandeboy, in admiring the crest on the silver, observed that it would be much improved with a coronet placed above it. 'But how,' said Sir John, 'would that agree with the motto below?' The motto below was 'Per vias rectas.'

Thomas Mulhearn, 65 years old, who landed at Ellis Island, New York, from the Cunarder Etruria in December, was detained because he was moneyless. He said he had a well-to-do brother, Patrick, at Sullivan, Me., and Detective Peter Groden of the Irish Emigrant Society, looked up Patrick. Patrick sent on money and Thomas was released and went to Maine. A few weeks after he got there his brother, who was 90 years old, died, leaving \$90,000 to the penniless immigrant. Thomas is returning to his home in County Down, where he intends to spend the rest of his days.

MYER & 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.—***

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positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter
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Baths and Lavatories are all that could be
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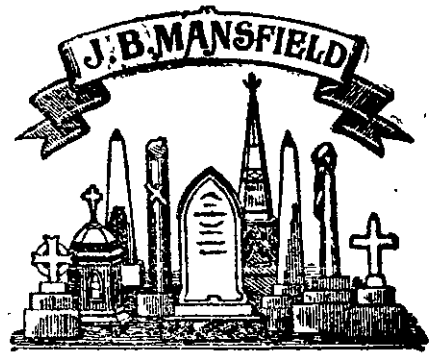
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Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked
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Families waited upon daily for orders.



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CHRISTCHURCH.

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WE have during the past year spared no
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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
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And confidently anticipate their verdict will
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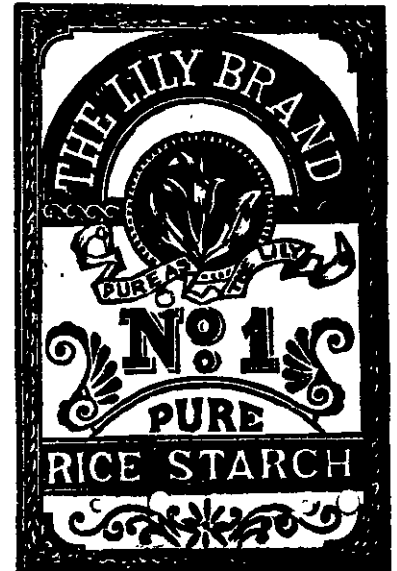
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Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

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J. GARSIDE thanks his Patrons, and hopes to receive a con-
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J. GARSIDE,

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

BANQUETS, BAZAARS, CONVERSAZIONES, PUBLIC
MEETINGS, MILITARY TOURNAMENTS, PHYSICAL
DRILL, GYMNASIC EXHIBITIONS, SOIREES
MILITARY BAND CONCERTS or CONTESTS, PRO-
MENADE or ORDINARY CONCERTS, SKATING, Etc.

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WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

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

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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.

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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.

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 new designs and various qualities.
 Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
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 A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
 Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new
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 A large stock of New Furniture of latest
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JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

Commercial

For week ending April 9.

PRODUCE.

London, April 4.—The wheat markets are quiet. The English is steady, the Continental easier, and American hardening. Cargoes are firmly held. Victorian and South Australian February shipment, 29s 6d; parcels afloat, 28s 9d.

Butter is quiet. New Zealand, 105s to 106s. Danish, firm at 114s. Cheese is unchanged.

Sydney, April 4.—The breadstuffs market is strong and advancing. Flour is quoted at £8 15s per ton. For wheat 3s 10½d was refused for a large parcel, holders want 4s.

London, April 6.—Frozen Meat.—New Zealand mutton has risen 1-16th, heavy River Plates ¼d, and New Zealand beef has advanced ¼d. The beef quotations are nominal. New Zealand lamb has declined 1-16th.

Sydney, April 8.—Breadstuffs and foodstuffs are active, owing to the short supplies. The Adelaide wheat market is excited, while Melbourne anticipates startling advances in wheat up to 4s, and of flour up to £9.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter (fresh), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 10½d, pats, 10½d, eggs, 1s 3d per doz; cheese, 4d; bacon, farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £3 to £3 10s per ton; fowl wheat, 3s 3d; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, £4 10s; flour, £9 10s to £10 10s, oatmeal, £12 5s to £12 15s; bran, £4 ¼d, pollard, £4 15s. Retail.—Fresh butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s; bulk, 1s, eggs, 1s 6d per doz, cheese, 6d to 7d, bacon, rolled, 9d; hams, 10d, potatoes, 4s per cwt; flour: 200lb 21s, 50lb, 5s 3d. Oatmeal: 50lb, 7s 3d; 25lb, 3s 9d; pollard, 8s per bag; bran, 5s; chaff, 2s, fowls' feed, 3s 9d per bushel.

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 6d to 3s 8d; fowls', 3s 1d. Potatoes: New Oamaru and Tairā, £3 10s to £3 12s 6d. Chaff: inferior to medium, £2 10s to £3, good to best, £3 15s to £4 10s. Straw: Loose, 32s 6d, pressed, 30s. Flour: 200lb sacks, £10; 50lb, £11 5s. 25lb, £11 6s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £12 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 1s to 1s 0½d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d, factory, 5d. Eggs: 1s 5d. Onions: Melbourne, new, £6.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Ltd) report as follows:—

Oats.—There was a good demand for all good to prime feed lines at prices fully equal to late rates. A large proportion of the season's crop being damaged and discolored, has had a hardening effect on milling and other prime lines. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 3½d to 2s 4½d; good to best feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d, inferior and medium, 2s to 2s 1½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The quantity of prime milling quality on offer is extremely small, and as prospects for the new grain are far from promising, prices have undergone a sharp advance. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, medium, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; damaged, etc., 2s 9d to 3s 2d per bushel.

Potatoes.—The market is moderately supplied with Derwents and kidneys. Prime Derwents are in fair demand at £3 10s to £3 15s, and freshly picked kidneys and white potatoes at £3 to £3 5s per ton (sacks extra).

Chaff.—There is little or no old oaten sheaf offering, and for this class there is good inquiry. Sound new chaff is also scarce and commands ready sale, but inferior sorts are out of favor. We quote: Best old chaff, £4 7s 6d to £4 10s, prime new chaff, £4 to £4 5s, medium and inferior, £3 to £3 15s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

London, April 4.—The Bradford wool market is firm but unchanged.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.

The Dunedin Woolbrokers' Association held their fourth wool sale for this season in the Board Room, Agricultural Hall Buildings on Tuesday.

Messrs Stronach Bros and Morris report as follows:—The offerings altogether comprised only a little over 1500 bales, and were made up of late shorn stragglers' wool, passed in lots from previous sales, and oddments. The attendance of buyers did not include all those who usually bid at large auctions, but, notwithstanding this competition was good, and particularly so in regard to merino wools, all re-offered lots of this description showing decided improvement. For all sorts the demand was better, in sympathy with recent London cables, and on the whole our fourth sale may be described as comparatively satisfactory. We offered 172 bales, the bulk of which were sold at auction.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

A large number of horses were entered for this week's sale, but the majority of them, both draught and light, were aged. The draughts were only second-class, and, as we have already stated, they were past their prime, still, where they were of good stamp they met with a fair demand, and most of them changed hands at from £20 to £36, one extra good mover fetching £39. For a six-year-old delivery-cart gelding there was keen competition, and it was sold for £36 10s, whilst for a five-year-old milk-cart mare we obtained £29. For first-class young horses, sound and staunch, of all descriptions, there is plenty of demand, but nondescripts of all classes are a veritable drug in the market—there are no buyers for them. Privately during the week we have sold several useful draught mares and geldings at from £35 to £44. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £45 to £54; extra good, prize horses, £55 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £42; aged, do, £20 to £30; up-standing carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £30 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £37; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £28; tram horses, £12 to £18; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25, weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle was 128, mostly light-weights, while heifers and cows numbered under 20. There was a short supply of steers, which caused a rise of 1s per 100lb. Beef brought 18s 6d to 22s 6d; steers, £6 15s to £10, and £13 10s for prime Polled Angus bullocks, heifers, £5 10s to £7 7s 6d, cows, £5 to £7 2s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—About 4000 yarded, mostly ewes. There were very few good wethers. Best wethers brought 15s to 17s 3d; others, 12s 6d to 14s 6d. Too many ewes for the trade, and a drop in price was experienced, except for a few extra prime, which made 14s to 15s 3d. Good useful trade sorts brought 11s to 13s 6d; inferior, 7s 6d to 10s.

Fat Lambs.—The total brought for ward was 751, mostly unfinished sorts. The sale was dull; One hundred and thirty-one were sold for export at from 12s 6d to 12s 7d. Two hundred and thirty-one went to butchers at from 9s 3d to 13s 11d. The balance passed in at 11s to 11s 9d.

Store Sheep.—Over 14,000 were offered, including some good lines of forward wethers and good breeding ewes; and these, with good forward lambs, met with a good sale; but other sorts remain about the same as last week. Forward wethers brought from 12s 2d to 12s 10d, others, 10s 2d to 11s 1d; small, 7s 1d to 9s 6d; good wethers and maiden ewes, 10s to 13s 1d; merino wethers, 8s 3d; two-tooth ewes, 14s to 15s 3d; four-tooths, 12s 1d, two and four-tooths, 12s 6d; six tooths, 13s 1d; four, six, and eight-tooths, 8s 3d to 11s 4d; sound-mouthed, 6s to 8s 3d; aged, 5s to 5s 9d, boilers, 1s 6d to 2s 3d, lambs, forward sorts, 9s to 10s, fair, 5s 1d to 8s; inferior, 1s 7d to 3s 3d.

Cupola of St. Peter's.

The greatest of the architectural enterprises Michael Angelo was called upon to take up was the completing of St. Peter's, and he devoted himself through pure obedience to this task, refusing all compensation, offering his unpaid services in that way both to his master and to the service of religion.

He had to struggle against the opposing ideas of the architects in charge of the Monument, who held by later plans than those of the first deviser, and their enmity and misapprehension of what was best aimed at a continual thwarting of all his intentions. He managed, however, to bring back the building to its original plan, that of his greatest enemy, Bramante, upon whom he has left this noble judgment. 'It cannot be denied,' said he, 'that Bramante laid the first plan of St. Peter's clear and simple, and all who have departed from this scheme have departed from the truth.'

We have not the great Cathedral as Michael wished it, nor can we see in it the creation of his genius. But the one thing that Michael Angelo left to his successors in the work is the cupola, whose outline remains as an unparalleled idea, as an important landmark in architecture as his other records of achievement in painting and sculpture. It is the mark of Rome and the expression of Rome's grandeur.

The Origin of Toasting.

The origin of the word 'toast' in drinking a health is interesting. The drinks most in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were sack, canary, claret sherry, and others, to which it was customary to add honey, sugar, ginger, cinnamon, and other ingredients; also a piece of toast, which floated on the top of the liquor, and was supposed to give it an additional flavor. Later on, in the eighteenth century, Dr. Johnson relates:—A certain beau, being at Bath, pledged a noted beauty in a glass of water taken from a bath; whereupon another roysterer cried out that he would have nothing to do with the liquor, but would have the toast—that is, the lady herself. From this incident, it is said, arose the habit of giving a lady's name to preface or flavor the drinking of wine. Hence a popular lady whose health was often drunk became a 'toast,' or 'a great toast.' Later the word has come to mean any sentiment which prefaces a drink. So says the 'Daily Chronicle.'

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

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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.

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A NOTED HOUSE.

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DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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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,

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OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS. Established - 1865.

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STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

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)—

Warrimoo	Thurs., April 10	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., April 11	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., April 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moura	Fri., April 18	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., April 11	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., April 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moura	Fri., April 18	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo	Thurs., April 10	3 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., April 24	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., April 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., April 29	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	Monday April 14	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Talane	April 20	2 p.m. D'din

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

Upolu	Mon., April 21	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH, via
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and
WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corinna	Thurs., April 10	3 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday,
April 23.

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

Hauroto Wednesday, April 9

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tuesday, April 22.

A Story of Parnell.

MR HENNIKER HEATON, in 'The Leisure Hour,' tells the following characteristic story of Parnell, showing the latter's power of detachment: He came into the House one afternoon, when the fiercest excitement prevailed regarding the publication by 'The Times' of the forged letters. He, in a short speech, denied the authorship of the letters, and then walked into the lobby and engaged me in earnest conversation. Everybody thought he was telling me of the awful political event then stirring men's minds. This is what he said to me: 'I have just read in the afternoon paper that a mountain of gold has been discovered in Western Australia, and that some tons of the specimens have been sent home to you.' I replied that it was true, and that I had in my locker in the House some of the crushed specimens. We proceeded to get them, and I gave him about a wineglassful of the 'crushing.' He took it away with him, and, to the bewilderment of his party, no one saw him for a week, and very few indeed knew his address. 'On that day week, Mr Heaton proceeds, 'almost at the same hour, he again appeared in the lobby. Walking up to me he said, smilingly, "I have analysed the specimens, and they go 32oz of gold to the ton." I said he was wrong. He then took from his pocket a scrap of paper and read: "27oz of gold and 5oz of silver." I replied that this was indeed remarkable, for it exactly coincided with the analysis of Messrs Johnston, Matthey and Co., the famous metallurgists. Parnell then showed me the small pin's point of gold he had obtained. I expressed surprise at his work. He said: "The fact is, I take an interest in the matter. I have a small workshop to test the minerals in the mountains of Wicklow, some portion of which I own." The astonishing thing is that while his hundreds of thousands of adherents were fulminating against 'The Times,' he was quietly working away testing minerals in his laboratory.'

A Tasmanian in Spain.

MR. JOSEPH MCMAHON, Longford, Tasmania, who spent a considerable time in Europe last year, writes as follows to the *Monitor* regarding his experience during a two months' visit to Spain:—I had the pleasure of spending two months in Spain last year—April and May; and during that time I travelled from north to south and from east to west, but saw only one person drunk, and that case had a rather amusing side to it, which, to my mind, goes far to prove the rarity of such an occurrence. We took a tram ride at Valladolid, and at the terminus a well-dressed young man got in. While waiting for the tram to start he pulled out the inevitable cigarette, and not being able to find a match, applied first to me, and then to the conductor. After drawing a few whiffs, he grew drowsy, and then I noticed that he was showing signs of having imbibed too freely; so we left him and took our seats in the next compartment. On our way through the city I drew the conductor's attention to him, and after looking at him intently, he turned to me and said, 'Mala.' I shook my head and said, 'Vive,' but the conductor thought not. Seeing a policeman he stopped the tram, and brought him in to see the sick man. The policeman shook him; shouted at him, and at length made him open his eyes. He then shook hands vigorously with him and pronounced him 'Mala.' Then he and the conductor lifted him out, and kindly held his head for him; then they laid him by the fountain and the policeman said he needed a 'medico.' So much for drunkenness. I saw more of it in one afternoon in Wellington, Shropshire, a small town of 7000 inhabitants (with its 56 public houses and beer shops), than I saw in Italy, France, and Spain, in eight months.

Then as to the 'parental bond.' Nowhere have I seen such affectionate parents—fathers and mothers—nor such cleanly, comfortably, and warmly-dressed children as I saw in Spain. I speak of the poorer classes. Their 'hospitality' I always liken to that which I expected to find in old Ireland; had I only had the good fortune to visit it. Travellers by rail are as courteous to you as if you were their dearest friends, and always offer to share with you their wine and luncheon. Altogether they are a charming people and unspoiled by tourists. A gentleman I travelled with from England to Australia had a large experience with them as railway navvies between Xeres and Seville; and he told me they were honorable and trustworthy: so different from other working men known to him.

The First Map of China.

THERE has been recently published in Germany a new map of China. This newest map of the Chinese Empire still rests, says the *New York Sun*, 'upon the basis established by French missionaries in the early part of the eighteenth century. These learned Jesuit Fathers were commissioned by the intelligent Emperor Kanghi, contemporary of Peter the Great, to make a large map of China. The Chinese had paid much attention to geographic studies, but all their maps utterly lacked the sense of proportion. They traced a brook, river or lake with equally bold touches of the pencil; their measurements of distances had merely a general value; their maps were, therefore, vague and misleading. But a great change was made in the mapping of China when the Jesuit missionaries became the official astronomers of the empire. They had convinced the Emperor that they could make reliable maps of his country.

'To collect information for their map they travelled through all the provinces and astronomically fixed the position of 600 places. Much of their information with regard to the water courses and

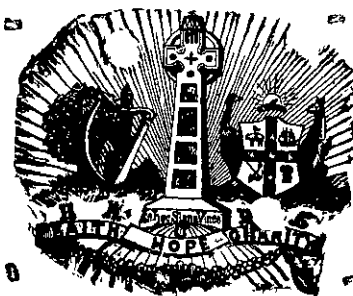
other data was derived from the officials in each district. Their monumental work was completed in 1718, and the first atlas of the whole Chinese Empire was then published by the Chinese Government.

'It was this atlas that the great cartographer, d'Anville, published in a French edition in 1737, under the title "New Atlas of China, Chinese Tartary, etc." This map has been the basis of all European maps of the Middle Kingdom. Reichardt used it as the foundation of his map of China in the third edition of Stieler's Hand Atlas (1826); but though he closely conformed to the Jesuit map, because no other material was at his command, he thought it necessary to explain that "these missionaries prepared their map of this immense region with its rivers, mountains, waste places and towns, largely from hearsay reports, modified by their own deductions, which were not without value as to the truth."

'This comment on the great work of the Jesuits did not do them justice. Their map lives still as the most important basis of all maps of China.'

Cuttlefish Ink.

THE cuttlefish are caught in great numbers off the Cornwall coast and are used as a bait for the conger eel, for which this part of the world is celebrated. The cuttlefish possesses no real mouth (says a writer in an exchange), but has a long, cylindrical sucker, with which it adheres firmly to the bait. The method of capturing the fish is as follows: A long line from which are suspended from 200 to 300 hooks baited with portions of pilchards (almost the only bait the cuttlefish will take) is let down into the sea and allowed to stop there for about half an hour. It is then drawn up and the cuttlefish are found hanging by means of their suckers to the bait. The moment that they leave the waters they eject with considerable force a great quantity of deep black, viscous substance which is about the consistency of treacle, and the stain made by it upon the clothes of the fisherman is permanent if it happens to fall upon them. I had a conversation with one man who has several times received a full charge in his face, and he assured me that beyond the smell, which is most nauseous, he felt no inconvenience at all, no smarting or pain in his eyes, and had no bad after effects. If any of the liquid gets upon the nets it rots them beyond repair unless it is washed off immediately. Another curious fact is that this fluid will not injure cloth in the slightest degree beyond making a permanent stain. One man told me that he had used a jersey for several years which had been squirted over at different times by these cephalopods, but that except for the cloth being stained it was as good as ever. When this ink is ejected under water, it hangs in a sort of cloud and does not spread.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

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.
P. F. Hiscocks and Son, Auckland.

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.

DEATH.

HIGGINS.—In charity pray for the soul of Margaret Higgins, aged 84 years, who departed this life on April 4, at Castle street, Dunedin, fortified with the rites of the Catholic Church. Relict of the late Daniel Higgins, of Saddle Hill.—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, APRIL 10, 1902.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS'
PASTORAL.

THE Pastoral Letter recently issued by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Colony and published the other day in full in our columns will no doubt by this time have been read by all with the interest and attention which, both for its own sake and on account of the source from which it comes, it assuredly deserves. The Letter, it will be noted, is devoted entirely to a discussion of what is known as the 'Education Question,' a fact which will of itself be a source of extreme satisfaction to all who have the true interest of the Church at heart. There can be no doubt whatever that the educational difficulty is the one great obstacle to the Church's rapid progress in this Colony, and so long as the proper settlement of this question is delayed, so long as the crying injustice involved in the present state of things continues, we are working against a dead-weight that handicaps and hampers us at every turn. It is certain, too, that there is a real need just now for a word of exhortation on this matter. As the Letter says, '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;' and this callousness on the part of the general public has tended to produce a certain amount of hopelessness and consequent indifference amongst Catholics themselves. It is well, therefore, to have the whole subject brought freshly and fully before us, and to have from 'those who have the rule over us' a full and adequate statement of what the Church wants in this matter, why she wants it, and how we may hope to obtain it.

★

The Fathers of the Council begin at the very beginning by pointing out the one radical and fatal defect of the present system and by explaining precisely why it is that Catholics do not and cannot accept it. That defect is, of course, the failure of the secular system to recognise the religious element in man and the lop-sidedness and absolute irreligion which are the necessary consequences of this omission. 'We clearly perceive,' write the Fathers, '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.' And again they say; '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.' And the serious and absolutely baneful effects of the system are finally summed up in the following striking passage: '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. It is the cancelling

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

of Christianity from the life of the nation.' These are strong statements to make, but that they are indeed 'the unvarnished truth' the Fathers prove by an effective appeal to contemporary history, particularly in the United States, and to actual admitted fact in the present condition of our own Colony.

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There are certain regular stock objections which are commonly and constantly urged against the Catholic demand for justice in educational matters, and these are considered with a patience and fulness to which their intrinsic merits certainly do not entitle them. The idea that the secular system is 'democratic' is shown to be entirely erroneous, the truth being that religion is the real Palladium of our democratic liberty; the notion that the public schools are in some mysterious way 'superior' to the Catholic schools is proved to be an assumption and a delusion; and the defence of the present state of things on the ground that we must have a homogeneous or uniform system of education is shown in its true colors as absurd, undemocratic, unchristian, and irreligious. But by far the most practical and most persistent of the objections put forward by those who refuse to endorse the Catholic demands is the plea that these demands are not feasible. That is, in particular, the favorite refuge of the politicians. 'We admit the injustice you suffer under,' they will say; 'we cannot help feeling sorry for you, and if we could do anything for you we really would, but, you know, what you ask isn't feasible.' Well, the Fathers of the Council have pricked that little bubble and shown clearly and unmistakably that State aid to denominational schools is entirely practicable, and has worked smoothly and admirably wherever it has been fairly tried. 'Such a fair distribution to us (of the taxes levied for education) is,' say the Fathers, 'quite feasible. England and 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.' And again they say: '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.' For the future Catholic electors will know exactly how much reliance to place on any politician who again attempts to fool them with this 'not feasible' nonsense.

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Having thus cleared the ground by pointing out the essential defects in the present system and by disposing of the objections commonly urged against the Catholic demands, the Fathers of the Council proceed to lay down, in a pointed and altogether admirable passage, what precisely these demands are. 'As far as our schools are concerned,' they say, '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 training 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.' That is terse, clear-cut, unambiguous. To add to it would be to spoil it, and to attempt to explain it would be superfluous. It is essentially

a statement that says what it means and means what it says. It is the whole Catholic position in a nut-shell, and so clearly and admirably put that he who runs may read.

*

Then comes the grand crucial question, How is the desired result to be obtained? What are the means and method we are to adopt in order to secure the redress to which we have established so good a claim and for which we have waited so long? The recommendations of the Letter on this head are certainly sufficiently temperate. There is nothing violent, nothing aggressive, nothing that 'could offend the most fastidious' in the injunctions laid down. 'We enjoin our Catholics,' says the Letter, '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.' So much in a general way. As to the particular exercise of these rights we have the following:—

'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.'

*

That is good so far as it goes, and if all the Catholic voters in the Colony did faithfully and conscientiously discharge their duty in this respect such united action would no doubt have an appreciable effect. But to us it seems clearly evident that something more is needed before we can indulge in any reasonable hope of final success. Even if our Catholic voters did manage to return a number of friendly members and if we did succeed by any lucky accident in securing a snatch victory in the House we would gain no real or permanent benefit from it so long as the public opinion of the country is against the measure of reform. For our own part we have the most assured conviction that there is one way, and one way only, to ultimate success, and that is by educating public opinion to the justice and reasonableness of our claims. It would not be by any means such a difficult or hopeless matter as many think. Let Religious Education Leagues (consisting of Catholics and all non-Catholics who would join) be established in all the chief centres of the Colony; let suitable leaflets be prepared and distributed; let lectures and discussions be arranged; and we venture to say that after three years of honest energetic work in this direction the Catholic education question would have a great deal more vitality in it and be a great deal nearer settlement than it is to-day. We have neither time nor space to say more at present, but may return to this matter again. In throwing out the foregoing suggestion, we do so, we need hardly say, in an entirely non-committal and non-official way, but, for our own part, we are convinced of this, that unless some Forward Movement of this kind is made, the Catholics of the Colony will have to carry their heavy burden for many a long year to come.

Notes

The Premier's Departure.

It has been announced that Mr. Seddon will take his departure on Saturday by the Drayton Grange, which will also convey the northern battalion of the tenth contingent to South Africa. In selecting this route for his journey Londonwards to take part in the Coronation arrangements, the Premier has displayed his customary adroitness. Few persons desiring a pleasant voyage would choose to make it on a troop ship, even though the best arrangements to secure comfort were made. The Premier in selecting the Drayton Grange sinks not only all considerations of state but of personal ease. But on the other hand he will materially add to the effect of his arrival in London, more especially if he goes from the Cape accompanied by a contingent taken from the field, as seems to be contemplated. By this method he will still further accentuate the heartiness with which New Zealand has offered men for the war. He will be recognised not only as the Premier of the small and distant Colony that contributed more men in proportion to its

area and population than any other part of the Empire, but as the only Premier that evinced his personal interest in the men to the extent of sharing their voyage and their vicissitudes, and as far as possible visiting them in the field. It may be remarked that the Premier's visit to Africa lends some color to the statement so persistently made some little time ago to the effect that he would be ennobled and offered the Governorship of one of the African Colonies—probably Orange Free State. It seems natural that if such a step is contemplated, Mr. Seddon would like to see what the country is like before committing himself.

*

Without a doubt Mr. Seddon will be the greatest colonial figure at the coming Coronation. Others may be entitled to nominal precedence by virtue of their place in the chronological order of the foundation of the States which they represent, but Mr. Seddon will most efficiently represent the true colonial spirit. For he has charged himself with a large message. There is to be a Conference of Premiers, and Mr. Seddon will introduce and advocate a system of commercial reciprocity in British countries. This is a much larger undertaking than the tariff offered by Canada to all who would reciprocate, for it involves a survey of all the resources of the different parts of the Empire, and the adjustment of an arrangement to suit. It will be, in short, a family council, at which it is natural to expect that more business would be done than by a tedious and perhaps fruitless correspondence. Mr. Seddon also goes home fortified by the full and unanimous approbation of the Colony. Even his bitterest political opponents concede that the representation of New Zealand could not be in any other hands. If it had happened that by one of those chances so frequent in politics he had been ejected from power within the last year, he would still have been the man to represent the Colony on this occasion. This is for the reason that it was he who became identified with the wave of feeling that spread over the Colony. On one or two occasions it seemed as if his usual tact was in fault, and that he was on the verge of making a serious mistake, but after events showed that he had accurately gauged public feeling, and he scored again. He has done this so frequently, and so completely has he been accepted as the exponent of Australasian colonial aspirations that jealousy has already been expressed in Australia, where leading newspapers have complained that the Commonwealth is being dragged at his chariot wheels.

Diseases.

It is at this season of the year that the sins of omission and commission with respect to sanitary affairs bear fruit, and in several of the larger centres of the Colony, as well as in some of the smaller ones, the presence of such diseases as diphtheria and scarlet fever warn the community that the sparseness of the population affords no justification for neglect or defiance of the laws of health. When a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever breaks out, the medical men immediately set about a search for the cause, and in every case cause and effect can be clearly associated. In a certain rural district in Southland some years ago, an epidemic of diphtheria blighted many families. All the surroundings were apparently conducive to health, and for some time the cause of the outbreak baffled experts. But at length it was remembered that a certain paddock of remarkably luxuriant and apparently inexhaustible grass had been very heavily manured with refuse from a boiling down establishment. This paddock was situated by the road that led to the school, and here the cause of the disease was found. Typhoid fever has broken out on a farm where the sanitary conditions seemed ideal, and the cause has been found in an unsuspected drain. It cannot be too strongly or too frequently impressed upon the public mind that all such diseases arise from dirt. They are common to all lands, and may arise in all climates. The frigid cold of the poles or the torrid heat of tropical regions may alike engender them. In New Zealand we are exceptionally fortunate in having no malarial diseases. Nor are there climatic conditions that engender disease. If, therefore, disease comes it is purely from insanitation, and neglect of sanitary laws ought to be punishable in the common interest. No doubt there does still exist considerable ignorance of those laws, yet the elements of them are simple enough, and may be summed up in the one word, cleanliness.

Cheap Railway Travelling.

The Minister of Railways, Sir Joseph G. Ward, has intimated that he will make still further reductions in railway rates and fares. The Colonial Treasurer has already said that the Government will be satisfied with a return of 3 per cent. on the principal outlay, and that all above that will be returned in the shape of concessions. Cheap communication is as beneficial to the community as cheap postal facilities are, and any outlay on such is a wise investment. And in this connection we have a suggestion to offer to the Government. The recent concessions in fares were

partly delusive, for the price of a return ticket remains at about double the price of a single one. This is in conflict with common commercial usage, which makes a concession in such cases. But we would go still further, and urge that a concession should be given to those who travel greater distances. For example, if the fare for one mile be twopence, the fare for one hundred miles is a hundred times twopence, or 16s 8d, and for 300 miles 25s. It would seem to us to be in accord with common commercial usage if a sliding scale were adopted. [Furthermore, passenger rates are altogether out of proportion to goods rates. Railway engineers compute the cost of haulage by the number of units of steam necessary to haul a ton a mile. It costs no more to haul a ton of human flesh and blood a mile than a ton of granite. There are of course some extra equipments required by way of carriages, etc., but against this it must be urged that the human freight loads and unloads itself. And we are also aware that some attempt is made to adjust freights with some relation to the value of the goods carried. For example, coal is carried more cheaply than drapery, and rough stone more cheaply still. The bane of precedent is too apparent in many official matters. There is too great a tendency to follow methods in use elsewhere and adapt them to local circumstances instead of striking out on original lines. Railway travelling should not be a luxury set apart for the comparatively well to do.]

In Lighter Vein

(By 'QUIP'.)

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

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

R. L. STEVENSON.

The Premier.

The time is drawing near when the Premier is to sail away for the 'Big Smoke.' Like the powder-monkey:

'Soon he'll be in London town,
And see the King with the golden crown.'

He is leaving with part of the Tenth Contingent. On the day of his departure, then, if you should perceive a tremble and a heave, and see the pavement coming up to meet your head, you will know the cause. Richard will have stepped off the Colony. At present he is busy packing. He is taking his tooth-brush, his secretary, and his celluloid cuffs. And report has it that he was seen the other day in the backyard of a boiler-maker's shop getting measured for half a dozen handkerchiefs and a new umbrella. I don't believe it, however. It is more likely that he will surprise the natives by appearing as a count or an earl, or a noble of some sort. The whole outfit, including ermine and a coronet warranted to stand the rain, can be bought for one hundred guineas. A hundred guineas is nothing to a man who has been allowed £1500 for expenses and full salary besides. As I am anxious that New Zealand should be properly represented, I wish to give a hint to Mr. Seddon regarding his department. Masters of etiquette prescribe the rules necessary to be observed when in the presence of royalty or other exalted persons. It is most earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Seddon will buy a handbook on the subject and study it in his spare time on the Drayton Grange. I don't want a Government billet for mentioning this. May I be considered a bob-tailed army mule if I haven't more patriotism than that. I'll not take a billet from the Government until they adopt Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Then they can appoint me a lineman.

Art.

I sincerely trust King Edward will be considerate enough to allow the Premier an hour or two to himself sometimes. After saying 'kia-ora' to the Prince of Wales, the most important piece of business Mr. Seddon has to do is to take a run round to the South Kensington Museum, or Guy's Hospital, or wherever it is that they regulate the art classes, and offer the man in charge an expert poultry plucker's salary to come out here and improve colonial art. To all appearances the Colony contains only four or five subjects for painting. You see the whole five of them in every house you enter. If the space over the mantelpiece isn't spoilt by a framed conglomerate of small velvet bags, supposed to represent fox-glove, it is occupied by a mirror with that everlasting swan painted on it. I haven't any down on swans, though swans have down on themselves, but I feel inclined to wring the long neck of that fellow on the mirror every time I see him. In other parts of the room you see panels of poppies and tiger-lilies and arum lilies with a big

yellow spike sticking out of each one like the handle of a new tack-hammer. And then, all around the walls you have the same old tin plates with the same old stork on the same old one leg in the midst of the same old bulrushes. And I have found out that it is considered a capital offence against art to paint all the bulrushes sticking up straight. You must make two or three of them hang over broken. Here and there you may find the picture of a peony, but it is as much like a peony as a peony is like a private income. The art of the period is decadent. It is enough to make a man blow out his brains with a loaded bayonet, and it ought to be improved. Mr. Seddon must see to it.

Patriotism.

It is wonderful to what lengths patriotism will drive people. Artemus Ward said that he was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war. His generosity has been equalled, if not surpassed, by that of a certain lady of whom Colonel Stackpool spoke in a recent interview in *M.A.P.* According to the Colonel the said lady wrote this letter to him:—

'Dear Sir,—I hear that the soldiers in South Africa suffer very much from thirst. An old soldier in our village, who is now a total abstainer, told me that sucking a pebble is a very good thing under such circumstances. I enclose two pebbles, and shall be very pleased indeed to collect sacks full of them to send to the men in South Africa if you can make arrangements for forwarding them.'

I am sure the soldiers would prefer the pebbles to the beer. The former wouldn't leave any brown taste in the mouth.

Quips

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

A week's mission was commenced on Sunday in the Catholic Church, Port Chalmers, by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M. There were large congregations both morning and evening.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., opened a week's mission in the Sacred Heart Church, North East Valley, on Sunday morning. Large congregations were present at the services on Sunday, and also during the week.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon will hold a visitation at Invercargill on Sunday, when the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered. During the following week his Lordship will administer Confirmation in the out lying districts.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Joseph's Cathedral from the 11 o'clock Mass until Vespers. In the procession which was held in the evening the children of the parish schools and the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, to the number of nearly 150, took part.

During the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday the members of the Confraternity of Perpetual Adoration were present in large numbers, as many as one hundred at a time. Many members also pay visits to the Cathedral during the week. The Confraternity bids fair to become one of the most successful societies in connection with the Cathedral parish.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

April 6.

The Rev. Father James Tymons, of St. Patrick's College, was the guest of his brother, Rev. Father P. W. Tymons, during Holy Week. He preached at High Mass and Vespers on Easter Sunday to crowded congregations. At High Mass at 11 o'clock Farmer's Mass was sung by the choir, the solos being taken by Miss Rose Rush (soprano), Misses M. Scanlon and R. Oakley (contraltos), and Messrs. T. Rodgers (tenor) and J. Hanley (bass). The altars and sanctuary were tastefully decorated with ferns, evergreens, and pot plants, reflecting great credit on Mrs. J. J. Redwood and Misses N. Oakley and M. Scanlon.

A most successful concert was held in the Town Hall, Ashhurst, on Easter Monday night in aid of the funds of the new Church of St. Columba. The hall was crowded, and judging by the liberal applause accorded to the performers the audience highly appreciated the various items. The talent was entirely supplied from Palmerston, most of whom were members of St. Patrick's choir. The following was the programme, which was arranged by Mr. V. Dallow, to whom, with Rev. Father Tymons, the success of the concert was due: Piano solo, Mr. P. Tombs; song, T. Rogers; song, Miss Rush; song, V. Dallow (with violin obligato by Mr. T. Kitchen); song, J. Hanley; song, Miss Scanlon; violin solo, T. Kitchen; song, Mr. D. Scanlon; duet, Miss Hickey and Mr. V. Dallow; song, Mr. Hitchens; piano solo, Mr. P. Tombs; song and chorus, Mr. Dallow and the company; song, Miss Hickey; song, Mr. Hitchens; song, Miss R. Oakley; violin solo, Mr. T. Kitchen; song, Mr. Hanley. After the concert the hall was cleared for dancing. Mr. J. J. Lynch made an efficient M.C., and excellent music was supplied by Messrs Cronin and Careen, refreshments being supplied by the ladies of the parish.

Presentation to the Premier.

THE Canterbury Hall, Christchurch, was packed to the doors on Tuesday evening on the occasion of the presentation to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, on behalf of the Colony prior to his departure for the Coronation ceremony. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Mr. A. G. Rhodes), who called upon Sir John Hall to make the presentation. As ex-Premier and an old public servant, said the chairman, the committee thought no more suitable person could be found. As for the testimonial itself, over 20,000 signatures were already in, but various districts had still to send in signatures, which would be bound and forwarded later. These represented all shades of political opinion.

Sir John Hall in the course of a patriotic speech enliterated the services rendered by the Premier to the Empire during the past two years in sending the contingents to South Africa. After reading the address Sir John Hall begged the Premier to accept it on behalf of the colonists of New Zealand, without distinction of class or party. He confidently believed that it would be treasured by Mr. Seddon and his descendants as a tribute of the eminent service rendered by him to the Colony and the Empire. The fact that it was presented by one not able to see eye to eye politically might add to the value in his estimation. Sir John Hall concluded by saying that the address would be supplemented by a purse, which was not yet ready, but which represented a large amount subscribed in many small amounts.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs G. G. Stead and T. W. Stringer.

The Premier, in reply, reviewed the events of the past two years and the part he had taken in sending troops to South Africa. He said that New Zealand's prompt action had come from the people of the Colony, supported by almost the entire Press of the Colony and by all parties in the Legislature. In respect to taking the initiative, if any credit was due, it was simply because there were times in the government of a country as in a family, when it was necessary to act promptly, quickly, and decisively. Hesitancy was the cause of much of the world's trouble. Better for a man sometimes to act quickly and wrongly than to vacillate or never act at all. People would forgive a man who made mistakes, but not one who never acted. The moral effect of New Zealand's action had been a splendid testimony for the Colony. In conclusion, he said that the addresses delivered that night and the testimonial signed by 20,000 colonists would be treasured by him as long as life was in his body. It had been mentioned that something tangible was to follow. That never troubled him. There had been a good deal of pin-pricking, and much had been said and written which would have been better left unsaid and unwritten. They knew him too well to attribute his action to selfish motives. He left New Zealand not simply as Premier of New Zealand, not as the representative of a party, but as the representative of the Colony to convey their loyalty and devotion to the throne and constitution, and the detraction of their representative was a detraction of them. But they need have no fear for their kindred. The Mother Country knew that the Colony had been wholly unselfish in its services. He left the Colony strengthened by their kindness, and hoped on his return to still say he had done his duty.

It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Christchurch, and the Premier's speech raised the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

It is stated that Inspector Pender is to take up his residence in Christchurch.

THE *Triad* for the current month contains a very fine selection of articles on many subjects, in addition to which it is excellently illustrated.

THE North Island battalion of the Tenth Contingent leaves by the Drayton Grange for South Africa on Saturday. The port of departure will be Wellington.

It is expected that Parliament will meet in the first week in July, and that the Premier will return to the Colony in time to deliver the Financial Statement, about the third week of August.

It is reported that a considerable portion of the potato crops in the Oamaru district has been ruined by the excessive wet, especially crops in low-lying or flat land.

MANY of the more pretentious boroughs in New Zealand must envy Gore, which has now an electric light system under municipal control.

REV. FATHER O'SULLIVAN, S.M. (writes our Wanganui correspondent) returned from Australia on Good Friday, after a holiday trip extending over six weeks. He appears to be much benefited by the change.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Wellington *Evening Post*, writing from Taranaki, says it is an indisputed fact that hundreds of young children whose parents are engaged in the dairying industry, are simply white slaves. He has in his possession a letter from a young man who came out from England some six months ago, in which he complains bitterly about the long hours at 'cow-spanking'—from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SPEAKING at Wellington the other day the Premier said the Government were taking steps to fortify the principal coal ports, and were considering the question of establishing large coal depots in various parts of the Colony in case of war. The Government would, he added, give early consideration to the suggestion that ocean mail contracts should only be let to British-owned steamers.

'I SEE the bankrupt kept a racehorse,' said Judge Kettle in the Bankruptcy Court at Masterton the other morning. 'But he made no losses on it,' remarked counsel. 'Oh, no,' said his Honor, 'men never lose money on racehorses or the totalisator!' The Judge went on to say that honest men always tried to pay their debts, whether they were discharged from bankruptcy or not. It was always pleasant for them to be able to walk the street, look every man in the face, and, in the words of the song, say, 'I owe not any man.'

THE season when the thrifty husbandman lays his giant turnip and mammoth pumpkin at the feet of the worthy editor of the county newspaper is evidently at hand. A local grower of rhubarb has informed the *Tuapeka Times* that he can put into the shade that phenomenal leaf said to have been raised at Dannevirke. The Tuapeka grower had a leaf 5ft across, while the stalk was 23in in length, and 9in in circumference. This, he said, was not exceptional as the bulk of his rhubarb of this variety would average about the same.

AMONG the successful candidates at the recent Civil Service examinations were two Reefton boys, Masters Walter King and Robert Crowley. The latter also passed the Matriculation examination. King was formerly a pupil of the State school and Crowley of the Catholic school. Both had, however, during the past year been taught by the Sisters of Mercy, who, together with the successful candidates (says the *Inangahua Herald*), are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts.

SPEAKING at Hawera the other day the Premier said that combines and monopolies were against the best interests of the Commonwealth. Someone had to tackle the question, and he did not know anyone better able to do it than himself. When the time came it would be tackled. These things were growing, and the result might be even civil war. His own opinion was that Parliament was the proper body to deal with these matters, and make such monopolies next to impossible. Even drawing attention to what was going on, said Mr. Seddon in conclusion, might have a beneficial effect.

It is with sincere regret (says the *Orepuki Advocate*) that we have to chronicle the closing-down of the Orepuki Shale Works. All the men employed at the works, excepting about 30, were discharged on Saturday last. Some of those whose services are retained for the present will be engaged in hewing coal for the purpose of keeping the furnaces going. The remainder will be employed refining the wax and oils. The company has about 100,000 gallons of oil to refine and 95 tons of wax. These will be placed on the market directly the refining process is completed. We are informed that the works are indefinitely closed.

THE members of the Victorian Labor Commission, on being interviewed at Christchurch by a representative of the *Press*, expressed themselves as delighted with what they had so far seen of New Zealand. It was a magnificent country, full of all sorts of possibilities, said the chairman. The Hon. R. Reid was enthusiastic over the Lakes district, and has an idea that the lakes could be utilised for tramways and street lighting. At the Roslyn Woollen Mills the Commissioners were delighted at the excellence and finish of the manufactures. 'What we admired as a Commission,' Mr. Reid said in conclusion, 'was the complexion of health and vigor upon the faces of the girls and boys, and we realise that the generations to come in this country will be a race of vigorous, strong people, that will always find a splendid opening on the Continent of Australia.'

THE teachers' Court of Appeal sat at Wanganni on Thursday' Friday, and Saturday last, hearing the appeal of R. P. Clarkson, late head teacher of the Normanby School, against the action of the Wanganni Education Board in dismissing him. The Board's contention was that the inspector's reports on the Normanby School examination were not favorable. Clarkson held that he had not been guilty of neglect, and that faults which might have been found in his work had been due to circumstances over which he had no control. In extenuation of this Clarkson stated that the children attending the school were rendered unfit for active mental work by the fact that they had to milk a number of cows before coming to school, and that the dairying industry was inimical to good results being obtained by any teacher. The Court upheld the appeal and ordered the reinstatement of Clarkson.

ON Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Seddon were presented on behalf of the old age pensioners of Auckland with addresses. Mrs. Seddon was also presented with a diamond ring. The Hon. A. J. Cadman introduced the deputation, and as an old colleague testified to the arduous toil in the interest of old age pensioners, notably in sticking to the committee table of the House of Representatives for seven days and seven nights, and wearing down opposition to the Bill. Mr. Seddon, in replying, said the thanks of the community in regard to old age pensions legislation were due not to him alone, but to all who had supported the Bill. With reference to the demand for a universal pension, he said that anyone who advocated that course was an enemy to old age pensions, for such extension would make the scheme too burdensome, and it would break down.

THE unseasonable weather that has prevailed of late is having a serious effect on harvesting operations in Otago and Canterbury. The *Clutha Leader* states that the continued damp weather has had a very detrimental effect on the grain crops throughout the district, the bulk of which is still in the stock. In many instances the grain is sprouting. On Inchelutha there is still some cutting to be done, and very little is in the stack. In the Upper Hillend district there is some to cut, while there is a great area still in the stock, leading-in being just barely commenced. In the Te Houka, Warepa, Waitepeka, and neighboring districts the work is more advanced, and in a few cases threshing has commenced. A Christ-

church paper says that reports locally received from the south state, that at least one-half of the wheat crop between Orari and Oamaru will, on account of the damage done by the recent floods and the wet weather, be quite unfit for milling.

SPEAKING at the opening of the Hukanni-Hamua bridge, near Pahiatua, last week, the Right Hon. the Premier said the customs revenue for the year ended March 31 was £2,201,218, being £91,218 in excess of the estimate. This was an increase over last year of £20,419. Where now, he asked, were those who said that last year's estimates of the revenue would not be realised? The bear duty last year showed an increase of £4452 on the previous year. He looked forward to having another prosperous year, as the wool market seemed to be improving. Last year there was an abnormal expenditure from the consolidated fund of nearly £200,000. This would not be required this year, consequently there would be a surplus in that fund that would enable remissions of taxation to be made. Amongst remissions would be some that would enable settlers and producers to have their goods sent for shipment at the lowest possible rate. Ministers were pledged to give back from the railway rates all over 3 per cent., and during the current year he thought there would be £70,000 or £80,000 they would thus be able to give back. Remissions of customs duties would also be made, in the shape of goods manufactured in the Mother Country. Money would be found to give an increased vote in aid of the Australasian squadron. It is evident the Government must carry out a moderate but progressive borrowing policy. There would be a surplus in the consolidated fund of £200,000 to transfer to the public works account, making, with the loan money not yet raised, and the credit balance, a sum of £850,000 available for the current year.

WEDDING BELLS.

DOOLAN—COWAN.

ON Easter Monday (writes an occasional correspondent) a pretty wedding took place in the Catholic Church, Waitahuna, the contracting parties being Mr Patrick Doolan, of Dunedin, and Miss Bridget Cowan, second daughter of Mr John Cowan, one of the most respected settlers in the Waitahuna district. The church was quite filled with the friends of the bride, whose amiability has made her a general favorite. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Julia Cowan, as bridesmaid. Mr E. Casey, of Dunedin, was best man. The bride wore a costume of white embroidered silk, the bodice being trimmed with chiffon, and the customary wreath and veil. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where the breakfast was laid. Several toasts were proposed and duly responded to. The afternoon was devoted to a pleasant drive to Mount Stuart. In the evening a large number of guests were entertained by Mr and Mrs Cowan. Among the various items which contributed to the enjoyment of the guests were songs in Gaelic by the host and hostess, who are fluent speakers of that language. Needless to say that the items were highly appreciated, especially by the younger people, to whom they were a pleasing novelty. On Tuesday Mr and Mrs Doolan took their departure for the Lakes, where the honeymoon is to be spent. Their future home is to be Dunedin, where they will carry with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

LEVY—JOHNSTON.

ON Easter Monday (writes our Nelson correspondent) a quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Warren, Weka street, when Mr. M. Levy, second son of Mr. Peter Levy (and a member of a very old Catholic family of this town), was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Miss Maud Johnston, second daughter of Captain J. Johnston, and adopted daughter of Mrs. H. Warren. The Rev. Father Clancy performed the ceremony. The happy couple received a great many valuable and useful presents from a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Levy left for Wellington the same night where they will spend their honeymoon.

Obituary.

MR PATRICK G. MOORE, BRUNNERTON.

AN old and respected resident, Mr P. G. Moore, died at his residence, the Empire Hotel, Wallsend, on March 27. Deceased, who had been ailing a long time (writes a correspondent), passed away surrounded by his family and friends, and fortified by the rites of the Church. His funeral, one of the largest ever seen in the district, took place on Easter Saturday, the remains being interred in Greyhound. The Rev. E. E. Kimbell officiated in St. Joseph's Church and at the graveside. The deceased was a native of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and 68 years of age. He was a fervent Catholic, genuine Irishman, and a staunch supporter of the *TABLET*. He leaves a widow and a family of grown-up sons and daughters to mourn the loss of a good husband and kind father.—*R.I.P.*

MRS. MARGARET HIGGINS, DUNEDIN.

A highly-respected resident of the Dunedin district in the person of Mrs. Margaret Higgins, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Higgins, of Saddle Hill, passed away at her residence, Castle street, Dunedin, on April 4. The deceased lady, who had reached the venerable age of 84 years, died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church of which she was a fervent member.—*R.I.P.*

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

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The Storyteller

LITTLE RODY.

He was a fair, fragile little urchin, with light curly hair and clear blue eyes that looked straight at you when he cried. 'Buy a paper, sir?' 'Carry your parcel?'

Yes, Rody was a veritable street Arab, with no one to love him, no one to care for him, a poor wail, that the world seemed to imagine was made of tougher stuff than flesh and blood. But Rody was not accustomed to think over his misfortunes, and did not consider himself ill-used because cold and hunger formed a part of daily existence. When a few crumbs from the rich man's table fell to his lot he enjoyed them, and called himself lucky if a kindly passer-by dropped him a copper. Eleven years was the precise time this small boy had inhabited our globe, and yet he had suffered more, much more, than many of us easy-going, well-to-do worldlings suffer in a lifetime.

There was a time when Rody was neither a wail nor an outcast, when he had a little cot and a fond mother, who tucked him away each night in warm blankets, as she kissed him, whispering softly, 'God bless my own boy, Rody! God love my own boy, my own little Rody!' That was a long time ago now, nearly four years, but Rody remembered it well, and often, when he felt cold and miserable, it did him good to think of those far-off days, and to picture to himself the cottage where he had knelt at his mother's knee, and learned the first lessons of piety, truth, and love. Yes, Rody liked to dream of that happy time, and relate to his wondering companions how he had once lived in a cozy, thatched cottage, and gathered violets from mossy hedges and cowslips in green fields.

'But why did you not always stay where the trees and flowers were, Rody?' some pale-faced mite would ask. That was a question the boy never chose to answer. Perhaps he feared the tears, which were so near his eyes, might steal down unawares and then Rody considered it unmanly to betray all he felt for his dear, dead mother. And yet, all the same, when alone: 'Ah! why had she died and left him?' was the questioning cry of the child's heart.

It was only in a shadowy, distant way Rody remembered his father, the tall, strong man who used to lift him on his shoulder, and whistle to him and kiss him.

One bitterly cold week in January that kind father died, and the doctors said pneumonia had claimed another victim as its own. Rody's pretty, fragile mother never recovered from the shock of her young husband's death. She pined away slowly, and before two years had passed was laid beside him in the churchyard. At that time Rody had only a vague idea of death. The poor little fellow cried when he looked at his mother's pale, still face, and worn, transparent hands, and begged her to speak to him. Kind friends and neighbors, as is their wont, took the child from the bedside, and filled his pockets with sweetmeats.

'Don't cry, Rody!' they said; 'your mother has gone to a happy home above the skies.'

'Why did mother leave me all alone?' wailed the child.

'Because God called her,' they told him; 'and you must be a good boy, and you'll be with her later on. Your Uncle Joe or his wife will be coming for you from Dublin to-morrow, so don't cry any more.'

But Rody was not to be quieted. He sobbed and sobbed, and called: 'Muddy! Muddy! your own little Rody wants you!'

Even when the hard-faced, black-eyed woman, who called herself Aunt Ellen, lifted him into a third-class carriage, which was to bring him away from the sweet, wild country and the home he loved to a crowded tenement-house in a dismal back street in the Liberties, still he cried. However, young as he was, Rody soon found there was no good fretting or wailing for his dead mother. Aunt Ellen, to say the least of her, was not sympathetic. From the first she regarded the child as a nuisance. He would be the cause of extra expense and trouble, and this one fact was quite sufficient to make Rody objectionable to his aunt. Uncle Joe Rody learned to regard in rather a peculiar light. He was a dark, surly man, who at times was kind to the child, but oftener beat him, swore at him and told him to begone and beg. For some time the child was unable to account for his uncle's uncontrollable fits of passion, but, as he grew older, he began to perceive the reason why his uncle and aunt quarreled so frequently and so fiercely—why they declared they hated each other—that they wished one another dead. Both were drunkards.

Uncle Joe was in the habit of spending the greater part of the week's wages in the public house, and his slatternly wife was very little better in this respect. Alas! poor Rody was the chief sufferer, for he came in for blows from both parties. Often when Aunt Ellen feared to vent her angry passion on her husband, the child proved a convenient object on which to revenge herself. So, too, on the other hand, Uncle Joe relieved his feelings by beating the poor child.

Very soon Rody's dimpled cheeks lost their roses, and a hunted, hungry look stole into his great dark eyes. For hours together he sat, with his little face pressed against the dirt-besmeared window, his little heart breaking for one word of love or pity. Things did not improve with time in Uncle Joe's dwelling. Each year a greater number of blows fell to Rody's lot. Each year he longed more and more to get away from his inhuman protectors.

One dark winter night, when the child had been maltreated more severely than usual, he fled from his wretched home to return no more. Alone, hungry and miserable, Rody started to eke out a precarious existence. Poor little mite! He faced the world with a braver heart than many a man, yet what a sickening feeling of despair often took possession of him as he stood at nightfall at the corner of some deserted street, a bundle of unsold 'Evening Telegraphs' under his arm, and not a penny to call his own. Everywhere around him was food, money and warmth, but only cold and hunger were his portion. But what had this small wail done? Of what crime was he guilty that he should gaze with famished eyes at the good things of this world and yet never taste of them—no, were he slowly dying of hunger! Poor little Rody! He had injured no one—done no evil—but he was poor, wretchedly poor, and, therefore, passers-by thought, if they thought at all, that it was meet, that it was natural that he should suffer.

Rody did not seek pity, or wail out in distress. He bore his privations with a mute callousness which might have shamed many a stronger soul. He beat his cold, mud-besmeared feet against the wet pavement when they were cold, and contented himself with gazing in at savory dishes in cook-shop windows when adverse fortune had left him

supperless. But there was something which grieved Rody even more than cold and want, and that was the longing of his soul to love and be loved. Even when he had been unusually lucky in the sale of his paper, or Dame Fortune had bestowed one whole shilling on him as his own, the child felt that vague feeling of loneliness which he could never have explained. Perhaps it was this emotion which made him cling to the sweet memory of his mother, and perhaps, too, it was the thought of her which kept him so long from sin.

But the boy was human—intensely human—he did not pray; in fact, he had forgotten God and prayer, and when the poor, as we all know, become unmindful of their Father in heaven or learn to regard him in a far-off, shadowy way, they find it very hard, indeed, in their wants and sorrows to keep to the right path. Rody was not an exception to this rule. He often felt it would be much more profitable to cheat or steal than be honest, much easier to lie than speak the truth, but then there was no one to care particularly he thought, what he did—it was all the same whether he was good or bad, and the fact of being upright had only left him destitute.

Such was the train of Rody's thoughts one cold winter evening as he stood at Grafton street corner with a few unsold 'Evening Telegraphs' in his hand.

'Little use I've trying to live,' he muttered between his chattering teeth. 'Every one can have something but me. I'm the worst off of the whole of them,' and Rody wiped away the unbidden tears that were trickling down his cheeks with the sleeve of his tattered coat.

'Come, my boy, get on now! You can't stand here!' cried a voice by his side. Rody raised his clear, honest eyes to the speaker, and then fled in terror, for the street Arab generally regards the 'Bobby in blue' as his natural enemy. When he had reached the end of the street, and not till then, he stopped.

Poor little mite! his head was throbbing madly, and his frame shook with a hacking cough. A few yards from him was a gay toy shop, surrounded by laughing children. Rody, relieved from his fear, watched them. They all looked so happy, he thought. He alone was miserable. Suddenly a bright shilling rolled towards him. He gazed at it longingly. He knew it belonged to one of those merry boys who were eagerly discussing the merits of a pop-gun. They had plenty—he was starving and ill. Besides, no one was looking. He could easily take it. He stooped down, picked up the money, and then ran as if for his very life. But he had been seen, and six pairs of legs followed in swift pursuit, and shrill voices yelled, 'Stop, thief! Stop, thief!'

Rody heard them, and knew that he was followed. He strained every nerve, every muscle, to keep ahead of his pursuers. He darted down one street, then up another, now ran through one lane, now through another, until he felt exhausted in a dark gateway, his brain swimming, and the cry of 'Stop thief!' still ringing in his ears. As he raised his hand to his throbbing forehead, he felt it wet with warm blood. A thousand lights, he thought, danced before his eyes, while 'Stop thief! Stop thief!' seemed to be echoed and re-echoed by the shrill winter wind. Although Rody pressed his little hands against his ears to deaden the sound, yet the weird cry still went on, only growing louder and louder each minute, until at last it culminated in one long wild shriek, and then—Rody knew no more.

Some hours later some workmen who were passing found a huddled-up, senseless little figure in the gateway. They brought the child to the

hospital close by. There, gentle nuns laid him in a neat white cot to fight the battle between death and life. When Rody spoke again, only wild, incoherent words escaped his lips. There was a strange, unearthly lustre in his blue eyes, his pale cheeks were flushed like scarlet, and the fair, unkempt curls tossed restlessly from side to side.

'I hear them, they are coming, coming, nearer and nearer—they are crying 'Stop thief!' and I can run no farther! he would wail.

It was all in vain that gentle Sister Winifred strove to quiet his fearful fancies—he only moaned those sad words louder, until it seemed as if he must die of the very grief and fear.

At last, however, the plaintive cry grew lower and lower, and then died away altogether. The fever had gone, and weak, white, and wasted Rody lay, his great blue eyes wandering from bed to bed, vainly trying to recollect himself and guess when they came to his bed, and said that the child might linger some time, but that want and exposure had done their work—he could never recover.

Meanwhile Rody had grown very patient and quiet. The comfort and kindness which surrounded his cot puzzled his little brain—it was so different to the misery to which he was accustomed! He listened wonderingly to Sister Winifred's gentle voice telling of the love of the Sacred Heart for little children, and how Jesus used to take them in His arms and bless them, and say, 'Suffer little children to come to Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'

Gradually Rody began to lose his sense of loneliness. He knew God cared for him and watched over him even more tenderly than his own long lost mother.

One day, when Sister Winifred asked him where she should send for his father and mother, he replied, raising his eyes to Sister Winifred's sweet face in amazement: 'They are dead long ago!' he said, sobbingly. 'I have been working for myself ever so long.'

'Poor little mite!' murmured the nun, 'God loves you all the better for being poor and lonely—you are one of His own favorite little ones.'

As she spoke a faint flush stole into the child's cheeks, for those words awakened in his childish heart pangs of keen remorse, and he felt a great tearless sob rise to his throat. The sad recollection, like a painful picture, rose before him, that he had been a bad boy—he had forgotten God, he had stolen—and, oh! what would mother say if she knew all? And as the thoughts crowded on him Rody covered his head with the blanket to hide his grief.

Needless to say, Sister Winifred's visits to Rody's bed were very frequent. He was 'such a friendless and forlorn mite' she felt strangely drawn toward him. He was always very shy and reserved when she spoke to him, and yet she was convinced he regarded her as a great friend. It was very true that Sister Winifred had not spent 10 years nursing little boys in vain. Little by little it grew on her that Rody was restless, some secret trouble must be weighing on his mind. She must win his confidence and bring him relief.

One wild evening, when the wind was sobbing and moaning pitifully around the city hospital, Rody seemed more disturbed than usual.

'Are you weary and tired of the bed, darling?' asked Sister Winifred, laying her hand gently on the child's throbbing forehead. For a moment Rody was silent, while the wind outside mercilessly beat against the window panes, and shrieked through the keyhole. Ah! it reminded him so much of his last night in the streets and that stolen shilling!

'Sister Winifred,' he cried, in broken accents. 'Sister Winifred, I want to ask you, to ask you so many

things that my head is aching with the thoughts of them!'

'I am listening, Rody,' the nun answered, gently.

'Sister Winifred,' he cried, 'where am I? Has the place anything to do with a prison? You know I should be in prison!'

'No, Rody, no! you are in the hospital—a place for good little boys who are sick,' answered the nun. Rody at once raised his confiding eyes to the Sister's sweet face, while his cheeks glowed like scarlet, and his lips quivered, as he said, hurriedly:

'I am glad it is not a prison, but, Sister Winifred, I am not a good boy. I stole a shilling the night I came here. Oh! I was so sick and tired that evening! and the money tempted me! I've been thinking of it ever since, and to-night—but Rody did not finish the sentence; he buried his face in his little wasted hands, and he sobbed aloud.

'Don't cry, my poor little Rody,' whispered the nun, softly. 'You are very sorry for stealing the shilling, and Jesus will forgive you. He knew Himself what it was to be poor and lonely. Rody—pray to Him, and He will comfort you, and He will have mercy on you!'

'Does He know how hard I tried to be honest? How badly I wanted money when I stole?' asked Rody.

'Indeed, He does,' answered Sister Winifred. 'Our good Jesus is always watching over us, and He knows everything.'

'Then I won't find it so hard to ask His pardon,' the child said. 'He'll remember how hungry and sick I was!'

'Poor Rody! Had he been ever so eloquent he could never have described half he went through since his mother's death, and yet he felt very guilty indeed. He had been tempted sorely, but all he seemed to remember was that he had stolen.

By degrees Sister Winifred learned from Rody the story of his life, how happy he had been for those first few years with his idolised mother, then his sorrow and loneliness in the city tenement-house, and lastly his bitter struggle to earn a living in the streets. It was a sad tale, but it is the tale of many of our cities and towns, for, as a rule, there are many dark days and heavy rainfalls in the lives of our city waifs.

'Sister Winifred, I'll never forget to love God again, not even if I live to be ever so old,' the child would cry, with his eyes full of tears and with clasped hands.

'Would you find it very hard to die, Rody?' Sister Winifred asked one day. Rody looked startled.

'To die?' he repeated.

'Yes, Rody.'

The tears trickled down the child's cheeks as he said sobbingly:

'I never thought of dying, Sister,' he said, and turned his face to the wall. An hour later, when Sister Winifred came to her little favorite's cot, he took her hand, and drawing her over to him, he whispered:

'I won't be sorry to die if God wishes it, only I used to think of living and being very good, to pay back the shilling, and to make up for all the time I was bad.'

'I understand, Rody, darling,' the nun answered, as she wiped away her own tears. 'You wish whatever God wishes.'

'Yes, Sister,' the child answered, firmly. 'That is what I mean.'

One bright morning, when the sunbeams fell softly across the neat white cot in the children's ward, Rody received his last Holy Communion. During his lingering illness the kind Sister had prepared him for Confession, and he received his Blessed Lord many times. His Lordship the Bishop, who took a great interest in the child, when he learned his touching story, kindly came and confirmed him. A tender-hearted lady visitor had given him a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart, which he always kept near him and kissed over and over. Dur-

ing several hours on this morning he lay, with his hands joined and his face lighted up with an undecipherable look of peace and happiness. Once, when Sister Winifred bent over his bed, he murmured:

'Jesus will soon come to take me home to Himself in heaven.'

Before the evening shadows fell across his little bed, Rody said:

'Sister, I am going to Jesus now. Don't be long until you come up to me, sure you won't?' The words were followed by a sweet, grateful smile—and all was over. His white child-soul had gone 'home' to God—'The Irish Messenger.'

Catholic World

CANADA.—A Cure.

The 'Ave Maria' learns that the case of Sister Aldegonda, of the Sisters of Mercy, who after a visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, was instantly cured of an infirmity which had necessitated the use of crutches for 13 years, is still puzzling the physicians who are familiar with it. There is no getting over the fact that whereas for a long time the Sister was a cripple, unable to touch one of her feet to the ground, on returning from Canada she walked as well as any one. Here we have a very striking fact which can not be questioned; a marvel which the unbeliever can never hope to explain, seeing that supernatural cures are quite impossible even though they actually occur.

ENGLAND.—A Jubilarian.

The Very Rev. Canon Keatinge, of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, celebrated, during the last week in February, the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood.

Death of a Redemptorist.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Gibson, C.S.S.R., one of the best-known English Redemptorist missionaries. He expired at St. Mary's Clapham, on Ash Wednesday, having reached his 80th year.

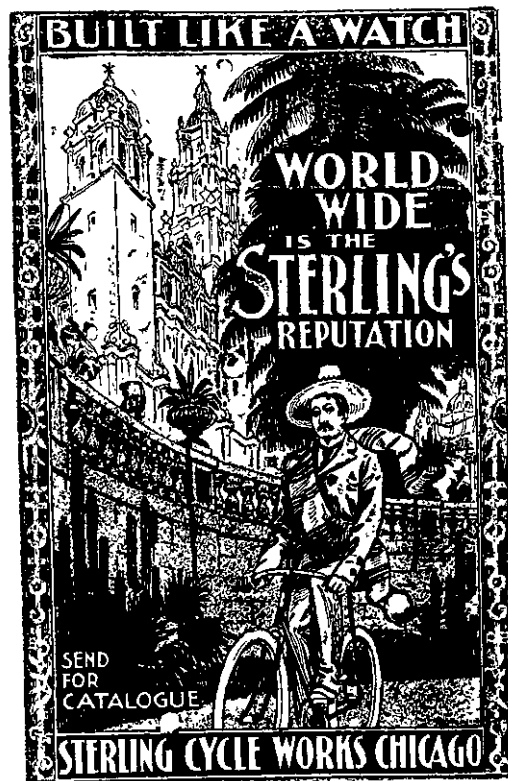
Getting his Deserts.

Within the past 12 months the ranks of anti-Catholic lecturers in Great Britain have been reduced by four, all of whom are now enjoying the hospitality of his Majesty's prisons. The impostor Widdows has been the latest to receive the attention of the authorities. This fellow, notwithstanding a criminal record of some years, has been lecturing against the Church in England and Ireland for a considerable time past, the violence of his language and recklessness of his statements collecting around him a number of bigots and fanatics, who were ready to shut their eyes to his misdeeds provided his vilification of the Catholic Church was to their taste. He was indicted at the Old Bailey, London, for the commission of an offence against public decency, of which he was found guilty. On the verdict being given, Inspector Kane informed the Court that the prisoner had been born at Norwich and had passed nearly 30 years as an ex-monk, and as such had been going all over the country lecturing against the Catholic Church. He had a large following of persons who believed that he was a persecuted ex-member of the Catholic communion; but, in fact, the prisoner was an arrant impostor. In 1875 he went to America. He was a man of some musical and vocal powers, and got into the choir of a church at Toronto, but was expelled and sent to gaol for misconduct there. He came back to Norwich, and eventually, in 1888, at this court he was sentenced by the late Mr. Justice L. Smith to 10 years' penal servitude in conjunction with a man named Burleigh Hart, sentenced to

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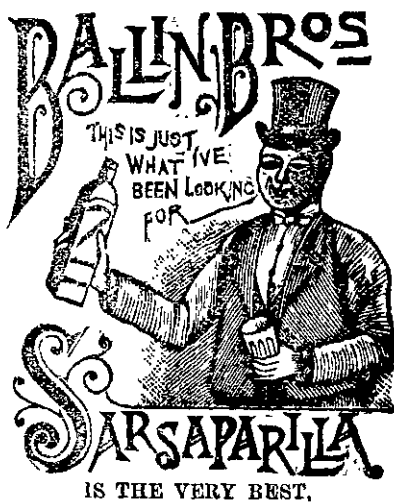
Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

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is that they one and all arise from the presence in the system of urinary and biliary poisons. By making the kidneys and liver healthy, Warner's Safe Cure causes these poisons to be duly expelled in a natural manner, when the disease is speedily and radically cured.

penal servitude for life, for similar practices. The prisoner had never been a monk. He gained a living by his lectures.—The prisoner, allowed to address the court, complained that he had been made a victim of a plot. The Common Sergeant said he could not listen to this. The main points were that the prisoner had been twice previously convicted, and yet he had continued to indulge in his bad practice. The prisoner must go to gaol for two years with hard labor.

A Second Father Mathew.

The Rev. Father Hays's visit to Banbury to address a great demonstration (writes a correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') was highly successful. It is a significant sign of the tolerant spirit of the times that the announcement of his visit was proclaimed from the pulpits of every religious denomination, and in most churches and chapels the people were earnestly exhorted to attend. Mr. W. C. Braithwaite, B.A., LL.B., presided over a crowded audience, which included the Catholic priests of St. John's, clergymen representing the Church of England, Wesleyan, Methodist, and Congregational bodies and many of the leading townspeople. In a most eloquent and graphic speech, which was frequently greeted with rounds of applause, Father Hays held the close attention of his audience. He spoke for one hour and 20 minutes. He conclusively proved that intemperance was the greatest curse and danger this country has to fear—greater than the accumulated evils of war, pestilence and famine. Intemperance caused 100,000 deaths every year, whilst one hundred and sixty millions of money were annually spent on alcohol, which caused three-fourths of the poverty, half of the murders and suicides, and one-half of the lunacy of the kingdom. It was a problem of supreme national importance. He strongly advocated wise legislative measures, scientific teaching in every school, training the young in habits of temperance and industry and individual effort. The ex-Mayor, Councillor Fairfax, moved a vote of thanks for what he described as a magnificent lecture. He fervently hoped their esteemed visitor might be spared to carry on the work of the good Cardinal Manning. The Rev. Mr. Wood, in a graceful speech, referred in eulogistic terms to the splendid work for temperance accomplished by Father Hays, whose earnest words carried deep conviction to everyone present. It would be a very great blessing if he could be induced to visit the town once a year. The motion was carried with enthusiasm, and the learned chairman remarked that Banbury was part of Father Hays' parish, inasmuch as his mission of good work was not confined to one county but was world-wide, wherever the glory of God could be promoted and their fellow-man benefited.

Memorial Church.

About £10,000 has been collected, and all within about 10 weeks (says

the 'Daily Chronicle'), towards the Cardinal Newman Memorial Church in Birmingham. This is considered very good progress, even allowing for the fact that one-half of the whole sum is represented by a single subscription—the Duke of Norfolk's £5000. Perhaps the Birmingham Oratorians will not be able to rear quite such an imposing pile as that of the Oratorians at Brompton, or to realise Newman's own ideal of a church like St. Mark's, Venice; but they will, at any rate, vastly improve on the present barn-like structure. Thither, nevertheless, did many persons of all creeds flock to hear the voice that had once thrilled Oxford from the pulpit of St. Mary's, Birmingham being a calling place for neophytes—and others. Mr. Aubrey de Vere went there yearly, and Mr. Gladstone went there once. In that church Newman offered Mass for his old opponent, Kingsley, on hearing that he was dead; and there too, beside Newman's coffin knelt outsiders like Dean Lake, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and Lord Rosebery. But the walls that witnessed all these things must now be levelled with the ground.

FRANCE.

His Eminence Cardinal Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, in a Lenten Pastoral, takes a gloomy view of the prospects of religion in France. He deplors the opposition which from every side the Freethinkers are directing against the Church. The difficulties which religion in France has to face are rapidly accumulating, and Masonry is completely in possession of supreme power over a nation which is in the majority Catholic. The hatred of the sectaries is directed against religion and the religious everywhere. Noting the steady depopulation of the country, his Eminence appeals to fathers of families to do their duty by the State, and what is equally important to their own sons. What, he asks, is to become of France in the next 25 years, if the moral and Christian education of the young men is neglected now? His Pastoral (says an exchange) makes sorrowful reading, and is another proof, where proofs abound already, that, unless the Catholic population awakens earnestly to the demands of the situation, in another quarter of a century the Church will have ceased to control the minds and hearts of the majority of Frenchmen. And there seems no way of regenerating the Republic but the adoption of the Papal policy—to rally to it, strengthen it, and reform it.

Charitable Bequests.

It is stated in the Paris 'Temps' that Mr. Frederick Watkins, a wealthy Englishman, who died at Florence recently, has left his fortune, consisting of landed property and personal estate, to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris, with the exception of £8000, which is divided between the Pope and the Archbishop of Paris.

Visitors to Lourdes.

Some idea of the throngs that visit Lourdes, especially in the

summer months, may be gathered by this statement in a Belgian newspaper: From August 20 to September 22, 1901, 150 special trains carried to Lourdes upwards of 80,000 pilgrims. Of the numbers arriving on regular trains and otherwise it is almost impossible to make any precise computation.

INDIA.—A Successful School.

It is stated that 2000 Brahmin boys attend the Jesuits' school at Trichinopoly, India, and many of them have embraced the true faith, so the Fathers are endeavoring to establish a school for the Brahmin girls in order that Christian Brahmins may be able to have Christian wives in the future.

ROME.—A Triple Jubilee.

It is pointed out that if Leo XIII. is spared to see the year 1903 (says the 'Tablet'), that year will be to him one of quite exceptional interest, a veritable 'annus mirabilis.' As everybody knows, it will be his silver jubilee of Papacy (elected Pope February 20, 1878); but more than that, it will also be his golden jubilee as Cardinal (proclaimed by Pius IX. in the Consistory of December 19, 1853), and his diamond jubilee of episcopacy (preconized Archbishop of Damietta by Gregory XVI. on January 27, 1843, and consecrated February 19). Such a triple jubilee, if his Holiness live to celebrate it, will probably be unique in history.

To Help on Union.

It is said that the Holy Father has set aside 200,000 dols. of Peter's Pence Fund for a greater union of the Greek and Latin Churches in Greece and Turkey.

An Important Event.

All the Cardinals of Italy are expected in Rome on May 3, the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, for the grand ceremony which will take place in St. Peter's.

Lenten Sermons.

Very Rev. Father David Fleming, O.F.M., Vicar-General of the Order of Friars Minor, was the preacher of the Lenten sermons in the Church of St. George and the English Martyrs, Rome.

SCOTLAND.—Reward of Bravery

At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society, in London, the following among other awards was made: Bronze medal to the Rev. Father James J. Dawson, Bishop's House, Oban, for his gallant action in rescuing a lad named Barfoot, who fell through the ice on the Black Loch on December 23. The accident occurred 20yds from the bank, and Father Dawson, who was near, at once crawled out over the dangerous ice, which again gave way, but he managed to reach the lad, whom he kept afloat with one hand, and with the other broke the ice in front of him till he reached the bank with his burden.

Death of a Rector.

A telegram from Rome received in Edinburgh on February 17 announ-

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If Eating were a Crime.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago," she says, "I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit or stand with comfort.

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease the dreadful pains.

"I have been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the woeful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards, as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping.

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me.

"I considered myself 'a gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children.

"Thank Goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself.

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Seigel's Syrup.

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it.

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely to raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life.

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well-known here." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Kiera, Paradise, near Wollongong, N.S.W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

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.

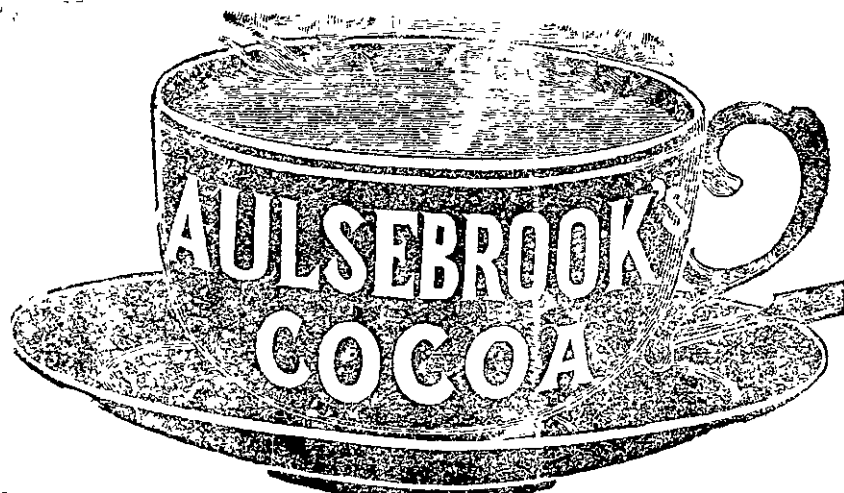
CHARGES.—All charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

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

and the death of the Right Rev. Mgr. Campbell. The deceased held for years the responsible position of Rector of the Scots College, Rome. He was a man of administrative ability and extensive knowledge.

Presentations.

Three priests of this archdiocese (writes an Edinburgh correspondent) have just each been made the recipients of handsome presentations. The Catholics of Haddington have given their late pastor, Father Hugh Considine, of St. Andrew's parish Edinburgh, an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns; the faithful of Pathhead have favored Father Jerrard, S.J., with a beautiful bicycle; while the Niddrie portion of Father J. Donlevy's flock, Portobello, have rewarded their self-sacrificing pastor, who has befriended them in many ways, with an affectionate address of high appreciation, accompanied by a magnificent writing-desk, suitably inscribed.

GENERAL.

The Assumptionists.

The French Assumptionist Fathers have 200 missionaries in the foreign field. They are at work in Constantinople and Asia, and have houses in Chili and elsewhere in South America.

Commended by King Menelik.

The Lazarist Sisters in Abyssinia were lately commended by King Menelik for the excellent work they are doing to advance civilisation.

One of the minor points of interest in connection with the election in East Down (says the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal') is that, although Mr. Johnston, M.P., senior, is running Colonel Wallace, the Government candidate, Mr. Johnston, jun., his eldest son, is almost certain to vote for Mr. Wood. Young Mr. Johnston, who manages the family property at Ballykilbeg, has no public or political ambitions; and, what will probably surprise many people—he is a Nationalist. The member for South Belfast has been rather unfortunate, so far as his family are concerned, in connection with the two great passions and prejudices of his life. The son of the great Unionist, who would 'line the ditches' to prevent Home Rule, is a Nationalist; the daughter of the most prominent Orangeman and anti-Catholic bigot in Ulster is a Catholic. In Ballykilbeg, however, with all his peculiarities, William Johnston has always been well liked by all classes and creeds, for he is one of the best of neighbors. And they say down there that one of the curious sights on a Sunday morning when he is at home, is to see him leaving Miss Johnston at the gate of the Catholic Church.

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.—***

A Concordat.

In various items of Catholic news from European countries the word 'Concordat' is often used, and as many of our readers may not know the meaning of the term the following explanation from the 'Lamp' will be of interest—

A concordat is an agreement between the Holy See and some secular government between Church and State for the regulation and practice of religion in that State. From time to time the Church has found it to be necessary for practical purposes to have an understanding with the State regarding the exercise of religion. The Church has been constituted to work for the salvation of souls. To her Almighty God, Who gave this mission, has entrusted powers in proportion to the duty imposed. The State, too, has its mission and its corresponding faculties. But, as in the human person, there is contention of the lower nature against the higher, so in that system where social and religious elements enter, the forces that make for this world array themselves against the spiritual. 'Why have the Gentiles raged and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth stood up and the princes met together against the Lord and against His Christ. Let us break their bonds asunder and let us cast away their yoke from us.' So David described the too frequent attitude of the world, and its power against Christ and His Church.

One of the most famous concordats was that between Pius VII. and Napoleon Bonaparte. France had become the prey of the irreligious. Napoleon was wise enough to comprehend the necessity of religious influence to control a people. His own personal lack of religion and of respect of its ministers did not blind him to the great advantages for the Government and its rulers in having the nation believing in God and worshipping God. And the Pope understood that the best practical results for that time, at least, were obtainable by agreeing with the Emperor. The Church had been robbed, persecuted, and doomed to death, but after its delirium, France in a return to reason invoked the aid of the Church as necessary to its own preservation. This concordat was in a measure to repair the thievings of the Revolution by according salaries to the bishops and priests. It is well to note that after the signing of the concordat, Napoleon's Government added a number of clauses called 'organic articles.' As these have never had the sanction of the Holy See, they are certainly not binding on the bishops and priests of France.

Other famous concordats are that of Worms in 1122, between Pope Calixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V., that of Frankfort or Vienna (1446-8), called the concordat of the German nation; that of 1515, between Leo X. and Francis I. Later times, there have been concordats with Russia, in 1847, with the Republic of Costa Rica in 1852, with Austria in 1855.

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

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.—***

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.***

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior Ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cock-shutt farm implements.—***

P. FITZGERALD,

PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER

HOUSE DECORATOR,

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

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.

F O R S A L

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, Tauaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500. DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

PYKE'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CUBA STREET,

WELLINGTON.

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
AKER 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.

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.

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REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

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obtainable on
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A. J. PARK

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**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 Cree
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

J A M E S K E E N E Y

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,
WELLINGTON,

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

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

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,

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H O W D E N A N D M O N C R I E F F

NURSEYRMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN

SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.
Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.
Roses, the best novelties Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.
Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.
Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.
Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application. R.H.S. Medal.
Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.
Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture.

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

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

A L B I O N H O T E L

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.

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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

Dessert Spoons and Forks 5s doz
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15s doz

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IRONMONGERS,

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L A I D L A W A N D G R A Y .

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

We have just landed a large number of **LAWN-MOWERS** a little late in the season, so we have decided to continue to sell them at Sale Prices. Who would not have a Lawn-Mower ?

PRICES	13-inch.	14-inch.	16-inch.
...	21/-	23/6	26/-

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

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

1 Drawer ...	£4.	5 Drawers ..	£5.
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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

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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** - - ProprietorP. 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
EIGHT 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.

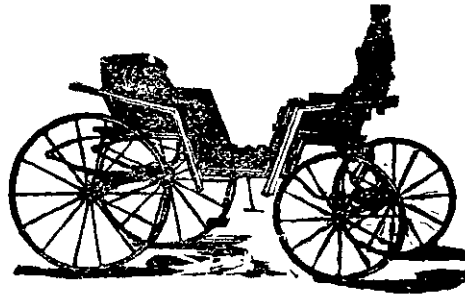
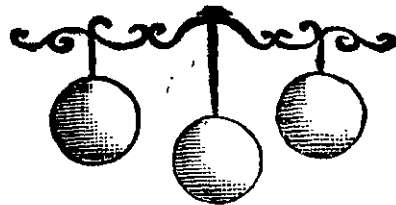
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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 Exhibi-
tion, 1889-90.**Dunedin Pawn Office**Money to Lend in
Large or Small Sums.NOTE ADDRESS:
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;
Otakia and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh;
Wedgeburn: 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 clients
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.