

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXX.—No 17.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

PRICE 6D

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Cost of the War.

The National Budget was delivered last week in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the figures he submitted and the increased taxation proposed will bring home very forcibly to the British taxpayer the enormous cost of the present war. According to the official figures, the cost of the war up to the end of the financial year 1899-1900 was £33,000,000; at the end of the financial year 1900-1901 the total had reached £96,000,000; and, according to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, up to March 31 last, the aggregate expenditure on the war had mounted to £165,000,000. This, be it remembered, represents only the direct war charges, and takes no account of indirect expenditure. Some idea of the amount of indirect expenditure which this struggle has involved may be gathered from the fact that the total expenditure of the nation has more than doubled itself in the last three years. In 1898-9 it was, roughly speaking, £96,000,000; and in 1901-2 it was £196,000,000. To meet this growing expenditure there has been a heavy increase in the burden of taxation every year since the war began. In 1900 the income tax was raised from 8d in the pound to 1s, and heavy duties were placed on beer, spirits, tobacco, and tea. Last year the income tax was increased to 1s 2d, and fresh duties of 4s 2d per cwt on refined sugar, and 1s per ton on exported coal, were imposed. This year another penny has been added to the income tax, and new stamp duties, together with duties on corn and flour, have been imposed. Even with all this increase of taxation, the anticipated revenue falls short of the estimated expenditure for the year by £41,000,000; and to meet this the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been compelled to issue Treasury bills for £9,000,000, and to raise a loan for the remaining £32,000,000. Nor is this increase in the burdens of the people a merely temporary charge, to be withdrawn as soon as ever peace is declared. Competent authorities have gone into the question as to what the future has in store in connection with the administration of the new territory which is being annexed, and their estimate is that even after the war is over there will be an annual charge of about £20,000,000, left as a permanent legacy which the taxpayers at Home will be called upon to meet. Little wonder that John Bull is looking round for someone to help him, and that the Imperial Government are inviting the Colonial Premiers, during their Coronation visit, to consider a scheme by which the colonies will be called upon to share in 'paying the piper' in all the Empire's future struggles.

Heavy as has been the mere money loss, the awful loss in men is much more serious. Month after month brings its fresh quota of victims and the terrible total steadily mounts up. In the official returns up to the 31st of January last the total casualties were set down at 86,459, but this does not include casualties among Colonials, civilians, and others of which the War Office takes no account. Nine hundred and fifty one officers and 18,735 men were represented in this list as having been killed in action or died of wounds or disease. That was nearly three months ago and there have been heavy losses

since then. Altogether it is safe to say that considerably over 30,000 officers and men have lost their lives in the present struggle, to say nothing of the wounded, or the large number of men who have had their health and usefulness wrecked for life through the hardships they have undergone. No friend of humanity who reflects on these facts and figures can do other than express the hope that a settlement may be soon arrived at and that the present negotiations may be the immediate prelude to an honorable and lasting peace.

Savonarola.

During last week a lecture on 'Savonarola' was delivered in the leading Baptist church in Dunedin by a clerical visitor from America in the person of the Rev. John R. Ward, of Chicago. As this is one of a series of lectures regularly given by Mr. Ward while on tour and will probably be repeated at all the other centres of the Colony yet to be visited by him, it may be well that we should make some brief reference to the matter and clear away some of the misconception and misunderstanding commonly current amongst our Protestant friends regarding the career of the great Dominican. As to the main facts of Savonarola's life there is little room for dispute. He was born at Ferrara in 1452. At the age of 23 he entered the Dominican Order in the Convent at Bologna, and six years later, in the year 1481, he was appointed to the Convent of San Maro in Florence. At first his preaching at Florence was an utter failure but, later on, his penance, zeal, and prayer were rewarded and his audiences outgrew the capacities of even the largest churches in Florence. The people flocked in thousands to hear him; the confessionals were crowded with penitents; the very streets were filled with the music of hymns and psalms. He gained so complete a hold on the hearts of the people that at length, though nominally only a Dominican friar, he became virtually and by his influence the lawgiver and ruler of the whole city. Then came the inevitable reaction. His enemies, both ecclesiastical and lay, whose bad lives he had denounced, accused him to the Pope of heresy, of which he was undoubtedly innocent; of disobedience; and of imprudent zeal. He was forbidden to preach. For a time he obeyed, but believing, and with no little truth, that the Pope had been grossly deceived regarding him, he considered the inhibition as void and entered the pulpit again. In this he undoubtedly erred, and gave his enemies real ground for appeal to the Pope. In 1497 Alexander VI. excommunicated Savonarola, not on the ground of heresy but solely on account of his disobedience. He was subsequently arrested, tried before the Pope's Commissioners by the magistrates of Florence, and sentenced by them to be strangled and then burnt. The sentence was duly carried out. Savonarola was done to death; the Medici and the licentious young nobles who had been driven out of the city returned, and 'things went on pretty much as before.'

The Rev. Mr. Ward's statement of the facts of Savonarola's life, is, so far as we could judge from the Press summary, reasonably fair and moderate. The only point that calls for criticism is his statement as to the significance of that life. The usual Protestant view is that Savonarola was the 'harbinger' or precursor of the Reformation, whose special merit was that he prepared the way for the great upheaval of Luther's

time; and this is practically the view placed before the Dunedin audience by the Chicago lecturer. According to the *Evening Star* report the lecturer, asking the question as to the value of such a life, said it had its value; that 'it showed the impossibility of reforming the Church from within, and thus paved the way for Luther's reform from without, and all the advantages of the world's civilisation which the Protestant Reformation gave to us.' In other words, the suggestion is that Savonarola, like Luther, attempted to reform the Church as a Church, the only difference between the two being a difference as to means and method. There is nothing whatever in the history of Savonarola, not a syllable in his preaching or his teaching that would give any warrant for such a conclusion. His conflict with the Pope was in every instance connected with political, moral, or disciplinary issues, and had nothing whatever to do with any questions of doctrine. In every controversy he declared himself 'true son of the Church.' He was a reformer, indeed, but a reformer of morals and men, and never so much as dreamt of changing the constitution, the doctrine, or the nature of the Church. On this point all the authorities are agreed. The Protestant Sismondi admits that 'Savonarola in no way departed from Catholic teaching, but confined his efforts to the restoration of morals and discipline.' 'It did not occur to him,' says Mrs. Oliphant, in *The Making of Florence*, 'to doubt the institutions of his Church or to question her authority.' 'He was no apostle of reform,' says J. A. Symonds in his *History of the Renaissance*. 'The spirit of Savonarola,' writes Macaulay, 'had nothing in common with the spirit, religious or political, of the Protestants of the North.' And Professor Villari, in his two-volume *Life of Savonarola*, sums the whole matter up in the following words: 'To regard him as the leader of a party, a sect, or a system, is an error only to be committed by those unacquainted with the friar and his times. . . . It is impossible to read his books without being firmly convinced that, to the day of his death, Savonarola remained unswervingly faithful to the dogmas of his faith; and that instead of seeking to destroy the unity of the Church, it was his constant desire to render it more complete.' In the face of testimony such as that it is manifestly impossible for our Protestant friends to establish any sort of connection between the devoted and unselfish Savonarola and the turbulent, self-willed, domineering Luther. As to the lecturer's remark about the necessity of reforming the Church from without, we need only point out that though Savonarola failed in his noble effort to effect reformation from within, the Council of Trent tried in after years, and succeeded.

'Through German Eyes.'

Of late years the English people have had more than one opportunity of 'seeing themselves as others see them' and the experience, though it is supposed to be a profitable one, has not usually been over-pleasant. John Bull, however, is getting so used to being criticised by candid friends that he takes it now quite philosophically, and it is probable therefore that the latest disquisition on England, though it seems to be the most vigorous that has yet appeared—and that is saying a good deal—will not receive anything more than a mere passing notice. It is embodied in a little book called 'Happy Go-Lucky Land,' written by Mr. Max Schmidt, and published by T. Fisher Unwin. Mr. Schmidt has lived for upwards of forty years in England, and in this little book he describes with remarkable plainness of speech the impressions and opinions he has formed of the English people during his long stay amongst them. Here is a specimen of his style, which we reprint from our contemporary the *San Francisco Monitor*. After a brief introduction Mr. Schmidt informs his English friends in a general way that, 'Upon the whole, you are the most ignorant of the great nations, and, at the same time, the most self-opinionated. You have more than the pride of a Spaniard, yet you have but an apology for courtesy. You have more than the frivolity of a Frenchman, yet your frivolity is without intelligence. Hardly once, since I have known you, have you entered upon any big undertaking without, at the outset, committing blunders which would have brought shame, if not ruin, upon any other people, yet you scarcely know how to blush, save at the behavior of your neighbors; and certainly you are not ruined.'

'Providence permits you to prosper, and to prosper exceedingly; but only congenital hypocrisy can allow one to suppose that it is because of your merits. Nevertheless, you all do suppose so. You all, I am sure, have a real belief that the Omnipotent congratulates Himself daily on having such fine fellows as yourself as His allies, and that never can He properly repay the debt He owes you. While, therefore, you court national disaster continually, you take the trouble neither to keep dry your powder nor, in any becoming sense of the words, to trust in God.'

*

Mr. Schmidt then descends to particulars. The British Government, the Army, the Navy, the Church, the Education System, the British devotion to sports, are all dealt with in the same drastic fashion, and denounced in terms which Kipling

himself might almost envy. Then Mr. Schmidt sets himself to describe the social life of the people, and begins with the casual intimation that Britain is 'the most drunken of nations.' Here is the introduction, as given in the *Monitor*, of his chapter on 'British Drunkenness':—'One of the most depressing, and, indeed, sickening characters of the British Empire at home and over sea, is the prevalence of habitual and swinish drunkenness. The vice is not confined to any class, nor is it invariably the outcome of misery and want. Especially in Scotland, and in some of the colonies it is common among people who are ostentatiously, and, perhaps, in their way, sincerely religious. It is not, as elsewhere, almost entirely restricted to men. In the streets of all your big cities a drunken woman is so common an object as to be scarcely remarkable.' If this sort of thing came from what Mr. Dooley calls the 'rapid-fire pote' Kipling, or from our own *Bulletin* no one would feel at all astonished, but it does give one a shock of mild surprise to find anyone with the unaggressive name of Schmidt letting off such a fusillade. One thing is certain. If Mr. Schmidt expects to get any sale in the 'Happy-Go-Lucky Land' for any of his future publications he will have to revise his vocabulary and cultivate the apparently neglected art of 'breaking it gently.'

An Anglican View of the King's Oath.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the agitation for securing a change in the terms of the blasphemous Coronation Oath which the King is, under the existing law, compelled to take, will not be allowed to die away or slacken off, for while there is undoubtedly an overwhelming weight of public opinion throughout the Empire against the odious Declaration it is equally certain that the Imperial Government are not themselves sufficiently interested in the matter to make any active move in the direction of reform unless the force of this public opinion is brought very strongly to bear upon them. In this connection we are glad to note that the Catholics of Ontario, Canada, have recently sent a vigorous and outspoken protest to the Home Government against the insults levelled against the King's Catholic subjects by this impious oath, this being the second remonstrance from Canada on the subject. We note also that the matter still engages the attention, from time to time, of various Protestant bodies and the general trend of enlightened non-Catholic opinion is strongly against the oath. At a recent Anglican Synod held in Goulburn, New South Wales, the Rev. J. A. Newth moved a formal resolution protesting against the insult to Catholics involved in making the King declare their doctrines 'superstitious and idolatrous,' and in doing so gave perhaps the best exposition of the objections to the oath that we have yet seen. The rev. gentleman's speech not having been fully reported, the *Catholic Press* wrote to him for his manuscript and the extract which we give below is taken from our contemporary's full report of the address.

*

After referring in a very gentlemanly and Christian way to the doctrinal differences between the Church of England and the Catholic Church, Mr. Newth continued: 'And because, forsooth, we do not hold Rome's doctrine of the invocation of saints and of the Mass, we must insist on the King's making a declaration that they are "superstitious and idolatrous," must we? The Presbyterians in the General Assembly in Sydney have said "No," even the Wesleyan Methodists in their conference have said "No," and we, I hope, for the credit of the diocese, will also say "No." In the first place, because it is absurd for the King to have to make this declaration; for the King is not a theologian, and no one supposes him to be competent to lay down the law on these vexed theological questions, to really know anything about them, and why, therefore, should he be expected to say anything about them? In the second place, because it seems preposterous that the King, who is only the temporal head of the Church of England, should, as a condition of receiving the Crown, be subjected to a more rigid religious test than is demanded of even the Archbishop of Canterbury, its spiritual head; for the Archbishop of Canterbury is, I need hardly say, only required to give a general assent to the 39 Articles as a whole, and not to declare that he receives what they say of the Mass, etc., "without mental reservation of any kind whatsoever"—in the third place, because it is no real safeguard, for if the King were secretly a Romanist, it is not likely that he would not find some way of making the declaration for all that. He might be advised, perhaps, that it was virtually an oath taken under compulsion, and, therefore, null and void; or that he might take it "without any mental reservation of any kind" that his subjects were entitled to claim of him, or with some other grain of salt that might be offered.'

'And last, but not least, we object to this oath, because it is wrong, because it amounts to persecution, for which no good cause can be shown, wounding to the quick as it does a large and influential section of the community, many of whom fill the highest positions of rank and honor in the Empire, and are among the most loyal of his Majesty's subjects. No wonder

that King Edward's voice is said to have barely risen above a mutter when he made the declaration on the last occasion upon which, we hope, it ever will be made.

'If the Roman Catholics were not allowed to celebrate Mass in the British dominions, as was of course the case at one time, then there would be some consistency in the King's declaration; but if, as we do, we leave them perfectly free to carry out their own forms and ideas of worship, and not only this, but if these very same forms and ideas of worship, if the Mass and the invocation of Saints, are tolerated in the Church of England itself, surely we are only straining at a gnat while we are swallowing a camel if we object to the King being excused from calling them names.'

That is admirable and we commend it to the favorable notice of our Anglican friends throughout this Colony.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

The *St. Louis Church Progress* reports the reception into the Church of Mr. William A. Hobbs, a well-known journalist and proprietor of the local 'Register,' on his deathbed.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas-Shadwell have been received into the Church by Mgr. Merry Del Val in the private chapel of a convent at Rome. Mr. Lucas-Shadwell was for some time member of Parliament for Hastings and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Sussex.

A report (says the *Brisbane Age*) has been current during the last two or three days that the Rev. P. G. Howes, one of the clergymen in Rockhampton, of the Church of England, was about to join the Roman Catholic Church. The report has been confirmed. Mr. Howes arrived in Brisbane the other day and accepted an assistant mastership at the Christian Brothers' College, Nudgee. Mr. Howes, B.A., Keble College, Oxford, was ordained in 1898 by the Bishop of Ely. He was curate at Huntingdon till 1899 when he was appointed curate of St. Saviour's, Croydon, but the same year he resigned that office on his acceptance of the position of curate of the Anglican Church at Longreach. He served there for some time, and then was appointed to Rockhampton where he had served since.

Mr. Edward McFarlane, proprietor and owner of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, died in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, recently. Mr. McFarlane and his brother, Frederick, a man also of great wealth and influence, were in Honolulu during the mission given by the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Boorman and Magevney, of Chicago, and became deeply interested in the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Frederick was at once received into the Church. Within a month Edward married a Catholic lady of California and started on his wedding tour to Europe. A few days after reaching Chicago, Mr. McFarlane was taken ill with pleuro-pneumonia and sent for Father Boorman, who had arrived before him. The priest hastened to his bedside and finding him perfectly disposed received him into the Catholic Church and gave him the last sacraments.

The recent death (says the *Boston Sacred Heart Review*) should not pass unnoticed of the Rev. Henry Irwin, M.A., Oxon., a Church of England minister in the far West, familiarly known as 'Father Pat,' an itinerant missionary, who was received into the Catholic Church before his death. A priest relates the following anecdote illustrative of his goodness of heart: 'On one occasion he walked nearly forty miles to reach a telephone, to call me to the bedside of a dying Catholic miner, though the dying man did not himself ask for the consolations of his religion. After leaving the sick man, I met "Father Pat," and his joy was almost boundless when I told him I was in time to give all the last sacraments.'

The Rev. Rudolf Altschul, formerly a minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was recently received into the Catholic Church with his wife and five children, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York. Mr. Altschul and his wife are middle-aged. Their children, three girls and two boys, range in age from 22 to eight years. Mr. Altschul moved a short time ago to New York from Philadelphia. Since going there he had devoted his time to lecturing, literary work, and preparation for entrance into the Catholic Church. The entire family were instructed at the same time. Mr. Altschul, in reply to a newspaper representative, said that he had studied the question for a number of years before he made up his mind to abandon the Reformed Episcopal Church. Finally, he said, he called upon Archbishop Corrigan, who gave him a letter to the Paulist Fathers. He and his family were under instruction for a number of weeks. Speaking of the cause that led him to become a Catholic, he said: 'I found indifferentism in the Protestant Church and a great disregard for the sacred truths of Christianity. I also became satisfied that the Church of Christ can be ruled by only one visible head.'

Writing in reply to a letter sent by a Wesleyan minister to an English paper Mr. Frank Banfield, M.A. (Oxon), says:—'The English Catholics in the United Kingdom in 1802 probably did not number 100,000. Since 1840 or thereabouts something approaching half a million of English people have come into the Church as converts, and they have married, many of them, and multiplied. Now, for a long time past, the Church has received about 10,000 converts a year. Many of them have been men of known reputation for talent and integrity. I will in this connection content myself with mentioning Newman, Manning, Faber, Pugin, Ripon, Coventry, Patmore, Bute, De Lisle, De Vere, and so on. I am a convert myself, and I have a very

large acquaintance, both Protestant and Catholic, but especially Catholic. I know personally many converts. Speaking as a man of the world, my impression is that, taking our converts as a whole, they are about the average Englishman in ability, as they most distinctly are in earnestness, force of character, and religious knowledge. Such men and women exercise influence. . . . There is, in fact, a large non-Catholic population whose sympathies are with the Church, a population which is growing, a population much more sympathetic than some nominally Catholic populations.

No Catholic in the hour of death desires to become a Protestant, but the number of English non-Catholics who at that dread moment seek the harborage of the Catholic Church is great as our priests know well.

The Church in Italy.

MR. WILLIAM P. ANDREWS, fresh from a visit to Italy (says the *Boston Pilot*) writes in an esteemed Unitarian contemporary on 'The Church in Italy.' He says:—'Protestantism, which plays such a great part in our own civilisation, makes very little progress in sunny Italy. The Italian can only be reached through the depths of his warm, emotional nature, and the cooler, intellectual appeal of Protestantism is there a seed that falls upon rather barren ground. The Roman Church, with its splendid ceremonies, the refuge of its always open churches, where the duchess in her diamonds and laces and the poor old fruit-vendor with her basket side by side may find a quiet haven amid the turmoil of daily life, its minute interest in the daily affairs of all its members touches the Italian heart much more closely. Every holiday, for instance—and there are many in Italy, 18 of which are legally recognised—is really what its name suggests, a holy day. The Church instructs the communicant from his earliest youth in the meaning of its observance, the significance of the saintly life, or the Divine event which the celebration of the day would commemorate. It is the Church which inaugurates and prepares the great procession through the streets of the town, the flowers and fireworks with which the joyful occasion is celebrated. Its appeal is always to the joyful side of his nature. He is made to feel that all his joys spring from his religion, and every glad day is thus bound up in his thought with some religious observance. "Worship the Lord with joy" is an idea which the Church is forever inculcating.

'It is quite true that where, as in Pisa, the Church has lost its hold on the people, they have become much less happy and much less moral. The Church enters very closely into all the relations of life, and certainly has a tendency to keep sacred all that we value as

'The Sanctities of the Home.

The Church is doing a great work in helping the peasants by means of village banks and other co-operative institutions established under its auspices in the rural districts, to become thrifty and well-to-do, and to better develop the agricultural resources of the country. Of the village banks to aid the small agriculturists recently established in rural communities, eight hundred are Catholic institutions, set up by the Church to aid their poorer parishioners; and only one hundred and twenty-five have been established on an unsectarian basis. These banks have been of very great service, and have done a great work in helping the poor farmers. It has also taught them the advantage of co-operation and co-operative dairies, insurance societies, co-operative trade unions, and co-operative societies for the care of the sick and the old; and funeral expenses have proved everywhere a great aid in ameliorating the condition of the very poor. Through its dispossessed nuns and monks the Church is doing a very valuable educational work. Its parochial schools for the younger children are decidedly

'The Best of their Class in Italy.

The children are taught the things that will be most valuable in the daily lives that they are likely to follow. They are taught to read and write extremely well. A pupil of these schools but ten years old will write a personal letter, admirably expressed, and generally in a very good hand. They also learn the simpler forms of arithmetic, and keep household accounts very well. No attention is given to the merely ornamental branches of education, which are taught in our own public schools; but they are very carefully instructed in all that goes to make them useful in the household. The little girls are, for instance, taught how to cook and care for the kitchen by the actual practice of cooking their own mid-day meal, which the scholars prepare and eat in the school building. They are also taught all the varieties of the art of sewing, from the simplest stitching to the most elaborate embroidery, and many other things that tend toward the happiness of home and State.

'The little boys are also given a great deal of valuable practical instruction, and come out, on the whole, better fitted for the work in life they are likely to do than many children who have gone through a more highly intellectual process of training.

The French-Canadian, like the Italian, who has preserved faith in the Church, is taught to believe that it is a religious duty to bring as many Catholics into the world as it is possible to do.

'This is the First Great Duty to the Race

and to the Church, before which all other interests must be regarded as secondary and of very minor importance. It is very noticeable that in Italy and in Canada, where alone the Church has retained its domination over those branches of the Latin race, the families of children are from fifteen to twenty-five in number.

'An admirable article by a careful English observer of statistics, Sir Robert Griffo, in the 'Popular Science Monthly' for December last, has called attention to the fact that elsewhere the calculated

excess of births over deaths is constantly diminishing. The Church has lost its hold over the Frenchman in France, and the race there is actually decreasing instead of increasing in numbers. In this connection it is very significant that the only wards of our City of Boston where this last-mentioned fact was also noted was that portion of the city inhabited almost entirely by descendants of the early English settlers. It is a very painful fact to us, but it must be highly encouraging to our Catholic brethren, who have other aims in view than the special enlightenment of the individual mind.

'We feel very confident that individual enlightenment and the consequent freedom from what we regard as degrading superstition is a matter of prime importance for all men and all women; but if the resulting intellectuality is obtained at the expense of happiness and that life-giving emotional nature on which the very permanency of the race depends, the price we must pay for that apparently most admirable achievement is certainly a matter for very serious consideration. The Catholic, with quite other aims in view, regards with pardonable complacency the inauguration of Catholic mayors in old Puritan communities like Boston and Salem, blest by the prayers of the so lately despised priests of what he regards as the only true and living Church. It is to his mind the promise of the ultimate fulfilment of the prophecy which the French-Canadian editor made less than quarter of a century ago. What we regard as debasing superstition—the worship of the saints and the Virgin Mother—he looks upon as a life-giving realisation of the visible presence of the Holy Spirit in the human lives which he believes to have been divinely inspired—a source of virile faith and a most important means toward the ultimate triumph of all that he has most at heart.' While (says the *Pilot*) there are some misconceptions of Catholic teaching in the above, at least it is interesting as showing that many of our separated brethren are beginning to think reasonably on Catholic matters.

The Mayor of Boston.

'WHEN I saw General Collins, the honored Mayor of Boston, riding beside the representative of the German Emperor,' said the Rev. E. A. Horton, a Protestant clergyman of Boston, 'I thought—In Heaven's name in what other country could that happen!' The same thought (says the *Boston Pilot*) occurred, no doubt, to most of the spectators, whatever their ancestry. Patrick A. Collins, Irish immigrant boy in 1848, coal-miner in Ohio in 1858, Massachusetts State Senator in 1870, graduate of Harvard Law School in 1871, United States Congressman in 1882, United States Consul General to London in 1892, Mayor of Boston in 1902. What a record for Irish blood and American fair play!

The Irish lad who has loved and worked for the cause of his native land all his life, sat on a fence in 1860 to see the first royal guest of the United States—the Prince of Wales—go by. Little more than forty years later he welcomes the country's next royal guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, as the representative of America's most cultured and historic city.

Says the *Boston Herald*: 'Mayor Patrick A. Collins and Prince Henry of Prussia were much together yesterday. The spectacle was one which supplies ample material for reflection. The immigrant Irish boy, whose youth was a period of poverty, hard toil, and scant opportunities, was, as the official representative of this noble city of wealth and culture, acting the part of host to the brother of a reigning monarch of one of the haughtiest dynasties of Europe. He performed his duty with a dignity and grace of which Boston has no occasion to be ashamed. If his Royal Highness did not recognise in him a true-hearted and honorable gentleman, the fault must be in himself. In the accidents of birth and fortune, for which neither deserves credit nor blame, the son of an imperial line has had what the world reckons superior opportunities. Has he done for himself so much as this American citizen whose youth was spent as a mine worker and a factory-operative in a strange land? If Prince Henry had begun life under circumstances similar to those which environed Mayor Collins, would he have risen so handsomely superior to them? Not in his native land, we may safely reply. In this land he would have had at least an equal opportunity.'

Nor was it less striking that a mayor of Irish blood, the Hon. John McNamee, welcomed Prince Henry to Cambridge, seat of the old university in our land. Verily, the brother of Emperor William of Germany and the nephew of King Edward of England saw strangely suggestive things in Boston and Cambridge.

Diocesan News

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 21.

The Bishop at the early Mass, and priests at all the other services on Sunday strongly urged the people to devote a greater part of their leisure to the study of works bearing on their holy religion, and the perusal of good Catholic literature. The claim of the TABLET, to a far wider circle of readers in this city, was eloquently advocated and the splendid service it has rendered the Church in and out of New Zealand warmly commented upon.

The Christchurch Catholic Club began its weekly meetings for the winter session on Tuesday evening last. Mr. J. R. Hayward, vice-president, occupied the chair, and there was an exceptionally

large attendance. Sixteen new members were elected. An application to organise a football team was granted, and the members purpose entering for the junior competitions of the season. All departments under the control of the club were reported to be in a prosperous condition. The evening was filled in with musical and other items of a social character. For the ensuing three meetings the Journal, card tournament, and a lecture will form the respective programmes.

The parochial library, now under the control of the Catholic Club, has been reopened. The volumes have been re-classified and numbered and the bookshelves present a particularly neat and orderly appearance. To enable this work to be carried out the library had of necessity to be closed for a time, and now that the reading room and circulating department are available to subscribers it is expected the privileges will be largely taken advantage of. His Lordship the Bishop has just contributed many new and popular volumes to the shelves and placed a number of entertaining and instructive magazines and periodicals on the tables. On Sunday afternoons a young lady will be in attendance to enable patrons to return and take out books, and on week nights members of the club's executive will in rotation take charge.

The South Island section of the Tenth Contingent which left for South Africa on Saturday contained 500 troopers with officers. Of these 150 were Catholics, or about one in four—a fair average probably of all previous contingents. We are one in seven of the population, consequently this proportion would have been more than could have been expected of us. Our critics raise a cry of 'stuffing' the public service with Catholics, when, as has been conclusively proved, we are not represented to a greater extent than one in twenty; but this is a different matter. It is quite another affair enjoying the emoluments of the State and risking one's life in your country's cause. Whilst we fight the Empire's battles with the pick of our Catholic manhood, our critics with smug complacency, prefer to do their 'killing with the mouth,' as Rudyard Kipling has it.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley, who acted as chaplain for the eighth contingent at Addington camp, was requested by his Lordship the Bishop to undertake a similar duty in regard to the tenth which received such an enthusiastic send-off on Saturday last. The Very Rev. Dean who has displayed a remarkable aptitude for this particular service visited the camp early in the week where he received much courteous consideration and assistance from the officers in charge, including Captains Lindsay, McGee and Fisher. Here he found 150 Catholic troopers exclusive of officers. By his (the chaplain's) arrangement these mustered at the Pro-Cathedral on Wednesday night where they were prepared for their religious duties by his Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Dean, and assistant priests. At six o'clock on Thursday morning Mass was celebrated at the camp in apartments suitably arranged by the Government storekeeper, Mr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Paisley. Dean Foley was celebrant, and in appropriate terms addressed those present, many of whom received Holy Communion. Lieut. Butler was in command, and Mass was served by Trooper Harry Redwood, nephew of the Archbishop of Wellington. William Redwood another of the family, is a member of the eighth contingent now on active service in South Africa. At the conclusion of Mass the Very Rev. Dean distributed to the Catholic members of the contingent, prayer books, rosaries and other articles of piety, the gift of his Lordship the Bishop.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

A meeting was held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking steps to present a testimonial to Inspector Pender on his retirement from the Public Service. There were present Mr. T. Hawkey, acting-Mayor (in the chair), the Ven. Archdeacon Harper, the Hon. J. M. Twomey, M.L.C., and Messrs Grandi, Hole, Howley, Kirk, Harvey, Hall, Annetts and Dennehy. Mr. Hole explained that it was not the intention to present a separate testimonial from Timaru but to fall in with Christchurch and make one from the whole of Canterbury. The speaker spoke highly of Mr. Pender's career and was sure the movement would be a success in South Canterbury. The Ven. Archdeacon Harper expressed his very great pleasure at being present as he held Inspector Pender in the highest esteem, and, mentioning his many years acquaintance with the Inspector, said no one came nearer to his ideal of such an officer. He (the Archdeacon) put down the singular immunity which Timaru enjoys from professional vice and crime to Inspector Pender who watched Timaru during his stay here as if it was his own home, and kept all bad characters away. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Kirk, Howley, Harvey and others, when it was decided that those present form a committee, that a list be obtained for each member, and that Mr. Howley act as treasurer. Mr. Twomey promised to further the movement in Temuka. A list was handed round and a considerable amount collected in the room. The meeting, which was most enthusiastic was terminated by a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Catholic Club held its annual meeting on Friday evening last in the boys' schoolroom, the Rev. Father Aubry presiding. The secretary read a report and balance sheet of the previous session, showing the number on the roll to be 72, and the surplus over expenditure £6. This was considered most satisfactory, and the committee are to be congratulated on their financing, as several socials, a picnic, and various extra expenses were incurred during the past term. The officers for the ensuing term are—Patron, Rev. Father Tubman, S.M.; president, Mr. F. Kane; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Dunne and J. P. Fitzgerald; treasurer, N. F. Knight (re-elected); secretary, J. G. Venning (re-elected); council, Messrs. T. Mara, T. Quinn, E. Venning, M. Mahoney, F. McDonald, James

Feeley, P. Mara, J. P. Fitzgerald, and J. Mahoney. The delegates to the Conference of Catholic Societies, held in Christchurch at Easter, handed in a highly satisfactory report, for which they were thanked. The delegates were Messrs. M. Mahoney, J. P. Fitzgerald, and J. Venning. A vote of thanks to the rev. chairman terminated the meeting. The club is now fairly started, and as the syllabus includes everything from dumbbells to debating, the meetings should be largely attended and the membership still further increased. The committee should make a special effort to purchase a piano this year, an item that would save a lot of expense and would always be available for a social evening.

The excitement over the recent rains has subsided with the floods, and though enormous damage has been done there are many instances where it has proved not so great as anticipated. To those who suffered but slight injury to their grain, the high prices ruling will be a solatium.

A boon to farmers and what will cause many of them to pay more attention to dairy farming is the erection of a dairy factory at Maori Hill, Timaru. The company has a nominal capital of £10,000 at £1 per share, about half of which is called up. At present the supplies are drawn from creameries, and a good commencement has been made.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

From our own correspondent.)

April 10.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan left this morning for the Northern Wairoa district, where he will conclude the mission now being given by the Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., and also administer Confirmation.

The Cemetery Board has given permission to a firm of monumental masons to carry on business upon a portion of the unused part of the cemetery, the revenue from which is to be devoted to its beautifying and keeping in order.

A very successful concert was given last Tuesday evening in the Sacred Heart schoolroom, Ponsonby. The programme was a really excellent one, every item of which was heartily appreciated by the large audience which, despite the inclement weather, had assembled. Dr. Egan devotes the proceeds to parochial purposes.

[This letter arrived too late for insertion in our last issue.]

April 17.

The drawing of the art union in connection with St. Patrick's Day celebration is to take place this evening. The prizes won were distributed last Friday evening to the successful competitors.

The new church at Waihi, for which Father Brodie and his people have so long and persistently labored, will be dedicated and opened next Sunday by his Lordship Dr. Lenihan.

The Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, at its meeting last night, decided to join with the other friendly societies in Auckland in establishing a Friendly Societies' Dispensary. The question was discussed at great length before a decision was arrived at.

The discontinuance of the daily southern mail arriving at Onehunga is a source of great inconvenience to the public generally. It causes a day's and sometimes two days' delay in the delivery of the TABLET in Auckland.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan returned last Monday afternoon from the Northern Wairoa. He administered Confirmation to a large number of children and adults. The Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., who has been hard at work giving missions in the towns on the river, assisted the Bishop. The presence of his Lordship in the North evoked the keenest delight amongst his flock up there.

The chairman of the Auckland Education Board is not in favor of the inspection of private schools by the board's inspectors. Of course he is not, and only for the force of public opinion and for very shame's sake he would probably prevent it. The truancy question and its connection with private schools have engaged attention here during the past week, and in discussing the matter the chairman got off his inspection hobby.

The following is the list of pupils of St. Leo's Academy who were successful at the Trinity College Music Examinations:—Senior—Florence M. Cogan 70. Intermediate honors—Ivy Wynyard 60, Dolly Munro 75, Nellie Fuljames 66. Intermediate pass—Elsie Fraser 81, Helena Fuljames 75, Agnes Smith 64. Junior honors—Ella le Huguet 69, Ethel B. Nairn 60, Agnes Smith 66, Kathleen Wynyard 60. Junior pass—Ernest Bailey 66, Gladwin Bailey 67, Winifred Boylan 70, May Dickey 91, Ella le Huguet 94, Alberta Munro 71, Jennie Syme 73, Mildred Munro 82. Junior (practical)—May Dickey.

Last Monday evening the pupils of St. Leo's Academy gave a most successful entertainment in the Foresters' Hall, Devonport. The building was crowded in every part. In the audience were Rev. Fathers Purton, O.S.B., Buckley, McGuinness, McIntosh, Russell, and O'Hara. The programme was as follows:—Duet (3 pianos), Masters Lander, Bailey, G. Bailey, Misses D. Boylan, McLean, M. Wynyard, orchestra; chorus (with orchestral accompaniment); duet (3 pianos), Misses Fraser, Wynyard, Henson, Fuljames, Duder; action song; concerted piece (two mandolines and guitar), Misses Cunningham and Henson, Mr. Lawrence; vocal solo, Miss M. Knight; duet (3 pianos), Misses I. Wynyard, le Huguet, Fuljames, Nairn, Boylan, Munro; chorus and dance; duet (3 pianos), Misses K. Wynyard, Munro, le Huguet, Fuljames, Henson, Thomas, orchestra; vocal solo, Miss M. Knight; banjo solo, Mr. Lawrence. The second part consisted of the fairy extravaganza, 'Aladdin: the Wonderful Scamp,' in which the cast of characters was as follows:—Aladdin, Miss Maud Peacocke; Widow Twankey, Miss Clarice Campbell; Emperor of China, Miss Fuljames; Grand Vizier, Miss Millar; Pekoe (son of Vizier), Miss K. Wynyard; Princess Balrouboudour, Miss Ethel Thomas; magician,

Miss Ivy Wynyard; spirit of lamp, Miss Daisy James; spirit of ring, Miss Flora McLean; first mandarin, Miss Ethel Nairn. Mr. P. F. Hiscocks acted as conductor and Mr. Alf. Bartley as accompanist. So successful was the entertainment that by request it was repeated last evening with equally successful results.

REEFTON.

In a recent issue the *Inangahua Times* gave a review of the work of the Catholic Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, Reefton. The first meeting was held on Wednesday, March 5, in the boy's school-room, 25 being present. Very Rev. Dean Rolland, who has taken the warmest interest in the society, occupied the chair. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place as follows: Mr. C. Cohen, elocution master; Rev. Dean Rolland, president; Mr. Bellamy, vice-president; Mr. W. Morris, secretary; Mr. Boland, assistant secretary; committee, Messrs. Carrol, Larkins, and Kessler, together with the above officers. Mr. Cohen, who on rising was received with applause, thanked Rev. Dean Rolland for the honor he had paid him by inviting him to give instructions on elocution, which afforded him the greatest pleasure. He then spoke on the benefit of such societies.

Very Rev. Dean Rolland also pointed out many of the advantages of the elocution and debating society meetings, where one hears much that is original and much that is old put in new forms, sometimes very quaint and queer forms, and all types of speakers, the fast, the slow, the hesitating and the clear. He complimented the society on having such an eloquent and painstaking teacher as Mr. Cohen, and hoped that everyone would appreciate the instructions given by that gentleman.

On Wednesday, March 12, the feature of the evening was the debate 'Local Option versus Prohibition.' Mr. Cohen introduced the subject in a telling speech, followed by the debate which lasted nearly two hours.

On the following Wednesday, March 19, Very Rev. Dean Rolland presiding, the debate was continued, lasting nearly an hour and a half, and was listened to by the audience with intelligent attention. On the question being put to the meeting there was a majority of one in favor of local option.

On Wednesday, March 26, Mr. Cohen presiding, the entire evening was taken up with recitations contributed by the following:—Mr. Carrol, 'Death of Napoleon at St. Helena,' also a reading, 'David's Lament for Absalom'; Mr. Smith, 'Warrior at Sea'; Mr. W. Morris, 'A Church-yard Scene'; Mr. Larkin and Mr. Crowley, a dialogue, 'Lochiel's Warning.'

After a few remarks by the chairman some of the pieces were gone through a second time and showed a marked improvement. The chairman complimented the members on their work and particularly mentioned Mr. Crowley, who he said gave indications of elocutionary capabilities, showing good signs of modulation and accent, and that for the four years he had presided over elocutionary societies in Reefton he heard nothing equal to him.

Catholic Indians and Colored People.

THERE are 52 priests engaged in mission work among the colored people in the United States; 15 of these belong to the archdiocese of Baltimore. During the year there were 4,551 baptisms of children among the negroes, but 3055 of these were in the archdiocese of New Orleans, and 855 in Baltimore. The total Catholic colored population of the United States is placed at 141,000. There are 7173 colored children in Catholic schools. New Orleans leads with 78,000 colored Catholics, and Baltimore comes next with 37,000, while Louisville is a distant third with 9500.

Of the 264,825 Indians in the country, 95,192 are said to be Catholics; 16,500 of these Indians live in the archdiocese of Santa Fe, while 50,000 live in the vicariate of Brownsville, Texas. There are 800 Catholic Indians in Maine. Eighty-five priests look after the spiritual interests of the Indians.

Irish Lace.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Boston Pilot* asked as to the origin of patterns of genuine Irish point lace, and received the following reply:—'They are modifications of a piece of Milan point owned by Mother Mary Ann Smith, of the Presentation Convent at Youghal, and were first used when the failure of the potato crop in 1846 left so many thousands starving, with no work to be found anywhere. The New Ross rose point patterns come from a fragment of lace bought by a nun from a Jewish peddler. The Cork crochet shells and wheels have been slowly developed from very simple beginnings, and although the work is not now produced in very large quantities, thanks to the thoughtless selfishness which buys cheap imitations, it is still the most beautiful among all the black open trimmings worn with black or colored heavy woollen cloths. Wrought in pure black silk, it will outwear a dozen trimmings of woollen braids or cords, neither rusting nor turning white and not suffering from dampness. In fine cream thread it makes exquisite yokes, lapels, cuffs, and ties, and in cream white silk it is the richest possible adornment for white silk, satin, or velvet. It costs but little more than Spanish machine-made and hand-run lace, and if the silk or thread be thoroughly wet before using it will wash as well as Valenciennes.'

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

A Century of Medicine.

JUST before the beginning of the nineteenth century (writes Dr James Walsh in an American magazine) an epoch-making discovery was made by an English country physician that foreshadowed the greatest advances that were to be made during the next hundred years in medicine. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), finding a tradition among the milkmaids in his native Gloucestershire that those who had suffered from a disease called cowpox, caught from an eruption on the cows' udders, did not afterwards contract smallpox, investigated the matter. He found that cowpox was probably an animal modification of human smallpox, and he suggested the introduction of vaccination—that is, inoculation with the virus of cowpox—in order to produce immunity to smallpox. Vaccination has been followed by all the benefits that Jenner prophesied. His idea was far in advance of his time. At the end of the eighteenth century his practical application of a chance discovery anticipated such ideas as immunity, protection and modification of disease that are now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, topics of acutest interest in the most promising department of medicine. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the impression was very general that most of the symptoms of disease

Were Due to Living Causes.

As nothing was known of the minute germs of disease, it was concluded that worms in the intestinal tract were a frequent cause of otherwise inexplicable symptoms. A great number of prescriptions for the removal of worms were in use. The vermifuges, as they are called, were the most popular family remedies. Popular medical tradition has not got entirely beyond this stage as yet, and many people are persuaded that unusual symptoms, especially in children, must be due to worms. Needless to say our care in food materials, and especially in the inspection of meats, has done away with the danger of worms developing to any great extent.

Supposedly scientific medicine at this time was occupied with the thought that disease was due to a change in one of the humors of the body, the blood, the lymph, or the bile. During the first few years the teaching of the eminent Frenchman Bichat (1771-1802) did much to counteract this false notion. He showed that most diseases were due to changes in special tissues. This took disease out of the order of systemic affections into the more special class of organic affections. Sad to say, excessive study brought Bichat's life to a premature close.

The first to take advantage of Bichat's teaching and apply it seriously to practical medicine was another Frenchman, Laennec (1781-1826). Laennec found that by listening to the sounds produced in the heart and the lungs he could tell much of the character of the ailments from which these organs suffered. This was an extremely important advance in diagnosis. At first Laennec applied his ear directly to the chest. During his investigations into diseases of that part of the body, a young woman was admitted to the benefit of his service at the Necker Hospital in Paris. In order to save her modesty he did not apply his ear directly to her chest but used a roll of paper as a tube to convey the sound from the chest to his ear.

This was the First Stethoscope.

and the invention of an instrument that has proved of very great service in the accurate detection of lung and heart diseases. Poor Laennec was destined to die at the early age of 45 from consumption, the study of which had enabled him to throw so much light upon diseases and initiate that exacter knowledge which was to prove so important in nineteenth century medicine. He was born in Bretagne and was, like his fellow-countrymen generally, known for his simple faith and earnest piety. It is related of him that once in the winter time, while on his way to Paris, his wife and he were thrown out of a sled. When they picked themselves up and succeeded in righting the sled, for the horses had not run away, the first thing he said was: 'Well, we were at the third decade. Let us go on.' They had been saying the Rosary together.

After Laennec the most important work on a special organ was done in England by Richard Bright (1789-1858), who showed that certain symptoms, and especially dropsy, were connected with changes in the kidneys. Bright's work was very complete in its way and since then the degenerative kidney affections have been called Bright's disease.

Curiously enough there is a tradition that Richard Bright, like Laennec, died of the disease the study of which had been his principal life work. This was probably no more than a coincidence. In Laennec's case association with tuberculosis patients had probably proved a source of contagion. Sometimes such cases are considered as illustrating the influence of the mind over the body, for a number of surgeons have died of affections of the organs which they had studied the most. This explanation seems far-fetched, however, and is often doubted.

A Revolution in Medical Thought

with regard to the basis of disease was preparing. Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), a German professor in the Catholic University of Louvain, showed that the tissues of all animals, like those of plants, are composed of distinct minute portions separated from one another, which he called cells. The study of cells and cell-life soon led to better knowledge of the intimate constitution of organs and of the manner in which their functions are performed.

Another famous German, Virchow, the father of cellular pathology, as he is called, showed, about the middle of the century, that it is not the organs as a whole that are affected by disease, but the cells of which the organs are composed. Not all of the cells are affected, but different ones in different diseases. This was the new idea that was to revolutionise pathology. Ten years before Virchow's discoveries, the great medical men of Vienna were teaching that disease was due to changes in the body humors. Except in

the popular mind, where, as Virchow pointed out last year at the International Medical Congress, the old humoral pathology flourishes in nearly its ancient vigor, changes in the fluids of the body are no longer considered as the important basis of disease.

Another great change in medicine was effected by the illustrious Frenchman, Pasteur (1822-1895), shortly after Virchow's first work was published. Pasteur showed that certain diseases in animals, and, later, certain diseases in human beings also, are due to the presence of minute living germs, which are called bacteria. Pasteur's work represents some of the most practically

Valuable Advances in Medicine

during the whole century. When he came to die, and was laid in his tomb in the little chapel at the entrance to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the scientists of both hemispheres felt that one of the world's greatest geniuses had passed away. Besides his labors in the cause of disease, Pasteur had conferred a never to be forgotten benefit on mankind by laying bare some of the secrets of nature's methods of curing disease. His success with chicken cholera and anthrax in animals, as well as the silkworm disease, had been the prelude to his great humane work on rabies. His experiments and observations made possible the diphtheria antitoxin, and the prospect of other such applications of biology to medicine.

Another distinguished Frenchman was doing great original work in medicine about the same time. This was Claude Bernard (1813-1878), who taught us the function of the ductless gland and a number of the important physiological truths with regard to the nervous system and nervous reflexes that enable us to understand the intimate sympathy that exists between all portions of the body. Claude Bernard's work made clearer something of the obscure pathology of such important diseases as diabetes, myxedema, obesity, and many of the anæmias. Lord Lister, following closely the work done by Pasteur with regard to the existence of germs in the air that cause fermentation, suggested the employment of methods to prevent these germs getting into wounds—the antiseptic treatment. This made possible the great advances in surgery at the end of the nineteenth century.

Everyone to his Taste.

UNDER the above heading a contributor writes as follows in the *Ave Maria*:—If you should travel around the world, you would learn to eat your dinner in a good many ways. In Turkey you would learn to sit on the floor, cross-legged, and eat off a round tray, without knives or forks, plates, glasses, or napkins. All the guests eat with their fingers out of the same dish. If you dined with the Arabs, you would see no knives or forks; and if your host offered you a choice bit of meat, you would be expected to open your mouth and let him put it in. The Arabs use only the right hand in eating; and, what is still more funny, they will pull apart or carve turkeys and fowls with only one hand and without a knife. If it is hard to separate, one of the guests will lend his right hand. In Siam you would be treated to ants' eggs; and in Burmah to locusts, stuffed and fried. All you young folks would like to eat in Japan; for they serve candy and sweet things very often, and what one can't eat one is permitted to take home. At all grand feasts guests are expected to bring servants, with baskets, to take back the leavings.

In Abyssinia it is a mark of good-breeding to smack the lips while eating; and I'm sure you'll not be surprised to hear that Abyssinians eat their meat raw. In South America you would eat lizards and snakes, and among our American Indians you would be treated to roasted grasshoppers. In Otaheite you would have your dinner alone, in a basket; and if you were in the fashion you would sit down on the floor, turn your back to everybody and eat. It is there considered very improper to eat with others.

But the funniest dish you would see, I think, would be in China, where they serve up little crabs—alive! Just as they sit down to dinner the tiny crabs are put into a dish of vinegar, which makes them very lively. Then they are put into a covered dish and placed on the table. When everyone is ready the cover is snatched off, and instantly the table is covered with scampering crabs, running for their lives. Now comes the fun! The guests, with both hands, grab right and left, and stuff into their mouths these lively, wriggling crabs and eat them down with great relish.

The progress of the Catholic faith in Tasmania (says the *Monitor*) is marked by the steadily increasing number of convents and religious institutions which are springing up amongst us. Not many years ago in the Archdiocese of Hobart there were but three convents—two in Hobart and one in Launceston. Indeed, when his Grace, our venerable Archbishop, came to assume the reins of episcopal authority in the island, there was but one religious community in the diocese, and that consisted of a few Sisters only. Since then what a change has taken place! Instead of one we have five distinct religious sisterhoods, laboring amongst us in those works of charity special to the aim and purpose of their constitutions—the Presentation Sisters, the Sisters of Mercy, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and the Sisters of St. Joseph. Instead of one convent and school we have 26 convent schools, 21 convents, and something like 180 Sisters. The late census returns showed that we are holding our own in the increase of population, and considerably advancing with the years. The increase in our religious institutions, schools, convents, etc., show that efforts are being made to meet with the larger requirements of the faithful consequent upon their increased numbers.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Sisters of Mercy of Broken Hill, with the consent of Arch, bishop O'Reilly, are about to form a branch house at Mount Barker, South Australia. A property has been secured, and the nuns will open a high school there in a few weeks.

A Sydney message received on Saturday states that Miss Amy Castle's opening concert in that city was a success. Critics differ in regard to the singer. The *Herald* congratulates her upon her vast progress in singing. The volume of her voice is not so large as it was, but it retains its sweetness, and has gained in evenness, flexibility, and everything that makes for advancement.

The Rev. Father Leahy, who had been stationed at Gundagai for about three and a half years, and who recently took charge of the newly-formed parish of Koorawatha, was honored by the people of Gundagai in the middle of last month. At a large meeting, over which the mayor presided, Father Leahy was presented with a purse of 60 sovereigns and an illuminated address.

A fund has been started in Sydney for the purpose of providing a testimonial to Mr. Victor J. Daley, the author poet, in recognition of his valuable contributions to Australian literature. The committee, which has been formed, explain that 'failing health has rendered it necessary for Mr. Daley to take a sea voyage in obedience to imperative medical advice,' and it is thought that 'the people of the Commonwealth should be afforded an opportunity of substantially showing their appreciation of a genius.'

The *Advocate* reports the death of a distinguished member of the Jesuit Order—the Rev. William Hughes, S.J.—who expired at the House of the Jesuit Fathers, Seven Hills, South Australia, on April 1. The deceased priest, who was one of three brothers, all of whom devoted their lives and talents to the sole service of the Sanctuary, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, in 1841, and, consequently, had entered on the 61st year of his age when death summoned him to his eternal reward. Father Hughes pursued his early theological studies at Maynooth, whence he graduated to that famous seat of learning—Louvain. He entered the Society of Jesus 42 years ago, being then in his 19th year.

A correspondent of the *Catholic Press*, who was a passenger by the Ophir, gives the following particulars of the reception accorded to Cardinal Moran on his arrival in Colombo: 'One of the most enthusiastically successful days I have ever spent has just closed at Colombo. The Archbishop and his Coadjutor and the body of the clergy came off the moment the Ophir anchored in the bay. The signal of his Eminence's arrival was heralded by the bells pealing from all the churches. Immense crowds assisted. The Governor sent his barge, and the Cardinal and the Dean were waited ashore with vice-regal honors. To describe the enthusiasm of his Eminence's landing would be a hopeless task. Somehow he reached the Archbishop's carriage, and ultimately reached the palace. The great business of the day, after his Eminence had visited the cathedral and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, was the laying by his Eminence of the foundation stone of a reunion hall connected with St. Joseph's College. All Ceylon was there. After his Eminence blessed the corner-stone he delivered a stirring address in praise of the splendid achievements in Ceylon of the Oblate Fathers. He took the work in hand to mean the definite breaking down of the greatest curse of these poor peoples—the slavery imposed by the distinction of castes. From this his Eminence referred to the encyclical letter of the Holy Father on the reunion of Christendom, and forecasted and prophesied that the English-speaking colonies of the Empire would lead the van in this great work, as the crown-jewel of the twentieth century.'

A lady visitor, in the course of a letter to the *Western Mail*, gives her impressions of a visit to the New Norcia Mission, Western Australia. She says:—'There are at the present time about 100 natives under the monks' care, and quite one-half of these are children. Babies abound, and when a boy is born the parents prepare a feast, but a girl is received without any fuss or rejoicing. The monks make no difference between the men and the women, although the sexes are kept very strictly apart, and a woman is never seen walking alone to fetch water from the well or stores from the monastery. The women are modest. It was a merry sight to see the girls dancing in their quarters on Christmas Day while one little dark maid played the concertina, and the aged Brother looked on and smiled. In the boys' quarters I found two cripples who can never leave the mission. A schoolmaster assists the Brother with the boys, and I was assured that the three R's are not pressed too much, and the work on the farm is put before lessons, and paid for during the vintage and the harvest. The native love of color is found in the homes, the white-washed walls being festooned with yellow and pink everlasting. The red, white, and blue Government blankets look smart on the beds, and are much appreciated. Mutton seems to be the staple food together with excellent cream. Milk is plentiful, also olive oil, but butter is not eaten by the monks or the natives. One of the largest buildings is set apart for the manufacture of macaroni, and this wholesome food seems to be popular. The monastery garden is full of beautiful fruit trees, and from this place sweet and salted almonds, dried figs, and other delicacies reach the store. All rise with the sun and go to bed at dark. Needless to say there is little or no sickness. The Brothers who have reached their four score years drop off, but the natives enjoy excellent health. It is very touching to see how Bishop Salvado lives in their memory. "Our father," they say, "our father who loved us." The new Superior has no easy place to fill, but he has had some previous experience of native races. Before the American-Spanish war he was for a time in the Philippine Islands. When he and his aged interpreter came to wish me good-bye I felt that I had learned much, and I said *au revoir* to New Norcia conscious that nowhere could I have spent a more profitable Christmas.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- April 27, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St Anastasius I., Pope and Confessor.
 " 28, Monday.—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor.
 " 29, Tuesday.—St. Peter of Verona, Martyr.
 " 30, Wednesday.—St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.
 May 1, Thursday.—Saints Philip and James, Apostles.
 " 2, Friday.—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 3, Saturday.—Finding of the Holy Cross.

ST. ANASTASIUS I., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Anastasius, a Roman by birth, held the Pontifical office from 398 to 401. St. Jerome refers to him in terms of high commendation and declares him to have been 'a man of holy life, endowed with an apostolic solicitude and zeal.'

ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS.

St. Paul was born near Genoa, in Italy. From childhood he showed a special devotion to the Passion of Christ. He founded the Congregation of the Passion, the members of which, besides the usual three vows, make a fourth—that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of our Lord's Passion. St. Paul died in Rome in 1775.

ST. PETER OF VERONA, MARTYR.

St. Peter was born at Verona, in Italy. At the age of 15 he was received into the Dominican Order by the great St. Dominic. To a profound humility he joined exceptional talents. He was very successful as a preacher, and in particular brought about the conversion of many Manichaean heretics, a sect which was still very numerous in the neighborhood of Milan. He met his death at the hands of some sectarians who, remaining obstinate in their heresy, were enraged at his successful efforts to propagate the genuine teaching of Christ, A.D. 1252.

ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA, VIRGIN.

St. Catherine was born at Siena, on March 25, 1347, and died at Rome, April 30, 1380. She entered the Dominican Order about 1364. Her spirit, eloquence, austerity, zeal, ecstasies, and revelations soon rendered her name famous. Catherine played an important political rôle. In the war which the united Guelphs and Ghibellines made on Pope Gregory XI., she retained the cities of Arezzo, Lucca, and Siena for the Pope. After that she went to Avignon to see the Sovereign Pontiff, reconciled him with the Florentines, and induced him to return to Rome. She was canonised by Pius II. in 1461.

ST. ATHANASIUS.

St. Athanasius, surnamed the Great, the greatest luminary among the Oriental Doctors, was the defender of the Church against the Arian heresy. He was born at Alexandria, about the year 296, ordained deacon in 319, and was chosen by Alexander, his bishop, to accompany him to the Council of Nice. To his acuteness, learning and eloquence in that Council, was principally owing the condemnation of Arianism. On the death of Alexander in 328, Athanasius became Patriarch of Alexandria, and during 45 years he withstood, often almost alone, the whole brunt of the Arian assault. He stood unmoved against four Roman emperors, was banished five times, was the butt of every wrong and calumny the Arians could devise, and lived in constant peril of death. Firm and unbending in defence of the Catholic faith, he merited the honorable title of 'Father of Orthodoxy.' He closed his stormy life in peace in 373. With few exceptions, the numerous works of St. Athanasius have an apologetical and polemical tenor, having been written in defence of Catholicity against paganism and heresy. His dictation and style are clear, full of deep sense, strength, and solid reasoning. The first of his works are his two discourses *Against the Gentiles* and *On the Incarnation*, which form one work addressed to a convert from heathenism, and which were written before the Arian controversy had broken out. Most of his other works have a direct bearing upon that heresy. St. Athanasius is, however, not the author of the famous Creed bearing his name, as it was compiled in Latin in the fifth or sixth century.

FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS.

St. Helena, having gone to Jerusalem, ordered the destruction of a temple of Venus, built over the tomb of Christ. Then, upon excavating to a great depth, the holy sepulchre, and near it three crosses, also the nails which had pierced our Saviour's body, and the title which had been affixed to His cross, were found. The true cross was recognised by the miracles which it wrought. St. Helena sent a part of the cross to Constantinople and left the other part at Jerusalem, where it was encased in a silver box and preserved in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which had been erected on the spot of the discovery. The Church has consecrated this event by the institution of the feast of the 'Finding of the Holy Cross,' which is celebrated on May 3. Chosroes II., King of Persia, having taken Jerusalem, carried off the relic (614), which was recaptured fourteen years later, under Siroes, his son and successor, by the Emperor Heraclius. Both the Greek and Latin Churches still celebrate this victory, on September 14, by the feast of the 'Exaltation of the Cross.'

COCK O' THE NORTH

. . NEW ZEALAND'S . .

BEST 2s. TEA.

By Special Appointment.

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

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

HONDAI-LANKA UNBLENDED TEAS

GOES FURTHER THAN BLENDED TEAS

BETTER FOR THE HEALTH AND FOR THE POCKET

NAME ON EVERY GENUINE PACKET AND BOX.

NEVER SOLD LOOSE.

OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN

WATCHES CLOCKS, JEWELLERY

ETC., ETC ETC.,

FROM

JOHN HISLOP,

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.



Full satisfaction.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

MASON, STRUTHERS & CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH,

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

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURER.

J. TAIT,

CASHEL STREET WEST
CHRISTCHURCH.
(Opposite Drill Shed).

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



Photographic designs sent on application.

HAYWARD BROS. PICKLES



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

WINCHESTER HOTEL
WINCHESTER.

R. GRIEVE ... Proprietor.

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

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

Irish News.

CORK.—Over a Century.

For the past few years several old people passed away at the district hospital in Mitchelstown who had touched the century. The latest and oldest died early in March in the person of Michael Moher at the great age of 106. He first joined one of the early East Indian Companies over 80 years ago, and witnessed many a strange adventure in jungle and mountain pass. He subsequently joined the regular army and went through many engagements in the Crimea, Egypt, and Hindoo-stan again.

The '98 Memorial.

At a general meeting of the members of the Cork Young Ireland Society a report was received from Mr. J. MacMullen, C.E., on 10 designs submitted to him for the erection of a monument at the junction of the Grand Parade and South Mall to commemorate the men associated in the '98 and subsequent Irish political movements. On the report of Mr. MacMullen, the design sent in by Mr. D. J. Coakley was unanimously approved of, and he accordingly was awarded the sum of £20 offered by the committee for the best design.

The Freedom of the City.

During the Easter recess Mr. John Redmond was to visit Cork for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city voted to him by the Corporation some time ago.

DUBLIN.—Prospective Peerage.

We learn upon good authority (writes a Dublin newspaper) that Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P., the junior member for Dublin University, is likely to be raised to the peerage next summer. In case of such a vacancy arising, it is the intention, we believe, of Mr. A. W. Samuels, K.C., to stand as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors.

GALWAY.

A cable message received in the early part of last week stated that Mr. Arthur Lynch, the Member of Parliament for Galway City had obtained decrees against a number of his tenants in County Clare for non-payment of rent. On Thursday came the following explanatory news item:—Mr. Lynch has presented each of his tenants with his holding. The recent action, in which Mr. Lynch obtained decrees for non-payment of rent, was only taken because one tenant disputed Mr. Lynch's ownership.

KERRY.—An Old Identity.

In the early part of March Denis Curran died at Corrigrou, a townland within three miles of Cahirciveen, at the patriarchal age of 102 years, having been born on the 1st March, 1800. He was at the first cattle fair held in Cahirciveen, established by the Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, on the 13th of December, 1814, being then nearly 15 years of age.

KILKENNY.—The Mayoralty.

The election of Mayor of Kilkenny, which proved abortive in January, owing to the voting being equal between Alderman P. Hoyne and Alderman E. Nowlan, and the senior Alderman, who had the casting vote, being absent, was decided the other day, when Alderman Hoyne was elected by 13 votes to 10 for Alderman Nowlan. Three bye-elections took place in the meantime which resulted in the return of three supporters of Alderman Hoyne. The new Mayor is a prominent member of the United Irish League and vice-president of the City Executive.

KING'S COUNTY.—A Distinction

The Bishop of Kilaloe has invested Mr. Hugh Bergin, of Birr, and 34, Gardiner's Place, Dublin, with the

insignia of the dignity of Camariere di Cappa e Spada, recently conferred upon him by his Holiness the Pope. The rank includes the style and title of 'Chevalier,' and confers on Mr. Bergin the office of one of his Holiness's private Chamberlains.

LIMERICK.

Seldom has a more thoroughly practical step been taken for the promotion of temperance than that adopted by the County Limerick magistrates at the suggestion of Very Rev. Monsignor Halloran, P.P. Newcastle West. In view of the large and wholly unnecessary number of new licenses which were being granted, the very rev. gentleman decided to convene a meeting of the county magistrates, to consider the advisability of adopting a united course of action in reference thereto. County Court Judge Adams, who from the Bench has consistently denounced the multiplication of public houses, presided at the meeting. After hearing an eloquent and convincing speech from the Monsignor, the magistrates unanimously resolved to refuse in future under all circumstances new licenses in purely country districts, and furthermore not to grant a new license in any town or village in their jurisdiction until three existing licenses have elapsed. This action of the County Limerick magistrates is certainly in the right direction, and redounds to their credit, as it decidedly does to the credit of the venerable priest who inspired it. If only similar steps were taken elsewhere much good would accrue to the temperance cause, which every genuine Irishman should have at heart.

Land Purchase.

Following fast on the Ellis Estate victory, the Nationalists of Abbeyfeale, headed by their devoted pastor, Father Casey, are to be congratulated on yet another signal success. The tenants on the Bateman estate at Port Abbeyfeale have signed agreements to purchase their holdings, on terms equal to 18 years on the adjusted rental. A number of the tenants on this estate had been evicted some time ago, while for the past three years they frequently applied for abatements to Judge Ross through the Receiver, and were several times decreed wholesale for non-payment of arrears before Judge Adams, who, on the last occasion, recommended them to the consideration of Judge Ross.

MEATH.—The Criminal Calendar

At the County Meath Spring Assizes Mr. Justice Gibson had only two cases to consider—one for the stealing of calves and the other the larceny of some hay. In one case a sentence of six months was passed, and in the other the accused was sent to gaol for three months. These were all the cases sent up from a populous county.

Death of a Priest.

In recording the death of Rev. James McGlew, P.P. of Chelsea, Mass., the 'Boston Pilot' says:—The Rev. James McGlew had attained the patriarchal age of 82 years. He was a native of Navan, County Meath, Ireland, and was born on January 17, 1820. He was educated for the priesthood in All Hallows College, Dublin. There he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Murray, in the Archbishop's private chapel, on September 27, 1844. In 1849 he went on a mission to Hindustan, India, and in 1853 he came to the United States. He labored in various parts of what is now the diocese of Rochester, N.Y., and then came to Massachusetts. He was assigned to St. Patrick's Church, Lowell, in 1865, as an assistant, remaining there about six months. He then went to Randolph and Avon. During his stay in these places he built a church in Avon and purchased land for a cemetery in Randolph. He celebrated his golden jubilee on September 27, 1898.

MONAGHAN.

Mr. James Daly, M.P. for South Monaghan, has applied for and been gazetted steward and bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Daly, who has been the Nationalist member for South Monaghan since 1895, is a son of Michael Daly, County Councillor of Monaghan. He is a merchant and farmer, and is chairman of the District Council of Carrickmacross, where he resides. The vacancy created has been filled by the unopposed return of Mr. J. McKean, B.L.

Bishop's House.

Bishop Owens, in a Pastoral Letter addressed to his flock, announces that he has secured a very suitable site for a Bishop's house close to the beautiful Cathedral in Monaghan. The cathedral stands on an eminence at the outskirts of the town and is situated to singular advantage in the matter of surroundings, but hitherto, although provided with a beautiful environment, it has lacked the necessary adjunct of a Bishop's house. This was owing mainly to the difficulty in procuring a suitable site. Now this difficulty has been overcome, as Bishop Owens has secured from Lord Rossmore, on a lease of 199 years, a plot of five acres on what his Lordship considers the most desirable site in the whole diocese for a bishop's residence. He proposes to erect on this a structure costing about £5000. Even a humbler dwelling would have contented Bishop Owens had he nobody but himself to consult, but in his letter his Lordship states that the dignity of the diocese must be considered and its prestige maintained. Already the priests of Clogher have contributed almost half the cost, having raised among themselves the sum of £2000 for the project.

GENERAL

Emigration.

The Irish emigration statistics for 1901 have just been issued. The total number of emigrants was 39,870, or 9 per 1000 of the population, of whom 18,343 were males and 21,527 females. There was a decrease of 4952 in the number of males and 2285 in the number of females. As regards the ages of the emigrants, 80.5 per cent. of the total were between 15 and 35, the percentage over 35 being 10; and under 15, 9.5. The number between the ages of 15 and 20 were 3952 females and 1594 males, and the number between the ages of 20 and 25, 16,927, of whom only 245 were married.

Catholic Sailors.

The London 'Tablet' says that the best thanks of all the Catholics of the Empire are again due to the Irish members for their persistent advocacy of the cause of the Catholic sailors in the navy.

Irish Embroidery.

The Irish embroidery industry has formed the subject of some controversy in the Ulster papers recently, owing to a statement attributed to the Belfast merchants to the effect that they had to send work to various countries abroad because they could not get it done in Ireland. Miss Milligan, of Belfast, in the course of an interesting letter, says she is in a position to give this statement a most unqualified denial. A gentleman representing a firm which, probably, gives out more work for embroidery than any other in Belfast, and work also of a high class, has just assured her that they can get all their work done in Ireland and that they have applications frequently for more work than they are able to supply. Work equal to the best French, he said, is done in Ireland, and no firm that he knows of requires to go abroad to get any work done. He further stated that monograms that would cost from 2s 6d to 3s to get done

by French workers in London, who are employed there by some of the large houses, can be equally well done at home for about half the money. This industry has been located in Ireland for more than half a century. An immense amount of employment was given in it during the early fifties both by Glasgow and Belfast firms over all Ulster. Since then the Swiss embroidery machines have interfered with medium and low-class work, but high-class work is still done by hand. In the vicinity of Belfast, commencing at Bangor and going round the coast by Donaghadee, Ballywalter, Kircubbin, and Portaferry, there are workers who can do the most beautiful embroidery of the very highest class. First-class work is still done at Ballyshannon, Donegal Town, and round Ardara, in the County Donegal. The trade has been actively carried on in these districts for upwards of fifty years and the workers there are highly trained and can execute the most difficult and highest class of work.

Mr. Morley on Loyalty.

In the course of a speech delivered recently in the House of Commons Mr. John Morley said:—The charge against the people of Ireland is that they are not loyal, and it is said even (by Lord Rosebery) that they cannot have Home Rule till they show their loyalty. But how can you expect a community to be loyal when this can happen, that the most learned Judge in Ireland—and I have heard great English judges say that, he is one of the most learned and competent common law judges in the kingdom—says distinctly that these proceedings are from their inception and in every stage of them illegal, void, and ought to be quashed—when he says that, and nevertheless you find some of the Irish representatives in this House are taken and locked up, and others are, as I hear, in a fair way of being taken, how can you expect the population, when they see a spectacle of that kind, to feel any loyalty towards the system?

A Government Expert.

The Government expert is generally an individual who is full of theories but has no practical knowledge of the subject which he professes to teach. One of the Agricultural Department's gifted lady poultry experts went to the West of Ireland recently for the purpose of initiating the people of a particularly poverty-stricken district into the mysteries of fowl-breeding on scientific principles. An interested audience assembled, and the young lady delivered a learned discourse. Having given her opinion as to the merits of the olden problem as to the precedence of the hen and the egg, she asked her hearers to imagine a flock of merry little chicks running about. Upon what should they be fed? Various dainties would agree with their healthy appetites; but the young lady sweetly assured her hungry audience that at a certain stage of development the most acceptable food for chickens is fresh beef minced to a nicety! This information created a profound impression on the minds of people who do not see a pound of beef, fresh, minced, or corned, between Christmas and Christmas.

Anyone who can drive a team can operate the 'Excelsior' plough. Morrow, Bassett and Co. sole agents in New Zealand.—***

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

The 'Excelsior' plough is 'Champion of the World.' On hillside, lea, swamp, tussock, or stubble it is equally at home. Morrow, Bassett and Co. sole agents in New Zealand. —***

People

On the occasion of the coronation of King Alfonso XIII. of Spain the Pope will send as a present to the monarch a magnificent mosaic representing the basilica of St. Peter.

The newly-appointed assistant to the Bishop of Ratisbon, Germany, who was consecrated on the feast of St. Matthias, will probably have the shortest name in the Catholic hierarchy. He is the Right Rev. Baron Ow, and received the titular see of Arethusa.

A police court in Birnbaum, province of Posen, Prussian Poland, fined the distinguished Catholic organist, Filipowski, thirty marks a few weeks ago, for the crime of training the children of a parochial school to sing a Polish hymn in the parish church.

Mr. Charles Santley, who has entered upon his 69th year, was born at Liverpool. The great baritone singer made his first public appearance 45 years ago. His first great success was in the opera 'Dinorah,' and his fame soon spread to Australia and South Africa. He married a granddaughter of George Kemble.

There were in Scotland last year 28,106 persons who spoke Gaelic and no other language, and 202,700 who spoke Gaelic and English. The inhabitants who spoke Gaelic and English alone are, of course, almost exclusively confined to the remote Highland districts, but there is a large Celtic bi-lingual population in the Lowland centres.

A committee has been formed in Rome to erect there a statue to Shakespeare. Another committee has been formed to erect a Dante memorial, and it is proposed to unveil the statues of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Dante at the same time and to invite the Kaiser and King Edward to the ceremonies.

The New York 'Commercial Advertiser' produces from Father Strada's 'Profusions Academical,' published in Rome in 1617, an actual description of wireless telegraphy, and asserts that the describer must be credited its first inventor.

Empress Eugenie's private secretary says the Empress's memoirs probably will not be published until ten years after her death, by testamentary orders. At any rate, they never will be while she lives. Three octavo volumes have been completed, bringing the work down to 1870 and the real causes of the Franco-Prussian war. Three experts are kept sorting papers and making extracts from secret official documents in Paris. The Empress has kept all her letters ever since January 30th, 1853, the date of her marriage with Napoleon III.

William J. Onahan, one of the leading Catholic laymen of the United States, has succeeded to the office of president of the Home Savings Bank of Chicago. Mr. Onahan was born in Ireland and went to America in 1852. He has been prominent in Church organisations and has done much to promote their success. He has been City Controller, City Collector, and a member of the Public Library Board. Prior to his election as president of the bank Mr. Onahan was vice-president.

Lord Llandaff, who is now 76 years of age, will be better recalled and recognised under his old name of Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's second Government of 1886-92. He made his first appearance in Parliament in the sixties as member of the now disfranchised borough of Dungarvan. Lord Llandaff is a Catholic, and enjoys the reputation of being the most learned lay canonist of his time.

Baron Cramer Klett, who is to marry Princess Clara of Bavaria, is a Protestant, but he has devoted immense sums of money to the purchase of old-time abbeys and monasteries from lay owners and after having placed them in thorough repair, restored them to the monastic Orders to which they originally belonged. Thus he has just presented to the Benedictine Order the famous old Abbey of Wessobrunn, near Weilheim, which for a hundred years has been in the possession of laymen, but which is the oldest monastic building in all Southern Germany, certain portions of it dating back to the eighth century. It is estimated that this gift to the Benedictine Order cost the Baron nearly a million marks. The Baron is the richest man in Bavaria.

The Right Hon Christopher Palles, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland, was born in 1831 at Little Mount Palles, Cavan, and is the son of Andrew Christopher Palles. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College and Trinity College, Dublin; became an Irish barrister in 1853; Queen's Counsel in 1865; Solicitor-General in 1872; Attorney-General, 1872-1874, and has been Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland since 1874. He has never been in the House of Commons, and virtually refused the Great Seal of Ireland from Mr. Gladstone, declining to modify his opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. He is a Liberal Unionist, and strongly opposed to the Nationalist movement, but he is regarded as the greatest Irish lawyer of his time, and the Nationalists unanimously supported an amendment proposed by Mr. Dillon in Committee on the Irish Judicature Bill of 1897, that the Lord Chief Baron should take precedence in the newly-constituted Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland of the Lord Chief Justice.

A story is told which shows that in the days when he was younger Lord Rosebery was already a humorist of parts, says the 'People's Friend.' He wanted a new hat, and went into a great Oxford street establishment to buy one. While he stood bare-headed waiting to be fitted a bishop entered on the same errand, and mistook the Earl for one of the shop assistants. 'Have you a hat like this?' he asked, showing him his own extraordinary headgear. The future Prime Minister took it from him and examined it critically before he remarked—'No,' he replied at length. 'I haven't got a hat like that, and if I had I'm blest if I should wear it.'

The architect of the Westminster Cathedral is dead. Mr. Bentley's death will be a great blow to Cardinal Vaughan. The architect was closely following every detail of the structure of the new Westminster Cathedral, and his advice was asked for at every point. It will be necessary to gild the ceiling and walls with mosaic, but now they will have to be undertaken by other hands. They will certainly afford the greatest opportunity for mosaic work that has been presented to English artists since Sir W. Richmond began his designs for St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lost a severe attack of rheumatism by the application of WITCHES' magic.—***

MYER'S 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.—***

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

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

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

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

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

BARNINGHAM & CO.,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

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

JAMES MURPHY Proprietor.
The above hotel is most centrally situated,
being three minutes' walk from Railway
Station and from General Post Office. Every
accommodation.
Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone 428.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

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

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

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

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

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

TERMINUS HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE BUTCHER,

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

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



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

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

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

ST. GEORGE JAMS

POTTED AND - - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.

USE NO OTHER.

Procurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



CITY HOTEL.

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated

from floor to ceiling.

Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

J. A. TURNER ... PROPRIETOR.

TELEPHONE 603.

P.O. Box 212.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

TO LET FOR ENTERTAINMENTS "THE COLOSSEUM," CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

For further particulars apply

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

BEATH AND CO. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL

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

PATERSON, BURK AND CO.,
 VENETIAN AND HOLLAND
 BLIND WORKS.
 WIRE SCREEN AND PICTURE
 FRAME MAKERS.

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

MORAY PLACE
 (Opposite Normal School),
 DUNEDIN.

Telephone: 458.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.
 M. McALLEN Proprietor
 (Late of the Bendigo Hotel).
 The IMPERIAL has just been renovated and refurnished throughout. It is a commodious, up-to-date, and well-appointed Hotel, where Boarders and Visitors to the city can rely on obtaining the the best accommodation.
 "Mac" will only keep the same brands of Liquors and the same table he did at the Bendigo, which is a guarantee that the wants of his patrons will be well attended to. Accommodation for 60 guests. Night porter kept. Telegrams and letters receive immediate attention.

GENUINE SEEDS

From a
RELIABLE FIRM.
 It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that
CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.
 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
WHAT YOU WANT,
 And
WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.
 Illustrated catalogue and guide,
 free to any address.

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

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),
 CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
 Linoleum Warehouse,
 8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.
 Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.
 A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.
 A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles
 Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in Town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

J. FANNING & Co.,

HOUSE, LAND & ESTATE AGENTS,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE, WELLINGTON.

Te'ephone 650.

FOR SALE—

POULTRY FARM.—Six miles from Wellington; 5 acres (leasehold 999 years); annual rental £7; 4-roomed cottage. Price £150.
WAIRARAPA.—General Store; turnover about £2500 a year; stock about £350; four miles from railway station; four saw-mills and creamery close to store; long lease; low rental.
TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Nelson.—20 rooms; rent £65 per year; position good. Price £250.
HAWKES BAY.—Hotel, freehold; doing first class trade in progressive district; small farm attached.
WELLINGTON CITY.—Cafe and Restaurant on Lameton quay; about 100 to lunch daily; splendid opportunity for an energetic man.
STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS in City.—Stock about £500; position A1; owner retiring
BOULCOTT STREET, City.—Boarding-house, 11 rooms; 12 permanent boarders at present; good garden.
NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE.—20 minutes' walk from G.P.O. Price £400; terms—£50 cash, balance at 12s 6d per week.
BROOKLYN.—New 4-roomed Cottage; land 33 x 200. Price £290.

OPENING UP

... OF NEW ...

FLOOR COVERINGS**Just Landed...**

The Popular **CORTICINE LINOLEUMS**
 From **2/-** per square yard. Latest Designs
 And Colorings.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

BROWN, EWING & CO.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO
 MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
 CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



A HAPPY MEETING

CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY

J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE—The Campbell Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Hydraulic Machinery, Jacks, Pulleys, Blocks, etc.

FOR SALE—Centrifugal, also Duplex Pumps; on water 500gal to 4000gal pumps.

QUOTATIONS given and Indents executed for all classes of Tange's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENKISTON & CO.,
Stuart street.

Commercial

(For the week ending April 23)

PRODUCE.

Christchurch, April 17.—The New Zealand Millers' Association to-day decided to further raise the price of flour by 10s per ton. Flour in 200lb sacks is now quoted at £10 10s, pollard, £5; bran, £4 5s.

London, April 17.—The Bradford markets, owing to the diminishing supplies, are hardening, but the rise is chiefly attributable to the duty. Foreign advanced on Mark Lane 9d on the week. Cargoes are firm. Victorian January shipment, 29s 6d; New South Wales parcels afloat, 29s.

Butter is firmer New Zealand, 106s to 108s; Danish is unchanged. Cheese is hardening. New Zealand, 55s.

Sydney, April 19.—Breadstuffs are excited. There have been good sales of wheat in Sydney at 4s 3d. The country price is higher in some cases, being equivalent to 5s, freight to Sydney paid. Flour is quoted at £8 15s to £9 5s.

London, April 20.—Frozen Meat: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3½d, Dunedin and Southland, 3½d, North Island, 3½d. Lambs—Prime Canterbury, 5½d, fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4½d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—Ox, 4½d, ox hinds, 5½d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers, 3½d.

Auckland, April 21.—The price of Auckland flour was advanced 5s per ton to-day, and flour is now quoted at £11 5s, or 5s below the Dunedin price. Millers state that the rise is caused by farmers not threshing, many keeping the bulk of their wheat back in anticipation of a rising market. It is not expected, however, that the price of local flour will advance much, if anything, beyond the price quoted above.

Wellington, April 21.—The Agent-General's cablegram, dated London, April 19, says:—The mutton market is very firm. Holders are endeavoring to raise the prices. The average price of Canterbury is 3½d, Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Co., 3½d; other North Island, 3½d. Lamb, weak. Stocks on hand heavy. Shipments of River Plate lamb are increasing. Canterbury lamb, 5½d; other brands, 4½d. Beef, firm. Supplies are small. New Zealand hinds, 5½d; fores, 4½d. There is a good demand for butter at 107s. Cheese is firm at 35s. The hemp market is dull, £37 nominally. Auction sales closed with weak demand. There is no alteration in cocksfoot.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; feeding, 2s 5d to 2s 7d. Wheat (good demand): 3s 8d to 4s; fowls' 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Potatoes (good demand), £5 to £5 10s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 10s to £4 5s; prime £5 10s. Straw (scarce): Pressed, £2; loose, none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s,

25lb, £12 5s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £14 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d, factory 1s. Cheese Dairy, 4½d, factory 5d. Eggs, 1s 10d. Onions: Christchurch, £6.

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, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5. 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 25s, 50lb, 7s 3d. Oatmeal 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s. Pollard, 8s 6d per bag; bran, 3s 6d; chaff 2s; fowls' feed, 3s 9d per bushel.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co report as follows:—

There was a large attendance of buyers, and nearly all lines catalogued met with good competition, and were quitted at satisfactory values.

Oats.—During the past week there has been demand for all classes. Prime milling oats are scarce, and readily secure top prices. For good to best feed the demand has been keen, and prices show a slight advance on late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6½d to 2s 7½d, good to best feed, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d, inferior and medium, 2s 1d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The market is barely supplied with milling quality. Most of the new season's crop now coming to hand is more or less damaged, and except in a few cases only saleable for fowl wheat. We quote: Prime milling, 4s 3d to 4s 6d, medium, 3s 9d to 4s 1d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior and medium, 3s to 3s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market has been moderately supplied, and nearly all good lines on offer have realised prices in advance of last quotations. We quote: Prime Derwents, £5 to £5 10s; medium and other sorts, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Supplies coming to hand are barely sufficient for local requirements. For prime quality there is good inquiry, while other sorts are readily saleable at quotations. We submitted about 35 tons, good to prime quality, for which there was strong competition. One lot in bright condition realised £5 15s, and most of the good, sound chaff on offer sold readily at £5 5s to £5 10s, medium, at £4 15s to £5 per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

London, April 17.—The Bradford wool market is advancing. Common sixties, 20½d; super, 21½d.

London, April 20.—Sheepskins are in strong demand compared with March rates. Merinos and fine crossbreds are ½d to ¾d higher, and coarse show a par to ½d increase.

The opening day's competition was maintained to the end of the Antwerp wool sales. Pieces, lambs, and merinos showed a from 5 to 10 centimes advance. Eight thousand one hundred and five bales of La Plata wool were offered, and 4288 sold. Australian bales were nearly all withdrawn.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

About 60 horses came forward for Saturday's sale, consisting principally of hacks and light harness horses, including consignments from North Island, Oamaru, and Christchurch. Only half a dozen medium draughts were offered, all of which

found buyers at prices considerably above owners' expectations. Four or five useful spring carters were disposed of at highly-satisfactory figures. One brown four-year-old gelding fetched £26 10s, one five-year-old gelding, £20; and one or two others realised from £25 to £27 10s. The bulk of the light horses were aged and of inferior quality; nevertheless a good number of them changed hands at fair prices. We have a good many inquiries for active dray geldings suitable for town work, and also for spring-van and spring-cart horses, consignments of which, we have no hesitation in saying, will meet with keen competition. Quotations:—Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £45; extra good prize horses, £55 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £38; aged do, £18 to £25; upstanding carriage horses, £25 to £30; well-matched carriage pairs, £60 to £70; strong spring-van horses, £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order cart horses, £18 to £25; tram horses, £15 to £18; light hacks, £7 to £10; extra good hacks, £15 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £2 to £5.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—183 were yarded, mostly unfinished sorts, many of which were passed in, but anything prime sold at an advance. The ruling price for beef was 19s 6d to 25s per 100lb. Prime steers brought from £8 to £9 5s; others, £6 10s to £7 10s; prime heifers, £7 10s to £8 7s 6d; others, £5 10s to £7; prime cows, £7 10s to £9 15s; others, £5 7s 6d to £7.

Store Cattle.—350 were brought forward, mostly good sorts, and there was a keen demand. Calves, 16s; 15 to 18 months old, £2 6s to £3 11s; two-year-old steers, £3 15s to £4 10s; heifers, £3 12s 6d; two and a-half year-old steers, £5 1s; heifers, £5; three-year-old steers, £5 2s to £5 7s 6d; heifers, £5 12s 6d; mixed (three and four-year-olds), steers, £7 1s; heifers, £6 5s, dry cows, £1 2s 6d to £3 15s.

Dairy Cows.—About 80 were offered for sale. The best sorts were inquired for at from £7 10s to £9 2s 6d, and up to £10; others, £3 5s to £7.

Fat Sheep.—4500 were yarded, mostly good lines of wethers and ewes. There was keen inquiry for wethers, and the best went up to 18s 6d; good, 15s to 17s 9d. There was a rather irregular sale of ewes. Extra prime sold for 18s; prime, 15s to 17s 6d; medium, 12s to 14s 6d; inferior, 8s 6d to 10s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—2332 were penned, including many secondary sorts. Late rates were fully upheld. Exporters took 1454 at 10s 1d to 13s, the average price being 12s 3d; butchers bought 234 at from 7s to 13s 10d, average 12s; graziers 138 at from 9s to 10s 7d; and 506 were passed at 12s 6d to go to the factory on vendors' account.

Store Sheep.—The total brought forward was 16,000, mostly wethers and lambs. Forward wethers were in demand, and good lambs rose from 6d to 9d per head. Ewes were not so much sought after. Forward wethers brought from 14s to 15s 4d; good sorts, 12s 3d to 13s 10d; backward sorts, 6s 7d to 11s 6d; mixed wethers and ewes, 11s 6d to 12s 2d; two-tooth ewes, 13s 5d; two and four-tooth, 10s 1d; six and eight-tooth, 10s 1d to 11s 11d; eight-tooth, 10s 2d; aged, 3s 5d to 6s 6d; forward lambs, 8s to 9s 6d; backward, 4s 6d to 7s 6d.

Pigs.—550 were offered for sale. Pats were firmer, and owing to southern buyers, who took 200 for Studholme, Oamaru, and Dunedin, strong stores improved. Baconers sold at from 34s to 48s, or 3½ to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 22s to 32s, or 3¾ to 4d per lb; big stores, 20s to 25s; smaller, 12s 6d to 18s; suckers and weaners, 3s to 8s.

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

EUREKA " GRAIN, TURNIP AND MANURE DRILLS, and "MAST" AMERICAN GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS, with Turnip Feed.
DISC HARROWS and CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, with Wooden or Steel Frames; any sizes.
[CULTIVATORS, WINDMILLS, HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, and all kinds FARM IMPLEMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS BURRELL'S TRACTION ENGINES and CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MACHINERY.
[HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINES.
RUDGE WHITWORTH and YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES on easy terms to suit purchasers.

Write for full particulars to

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

A NOTED HOUSE.

T H E S H A D E S
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,
J. T O O M E Y

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.
Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established - 1865.

H. P A L M E R
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.
Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLED OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

... GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ...
COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Customers 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.

G E O R G E D E N N I S,

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over **BARRETT'S HOTEL** Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,

Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Waihora	Thurs., April 24	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., April 25	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., April 29	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	Thurs., May 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., April 25	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., April 29	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mouri	Fri., May 2	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Waihora	Thurs., April 24	3 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., May 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Tues., April 29	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa	Tues., May 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Warrimoo	April 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	May 11	—

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

Upolu	Mon., May 5	3 p.m. D'din
-------	-------------	--------------

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

Corrina	Fri., April 25	3 p.m. D'din
---------	----------------	--------------

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday, April 23.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, May 7

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tuesday, April 22

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

WEDDING BELLS.

WALSH—WALKMAN.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on April 2 (writes our Auckland correspondent), there was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Peter Walsh and Miss Helen Mary Walkman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm. Miss Nellie Walsh, sister of the bridegroom, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Andrew Walsh was best man, while the bride was given away by Mr. W. Kane, district secretary of the H.A.C.B. Society, and brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The bride was neatly attired in a pretty grey costume. In the evening the happy couple entertained a number of their friends in the Hibernian Hall. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Walsh were the recipients of hearty congratulations from the guests, who expressed their best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the happy couple.

Obituary.

MISS E. MIRRIELES, OREPUKI.

Sincere regret was felt in this district (writes an Orepuki correspondent) when it became known that Miss Eliza Mirrieles had passed away. The deceased young lady, who was only 19 years of age, was attacked with a particularly trying illness some time ago, and although hopes were entertained that she would eventually recover, the end came after much suffering. The funeral took place on Sunday, April 13, when a very large number of mourners from all parts of the district attended. The Very Rev. Father Sheehan officiated at the graveside. Much sympathy is felt by all classes for the parents and family in their sad affliction.—R.I.P.

MRS. O'LEARY, WANGANUI.

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

Death has claimed another victim from the ranks of the old residents of Wanganui in the person of Mrs. O'Leary, the wife of Mr. Cornelius O'Leary, a well-known and respected citizen of this town. The late Mrs. O'Leary was born in Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, but had passed the last 32 years of her life in Wanganui. She had been suffering for many months, and her death, which was daily expected during the past week, took place at her residence, Argyle street, on Thursday last at the age of 57 years. The deceased was a most practical Catholic, and it is almost needless to add received during her long illness all the consolations which our holy religion affords. A family of eight, the youngest of whom is 15 years old, is left to mourn the loss of a devoted mother, and to them and Mr. O'Leary our sincere sympathy is extended. On Saturday afternoon the funeral took place, in which followed a large concourse of mourners from the town and country. The Very Rev. Dean Kirk conducted the burial service, and both in the church and at the graveside made feeling reference to the many excellent qualities of the deceased, especially as a wife and mother.—R.I.P.

Locks.

LOCKS were, many years ago, very ponderous; indeed, so large were they that the key was almost as much as a man could carry. Coming down to 1851 we find (says the *Carpenter and Builder*) the scientific journals filled with accounts of the lock controversy, as it has been called. In that year Mr Hobbs, an American expert, stated that none of the locks made in this country were proof against a properly-directed assault, and in order to justify his assertion he exercised his ingenuity on a padlock which had been hanging in a shop window in Piccadilly for nearly half a century, and to which was affixed a notice offering a reward of 200 guineas to anyone who should succeed in making an instrument that would pick or open it. After spending 51 hours over the lock Mr Hobbs succeeded in shooting the bolts backwards and forwards in the presence of several witnesses, but on another occasion, in 1854, Mr Hobbs was unsuccessful, and admitted that the improved lock was more than his match. In order to give one an idea of the precautions that are taken by some makers, we may say that Mr Parsons, a lockmaker, stated that a lock with 26 levers would admit of 403,291,461,126,665,635,584,000,000 different combinations. The reader will thus be able to understand that it is next to impossible for two keys to be alike, if the method adopted by the best makers is carried out.

Messrs. Hayward and Garratt, New Zealand agents for the Smith Premier typewriter, notify in our advertising columns that a large order for 1200 machines was given to the Smith Premier Typewriter Company by the Austrian Government. This is claimed to be the largest order for writing machines on record...

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 Cockshutt farm implements.—*.*

Irish and English Pronunciation.

SOME students of Irish say that it is an exceedingly difficult language for English-speaking persons to read and pronounce. Where Irish is printed in English characters it is difficult for any but the initiated to distinguish which are the silent letters, but where Irish is printed in Irish characters there is absolutely no language more phonetic than it. If one masters the correct sounds of the Irish letters and the use of the accent marks it is easy to read and pronounce it; in fact, a student who starts right will be surprised at its simplicity. To show some of the difficulties found in reading and pronouncing English names, we append herewith a few specimen eccentricities. There is nothing so bad in Irish:—

Cowper is pronounced Cooper.
Talbot is pronounced Tolbut.
Thames is pronounced Tems.
Bulwer is pronounced Buller.
Holborn is pronounced Hoborn.
Wemyss is pronounced Weems.
Knollos is pronounced Knowles.
Cockburn is pronounced Coburn.
Brougham is pronounced Broom.
Norwich is pronounced Norridge.
St. Leger is pronounced Sillinger.
Hawarden is pronounced Harden.
Colquhoun is pronounced Cohoon.
Cirencester is pronounced Sissister.
Grosvenor is pronounced Grovonor.
Salisbury is pronounced Sawlsbury.
Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham.
Cholmondeley is pronounced Chumley.
Marylebone is pronounced Marrbun.
Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny.
Majoribanks is pronounced Marchbanks.
Bolingbroke is pronounced Bullingbrook.

—MR. REID, M.L.A., one of the Victorian Labor Commissioners, is of opinion that there is no other place in the world such as Rotorua for marvellous healing properties. He says that £50,000 spent in improvements and advertising would pay handsomely.

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.—*.*

Messrs. R. B. Denniston and Co., Stuart street, Dunedin, have for sale gas, oil, and steam engines, boilers, pumps, and hydraulic machinery of every description, and by leading makers. The firm gives quotations and executes orders for all classes of Tangye's and other machinery, and it is well known that in all transactions clients receive the greatest satisfaction...

The virtues of Benjamin Gum in cases of severe colds, and bronchial and throat troubles have for a long time been appreciated by Europeans, and even now the natives, who are extremely conservative in using the Pakeha's medicine, have come to recognise its good qualities. Here is what a leading Maori in the Otaki district has to say about it:—'I beg to state that I took a severe cold and cough while driving stock to Waipawa recently. I suffered severely but I took Benjamin Gum, and I am glad to say that it cured me completely.'

Our readers in Wellington and district who are about to invest in houses, land, or other property, would be consulting their interests by calling on or writing to Messrs. J. Fanning and Co, land and state agents, Manners street. The firm publish in this issue a brief list of properties and businesses which they have for sale. These include a poultry farm, general store, temperance hotel, licensed hotel, boarding house, fancy goods business, and several cottages. Clients intrusting their business to Messrs Fanning and Co. will receive every possible satisfaction...

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.

1200 M A C H I N E S.

THE LARGEST ORDER EVER GIVEN FOR TYPEWRITERS.

A few weeks ago the Austrian Government ordered 1200 Smith Premier Typewriters after competitions lasting three months.

Present output, over 100 Machines a Day.

The present demand exceeding the supply.

OVER 200 IN USE IN DUNEDIN.

Sole New Zealand Agents:

HAYWARD AND GARRATT,

Moray Place (next Criterion Hotel), Dunedin, New Zealand.

Typewriter Experts. Repairs a Specialty.

Art Catalogue Free. Telephone 425.

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.

MARRIAGE.

MONTGOMERY—KEARNEY.—On April 16, at the residence of Mr Patrick Treacy, Evans Flat, Lawrence, by the Rev. Father Geary, Randle John Montgomery to Catherine M. Kearney.

DEATH.

GERITY.—On March 30, at the residence of his mother, Mrs Thomas O'Driscoll, North street, Timaru, James Vincent Gerity; aged 35 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM.

LYNCH.—In fond remembrance of my beloved husband, William Lynch, who departed this life 25th April, 1901.—R.I.P.

'Tis hard to break the tender chord
When love has bound the heart;
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words:
We for a time must part.

Dearest loved one, we have laid thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace,
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

—Inserted by his loving wife and children.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.



HE 'Nonconformist conscience,' represented most prominently by Dr. PARKER, of the Congregational Temple, and the ministers of the extreme Evangelical school of religious thought, are greatly excited over the Bill to amend the Education Act (England) which has been this session reintroduced by Sir JOHN GORST, Vice-President of the Council. In this Government measure they assume to see the cloven hoof of denomination-ism, and are terribly disturbed in mind at the possibilities of the educational influence of the Established Church being increased and extended and fair justice toward Catholic and other non-State scholastic institutions being maintained on a settled liberal basis. The purpose of the Bill is to establish in every part of England and Wales a local educational authority, which is intended to supervise education of every kind, whether elementary, secondary, or technical, and which shall be able to form a plan for the general public education of its district, suitable to the circumstances of the population, and exercise such jurisdiction over all the schools as to prevent overlapping, prevent mischievous competition between one public school and another, and secure a supply of all instruction which the wants of the people require. In asking leave to introduce the Bill, Sir JOHN GORST stated that the choice of an educational authority lay between the School Boards, modified and altered in certain directions, and County and County-borough Councils and Urban-district Councils. It had to be considered which of these bodies would best serve the purpose. The objections to the School Board were, in the first place, that it did not cover the whole area, and therefore School Boards would have to be made universal, and admittedly areas would have to be altered. Another very practical objection, he said, was, that it would be requisite to take away from the County Councils the powers and funds which they had been administering during the last ten years. In the case of constituting the County Councils the educational authorities there was less difficulty. In the first place, they were universal and covered the whole country, and there was no reason, from experience of the working of the Technical Instruction Acts, to fear that all education could not be effectively worked in the area of the County Council. It is proposed to make every Council of every county, and of every county-borough, acting by means of a statutory committee appointed under the Bill, the education authority with certain reservations relating to non-county boroughs and Councils of urban districts. The constitution of this committee was to be appointed by scheme, and not formally prescribed in the Bill: and this with a view to the County Councils themselves taking the initiative and prefixing

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

schemes for the appointment of these education committees which may be suitable to the particular circumstances of each county. The schemes were to be referred to and approved by the Board of Education.

*

Coming to the question of funds, Sir JOHN stated that the first money which the County Council would place at the disposal of the education committee would be the receipts from local taxation, which would be applicable to purposes of education of every kind, subject to certain reservations. The present appropriation was extended, and the technical instruction money might be applied to education generally, and the county might allocate to the committee such part, as it thinks fit, of the local taxation money for the committee to spend; and, in that way, this new committee will become the successor of the existing Technical Instruction committee, and carry on their work. The County Council have the power of levying a rate, restricted in the Bill to the amount of twopence in the £, on the rateable value of property. They may levy this rate either on the whole county, or upon any part of the county, for which it may be desirable to make provision, and these sums—the local taxation money and the produce of the rate which the county may think fit to levy—will be the funds at the disposal of the education committee. A question being interpolated as to the School Board rate, Sir JOHN replied that it was not proposed to interfere in any way with the present position—the present rating powers of School Boards. The Bill, he said, gave no directions whatever as to the objects, upon which the education committee was to spend the money provided. It was for education generally. It was thought better to leave it entirely to the discretion of the local authority, to spend the money in the way it thought fit, rather than to attempt to prescribe how, and on what particular object it should be expended. Although the Bill contains no provisions as to the objects for which the money is to be spent, it did, he said, contain provisions as to the objects on which it shall not be spent. The first was that it was not to be spent in making grants towards establishing or maintaining public elementary schools. It would be wrong, however, to say that none of it could be spent in reference to elementary education, because a great deal of the technical instruction money was now so spent. For example, the Technical Instruction committee of the County of London expended large sums in giving scholarships at schools conducted by the London School Board, and there will be restraint under the Bill upon County Councils spending their money in that way. There was another thing, Sir JOHN proceeded to say, in which money was spent, and that was, in getting children to school. School Boards had no power to do that. But there were many country places where the best way of getting the children to school was by sending a wagon round, and money was actually so spent. There was no objection to this, and the Bill would in no way interfere with such expenditure. Not only are the counties through the committees, not to maintain public elementary schools but neither Poor Law Schools, Reformatory or Industrial Schools, and they are not to maintain or establish schools conducted for private profit. This however would not prevent scholarships being given to private schools, it only forbids any of this money being given to such schools in the shape of grants in aid or establishment expenses.

*

Sir JOHN proceeded to refer to what he termed the rather vexed question in Education legislation—the question of the conscience clause. He had always, he said, affirmed that there was very little importance in the conscience clause in regard to secondary schools, because the real control over the kind of religious instruction given in schools higher than elementary schools was with the parent; it was the wishes of parents that were carried out, and the school authorities were bound to and did comply with them. But really more to satisfy Parliament perhaps than to meet any necessity of the case it was proposed in the Bill that the following conditions should be imposed upon all schools which are aided, established or maintained out of the money at the disposal of county education committees. First of all there is to be no condition made that any particular kind of religion is or is not taught in a

school; and secondly the parents of every scholar are to have the power to withdraw him or her from any religious observance or instruction. It was, Sir JOHN declared, a very simple provision, and he hoped it would satisfy the House of Commons. He was sure it would be quite enough to secure perfect religious liberty in all these schools.

*

The main effect of the Bill, which primarily deals with secondary and technical education, would seem to be to materially limit the arbitrary powers of the School Boards and transfer these to the County Councils and other local governing bodies elected on a popular basis and directly responsible to the people. The application of this principle in New Zealand would certainly seem to be most desirable. Under the existing system the Education Boards play most fantastic tricks, and generally resolve themselves into petty Parliaments, occupying their time with more or less irrelevant discussions instead of attending to the business of their statutory functions. Where it does not suit the opinions and prejudices of the members the law is set at defiance as instanced just now in the north as to the exemption of children attending private schools from the statutory attendance at the State schools; and the arbitrary refusal of certain Boards to allow their Inspectors to examine Catholic schools. The Otago Board find their chief occupation in quarrelling with the Education Department at Wellington—with whom they are chronically at loggerheads—and every week the local papers publish column after column of their long-winded debates, of which everybody is heartily sick.

*

It may be interesting to note that elementary education in England and Wales is at present regulated by the Education Act of 1870 and subsequent amending Acts. The administrative authority vests in the Committee of Council on Education, and a member of the Council as Vice-President represents the department in the House of Commons. Boroughs and parishes are formed and grouped into school districts, each with its elected School Board. Voluntary schools are provided for under the Act of 1897, and, if necessitous, receive from the State an annual grant of five shillings for each child in average attendance. In Board schools unsectarian religious instruction is given; in voluntary schools sectarian doctrines may be inculcated. The Bill now before Parliament does not apparently interfere with these provisions or in any respect with the status of voluntary schools: since Cardinal VAUGHAN has expressed entire approval of the measure.

Notes

+

The Price of Foodstuffs.

The heavy losses which the farmers in the coastal strip between North Canterbury and South Otago have sustained by the rains which fell at harvest time are to some extent mitigated by the high prices which now prevail for produce of all kinds. In this advantageous rise in prices those who are outside the locality indicated will of course more fully share, and many a farmer will now find himself well repaid for years of extremely low prices. To the non-producing section of the population this will no doubt mean an additional strain on resources, but they have been especially favoured by industrial legislation, and will have no difficulty in recognising that the prosperity of the producing classes in a colony like New Zealand, which largely depends upon its products, means the prosperity of all. Though it is probably not the case that the Millers' Trust, or Association, has, as yet, anything to do with the increased price of foodstuffs, it is undoubtedly the fact that a greater margin than before exists between the producer and the ultimate consumer. Wheat was almost as dear in 1898 as it is to-day, yet flour was much cheaper; To-day wheat brings about 5s in Australia, yet flour is £2 10s per ton cheaper than in New Zealand, and the difference in the qualities of the wheat for milling purposes will not nearly account for the disparity. The high price in Australia is accounted for by an unexpected shortage in the yields, the deficit amounting to upwards of ten millions of bushels. If this had not happened, there would have been a surplus for export, and Australian wheat would now be pouring in to New Zealand. Again, the area under crop this year in New Zealand is 60,000 acres less than it was last year, and this must have its influence on prices. The rise in the price of oats is of course due to the demand in South Africa, which has more than compensated for

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

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

Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone 25,

the loss of the Australian market by the imposition of the new duties. This demand may or may not continue. The impression of commercial experts is that it will not continue. But it came at a very opportune time, and saved the New Zealand farmer from the disaster of over supply in a narrow market. There is now, happily, reason to believe that the recent disaster in the wheat growing districts is not so severe as was at first feared, and, generally, the prospects of the farming community are exceedingly bright. This, we repeat, must have a beneficial influence on the trade of the Colony, and add materially to the prosperity with which it is at present blessed.

Benefits One and Injures Another.

There is hardly any benefit that may accrue to a person or a class of persons which does not spring from an injury to another. This was seen the other day in Victoria, and the incident may lead the Minister of Railways to be prepared for a certain amount of grumbling when he introduces his new scale of freights and fares. The Victorian Railway Department recently introduced a system of family excursion tickets, by which it was made much easier for people, especially of small means, to give their families a little enjoyment at the seaside. The effect of this on at least one watering place was noticeable, and one of the local governing body moved that a deputation wait upon the acting-commissioner to induce him to discontinue the privileges. According to this councillor the effect on the lodging houses and business places was disastrous, as city people preferred taking advantage of the cheap fares to residing at the seaside. And the motion was carried, the councillors who voted for it evidently assuming that the railway system was designed to benefit, and not in any way injure, their particular corner of the universe. If, therefore, the new scale of fares in this Colony makes it advantageous for workers in the cities to reside in the adjacent country districts, where they may enjoy the pleasures and advantages of rural life without sacrificing the conveniences afforded in the towns, it may be expected that the business people, such as shopkeepers, will raise an objection. But it is obvious that such considerations cannot stand in the way of what would be a great public benefit. However much we might sympathise with the coach owners and hostelry keepers, we should never dream of abandoning the idea of building railways. The invention of type setting machines displaces hand compositors, but it cheapens and extends printing. And with respect to the particular reform in railway fares above indicated, we have every hope that it will form a large feature in the new scale. The life of the worker would be much more pure and much more healthy if his hours of leisure were spent in rural surroundings. At present it is only the comparatively well-to-do who can afford to occupy a country residence while their employment is in the town. The extension of this privilege to the workers would have an immense social and industrial influence.

The Water Torture.

We are told by cablegram that an American officer has been accused of subjecting Filipinos to the ordeal by water, possibly with the view of eliciting some information. All such methods of extracting evidence have long since fallen into desuetude in civilised countries, having been replaced in modern courts by the more refined method of cross examination, which, in the hands (or mouth) of a skilful and unscrupulous advocate can, nevertheless, inflict mental pain quite as much to be dreaded as the torture by rack or boot. If the charge against the American officer be well founded, it will probably transpire that his college reading has made him acquainted with mediæval methods of examining suspects. The ordeal by water is a most severe one, its only redeeming feature being that if the victim recovered there was no mutilation. The following is an authentic description of the torture inflicted upon Sir Walter Spens, who was charged with treason against James IV. of Scotland:—"The Governor raised his hand, and at the signal two men, masked, and with bare brawny arms, started out from a dark corner of the chamber in which they had been standing unobserved and seized their victim. He offered no resistance, and they speedily removed his light coat of mail. They laid his neck and his left foot bare. Then an iron chair was wheeled into the middle of the chamber, and Spens was placed in it. Stout cords were drawn across his breast, and secured to the back of the chair; then his arms and legs were bound to the sides, so that he was unable to move a limb. The chair was finally screwed to the floor. The surgeon approached the patient and felt his pulse; it beat with firmness and regularity. One of the two torturers brought two large pails full of water to the side of the victim, with a measure which might hold about a gallon, and a steel tube about a foot long with a wide mouth.

*

'The measure, filled with water, was held to his lips and he drank. A second time the measure was filled, but he could not

empty it. One of the men pressed his head back against the bar of the chair while the other forced the water down his throat to the last drop. The whole frame of the victim quivered spasmodically. Every vein seemed to be cracking and bursting. His brain seemed to swell till his eyes became dazed and his lungs seemed to be water-logged. Still he would not confess. A third measure was raised to his lips. He took a few mouthfuls, and then his teeth closed with a convulsive jerk, and he seemed incapable of opening them. One of the executioners, with a sharp instrument like a chisel, forced his teeth open, thrust the steel between them, and forced it down his throat. The third measureful of water, and a fourth, were emptied into the mouth of the tube. The color of the patient changed from a deathly pallor to a bluish tint, his fingers clutched the bars of the chair with a vice-like grip, and his body shook and heaved in convulsive agony. Asked again whether he would confess, Spens, who was unable to speak, made a slight motion of his head to signify "No." Another measureful was forced down the tube. The patient writhed, gave vent to a dull smothered cry of anguish, and burst the rope which bound his right arm. He seized the steel tube, and with more than human strength, he bent it and broke it in his hand. Then he sank back, insensible. Spens was carried back to his dungeon by the men-at-arms, and the surgeon, who had been struck by the fortitude of the victim, set about reviving him with interest in the task. He at first began to entertain doubts of effecting a cure; but at the end of several hours he had succeeded in drawing off the greater part of the water which had been forced into the patient's stomach, and he trusted to the profuse perspiration which over-spread the body to prevent suffusion on the lungs.' This was early in the sixteenth century; if the Americans revived the punishment late in the nineteenth, it becomes easy to believe some of the accounts of the barbarities to which the Filipinos have been subjected.

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.

War Items.

'Ole Jim,' who I was beginning to think dead, has written again, retailing a few items of news from the front. One of them relates an encounter which his son had with De Wet, in which the Boer commander nearly lost his life. The severe censorship exercised in South Africa must account for the fact that this item has not appeared in any newspaper up to this.

dear Quip,—Yule be glad To heer as how My only son, what left As a kaptin in the 9st (ninteeth) Contingement, reechd to The end Of his destnashin safe, as This leevs me the same. He was pemoted and Is a major or Leftenen or smthing, and is a G.P.O. or D.S.O. wich he Rites onto the end of his ortigraft. It was time the home guvment Took notis of the Wescoote where Mr Seddon was a diger. My son ernd the rise Becaus when the ship was in a hurrykin he Made all the hosses lay on there backs and Burnd peaces of brown paper So they wooden smel the ile of the injins And Onct when he was at the Frunt he seen de Wet, and he wood. of Shot him, but he didn no what ränge to fix The site for. He put his gun down onto the velt and Waukd up to de Wet and askt him to holt l end of the Tape wile he mesured the distuns. He got the distuns, and fixt the site accordantly, and Was takin aim when bless me if De Wet didn jist wauk off and take the Tape with him. The bores are oful thevs. No wonder they cant catch the feller. When the prymeer reches the Cape my Son is goin to travel with him to the Cornashin and see All the lords and ladys with vermin on their clocas and cornets on there heds. He let you now how he gets on. Till then

Yours respectfully,

'Ole Jim.'

Dying Aphorisms.

A hankering after the dramatic possesses all great men when they are on the point of being stripped of their greatness. I speak from experience. I went to live at a boarding house. I grew gradually weaker and weaker, till I could no longer hide from myself the necessity of beginning to make preparations for the last sad scene. I had no will to make, I had nothing to leave except what remained of my poor emaciated body. My fellow boarders insisted that I should have it cremated. It was the only sure way to circumvent the landlady; and they told me with tears

in their voices that they would often think of me at that very same table, where, so often in days gone by, I had passed them the Lea and Perrin's. But I prepared my dying aphorism, Strange to say, I fancy I have seen it before.

'Too underdone, and too much stew.'

I learnt it by heart. I practised saying it like Henry Irving or Barrie Marschel. And I thought that if I could only have the lime juice or limelight turned upon me in that supreme hour, I wouldn't care a button whether Kipling wrote a eulogy of me or not. When I grew too weak to take the boarding house food, I began to get better. During my convalescence I read Mark Twain's account of a French duel in which a man said 'he died that France might live.' It cured me. A classical education has its advantages.

A Breach of Promise.

According to the daily papers, an Indiana judge has decreed that if a man dies while he is engaged, his fiancée can claim compensation for breach of promise. That is rather rough on the young man, considering that it isn't his fault at all that he doesn't toe the line. And he cannot get out of the difficulty by marrying the girl on his deathbed, because if he dies after the marriage—which is extremely likely, if he hasn't died before—and the law is logical, he should be imprisoned for wife desertion. There are funny things in a toy-shop. But there are funnier things still among the laws of the United States, and this caps the lot. The best thing for the Indiana young men to do is to die before they get engaged or not get engaged at all.

Quips

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, on Sunday.

The Rev. Father McEneaney, C.M., is at present conducting a mission in the Naseby district; and the Rev. Father Henry, C.M., in the Ophir district.

The Vincentian Fathers, who have been conducting missions in various parts of the Dunedin diocese with most successful results for nearly six months, will bring their labors to a close on Sunday next, and will leave for Sydney by the Waikare on Tuesday.

The Very Father Boyle, C.M., brought a week's mission at Wai-kouaiti to a close on Sunday last. He left early in the week to join the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., at Oamaru, who opened a mission there on Sunday. His Lordship Bishop Verdon will be present on Sunday at the closing ceremonies.

The executive committee of St. Joseph's Club have decided to cater in a very generous manner for the members during the coming winter. No sooner had they liquidated the debt on the piano than they purchased a billiard table, which is now in working order. With the exception of one or two nights in the week when the hall will be required for other purposes the table will be at the disposal of members. Arrangements have also been made for that fascinating game—ping pong, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity to become proficient in this fashionable pastime. On Friday night the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. (president), will give a brief address, after which a programme of songs, instrumental selections, recitations, etc. will be given. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the committee will be appreciated by the congregation in the shape of a large addition to the membership of the club. The objects are such as ought to commend themselves to all, namely the bringing together of the Catholics of the city and suburbs in social intercourse, and the providing of healthy and innocent amusement for young people. The subscription is fixed at a very small amount, and should not stand in the way of anyone becoming a member. Even those who have neither time nor inclination to attend the meetings or take part in the amusements should remember that by assisting such an institution they are doing a very good work and helping to keep many of our young men off the streets by providing them with healthy recreation.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 19,

His Honor the Chief Justice admitted Mr. P. C. Putnam as solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand on Wednesday last. Mr. S. J. Moran, of Wellington, has passed the first section of the LL.B. degree. He is an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College and it is his intention to practise here.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy will return to Wellington about the end of the month. They intend being present at the opening of St. Patrick's Church in Masterton on May 4.

The statues ordered for the Church of the Sacred Heart have arrived from Munich and are now in position in the sanctuary. They are very artistic in design and represent the Sacred Heart and the four Evangelists.

The bazaar terminated on Saturday night with the drawing of the art union. The gross takings amounted to £1326 which is an ample proof of the success of the undertaking.

Mrs. Macarthy entertained the stallholders and assistants of the New Zealand stall at an afternoon tea on Wednesday. A most enjoyable time was spent at her residence in Boulcott street.

A meeting of the Hibernian Society was held on Wednesday evening to discuss the advisability of joining in the local dispensary movement with other friendly societies. Bro. J. N. Callaghan, president, was in the chair. After a lengthy discussion it was decided by a narrow majority that the branch should stand out of the scheme. The quarterly report and balance sheet were read by the secretary, Mr. P. J. Kelliher. The balance sheet showed that the sum of £50 had been expended in sick pay for the quarter, making a total sum of £118 17s 6d for the past half year. Several candidates were proposed for membership.

At the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday afternoon the members of the Wellington Law Society met for the purpose of bidding good-bye to Inspector Pender and to present him with a purse of sovereigns. Mr. T. F. Martin, president of the society, said Mr. Pender was known to them for the last nine years and they were able to bear witness to the able manner in which he had discharged his duties. His service in Ireland, Turkey, Russia, Victoria and Canterbury were not unknown to them, and throughout his career, while ably and fearlessly carrying out the duties of the responsible positions which he filled, he had always earned for himself the respect and goodwill of all classes of the community. It was their right as barristers and solicitors, who had special occasion for observation, to express their admiration of his faithfulness to duty and great ability ripened by experience. In wishing him an official good-bye they were pleased to know it was not a final one, and would not interfere with their private friendships. He asked his acceptance of a purse of sovereigns as a small token of good will. Messrs. Quick, T. M. Wilford, Ashcroft and Gully also spoke. Inspector Pender in replying said he felt he could not sufficiently express how strongly he felt on the present occasion. It was gratifying to know that those with whom he had been associated during the last nine years had met to express their appreciation of the manner he had discharged his duties. He felt sure that if he had not had their co-operation he could not have succeeded.

One of the most successful concerts yet given by the pupils of St. Mary's Convent was held at the Sydney street schoolroom on Friday evening. The hall was crowded, and the decorations of the stage were most artistic. The honors of the evening were equally divided, and the talent displayed by several performers was of a very high order. Miss Kate Connell, A.T.C.L. of Hawera, came down especially for the concert. Her items were delightfully given and were deservedly encored. Miss Long, whose final appearance it was in Wellington, sang her solo in a finished manner. She received a well-merited recall. Miss Rowe, whose first appearance it was in public as a soloist, created a favorable impression. She possesses a clear soprano voice, very flexible, and of high range. She was also honored by a recall. Miss Palsford also made her debut. She has a rich contralto voice, and with a little more training will certainly prove an acquisition to musical circles. Miss Maclosky, gold medalist, was in excellent voice, and was deservedly encored for her numbers. The piano solos of Misses Falconer and Ward were brilliantly rendered, and the performers simply bowed their acknowledgments to the loud applause given them. The choruses, quartet, trios, and duets were rendered in a finished manner. A most acceptable item was the recitation of Miss M. Bannister. Misses Magnitty and Sullivan acted as accompanists.

St. Joseph's Club, Dunedin.

THE annual meeting of the members of St. Joseph's Club was held in St. Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, and there was a representative attendance.

The annual report, presented by the Executive Committee, after referring to the success which had attended the bazaar held in aid of the building fund of the hall, and thanking all who had worked towards that end, went on to say that the meetings of the social and literary branches had been interfered with to a considerable extent whilst the preparations for the bazaar were going on. The gymnasium classes had been well attended during the year, many of the members attaining great proficiency under Mr. T. Deehan, the honorary instructor. The ladies club was also well attended, the culinary classes being taken advantage of to a large extent. The liability on the piano had been cleared off. Forty new tables, suitable for social gatherings, had been procured, and these were the means of considerable saving, as otherwise they would have to be hired on special occasions. A very great success had been made of the St. Patrick's night concert, over £50 having been netted therefrom. The library had been catalogued, and very little more labor will now put it in working order. A billiard table has just been procured for the hall and the thanks of the club are due to his Lordship for advancing the purchase money. The committee return their sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., for assistance given at various times. The statement of receipts and expenditure showed that the sum of £50 9s 1d had been received from all sources, including a balance brought forward from last year of £5 15s 1d. After meeting all expenses there remained to the credit of the funds a sum of 16s. The report and balance sheet were adopted.

The rules as revised by the committee were passed with a few minor alterations.

The election of officers resulted as follows—President, Rev. Father Murphy, Adm.; vice-presidents, Messrs W.H. Haydon, jun., and

T. J. Hussey; secretary, Mr D. S. Columb; treasurer, Mr J. S. Columb; committee—Messrs A. J. Sullivan, E. Power, J. Hally, J. McKenna, and J. Brown; auditor, Mr T. Deehan.

In recognition of his invaluable services as secretary of the Bazaar Committee, Mr T. J. Hussey was elected an honorary life member of the club.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their services during the past year, and to his Lordship the Bishop for presiding, brought the proceedings to a close.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

ORDERS for 40 000 fowls have reached the Colony from South Africa.

THE Cabinet has approved of the proposal for the establishment of a model village for Maori lads and young women who have passed through the Native schools and in some cases through Native high schools. The village will probably be founded at Pamoana, on the Wanganui River, if a grant of land there can be secured.

NEGOTIATIONS have been carried on lately by the Agent-General with steamship builders in the old country with a view to obtaining a suitable vessel for Lake Wakatipu. The Cabinet has now decided to authorise the Agent-General to close for a steamer at an estimated cost of £23,000. She will run in connection with the railway service.

SATISFACTORY progress is being made with the erection of the machinery of the Bruce Woollen Mills. The several machines for the various departments are all approaching completion. The period at which the mill will start is variously estimated (says the *Herald*) at from five to six weeks from date, but it will hardly be in a position to do anything in the way of manufacturing before at least two months.

INSPECTOR PENDER has been presented with a purse of sovereigns by the Wellington branch of the Law Society, on his retirement from the force after 56 years' military and police service. The presentation was made by Mr. Martin, president of the society, and the recipient was congratulated on the admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position in the Empire City.

There was a good deal of chaff and laughter at the Timaru Hospital Board meeting the other day (says the *Oamaru Mail*) over two items in the steward's accounts—quarter-dozen razors and one-twelfth gross of ping-pong balls. The resident surgeon said that the razors are used in the operating room, but not ping-pong balls; he knew nothing about them. Inquiry was made, and the information obtained that the ping-pong balls were obtained for the recreation of the nurses.

A LITIGANT at the Supreme Court, Christ church, asked that his case should be adjourned because his lawyer was unable to attend, and he was afraid that it would take him some time to 'educate' another lawyer. As a smile went round the representatives of the legal profession present, his Honor assured the anxious litigant that lawyers could assimilate information much more readily than could be done by laymen. There was no need for him to 'educate' lawyers, as their minds were trained to grasp legal points.

WHEN it was announced that the Government had given notice to terminate the running agreement with the Manawatu Company the Wellington shareholders in the company cabled to Mr. Seddon at Sydney stating what had been done, and inquiring if he approved of it. The Premier's reply is as follows:—'No cause for anxiety. Notice necessary in accordance with the settled policy of the Government, announced to the House last session. Best assured present amicable relationship with the company will be maintained.'

THE *North Otago Times* states: 'We have seen oat sheaves from Ngapara and Awamoa, where it was reported that much damage had been done by the rain. These sheaves had stood out in all the rain, and, while we do not say that they have suffered no injury, we maintain that it is trifling compared with the reports that have been in circulation. The oats will be discolored, it is true, and those on the outside of the sheaves have sprouted to some extent, but the inside grain has suffered no material noticeable damage, if we except the discoloration. If all the grain that has been subject to the weather is properly handled, the opinion of competent men is that the loss will be nothing like what was expected.'

It is said that the Government are about to make some retrenchments in the Civil Service, and there was somewhat of a flutter in the Government Buildings on Monday (says the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) caused by the issue of a circular stating that all civil servants who have reached the age of 65 and are in receipt of £200 a year or more are to be retired forthwith, and that the date of the retirement of those officials who are 65 or over and whose salaries are under £200 per annum will be left to the discretion of Ministers. At the same time, the Government is going in pretty extensively for the employment of young girls in the service. To-day in one department five girls were taken on.

ON Saturday afternoon the members of the literary and commercial staffs of the *Otago Daily Times* and *Witness* made a presentation to Mr H. L. Griffen, who, a short time ago, resigned his position on the *Times* reporting staff to conduct the *Tairāi Advocate*, recently acquired by him. Mr G. Fenwick, managing director of the company, proposed Mr Griffen's health in a felicitous speech.

He expressed the regret those present felt at losing Mr Griffen, after nearly 11 years' work on the reporting staff, but hoped that, like many others who had left the service of the *Times* in the past, the step he had taken would be to his advantage. Mr Fenwick then presented Mr Griffen with a travelling bag on behalf of the *Times* and *Witness* staffs, and wished him every success in his new sphere of work. Mr Griffen, in reply, thanked Mr Fenwick for his kindly remarks, and all present for the good feeling they had displayed towards him. He heartily appreciated his comrades' kind testimonial to him, and would always retain kindly recollections of the *home* of the staff in general.

THE Drayton Grange, with part of the Tenth New Zealand Contingent and Mr Seddon on board, arrived in Sydney on Saturday afternoon. The Drayton Grange proceeded up the harbor amid a serenade of whistles from the harbor steamers. Mr. O'Sullivan, Minister of Works, boarded the vessel to welcome Mr. Seddon. A brilliant gathering attended a banquet at the Hotel Australia in the evening, under the auspices of the Birt Company and Houlders Company, to welcome Mr. Seddon. Amongst those present were Messrs. Barton (Federal Premier), See (State Premier), Wire, O'Sullivan, Reid, Sir W. Lyne, and Mr. James Mills. Mr. Cox (chairman) and Messrs. Barton, See, Wise, and Sir W. Lyne eulogised the guest. Mrs. Seddon was presented with a bouquet on behalf of the shipping companies who tendered the banquet. It may be mentioned that but for the companies forestalling them the Government of New South Wales had intended to give a reception to Mr. Seddon. Mr. Wise characterised Mr. Seddon as a great Englishman. He not only represented the Imperial interests, but he represented the democracy. He would figure in English history as one who had helped to make the Empire a living reality.

A SERIOUS accident, happily unattended by any fatal results, occurred on the Otago Central railway line, close to Hindon, on Monday night, when the afternoon goods train outward collided with the Ida Valley train. Fortunately both trains were going at a slow rate at the time, otherwise the results would have been much more serious. As it was both engines were derailed and badly smashed, four waggons and one carriage badly damaged, and five waggons derailed. Fireman Ewart of the up-train was thrown out, rolling down the embankment. His hip was dislocated. Martin, the driver of the same train, was severely shaken. The passengers on this train being protected by a number of waggons did not experience more than a rough shaking. The passengers on the down-train fared much worse and those injured were Sergeant-major Cardale, of the local Defence Office; Mrs J. Reid, of Wedderburn; and Mr Taylor, of Middlemarch. The accident occurred on an inward curve, and when the engine of the down-train left the rails it struck the embankment. It must be regarded as little short of providential that it occurred where it did, instead of a little higher up, where the whole train must have gone into the river, and an appalling catastrophe resulted. As it was, two trucks overhung the river, and the strength of the couplings prevented them from going down the embankment.

Dominican Convent, Invercargill.

THE pupils of the Dominican Convent, Invercargill (says the *Southland Times*, April 19), have gained an enviable reputation for the novelty and excellence of their entertainments, and the invitation to spend an evening in the clouds with them was gladly accepted last night, when the theatre was packed in every part. The expectant audience was not disappointed, and the young ladies of the convent, with their patient tutors, are to be congratulated on the most charming concert which they have yet presented. The title was aptly chosen, and no other phrase could convey a better impression of the dainty picture made in the fairy operetta. The little sprites of the air were charmingly robed in gauzy muslins covered with flashing spangles, and with bright wands and waving ribands they flitted to and fro in the changing lights, chanting soft choruses and making a picture of kaleidoscopic beauty. There was an endless variety of picturesque groupings and posings, and when the little revellers vanished on the rays of the rising sun, a delighted audience applauded again and again. The idea was unique, and it was carried out so artistically and so smoothly that it deserves nothing but the highest praise. The grand military march by sixteen pupils of St. Joseph's School was another pretty item. The movements were neatly executed and the martial performers were accorded rounds of applause. Miss Dunsmuir, a mezzo-soprano from St. Dominic's Priory, Dunedin, made her first appearance here and pleased so well that she was encored for each of her songs. She showed a very promising voice of some richness, and her expression and manner were not the least of her qualifications. Miss Jessie McLeod and Miss Lora Godby contributed recitations surprisingly well. Both enunciated clearly and controlled their voices well. Miss Rebe Marshall also recited 'The Pride of Battery B' very prettily indeed for so young a child, and she thoroughly deserved the applause bestowed upon her. Miss N. Ford has also a pleasant voice in the middle register, and her two songs were well rendered and heartily received. A piano duet by Misses Rodie, C. Sheehan, N. Shepherd, and A. Collins was capably played, and the introduced dance by 12 little maids in white was very effective. The whole programme was enjoyable and creditable to all concerned, and Miss May Wilson deserves special mention for her teaching of the march and dances. A capable orchestra under Mr. W. Ferguson lent valuable assistance and contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening.

At the close two oil paintings were drawn for, each person present having a chance of securing a prize. The winning numbers were announced by the Mayor and were: For the painting of Milford Sound, Miss Stone, Gladstone; and for 'By Falling Water,' Mr. Peace, Clifton.

THOMSON, BRIDGER & CO.

DUNEDIN & INVERCARGILL.

Ironmongers, Iron and Timber Merchants, and Importers.
Manufacturers of Doors and Sashes, Coach Builders Woodware, &c., &c.

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

SPORTING MATERIAL. FURNISHING SUPPLIES. ELECTROPLATED WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.
 QUALITY GUARANTEED.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

CRITERION STABLES MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

TELEPHONE NO. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH

FISH AND POULTRY.

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

Telephone, 880

Post Office Box, 168.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,

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

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.

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

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

Factories—Paris and Lyons (France).

JUST RECEIVED,

Catholic Home Annual

For 1902.

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

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

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

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

Order early and be sure to get it.

Price 1s, per post 1s 3d.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,

And that footwear may be had

AT LOFT & CO'S

Chorus

To Loft and Co.'s you must go—

Royal Arcade, don't you know—

Where the busy throng is passing

to and fro.

At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

AT LOFT & CO'S.

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

If you can't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER."

When the winter draweth nigh

unto thee,

And the rain clouds cross the

sky, gloo-mi-ly,

Then the Boot that's Watertight

Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

LOFT & CO.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium

situated in

The Centre of Trade,

The Centre of the Royal Arcade—

The Centre of the City of Dun-

edin.

WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS

PHOTOGRAPHERS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

CHAS. BEGG & CO., LIMITED,

Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, Invercargill.

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

Thürmer Pianos

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

Sweet Toned. Perfect Construction. Finished Workmanship.

Send for our Price Lists,
Terms and Catalogues.

Price, from £42 to £52 10s.

A. & T. INGLIS

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

NEWEST GOODS

for AUTUMN and WINTER 1902.

.....

A. & T. INGLIS

CASH EMPORIUM

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Largest Equerry in New Zealand.

R I N K S T A B L E S

GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

W HAYWARD & Co. PROPRIETORS.

We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

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

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L

QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D.

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

TRY THE NEW FIRM,

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

LATE

BURTON BROS.,

FOR

PHOTOS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

C O B B A N D O O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-
MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO
Proprietors.

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

The Storyteller

A CANADIAN TALE.

(Conclusion.)

THE SILHOUETTE.

"More than a month ago," said the young officer, "I left the country of the Abnakis, accompanied by my father, a soldier, and an Indian guide. We travelled along through the forest for several days without any accident, when one evening, overcome with fatigue, we lit a fire and camped for the night near an Indian cemetery. According to the custom of the savages, every corpse was wrapped in a shroud of coarse bark, and placed high above the ground on four stakes. Bows and arrows, tomahawks, and some ears of mace were hung against these rude graves, and shook and rattled as the wind passed over them. Our own savage was seated just in front of me, on the half-decayed trunk of a pine tree that had fallen to the ground, and seemed half-buried in profound meditation. The fitful flames of the fire threw a weird light over his gigantic frame. An Indian might readily have compared him to one of the superb maples of our forest, had he been able at the same time to have united with it the cunning of the serpent and the agility of the elk. His height was increased by a quantity of black, red, and white feathers tied with his hair on the top of his head. His ferocious features, piercing black eyes, his tomahawk and long knife, half concealed by the trophy of scalps which hung from his belt, gave him a wild and sanguinary appearance. The night was dark and bitter cold. The low and unequal arch formed by the interlacing branches of the trees, and illuminated by the flickering light of our pine-wood fire, seemed like a vast cavern, and the old trunks of the rotten trees, which were buried in the snow, looked like the corpses of giants strewn around. The birches, covered with their white bark, seemed like wandering phantoms in the midst of this debris, and the dull rumbling of the distant torrent and the wind moaning and whistling through the leafless branches, completed the weird, funereal aspect of the place. Anyone slightly superstitious could easily believe he heard the sighing spirits of the Indian warriors who lay buried so near us. In spite of myself, a shiver of horror ran through my veins. Here, in the midst of all this grim rubbish, where every rock and tree was transformed by the shadows into as many spectres watching his movements, our audacious savage appeared as grave and tranquil as if he had been in his own cabin.

"Comrade," said I to him, "do you think we need fear any danger still from those Iroquois whose trail we discovered yesterday?"

"Has my brother already forgotten that we found it again this morning?"

"But there were only two," said I.

"Yes, but an Iroquois can very quickly communicate with his comrades."

"But these were not on the war-path, they were hunting an elk."

"Yes, but the snow is deep, and they could soon kill him without much fatigue, and then—"

"Well!"

"And then, their hunger once satisfied—"

"Finish."

"I say they might, perhaps, amuse themselves by hunting the whiteskins."

"But the whites are at peace with the Iroquois."

"The Iroquois never bury but half of the war-hatchet, and besides, they have raised the tomahawk against the warriors of my tribe,

and if they discovered the track of an Abnakis among yours—"

"You think, then that they might pursue us. Perhaps it would be more prudent to extinguish our fire."

"Does not my brother hear the howling of the wolves? If he prefers being devoured by them to receiving the arrow of any Iroquois, he can extinguish it."

"The words of our guide were not very reassuring, but I was so overcome with fatigue that, in spite of the evident danger to which we were exposed, I fell asleep. But my sleep was filled with the wildest dreams. The dark shadow of our guide, that I saw as I went to sleep, seemed to lengthen and rise behind him, black and threatening, like a spectre. The dead in the cemetery, shaking the snow from their shrouds of bark, descended from their sepulchres, and bent towards me. I fancied I heard the gritting of their teeth as the wind rushed through the trees and the dry branches cracked and snapped. I awoke with a start. Our guide, leaning against a post of one of the graves, was still before me, and from his heavy and regular breathing I knew that he slept profoundly. I fancied I saw just above him, peeping over the grave against which he was leaning, a dark form and two fixed and flaming eyes. My imagination is excited by my fantastic dreams, thought I, and tried to compose myself to sleep again. I remained a long time with my eyes half shut, in that state of semi-somnolence, half watching, half sleeping, my stupefied faculties scarcely able to discern the objects around. And yet the dark shadow seemed to move slightly, and to lean more and more towards our savage, who was still in a deep sleep. At that moment the fire suddenly blazed up, and I saw distinctly the figure of an Indian. He held a long knife between his teeth, and, with dilated eyes fixed on his enemy, he approached still nearer to assure himself that he slept. Then a diabolical smile lit up his face, and seizing his knife, he brandished it an instant aiming a blow at the heart of his victim. The blade flashed in the firelight. At the same moment a terrible cry rang out, and the two savages rolled together in the snow. The flash of the steel, in awakening our guide, had also betrayed his enemy. Thus my horrible nightmare terminated in a more horrible reality. I had hastily seized my gun but dared not fire, lest I should kill or wound our guide. It was a death-fight between them. The snow, streaked with blood, blew up around them like a cloud of dust. A hatchet glittered in the air, then a dull, heavy sound, followed by a cracking of bones. The victory was decided. A gurgling sound escaped from the victim—it was the death-rattle! Holding in one hand a bloody scalp, the conqueror, with a smile, raised himself proudly. At that instant a shot was heard. A ball struck him in the breast, and our savage, for it was he, fell dead in front of the fire. Taking aim with my gun, and sending a ball in the direction whence the shot had come, and where I saw another shadow gliding amongst the trees, was for me the work of an instant. The Indian, with a terrible death-cry, described an arch in the air with his body, and fell dead to the ground. The tragedy was finished: our savage was avenged, but we had no longer a guide. I then thought of our conversation that evening, and how his apprehensions of the two savages whom we had tracked in the morning had been so fearfully realised.

DEATH.

'Abandoned without a guide, in the midst of interminable forests, we were in a state of extreme perplexity. We hesitated a long time whether to proceed on our route or retrace our steps. The danger of falling into the hands of the Iroquois, who infested that part of the country, decided us to continue our journey.

'The only means left for finding our way was a little compass which my father had fortunately brought along. Several days later found us still on our painful march, in the midst of a violent snow storm. It was a veritable tempest; the snow fell so thick and fast we could scarcely see two feet in advance.

'In every direction we heard the trees splitting and falling to the ground. We were in great danger of being crushed. My father was struck by a branch, which completely buried him under the snow, and we had great difficulty in extricating him. When we raised him up, he found that the chain around his neck which held the compass was broken, and the compass had disappeared. We searched long and carefully, but in vain—it could not be found. In falling, my father received a severe injury on the head. While dressing the wound, which bled freely, I could not restrain my tears, on seeing this old man, with his white hair, enduring intense suffering with so much fortitude, and displaying such calmness in the midst of an agony which he tried to conceal from me by an outward show of confidence. "My son," said he, when he saw my tears, "remember that you are a soldier. If death comes, it will find us on the roll of honor. It is well to die a martyr to duty, besides nothing happens except by the will of God. Let us submit at once with courage and resignation to whatever He pleases to send."

'We marched two days longer in an intense cold, and then my father could go no further. The cold had poisoned the wound in his head, and a violent fever came on. To crown our misfortunes, our little store of matches had become damp, and it was impossible to kindle a fire. Then all hope abandoned me, and, not having been able to kill any game for the past day or two, we had been almost entirely without food; then, in spite of all my warning and advice, the soldier who accompanied us, exhausted by fatigue and hunger, and utterly discouraged, went to sleep in the snow, and when I found him some time after, he was dead—frozen stiff! Overcome by the most inexpressible grief, I remained on my knees by the side of my dying father. Several times he besought me to abandon him and escape death. When he felt his last hour approaching, he said, handing me an "Imitation of Christ," which he held in his hand, "My son, read to me." I took the book and opened it at chance, reading between my sobs. "Make now friends near God, in order that, after leaving this life, they will receive you in the eternal tabernacles." "Conduct yourself on earth as a traveller and a stranger who has no interest in the affairs of the world. Keep your heart free and raised towards God, because here below you have no substantial dwelling-place. You should address to heaven every day your prayers, your sighs, and your tears, in order that, after this life, your soul will be able to pass happily into the bosom of our Lord."

'I replaced the book in his hand. A smile of immortal hope passed over his countenance, for these lines were a resume of his entire life. After a moment's silence, he said: "My son, when I shall be no more, take this little gold cross which hangs around my neck, and which was given to me by your mother on the day of your birth"—there was a moment's silence. A shade of pro-

found sadness passed over his face, and taking my two hands in his, he added, "Your poor mother!—oh! if you live to see her again, tell her I died thinking of God and of her." Then, making a supreme effort, to put aside this painful thought, at which he feared his courage might fail him, he continued: "Always wear this little cross in remembrance of your father. It will teach you to be faithful to your God and to your country. Come nearer, my son, that I may bless you, for I feel that I am dying." And with his faltering hand he made the sign of the cross on my forehead.

At these words the young man stopped. Large tears rolled down his cheeks as he pressed to his lips the little gold cross which hung on his breast. All around him remained silent, in respect of his noble grief, but their tears flowed with his. Sorrow is so touching in youth! We cannot see, without a pang, the bright flowers which adorn it wither and fade away. The missionary was the first to break silence. "My son," said he, addressing the young man, "your tears are legitimate, for the cherished being for whom you weep is worthy of them; but do not weep as those who have no hope. He whom you have lost now enjoys on high the recompense promised to a life devoted to sacrifice and duty."

"But, oh! my father, if only you could have been with him to console his last moments!"

After a pause he continued: "I pressed my father for the last time in my arms, and imprinted a last kiss on his pale, cold forehead. I thought at this moment he was dying. He remained immovable, his eyes turned towards heaven, when suddenly, as if by inspiration from above, he said, 'I wish you to make a vow that, if you succeed in escaping with your life, you will place a picture in the first church which you reach on the road.' I promised to do as he desired. Some moments after a few vague and incoherent words escaped his lips, and all was over."

THE VISION.

"How long I remained on my knees beside my father's corpse I cannot tell. I was so utterly overwhelmed by grief and sorrow that I was plunged in a kind of lethargy which rendered my soul insensible to everything. Death, the loneliness of the forest, terrified me no longer; for solitude dwelt in my heart, where, so short a time before, all was bright and joyous. Dreams—illusions—those flowers of life that I have seen fall leaf by leaf, to be swept away by the storm; glory, happiness, the future—these angels of the heart who so lately entranced my soul with their mysterious music had all departed, veiling with their drooping wings their sorrowful faces. All had gone—all. Nothing remained but a void, a horrible nothingness. But one feeble star watched yet in the midst of my night. The faint lamp of the inner sanctuary was not entirely extinguished; there came a ray from its expiring flame. Remembering the vow that my dying father had desired me to make, I evoked with a sort of desperation the Blessed Virgin, Comfortress of the Afflicted; and behold, suddenly—but can I tell you what took place within me? Human words are inadequate to unveil the mysteries of God. I cannot explain, human ears cannot comprehend—yes, suddenly, in the midst of my darkness, my soul trembled, and a something seemed to pass through me like an impetuous wind, and my soul was carried over the troubled waters, then, rapid as the lightning that flashes through the storm-cloud a light appeared in the darkness in this chaos—a dazzling, superhuman light—and the tempest was appeased within me, a wondrous calm had entered my soul, and the Divine light penetrated its most

remote recesses and imparted a delicious tranquillity and peace, but such a peace as surpasses all comprehension; and through my closed eyelids I saw that a great light was before me. O, my God! dare I tell what happened then? Would it not be profane to weaken thus the marvels of Your power! I felt that something extraordinary, something supernatural, was taking place around me, and a mysterious emotion, a holy terror, that every mortal should feel at the approach of a Divine Being, seized me. Like Moses, my soul said within me. "I will go and I will see this grand vision;" and my eyes opened, and I saw—it was not a dream—it was a reality, a miracle, from the right hand of the Most High. No; the eye of man has never seen, nor his ear heard, what was permitted that I should see and hear then. In the midst of a cloud of dazzling light, the Queen of Heaven appeared, holding in her arms the Divine Child. The ineffable splendor that enveloped her form was so brilliant that in comparison the sun is only a dim star; but this brilliancy, far from fatiguing the sight, refreshed it deliciously. Twelve stars formed her crown, the colors of the rainbow tinged her robes, while under her feet were clouds which reflected the colors of aurora and the setting sun, and behind their golden myriads of angels were smiling and singing hymns which gave no echo here below. And what I saw and heard was so real that all that I had heard and seen heretofore seemed like a vague, dark dream of night. The Divine Virgin looked at me with an immortal smile, which was reflected no doubt from the lips of her Divine Child on the day of His birth.

"She said to me: 'Here I am, my son. I come because you called me. The help that I sent you is very near. Remember, my son—' But, oh! what was I going to say! I am only permitted to reveal a few words of this celestial conversation, which relate to my deliverance. The rest is a secret between God and myself—sufficient to say these words have fixed my destiny."

"For a long time she spoke to me, and my soul, ravished, absorbed, transfigured, listened in unspeakable ecstasy to the Divine harmony of her voice. It will vibrate eternally in my soul, and the torrents of tears that poured from my eyes were as refreshing as dew to my heart. At last the mysterious vision gradually vanished. Clouds, figures, angels, light, all had disappeared, and yet my soul invoked the celestial vision by ineffable sighs and moans."

"When at last I turned round, the help which had been miraculously promised to me had arrived. 'Twas then, reverend Father, that I perceived you near me. You know the rest."

The next day there was great excitement among the little population of the neighborhood. The news of the miracle had spread rapidly, and a pious and devout crowd had gathered in the modest little church to assist at a solemn Mass celebrated by the holy missionary. More than one pitying look was turned during the ceremony toward the young officer, who knelt near the sanctuary, praying with an angelic fervor.

It is said that some time after, in another country, far, far beyond the sea, a young officer who had miraculously escaped death abandoned a brilliant future, and consecrated himself to God in a cloister. Was it he? No one has ever known positively.

If ever you pass by the old church of the Riviere Ouelle, don't forget to stop a moment. You will see hanging in one of the side-chapels the antique ex-voto which recalls the souvenir of this miraculous event. The picture has no intrinsic value; but it is an old, old relic that one loves to see, for it tells

a thrilling story. Often travellers who come from distant lands stop before this dusty old picture struck by the strange scene it represents. Oftentimes pious mothers stand before it with their little ones and relate to them the wondrous legend; for the souvenir of this thrilling story is still vivid throughout the country.—'Guidon Magazine.'

Catholic World

ENGLAND.—The Catholic Union.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, the Duke of Norfolk was unanimously elected president, on the motion of the Marquis of Ripon, seconded by Sir Hubert Jerningham. Rev. W. Barry, D.D., delivered an address on the relation between the Catholic Church and the various social questions of the day.

Envoy to Rome.

The King (says the 'Catholic Times') in sending the Earl of Denbigh to Rome as his envoy, charged to convey to the Pope congratulations on the silver jubilee of his papacy, was mostly concerned to follow the precedent set by Queen Victoria in 1887, when both she and the Pontiff had a golden jubilee, she of her reign and he of his episcopate. There was, however, an interchange of presents on that occasion. The Pope sent the Queen a Vatican-made mosaic, and the Queen gave the Pope a golden jug and basin. On this occasion that precedent has been ignored, but Lord Denbigh has carried a particularly cordial letter from the King. With Lord Denbigh has gone his brother, Mr. Everard Feilding, and Major Pereira, whose mother was a Stonor, and whose appointment is an acknowledgement of the part played by Archbishop Stonor, who recently came from the Vatican on a visit to London, in bringing the special embassy about.

Death of a Priest.

On February 21 there passed away at Farm street, London, the Rev. James Fanning, S.J., in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was a distinguished member of the Order and the community sincerely mourn his loss. Father Fanning was a brother of Mr. Fanning, of Burr, King's County, uncle of Dr. Fanning of the same town, and cousin of Mr. J. Fanning, of Wellington, in this Colony.

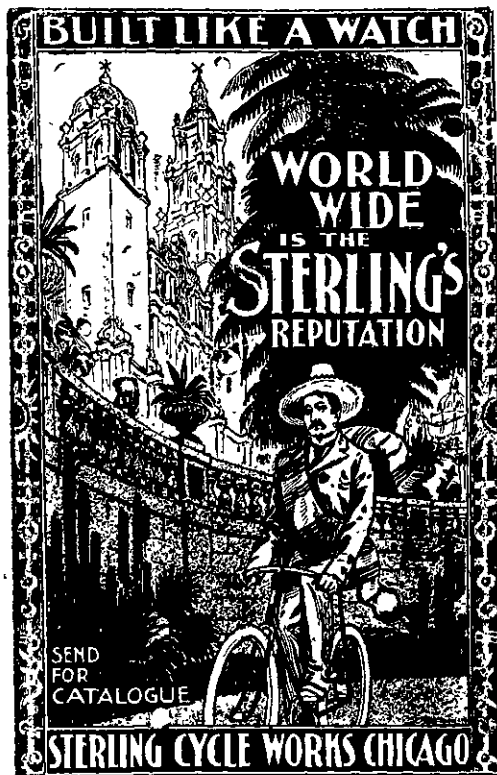
FRANCE.—A Contrast.

At Nice there is a hospital conducted and supported by English Protestants, which receives only Protestant patients not having infectious diseases. But the Catholic hospital there makes no distinction either in the matter of creed or ailment, whereupon Mr. Labouchere, in 'London Truth,' observes.—'I understand from one of my readers that infectious cases are not admitted to it (the Protestant hospital—l'Asile Evangelique). If, therefore, a Protestant happens to have the scarlet fever or small-pox, he is sent to the Catholic hospital of St. Roch. It seems to me that in this instance Catholic charity is a good deal more genuine than Protestant. If the consciences of sick Protestants would be outraged by being nursed in a Roman Catholic institution, and if Protestants who are whole subscribe their money in order to save their sick neighbors from this inconvenience, it seems to me that provision ought to be made for all classes of sickness alike, and that the Catholics would be quite justified under the circumstances in refusing to accept cases which the Protestant institution has not the means or the inclination to deal with.'

Built like a Watch STERLINGS

CHAIN, CHAINLESS, and
FREE WHEELS

Are the Best, therefore
the Cheapest . . .



SOLE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

RABBITSKINS.

J. N. MERRY & CO.,

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN, WOOL AND SKIN MERCHANTS

Are prepared to PURCHASE any Quantity of

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

Consignments promptly attended to.

— LABELS ON APPLICATION. No COMMISSION CHARGED. —

For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN HUGHES

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

35 BARBADOES STREET SOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH.

(Opposite New Cathedral).

No connection with any other house in the Colony.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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

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

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

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

E. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

ALBION CHAMBERS,

41 DOWLING STREET.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully
WRIGHT, YOUNG & CO

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS

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

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

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

QUANTITIES, PRICES AND TERMS
POST FREE.

OUR SHELT MUSIC DEPARTMENT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE COLONY

Catalogues Post Free on Application.

THE DRESDEN

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

and 31, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

J. A. X. RIEDLE, Manager.

J. BALLANTYNE & COY.,

Upholsterers and Specialists in Art Furnishings,

Hold Choice Stocks of

TAPESTRIES, ART SERGES, VELVETS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, PLUSHETTES, &c.,

In Modern and Artistic Designs.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND DRAPINGS.

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS. EMPRESS AXMINSTER CARPETS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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

DUNSTABLE HOUSE - - - CHRISTCHURCH



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

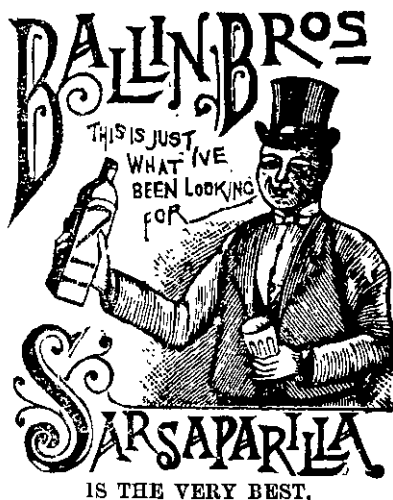
Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

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

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

counterfeits that may imitate from the

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



OTAGO HOTEL,
RATTRAY ST., DUNEDIN.

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

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

Medicinal Port Wine a Speciality.

A Letter from Archdeacon Lingard

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

Dear Sirs,

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

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

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

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

Yours etc.,

EDW. ATH. LINGARD,
Archdeacon of Akaroa.

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

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

GO TO

HARDLEY BROS.,

ASHBURTON, for your PLUMBING and IRONMONGERY

Cardinal Richard.

The 84th anniversary of the birth of Cardinal Richard, who is at present at Rome, was celebrated by the French Colony in the Eternal City recently. A numerous-attended lunch was given at St. Sulpice, at which all the French Cardinals at present in Rome attended. At the close of the lunch a messenger arrived from the Vatican with a most flattering letter from the Pope to the Cardinal and a magnificent bouquet of flowers gathered in the garden of the Apostolic palaces.

The Jesuits in Paris.

The announcement, which I made some time ago (writes a Paris correspondent), that the Jesuits had decided to hire a public hall in order to give the conferences which they were not allowed to give in churches, seems to have caused a flutter in the dovecots of the Minister of Justice. Steps were immediately taken to obtain the opinion of counsel as to whether any means could be found under the Law of Association to prevent this demonstration. The result, it appears, was not altogether satisfactory, but the legists of the Ministry of Worship are of opinion that if the hall is thrown open to the public, and the meeting has not the character of a private meeting or of a lecture held on invitation only, means will be found to prevent the proposed demonstration. The muzzling of the Jesuits seems to be the ideal of French statesmanship just now, and it would seem that if the Jesuits are allowed to exist the State will be in constant peril. The Minister of Worship is not satisfied with the action of Cardinal Richard in striking off the names of all Jesuit preachers from the list submitted to him for the Lent Conferences. The Government will think that some Jesuits may have crept in unawares somewhere, and they have given instructions to the Prefect of Police to have all the churches and chapels of the capital carefully watched in order to see there is not a Jesuit lurking somewhere. All this is supremely ridiculous, but it shows to what lengths religious intolerance will go even in this 20th century of ours.

GERMANY.—Death of a Leader.

The death is reported of Herr Lieber, the leader of the Central or Clerical party, which holds the balance of power in the German Reichstag. To this party is due the amelioration of the Falk laws against the Jesuits and other religious Orders in Germany, and its influence is a striking result of what may be achieved in legislation by united effort and cohesion.

A Misstatement

Several misstatements having been current regarding the religious views of the late German Professor of Church history, Dr. Francis Xavier Kraus, who recently died in Italy, the Catholic German Press publishes an extract from his will which pro-

ves not only his complete orthodoxy, but also his loyalty to the Catholic Church.

The Kaiser's Present.

The Kaiser has sent the Holy Father as a jubilee present a rich gold clock, the King of Saxony a superb porcelain group, which obtained a prize at the Paris Exhibition, and President Loubet, as already stated, some Gobelin tapestry.

HOLLAND.—New Education Law

The new educational law just adopted in Holland extends State aid to all schools, religious and secular, which prove by test that a satisfactory character of secular education is imparted.

INDIA.—The Church.

The Indian 'Catholic Directory' for 1902 just issued at Madras, gives tables from which we gather that the total number of Catholics in India and Ceylon (including Burmah) is at present 2,235,934. These are ministered to by 848 European missionaries, 1772 native priests (of whom 764 are Goanese and 467 priests of the Syro-Malabar rite). There are 295 primary schools, with 169,304 children in school attendance—excluding orphanages and colleges.

ITALY.—A Gutter Press.

The boundless liberty, amounting to downright licentiousness (writes a Rome correspondent), in which the extreme parties have hitherto been allowed to indulge by the Zanardelli Ministry has naturally had the effect of considerably increasing the virulence of the attacks which the anti-clerical Press systematically directs against Catholics whose only fault is to openly and loyally profess the 'religion of the State'. As a rule these attacks are treated with silent contempt, but every now and then it is satisfactory to read that the would-be bullies have received a sound thrashing from their intended victims. A case to the point occurred recently at Viterbo, an important provincial town, in which the Socialist propagandists have of late been very active, even publishing a paper called the 'Viterbo Nuova,' consisting chiefly of gross attacks against the local clergy. One of the latter, Rev. A. Chia-vacci, parish priest of Sta. Maria di Bagnara, finally determined to sue the editor of the paper for libel, and the case, after three days' trial, was decided in his favor, the Socialist editor being sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine. At Mantua, a Catholic paper, the 'Citta di Mantua,' having commenced a lively campaign against the Socialists, whom it accused of sowing discord amongst the working classes, was sued for libel by a prominent anti-clerical agitator, but the court acquitted the Catholic editor, considering the facts against the Socialists as proven. These two parallel cases are very significant, especially in a country where the

administration of justice is almost exclusively in the hands of the rabid anti-clericals.

ROME.—The Pope's Reign.

Cardinal Ciasca, whose death was recently reported, is the 139th member of the College who has died since the accession of Pope Leo XIII. If one more Cardinal should die before Leo XIII. himself (raising the number of deaths to 140) the present Pope will have twice renewed the whole College of Cardinals during his own pontificate. This will be a situation absolutely unique in the long history of the papacy.

SCOTLAND.

On March 19 next (says the London 'Universe') will occur the most unique event which has ever taken place in the Church in Scotland during the past three centuries, viz., the diamond jubilee of his Grace Archbishop Eyre's elevation to the priesthood. His Grace was born at Askam, Bryan Hall, York, on November 17, 1817, and has consequently entered into his 85th year. In January, 1869, his Grace was consecrated Archbishop of Anazarba, by Cardinal Reisach, and appointed Apostolic Delegate to Scotland, and was translated to the metropolitan see of Glasgow on March 15, 1878, so that if he is spared till next year he will see his silver jubilee as Archbishop of Glasgow. Under his fostering care the Church in the West of Scotland has advanced by leaps and bounds, and there has been a vast social improvement amongst his people. Before his coming, Catholics did not assert themselves very much in public life, and were patronised and let alone by aspiring politicians and others, just as the fit seized them. His Grace changed all that. Coming from an old English family, he at once found entree into the best social circles, and now where a priest was once distrusted, if not despised, he is held up as an example which clergymen of other denominations might well follow. Certainly both priests and people have gained much by the Archbishop's coming amongst them 33 years ago, and neither are unappreciative of the fact. Already steps are being quietly taken to show in some tangible manner how much his Grace is appreciated by those he rules over, and the 19th of March promises to be a red-letter day in the annals of the Scottish Church.

UNITED STATES.

Fifty Polish priests met in Toledo, U.S.A., recently for the purpose of forming an organisation of the American Polish priesthood. The meeting was called to bring the Polish priests closer together, and to aid the many priests of that nationality who go to America with no acquaintance there. It is proposed to establish a home for these priests where they may learn the English language.

A Record.

Here is a record found in the Pittsburg 'Catholic': St. Stanislaus

BENJAMIN GUM CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

MAORI TESTIMONIAL.

Otaki, April 4th, 1902

To the Manager Loasby's Wahoo Co., Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I beg to state that I took a severe cold and cough while driving stock to Waipawa recently. I suffered severely, but I took "BENJAMIN GUM" and I am glad to say that I cured me completely.

(Signed), Faipa Nicora.

BENJAMIN GUM

LOOSENS the PHLEGM, CAUSING FREE EXPECTORATION EASES the COUGH, SOOTHES the COUGH, and PREVENTS BRONCHIAL and THROAT TROUBLES.

Price, 2/6 Everywhere, or Post Free from

Loasby's Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Dunedin.

Wholesale Agents—N.Z. DRUG Co., Ltd.

KOOLIBAH FOR ALL PAINS

CURES HEADACHES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISE

RELIEVES WORST NERVE OR MUSCLE PAINS QUICKLY.

PRICE, 2s. at CHEMISTS & GROCER, or POST FREE

FROM

Loasby's Wahoo Manufacturing Co., Dunedin.

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

Crown Brand Coffee

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

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
OAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
AGENTS.PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World.FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our
own men throughout New Zealand.ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET.
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL
W A T E R.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

Get a hold of this

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

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

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

Note the address

ALEX. SLIGO,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,
42 George St., Dunedin.**SHAMROCK HOTEL**

DUNEDIN.

W. J. COUGHLAN PROPRIETOR

PRICE & BULLIED,
TAYLOR ST., INVERCARGILL

Farmer Oak and the Storm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

ANOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon if required.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

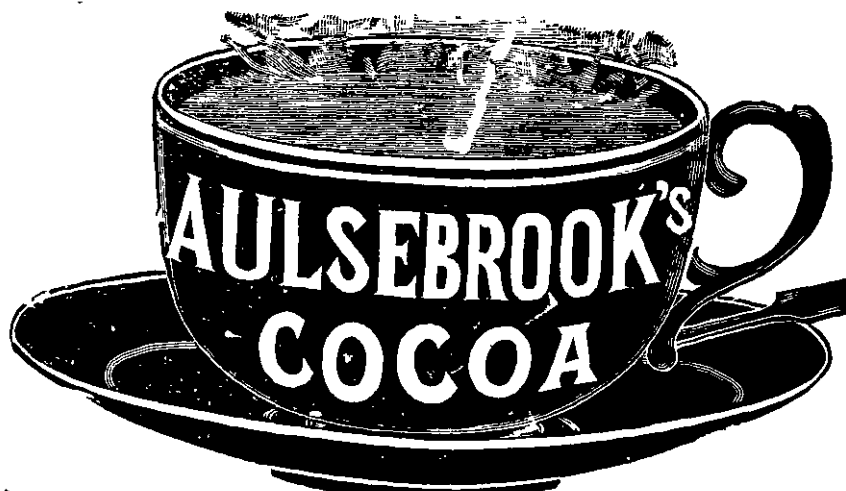
PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.—We have made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous clients.

ADVANTAGES.—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled show room accommodation.

Sample Bags, Way Bills, and Labels sent on application.

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

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

parish paid off \$12,983 debt during the year. In the congregation there are 1700 families, with 7500 persons. Easter communions amounted to 4550; baptisms, 468; marriages, 822; deaths, 289; school children, 750; teachers, 13. In connection with the parish a building and loan association is operated, chartered for \$1,000,000. That they are generous givers to the church is shown by the fact that on the entire indebtedness of \$86,000, not one cent of interest is paid. The people of this parish are nearly all Polish Catholics.

An Adventuress.

The Catholics of Columbus, O., caused the arrest and expulsion of the infamous Margaret Shepherd, the bogus 'ex-nun.' She was arrested on the double charge of inciting to riot and of distributing immoral books. The prosecuting attorney agreed to a dismissal on condition that the woman would leave the city and never return.

Paganini's Violin.

It is curious to note the persistent temptations which are placed before the Genoa people to induce them to part with the violin which Paganini bequeathed to them. Some ten years ago an offer of £2400 was made for the instrument, but was refused, and a report was more recently circulated that £10,000 had been tried in vain. Now we have a Chicago firm of music-sellers making an offer of £4000, which was, of course, at once declined. It is absurd to suppose that the municipality of Genoa would sell such a precious relic. As a matter of fact, they are keenly alive to its value. They keep the fiddle in a glass case in a recess in the wall, which is again encased in heavy French plate-glass, the whole being closed by a massive door. Every two months the seals are broken, and the violin is played upon for about half an hour in the presence of the city officials, and then replaced and again put under seal. This of course is done to keep the instrument in good condition. The violin, it may be added, is a Josef Guarnerius of 1743, and was presented to Paganini by a French amateur who had in the first instance lent it to the 'wizard' and then declared that he 'could never more profane the strings which your fingers have touched.' The fortunate Genoese also possess the Guarnerius which belonged to Savori (Paganini's pupil).

Morrow, Bassett and Co. have been appointed sole agents in New Zealand for the Cochrane Plough Company's famous 'Excelsior' arm implements. Champions all over the globe. Send for catalogue.***

Experience has proved that in the case of sprains, strains, bruises and all kinds of surface wounds the application of EVANS'S WITCH'S OIL to the parts affected will ensure a speedy and complete cure, while attacks of mumps, quinsy, sore throat and every sort of ache can be successfully treated through its agency. The preparation is a certain remedy for inflammation of the bowels, lungs, or any part of the body, and as these are complaints that require immediate attention, a bottle of the OIL in the house will prevent serious if not fatal consequences. No household should be without it. Sold at all chemists and storekeepers throughout the Colony at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle, and Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents.***

Education in the Middle Ages.

Speaking at the opening of the new Dominican Priory at Geraldton, W.A., Bishop Kelly took occasion to refer to the groundless charge, so frequently made that 'the Church dreaded the results of Popular Education, and preferred to keep her children in intellectual darkness' As his Lordship said:—

'The refutation of the charge is to be found in every page of the world's history, in the magnificent scholastic institutions which for centuries past have dispensed the blessings of education to the older nations, in the brand-new schools which already dot the face of brand-new countries like America and Australia. This charge, however, is never made by men who have any pretensions to learning. They know that the world owes to the Church its most precious literature, the inspired word of the Holy Bible, and all that it possesses of the ancient learning of Greece and Rome. "Consider," says Canon Farrar, "what the Church did for education. Her 10,000 monasteries kept alive and transmitted the torch of learning which otherwise would have been extinguished long before. The humanising machinery of schools and universities, the civilising propaganda, of missionary zeal, were they not due to her?"'

Commenting on the Bishop's remarks our bright contemporary, the 'Monitor,' says:—We hardly need to be reminded that Oxford and Cambridge Universities bear testimony to the Anglican Canon's words. Still it is of interest to note to-day, as far as can be ascertained, 149 universities exist throughout the world. Of these 118 were founded by the Catholic Church or under her auspices. The educational advantages thus liberally offered were availed of in Catholic ages to an extent of which few of us have any conception. It is recorded that in the 13th century Bologna University had 10,000 students; Oxford, 15,000, and Paris, 40,000. The education of the poorer classes was no less generously provided for. In 1179 Pope Alexander III at the third Lateran Council, decreed:—Let a competent benefice be founded in every cathedral church and assigned to a teacher, whose duty it shall be to teach the clerks and poor scholars of the same church gratuitously, by which means the support of the teacher may be assured, and the way to instruction opened to learners. And his Holiness proceeded:—Let this practice be restored in other churches and monasteries, showing that even thus early free education was no new thing. As a result of this wise legislation historians tell us that there were in France, in the 14th century, 40,000 common schools, and that all the inhabitants could read and write. Neither the spirit nor the effort of the Church has changed. A Protestant writer, Lang, in his 'Notes of a Traveller,' says: 'The statistical fact that Rome has above 100 schools more than Berlin, for a population little more than half that of Berlin, puts to flight a world of humbug.'

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

You can make no mistake in buying an 'Excelsior' plough. Price: double furrow, £11 10s; three furrow, £16 10s. Any trial given. Morrow, Bassett and Co sole agents in New Zealand.***

Save time, money, and horse flesh by using the 'Excelsior' plough. Morrow, Bassett and Co. sole agents in New Zealand.***

Searching for Light.

From a report in the 'Catholic Standard and Times' of Philadelphia, of a 'Parlor Conference,' at which converts told many incidents that led to their conversion, we take the following:—

Dr. Sundberg, ex-United States Consul at Bagdad, told briefly of his conversion. While dissecting a finger he was struck with its manifold evidence of design, and said, 'Here was a great Architect.' Other scientific investigations only strengthened this belief, and finally the existence of the Deity was established to his satisfaction. The next step was to find the religion of God. He looked for it among the Hindoos, the Mohammedans, and even among aboriginal tribes. Polytheism has not so much an existence as is imagined. The names given are rather to the One Supreme Being under different names, corresponding to the things needed, and asked for, as the God of the Harvest, the God of the Water, etc., etc. He was struck in his investigations with the devotion and self-denial of the Catholic Sisters in hospitals. Ministers at times buttonholed him, but the priests let him alone. He had made a life study of the diseases of society and judged the tree by its fruit, and he would assert that wherever Catholic doctrine has taken the strongest hold on the people, there he found the least amount of all these evils. In Catholic communities where these evils exist it is because the doctrine has not taken possession of the people.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE HERE!

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

P. FITZGERALD,
PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER
HOUSE DECORATOR,

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

WATERLOO HOTEL,
CORNER OF DAVID ST. & CARGILL ROAD
CAVERSHAM.

P. RYAN (late of Ranfurly), Proprietor.

Having taken the above well-known and centrally situated hotel, the proprietor hopes by keeping none but the best brands of liquors to obtain a fair share of support.

First-Class Accommodation for Travellers.
TERMS MODERATE.

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.

BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL, ASHBURTON

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

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

Visitors will find all the comforts of a home.

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

TELEPHONE, No 20.

A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

Authorised by
N.Z. Government.

PATENTS

All information
obtainable on
application.

AND TRADE MARKS PROTECTION
Obtained in All Countries.

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

A. J. PARK

Head Office: DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

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

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

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

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,
TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek
Proprietor).

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

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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

TABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69
BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

GO TO

HITCHINGS AND ILSOM
ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

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--1s LUNCHEON
from 12 to 6 o'clock.

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

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

JAMES KEENEY

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

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

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

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

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 accommoda-
tion, to merit a share of their support.
First-class table. Hot and cold shower
baths. Letters and telegrams promptly
attended to.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

J. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and reno-
vated throughout.

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clarke
and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

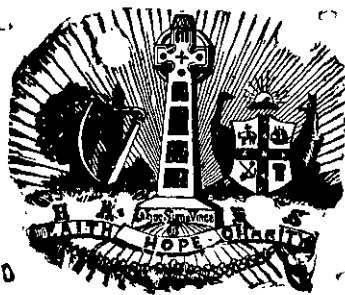
Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy

PYKE'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CUBA STREET,

WELLINGTON.



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 admis-
sion 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



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.

F O R S A L E

Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease
rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £6
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, Wai-
rarapa, 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 Tanaaki, 9 years' lease, £2500.

DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington.

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

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

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

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.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY.ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.**

Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and Southland.

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

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

DRINK... **PURDIE & CO.'S****AERATED WATERS**

HIGHEST AWARD FOR FIRST QUALITY AERATED WATERS AT CANTERBURY JUBILEE EXHIBITION. 1900-1

REGISTERED MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED . . .

- - FIZOLA - -

COPIED BUT NOT EQUALLED.

A. J. S. HEADLAND

HAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware, Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Bamboo Curtain Rods, Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for House and Farm use.

SHIP HOTEL**TIMARU.****B. J. McKENNA** - - Proprietor

B. J. McKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office, and will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

SCOTIA HOTELCorner of
LEIGHT AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN.**MICHAEL O'HALLORAN** (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

NEW BUTCHERY.**JOHN McINTOSH**
(For many years salesman to City Co.).Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.Has opened as above.
Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By



Appointment

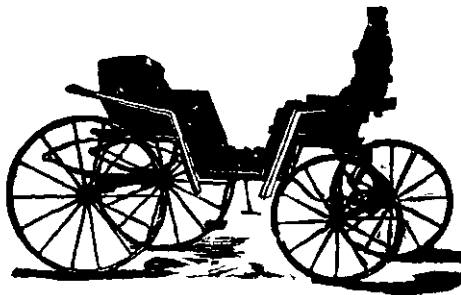
W. S. E. Y.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS

107 COLOMBO STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.**DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE

Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggonettes, Spring Carts etc. First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90.

W. G. ROSSITER,

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

A choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, Silver and Plated Goods, Field and Opera Glasses, Musical, Striking, Alarm Cuckoo, and Fancy Clocks.—Bargains.

Also Musical Boxes, Instruments, Billiard Pockets, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cameras, Sewing Machines, and Gun Fittings for Sale.—Great Bargains.

Buyer of Old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully Repaired by W. G. R. Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

Note Address:

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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 in } GEORGE ST., near Octagon;
Dunedin } And PRINCES ST., opposite
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;
Wedderburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middle-
march and Palmerston S.: Mr Geo. H.
Webb; Otago Peninsula: Mr T. McQueen;
Oamaru: N. Otago Farmers' Co-operative
Association.

FARM PROPERTIES:

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