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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

New Efforts at Temperance Reform.

A new scheme of temperance reform—new, that is, to this country—has been recently propounded in Dunedin and has been already promised a certain measure of influential practical support. The scheme was first mooted by Colonel Morris in the columns of a Dunedin religious periodical and has since been warmly backed by Bishop Nevill and several other Church of England clergymen and by the *Otago Daily Times*. Briefly put, the proposal is that there should be formed in Dunedin a Public House Trust or Company, which should begin by buying one of the best hotels, and should reform and elevate the traffic by running the hotel 'on business and Christian lines.' The company is not to pay a greater dividend than 5 per cent., and any surplus profits are to go towards the establishment of a fund for the purpose of buying up more hotels. In an interview with a representative of the *Daily Times*, Colonel Morris thus explains the details of his proposal and the advantages that are expected to accompany it:

'Such company to have a capital sufficient to purchase one of the leading hotels in a good thoroughfare, under the management of a strong board of directors—business men—who will appoint a manager and bar tenders, all experienced in the trade, who shall be paid liberal salaries. It is self-evident that such employees, having no self-interest in the sale of the liquor, would not press the sale of intoxicants on the public, nor would they have any inducement to sell liquor to those already partially intoxicated, nor to young people under age, nor would it benefit them to break the laws by selling on unlawful days or hours. The board of directors would also form such other bye-laws as may seem necessary, and a breach of the law, whether public or bye law, would bring about the instant dismissal of the manager. At the same time beer, wine, and spirits of the best description would be kept on the premises for such who demand it, whilst temperance drinks would also be kept, and, if thought desirable, a commission might be allowed to the manager on the sale of such, whilst not a penny of commission would be allowed on the sale of intoxicants. Tea and coffee rooms, to which ladies might go, might be added, with, perhaps, billiard and recreation rooms, so as to make the house as attractive as possible. From the experience of such houses at Home, there can be no doubt that it would pay well, especially if watched by a board of good business men. In that case, it is proposed that after paying the shareholders a really good dividend (5 per cent.) the balance of the profit should be placed in a sinking fund, until there are sufficient funds to purchase in like manner a second hotel to be worked in the same manner.'

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According to Colonel Morris these Public House Companies are a great success in England and Scotland, though we imagine it would be nearer the truth to say that the system is still only on its trial in these countries and is being subjected to serious criticism. However that may be, we do not believe that the scheme, which differs in essential respects from the Public House Trusts in England, will ever come to anything in

this country. In the first place people will not be likely to put their money, to any considerable extent, in an investment which cannot yield a greater return than 5 per cent. and which may give them a great deal less. In the second place the scheme can have no chance of achieving complete success unless the company takes over the whole of the hotels in the town. What is the use of having a hotel with male bar-tenders and with provision for limiting the supply to patrons when on the other side of the street there is another drinking place where an attractive barmaid is employed and where there are none of the hampering restrictions that handicap the 'Trust' establishment. The most probable outcome of the operation of the company system would be that the private hotels in order to hold their own would be compelled to continually add to their 'attractions' with the result that the last state of the traffic might be worse than the first. As the company hotels gained a footing and were patronised by the highly respectable and moderate people the other hotels would be constrained, by force of circumstances, to cater for the less scrupulous class of customers so that as the company hotels prospered the others would almost inevitably tend to deteriorate. Moreover even if the company hotels did meet with considerable success the success would be a doubtful benefit for in spite of the best intentions and the most careful efforts they would form after all to a very large extent a recruiting ground for, and a sort of respectable half-way house to, the less reputable places.

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Although Colonel Morris's scheme is not, as we think, likely to meet with any real success, a proposal of the kind, coming from professed anti-Prohibitionists is interesting and significant as showing that practically all classes in the community are agreed that drunkenness is a great evil, and that some effort should be made to check its growth. In this connection a modest but by no means to-be-despised movement has just been started in the Irish diocese of Ferns which is worth noting, and, as we think, is also worth imitating. The movement has been inaugurated under the name of St. Patrick's Anti-Treating League. 'The League has been placed under the patronage of the Irish National Apostle,' says the *Catholic Times*, 'because it rests on the double foundation of religion and patriotism. The primary object is to combat one special and very grave abuse, treating in public houses, which is held to be the chief cause of drunkenness in Ireland.' A member promises not to take a treat from another, nor to give one himself in any place where drink is sold. He also promises to lead a temperate life and to discourage intemperance in others. There is nothing absurd, puritanical, or fanatical about that pledge. No one can deny that the fatal habit of intemperance is more often than not acquired through the habit of drinking for pleasure when one meets an acquaintance or joins a party, and if people could be induced to give up this custom a great stride would have been taken towards promoting general temperance and sobriety. The Anti-Treating League has been organised for the purpose of striking a blow at this custom, and there is reason to hope that in time it will strike a very telling blow. In case any of our readers may wish to take a practical interest in the movement we may mention that certificates and promoters' cards may be obtained from the printers, Messrs. O'Brien and Ards, Great Britain street, Dublin. The movement was started by a committee of priests, but the

laity are everywhere cordially invited to co-operate, and it is hoped and expected that not only religious confraternities, but social and athletic clubs, and young men's societies of every kind, will take an active part in promoting this eminently sensible and practical reform.

Mr. Seddon and the Tenth Contingent.

Mr. Seddon has been very badly 'bowled out' over his action in regard to the sending away of our Tenth Contingent. When the idea of sending a Tenth Contingent was first mooted by Mr. Seddon, immediately after the Methuen disaster, there was a general feeling even amongst thorough-going Imperialists—voiced by such papers as the *Otago Daily Times*—that Mr. Seddon was going it rather strong in this matter, that New Zealand had already contributed as many men as she could fairly afford for South Africa, and that it was the merest common sense to at least wait until the Home Government gave some indication that further assistance was required. After a time it was definitely stated that Mr. Seddon had received a cable from the British Government inviting further assistance, and in response to this supposed request the Tenth Contingent, consisting of 1000 men, was equipped and despatched. It now turns out that instead of the British Government having first requested further help from the Colony the offer of more men was actually thrust upon them by Mr. Seddon and pressed upon them in a most unbecoming and ridiculous way. The London correspondents' letters just to hand contain the full text of the official cables, which were published in the *London Times*, and these speak for themselves. We quote sufficient to show precisely how the thing was managed.

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The first communication was a telegram from the Premier of New Zealand to Mr. Chamberlain and was in these terms:— 'The jubilation of a section of the people of Paris and Germany over Methuen's mishap has raised a strong feeling here. No doubt that feeling of resentment prevails also in Canada and Australia. It is the intention of New Zealand to offer through Governor of the Colony another contingent of 1000 men. I believe that Canada and Australia will be willing to send further assistance. Time opportune. Do not miss offer of additional troops from over-sea dominions. It will have good moral effect at present juncture. Do not hesitate to accept and send every mounted man available. Increased mounted force will supplement Kitchener's splendid efforts, thus going far to end struggle at an early date. Pardon this obtrusive suggestion. Our earnest desire to see the war ended before next spring will, I hope, be accepted in extenuation.' Mr. Chamberlain replied as follows:— 'Telegram to the Earl of Ranfurly. Communicate following to Premier in reply to his telegram.—I most cordially appreciate splendid spirit of patriotism shown in your offer, following, as it does, on so many previous proofs of loyalty and affection of Government and people of New Zealand.' On the following day the Earl of Ranfurly (New Zealand) wired to Mr. Chamberlain, 'My Government desire to offer tenth contingent 1000 strong on same terms as last two.' Mr. Chamberlain replied, as of course he was bound to do, cordially accepting the offer thus thrust upon him. Mr. Seddon's action in this matter has been most high-handed and objectionable. He is Premier of the Colony it is true, but that certainly does not give him the right to virtually force upon the Home Government on practically his own responsibility and at his own sweet will a further heavy drain of men from this country. His references also to Canada and Australia are in the worst possible taste and furnish splendid examples of 'how not to do it.' The people of this Colony and even those opposed to Mr. Seddon's politics, have a certain admiration for his individuality and force of character but they don't like to see him making himself and the Colony ridiculous. It is sincerely to be hoped that by the time he comes back Mr. Seddon will have learnt the necessity for very considerably 'slowing down.'

Orange Tactics in Timaru.

We learn from a subscriber to the N.Z. TABLET that a petty and contemptible attempt to arouse the demon of religious bigotry in Timaru was organised by the dark lantern fraternity on the eve of the recent school committee elections. The meeting of householders for the purpose of electing a school committee for the year was held on a Monday night and on the previous Saturday a scurrilous and abusive leaflet, professing to deal with 'The Education Question' but in reality being a general all-round attack on the Catholic Church, was distributed in the streets by a representative of the Orange party. The leaflet is in itself essentially insignificant and contemptible and we only notice it at all for the purpose of administering a passing kick to clear the unclean thing out of our way. The writer is a typical Orangeman—a sort of intellectual epileptic, bigoted, unscrupulous, empty headed, and hysterical. He is precisely the sort of man that Josh Billings had in mind when he remarked, 'How menny men there is who argy, just as a

bull dus, chained tew a post; they beller and paw, but they kant git away from the post.' The Orange writer scribbles and raves and 'bellers and paws,' but he 'kant git away' from the post of ignorance, abuse, and bigotry, to which his congenital lack of brains has permanently tethered him. Outside of the childish and drivelling abuse which, as we have said, makes up the greater part of this leaflet the only portion which calls for the least attention is a reference to certain alleged 'statistics' on the subject of Catholics and crimes. The writer takes the case of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and gives certain figures to show that the proportion of Catholic criminals is greater than that furnished by any other religious body. As to these figures we remark (1) The writer names no year for which they are given; (2) no book, writer, or publication of any kind is mentioned as being authority for the figures, and (3) the statements bear conclusive internal evidence of being unreliable and 'faked.' Thus the writer says: 'In Ireland they (the Roman Catholics) are *one-half* of the population, yet they furnish six criminals to one for the Protestants.' The population of Ireland according to the last census as quoted in the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1900 is in round numbers 4,700,000, out of which according to the same authority no less than 3,500,000 are Catholics. The man, therefore, who states that the Catholics are only one-half of the population in Ireland writes himself down at once as a descendant of Ananias, whose unsupported statements are worth simply nothing at all. As to the general question of Catholics and crime it would require a great deal of time and space to deal fully with the matter, and we do not feel called upon to do so for the benefit of an anonymous Orange scribbler. For the present we content ourselves with making two remarks. First, it is well known that criminals make a regular practice of giving false names and false statements as to their religion; and the Irish people and the Catholic religion are special sufferers in this respect. And, secondly, in settling the question of comparative national morality there has to be considered not merely the quantity of crime in a country but, above all, its quality—the proportion of grave to minor offences, etc.—and if this distinction be borne in mind it will be found that Catholics are singularly free from those serious crimes and grave offences against morality which furnish the real test of the moral condition of a people.

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Especially is this the case in regard to crimes against chastity, the absence of which is generally admitted to be distinct evidence of the restraint of moral and religious principles on the home life of a nation. The writer of this leaflet by another batch of bogus figures referring to Continental cities (no year being assigned and no authority given) tries to show that the proportion of illegitimate births is much greater in Catholic than in Protestant populations. As we have shown over and over again, the exact opposite is the truth, and it is one of the crowning glories of the Catholic Church that in the countries where her influence has full scope the standard of female purity is far above that prevailing in countries where Protestantism holds sway. Here are some statistics on the subject, and it will be noted we give official or recognised authorities for all our figures. Let us take England, Scotland, and Ireland first for our comparison—countries, by the way, which the anti-Catholic writer carefully avoids.

'The Registrar-General's reports for 1898 for the United Kingdom,' says a recent C.T.S. leaflet, 'are open before us as we write; and from them we gather that the proportion of the illegitimate births for England is 42 per 1000; for Scotland, 6.8 per cent.; for Ireland, 2.7 per cent. Let it be noted that Ireland, where, assuredly, the confessional has full sway, stands in a noble pre-eminence, and that Scotland, the type of unswerving and unadulterated Protestantism, comes lowest on the list.'

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And not only does Catholic Ireland stand at the bottom of the list as regards percentage of illegitimate births, but in Ireland itself, as between the Catholic and Protestant provinces, the excessive ratio is always in the Protestant provinces. The most Protestant province in Ireland is, of course, Ulster, its non-Catholic population being 52 per cent. of the whole, as against 14 per cent. in Leinster, 6 per cent. in Munster, and 5 per cent. in Connaught. The Registrar-General's returns give the following figures for the respective provinces:—

Ulster ...	..	..	37	illegitimate per 1000 births
Leinster ..	..	..	26	" "
Munster ..	..	..	24	" "
Connaught ...	..	..	6	" "

Thus Protestant Ulster has no less than 37 illegitimates per 1000 births, while Catholic Connaught has only 6. The superior virtue of the Catholic population is still further emphasised by the remarkable fact that even in Ulster itself the percentage of illegitimate births rises and falls with the rise or fall of the Protestant population in the various counties of the province. Returns from the separate counties have not been published since 1891, but the following table (which has appeared before in our columns) was specially compiled for the N.Z. TABLET from the statistics of that year:—

Thursday, May 8, 1902.

County.	Total Population.	Per Cent. Catholic.	Per Cent. non Cath.	Illegit. Births.	Per Cent. Illegit.
Cavan ...	111,917	80.8	19.2	32	2.8
Donegal ...	185,635	76.9	23.1	60	3.1
Monaghan ...	86,206	73.2	26.8	38	1.4
Fermanagh ...	74,170	55.4	44.6	55	7.4
Tyrone ...	171,401	51.6	48.4	130	7.1
Armagh ...	113,289	16.6	83.4	139	9.0
Londonderry ...	152,000	44.5	55.5	143	9.4
Down ...	267,595	36.3	63.7	241	10.5
Antrim ...	128,128	21.6	78.4	560	13.0

In the first five counties, in which the Catholics are in a majority, the average rate of illegitimacy, according to the census returns of 1891, was 4.9 per cent; while in the four counties in which non-Catholics predominate the rate is 10.4 per cent, or more than double that of the more Catholic counties.

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Going further afield, we find always and everywhere the same results. Thus, taking Europe as a whole, we have the following statement, in a study on the moral condition of Europe, by Dr. Fousagrives, of Montpellier:

'It is proved that there is in Europe an average illegitimacy of 15 to every 100 births. I thought it would be an interesting study to compare the extent of illegitimacy amongst the European nations of Teutonic and Latin origin, and I found it 15 per cent. with the former, and only 6 per cent with the latter.' Roughly speaking, the Teutonic nations are Protestant, and the Latin nations Catholic; so that the foregoing statement is equivalent to saying that the proportion of illegitimacy is nearly three times greater among Protestant than it is among Catholic nations. Coming to particular countries we find Dr. Fousagrives' general conclusion amply verified. It is hardly correct perhaps to describe any country as entirely Catholic or entirely Protestant. But it is near enough for purposes of comparison, to say, for example, that Sweden and Prussia are Protestant, and Spain and Italy Catholic. Here are the rates of illegitimacy for these four countries as given by Mulhall, a recognised authority, in his work on *The Progress of the World in Arts*:

Sweden (Protestant) ...	110 illegitimate per 1000 births.
Prussia (Protestant) ...	80 " " "
Italy (Catholic) ...	66 " " "
Spain (Catholic) ...	55 " " "

And as in Ireland, so in the continental countries, where there are Catholic and Protestant districts, the excessive proportion is always in the Protestant districts. For example, in Germany the Rhine Provinces are mainly Catholic, and Prussian Pomerania mainly Protestant; and the proportions in these two districts, according to the authority just quoted, are:—

Pomerania (Protestant) ...	995 illegitimate per 100 births
Rhine Provinces Catholic) ...	279 " " "

And so we might go on *ad infinitum* but we have surely more than established our point. It figures ever proved anything they unmistakably and conclusively prove that, in freedom from vulgar crime and in purity of character, and life, the Catholic populations of the world stand, in proud pre-eminence, above all other peoples, and have gained for themselves a good name and fair fame which the puny efforts of ignorant bigots are utterly powerless to destroy.

ACROSS PACIFIC SEAS.

BY REV. H. W. CLEARY.

Honolulu, April 9.

THE bursting of a steam-pipe may temporarily inconvenience an ocean liner as much as the severing of a femoral artery may a 'human'. The Moana, bound for Vancouver, lay fettered and gyved to sundry stumps of iron-bark on Circular Quay, Sydney, on the afternoon of March 24, and on the point of speeding away on her long track across the Pacific seas, when the imprisoned steam, coursing here and there through her veins, found—like the influenza microbe—the weak spot in her system and broke through there. It took nine hours' ship surgery with fire and hammer and tongs and the rest of the paraphernalia of Morris Dock playing upon that pipe before the circulation of the ship's blood—her steam—was re-established; and in the wee sma' hours about the twal' on the following morning the Moana cast off and pounded away down 'ahr beautiful habb'r' under the twinkling stars. Our belated start was aggravated, as to its results, by the breeze that comes wandering from the sky and heading down the eastern coast of Australia with the consistency of a trade wind. The upshot of the double combination was this: it was two hours after nightfall on March 26 when we had done crawling up the long serpentine ship-channel in Moreton Bay. We cast anchor some distance away from entrance to the river—a red and a white eye marking the spot—and the lights of Sandgate stretching away like parallel torchlight processions over the waters to the right. It was a case of Yarrow unvisited—there was no chance of going ashore for even a brief glimpse of Brisbane, and great, accordingly was the disappoint-

ment. But such things must befall those who go down to the sea in ships. And most of us found consolation in an improvised concert, and in the thought that, when steam-pipes, like other well-planned things, will gang agley, it is better that they should leave us a few further sunshiny hours among old friends in Sydney than bumping and wallowing in the trough of the sea where the long capes poke out their bald and rocky foreheads along the eastern shores of New South Wales and Queensland.

A tug crept down in the drowsy darkness about midnight and slung the overland mails and a bevy of assorted passengers on board. At dawn the Moana snaked her tortuous way once more down the buoy-d ship-channel, dropped the pilot where she had picked him up, at Cape Moreton, light, and away we headed through the open ocean

Towards Fiji.

The number of passengers in all classes was over 150. Eighty-two of these were in the first saloon, among them the following from New Zealand: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Edmond (Dunedin), Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooke (Port Chalmers), Mr. and Mrs. Field (Nelson), Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wilson (Wellington), Mrs. B. Heaton Rhodes (Christchurch), Mr. and Mrs. G. Rhodes (Timaru), Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brett (Auckland), Lady Douglas, Miss Douglas, and Miss Foster (Wellington), Mr. Clegg (Dunedin), Mr. and Mrs. Utting (Auckland), Mr. and Mrs. Menzies (Wellington), and Miss Perston (Auckland). There was room enough for all the first-saloon passengers in the finely-appointed cabins of the Moana, few of which contained more than two occupants. One large cabin was reserved for me and my old-time friend, Father Barlow, P.P., of Penrith, New South Wales, who is to be my companion in my wanderings for many a pleasant month to come. I may here state once for all that nothing could surpass the attention shown to the passengers on board, and that the tables are supplied in quite a lavish way with every delicacy and even luxury that the most exacting palate could desire. 'Old stagers' on board who have travelled many a sea have assured me that in respect to attention and cuisine the Canadian-Australian line compares favorably with any they have known. The Union Company seem determined to make this new route to the Old World a popular one with business men and globe-trotters, and present appearances certainly point like an index to the word 'success.'

There are Catholics among the passengers in both the first and second saloon, and 'when the Sunday morning smiles' these—and a particularly 'high' Ritualist as well—foregather in the screened music room and are present at the Holy Sacrifice which is celebrated in succession there by Father Barlow, myself, and Father Maitler, a priest of the Polish Mission, Paris, who is on a health-trip and on his return journey to his people.

'Love the sea?' exclaimed Douglas Jerrold once; 'I dote upon it—from the beach.' The sentiment—with which I and many of my fellow-voyagers are in more or less emphatic agreement—finds ample expression in

The Yachtman's Song

which will bear quoting in full in a random account of a sea voyage scribbled upon my knee on an upper deck in mid-Pacific:—

'I love the sea—the boundless sea.
Where the waves run high and the wind blows free!
Where the sea-gulls cry, and the breakers roll,
And the briny beauty encrusts the soul.
I love—I love the sea

'I love the sea—the boundless sea!
The thunder may growl in a deep bass key,
The lightning may flash, and the breeze may howl,
And the storm in its fury may shriek and growl.
I love—I love the sea.

'I love the sea—the boundless sea!
But I'm sorry to say that it doesn't love me.
When the wind pipes loud, and the billows roar,
I always consider I'm best on shore.
I love—I love the sea.

'I love the sea—the boundless sea!
(If it didn't bound, we should better agree),
And I spoke in the abstract, of course, just now
When I mentioned the tempest might make a row.
I love—I love the sea.

'I love the sea—the boundless sea!
But—let this remark in strict confidence be—
When the ocean is smooth as a duck-pond's breast,
And the wind is hushed—O, 'tis then that best
I love—I love the sea.'

But the 'cross-Pacific voyage is a smooth-sea ore. In the sixteen days from Sydney to Honolulu by Fiji the sea was only for a portion of three days a bit 'lumpy' and on no occasion rough, and only the more sensitive and overstrained left their places at the table ingloriously vacant. And these are consoled, as occasion arose, by the reflection that even the mighty Nelson, the victor of Trafalgar, used to 'go under' when, after a prolonged stay ashore, he found his 'wooden walls' tossing and dipping and sliding down the watery hillsides of the Straits of Dover. Even royalty cannot protect itself against the nervous ill that makes the sea for so many a sea of troubles indeed. The German Emperor is said to be always ill when in a gale at sea. King Edward, with all his devotion to yachting, has been almost doubled into a bow-knot with mal-de-mer when crossing the bumpy waters of the Straits of Dover. The present Prince of Wales is also a frequent victim, and the Princess a martyr to the melody; and of all the British Royal Family the only one that is quite immune from its attacks is the widowed Duchess of Albany. I cannot say that such considerations diminish

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

the bitterness of the pangs of mal-de-mer, but full tables have been the rule on the Moana since she cast off at Sydney, and the gentle breezes and generally placid waters have saved from and staved off the illness from many overstrung travellers like me who never learns to look placidly from a steamer's deck on 'old ocean's grey and melancholy waste.'

Somebody has remarked that when a number of people embark for a voyage of three or four weeks a process of

Natural Selection

sets up in the matter of acquaintance-making. National or colonial groups come together most spontaneously, but leave room for the further play of occupation and social rank. It took the camera fiends, for instance, only about 24 hours to find each other out. Colonialists thaw rapidly and fall readily into friendly and helpful intercourse with each other and the world at large and form a strongly-marked and pleasant contrast with the cold aloofness of the average Briton on tour. Acquaintanceships spread sporadically—a number of little groups that have 'found' each other being day by day brought into contact with others through some bond of common membership, and games and the daily sweep on the run, and exchange of books and magazines, and other kindly courtesies and the thousand and one little interests of the voyage knit all together at last into a happy family.

The old song hath it that 'the sailor sighs as sinks his native shore.' The landsman feels a sense of loneliness when the shore—be it native or foreign—has dipped beneath the waters and all that is visible from the upper deck is a great flat, sharply defined disc of heaving blue, covered in—as with a great dish-cover—with the fainter-colored azure of the sky and in the midst the ship, leaving a foamy track astern, but never seeming to reach any nearer to the further edge of the ocean's circling rim. To right and left from our ocean track occasional flying fish flutter up above the waters, scurry off on their long, briny, wing-like fins, and, after a flight of three to thirty yards, drop with a splash into the ocean. The Pacific is not teeming with these interesting creatures, as the Indian ocean is, but we 'flushed' a few of them almost every day of our long journey from Brisbane to Honolulu. To one acquainted with the New Zealand coasts, and with the southern shores of Australia, the almost complete lack of bird-life adds a strange feeling of loneliness to the Pacific. From Brisbane to Honolulu less than a dozen sea-birds met my gaze—all or almost all of them dark, solitary rangers hunting over the fields of ocean hundreds of miles from the nearest shore, and on motionless pinion skimming

'Up and down! Up and down!

From the base of the wave to the billow's crown.'

For this dark wanderer

'Lives on the wide, wide sea,

On the craggy ice, in the frozen air,

And only seeketh her rocky lair

To warm her young and to teach them spring

At once o'er the waves on their stormy wing.'

On March 29 we 'picked up' the

Isle of Pines.

It is the Norfolk Island or 'hell' of the adjoining French penal settlement of New Caledonia—the island-prison of the most troublesome and refractory of the criminal population of the group. But it was land, for all that and for hours it attracted the eager attention of every binocular on board, although it never showed more than two dim conjoined grey hills twenty-five miles away on the rim of the sea. Two days later (Easter Monday) the Fiji group appeared—dim grey peaks and islet-hills and steep detached rocks that cut the horizon line like the teeth of a steel-trap. The sea, as we approached the Fijis, was, so to speak, planed and sand-papered, without a pulse or ripple to break its level surface. While the afternoon was still bright we passed within eight or ten miles of the fertile island of Mbenga, the land where, on a great annual festival day, natives walk through a pit of fire-heated stones. It appears that none but the initiated are permitted to witness the ceremonies with which the copper-skinned old wizards of Mbenga prepare their men for this new form of ordeal by fire, but I should not be surprised if they submit the leathery soles of the chosen islanders to some preparation akin to that which enabled the white schoolboy to do curious feats with lighted candles and hot irons after his hands and mouth have been well anointed with liquid storax. Viti Levu, the largest island of the Fiji group, 'tails' from Mbenga—its jagged outline of sharp, close-crowded peaks being closely suggestive, in the fading light, of the knobby spinal column of a great alligator.

Suva,

the capital, stands on Viti Levu. Its fine harbor is surrounded by a natural breakwater built after ages of trial by that wonderful submarine engineer the coral insect, and circles round about like a great set of lower teeth that come almost flush with the surface at low water. The entrance is through a break, as though the mensors had been pulled out of the circling dental row. As we were being piloted through it the pilot's oarsmen in their boat alongside sang (with a keen eye for falling coins) quaint native ditties in a mellow, vowels tongue strangely suggestive of that of the Siamese sailors, beating time with their hands swaying their bare bronze shoulders to and fro, and displaying an aptitude for harmony such as one hears in a Lombard vineyard or a German camp. As we proceeded to our anchorage showers of rockets were sent up in welcome, and the colored lights and the lamps of the town set long reflecting beams upon the smooth and unwrinkled face of the harbor. The sun had set behind Mbenga. Behind the rugged peaks the sky was for a brief space like a sheet of copper that had been passed through the fire. The blazing colors faded fast and darkness fell like the silent rolling down of a curtain. In the tropics there is none of the poetry of the slowly receding *crepuscule* or dusk of Origo or the British Isles, when

'The lengthening shadows wait
The first pale stars of twilight.'

The plague in Sydney prevented us going ashore in Suva. The more knowing New Zealanders sailed thither by the Taviuni from Auckland—a course which I cordially commend, for it shortens the sea-journey to Vancouver by about a week, and enables the traveller to see this Pacific paradise in a leisured way. As for us, while the ship loaded fruit and water, we swept town and country with glasses, and feasted our eyes on the rampant tropical vegetation that swarmed over everything, crowned the tall peaks and framed the bungalow of the white man, and the thatched huts of the coolies. Convicts and policemen were the only natives who were permitted to come along the wharf near which we were moored. They were splendid specimens of manhood, of the type of their kinsmen the Maori, the police in blue jacket and scalloped loin-cloth, the convicts in white loin-cloth only (stamped with the broad arrow), all their skins the color of new copper; thick, matted, erect hair, dyed a golden color with the aid of lime (according to native custom); and, but for their Polynesian head-pieces, looking as if they had just stepped out from those studies of anatomy, the cartoons of Raphael. A merry crew of convicts, too—for they sang their native melodies to the ship-folk, and dived for coins and performed *mikas* (or dances) and posed for amateur photographs the live-long day, and gained much cash thereby, and were more like over-grown schoolboys out for a holiday than criminals serving out a term of hard labor.

We were naturally greatly interested in the

New Catholic Cathedral

of Suva, which is fast approaching completion. It is the most massive structure in the place and stands within a stone's throw of the wharves, in full view of where the Moana was moored. It is a large edifice, built (I think) of stone imported from Sydney, and its facade crowned with a great statue. A flanking tower is in course of erection. The building is roofed, and during our stay there a bazaar in aid of the building fund was being held within its walls. The sacred edifice is to be solemnly opened in August by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, and a large number of other members of the hierarchy of Australasia are expected to be present on what will be for the Church in Fiji a historic occasion.

There are some 12,000 Catholics among the ten score or thereabouts of inhabited islands of the Fiji group. The remainder of the population are for the most part adherents of some form or other of Wesleyanism. As in the Hawaiian Islands, the native population is rapidly melting away. The current issue of the *Fiji Times* during our brief stay at Suva (that of March 29) published official statistics which tell

A Melancholy Tale.

In 1891 the population was 105,794. Last year's census returns (now complete) show a population of only 94,397—a decrease of 11,397, or about 121 per thousand. The census of 1891 showed a drop of 77 per thousand on that of 1881, and the tale of a vanishing race that is told in the recently-published figures is well described by the Commissioner as 'appalling.' Even the Maori is vanishing too, though, happily, not at such a raging pace. The last Tasmanian aboriginal died in 1872. In Victoria the black man is almost extinct, and in the other states of the Commonwealth he is just as surely doomed. The North American Indian is going, too, in the wake of the vanished races that have melted on contact with English-speaking civilisation. Spain and Portugal alone of colonising peoples seem to be about the only ones that were capable of elevating and preserving the aboriginal tribes with whom they came in contact. In his recent work, *The Spanish Pioneers*, Mr F. Lummis (an American non-Catholic writer) says, for instance, that 'the legislation of Spain in behalf of the Indians everywhere was incomparably more extensive, more comprehensive, more systematic, more humane, than that of Great Britain, the colonies, and the present United States all combined. Those first teachers gave the Spanish language and Christian faith to a thousand aborigines where we gave a new language and religion to one. There have been Spanish schools for Indians in America since 1524. By 1575—nearly a century before there was a printing press in English America—many books in twelve different Indian languages had been printed in the city of Mexico, where in our history John Fint's Indian Bible stands alone; and three Spanish universities in America were nearly rounding out their century when Harvard was founded. A surprisingly large proportion of the pioneers of America were college men; and intelligence went hand in hand with heroism in the early settlement of the New World.' And the result of the Spanish method of colonisation is this: that the pure-blood Indians of Mexico are 38 per cent. of the total population, and people of mixed races 43 per cent., while in Peru 57 per cent. of the population are aboriginals, and 23 per cent. of mixed race; and the Philippines, with their 6,000,000 native Catholics, are a monument more lasting than bronze to Spanish enterprise and piety and valor.

We left Suva on Easter Tuesday, April 1, amidst a pelting downpour of cooling tropical rain that smote the awning and sides of the ship like hail-shot. That night, while the moonbeams tipped the ripples with a path of dancing light, we crossed the 180th meridian east from Greenwich, and the captain gave us

Another Day.

We went to bed on that Tuesday night, April 1, and arose on Tuesday morning, April 1. 'Time and its tenses,' says Froide in his *Ocean*, 'are strange things, and at their strangest when one is travelling round the globe. The question is not only what season it is but what day it is, and what o'clock it is. The captain makes it twelve o'clock when he tells us that it is noon; and it seemed as if a supply of time was among the ship's stores, for when we reached 180 E. long. he presented us with an extra day, and we had two Tuesdays, two eights of April in one week. As our course

was eastward, we met the sun each morning before it would rise at the point where we had been on the morning before, and the day was, therefore, shorter than the complete period of the globe's revolution. Each degree of longitude represented a loss of four minutes, and the total loss in a complete circuit would be an entire day of 24 hours. We had gone through half of it, and the captain owed us 12 hours. He paid us these and he advanced us 12 more, which we should have spent or paid back to him by the time that we reached Liverpool. That's the story part of the gift of a day which is even still—close to Honolulu—puzzling many a one on board the good ship Moana, and once in a while reviving the storm of 'Hows?' and 'Whys?' that danced around main and upper decks on that double first of April near where the feathery palms of Vanua Levu lisped and bowed to the whispering waves of the Koro Sea.

We Crossed the Equator

at 7.45 p.m. on April 4. The lateness of the hour prevented the wags on board showing 'the line' to too trusting maids and matrons—said 'line' consisting of a hair deftly fastened to the objective of telescope or binocular. A brief blast of the ship's steam-whistle indicated the psychological moment of the crossing. In the northern sky the Great Bear was visible and in the far Antipodes the Southern Cross was reeling over and preparing to plunge its right arm in the ocean. The following night (April 5) we passed under the sun's track, and on Low Sunday, for the first time in 14 years, I stood north of the shining sun. We were still slicing with prow and pounding with screw the waters of the tropics, and a hot spell and languishing forces were due. But we have passed all through the sun-scorched belt of Capricorn and close to the outer fringe of Cancer with comparatively little discomfort from mere heat. For a friendly trade wind has been constantly playing upon one or the other of our vessels bows ever since we headed off from Brisbane on our long diagonal line from the south-west to the north-east Pacific. It has been a spray-bath, a cooling draught, and all manner of things pleasant and refreshing to every bundle of humanity on board, and people sit far into the nights on our spacious main and upper decks to bask in this blessing from the realms of Boreas. Cooling rains fell frequently, too, especially at Fiji and during the first two days after we had crossed the equator. The usually tranquil seas, too, allowed us to keep all ports open throughout, except on a few nights, when the closed discs of brass and glass cut off from the lower cabins the circulating coolness that made life on deck so pleasant in the daytime. But three days ago—the night after we had passed under the sun's track—the closed weather-ports caused us little inconvenience below, and the industrious fanning of the trade-wind seems to have about completed its work and stolen the heat out of the vessel's sides and timbers as it would entice the moisture out of a line of flapping napery.

Our coolest night in the tropics thus far has just been passed—one that might have fallen at this season on Dunedin. The THUMP-THUMP-thump of the propeller is silent, and when I come upon deck at 5.30 a.m. my eye rests upon the long circular sweeping shore in the midst of which Honolulu stands, while behind it rise steep ranges of rugged, ragged hills up the tops of which the grey mists of morning are scaling their way to the skies. The health officer's launch is cutting the blue waters towards our ship, an early breakfast is to follow his inspection, and then, ho! for a welcome day on mother earth among the pleasant scenes of Honolulu. Another week will see us at Vancouver and at the end of our voyage among Pacific seas.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 3.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last. In the evening after Vespers the usual procession was held.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., V.G., Rev. Father Keogh, and Very Rev. Father Lane left to-day to assist at the services in connection with the reopening of the new portion of St. Patrick's Church, Masterton.

Rev. Father Servajean was in town this week. The opening of his new convent at Blenheim is arranged to take place at the end of the month. The building has cost over £1000.

From the proceeds of the late concert held in Martinborough a splendid-toned American organ has been obtained for the church there. After Mass on Sunday last Rev. Father Cahill complimented the choir on its acquisition.

At the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman the stallholders and assistants of the New Zealand stall attended an 'At Home,' which was held at their residence, Lower Hutt, on Saturday last. The party was conveyed from town in drags. Various games were indulged in in the admirably laid-out grounds. Music and a ping-pong tournament made up the indoor attractions. Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Chapman before the party left for home.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Choir was held at the presbytery, Boulcott street, on Monday evening. Rev. Father O'Shea presided. The report and balance sheet presented were considered satisfactory. In the former regret was expressed at Mr. Rowe's resignation of the conductorship, and Mr. McLaughlin, who was temporarily filling the position, was thanked for his services. The election of officers resulted as follows. President, Rev. Father

O'Shea; treasurer, Mr. Reichel (re-elected); secretary, Mr. Fraser (re-elected); committee, Mrs. Turner, Misses Rigg, McDonald, and Henderson; organist, Mr. M. J. Ennis.

The Education Board Inspector in his annual report states:— 'In the eight Roman Catholic schools 1112 children were presented in 1900 and 1079 in 1901, showing a small decrease of 33. The number presented in standards in 1900 was 656, of whom 558 passed; and in the past year, 1901, the number of standard children was 611, of whom 566 passed. These results tend to show that the efficiency of the schools is maintained. Improvement is in evidence also in the extent and quality of both standard and class work. In several of these schools elementary science, drill, and kindergarten occupations receive more attention than formerly, and the teaching of arithmetic is much more satisfactory than it was in former years. Good reading, composition, and needlework are features of these schools, and very commendable order and control are met with.'

At the City Council Chambers on Wednesday afternoon a representative gathering of both citizens and Justices of the Peace assembled to bid adieu to Inspector Pender on his retirement from the police force. The Mayor (Mr. Aitken) presided. Apologies for their absence were received from Sir Joseph Ward, Mr. A. Greenfield (Palmerston North), the Hon. J. Rigg, Judge Batham, and Mr. C. M. Luke (formerly Mayor of Wellington). The Mayor pointed out to the large assemblage present the great services Inspector Pender had rendered to the Colony during his long career in its service. His uprightness of character and devotion to duty were so well known to the citizens that it was unnecessary for him to do more than merely refer to them. As Chief Magistrate of the city he wished Inspector Pender a long and happy retirement.

A beautifully illuminated address from 96 Justices and a purse of sovereigns were then presented.

Inspector Pender, on rising to reply, was greeted with a liberal round of applause. He impressed on those present at the commencement that it would be well nigh impossible for him to give expression to his feelings on the occasion. He had come to Wellington with the determination to perform his duties impartially, with discretion and without bitterness of feeling, and he was glad to know from his Worship the Mayor's speech that he had succeeded somewhat in the performance of his duties. Mr. Pender felt great pride on the occasion, and thanked most heartily all that were concerned in getting up the testimonial.

The citizens' purse contained £146, and the cheque of the Justices of the Peace was for £118 1s. The barristers and solicitors also presented a purse containing about £50, and the Salvation Army sent a guinea and specially thanked Inspector Pender for the valuable assistance he had given them in their rescue work.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 5.

Mr. John Daly, a prominent Catholic and a patriotic Irishman has been re-elected for another term, Mayor of Kaiapoi, defeating an opponent by a substantial majority.

During the stay of the Waikare at Lyttelton, the Vincentian Fathers, who had just completed a mission in the Dunedin diocese, came through to the city and visited the various objects of interest including the new Cathedral. They spent a few hours at the episcopal residence as guests of his Lordship the Bishop.

The handsome new wing of the Christchurch public library was opened on Thursday afternoon. Amongst those present were members of the Board of Governors of Canterbury College including his Lordship Bishop Grimes.

Not the least attractive stall at the forthcoming Coronation Carnival will be that furnished by the St. Mary's Catholic Ladies' Club. Among numerous costly and attractive gifts, received from leading trades-people, may be mentioned a handsome wedding cake from Mr. J. Buggy, confectioner. Their stall is to be called the 'Royal Artillery,' and the attendants are to be costumed somewhat in imitation of the regulation uniform.

At a complimentary dinner, tendered a few evenings ago by the City Council to Mr. A. E. G. Rhodes on his retirement from the mayoral chair the proposer of the toast, 'the present chairman,' characterised Councillor H. H. Loughnan, who occupied that position, as the most painstaking and level-headed man in the Council.

The grounds of St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street, have just been very tastefully laid out by Mr. J. Joyce. The fine property has recently been added to by the Sisters acquiring an adjoining house and grounds. Part of the grounds has been formed into a tennis court for the use of the High School pupils, and the building, its detachment from the main convent building suiting the purpose, has been opened as a High School for young boys. A feature of this building is the possession of a very extensive room, or hall, used by the former occupier as a class room, and now admirably filling a like object for the Sisters. Already quite a number of small boys are in attendance at the school.

The pupils of St. Mary's High School, Colombo street, were, on last Thursday week, treated to a most enjoyable outing to Sumner by the Sisters of Mercy. The party, numbering 60, left the city at 10 o'clock by a special tram. Mrs. A. J. White kindly placed her grounds and house at their disposal, and here games and pastimes were indulged in throughout a perfect day. Mrs. W. Inkstone, who is at present occupying the residence, was most painstaking in contributing to the requirements of the excursionists, and was actively assisted by Mrs. Turner, Mrs. G. T. White, Mrs. and Miss Holland. A seasonable gift from Mrs. Jones, Colombo street, much enhanced the pleasure of the occasion.

There was a very satisfactory attendance at a concert given in St. Mary's school hall, Manchester street, on last Wednesday evening, by the pupils of the Sisters of Mercy in aid of the bazaar fund in connection with the new presbytery. The following excellent programme, in which the young performers acquitted themselves admirably, was given:—Chorus, pupils; pianoforte duet, Misses N. Robins, M. Robins, M. Knox, F. Thomson; recitation, K. Goggan, K. Hangey; vocal duet, Misses K. Joyce, E. Mahon; violin solo, Miss Peggy Bain; vocal duet, Misses M. Buchanan, M. Robins; pianoforte solo, Miss Kathleen Molloy; vocal quartette, Misses G. Wood, M. Molloy, K. Zachariah, L. Fleming; pianoforte duet, Misses G. Smith, R. Winny, M. Brown, L. Simpson; vocal solo, Master John Sweeney. In the drama, 'The Expected Visitors,' the characters were taken by Misses Peggy Bain, Kathleen Molloy, Kitty Zachariah, Alice Nelson, Florrie Thomson. The concluding items were:—Vocal trio, Misses M. Robins, M. Buchanan, E. Willis; pianoforte duet, Misses G. Smith, R. Winny, E. Wood, F. Thomson; vocal duet, Master F. Cronin, Miss J. Sweeney; violin solo, Miss Peggy Bain; chorus, boys.

The Coronation Carnival which is to be opened on May 15 in aid of the building fund of the new presbytery for St. Mary's parish promises to be one of the largest and most successful events of the kind yet arranged in the city. A particularly energetic committee has been at work for many months perfecting details and the results of their labors will be abundantly manifest on the opening night. The Colosseum, wherein the carnival is to be held, provides more room probably than any building in the Colony for the purpose, and with this fact in view the committee have secured 'side shows' in more than ordinary numbers, and many of a novel character. An interest will no doubt be added to the carnival by the fact that since the Shakespearean bazaar many years ago no gathering of the kind has been held in the building, it being used meanwhile for other than 'show' purposes. Apart from all this, however, the object itself must appeal eloquently to everyone who is acquainted with the absolute usefulness of the present presbytery and the urgent necessity of its speedy replacement by a more suitable one.

Our citizens have been enjoying a real feast of music this week. The two oratorios, the "Creation" and the "Messiah," produced by the Musical Society in the Canterbury Hall gave the great numbers who attended splendid opportunities of hearing Miss Dolores (Trebelli) in probably some of her best vocal efforts. On Saturday night there was a vast crowd to hear Miss Amy Castles, who, on her arrival at Warner's Hotel the previous evening, was serendipitously by the Orpheus Society, conducted by Mr. W. H. Corrigan. Bishop Grimes and several of the clergy attended the production of Haydn's oratorio, the "Creation," and also Miss Castles's concert.

A meeting of St. Patrick's Day celebration committee was held, on Thursday evening last in the parochial library, Mr. W. Hoban, chairman of the executive, presiding. The Very Rev. Vicar-General was in attendance and stated that owing to another engagement his Lordship the Bishop was unable to be present. The committee's report and balance sheet were read and adopted. The latter showed a balance to credit of £108 7s 10d. It was resolved to deposit the balance in hand in the Post Office Savings Bank, his Lordship Bishop Grimes, Mr. E. O'Connor, and Mr. G. Hart being appointed trustees, and to keep the fund open adding contributions as they come to hand. It was intimated that steps are being taken to secure a suitable site for the projected home for the aged, infirm, destitute, and incurable, and negotiations were in progress for a community of Sisters to take charge. Votes of thanks were accorded to all who had assisted in the committee's work, especially Mr. E. O'Connor, general secretary, and Mrs. A. Mead, secretary of the Ladies' committee. The meeting then adjourned until the Bishop deemed it advisable to again call it together to still further devise means of adding to the fund.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 21.

The Very Rev. Dr. Egan is, I regret to say, unwell, being confined to his room for some days, and last Sunday was unable to fulfil his spiritual duties. His many friends earnestly desire his speedy restoration to health.

The Rev. Father Ahern, of New South Wales, celebrated first Mass at St. Patrick's last Sunday morning, and at 11 o'clock Mass preached a very effective discourse on the alarming lack of parental control in the present day.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society inaugurated last evening in the Hibernian Hall the first of a series of winter socials. It was in every way a pronounced success, and augurs well for the season. This is a step in the right direction and must tend to popularise the branch.

Miss Flossie Quinn, for some time a member of St. Patrick's choir, took her departure last Tuesday for Bendigo, where she is to undergo special training in voice cultivation at the hands of Miss Amy Castles's first teachers. Miss Quinn has at all times given her services gratuitously for church and charitable purposes, and her many friends wish her a full measure of success. In addition to her musical talents she possesses a genial and kindly bearing, due to the good work of the Sisters of Mercy and her good parents. In the saloon of the Moraroa a nice presentation was made her by the members of St. Patrick's choir, and Miss Donovan read an address. Her brother, Mr. J. Quinn, replied, and thanked the generous donors. Quite a large number saw Miss Quinn off and wished her success in her new sphere.

An Anglican clergyman in the city recently essayed the task of enlightening readers of a local paper on a cablegram from London with reference to the attitude of the Anglican Church towards Confession. The rev. gentleman took pains to say that the censure,

after Confession, pronounced upon the sinner, was the censure of the Church (Anglican), not that of God, for Whom it did not profess to act. The Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., splendidly answered the Anglican clergyman in St. Patrick's last Sunday evening. The eloquent Dominican went to the very root of the matter, and treated of Confession from its institution by our Divine Lord, and its constant and efficacious use by the Church from that day to this, laying particular stress upon the fact that our Lord in instituting Confession purposely made it an act of humiliation for the transgressor. He also exposed the often-repeated fiction that Confession was invented by the monks of the middle ages. Throughout the discourse was eagerly listened to by the large congregation, and its effect upon those outside of the faith who heard it must assuredly dispel many illusions and prejudices which they had previously entertained.

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

(From our own correspondent.)

May 1.

The Very Rev. Dr. Egan was still too unwell to officiate at the Sacred Heart Church last Sunday. The Rev. Father Purton acted for him. It is to be hoped Dr. Egan will soon be himself again.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, returned last Monday afternoon from the Lakes District, where they were for the benefit of their health. They are the guests of his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, and expect to go South to-day.

The Rev. Father Kehoe, of Parnell, returned from Sydney by the Elingamite last Monday evening. He has benefited greatly by his stay in Australia, where he underwent a surgical operation. Father Kehoe is rapidly regaining health, and his many friends here are delighted beyond measure. He is at present staying with his Lordship the Bishop at the palace.

The Marist Brothers' College, about to be erected in the Ponsonby suburb, will soon be an accomplished fact. The plans which were sent to the Superior of the Order in France have been returned and approved, and are now in the hands of Messrs. E. Mahoney and Son, who will immediately call tenders for the erection of the college. The portion which will be first erected is expected to cost several thousand pounds. Its erection will be a cause of joy to the whole Catholic body of the province, and a long felt want will have been supplied.

At the ordinary meeting of the Education Board yesterday Mr. Laute thought the Catholic schools should be inspected, but not by the Board's inspectors. The chairman, Mr. Bagnall, improved upon this by saying 'the expense was too great, and that the Catholic authorities had been asked to contribute towards the expenses but had refused.' These frugal gentlemen know very well the amount saved annually to the State by Catholics in the maintenance of their schools, but with them this counts for nothing.

Presentation to Dean Mahoney, Nelson.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 1.

A FAREWELL social was given last night in St. Mary's Hall to the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, who is on the eve of his departure for the Old Country. There was a large attendance, the hall being crowded. Besides the Dean's parishioners, there was also a large number of non-Catholic friends of the Dean, including Judge Robinson, Messrs John Trulene, C. Y. Feil, F. Hamilton, and W. T. Bond.

The following programme was presented:—Overture, Miss Scott; song, Miss N. Driscoll; song, Mr. H. G. O'Beirne; vocal duet, Messrs Higgins; pianoforte solo, Miss Duff; song, Mr. T. Conde; song, Mrs. Pratt; cornet solo, Mr. C. Trussell; song, Mr. W. Ryder; and two recitations by Mr. Duff, which were encored.

The chairman, Father George Mahony, then made a few brief remarks, in which he said that they were gathered together that evening to do honor to one who had endeared himself throughout the Nelson district to non-Catholics as well as Catholics. Dean Mahoney's health for some time past had given great anxiety to his friends and now upon the recommendation of his medical adviser he had decided to take a long holiday, leaving Wellington on May 8 for England. The rev. chairman went on to say that two years ago that very night they had presented the Dean with something similar to that they were going to give him that evening. But instead of devoting it to a holiday for himself, he had kindly made use of it for beautifying the church property. The token of esteem they would give that evening they desired the Dean to take and spend in having a good holiday. He then called upon Dr. Duff, who, on behalf of St. Mary's congregation, presented the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney with a beautifully illuminated address and a purse containing 125 sovereigns. Dr. Duff read the address, which was as follows:—

'Very Rev. and Dear Father,—It is with somewhat mingled feelings that we address you on this occasion, feelings of joy and gratitude for your partial restoration to health, and of sorrow for our approaching separation. You have now officiated as a pastor in this parish for the long period of seven and twenty years, and during a considerable portion of that time you were practically alone. Never sparing yourself, you have labored in season and out of season, with an energy and perseverance seldom paralleled, not only in connection with your immediate charge, but cheerfully undergoing the severest mental and bodily toil in originating and perfecting schemes for the amelioration of the temporal and spiritual condition of your fellow-colonists.

'As might have been anticipated, however, excessive, continuous, and exhausting toil began to tell. Your health became seriously impaired, and a temporary exemption from work an imperative necessity. Complete change of scene having been recommended by your physicians, you are now on the eve of departure from these shores, in order, as we fondly hope, entirely to recuperate your overtaxed powers in the invigorating breezes of your native land.

'But though absent in body you will be present with us in spirit; and our best wishes and fervent prayers for your welfare will follow you in all your wanderings.

'Begging your acceptance of the accompanying souvenir, and hoping to welcome you on your return in renovated health and strength, fitted anew for efficient service in the Master's vineyard,

'We remain,

'Very Rev. and dear Father,

'Signed on behalf of the parishioners by—

Geo. Mahony, S.M., Chairman; A. G. Duff, H. G. O'Beirne, A. P. Burnes, Jas. Armstrong, L. J. Frank, C. A. Seymour, W. R. Parmenter, Geo. Frana, J. Kelly, M. Malone, M. J. Levy, T. McMahon, F. Fay; B. Crisp, Hon. Secretary.

The address, which was the work of the Sisters at the Convent, was beautifully illuminated and engrossed, and reflected the greatest credit upon them.

A liberal supply of refreshments, provided by a committee of ladies consisting of Mesdames B. Crisp, Vaughan, Misses Frank (4), and Miss Young, was here handed round.

The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, who, on rising to reply, was warmly applauded, thanked them for the beautiful gift and token of esteem they had presented to him. He referred to the great amount of sympathy shown him during his illness by Catholics and non-Catholics. He also expressed great pleasure for the loyalty his congregation had always shown, and he also said that there was not a penny of debt upon any of their Church property from Nelson to Collingwood, excepting the Stoke Orphanage, which he considered was more of a colonial affair than parochial. In accepting their handsome gift he would spend it as they desired. He would now say good-bye, and hoped to return in good health and see them once again.

The Dean's reply was frequently applauded.

Judge Robinsan also spoke, and said that he was quite sure that the many non-Catholic friends of Dean Mahoney would join with him in wishing the Dean God-speed and a safe and speedy return, and his health fully restored.—(Applause.)

'Auld lang syne' was then sung, and a great many stayed behind to say good-bye and wish the Dean a pleasant voyage and a safe return. The stage was very artistically decorated by Misses R. Frank and Young.

To-day (May 1) the children of the Convent Schools gave a miscellaneous entertainment in honor of the Dean's departure, when a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. Advantage was taken of the occasion by the children to show their love and affection for Dean Mahoney by making him a present of a beautiful travelling rug.

The Rev. Dean, who looked the picture of happiness among the children, replied in a very happy speech.

INTERCOLONIAL.

A meeting is on foot at Cairns, Queensland, to erect a monument to the memory of the late Father Corcoran. A committee has been formed to carry out the project. At the first meeting over £30 was collected.

Of the band of priests who were doing missionary work in the Maitland diocese on the arrival of Bishop Murray in 1866—the Rev. Fathers Phelan, Leonard, Lynch, Kenny, and Healy—only one survives in the person of the Very Rev. Dean Healy, of Balmain East, who served for two years at Maitland, then a portion of the Archdiocese of Sydney.

The Bishop of Maitland is the doyen of the Australasian Hierarchy in length of Australian service. In episcopal years he is beaten by the venerable Archbishop Murphy, who before his translation to Hobart in 1866 had served 20 years as Bishop of Hyderabad in India. Dr. Murphy, who went as far as Sydney to attend Dr. Murray's Jubilee celebration, was consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia, in partibus, and Vicar-Apostolic of Hyderabad, on October 11, 1846—the appointment being made by Gregory XVI.

The first detachment of the Second Federal Contingent, before sailing for Fremantle presented Father Clune, C.S.S.E., with a handsome travelling and dressing case bound in Morocco and mounted in silver. It bore the following inscription: 'To Rev. Father Clune, from R. C's. of the 2nd W.A. Contingent' The presentation was made to the missionary by Colonel Campbell. Father Clune had gone on board the troop-ship Maplemore to say good-bye to his friends quite oblivious of the ceremony that was awaiting him. He was held in great esteem by the troops whom he had been attending at the camp at Karakatta.

The long-expected appointment of a fourth judge of the Supreme Court of West Australia (says the *W. A. Record*) has been made. The judge appointed is Mr F. W. Moorhead, Q.C., a gentleman well qualified to fill the position. Mr Moorhead, who is an Irishman by birth and education, is a member of a highly respectable family. In his earlier years he was a student at the Jesuit college of St. Stanislaus, at Tullamore, King's County, his native place, and thence he entered Trinity College, Dublin, taking, after a distinguished university course, the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. He was subsequently admitted to the Irish Bar, and, for some years, he practised there with success. In 1889 he emigrated to this State, where his career as a lawyer has been brilliant. So far, therefore, as the new judge is personally concerned, the appointment is, in all respects, highly to be commended.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 11, Sunday.—Sixth Sunday after Easter. St. Alexander I., Pope and Martyr.
 " 12, Monday.—SS. Nereus and Achilleus, Martyrs.
 " 13, Tuesday.—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.
 " 14, Wednesday.—St. Carthage, Bishop and Confessor.
 " 15, Thursday.—Octave of the Ascension.
 " 16, Friday.—St. Brendan, Abbot.
 " 17, Saturday.—Vigil of Pentecost.

ST. CARTHAGE.

Lismore Cathedral is said to have been founded by St. Carthage (McCarthy) about the year 636, and was subsequently repaired and partly rebuilt in the year 1130 by Cormac, the son of Mauretus, King of Munster. We have but very imperfect accounts of this saint and his works. At one time Lismore vied in importance with the most flourishing cities of Ireland, having had a university and being a bishop's See. Besides its monasteries, it is said that it contained no fewer than 20 churches.

When St. Carthage founded the Cathedral of Lismore he also established an abbey of Canons Regular. These monks lived in the same manner as the Trappists at present, confining their diet to vegetables, which they raised with their own hands. When Carthage was a youth, like David, he watched his father's flocks. His piety, gentleness, and grace attracted the notice of the prince of the province and his wife, who was daughter to the King of Munster, and they became very fond of the boy. While tending his herd one day a bishop and suite passed, chanting hymns. The boy was so captivated by this psalmody that he followed them to the gate of the convent, where they stopped, and passed the night outside listening to them. The prince, who loved the boy, sought him everywhere, and when he returned he asked him why he did not come as usual on the previous evening. 'My Lord,' he replied, 'I did not come because I was ravished by the divine song of the holy clergy; please heaven, lord duke, that I was with them, that I might learn to sing as they do.' The prince admitted him to his table, offered him a sword, buckler, lance, and other gifts to turn him from his purpose; but the boy refused them, saying 'that he wanted no gifts, he wanted but one thing, to chant hymns like the saints of God.' In the end he prevailed and was sent to the bishop to be made a monk. St. Carthage was the first abbot of Ratheny, in Westmeath, which he founded, and in which he is said to have governed over 800 monks. About the year 631 he was driven from Ratheny by King Blathmac. Afterwards he became Bishop of Lismore, where he built a cathedral and several schools. He did not survive his labors long, for he died in the year 638, full of the odor of virtue and sanctity.

ST. BRENDAN ABBOT.

St. Brendan was born at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, in 484, and died in 577. After completing his studies at Tuam he set forth on the expedition known as the 'Navigation of St. Brendan.' According to the legendary accounts of his travels, he embarked with a company of followers to seek the terrestrial paradise, which was supposed to exist in an island of the Atlantic. Various miracles are related of the voyage, but they are always connected with the great island where the monks are said to have landed. The legend was current in the time of Columbus and long after, and many connected St. Brendan's island with the newly-discovered America.

VIGIL.

The day that immediately precedes a feast is called a vigil or watch, because in ancient times the faithful assembled in the churches on the eve of the solemnities, and passed therein a part of the night in praising God by singing Psalms and reading Holy Scripture. Several abuses having crept into these nocturnal assemblies, the Church suppressed them, with the exception of the vigil of Christmas. The office commenced generally about nine o'clock in the evening, and ended about one o'clock in the morning. The Church has instituted the fast of the vigils of certain great feasts, in order that detaching ourselves through penance and mortification, from the inordinate love which we have for our body, we may elevate ourselves more easily to spiritual and divine things, and celebrate more worthily the great mysteries of religion. If the vigil of a feast falls on a Sunday, as, according to the apostolic constitutions, it is not permitted to fast on this day, because it is a day of rejoicing, the fast is advanced and kept on Saturday. Some vigils are celebrated without fasting, like that of Epiphany and of the Ascension; the reason why the Church has not prescribed fasting on these days, is because it appears incompatible with the joy with which the Birth and Resurrection of Christ inspire us. The vigils of feasts are fast days of obligation.

The best of material will not look well when made into an ill-fitting garment, whilst an inferior cloth when properly cut and made up sets off the wearer to advantage. It is said that money makes the man, and it is equally true that a well-made suit of clothes goes a long way in the same direction. Messrs Herbert, Haynes and Company's suits wear well, and, therefore, look well. This result is achieved by a combination of good workmanship and good material. The firm has a splendid stock of goods from the leading colonial, British, and Continental manufacturers to select from...

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At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Galle 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.

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Irish News.

CORK.—The Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cork International Exhibition it was decided that the opening ceremony should be performed by the Lord Mayor and the Earl of Bandon, the one as head of the city and chairman of the exhibition, and the other as lieutenant of the county and city.

DERRY.—Death of a Priest.

Rev. Daniel O'Doherty, one of the two priests sent out to America to collect funds for Derry Cathedral, died suddenly of heart disease.

DONEGAL.

Mr. Hugh Law has been elected for the parliamentary vacancy in West Donegal caused by the resignation of Mr. J. G. Boyle. Mr. Law is the son of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Lord Chancellor. He is a brilliant young man, of excellent parts, and is believed to be a very sincere Nationalist. As he has taken part in some of the great Conventions in Dublin, his name and merits are not unfamiliar to those who have taken an interest in Irish affairs of recent years.

DUBLIN.—The Gaelic Revival.

A procession in furtherance of the movement for the propagation of the Irish language, organised under the auspices of the Gaelic League, was held in Dublin on Sunday, March 16. In spite of the fact that the weather was most depressing, the gathering assumed large proportions, the attendance being estimated at 20,000. The Lord Mayor attended in State, accompanied by members of the Dublin Corporation.

An Appointment.

The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, has been named Dean of Dublin in succession to the late Mgr. Walsh.

Terenure Church.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day a really fine meeting assembled in Terenure on Sunday, March 16, with the object of raising funds for the completion of the new parochial church now in course of erection. A considerable sum of money was subscribed, including £750 from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who presided. This brings his Grace's contribution up to £1500. It is really marvellous that with a diminishing population so many fine churches have been erected all over the land within recent years.

KILDARE.—A Misconception.

The following extracts from the London 'Times' explain themselves: 'Dublin, February 17.—The pastoral letter of Dr. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, which was read yesterday in the churches of that diocese, denounces at some length the boycotting and intimidation associated with the operations of the United Irish League. Dr. Foley, more courageous than his episcopal colleagues, expresses great regret that the Irish people should have been taught that the surest road to remedial legislation lies through lawbreaking and even through the perpetration of crime.' In a later issue this: 'Dr. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, writes to say that the paragraph which appeared in our last issue with respect to his pastoral letter misrepresents the purport of that document in two particulars: "In the first place," he says, "it states that the letter denounces at some length the boycotting and intimidation associated with the operations of the United Irish League." Inasmuch as I was careful to confine my observations to what had occurred in my own diocese, I did not denounce either boycotting or intimidation, for the very good reason that I was un-

aware of the existence of either of them. I simply warned the people of my diocese against the advice which had been given in a few places,' and I referred to the hesitation of clergymen and others about having anything to do with a movement some of whose promoters did not scruple to recommend practices which had been condemned as opposed to justice and charity. To advise a certain course is one thing; to follow it is quite another. I warned my people against the first, because it had been given to them; I abstained from denouncing the second in my own diocese, because it did not exist; and outside, because I was desirous of hearkening to the exhortation of St. Paul 'that you do your own business.' In the next place, the paragraph states that 'Dr. Foley, more courageous than his episcopal colleagues, expresses great regret that the Irish people should have been taught that the surest road to remedial legislation lies through law-breaking and even through the perpetration of crime.' I fear the compliment will be withdrawn when I assure your correspondent that, in my opinion, the deplorable lesson to which I referred had been taught to the people of this country by successive Imperial Governments. I had thought that the reference to the testimony of the late Mr. Gladstone in the very next sentence would put this beyond all doubt.'

MAYO.—A Case in Point.

In a trenchant article, entitled 'Dublin Castle and Coercion,' the London 'Star' supplies the following admirable summary of the present agrarian discontent in Ireland: 'The truth is that the Government itself has created the present Irish discontents. Take the case of the Dillon estate. The Congested Districts Board bought Lord Dillon out for £294,000, and resold to his 4000 tenants. The tenants who paid £1 a year to Lord Dillon now pay 13s 4d to the State as a terminable annuity. £20,000 of arrears are wiped out. Landlord, agent, bailiff, and rent office vanished. What is the result? The neighboring tenants have struck for the 'Dillon rent.' The Attorney-General for Ireland admits that this is natural. Yet the Government is asked to wage war against men who only claim equal treatment.'

ROSCOMMON.

County Court Judge O'Connor Morris, in opening the Roscommon Quarter Sessions, said that the Grand Jury need not be sworn, as only one case had been listed, and that was not to be gone on with. The following resolution on behalf of the Grand Jury was then handed to the Judge with a request that it be forwarded to the proper authorities: 'That we, as Grand Jurors assembled at Roscommon Quarter Sessions for the discharge of criminal business, hereby enter our strongest protest against the action of a number of landlords and agents, who comprised the Grand Jury at the recent Spring Assizes, in describing this county as being in a state of lawlessness and as a locality in which crime existed, in order to back up the final struggle of rack-renting landlordism, and calling on the Coercion Government in this downtrodden country to put in force the powers vested in them to suppress a just combination of the people for the lawful rights; and as a proof of the crimeless state of this county we, as ratepayers and representatives of the people, again protest against being summoned from distances when not a single charge agrarian or otherwise is preferred against any individual. That copies of this resolution be sent to the county representative and the Chief Secretary.'

An Anomaly.

Judge O'Connor Morris, who heard the appeal of Messrs. Fitzgibbon and

Webb, accused of 'unlawful assembly' and inciting tenants on the estates of Lord de Freyne and other landlords not to pay their rents, sentenced them at Athlone to four months' imprisonment each as first-class misdemeanants. The remarks of the judge (says the 'Catholic Times') formed a curious commentary on the prosecution. Practically, he made out a perfect case in justification of the accused, and his words were absolutely in harmony with the speech on this subject delivered by Mr. T. W. Russell in the House of Commons. The purchase of the Dillon estate and its sale to the tenants, the judge declared, gave the tenants on the adjoining estate a legitimate grievance. The tenants were subjected to great provocation, were led into temptation, and their leaders, prominent amongst whom were the accused, had been naturally induced to do as they had done. The Judge went even so far as to state that Mr. Fitzgibbon to a large extent saw the things as he saw them himself, and he added: 'I have read your speeches with great care, and I don't think there is anything very criminal in them.' But, though that was his view, he sentenced Mr. Fitzgibbon to four months' imprisonment. Clearly he did it against his will and with reluctance, for whatever may be his political opinions, his observations during the hearing of the case prove he understood it in all its bearings and felt that the prosecution was a grave blunder.

WATERFORD.

After a lapse of almost a century, the Chapter of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore has been revived, with the sanction of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The last Catholic Dean of Waterford was Dr. Thomas O'Hearn, V.G., who built the present Cathedral of Waterford in 1793, and who died on November 13th, 1810, having been Dean for the long term of 40 years. He it was who founded St. John's College, of which his nephew, Father Thomas Flynn, became first president, whose death is chronicled on June 5th, 1815. Dean O'Hearn also introduced the Presentation Nuns into Waterford. As far back as July 6th, 1210, Pope Innocent III. confirmed the Dean and Chapter of Waterford, consisting of 12 Canons and 12 Vicars-Choral, in all their possessions. The See of Lismore was united to that of Waterford by Pope Innocent VI. in 1355; and on the translation of Roger Craddock, Bishop of Waterford, to the See of Llandaff in 1363, Thomas Reeve became first Bishop of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. With Dean O'Hearn expired the ancient Chapter of the united dioceses, and now, by Papal Indult, the chapter is re-erected, to consist of a Dean, Archdeacon, and 10 Canons.

GENERAL.

The National Festival.

St. Patrick's Day was observed, as indeed it has always been observed, in Ireland (writes a Dublin correspondent) with great religious solemnity; the churches everywhere were crowded, and the number of Communicants extremely large. It was also observed to a large extent, although not entirely so, as a general public holiday. The tendency in this direction grows stronger year after year, and cannot be ignored on future anniversaries. A gratifying fact, and one which deserves wide publicity, is that there was an almost complete absence of drunkenness in the streets of our large towns and cities, notwithstanding the increased number of people who were at liberty. This undoubtedly is due in a large measure to the opportunity afforded the working classes to attend the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, a privilege which many of them were debarred from in past

years, owing to the early hour at which they commenced work. In the various churches they received timely warning of the temptation and danger which would beset them, a warning of which they evidently took good heed.

Shamrocks in London.

An ample supply of shamrock reached London for use on St. Patrick's Day. Most of it that was for sale at Covent Garden was the genuine article. Large quantities were ordered by the West End hotels and by people giving entertainments for use as a table decoration.

The Irish Language.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language (says the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal') is in the happy position of seeing the seed which it has spent so many long and apparently hopeless years scattering in the Gaelic fields spring up with a strong and vigorous life. The Society has always aimed at the schools, and has enormously facilitated the work of the schools by its publications. These are now being consumed by tens of thousands. Last year outdistanced all records. Fifty-nine thousand five hundred and ten Gaelic publications were sold, as compared with 8478 in 1900, which year was, of course, the previous best. An edition of 10,000 copy-books was cleared. The total circulation of the Society's books has now reached the big total of 217,788, exclusive of the American circulation. Two essays in Irish—one on 'Irish Prose,' by Father Dinneen, and one on 'Irish Verse,' by Dr. Hyde—are about to be added to the Society's list. We hope to see it receive many more additions, and the Society could do no more useful work at present than by developing its energies as a publication department. That it can do the work well the past has proved. Meantime, we agree with it that 'it is in the schools our main reliance must be placed for the preservation of the Irish language.' Though all the obstacles have not been removed a patriotic manager and his teachers have now a genuine opportunity of making the teaching of Irish in the schools effective.

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People

The King of Siam sent hearty congratulations to Leo XIII. for his Pontifical Jubilee.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams wore a shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. He was the only Judge sitting in the High Courts, London, who did so.

The late Mr. Aubrey de Vere has bequeathed the copyright of several of his published works and the profits to arise from their sale to the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster for the education of Catholics.

The proclamation of the King of Spain's majority will take place next week, but he will probably remain for three or four years under the guardianship of the Queen-Regent, and this prolonging of the King's tutelage will have to be formally ratified by some special enactment.

In celebration of the Coronation, the King is to give a dinner to about 500,000 poor people in London. This is to be called 'The King's Dinner,' and the cost, estimated at £30,000, will be defrayed by his Majesty. A central committee has been formed at the Mansion House to carry out the arrangements.

The 'Week-End' tells a good story of an Irish M.P. He was travelling by the County Council Omnibus to Westminster, and at the request of a lady said, 'Conductor, put this lady off at the next corner.' The conductor, who was a new man, failed to understand, and said, 'Excuse me, sir, seems as how she's behavin' of herself; don't seem no occasion for proceedin' to extremes.' The M.P. was too astonished to reply and got off himself to avoid an explanation.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy tells the following story of a New York boot-black in his book of reminiscences: I was standing on the bridge one day studying the crowd, as was my wont, and wholly absorbed in the study, when a shrill, youthful voice accosted me, with the words: 'Cap'n, shine yer boots?' At that time the great Civil War was not long over, and the chance distribution of military titles was ready and liberal. I paid no attention to the invitation, although it was repeated many times in tones of increasing earnestness, and sometimes emphasised with an admonitory tap on the boots which my young friend was anxious to shine. At last a rival little boy seemed to imagine that he saw where the cause of my indifference was to be found, and pushing aside the unsuccessful claimant, he gave a military salute, and appealed to me with the captivating words: 'Brigadier-General, shine yer boots?'

Visitors to the last Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau will be interested to learn (says a London newspaper) that Anton Lang, who represented 'Christus,' is shortly to be married to Mathilde Rutz, whose rendering of the 'mystical song' was greatly admired. Fraulein Rutz, who is a daughter of Herr Rutz, the village blacksmith, and 'Leader of the Chorus,' will stay, until her marriage in the summer, with Miss Edith Milner, at Heworth Manor, York. The other week she was the guest of Countess Grosvenor, where she assisted at a drawing-room meeting, held to provide funds for the erection of a cottage hospital in her native village.

Poor Piccolomini's death (says the 'Catholic Times') recalls the almost analogous circumstances of the death of Carlo Ducci on the 18th January, 1900. Ducci, like Piccolomini, was a well-known composer of drawing-room music, and had for a very large number of years resided

in London. Both of them, as composers and teachers, must in their time have earned a good deal of money. Yet both died penniless. The funeral of M. Piccolomini took place on March 15 at the Catholic Cemetery, Mortlake, Father Hogan officiating. The mourners were Mrs. Piccolomini and her children and Father Conway. Mr. Williams, music master of the Grenadier Guards, made the arrangements for the musical part of the service, the principal feature of which was the singing of Mendelssohn's 'Beati Mortui.'

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who is still living in Westgate-on-Sea, has finished the first volume of his 'History of the Times of Queen Anne.' Those who know his delightful 'History of Our Own Times,' anticipate the treat in store for them for the forthcoming publication. Mr. M'Carthy's health is fairly good.

A sketch by Father Russell of the Venerable Father Plunkett reminds the 'Catholic Press' that Cardinal Moran is the lucky possessor of a watch worn by the martyr up to the time of his execution. An Irish correspondent remarks that Chief Baron Palles, one of the most distinguished Irish judges, claims kinship with the martyr. His mother belonged to the family of the Plunketts of Rathmore, who are descendants of a brother of Oliver Plunkett. The Right Honorable Christopher Palles has been called the Last of the Barons; for this division of the Supreme Jurisdiction has been abolished and the title of chief Baron dies with its present holder, who has survived all the barons both of the Irish and English courts of justice. It is noteworthy that all the Chief Barons, since the Act of Emancipation made Catholics eligible for the office, have been Catholics—Chief Baron Woulfe, Chief Baron Pigot and Chief Baron Palles. Maziere Brady held it for a short time before becoming Lord Chancellor. He was not a Catholic, but his nephew and namesake became a Catholic, and will be remembered for his excellent work in connection with the ecclesiastical history of Ireland after the Reformation. A rare and valuable portrait of Oliver Plunkett is in the Cardinal's Palace, Manly.

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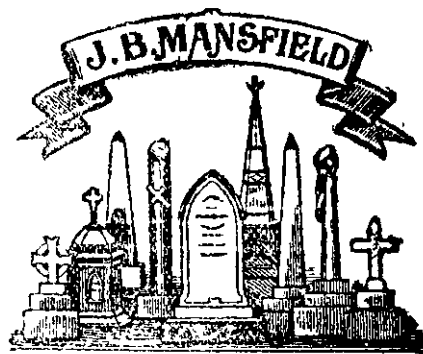
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NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

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OAMARU.

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

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

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

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PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

M. McALLEN Proprietor
 (Late of the Bendigo Hotel).

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

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

GENUINE SEEDS
 From a
 RELIABLE FIRM.
 It is rapidly becoming known throughout
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 CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.
 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
 WHAT YOU WANT,
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 WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.
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Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
 Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
 and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest
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Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment
 System Terms very easy. Everybody in
 Town and country cordially invited to visit
 and inspect our Immense Stock.

J. FANNING & Co.,

HOUSE, LAND & ESTATE AGENTS,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE, WELLINGTON.

Telephone 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 £550; 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.

HAWKE'S BAY.—Hotel, freehold; doing first class trade in pro-
 gressive 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 per-
 manent 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.

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Just Landed...

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Latest Designs
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FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

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CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

A
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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 damps.

QUOTATIONS given and Indent^s executed for all classes of Tangye's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO,
Stuart street.



M. R. B. SOLOMON,

EXPERT SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

Graduate of Kansas City Optical College,
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Specialist in Correcting Errors of Vision.

MR SOLOMON begs to announce that he has decided to settle in Dunedin, and that he has taken the PREMISES IN PRINCES STREET, No. 32 (next Mr. Montague's warehouse), which will be ready for his occupation in a few days.

The Hours of Consultation will be from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 to 5.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 9 p.m.

SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES scientifically adjusted to suit all sights from 10s 6d upwards, according to quality and mountings.

Consultation and Sight Testing Free.

Commercial

(For week ending April 30).

PRODUCE.

London, May 2.—The wheat markets are firm, but quiet, with an upward tendency. Cargoes are steady. Victorian and South Australian February shipment, 30s; parcels due to arrive, 30s. An Australian cargo sold at 29s 10d.

London, May 4.—A Sydney wheat cargo sold at 28s 10½d, and a Melbourne cargo at 29s 9d.

Frozen Meat.—Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury 4d, Dunedin and Southland 3 15-16d, North Island 3 13-16d. Lamb unchanged. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb—fair average quality ox foies, 4½d; hinds unchanged. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers, 3 11-16d.

Wellington, May 5.—The Agent-General's cablegram, dated London, May 3, says:—The mutton market is firm. Stocks are light and firmly held in a few hands. The average price of Canterbury is 4d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Co., 3½d; other North Island, 3½d; Australian, 3½d; River Plate, 3½d. Lamb: Speculation in stocks is heavy, the inclination being to force sales. The weather lately has been very unfavorable to the sale of lambs. Average price: Canterbury brand, 5d; New Zealand, other than Canterbury, 4½d, with signs of improvement. Beef is firm. The supplies of American chilled are small. New Zealand hinds, 5½d; foies, 4½d. Butter is dull. Heavy shipments are expected from Siberia. The price of butter is 103s, Danish 107s, Siberian 95s. Cheese is very firm at 58s. Small supplies are to hand.

Hemp is steady at £37; May-July shipments, £32. Cocksfoot seed is steady; New Zealand, 17lb standard, 47s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Whole-sale—Butter (fresh), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0½d; eggs, 1s 3d per doz; cheese, 4d; bacon, farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, 14s; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £14 10s to £15; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5 10s. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 2d; bulk, 1s 1d; eggs, 1s 6d per doz; cheese, 6d to 7d; bacon, rolled, 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, £5 per ton; flour, 200lb, 25s; 50lb, 7s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 8s 3d; 25lb, 4s 3d; pollard, 9s per bag; bran, 5s 6d; chaff, 2s 3d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; feeding, 2s 4d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 6d. Potatoes, £4 12s 6d. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 10s to £4; prime, £5. Straw (scarce): Pressed, £2; loose, none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £14 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Onions: Christchurch, £6.

WOOL.

London, April 30.—At the tallow sales 1250 casks were offered, and 500 sold. Mutton: Fine, 37s 6d; medium, 32s 6d. Beef: Fine, 34s; medium, 31s.

London, May 2.—The Bradford wool market is excited. Common sixties, 21d; super, 22d.

Tallow—The stock is 11,432 casks. Imports last month, 5655 casks; deliveries, 4136 casks.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—189 were yarded. Steers brought £6 10s to £9 15s; heifers, £5 5s to £7 12s 6d; cows, £5 to £8, or 25s per 100lb. Prices were from 19s to 24s 6d, last quotation being for very prime.

Store Cattle.—There was a large entry of a mixed character and quality, but it met with a good sale, demand being brisk for everything. Nine months' old to yearling beasts fetched from 22s 6d to 37s 6d; 15 to 18 months, £2 13s 6d; two-year-old steers, £4 3s 6d to £4 15s; two-year-old heifers, £3 1s to £3 12s 6d; three-year-old steers, £5; four-year-old steers, £6 7s 6d; three-year-old heifers, £4; dry cows £1 10s to £4 5s.

Fat Sheep.—The presence of a number of freezing buyers helped to maintain the market during the first hour and a-half of the sale, and a rise of 1s per head had to be recorded during that time, but, as wants were supplied and buyers moved off with full purchases, prices receded to last week's level. Eight hundred North Island fat wethers brought from 14s to 17s 3d, some of which were taken for freezing purposes. Ordinary price Canterbury wethers fetched from 16s 6d to 18s 8d; extra heavy, 18s 10d; freezing ewes 11s to 15s; best butchers' ewes, 12s 6d to 15s; medium, 10s to 12s; inferior, from 7s to 9s 6d.

Fat lambs.—There were 1564 fat lambs on offer, but, with the exception of a few lots, they were of indifferent quality, and many brought only store prices. One thousand and four hundred were taken by freezing buyers at 8s 1d to 12s 10d; tegs fetched 13s 5d to 15s 7d, these being taken for export butchers. Lambs, 8s 9d to 13s 11d.

Store Sheep.—There were 8202 store sheep in the market, for which there was a good sale, only a very few lots being passed. Several lines of Chatham Island sheep were on offer, one line of wethers fetching from 9s 6d to 11s 9d. The entry was made up principally of wethers and lambs—lambs, 6s 11d to 8s 9d; wethers, 11s 4d to 13s 8d.

Pigs.—Finished baconers sold fairly well up to 48s 6d for an exceptionally fine line, ordinary fetching 34s to 44s. Porkers were dull of sale at 18s to 28s, and stores were a drag. There were no outside buyers, so that business was restricted to local requirements. Per lb baconers were worth 3½d to 3¾d with an occasional advance for extra prime porkers, 3½d to 3¾d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson, and Co. report as follows:—We had a large entry for our sale to-day, about 70 of all descriptions being entered. In the draught class there were about 12 good, useful mares and geldings, two of which (on account of Mr W. Mason, of Middlemarch, and both aged) realised £37 and £35 10s respectively, and a really good three-year-old filly from the south fetched £50; two or three more aged horses sold at from £25 to £30. We also offered, on account of the Department of Agriculture, nine remounts, which sold at from £8 to £11. A few spring-carters were offered, and sold at from £18 to £25. The entry consisted principally of hacks and light harness horses of a very inferior description, and which were hard to deal with at almost any money. Consignments of young draughts, van, and spring-carters from the country are in good demand, and we have every confidence in recommending consignments of these. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50; extra good prize horses, £60 to £70; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £40; aged draught mares and geldings, £25 to £35; upstanding carriage horses, £27 to £32; well-matched carriage pairs, £65 to £80; strong spring-van horses, £20 to £25; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £16 to £22; tram horses, £14 to £18; light hacks, £10 to £12; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £2 to £5.

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The export of gold from the Colony last month was almost double that for April last year—viz., 43,052oz, as against 22,500oz. The total for the past four months was 141,779oz, valued at £541,440, as compared with 137,863oz, valued at £533,567, during the corresponding period of last year. During the first quarter of the present year 10,000oz more of gold were exported from Auckland than during the first quarter last year.

The export of silver last month was 51,638oz, as against 34,114oz for April last year.

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

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

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

Write for full particulars to

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,
C. TILBURN,
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

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

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

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

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.
Order through the Telephone—No. 644
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

.. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ..
COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager
Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.
12th November, 1896.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
First-class Stabling.
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passers door.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibit

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 Producible 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)—

Talune	Thurs., May 8	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., May 9	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., May 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	Thurs., May 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., May 9	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., May 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., May 16	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Talune	Thurs., May 8	3 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo	Thurs., May 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., May 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Wahora	May 11	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	May 18	1 p.m. D'din

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

Upolu	Mon., May 19	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corrina	...	...	Early
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednesday, May 21
Connects at Suva with Aorangi for America and Europe.

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

Manapouri	Wednesday, May 7
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RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Tavauni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, May 20.

PRODUCE.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

There was a good attendance of buyers, and values throughout were almost on a level with late quotations.

Oats—During the past week more oats suitable for shippers' requirements have been offering, and the tone of the market is slightly easier. Prime quality meets most demand. Good sound lots are also fairly saleable, but inferior and damaged lines are difficult to quit. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6½d to 2s 7½d; good to best feed, 2s 5½d to 2s 6½d; inferior and medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—The market has been in an unsettled state, and so few sales of prime quality are taking place that quotations are only nominal. Medium quality is not in favor, except as fowl wheat, and as more of this is now offering buyers are not so keen. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; good whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; damaged, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—The market has been fairly well supplied and prices during the week have been steady. We quote: Best Derwents, £4 15s to £5; medium, £4 5s to £4 12s 6d; kidneys, £4 to £4 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—The market is still heavily supplied. Most of the lines offering are of only medium quality, and sales are slow. Prime oaten sheaf is in fair demand at quotations, other sorts are difficult to quit. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £1 5s to £1 12s 6d; medium, £3 10s to £4; inferior, £3 to £3 5s per ton (bags extra).

The United Kingdom Drink Bill.

DR. DAWSON BURNS, writing of the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom on intoxicating liquors during the past year as compared with the year 1900, is able to supply some very gratifying statistics. In 1901 the total output of Great Britain and Ireland on drink reached the sum of £158,154,605. In 1900 the outlay was £160,891,718, so that there has been a decrease of about 2½ millions. The decrease, in round numbers, was about 1½ millions on beer, half a million on wine, and something over half a million on spirits. In 1901 the average expenditure per head on liquor in the three kingdoms was £3 16s 3½d. In the previous year it was £3 18s 8d. Comparing the three countries, England spends the most on drink, the average expenditure per head there being £4 0s 8½d. Scotland spends £3 2s 5½d per head on liquor, while Ireland comes third with £2 17s 10½d.

An Old-time Politician.

It was partly on pleasure and partly to renew old friendship that Mr J. P. Armstrong, of this city, paid a visit to the Cromwell and Lawrence districts recently. And as the visit of a man who was intimately connected with the public affairs of the province 40 years ago was not an event of everyday occurrence, several of the local papers had very appreciative notices of our townsman, and recalled many reminiscences of the time when he contested elections in the Mount Ida electorate for a seat in the Provincial Council of Otago and Southland. Our bright contemporary the *Tuapeka Times* had the following:—'Mr J. P. Armstrong, a very old colonist and a well-known and respected resident of Dunedin, was in Lawrence for a few days during the week and during his visit renewed many old-time friendships. Mr Armstrong has in his time been a useful colonist; he has done good service to the State, and has especially rendered valuable service to the interest of land settlement and the working miner, at a time when both the small settler and the working miner had few friends and many powerful interests opposed to them, and needed such able advocacy as a man of Mr Armstrong's wide sympathies and practical experience could render. Mr Armstrong made his advent into active political life about the same time as the late Sir John McKenzie, and was one of his ablest and staunchest supporters in the earlier stages of the long struggle that preceded the Liberal legislation of which we have seen the fruition in our day. As a member of the Provincial Council of Otago and Southland he has a splendid record in the political annals of those days, not only as an able and practical representative of the people, but as a man of high principle and sterling character. Though he has attained the age of 75, Mr Armstrong is physically and mentally as fresh and vigorous as very many men who have not seen half his years.'

The notices in other papers were equally eulogistic regarding his public career in the past, and one and all recalled his labors as the friend of the working miner and the small farmer. In these days when people have short memories the work of those who laid the foundations for the progressive legislation of later times is apt to be forgotten, and so we give a few particulars of the career of one who was in the forefront of the political struggle before our Acting-Premier was out of his teens, and when the Premier was graduating in political life in some Westland borough council. There are two things to which Mr. Armstrong pleads guilty—one is that he is an Irishman, and the other that he is in his 75th year. Were it not for his ready wit and the inimitable manner in which he rolls off those pleasant reminiscences of which he has such an unlimited store, it would be difficult to locate the place of his birth, whilst despite the four and seventy winters that have passed over his head a not over close observer might say he was only on

the shady side of sixty, such is his physical and mental vigor. Mr. Armstrong first saw the light in historic Wexford—that was in 1828, and before he was out of his teens we find him as a partner in a Dublin firm of wholesale druggists and glassmen. The Young Ireland party with Smith O'Brien at its head had no more active member than young Armstrong, who had always great sympathy for the poor and oppressed. The Government of the day with their usual lack of wisdom brought in a Coercion Act as a panacea for the ills of the country. At this juncture the subject of this sketch thought that a sojourn under the folds of the American flag would be more conducive to his comfort than accommodation in Kilmainham, and so for the next two years we find him practising as a dentist in St. Louis and through the State of Illinois. Mr. Armstrong did not take kindly to Uncle Sam or his ways, and after two years in the States he returned to Ireland, the political storm having blown over. Having settled some private business he turned his attention to the Australian colonies, and in 1851 he found himself in Melbourne just about the time that gold was first discovered in Victoria. Although he was never badly smitten with the gold fever still he followed the crowd, and for four or five years did his share in fossicking for the precious metal. Finding he was not numbered among the lucky ones he again took up the practice of his profession, and in 1861—just 41 years ago—he landed in New Zealand. With the exception of a time spent on the West Coast he has been a resident of Dunedin ever since. It might be here mentioned that while in Victoria he had been more than once nominated for a seat in the legislature, but he never persevered in these contests as his business affairs would not permit him to devote the time necessary to legislative duties.

After settling in Dunedin he was elected to the Provincial Council of Otago and Southland for the Mount Ida district, which he represented for some years. On the last occasion on which he contested the seat he was opposed by a leading business man from Dunedin, and although Mr Armstrong did not go near the constituency during the contest, still he was returned by a very large majority, an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the electors. He was on various occasions strongly pressed to contest a seat for the General Assembly, which then held its sessions in Auckland, but Mr Armstrong did not think that a representative could conscientiously do his duty by occupying a dual position—as member of the Provincial Council and General Assembly. With the abolition of the provinces Mr Armstrong practically retired from public life. At the instance of Sir George Grey, who was then Premier, he contested Collingwood in the Nelson province for a seat in the House of Representatives. A local Greyite also wooed the electors and split the votes, with the result that the opposition candidate was elected.

Although Mr Armstrong has not since that time taken any active part in public affairs still he has been always a strong and consistent supporter of progressive legislation, and his sympathies have ever been with the toiler and the oppressed whether it be in the colonies or in his native land. Like the late Sir John McKenzie, the condition of the tenant farmers in his native land made a deep impression on his mind, and he has at all times vigorously opposed any tendency to create a dual ownership of the land or to reproduce here the evils which a landlord class has created in Scotland or Ireland. In all other matters, too, his sympathies have been with the industrial classes in their demand for shorter hours and better accommodation in workshop and home. Needless to say that he is a staunch Home Ruler, and although he is now one of the last of the Young Ireland party he has never wavered in his principles regarding the right of Ireland to self-government.

The other day (writes the Sydney correspondent of the *Southern Cross*) I visited the deaf and dumb institution at Waratah, conducted by the daughters of St. Dominic. In this beautiful convent I witnessed a wonderful exhibition of deaf-mute education. There were about 100 children in the schoolroom. The first weird impression you get is that of silence, for these children have no voices, and sound is unknown to them, and this impression fills one with melancholy for a time, until it is dispelled by the happy and intelligent faces of the children. The variety of their acquirements and their ready knowledge is not surpassed in any of the schools. One of their instructors is a deaf and dumb nun. The education of the deaf and dumb was, as you know, for a long time considered an impossibility. The Venerable Bede speaks of a deaf mute who was taught by St. John of Beverley towards the close of the seventh century to repeat some words and sentences, but this case was regarded as miraculous. The man who discovered the key to the difficulty was Jerome Cardan, a professor of the University of Padua, and a pensioner of Pope Gregory XIII. Here at Waratah you have the instruction in all its perfection, with pupils from all quarters of Australasia, including your State. Unhappily, too many of our deaf and dumb children are still to be found in the State institutions, where the faith is nearly always perverted. The Catholic institutions should therefore be made well known and generously supported. The Waratah home was founded by Bishop Murray, of Maitland.

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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!

TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

HAVING severed my connection from Messrs. Hallenstein Bros., Dunedin, as Practical Manager, I beg to intimate that I purpose OPENING BUSINESS on MONDAY, 8th inst., in the large and commodious Premises, Nos. 9 and 11 STAFFORD STREET, where I will execute Gents' High-class Tailoring, Ladies' Tailoring, and all kinds of Military work.

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P. J. HELEAN.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

J.C.—There is more than enough land in Ireland for the present population, and it only requires some of the large grazing runs in Leinster and elsewhere to be cut up and settled to relieve the congestion in crowded districts. Ireland has already suffered too much from emigration to make the scheme to which you allude acceptable.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902.

THE CHURCH IN MANY LANDS.



DURING the past two or three years we have lived in an atmosphere of war, and it has become matter of habit now with most of us to direct our first eager glance at the morning paper towards the column in which will be found the latest intelligence of the progress of the struggle. We are so absorbed in this merely physical contest and in other temporal affairs of this sort that we are apt to forget that there is a far more important struggle, a struggle in which we are far more vitally interested, a struggle fraught with far greater issues for us than the struggle in South Africa. The contest between the Church and the world, the struggle between the Church Militant and the powers of evil, ignorance, and irreligion is perpetual and unceasing, and must continue until God's kingdom shall have finally and fully come. The warfare between the kingdom of light and the powers of darkness was never keener or more strenuous than now. Never was there a time when the Church was better equipped, had her forces better marshalled, or had a deeper or firmer faith in her Divine Founder and Master than now. It must be added, unfortunately, that there never was a time when her enemies were so numerous and so powerful, so cunning and so crafty, so bitter and so unscrupulous as they are showing themselves at the present day. It may not be without interest at this juncture to take a hasty sweep of the battlefield, noting the points where the fight is keenest, and seeing where the Church more than holds her own, and where, for a time at least, she threatens to be driven back.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

In the Catholic countries of Spain and Belgium there have recently been enacted scenes of grave disturbance and disorder, not arising indeed directly from any conflict with the Church, but a disorder nevertheless in which the interests of the Church were seriously threatened. So far as Belgium is concerned, the crisis has, as we explained last week, for a time at least, been happily averted, and the Clerical or Church Party have now a tighter grasp than ever on the reins of power. In Spain the discontent is of a very dangerous and far-reaching character, and the recent efforts of the Government have only temporarily allayed it. Industrially and economically, Spain is in a very bad way, and there are indications that in the general discontent the question of the power and property of the religious Orders will be certainly and vehemently raised. There is a great deal of chronic poverty and ground for legitimate grievance in the industrial condition of the people, and the monarchy will find itself in serious danger unless important political and social reforms are promptly taken in hand. In Italy also the present situation is by no means promising. The Zanardelli Ministry have not hesitated to interfere directly with the Church even in the matter of dogma. *The Eco d' Italia* of Genoa, quoted by our contemporary the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, says that at Naples in some of the churches which are frequented by large congregations, servants of the State stand on guard and listen carefully to the sermons. They have informed the clergy that they have orders not to permit them to speak from the pulpit on the question of divorce. In case the command of the civil authorities is disregarded, it becomes their duty to stop the preacher and bring him before the law courts. The decree has aroused, of course, a storm of indignant protest and opposition, but it is nevertheless being persistently forced upon the country, and more than one congregation has been dismissed and the doors of the church closed because a priest has thought it his duty to warn his flock against the evils of divorce.

*

Probably in no country in the world is the present position of the Church so extremely grave and critical as in unhappy France. As our readers know the Church's enemies in France have already succeeded, by means of a tyrannical Associations Bill, in driving the religious Orders from that country, and their latest move is to make education in France absolutely and completely secular, so as to still further crush and cripple Catholicity in the country. This they propose to accomplish by repealing what is known as the Falloux Law, granting freedom to teach in France. The Falloux Law was passed in 1850, and by it any French person is permitted to open a secondary school on fulfilling certain conditions as to moral and intellectual fitness. The real object of the proposal for repeal is to prevent the religious congregations from setting up secondary schools, and thus compelling French parents to send their children to the Government lycées, where the teachers and the teaching are both anti-Catholic. The gravity of the situation was fully realised last September by the Holy Father, who, in addressing a group of representative French Catholics who had an audience with him in that month, uttered these impressive words: 'There is still, however, one hope. *The last plank of salvation* is the elections of next year. Everything depends on them. Catholics must work for them, must make a supreme effort: it is to conquer or die.' Those elections are proceeding as we write, and there are indications that the Catholic electors are making a gallant fight. The latest cable message to hand intimates that since the first ballot was declared M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU has protested against clerical interference in the election, a step which we interpret as an unmistakable flag of distress and as an indication that priests and people are making a firm and unflinching stand for faith and freedom.

*

In America the Church is, as recent statistics show, progressing by leaps and bounds, but the present attitude of the United States Government towards the Church in the Philippines is anything but satisfactory, and may yet lead to serious difficulty and complications. The United States Government appointed a Commission, under the presidency of Judge Taft, to report on the religious question in the Philippines and as the outcome of his report two recommendations were made: (1). That the Spanish Friars should be withdrawn from the Islands; and (2) that a system

of absolutely secular education be introduced. These are recommendations of course which the Vatican could not do otherwise than oppose. The issues involved in the question and the attitude of the Holy Father on these proposals are very well and fairly described in an article in the *Protestant Independent*, from which we make the following extract:—

'What the Vatican, without distinction of parties or opinions, will fight against is the loss of the 6,559,900 Catholics, which, according to the Church register of 1898, exist in the Philippines. This is almost the entire population, and after the expulsion of the Spanish Friars they think over 5,000,000 Filipinos would be left for more than a generation without priests, sacraments or the blessedness of religion. The native priests amount altogether to about 650, and have been trained in the seminaries established by the Friars and formed on the experience of ten generations. But they are insufficient in numbers to the needs of the large population of Asiatic Christians. Out of the 967 parishes and missions 767 are in the hands of the Friars, 158 in those of secular priests and 42 only in those of Jesuits.'

Negotiations and discussion on the matter are still proceeding, but it is obvious that the Church can never give her consent to proposals that are at once so entirely anti-Catholic, unreasonable, and tyrannical.

*

In Germany the present position of the Church is highly satisfactory and the outlook was never so promising. One by one the hostile discriminations against the Church are disappearing in the various German States in which they have hitherto prevailed, and there is every indication that the Jesuit Exclusion Act—the last vestige of the anti-Catholic crusade of twenty years ago—will also soon disappear. In answering a question in the Reichstag recently as to the probable repeal of the Anti-Jesuit law Count POSADOWSKY, Secretary of State for the Interior, said:

'Although the intervention of the Imperial Legislature in favor of the constitutional status of the Catholic Church in the different States must be considered out of the question, it is highly desirable that there should be as much agreement as possible in the laws of the various States on the subject of the Church. The Imperial Chancellor is accordingly endeavoring by means of friendly pourparlers with the different Federal Governments to remove existing disabilities of Catholic subjects of the Empire. He has conducted successful negotiations with the Government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.'

According to the *New York Freeman*, after Count POSADOWSKY had made this statement the Plenipotentiary of Mecklenburg informed the Reichstag, that an ordinance granting Catholic liberty of public worship was to be introduced in Mecklenburg; and the Plenipotentiary of Brunswick supplemented this statement with the announcement that the Provincial Diet of Brunswick would shortly adopt a Bill placing the Catholic and Evangelical Churches on an equal footing. For this great advance in the land of Luther and 'cradle of the Reformation,' there is every reason to be deeply thankful.

*

From this hurried survey it will be seen that there is, as might be expected, considerable ebb and flow, rise and fall, in the fortunes of the Church. Loss here is retrieved by gain there, and misfortune and defeat in one place are balanced by progress and prosperity in another. But whatever passing trials and vicissitudes the Church may have to go through in her struggle with the world her final triumph is, as we know, absolutely assured. Every century and every generation sees some new assault, but the waves of human prejudice and passion dash against her in vain. 'On this rock I will build my Church,' said her Divine Founder, and no matter how great the storm, no matter how fierce the attack, 'the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'

For the conveyance of fruit and vegetables on the Government railways the following charges have been gazetted:—The maximum charges for fruit and vegetables, free in New Zealand grown, packed, will be as follows for any distance.—Not exceeding 56lb, 6d; over 56lb but not exceeding 112lb, 1s; for every additional 56lb or fraction thereof, 6d. In addition a charge of 3d for each cwt or part of a cwt will be made for fruit and vegetables charged at these maximum rates, consigned to Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, or Invercargill. Returned empty fruit and vegetable packages will be carried free.

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Notes

The First of May.

May-day has passed in Europe without the usual Socialistic eruptions, though it is to be feared that the quietness was not due to any abatement in the demands put forward by the Socialists, but rather to the circumstance that their attention was otherwise occupied. It would be idle to hope that the suppression of the Belgian riots will secure a peace that can be secure and lasting. The elements that caused the upheaval still exist, and, like the fire of a volcano, will escape with the additional violence caused by repression. The Socialistic element on the Continent is a much more deadly and dangerous one than that with which liberal politics are associated elsewhere. The Socialist of New Zealand, for example, is a mild mannered individual who probably wears spectacles, and whose dream of a socialistic paradise is bounded by the rate on the unimproved value, municipal ownership of everything, and representation of minorities, this being varied in as many shades as there are individual idiosyncrasies. But the European Socialist is a much more dangerous animal. He wants blood. He is particularly avid for it in Russia, where indications of unrest are exceptionally alarming. The disaffection seems at length to have permeated the army, for we read that the men of a regiment at Moscow have been removed to a remote province because they refuse to fire on the rioters. And that a marine detachment has been similarly punished for a like reason. The designs of the Nihilists have for many years necessitated the closest guard upon the royal person, and most people have read of the elaborate precautions which are taken to protect the Czar from assassination. Not even the Sultan of Turkey is surrounded by a stronger chain of guards. Therefore a journey from the capital to Moscow, whither the Czar and family go on the 25th of this month to lay the foundation stone of a monument to the late Czar, is a matter for serious consideration. No doubt the French elections have provided a safety-valve for surplus Gallic socialistic energy, and of course recent events in Belgium must account for the absence of disturbances there. Elsewhere the demonstrations seem to have passed off quietly, the enthusiasm of the celebrants probably expending itself in oratorical fireworks. This is at least something to be thankful for.

Wilful Waste.

The Christchurch *Press* has an enterprising and inquisitive reporter who has been noting the astonishing amount of waste that occurs in even a comparatively small city like Christchurch. He gathered his information from a visit to the rubbish destructor. 'Within the last few days,' he says, 'about seven cart loads of rubbish have been taken to the destructor, and already there is a small heap of marketable material, chiefly metal, which has been put aside. Amongst some of the rubbish to be burned are to be noticed shavings and pieces of wood that scores of families would be only too glad to get for household use. There are also a number of bottles, and an enterprising "bottle-oh" man would do well to enter into a treaty with the City Council to obtain all the bottles sent along as rubbish. Any observant person may notice that the same waste occurs in every town and even in the vicinity of many residences. This is the result of a colonial disregard for seeming trifles, and a lofty contempt for small things. It is a well known fact that in large cities elsewhere the household and trade rubbish is eagerly competed for. In the colonies it is thrown to waste or burnt. There was a time in the early goldfield days when pennies were too contemptible for common use, and when threepenny and fourpenny pieces were almost unknown. Some men who formerly despised them would now be glad to pick them up, and the riotous waste that prompted men to light their pipes with bank notes, or eat them sandwiched with bread and butter, could have no other ending but poverty. Even in this small Colony thousands upon thousands of pounds must be wasted annually in disregard of apparently trifling things, but when the national attention becomes roused to the virtues of thrift, as in the individual cases we have mentioned, these trifles will be utilised.

What's in a Name?

Though, as Ophelia says, a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, it is sometimes hard to convince people that no particular efficacy is implied by a designation. There is the liqueur Benedictine, for example, which many people suppose is made by monks. The fact is that the secret of making it was discovered by a druggist, who at first started on a small scale. But as the sale of the cordial grew rapidly, he bought the ruins of the old Benedictine Abbey at Feccamp. He turned this dilapidated structure into a distillery, and called his liqueur Benedictine. As soon as a man or a

woman becomes famous, something or other, usually an article of dress, is named after him or her. The Wellington boot came in about the time of Waterloo, and was the dress footwear of our fathers. Its antithesis, the Blucher, was named after the Duke's rival and friend. The brougham was named after the Lord Chancellor of that name, because he adopted it in place of the old hackney coach, and the victoria was, of course, named after the late Queen. The Albert chain, which superseded the old fob chain or the still older one worn round the neck, and still sported by ladies, was named after Prince Albert, who visited Birmingham in 1849, and received a specimen as a present from the jewellers. The Garibaldi jacket is not even yet extinct, and the Kossuth hat needs no explanation. The Cardigan jacket was first worn in the Crimea, and is named after the leader in the famous charge of the Six Hundred. It is even still worn. To Miss Amelia Bloomer, of New York, the world is indebted for the name of a garment (or is it garments?), much derided among conservative people. Dolly Varden hats and Fauntleroy suits are named after Dickens' heroine and Mrs Burnett's juvenile and aristocratic hero respectively. One can already buy a Bobs suit and a Baden Powell hat. It is not only to articles of dress that the names of celebrities are given. Shakespeare makes Mrs. Page declare that she cannot tell 'what the dickens his name is,' but we must not be misled by this into supposing that the 'Great Scott' of one who is astonished refers to the 'Great Unknown.' It is a modified form of oath, like 'zounds,' 's-blood,' and other favorite expressions of the bloods of former days. The term boycott was created in 1881, when Captain Boycott, an unpopular landlord, was ostracised by order of the Land League. 'None of your blarney' comes down from the year 1602, when one Cormach Macarthy, lord of Blarney Castle, who was a wily and soft-spoken Irishman, wheedled General Carew into raising the siege. The Black Maria, in which prisoners are conveyed from the court to the gaol, owes its name to a burly Boston negress named Maria Lee, who kept a sailors' boarding house. When the constables were in a difficulty, it was a common thing to send for Maria, who collared the refractory and led them to the lock-up. The process of adding words to the language is thus going on every day. Some of them become permanent acquisitions. Others, as ephemeral as the fashion thus indicated, die, and are forgotten only to be resurrected in the pages of contemporary literature.

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.

Obituary.

Mr. Dooley observes that 'greatness manes white whiskers.' This accounts for all the fuss that has been made over the polar bear who died recently in the Sydney Zoo. He had white whiskers all over his countenance, and all over the back of his head, and all over his chest, and all down his back right to the end of the little leather tag with which all self-respecting bears conclude. It is strange that we never heard of this bewhiskered old gent before he passed in his checks. But as the philosopher of Archey Road remarks in another place 'Th' principal ingreejment iv fame is bein' dead.' It was so, anyway, in the case of the gentleman who has earned a reputation for nodding.

'Seven cities warr'd for Homer being dead,
Who living had no rooffe to shroud his head.'

*

The poor bear died of a cold. The doctor in attendance couldn't tell at first whether it was a cold or only the plague, there is such a similarity between the two complaints. Fancy a cold killing a Polar bear who, up in the Arctic, where his parents earn an honest living by knocking explorers on the head, used to spend his nights perspiring on the shady side of an iceberg. Somebody must have left the gate of the Zoo open and thereby created a draught. Anyway, he has gone where all good bears go to.

The following is the death notice, printed for private circulation only:

In the last week of April, 1902, at his residence, Cage No. 27, The Zoo, Sydney, Pole R. Bear, after a brief but fatal illness; aged 17 or 71 years. Private interment. Flowers respectfully declined. North Pole papers please copy.

Dread Death has raised his bony thumb
And beckoned Pole R. Bear
To follow him, where quadrupeds
Are freed for aye from care.
And at 10.15 on Monday morn,
As the winds souged through the pines,
They took his fur to make a mat,
Then threw him to the lions.
Not lost, but gone inside.'

A Matter of Dress.

We are continually hearing of the advance made by Jappy Japan in Western civilisation. But the Chinese are beating the Japs. The Emperor of China walked in a procession to Peking shabbily dressed. Nobody ever heard of the Mikado going around with his pyjamas baggy at the knees, or his tall hat looking as if someone had mistaken it for a Government section, and had tried to comply with the residence clause. And that is where the Chinese Emperor gets in first. He walked in that procession with his tie sticking out under one ear, his laces undone, his kimono all unbuttoned up the back, and his catamaran and his Hoang-ho all out of plumb, looking remarkably like a man who had squeezed through the sky-light of a fan-tan shop when some police had called to ask the way to the Post Office. He was nearly as badly dressed as a European nobleman. In England the Royal Family dress respectably; but, if we are to believe the personal paragraphs in the newspapers, outside the Royal Family, there isn't a nobleman in England who hasn't at some time or another been taken for a tramp. In England, if you see a man with his clothes fitting him all over and touching him nowhere, and looking as if they had been thrown on to him with a hay-fork by a man with the palsy, you can stake your last shilling that he is one of the upper crust, or a colonial Premier, or an American millionaire, suffering an attack of general nobility.

Some Cures.

Lest anyone should be overtaken by the same sad fate as the Sydney polar bear I subjoin a couple of cold cures, culled from the Philanthropic column of the Portland 'Oregonian.' Mark Twain tells how he tried a number of recipes without obtaining relief. I have never heard a complaint from anyone who tried either or both of these cures. For a cold in the head: Take a voyage to China on an ocean greyhound, or, if your means are limited, go in a private yacht. We are not at liberty to print the names of manufacturers of private yachts, but send one dollar to pay postage and we will put you next to three or four. For a cold in the chest: A cold in the chest is a pretty serious affair, but it yields readily to skilful treatment. Get a dentist to lend you a pair of forceps, reach down your throat until the cold can be firmly gripped and extract it with a short, sharp jerk. Once you have it out set the bulldog on it, or it is likely to attack you again.

Quips

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

At St Joseph's Hall on Friday last a pleasant social evening was spent, the object being to assist the funds of the South Dunedin Literary Club. Various games were indulged in, and a quartet party gave a very acceptable item. There was a large attendance, and all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from the 11 o'clock Mass until Vespers. During the day the members of the Confraternity of Perpetual Adoration were present in large numbers, the sacred edifice being crowded at times. The manner in which the members of this society attend the Cathedral when the Blessed Sacrament is exposed has given great edification and is a source of much pleasure to the clergy. In the evening there was the usual procession around the interior of the Cathedral, in which the children of the parish schools and the Sacred Heart Society took part.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent)

May 5.

The members of the Hibernian Society attended church in regalia, on Sunday last, and approached the Holy Table in a body. The branch now numbers about 120 members, and on Sunday the number of young members recently joined made a welcome addition to the ranks.

Last Sunday, being the first Sunday of the month, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place during the afternoon. The Forty Hours' Adoration commenced after Vespers and concluded with Solemn High Mass on Tuesday morning, and procession of the

Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Father Bowers (Geraldine) was celebrant, Rev. Father O'Connell (Waimate) deacon, and Rev. Father Tubman subdeacon. The Rev. Father Kerley (Temuka) also assisted at the services on Sunday and Monday.

A Young Ladies' Club has been started in the parish, the meetings being held in the convent parish school. The Club is carried on on similar lines to the Catholic Club, and several successful meetings have been already held.

The Pender testimonial was brought to a close to-day and a very respectable amount was forwarded by the treasurer, Mr. Howley, to the Christchurch committee.

Obituary.

MISS ELLEN LUNDON, WANGANUI.

The many friends of Miss Ellen Lundon (writes our Wanganui correspondent) will regret to hear of her death which took place, after a short illness, on Sunday, April 27th. The deceased lady was the second daughter of the late Mr. David Lundon, at one time collector of customs here, and sister of Mr. P. Lundon, a prominent Catholic citizen of Wanganui. The body was taken to Auckland for interment by Mr. P. Lundon. To her sorrowing relatives the sincerest sympathy is extended.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE *Triad* for the current month is well up to its usual standard of excellence.

The takings at Miss Castles's concert at the Agricultural Hall, Dunedin, on Thursday evening amounted to £500. This is the 'record' money for Dunedin.

A COMPARISON of the port charges levied in Wellington and other parts of the Colony was (says the *Post*) made by Mr. T. M. Wilford at one of his meetings last week. This showed that for a vessel's first visit Wellington charged at the rate of 4d a ton, Lyttelton 7d, Port Chalmers 1s 6d, Auckland 6d, Bluff 1s 2d, and Napier anchorage 4d. For subsequent visits Wellington made no reduction, but the other ports did, that at Port Chalmers and the Bluff being substantial. Assuming that a steamer of 2400 tons register called at each port three times in a month, the respective charges would be—Napier £80, Wellington and Auckland £120 each, Lyttelton £140, Port Chalmers £275 17s, Bluff £280.

At a meeting of the Children of Mary, held in St. Mary's Schoolroom (writes a Greymouth correspondent) the members presented the Rev. Father Kimbell (spiritual director) with an address and travelling rug to mark the occasion of his feast-day. The president (Miss Cissie Heffernan) read the address in her usual pleasing style. Since Father Kimbell has taken charge of the sodality he has left no stone unturned in getting new members and in furthering its interests in every possible way, and his efforts have already been rewarded, for it was never in a more flourishing state than at present. After thanking the members for their congratulations and kind gift, the Rev. Father gave a most instructive discourse on the devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and pointed out that the Children of Mary should show in an especial manner their love for her during the month of May.

THE following notice appeared in a recent issue of the *Gazette*: Free second class quarterly tickets may be issued to school children not over 18 years of age—(a) To those attending the Government primary schools, from railway stations where there is no primary school in the vicinity, and only to the station in the vicinity of the nearest primary school; (b) to those attending private schools for primary education. Such tickets may also be issued for the purpose of enabling pupils not over 19 years of age to attend a district high school or a secondary school as defined by "The Manual and Technical Instruction Act, 1900," provided that such pupils have passed the Sixth Standard or are holders of scholarships, exhibitions, or free places tenable at such district high school or secondary school. Applications for these tickets must be accompanied by a certificate duly signed by the schoolmaster having charge of the school. These tickets are available for distances not exceeding 60 miles. They are not transferable, and are available only for use by the holder when travelling to and from school for the purpose of receiving tuition; if used for any other purpose the tickets will be forfeited.

SIR J. G. WARD, in opening the new railway station at Wellington on Monday, referred to the finances of the Colony for the past year, stating that they showed a surplus of £270,489. The receipts were £6,185,403, and the expenditure £5,914,000. Included in the expenditure was £19,000 paid off debentures, the actual revenue exceeding the estimate by £24,000, while the expenditure was about £3000 below the estimate. In the actual receipts customs showed an increase of £20,254, railways £148,817, stamp £4736, land tax £18,251, income tax £5588, beer duty £5062, registration fees £8054, marine £1992, miscellaneous £7349. Singular briskness in trade had, he said, brought about increases. Territorial revenue had decreased £20,584. Referring to the Wellington-Manawatu railway, he said the Government proposals were rejected on April 7. The company were then asked straight out whether they were prepared to sell their assets under the act of last session, but it was not until May 1, when the act had expired, that the company specially mentioned the conditions which they were prepared to place before shareholders. Fair means would be used to bring price to the Government line. The means to be employed would do no harm to farmers.

JUBILEE OF THE BISHOP OF M A I T L A N D.

THE sacerdotal golden jubilee of the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, the venerable Bishop of Maitland, was celebrated with great rejoicings during the week commencing April 20. Bishop Murray's desire to emphasise the religious portion of the celebration was expressed in a circular some time back, in which he asked the priests and people to engage in a week of prayer on his behalf, first of reparation for any negligences of his as a priest, and next as a thanksgiving for the Divine protection which had been extended to him in the early days of his priesthood. Sunday, 20th April, was set apart as the opening of this week of devotion; and the crowds who attended all the Masses on that day, and the many who received Holy Communion, attested to the importance the people attached to their Bishop's request.

At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship Bishop Murray addressed the congregation, treating in an especial manner of the duties of a priest. He was ordained, he said, on a Passion Sunday, but did not dare to go the altar till the following Friday. He was engaged in examination work, and had not the time to prepare, but acted on the advice of his director and refrained for a few days. It was very difficult for a priest to always find the proper dispositions to celebrate daily, and to do so in the state of mortal sin was a sin of such magnitude that it scarcely could be condoned. They would see, therefore, that he had great reasons for asking them to pray that God might pardon any sin he had ever committed in that respect. The second object was to join him in returning thanks to God for having protected him while a young and inexperienced priest from the dangers of the world. No one was exposed to so much danger as a young priest in the earliest years of his ministry. He was not a monk, nor was he shut up in a college. He personally, was in college for 10 years, but on returning from Rome to Dublin had to mix in all kinds of society. He was a young man of 21 years hitherto accustomed to a secluded life. He was exposed to terrible dangers, for a great many young priests succumbed to the danger during that time. He was thankful to God for his protection. He fell in with a very good priest who was a man of considerable experience much older than he, and who was kind enough to give him advice, for which he was ever grateful. He remained under that priest for two years and was then called upon to take up the duties of private secretary to Cardinal Cullen with whom he remained for 11 years. He was then called upon by the Pope to come out to Australia. It never occurred to him while studying in the great College of the Propaganda at Rome, with young men preparing for the foreign missions, to go to a distant one himself. It was an awful change to him, but he could not disobey the Pope. He left Ireland with very great regret. He was very ill on the voyage out, and he believed that illness arose from the fact that he had not accepted with proper dispositions the responsible position given him by the Pope. On his arrival in Maitland he got a warm reception from priests and people and his regret at leaving Ireland soon disappeared. There was plenty of work but not many priests, but they were good. There was Monsignor Phelan, who died last year in Ireland. He was a grand priest. There were the late Dean Kenny in Eglinton, the late Dean Leonard in Singleton, and Dean Healy, now of Sydney. In a few years the number of priests increased, and he was able to travel through various parts of his then extensive diocese. He thanked God that he was selected to found the diocese of Maitland. He appealed to them all to join him during the afternoon in large numbers in returning thanks to God for the many years He had given him, and in asking that he might be able to do something more for the glory of God and in the interests of the Church. He thanked priests and people for all they had done and were about to do for him.

On Tuesday, April 22, Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, when there was a crowded congregation. No fewer than eleven prelates were present. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, the Right Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, the Right Rev. Dr. Moore, the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, O.S.A., Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Cooktown. In addition there was present a very large number of priests from all parts of the Commonwealth.

The occasional sermon was preached by his Grace Archbishop Kelly, who said, in the course of an eloquent discourse. In 1857, well prepared for the work by thirteen years' most intimate connection with the great churchman and sterling saint—Paul Cardinal Cullen—the Bishop-Elect of Maitland, in company with the Bishop-Elect of Bathurst, was consecrated in Dublin on the Feast of St. Laurence O'Toole. Since then 37 years have come and gone. Their record is the history of the Catholic Church in Australia, and I believe that in zealous labors and marvellous fruitfulness this record will ever be luminous in our annals. Having received from the Supreme Pontiff the pastoral charge of all that territory which was comprised in this parent diocese, Dr. Murray put his hand to the plough and sought for fellow-laborers—priests and religious—to work in his vineyard. See what increase God has given to his planting and watering. Maitland to-day, after repeated partition of her strength numbers 30,000 faithful souls organised in 17 districts, having nearly 100 churches and chapels, served by more than 40 priests with a band of sons of St. Alphonsus in reserve, and the education of the young is provided for by more than 200 religious teachers. While for the distressed and afflicted, the orphan and the speechless there is special and admirable care. During his day's labor happily not yet spent, the Bishop of Maitland has given us an example of that zeal which the Apostle of the Vatican com-

mands to Bishops in the person of Timothy: 'Continue then in the things which thou hast learned and which have been committed to thee. All Scripture Divinely inspired is profitable to teach, to reprove, to instruct in justice: That the man of God may be perfectly furnished unto every good work.'

Immediately after the Mass the priests of the diocese presented Bishop Murray with an address and a purse of 230 sovereigns. The laity also presented an address, that was accompanied by a money offering of £1300, which it was expected would reach £1500 when all the returns were in. The address from the Hibernian Society was accompanied by a cheque for £30. In replying to the addresses and thanking the donors for their presentations his Lordship said that not one penny of the money received would be spent on himself but would be devoted to the interests of religion and education.

In the evening a banquet was held in the Town Hall, at which 300 guests were present.

The celebrations were continued on the following day when the prelates, priests and laity proceeded to Waratah to witness an entertainment given by the deaf mutes in charge of the Dominican Nuns. Later on the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Redemptorist Monastery.

An Imposing Ceremony.

IN view of the fact that the Coronation takes place towards the end of next month, the following account of a ceremony which took place in times when England was a Catholic country will be of interest:—

'Nowadays,' wrote Cardinal Manning some years ago, 'we hear of coronations, but we hear no more of the consecration of kings. But a coronation, even in the tradition of England, takes place in the old Abbey of Westminster, and with certain rites which remain, mutilated, indeed, but taken chiefly from the ancient Catholic ritual. I will shortly describe what the ancient ritual was. The prince who was to be consecrated for three days before fasted as a preparation. On the day of his consecration he came to the sanctuary of the church, where the Metropolitan and his Suffragans received him. He then, first upon his knees before the altar, made solemn oath to Almighty God to observe, and cause to be observed, according to his knowledge and his power, for the sake of the Church and his people, law, justice, and peace, according to the laws of the land and the canons of the Church. He then lay prostrate before the altar like a bishop when he is consecrated; the litanies were chanted, the same litanies which are sung in our solemn ordinations. Then, kneeling before the altar, he received the unction. He was anointed on the right arm, which is the arm of strength, and on the shoulder, typical of royal power; as in the prophecy, "The Government is upon his shoulder." He then received the sword with this admonition: "Remember that the saints conquered kingdoms, not by the sword but by faith." After this the crown was put upon his head, with the prayer that he might wear it in mercy and in justice; and the sceptre was then placed in his hands in token of the authority of law. After that, the Holy Mass was celebrated, and in that Mass he received the Holy Communion of the Precious Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, from the hands of the consecrating bishop. These solemn acts in themselves portrayed what were the relations of Christian law and fidelity between the chief rulers of nations and of kingdoms, and the sovereignty of Jesus Christ.'

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Messrs. Louis Gille and Co., Liverpool street, Sydney, publish in this issue a list of new books which they have just received...

The Westport Coal Company notify householders and others that they are now keeping in stock a large quantity of unscreened Coalbrookdale coal which can be obtained from all coal merchants at 3s 4 per ton delivered...

The well-known hotel, The Shades, Dowling street, Dunedin, has passed into the hands of Mr C. Tibbarn, whose experience and reputation as a host are a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted on first-class lines...

Mr B. Solomon, expert scientific optician, announces that he has decided to settle in Dunedin, and has taken premises in Princes street, nearly opposite the City Hotel. Spectacles and eye-glasses scientifically adjusted to suit all sights at moderate rates. The hours of consultation are notified in our advertising columns...

A notice with reference to the Coronation Carnival, which will be opened in the Coliseum, Christchurch, on the 15th inst., appears elsewhere in this issue. The Carnival is on behalf of the funds for the building of a presbytery for St. Mary's parish, a work which is absolutely necessary, and as the committee have been working with great energy for some months there is every reason to expect that the undertaking will, as it ought to, be a great success.

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

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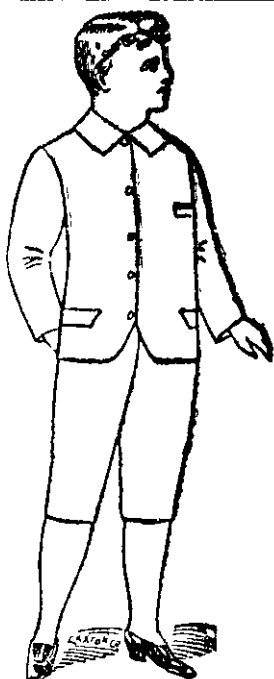
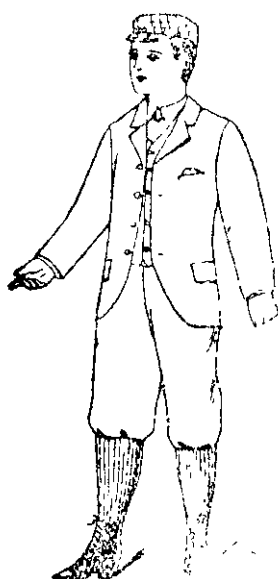
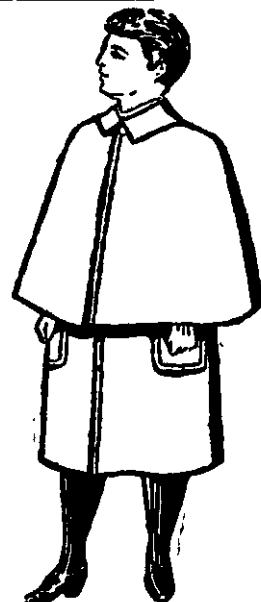
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The Storyteller

THE COURT - MARTIAL.

There were four of us dining in a quiet corner of the immense hall. Three were premeditated idlers who had either attempted nothing or been speedily disenchanted with exertion. The fourth was a born fighter, a man who had tried everything, made three or four superb rushes into danger and risked his life in incredible adventures, always in search of the five-franc piece which gives itself away freely to the stupid, but would have nothing whatever to do with him. Andre Valjac, a man of exceptional vigor who had made the French campaign almost as soon as he left Saint-Cyr, had also led a trapper's life in the Far West, played the guerilla in the Carlist camp, conceived the heroic folly of going to Gordon's assistance, and missed Khartoum by a few days only.

After awhile the conversation languished and died out. At last one of us, yielding to the uneasy languor weighing upon all, began to speak of the suffering produced by certain impressions which seem to have been driven deep in memory as if to mark a precise and fatal spot, and which none of the succeeding shocks of life is able to remove.

Silence reigned, the unaccustomed effort of wholly superficial persons summoned to look within. Then each spoke in turn, admitting that certain always palpitating souvenirs connected with events that touched them nearly did keep doleful watch on the high peaks of memory. In the ordinary course of things one has only to choose between the loss of love, a more cruel rupture, a more signal treason! Yet our eyes interrogated Valjac. Doubtless it was different with him; it must have been something altogether out of the common which had most deeply affected this seeker of adventures. At last he concluded to speak.

'I have seen death very near at hand and in every sort of shape,' he began; 'by fever in the hot countries, by fire on different occasions, by water in the wreck of the Amerique returning from the Far East, when I barely escaped with my life. But it has never impressed me so deeply as in the execution of a private soldier with which I had to do in the capacity of adjutant major as well as by reason of a particularly distressing accident.'

'It was in 1871, just at the end of the war. I belonged to a marching battalion of infantry on its way to a new army that was being created out of fragments to fill the gaps which the retreat of the army of the Loire upon Mans and the flight to Belfort of the army of the East rendered constantly more disquieting. Though we imagined we saw Prussians everywhere arrayed against our improvised armies, there were in fact not nearly so many as our mistaken terror fancied. This is what made it possible for our Twenty-fifth corps to reassemble and solidify not far from Orleans simply under cover of the Loire.'

'We had come that day from Issoudun to Vierzon. The march had been especially painful, under a vivid sky and through stretches of snow up to our knees. Our black shadows, curiously hooded by the boss of the knapsack, went stooping across the dismal whiteness, unreal shadows of a defeated army across a deserted country.'

'When we entered Vierzon night had descended slowly on the desolate scene, as if uncertain of its action on the accumulated shadows of this sky of snow. Through the mere habit of doing things inconsiderately we were halted in the principal street in an immensely long line.

'Then began that indecent, that endless waiting which ruins both men and discipline, because it is forbidden to enjoy the halting place when attained, for lack of a preliminary agreement as to how it shall be divided. Surveillance was at length relaxed, and the ranks were deserted, the wine shops filled, the doors opened, and the inhabitants resigned to hospitality, began to mingle with the soldiers. Above these groups of sordid uniforms, faded blouses, and ragged tricots, reigned a weary silence, crushing in its dread of the morrow, anxious concerning the sufferings yet to come.

The windows were now all lighted. Benumbed, my feet painfully insensible, my mind vacant, I was looking enviously at these interiors, cheerful with light and the hospitality of fire and shelter. Suddenly my name was called in one of those intonations which remind of military duty and extort the answer: Present!

'It was the adjutant who was looking for me. With a little effort he succeeded in reaching the spot where I was. The adjutant-major had been relieved in consequence of having had his leg broken under a worn-out horse. I was appointed to replace him. Moreover, the commandant had sent me word to convolve the court-martial at once for the trial of the chasseur Boussard. Boussard? A name like any other? What had he been guilty of? The adjutant did not remember: it was an old story which the removals of the battalion had prevented from being settled. After all, it was a matter which did not concern me. Mechanically I acquainted myself with the order of convocation, the adjutant lighting me with a taper sheltered from the wind by his kepi. I was one of the judges.

'The affair produced a very special effect on me because it was the first time, and at 22, things still retain their gravity. I shook off the icy torpor which glued me to the ground, and, after notifying my captain, I went to look for the school-room in which the court-martial was to be held. And, stumbling as I went against the chasseurs whom the assembly was summoning to quarter, it occurred to me that this nasty business was the fitting crown of a nasty day.

'Captain Chevardier, who was to preside, was wandering about the schoolhouse, unable to find the door, and in a state of exasperation against the fatigue duty which, by interfering with the hour of absinth, delayed a rite that he preferred.

'The others had found the entrance, and were waiting there inertly until a light should be brought. A subaltern at last appeared with a bald, paunchy little being with round eyes encircled with spectacles, who said he was the teacher, and brought two lamps with charred wicks. He nearly let them fall with fright when he heard what purpose they were to serve.

'A dark group—the prisoner Boussard between four bayonets—stood at no great distance in the snow, and above the walls of the schoolyard rose dancing flames from the cooking in the streets, piercing the darkness like the reflections of a conflagration.

'When we had taken our seats at the back of the room in front of the blackboard, facing the rows of chairs and desks which the little apprentices to life were wont to occupy I was wrung with anguish by the disproportion between this school of infancy and the drama of death to be enacted in it. We sat still while Chevardier, who had framed himself

between the lamps, and was constantly pulling up their wicks in his agony of non-comprehension, was struggling with the documents referring to the case. At last he called over our names, spluttered out the usual questions, and ordered the accused to be brought in.

'The guard halted at the entry, and the chasseur Boussard, unarmed and still in marching uniform, came forward through the aisle that divided the class-room. A handsome fellow, haughty, in full strength and vigor, hair cut short under the kepi set a little to the right, black beard in the shape of a horseshoe, bearing very military.

'His case was simple, one of a sort unfortunately too frequent at the period. While his regiment was being reviewed on a boulevard in Toulouse in the midst of a crowd just before departure, during one of those long waits to which soldiers are so uselessly subjected, the too heavy knapsack, the bitter north wind that icy wind from the mountains inhaled by the Garonne in its deep gorge—the excitement produced by the crowd had been too much for him. He lost his head, fuddled himself with words, declared that he was no 'blue' no raw recruit, but could teach those gold-laced fellows their trade; that he had enlisted for the war and intended to give his life, but that Lascars were not the sort of officers for him. His lieutenant came up, spoke gently to him at first, and tried to make him keep silence. Encouraged by the crowd, and carried away by audacity, he refused. Thereupon the officer, who was too young, forgot himself so far as to lift his cane. Dodging the stick, the chasseur threatened in his turn with his raised weapon.

'When the witnesses withdrew after their deposition the struggle of the two men, one of whom was defending himself against the other, the soldier and the presiding officer, became painful to witness, because one side, and that not the usual one had so manifestly the advantage. Disconcerted by the respectful observations of the accused; and put in the wrong by his dignified firmness, Chevardier, flushed and flurried, flew into a temper as he did sometimes in a cafe when asked to pay for three drinks and shown the accusing lines on the decanter. Involuntarily one took the measure of the two men, weighed them in accordance with their human value, and half regretted, being, unable to put the one in the other's place.

'Boussard was allowed to defend himself. Without gestures, without emphasis he said with noble simplicity: "Gentlemen, I failed in discipline by making inconsiderate remarks while under arms. Physical suffering, cold, waiting, the unhealthy excitement of the crowd, might serve as my excuse. But when I saw an officer raise his cane to me—to me, a former sergeant-major—the whole tradition of the French army fairly lifted me off my feet. I had a right to use my weapon in parrying the insult. French soldiers are not beaten. And if I happened to insult my captain at such a moment it is because I was beside myself, for he had never done anything to me and deserved all my respect. That act was an unconscious one, and I regret it sincerely. Any soldier might believe me, for I was free from all military obligation, married, and the father of four children, and yet I enlisted for the war. Gentlemen, my only thought was to give my life for my country; permit the sacrifice to be accomplished in front of the enemy and not under the bullets of my comrades."

'He withdrew while the presiding officer formulated his questions. 'You are aware that death is the only penalty known to a court-martial, and that it results when the act charged is admitted by a majority of votes. How can you evade a question to which the only possible answer is yes or no? What use

could be made of the provocation offered by the lieutenant when one could vote only about a gesture, without explanation or reservation? Had Boussard been guilty of an act contrary to discipline? What answer could one make to that dry and brutal question which would not be a sentence of death? Possibly the president's discretionary power might permit a different result by limiting the accusation to blows inflicted, and then the answer would be negative and the result acquittal.

But our mouths were closed, we were at Cheverdiere's mercy, and one by one, beginning with the least in rank, as if under the pressure of fatality, we bowed our heads in acquiescence.

Recalled, Boussard listened to his sentence without a shudder, turned in military fashion, and with a firm step rejoined his escort, who handed him over to the guard. He was confined in a small room adjoining the guardhouse, lighted from a window from which escape would be easy. A sentry would have been the proper thing. I hesitated, and then decided not to post one. Chance is always Providence, and the justice of God might well be exercised when man's was so evidently defective.

I visited the condemned man just as his dinner had been served. Not wishing to disturb him, I attempted to withdraw, saying I would return later, but he would not permit it.

"No, lieutenant," said he, rising, "the march in the snow has been hard and you need rest. You are not at the end of your fatigues like me. There is only one thing of all you came to offer that I will accept: the wherewithal to write to my wife and transmit my last wishes to my children. To-morrow, when all is over, you will have the kindness to forward my letter."

"And as I insisted with compassionate words and in a voice broken by emotion on procuring for him the usual alleviations, he saw my immense emotion and was affected by it. 'The thing is done,' said he, 'and yet I deserved something better than that.' But he refused all my offers."

One of the guard brought writing materials. Boussard thanked me. There was nothing further to be done but to leave him, and I pressed his hand and withdrew. You can understand that I did not sleep. The step of my orderly on the wooden stairs next morning gave me atrocious agony, and every motion he made about the room in preparing for my rising increased the chill which pervaded my whole being. I shivered while dressing by the light of a solitary candle in the strange room, littered with objects that annoyed me.

"The troops were assembling for the parade of execution, dismal comings and goings on the snow, whispered orders, ranks silent under the pressure of emotion, men and surroundings in mournful correlation. As I reached the guardhouse a priest came out of it, the chaplain of a neighboring convent whom I had noticed. Scarcely able to speak, he took my hand. 'A great pity, sir, those children and that mother whose lives are bound up in his.' And divining my emotion, he added: 'Ah! if he could have another chance!' I sadly shook my head. I went in."

"No one was speaking in the guard house, and the men looked at me with dejected glances. The sergeant opened Boussard's door. I found him on his feet ready to start. His bed had not been slept in. He took a letter from the table and gave it to me. 'My last will, lieutenant. At least they must know that I loved them well,' he muttered. He bowed his head. A great struggle, the final wrench, was going on within. I pressed his hand. He understood me, and drawing himself up, he asked: 'Are you going?' Though he had refused what was

offered him he took a cup of black coffee at my entreaty. The cold was intense and I wanted him to put on his hooded cape. "Oh! no," said he, "it would look as if I were afraid." And he took his place in the midst of the picket guard, firm and upright, apparently insensible to cold in his short chasseur's jacket.

The place of execution was rather less than two miles away. Though it was very early, yet the news of a military execution had got about, people were on the alert, the escort had been divined, and the condemned man was accompanied by a concert of lamentations and delayed by public compassion. There was nothing which this march did not convert into a torture.

The cold, and above all the horror which chills, had paralysed my brain. Mechanically I followed the 50 bayonets surrounding the unhappy man, and received a nervous shock every time that he was halted. We entered a space surrounded by walls, from which the crowd was roughly excluded, and where the battalion formed a square with three faces.

Boussard, still firm, had again braced himself to confront the honors paid those who are about to be shot. He walked resolutely to the empty space, and now, the escort withdrawn, he stood alone on the fatal spot, facing the troops at some yards' distance from the platform of execution. The commandant and several officers were not far away. I went from him to them with no very clear idea of what I was doing.

While the sentence was being read his glance wandered over the comrades to whom he was to serve as an example, and the military preparations for his burial, then it seemed to concentrate itself further away on God, or perhaps on the rugged hearth where all his love had centred. His features were contracted with emotion. Yet suddenly he stiffened with a last and terrible effort of will. He had consented to his sacrifice, the soldier had regained self-possession. He asked to embrace his commandant and also his captain. The scene was becoming too pathetic, the ranks were shaken by a storm of pity, the soldiers with outstretched arms were entreating pardon. The crowd thundered against the walls. A loud, imploring cry ascended, another moment and the execution could not have taken place. The commandant made an imperative gesture. Boussard had just embraced me. I said to him my throat constricted with a sob. "Show yourself a soldier to the last, don't let discipline be infringed." A chasseur approached to bind his eyes, he wished to repulse him. "I beg you," I said, "it is duty." "Not on my knees, at least, I have well deserved to die on my feet," he exclaimed in an ardent voice. I insisted no further, I felt mastered, I yielded to the ascendancy of this soul. And as I was led away I gave the signal to the platoon which had drawn near, but without being able to see it.

The detonation resounded within me as it I had been struck by a thunderbolt. It cost me a terrible effort to raise my eyes. I saw the sergeant hesitate for the coup de grace and the weapon shaking so that the ball went wild into the body. Nothing lay before us now but a rag of humanity, a breast torn and breathless, but we could file respectfully before these remains which had sheltered the most heroic soul it has ever been granted me to approach.

We took the road without returning to the city, the commandant wisely considering that it was necessary to react in military fashion against too poignant an impression. I still had the unfortunate Boussard's letter, and in looking about for some safe person to whom to confide it my eyes fell upon the sick-

ly rotundity of the school teacher, lost and haggard in the petrified crowd. I handed over to him my sad deposit, adjuring him to act in conformity with the dead man's wishes, his eyes gave a silent acquiescence, and I hastily rejoined the head of the column, convinced that the letter would reach its destination.

It took us several days to approach the enemy, either because we hesitated before the opposing forces, or else because it seemed more crafty to keep them in suspense between two different objective points. At last we suddenly decided on Bloise, and in spite of our disorganization our attack was so vigorous that we reached the suburbs of Vienna on the heels of the Uhlans charged to scent us out. The fight raged all along the Cosson, unskillfully on our part but numerically overwhelming; so much so that, our artillery in place, by night we were in the faubourg, our bayonets pricking the flying Germans in the rear. They lost a great many in the houses, and also because the Loire bridge blew up before the last of the combatants had evacuated the city. The platform was burning when I arrived with the first chasseurs of the vanguard. We were halted, and for a while firing went on across the Loire above the flames then it slackened and the river relapsed into the silence of night.

Time was needed to recover ourselves, to receive the transmit orders, and to recognise each other in the conquered faubourg where the cantonments had been taken by assault. My orderly had found me a bed, and was much more energetic in defending it than sure of a mattress for himself. My arrival released him, and as soon as he was gone I opened the door into a gay and bright little room with a fire of vine branches glowing on the hearth.

I sank down exhausted, under an attack of bronchitis which alternately chilled and burned me. I had been suffering for days with shivering spells and a cough which grew worse at every station. The cold, the immobility in the snow during the fight, the hasty night marches, had finally got the best of me. I knew myself worn out. Incapable of thought or movement until I should be thoroughly warmed through, I crouched down opposite the fire and let myself be caressed by the sweetness of that sensation and spotless cleanliness of my surroundings.

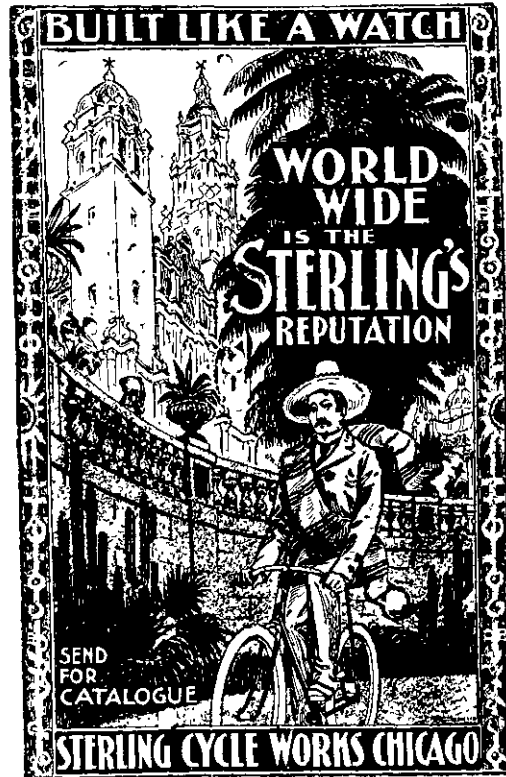
The door opened to admit a young woman in black, whose slender figure and the rebellious locks of whose fair hair gave the impression of a gracious pride. It was an anacole encircling her, that hair, which one felt must be heavy, yet which escaped confinement in little waves of decreasing brightness. Modest and simple, hers was the distinction of a dweller by the Loire, a daughter of that true French blood, that soil of central France which has not been impregnated by a foreign infiltration. Between her two hands, hands of a working woman, delicate and skilful, she carried a tray on which were a bowl of hot milk and some biscuits. She knew I was ill and she had come at once with all that her arms could hold! Oh! the sublime French woman, poor girl or great lady, how she thrills when charity appeals to her heart! Such a one I had before me, a pure woman, and I felt all my sufferings relax their hold upon me, my long suffering from cold, my bitter suffering as a vanquished soldier, melting in contact with this tender pity and this consoling flame.

She talked of the sad topics uppermost at the time, for of what else could she speak? The war ever present ever pushing farther its wave of ruin and invasion, a hackneyed subject, but one which to each assumed a special aspect, and was either a misfortune or a menace. To her it had been desertion in the first place, and afterwards dread of the

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terrible unknown. And yet they had loved each other to distraction. He was a foreman to a contractor and she a dressmaker going out by the day; together they made a plentiful living for themselves and the children who were coming fast. The war had begun their troubles by suspending the works and making orders less plentiful, but they had been economical and could afford to wait for awhile. And another torment was spared them for married men were not liable to military duty. They would have been better off than many others, if, unfortunately, he had not been a non-commissioned officer in Africa, and when that fever for the flag once gets into the blood a man is liable to relapse all his life!

'So when the Prussians began to advance, he became more gloomy; he kept saying that things could not go on like that. However, he resisted, unable to believe it. But when he learned that they were at Orleans, close by, when he heard that Uhlans had been seen up the Collettes road; when he thought it likely that he might see them debouching in his own street some morning, then he could contain himself no longer.

"One day he went away without telling me," she said in a faint voice, stifling a sob with her handkerchief. "And the worst of it was that I had known it would end that way, although he had loved me as tenderly as I did him, and when he did not come home I divined that it was no use expecting him."

'And since? Ah! Since then she had learned that he went a long way off to enlist, out Bordeaux was because to find a place in France which was still French one had to go as far as the Garonne. Whither everyone had drifted who still clung to the rights of the fatherland. She did not know exactly in what corps he served. It must be the chasseurs at least, like ours, but he had been passed from one depot to another, and then suddenly he was sent away. He was on his way now to the army, but his letters had stopped coming; it was a long time since she had heard from him.

"He will come back to you," said I, "you deserve it so well."

"If the Prussians leave him to me," said she as she withdrew. "But meantime I am so afraid!"

'She went, but came back again. I watched her moving about the room warming the bed piping the hearth with fine sticks, preparing an infusion over the night-lamp lamp, and hospitable exquisite in simplicity and grace. The children were asleep under the care of my orderly. The house lighted and closed likewise slept in peace. One forgot loneliness beside this hearth, the dead bodies lying in the streets, the noise of fighting, the dismal pill of this distressing war. Its bridge broken, the river slipped softly through its motionless and sleeping sands assuming safety to both armies.

The moderate warmth of the room had lulled me into that gentle torpor to which exhausted bodies yield so readily. Objects began to recede, still glittering with cleanliness yet growing vague enveloped in a very light cloak of mist. It was the repose, the oblivion of the soul, sweet precursor to that of the body. I was happy and had ceased to suffer.

Suddenly the door flew open with a violence that brought me to my feet with a shock of surprise, as if the call to arms had sounded. A woman stood there—not the chaste and gentle apparition which but now lulled my dreams, but a distracted creature, convulsed by unspeakable anguish, who clung to the door-post to prevent herself from falling—a poor bloodless face disfigured by horror. I sprang towards her. Her gesture repelled me, as she spoke in a harsh voice, with sobs and broken words which in my stupor I was slow to comprehend until a name suddenly enlightened me.

'The Prussians might perhaps have left him to me, but you!—it was different, you would not pardon him!" was her breathless plaint. "All that was my joy, all I lived for, you crushed in the snow one morning against a wall, like a thing that was troublesome and good for nothing. Ah! good for nothing, a being like him! But the very brutes would have admired him! They assassinated him! To go and leave everything, the little ones looking for their bread, the poor creature whose whole soul is wrapped up in you, to destroy the home, to outrage nature and to give yourself up to them that they might stick you against a wall like a mad dog! Yes, Bousard, whom you condemned, was mine! You took him away from Toulouse. And then, on the road, for a word, for a gesture, for a nothing at all, you killed him! He, the beautiful, the strong and brave, killed like a coward within a stone's throw of the enemy! Such a soldier as that! Ah! it moves you now to think of it! You tell yourself that it was well done! Yes, you also admit that it was he—he my own!"

'I would have been glad to get away, but my will was powerless. I was nailed to the floor. At the name which had evoked this scene I had comprehended the revolting coincidence. There was I the judge, under my victim's foot, the woman I had widowed had overwhelmed me with the most touching cares. I was dropping asleep beside orphans who were my handwork. The horrors were too many for my poor head to endure! I was unable to leave the room. Yet there she stood, close pressed against the door stifling her sobs, wringing her arms as if in malediction. And suddenly the monstrosity of it appeared to her and revolted her. Ah! she cried, lifting her head haughty wild, "were you not one of those who punished him?" The man in the other

room told me so quite innocently; and while he the beloved, lies all bloody in the frozen ground, it is for you that this poor hearth is kindled! No! there is no religion which teaches such a duty as that, a duty which does violence to humanity, for it would no longer appeal to men! No, the executioner and the wife of the victim cannot sit beside the same fire!" And her hand raised, with convulsive energy, signed me to depart.

This time a painful shame restored me to myself. Catching up a garment to throw about me, I made hastily towards the door. And yet I wanted to say something, to give way at least to the agony that tortured me, my brain was filled with contending images; but terror of that lifted hand impelled me towards the threshold my presence profaned.

'At the moment when I was about to cross it—was it the pallor of a sick man, the disorder of my dress, which I was hastily buttoning across my chest, the wildness of inexpressible anguish speaking through my eyes?—or was it rather that the phantom of the soldier lying stiff in death rose from the tomb of his punishment to inspire his well-beloved with the supreme duty of forgiveness? For now it was she who stopped me with hands joined, trembling with grief, terrible with prayer. And when her constricted throat could open, it was an inhuman sob that parted it, a plaint from a too violent despair. She hung upon me, and in a broken voice, passionate with entreaty, she wailed.

"Forget it! I was mad. Ah! the fatherland, even when it grinds you to powder, it is still the fatherland! He would have wished Stay!"

'But grief had overcome resistance. She made a sign that she could endure no more. She put her hands to her breast as if to restrain her suffering, and falling on her knees across the threshold, her eyes, fixed and full of poignant entreaty, clung fast to mine, seeking their intention. For me, I obeyed, blinded by tears, and going backward to a chair, I sank down upon it and buried my head in my hands.

'You can understand that I found the night a long one. The next morning I got into the ambulance, and when I rejoined my regiment after the armistice had been signed, it was at Vierzon. My thought had dwelt upon that lost letter of the unfortunate Bousard which was the cause of my frightful meeting with his family. The school teacher might be able to tell me something about it. Ah! well; the fatality had been complete. The beast had kept the letter, fearing to afflict the family too suddenly!" — Catholic Times

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the World.****FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our
own men throughout New Zealand.**ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET,
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

**WAI-RONGOA MINERAL
WATER.**

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

Get a hold of this

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

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

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

Note the address

ALEX. SLIGO,**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,
42 George St., Dunedin.****SHAMROCK HOTEL****DUNEDIN.****W. J. COUGHLAN PROPRIETOR**

Farmer Oak and the Storm.

When farmer Oak, on his way towards his humble cottage one night, struck his foot against a big toad, he knew there was trouble in the wind. When, on striking a light indoors, he observed a thin glistening streak across his table, which terminated in a large brown garden slug, he knew again that the Great Mother was warning him. And when, last of all, two black spiders dropped from the thatched roof of his cottage, to find a safer home on the floor, he sat down and meditated how the coming great thunderstorm would affect the wheat-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, anemic disorders, skin affections and uric acid troubles render life unbearable. The victim, whether he be farmer or prime minister, will eventually have to take to bed as did Mrs. Green in this instance.

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

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

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

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

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.

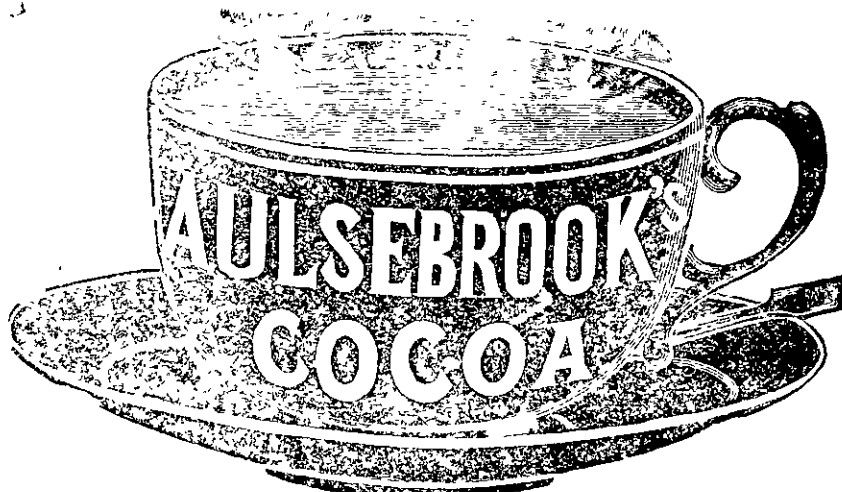
PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

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.**

Catholic World

CHINA.—Thanking the Empress.

Bishops Favier and Lardin had audiences with the Dowager Empress of China at Peking on March 17. It is nearly three centuries since the Court received representatives of the Church. Bishop Favier thanked her Majesty for her toleration and protection of the Church, the purpose of which, he said, was the good of the people.

ENGLAND.—Dispensation.

A cable message received last week states that his Holiness the Pope has granted Catholics throughout the British Empire dispensations from fasting and abstinence on June 27 and 28. The first mentioned date falls on a Friday, and the last on Saturday, which is the Vigil of Sts. Peter and Paul. The Coronation festivities will extend over both these days.

Foiled Again.

A cable message received last week stated that the Court of King's Bench had upheld the decision of Mr. G. G. Kennedy, magistrate in the Marlborough street Police Court, given in January last, refusing to grant a summons for reviving the penal clauses of the Catholic Emancipation Act against alleged Jesuits. The Protestant Alliance were the applicants for the summons.

Congratulations.

The Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, comprising 50,000 members in England, sent the following telegram to the Pope on the occasion of the celebration of his silver jubilee:—The members of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom for the Conversion of England, celebrating the feast of St. Gregory the Great, Apostle of the English nation, at the feet of your Holiness, true successor of the great Pontiff, gloriously keeping the 25th year of your Pontificate, most humbly express their good wishes, devotion, and duty.

A Gaelic Service.

A religious celebration of St. Patrick's Festival for Irish Gaels in London took place at the Catholic Church, Dockhead, Bermondsey, on Sunday, March 16. A large part of the office was, of course, in Latin, but the sermon and popular hymns gave ample play to the vernacular, and that was all Irish on this occasion. The hymns sung were found to be of great interest, as they were both beautiful and unique in character, and have been found, in most cases, surviving as metrical prayers amongst the people of Connaught.

Death of a Missioner.

News has reached the rector of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, London, that the Rev. Alexander Prenger, of Borneo, a member of St. Joseph's Society, died on March 17.

PORTUGAL.

The Catholics of Portugal will shortly present Leo XIII. with a tiara of great value, towards which nearly one million persons have subscribed, from the lowest to the highest in the land.

ROME.—Heroic Nuns.

A touching ceremony took place recently in the chapel of the Franciscan Sisters in the Via Guisti (writes a Rome correspondent), when the whole community assembled to bid farewell to seven of its members, who have volunteered to leave for the distant mission of Mozambique, in Africa, as nurses to the Loper Hospital. Cardinal Aloisi-Masella, Papal Pro-Datario, pronounced an eloquent discourse, and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament after the farewell hymn had been sung by the whole congrega-

tion. Of the seven Sisters who have thus voluntarily exiled themselves from the world for ever, two are Portuguese, two French, one English, one Canadian, and one Italian. The same community have a hospital for Italian Emigrants in New York and a hospital for lepers in China. During the late insurrection in China seven Franciscan Sisters suffered an awful martyrdom at the hands of the Boxers.

A New Decoration.

His Holiness the Pope is, it is stated, about to introduce a new decoration. It is intended to add honor to the profession of letters, and writers of all nations will be eligible for it. The decoration itself is composed of two palm leaves, surmounted by a lamp.

The Pope's Health.

The fatiguing ceremonies of the last few weeks (writes a Rome correspondent under date March 17) have, if anything, improved the Holy Father's health. So, at least, Professor Mazzoni assured me a few days ago, at the same time authorising me to emphatically contradict the rumor that the recent exertion in connection with the jubilee celebrations had at all inflamed the cicatricial tissue of the cyst which Professor Mazzoni operated upon three years ago, as some papers have stated. 'These demonstrations of filial devotion and loyalty,' concluded the Pope's surgeon, 'appear to have the effect of a wonderful stimulant upon Leo XIII., who is now much better than during the period of suspense and suppressed excitement which preceded the jubilee functions.'

Australian Visitors.

The Holy Father received a number of Australian visitors last week, and in the course of the audience he referred to the bravery displayed by the colonial troops in the war in South Africa.

Visit of Cardinal Moran.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran arrived in Rome last week, and was received in audience by the Holy Father. His Eminence presented a gift of £1200 from the people of the archdiocese of Sydney.

SCOTLAND.—A Chapter.

The Holy See has issued decrees establishing a Cathedral Chapter for the diocese of Galloway.

The Archbishop of Glasgow.

On Saturday, March 15, the venerable Archbishop of Glasgow, the Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, LL.D. (writes a correspondent) celebrated the anniversary of his translation to the Western See, and on March 19 he attended the diamond jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. His Grace's health has rendered necessary the postponement of the religious and other observances appropriate to the jubilee; but it is to be sincerely hoped and fervently prayed for that he will soon be able to attend a special service in the Cathedral.

Consecration of a Bishop.

The Right Rev. Matthew Gaughren, the new Bishop of Kimberley, was consecrated at Leith on Sunday, March 16. Bishop Maguire delivered a discourse, in which he spoke of the extension of the British Empire, and said that Empire would serve the cause of faith whether willing or reluctantly.

Death of a College Rector.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Donald Carmichael, Rector of St. Peter's College, Glasgow, the sad event taking place at the Ecclesiastical Seminary, Bearsden, on March 16. Canon Carmichael, who was born in Scone, Perthshire, in 1834, had charge of the large mission of St. Mary's, Glasgow, for almost a quarter of a century. He established during that time the

Bridgeton and Parkhead mission, while also making important additions to both church and school at St. Mary's, besides erecting handsome new recreation halls. He was made a Canon in 1884, served for a time on the Glasgow School Board, and, in 1896, on the death of the Very Rev. Canon Caven, was called to the Rectorship of the College. The interment took place at Dalbeth.

GENERAL.

Marks of Regard.

The courtesy and respect displayed towards the Pope by numerous foreign Governments, including those of Protestant nations, which, through the medium of special missions, have tendered their congratulations to his Holiness on the occasion of his Pontifical Jubilee, have afforded the utmost personal gratification to the Holy Father. The fatigue caused by the numerous receptions (writes a Rome correspondent) has been more than counterbalanced by the pleasure experienced by Leo XIII. at receiving so many marks of regard. Each day he gave audiences to special envoys, Cardinals, bishops, and pilgrims, and astonished everyone by his physical power and his marvellous lucidity of mind.

The 'Western Mail,' which is the leading West of England paper, in referring to the Pope's Jubilee, says:—'Not one of his predecessors, not even the ninth Pius, has made such a mark on the Christian world at large, and outside his own communion. Hundreds of thousands will give a sympathetic thought to this truly grand old man—grand in the highest, noblest sense; they will wish for him a still further prolongation of his already lengthened years, and that when he is gathered home his successor may be a man no less humane, broad-minded, and large-hearted than Leo XIII. has proved himself throughout the course of his eventful reign.' Again it says in another part: 'As a matter of fact it is difficult for any one who is not a bigot to avoid admiring the Pope. He rules the Church which, in point of numbers, is the greatest on the face of the earth. But outside of, and beyond all this, there is much to compel the interest of mankind. Leo XIII. has been an Archbishop almost sixty years, Cardinal fifty, Pope twenty-five (twenty-four completed). He is ninety-two years of age, yet as keen mentally as ever. A scholar, a wit, a man of lofty aim and far-reaching sympathy, the intensely human element in the Pope's character is magnetic in its influence.'

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

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

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

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MUNT, ECKE,
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ESPEY ORGANS.

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

Sweet Toned. Perfect Construction. Finished Workmanship.

Send for our Price Lists,
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Price, from £42 to £52 10s.

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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.

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

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,
Begs 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

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Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
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Steamers.

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Auctioneers, Commission, House and
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DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,
TOTARA FLAT.**

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

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

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

A. E. SMITH
Dentist

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL
(Over Macalister and Stearns).

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL
PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

MR. GEO. NEILL (late of Dunedin),
has much pleasure in informing his friends
and the travelling public that he has taken
over the above well-known hotel and trusts,
by keeping only the best brands of liquor
and giving the best accommodation, to
merit a share of their support. First-class
able. Hot and cold shower baths. Letter
and telegrams promptly attended to.

GEO NEILL, Proprietor.

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

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

GLADSTONE HOTEL
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

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

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find
all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
for families.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.
A SPECIAL FEATURE—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,
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WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
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Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

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Opposite Government Railway Station,

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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.

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R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. 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 renovated throughout.

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

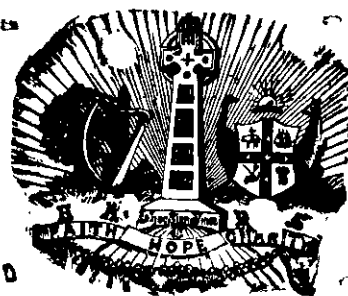
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In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland



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"KUKOS" TEA

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

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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.

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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.

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The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits applied.

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

Families waited on for Orders

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

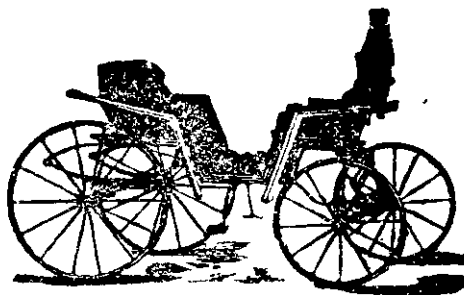
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HORDERN & WHITEHave now on hand
Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggons, Waggon-
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