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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

An 'Evangelist' in the Pulpit.

There is a time for everything, says a wise man, a time to laugh and a time to pray; but surely no one with any sense of reverence and propriety would pretend that the appropriate time for laughing is during public worship when preaching or hearing the Word of God. Yet that seems to be the idea with which one 'Evangelist' Geil, who has been engaged by some Protestant churches in Australia to carry on extensive missions in all the large centres, seems to be imbued. Mr. Geil has just been conducting a huge 'simultaneous mission' in Melbourne, and it is claimed that his ministrations have been attended with phenomenal success. If the reports of his utterances which have come under our notice are fair specimens of his style we would not be at all surprised to learn that his meetings have been largely attended and greatly enjoyed by that very considerable section of the public who always appreciate a good comic 'show,' but that the work of God could be promoted in any real and genuine way by the methods adopted by this up-to-date 'Evangelist' from Yankee-land, it is very difficult to believe. Judging from the reports of his meetings Mr. Geil seems to entertain peculiar ideas of humor in dealing with sacred subjects; and however much his inanities may 'tickle the ears of the groundlings' for the time, they must most assuredly 'make the judicious grieve.' We give a few samples of Mr. Geil's utterances, taken from reports appearing in the daily papers and quoted by our contemporary the Melbourne *Advocate*. They are interesting in view of his probable early descent on New Zealand, as showing precisely what manner of man he is.

Even the secular papers seem to have looked upon the 'Evangelist' as little better than a showman, for they publish his addresses under such headings as 'Disquisition on Blankets,' 'Jonah in a New Light,' etc. At an early stage in the 'sermon' on Jonah, the preacher expresses the desire of his 'natural man' to 'knock that fellow as flat as a pancake,' and later on he comes to a story which he describes as 'a bald-headed, long-whiskered lie.' When Jonah appears on the scene the comic element in Mr. Geil is allowed full play. According to this 'Evangelist,' God said to Jonah: 'You go north-east'; and Jonah said: 'No, I won't; I'll go south-east and pay my own fare.' Then Jonah, in the choice language of the reverend gentleman, 'stretched himself on his spinal column; and I reckon that he snored like a North River fog-horn.' When the storm came on, and Jonah was awakened, he 'guessed his ticket was all right.' The throwing overboard of 'friend Jonah,' as Mr. Geil familiarly terms him, is described in the following terms: 'One got him by the head, and one by the right foot, and another by the left foot, and they gave him a swing, and he went over head first into the water.' Then the whale is brought on, and he too is put in as entertaining a light as possible for 'If ever a whale wriggled his tail and flopped his fin and headed for shore it was that particular monster that swallowed Jonah.' And finally, according to Mr. Geil, when the prophet ended his journey and reached the shore, 'he shouted "north-east," and rushed off as fast as he could leg it.'

This is the sort of thing which is expected to bring a blessing to multitudes hungering for the bread of life. Even in the mouth of Mark Twain or Mr. Dooley such stuff would be received with disrelish and disappointment; on the lips of a man professing to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ it simply excites disgust. Such a type of 'Evangelist' is entirely foreign alike to Catholic tradition and Catholic ideal, and we are wholly of Cowper's mind when he wrote:

I seek divine simplicity in him
Who handles things divine, and all besides,
Though learn'd with labor, and though much admired
By curious eyes and judgments ill-informed,
To me is odious—as the nasal twang
Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,
Mised by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the pressed nostril spectacle bestrid.

Equal to the Occasion.

There is a certain type of people of the 'would-be' sort who affect to despise the 'ignorant Irish' and who think it a clever and smart thing to make rude and contemptuous remarks about the Irish and their way of life. So far does their ill-mannered ignorance carry them that they do not hesitate at times to work off their alleged funnyisms on Irishmen themselves and then they are generally sorry for it. They get taught a lesson. An instance of this sort occurred the other day in San Francisco when a journalist of some reputation but little manners was completely 'flattened out' by a quick-witted Irish lady. Here is the story as given in a New York daily of recent date:

Mr. A—— B——, while out in San Francisco visited the new house of an old friend, a gentleman of Irish extraction. The hostess evidently took great pride in the house, the furnishings of which were new and beautiful, and gave evidence of much taste and refinement. Mr. B——, who has an eye for the beautiful, gave unstinted praise to everything he saw.

'But,' he said, 'I am sorry to see that your house, beautiful as it is, lacks one ornament which no Irish house should be without.'

'What is that?' she asked, unsuspectingly.

'A pig,' replied Mr. B——, with a satisfied chuckle.

The hostess' eyes sparkled. 'It did,' she said indignantly, 'but you have supplied the want.'

It was a hard knock but it was richly deserved. There is one newspaper man in America who will speak and write more respectfully of the Irish for the rest of his natural life.

Another little story, illustrating in much the same way the Irish readiness of retort in cases of ignorant rudeness, is also going the rounds of the Press just now. The incident is described in a Philadelphia paper, which declares that Archbishop Ryan was recently about to take a train for Boston at the Broad street station, when a young man accosted him, saying:—'Your face is familiar, where in hell have I seen you?' 'I really don't know,' replied the Archbishop, blandly; 'what part of hell do you come from?'

This story is not without an element of improbability, but it is worth telling as furnishing a good specimen of quick and happy retort.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

We had not intended to commence a collection of stories illustrative of Irish wit, but the latest to come under our notice—a story from the seat of war—is so good that we cannot refrain from adding it. It is told by 'The Flaneur,' the genial and entertaining contributor to the *Sydney Freeman*. In the last number of the *Freeman* to hand 'The Flaneur' says:—

Amongst the items of war from 'the front' to-day is a good one which tells of a raw recruit, one Tim Murphy, who joined the Rangers, although the only horses he ever had any experience of were the saw-horse and the clothes-horse his mother owned. Along with the rest of his awkward squad Tim was taken out to drill one fine day, and as luck would have it he was allotted one of the worst 'buckers' in the whole regiment. 'Now men,' said the sergeant, as the crowd was lined up, 'remember this—no man is to dismount before he receives the order from his superior officer—mind that now.' Then off they went for a jaunt, but Tim was 'off' first of all; in fact, he had barely thrown his leg over his vicious brute before he was shot aloft like a rocket and came down with a sickening thud that shook every bone in his body. Presently the sergeant came along to where Tim was dusting his clothes, and shouted: 'Hello, Murphy, you've dismounted, I see?' 'Yes, sir,' said Tim dejectedly. 'And did you get an order to do so from headquarters?' demanded the officer. 'No, sir,' replied the ready-witted Irishman, 'I got my order from the hindquarters, and, by gannies, I never obeyed an order half as quick before in all my born days.'

Lessons from Catholic Canada.

Mr. Robertson James, an eminent American student of sociology and a brother of Prof. William James, of Harvard, has recently been studying the political and social life of the people in the great Catholic Province of Quebec and has just published in the *Boston Transcript* some of the results of his investigations. Mr. James's articles are, to Catholics at least, specially interesting reading, furnishing as they do a complete vindication of the Church from the charge—which ignorant and ill-read Protestants are so fond of levelling against her—of being the necessary and deadly foe to freedom and good citizenship. So far from this being the case Mr. James shows, what historians before him have often shown, that the Church is the true champion and friend of freedom and social order, and he declares that in no country in the world is there a higher level of civil liberty and good citizenship than in Catholic Quebec. Here are his own words:

'It would be difficult to find evidence in French Canada to substantiate the claims sometimes made by moralists that Rome keeps a nation in material and political servitude and blinds the ignorant to what to-day is called civilisation. Probably in no country under the sun can a greater measure of political privilege be exercised than is to-day exercised by the most obscure citizen of the Province of Quebec; and it would be difficult to find a million and a half of people elsewhere who exhibit a like degree of thrift, content, courage, and respect for laws. At Quebec and Montreal there will naturally be found a body of police, but it does not appear that the vocation of a constable is an arduous one. The statistics of the Recorder's Court in Montreal, just published, show an extraordinary decrease in crime during the last 10 years, especially in the particular of drunkenness. . . . And yet Montreal, which may be said to exhibit largely the fruits of Catholic influence, governs itself without either the aid of Dr. Parkhurst or Mr. Croker, and looks not for gifts from Carnegie or Rockefeller.' And Mr. James does not hesitate to plainly ascribe the credit for this happy state of things to the Catholic Church. If the American traveller, he says in effect, desires to know what the spirit is which has developed this stubborn democratic and apostolic civilisation, let him investigate the lives and teaching of the clergy and he will derive certain knowledge which establishes the fact that Canadian political freedom is due to the influence of the priests.

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Still more weighty and important is the lesson taught by Mr. James's investigation into the educational system of Quebec. In Quebec there are separate State-paid schools for Catholics, and Mr. James gives the following valuable testimony to the successful working of this system

'Above all,' he says, 'does the history of French Canada illustrate the fact that it is not dangerous to the stability of a State to commit the religious education of its future citizens to the religious teachers. In the Province of Quebec, with an enormous majority of Catholics on the Board of Education, the right of a Protestant child to benefit by the State fund applied to a Protestant education is most zealously and most jealously guarded. Indeed there appears to be no religious rivalry of any kind.' An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and this one solid fact from Canada, given on the authority of a disinterested non-Catholic investigator, disposes once and for all of the silly political parrot-ery which we hear so often in this country that it is 'not safe' and 'not feasible' to make provision in our education system for separate State-paid schools

for the Catholic portion of the community, though it is both 'safe' and 'feasible' to tax Catholics for the maintenance of the secular institutions.

The Real 'Reign of Terror.'

Even the most ardent believers in the Conservative policy for Ireland might well feel ashamed of the Coercion system as it is at present being carried out in that most distressful country. It is the simple truth to say that the system which is now in full swing in Ireland is a mere travesty of justice and a disgrace to any civilised nation. Never before has coercion been applied with so little shadow of justification or excuse. In spite of the 'faked' yarns, spun by newspaper correspondents, about 'murders' and 'outrages,' it is a well-known fact, admitted by all who are acquainted with the state of the country, that Ireland is to-day practically crimeless. Ordinary crime is entirely absent, while even agrarian crime has all but disappeared. Yet in face of all this, in order to conciliate the landlord interest, the hateful Crimes Act has been revived and is being administered in a spirit of bitter and savage vindictiveness. Not only so, but in cases where the evidence is not sufficient to secure a conviction under the Crimes Act an obsolete Statute of King Edward III. is resorted to and the accused is required to give bail for good behaviour as being a person of bad character, or if he declines to accept the stigma implied in this he is promptly sent off to gaol. Here is a typical instance, taken from the *Dublin Freeman*, of the actual working of the system:

'Eleven United Irish Leaguers were prosecuted in Clare for illegal assembly. The Removables could find no evidence against them. But the statute of Edward III. proved more elastic than the Coercion Act. Those men, against whom the evidence was admittedly insufficient, were required to give bail for good behaviour as persons of bad character. Refusing to accept the disgraceful imputation implied in the order, they were sent to prison for three months.' By every principle of law and justice these men were undoubtedly entitled to an acquittal; but the emissaries of the Castle, by straining the law to suit their own purpose, managed to secure a conviction of some sort and thus helped to still further swell the records of Irish 'crime.'

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A still more recent instance, and one which admirably illustrates the ridiculous way in which obviously trumped-up charges are made to serve as an excuse for sending innocent people to gaol, was referred to by Mr. Asquith in one of his latest speeches. It is reported by the London correspondent of the *Melbourne Age*, a source which very rarely supplies information at all favorable to Ireland, and is quoted by our contemporary the *Melbourne Advocate*. The extract is as follows:—

'A story told by Mr. Asquith in his latest political speech illustrates in a rather grimly humorous fashion the sort of low-court justice that is thought good enough for Irish people. In England if a man is charged with conspiracy or unlawful assembly he goes before a grand jury. In Ireland he can be taken before two local magistrates, who may be—often are—grossly ignorant as regards the law they have to administer, and summarily dealt with by them. Mr. Asquith's instance—one of recent date—was as follows:—"A couple of persons gave information to the police to the effect that they were being boycotted. Thereupon a summons was taken out, and the case brought before two resident magistrates. The complainants, when they came into the witness-box, withdrew the statements they had previously made, and said that they had not really been boycotted at all. Therefore they were committed for contempt of court. The defendant was acquitted of the crime with which he was charged, but was required, upon no evidence whatever, to find a surety to be of good behaviour, and, not being able to get the surety, he was sent to prison for three months at once."

Coercion of this sort is most palpably a blunder as well as a crime, and it is only to be expected that such petty and galling persecution should, in the words of the *Dublin Freeman*, prove now, as it has ever been, a tonic and stimulant to more vigorous agitation.

Visitors to Auckland will find first-class accommodation at Newtown Hotel, Karangahape road. Mr M. Treston, the proprietor, pays special attention to catering for the comfort and convenience of his patrons. The Newtown Hotel is up to date in every respect, the bedrooms, lavatories, etc., being on the most approved modern principles...

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

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

'STUFFING' THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

RIVERTON.

THE following are the particulars regarding the grade, salary or wages, and religious belief of Government employes in the Riverton district:—Orepuki to Nightcaps—Stationmaster, £150 per annum, 2 cadets, £60 a year each; 1 engine-driver, 12s per day; 1 do, 10s per day; 2 firemen, 9s per day each; 2 cleaners, 4s per day each; 1 guard, 9s; 1 do, 8s. All of these are non-Catholics. Riverton—Stationmaster, £195 a year; cadet, £60; porter, 5s a day. Thornbury—Stationmaster, £185 a year; cadet, £50; porter 5s per day. Otautau—Stationmaster, £185; 2 cadets, £60 each. Out of 20 employes there are two Catholics drawing the princely sum of 10s per day between them. The employes in the Riverton Post Office are—Postmaster, £200 per annum; cadet, £80; do, £60; do, £30. The two lowest salaried officials are Catholics. The clerk of the Magistrate's Court and a cadet at Riverton are non-Catholics. Out of the 26 Government employes enumerated above, four are Catholics, whose combined remuneration does not exceed £250 per annum.

A Vindication of Irish Catholics.

MR. W. A. MCKNIGHT, of Liverpool, a well known business man, upon reading a report of the meeting of the Irish Church Missions in that city at which the charge of intolerance was made against the people of Limerick, his native city, by Archdeacon Madden and Mr. Long, the 'medical missionary,' whose efforts to combine proselytism with medical work have led to so many storms, addressed to Mr. R. Gibson, a Limerick Protestant, the following letter of inquiry, dated 24 and 25, Mathew street, Liverpool, March 19:—

'I enclose you a copy of yesterday's issue of the *North Express*. I will feel much obliged if you will peruse the report of the Irish Church Missions meeting and inform me whether the charges made against the Limerick Catholics of persecuting the members of other creeds are true.'

Mr. Gibson replied as follows, his letter being dated Mulgrave Cottage, Limerick, March 20, 1902:—

'In reply to yours of 19th inst., I have lived for 58 years amongst the Catholics of the South of Ireland, where we are in a minority of about one Protestant to 40 Roman Catholics. I am well known as being a Protestant and a Freemason, yet I have never been persecuted, insulted, or annoyed about my creed by the section of my fellow-countrymen who are supposed by those who don't know them to be the "base, bloody, and brutal Papists," nor by their "tyrant priests." The more I know my Roman Catholic countrymen and women, the more I learn to esteem and respect them. The more I know of their lives the more convinced I become that the average Roman Catholic (priest or people) is less of a bigot and more of a Christian than the average Protestant.

I have no doubt but that there are bigoted, tyrannical, drunken, wicked men and women (priests and people) to be found amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland, but I am equally certain that the average to be found of such Judas-like people is less amongst them than amongst the Irish Protestants, clergy and people.

Was there not a Judas amongst the twelve chosen apostles of our Blessed Lord? How then can we expect perfection in any earthly Church? Christ tells us plainly the tare not only will grow amongst the wheat, but He distinctly tells us they must be allowed to grow there until God sends His angels to separate them.

If Archdeacon Madden really wants to do as he says, to 'make Christian men and women in Ireland,' then let the Irish Church Missionary Society cease to spend money in stirring up sectarian anti-Christian hatred in Ireland. Let them spend their funds in making real Christian men and women of the worse than heathen of their own churches in Ireland. One young gentleman said to me when I asked him to help me in a church matter, 'With pleasure, Mr. Gibson; you are the first man who ever gave me the chance of doing any unselfish work for others. I am now nine years in Limerick, and no one ever before asked me to do anything that was of use to others, and no clergyman has ever troubled to ask me if I had a soul to be saved or damned.'

'Nonsense,' I said. 'I can hardly believe that a man with your abilities and in your position can have lived here for nine years without someone trying to make you pull in some church tare.'

'I tell you it's God's truth,' he replied; 'not about me only, but about at least a score of other young men whom I know in this city, all of whom would be only too thankful to have an opportunity of doing any good for others given them.'

If the Irish Church Missionary Society want work, let them work amongst their own sects. If they want Irish Roman Catholics 'made Christian men and women,' as they say, let them subscribe to the Christian Brothers or to St. Ita's Home, where boys and girls are taught to be not only Christians, but useful men and women. The Christian Brothers' work and the St. Ita's Home work is more truly Christian work done in a Christian spirit, and does more real good in a year than all the work of all the proselytisers that ever tried to pervert their fellow-Christians who differed from them on matters of doctrine.

We would live unitedly and peacefully together if those who want to make money out of setting us fighting would let us alone.'

ANCIENT IRELAND:

Its Literature, Art and Music.

AT an entertainment given recently in Melbourne under the auspices of the Gaelic League the Rev. Father Ganly delivered a very interesting lecture on the 'Literature, art and music of ancient Ireland.' Want of space compels us to condense the report of the lecture which appeared in the *Advertiser*. Father Ganly, after instituting a comparison between the life of an individual and that of a nation, said that the Celtic race having been saved from the demoralising influence of Roman domination its genius created for itself a literature, a legal code, a social hierarchy, in a word a system of legislation equal in many respects to the most cultured nations of antiquity and superior to nearly all pagan races.

If the history of a country be written in its ruins, in the relics which have escaped the shipwreck of ages, there is no land which possesses a more glorious or a more interesting record than Ireland. The stimulation of the intellectual faculties and their development to produce external results are manifested in the life of a people by their proficiency in the arts of civilisation. Among these we shall take six, by which we shall test Ireland's claim to rank among the civilised nations of antiquity.

ARCHITECTURE.

The history of the rise and development of the builder's art in Ireland forms in itself a most interesting subject of study. The buildings of very early times, which we still find in the country, do not differ much from structures of a similar character raised by primitive races in every land, before a knowledge of the principle of the arch was discovered. It is the architecture of necessity.

The first Christian edifices were of a primitive character. They were developed from the pagan model, with such modifications in form as their difference in purpose required. It was during the sixth century that the transition from undressed masonry to dressed and chiseled work took place. The famous Round Towers are said to date their origin from this period. Anyone who has seen these wonderful monuments of Irish skill cannot deny that, in beauty of design, in symmetry of form, in compactness of structure, they compare favorably with specimens of ancient architecture found in any country.

When the monuments of the builder's art in Ireland, from periods ranging from pre-Christian times to the Anglo-Norman invasion, are placed in consecutive order, we can trace the transition from a rude beginning to a style which was distinctively national. The beautiful Abbey of Roscrea, in Tipperary, and King Cormac's Chapel, Cashel, in the same county, are eloquent witnesses of the degree of perfection to which the architectural art had reached in Ireland.

METALLURGY.

One of the ancient Irish records—the *Annals of the Four Masters*—tells us that gold was first smelted in Ireland as early as the year 605, before the Christian era. It is certain that the pagan Irish had a knowledge of mining. Implements of various kinds belonging to the craft have of late years been found in various parts of Ireland. Quantities of gold and silver have been found buried with the dead.

Among the numerous specimens of ancient Irish metallurgy which have escaped the wreck of ages there are three which have acquired a world-wide fame. These are the Chalice of Ardagh, the Processional Cross of Cong, and the Brooch of Tara. They are to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. An adequate description of these exquisite relics of ancient Irish metallurgy would be impossible. To form any idea of the superb workmanship which characterises even their minutest detail, one has to subject them to a minute inspection.

The Chalice of Ardagh is mentioned by early Irish writers. They give glowing descriptions of what they designate as a peerless work of art. During the Danish invasions this precious treasure was stolen from Clonmacnoise and for centuries was supposed to be hopelessly lost. The robber, Gilcomhain the Dane, of Limerick, was detected and executed for this and other crimes, but he refused to disclose where he had secreted his plunder, which was hidden in the earth at Ardagh, County Limerick. It was discovered there by a young man who since came to Australia, whom I met about 10 years ago in South Melbourne where he was then resident. The Chalice of Ardagh is unquestionably the most perfect example of ancient Irish art yet discovered. It is composed of gold, silver, white bronze and precious stones, and the ornamentation is so delicately and so artistically worked that I venture to say no jeweller of modern times could produce a work equal to it.

The Brooch of Tara is a contemporary of the Chalice of Ardagh. They were probably made by the same artist. They show precisely similar developments of what has been termed the spiral line, or trumpet pattern of ornamentation. Like other works of this class, its basis consists of white bronze, and the ornaments are in gold, silver, niello, enamels, and glass of different shades.

Cong is a small township in the County Galway, possessing historical associations of deep interest. The beautiful work of art—the Cross of Cong—which now holds a place of honor in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, is the proudest boast of the little village. The Processional Cross of Cong is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of metal work of its time in the Western world. Designed as a reliquary for a portion of the true cross received from Rome by Turlough O'Connor, King of Ireland, in the year 1123, the artist lavished all the resources of his ingenuity on its construction. On the sides of the Cross are inscriptions, the first of which is thus translated: 'In this Cross is preserved the Cross on which the Founder of the world suffered.' This beautiful Processional Cross was originally made for the Archbishop of Tuam. During the so-called Reformation the Cross was con-

ceased. Early in the present century it was discovered by the parish priest of Cong, whose successor handed it over to the Royal Irish Academy, where it is now an object of admiration.

SCULPTURE.

The genesis of all true art is to be found in man's consciousness of the supernatural, and in the impulse of his spiritual nature to give it external form and expression. The pre-historic ruins of Egypt, China, Babylon, Phœnicia, Peru, were temples or mausoleums. The buildings erected in honor of the gods are the only works of man which time has not been able to destroy. In Ireland sculpture was employed only to give expression to the religious faith of the people. The High Crosses of Monasterboice, of Kells, of Tuam, of Cong, of Clonmacnoise, and forty others, may be called so many religious epics in stone. The artists who executed these crosses possessed not alone a knowledge of the Roman and Byzantine schools, but they endeavored to picture forth, by historical and symbolical groups, the mystery of man's fall and the Divine plan of the Redemption. To such perfection had this style of artistic representation been brought in Ireland that in various fragments of Irish literature we find minute directions to the artist to be followed in representing Christ and His Apostles.

The relics of Irish sculpture which have escaped the ravage of the Cromwellian iconoclasts are 200 Ogham stones, 250 inscribed mausoleums, 7 pillar stones, 4 altar stones, 45 high crosses, 32 of which are highly ornamented, and 8 of which bear very interesting inscriptions.

THE DECORATIVE OR ILLUMINATING ART.

Before the invention of printing the preservation of all literature depended on the writers and transcribers of manuscripts. For their labors in this sphere the much-maligned monks of the Catholic Church have placed modern civilisation under a deep debt of gratitude. They kept alive the embers of ancient learning and handed them down to succeeding generations. The transcription of manuscripts formed so important a part of the monastic discipline that the great St. Columba is said to have written 300 works with his own saintly hands.

'The Book of Kells,' the wonder of the world, was written and illuminated by this great scholar and missionary. I have seen this wonderful book in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; but I leave others to describe it. One of the greatest authorities on art is Wyatt. Mr Wyatt says: 'It is to Ireland that the rich style of manuscript ornamentation is due. Irish art was original, and of marvellous perfection. . . . In delicacy of handling, the minute but faultless execution, the whole range of paleography offers nothing comparable to these early Irish manuscripts, and those produced in the same style in England. When in Dublin some years ago I had the opportunity there of studying carefully the most marvellous of all, 'The Book of Kells'; some of the ornaments I attempted to copy, but broke down in despair. No wonder that tradition should allege that these unerring lines had been traced by angels. We freely confess that in the practice of illumination at least they (the Irish) appear in advance, both in mechanical execution and originality of design, of all Europe, and of the Anglo-Saxon in particular.'

LITERATURE.

National traditions assign a high state of cultivation to the pagan Irish. But, without granting to these a greater degree of credibility than they strictly deserve, it must be admitted that the immense quantity of literary relics, relating to pre-Christian times, could only have been transmitted to us by some form of written record. It is beyond doubt that on his arrival in Ireland St. Patrick found a regularly defined system of law, and a fixed classification of the people under the sway of a single monarch, presiding over subordinate provincial kings.

Everyone has heard of the Brehon laws. They were a code of legislation by which the inhabitants of ancient Ireland were governed. The English Parliament attached such importance to this venerable legal institute of antiquity that in the year 1852 a Royal Commission was issued to 12 distinguished jurists, noblemen, and Celtic scholars for the transcription and translation of the Brehon Laws. Four volumes have been already issued from the press, and a sum of over £10,000 has been granted by the British Government towards the expenses of the publication of the work.

The names of John M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, Eugene O'Curry, and John O'Donovan are the three who are inseparably connected with the resuscitation of the language and literature of the Irish nation. The venerated Archbishop's genius was synthetic, while that of the other two was analytical. Dr. M'Hale translated portions of the Bible, of Homer, and nearly all of Moore's Melodies into the old language of the Gael. He was also the author of many works both in English and in Irish, one of the most beautiful of which is a poem in the two languages composed in 1861, on the occasion of the Definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Eugene O'Curry and Dr. O'Donovan were the great key-holders who unlocked the doors of the treasury of Irish literature. Many of the books of ancient Ireland have been lost in the wreck in which the country was involved, but enough of their glory remains to prove the country's claim to a high degree of literary culture.

Where are books of Irish literature to be found? They are to be found in the libraries of Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; in the libraries of Oxford and the British Museum; in the libraries of Louvain, Brussels, Bâle, Turin, Bobbio, Schaffhausen, Vienna, Copenhagen. What do they consist of? They comprise general and national history, civil and ecclesiastical records, lives of saints, genealogical materials, poetry, romance, tracts on medicine, mathematics, grammar, geography, and astronomy.

To enter into a minute analysis of these works would require considerable time. Here I will only say that many of them are productions of real literary merit.

MUSIC AND POETRY.

Poetry and song have been called the autobiography of a race—the essence of a nation's history. The themes to which they attach themselves are either those critical periods on which the fortunes of a people turn, or such incidents of a lighter vein as illustrate the national characteristics. The records of no other country in the world afford a truer illustration of this interpretation of the vocation of the poetical muse than those of Ireland.

According to the ancient Irish records, Ossian was the Homer of Erin. What the latter did for the scattered remains of Grecian poetry, the former did for the bardic songs of Ireland. Some of his productions have been pronounced worthy of the 'blind bard of Ohio.' Born in the third century before the Christian era, popular tradition represents him as uniting in himself the threefold prerogatives of poet, hero, and warrior. Several of the Ossianic poems have been translated into English verse by Irish poets. The following are the best known:—'Congal,' 'Tain Bo Cuailgne,' 'Conary,' 'Mesgedra,' 'Naming of Cuchulin,' by Sir Samuel Ferguson; 'The Foray of Queen Maeve,' by Aubrey de Vere; and 'The Lay of Ossian on the Land of Perpetual Youth,' by T. D. Sullivan.

If it be urged that, after all, Irish history cannot boast of any great work of genius like those of the age of Pericles in Greece, and of Augustus in Rome, it must be remembered that the records of the world contain only comparatively few of such epochs—that inspiration is a grace, and that labor is a law. Moreover, it must be remembered that the Irish nation was arrested in its development. During the 300 years which succeeded the introduction of Christianity into the country, its people advanced so rapidly in the arts of civilised life that they gave promise of a future as brilliant as the great ages of Grecian or Augustan literature. Then came the nation's struggle, not for her literature and art, but for her very existence.

The German philosopher, Goerres, thus refers to Ireland: 'The affrighted spirit of truth had flown during the Gothic irruptions into Europe, and there (in Ireland) made its abode in safety, until Europe returned to repose, when these hospitable philosophers who had given it an asylum were called by Europe to restore its effulgent light over her bedarkened forests.' But this golden age of Irish history was soon brought to a disastrous termination. Attracted by the treasures of her churches, monasteries, and schools, the Danes, who were a nation of pirates and plunderers, landed on the Irish shores in the year 790. For nearly 300 years they kept up a system of guerilla warfare, which was as provoking to a soldier race, accustomed to meet their enemy in the field, as it was ruinous to religion and education. At length, driven to desperation, the Irish, under King Brian Boru, rose as one man, and on the field of Clontarf broke the Danish power for ever. The intensity of the struggle may be estimated from the fact that England, two centuries before the battle of Clontarf, had submitted to the fierce pirates whom the Irish conquered and expelled from their shores. The country made giant efforts to rebuild her ruined temples, monasteries, and schools. But another visitation was near at hand. The Anglo-Normans came, says Froide, with unconscious irony, to complete the civilisation which the Danes had commenced. From that hour to the present the history of Ireland is written in blood and tears.

Death of Archbishop Corrigan.

THE death is reported by cable of the Most Rev. Dr. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, at the age of 63. The deceased prelate was born at Newark on August 13, 1839; educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware, and Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Maryland. He was ordained priest at Rome in 1863, was afterwards Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture at Seton Hall College, Orange, N.J., and President in 1868. He was consecrated Bishop of Newark, N.J., in 1873, and made Coadjutor to his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, with right of succession, October 1, 1880. He succeeded to the See October 10, 1885, and was made Assistant at the Pontifical Throne April 19, 1887.

New York was created a See in 1808, and an Archdiocese in 1850. The Archdiocese of New York is the most populous in the United States. The Catholic population is set down at 1,200,000, but this is an approximation, and a careful census would probably add considerably to this estimate. From this it will be seen that the Catholic population of the Archdiocese is nearly equal to double the European population of New Zealand, and close on one and a half times the Catholic population of the Australasian Colonies. In the City of New York alone there are more Catholic churches than in the whole of New Zealand, whilst in the whole of the Archdiocese the churches, chapels, and stations make a grand total of 740, equal to one-half the number of Catholic churches, etc., in the Australasian Colonies. The priests number 716, and the children in Catholic schools and charitable institutions make a total of close on 72,000.

True merit may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection; we can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

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

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

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 10.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Provincial, returned to Wellington on Monday last.

Being the first Sunday of the month Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. The 11 o'clock Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Cooney, of Lyttelton. In the evening the Rev. Father Herbert preached on the Blessed Virgin to a large congregation.

Mr. S. Cimino, jun., has been appointed conductor of the choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Steps are being taken to establish a permanent orchestra.

The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney left by the Athenic on Thursday for a trip to the Old Country. Several priests came to Wellington to bid him good-bye. The Dean was accompanied down the harbor by several of the local clergy, who spent the best part of an hour on board the Home liner. Between 50 and 60 parting messages were received by the Dean prior to his departure.

The opening session of the Literary and Debating Society, in connection with the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association, was celebrated by the members holding a *conversazione* in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday last. The hall was tastefully decorated. Various games were indulged in, and the following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the musical part of the programme:—Misses Lawless and M. Twobill, and Messrs C. Gamble, Flanagan, Liardet, Sievers, and Eller. Mr D. A. Kenny acted as accompanist and also contributed the dance music. Extras were played by Miss J. Gallagher.

The great event of this week was the coming of Miss Amy Castles. The young lady, accompanied by her concert company, arrived in Wellington on Sunday last. She received a splendid reception from the public at both of her concerts, and her singing will long be remembered by the Wellington people as that of an accomplished artist. During her stay here she paid a visit to St. Mary's Convent. His Grace the Archbishop and several of the local clergy called on her.

The additions to St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, were solemnly blessed and opened by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on Sunday last. A procession, in which the clergy, cross-bearer, and acolytes took part, was formed from the presbytery to the church. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Keogh, B.A., with the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., as deacon, and Very Rev. Father Lane as sub-deacon. His Grace the Archbishop preached, and chose for his text, 'The Lord thy God only shalt thou adore.' Before beginning his discourse he spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present to open the enlarged portion which, by the generosity of the people, had been so beautified. It was a credit to their pastor and everyone concerned. To the architect and builder he gave the greatest praise, for so complete were the alterations that the entire church really looked like a new building. He concluded by asking the congregation to give generously towards extinguishing the debt. Under the conductorship of Mr A. R. Bunny the choir rendered Mozart's 'Seventh Mass.' Miss Pender (of Wellington), Miss Pinches (late of Wanganui), and several gentlemen rendered valuable assistance to the choir. The collection made during the day amounted to £72. In the evening Vespers were sung by Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, when the Very Rev. Father Keogh preached on the Blessed Virgin. The total cost of the alterations amounted to £750, which has been reduced now to £82, which speaks well for the generosity of the people.

OKATO.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

May 4.

The Okato Universal Fair, held in aid of the building fund of St. Patrick's Church and presbytery was a great success. It was opened on Monday evening, April 21, by our popular M.H.R., Mr E. M. Smith, who, notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather, drove from New Plymouth, thus placing the ladies who had charge of the undertaking under a deep obligation to him. The large marquee erected close to the church was not sufficient to hold the large number who attended from all the surrounding districts. There were four stalls, all of which were artistically decorated, and well supplied with goods. The following is a list of the stalls and stallholders:—Irish—Mesdames Daly, O'Sullivan, and O'Connor. Colonial—Mesdames M. Brophy, P. Duggan, and Misses E. Carpenter and A. Daly. Continental—Misses K. and H. McNamara, K. Ryan, and Mesdames Metcalfe and A. Clarke. Polynesian—Mesdames Judge, McReynolds, Aylward, and S. Jones. In the last-mentioned stall was exhibited a very comprehensive collection of curios and works of art sent by friendly South Sea Islanders. Close to the entrance was the refreshment stall managed by Miss Dunn, and Mesdames Barrett, M. Fleming, and Heather. Each of the stalls was draped and fitted up with flags denoting its nationality.

At the appointed time the Rev. Father Cognet opened the proceedings with a few complimentary remarks regarding the inconvenience which Mr. Smith had put himself to in order to be present. Mr. Smith then addressed the audience at some length, and compared the self-reliant spirit of this Colony with the conservatism prevailing in the Old Country. He referred to the impetus soon to be given to the iron-sand industry, and also dealt with the

necessity for certain local and provincial improvements. Having complimented the ladies on their splendid display of goods, he declared the fair open. On the call of the Rev. Father Cognet three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Smith. Then the stallholders and their assistants went to work and to the credit of our Okato community be it said a most liberal response was made to their appeal.

In addition to the stalls there was a number of side shows all of which did good business, and provided considerable amusement. The fair was brought to close on April 24, the proceeds on that evening alone amounting to £87. The public were highly pleased with the proceedings throughout, and a word of praise is due to the ladies, who left nothing undone to secure the success of the undertaking. The prizes offered by the committee to the two most successful lady canvassers fell to Miss H. McNamara 1, and Miss J. O'Sullivan 2, the rest in order of merit being Misses K. O'Sullivan, M. Francis, A. Duggan, K. McNamara, M. McReynolds, Mrs P. Duggan, Misses K. Ryan, G. Murphy, A. Daly. During the fair Mr. Metcalfe, Miss G. Browning, and others contributed musical selections, and Mr Gill amused the audience with items by the graphophone.

The total proceeds will exceed £200, which is a very creditable amount for the Okato district. This will not alone be sufficient to wipe off the debt on the church, but will leave a handsome surplus towards the proposed church at Pungaretu.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 12.

The Rev. Father Cooney returned to Lyttelton during the week after a holiday spent in the North Island for health purposes.

According to a report presented to the City Council at its last meeting the providing of municipal music during the summer months by means of subsidised brass bands had proved a pronounced success. The season extended from October to April during which period 30 separate performances were given to a total of over 270 musical selections to an average attendance of 4000 of the public weekly, or estimated at 120,000 for the season.

The first monthly meeting of collectors, under the recently arranged scheme of sixpence per week subscriptions to the Cathedral building fund, was held on last Thursday evening, his Lordship the Bishop presiding. Upwards of thirty pounds (£30) was handed in as the result of the past four weeks' operations. Whilst at Lyttelton the Very Rev. Dean Foley established the system there, and also collected many previously promised contributions. The building of the Cathedral is going on apace and this week new machinery has been added for fluting and turning the massive columns, one already being finished.

Our Wesleyan friends are evidently fast becoming Catholicised if we may judge by the way Mass music is finding a place in their church services. I notice that at the opening of a local church last Sunday Mozart's 'Kyrie' and 'Gloria' formed prominent parts of the musical arrangements. It has become quite a common thing for our Mass music to be sung in Anglican churches; the Presbyterians, with characteristic caution, are introducing it, but so far principally at public gatherings other than church services, and the Methodists have long exhibited a hankering after the music composed by the great masters for the Catholic Church's most solemn office.

There was a good attendance at the Catholic Club rooms on Tuesday evening, when a most interesting lecture was delivered by Dr. Frengley on 'Plague and its history.' He traced it from the earliest days up to the present times, and dwelt particularly upon the modern methods for preventing the spread of the plague bacillus. A sketch showing the appearance of this bacillus, and also that of the typhoid bacillus, was shown. The lecturer, who has evidently become a thorough master of the subject, spoke of the countries where for ages the plague has found a habitation, its spread and more recent developments, including the possible source of its introduction to Australasia. The lecture greatly interested those present, and at the conclusion, on the motion of Mr Ronald Duncan, seconded by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Frengley, who, in reply, promised at another time to lecture on 'Typhoid.'

His Worship the Mayor (Mr A. E. G. Rhodes) is to open the Coronation Carnival at the Colosseum on Thursday. Elaborate preparations are being made for the inaugural ceremony. The carnival is to be continued over the ensuing 11 nights. There are eight stalls with the following ladies at the head:—(1) 'Highland Brigade,' Miss Somerville; (2) 'Royal,' Mrs W. Hayward; (3) 'Bengal Lancers,' Mrs J. C. Chase; (4) 'Floral,' and art union prizes, Mrs M. O'Brien; (5) '21st Lancers,' Mrs Burke; (6) 'Naval Brigade,' Mrs Hine; (7) 'Irish Fusiliers' (convent), Mrs Green; (8) 'Royal Artillery' (Ladies' Club), Mrs J. R. Hunt. A refreshment stall will be in charge of Miss Goggen and Miss Grady. Music will be provided each evening by the Woolston Brass Band and an orchestra.

After Mass on Sunday week, at Rangiora, an adjournment was made to the Catholic schoolroom for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. Richard Anderson, of the Railway service, who recently removed to Christchurch. Mr. Anderson's connection with the Rangiora Catholic congregation dates back 33 years. At that time he was on the West Coast, and collected £15 towards the erection of the first church in Rangiora. Two years later he took up his residence permanently in the place, and up to the time of his removal, about a month since, has been a prominent and earnest supporter of the Church, and ever ready to further its interests. Mrs. Anderson and family have also been to the fore in church work, and they will be much missed. The present, which came from the congregation, and consisted of a purse of sovereigns, was handed to

Mr. Anderson by the Rev. Father Hyland, who referred to the recipient's many estimable qualities as a parishioner and friend, and expressed the sincere and general regret felt at the necessity which had arisen for the severance of himself and family from the congregation.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 8.

From a private letter received here I gather that on Sunday March 23, two students at Thurles College, County Tipperary intended for the Wellington archdiocese, were ordained deacons.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan rode over the whole of the Takapuna Orphanage estate last week, and expressed his pleasure at the general advancement and good care shown all around, a state of affairs which reflected much credit on the steward, Mr. Colgan.

One of the Government Inspectors recently expressed himself in very flattering terms regarding one of our schools, averring that he had rarely inspected one its superior. This is good and encouraging news.

A correspondent, 'K,' in last Monday's *Herald*, took its London correspondent to task for his repeatedly bitter attacks upon Ireland and the Irish people generally. The letter was ably written and cut deeply. But, when the Irish Parliamentary Party is assailed so venomously and continuously their fellow-countrymen know the reason, and rest assured the Party is doing its duty.

The four Vincentian Fathers left Auckland for the Thames by steamer last Monday morning, thence they proceed to the Thermal Springs at Rotorua, where they will seek a much-needed rest, which they have earned after giving missions which have extended from last May, commencing in Australia and terminating in this Colony last month. They purpose resting at Rotorua for a month, after which they will leave for Sydney.

At St. Benedict's Church on last Sunday night there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament after Vespers, in which the Confraternity of the Children of Mary mustered largely. In the front of the procession was borne a beautiful statue of Our Blessed Lady. Rev. Father McEnroe, O.M., preached a very fine sermon. The congregation was very large. A word of praise is due to the Sisters of St. Joseph for the great taste displayed in decorating the altars, and also in arranging the details of the procession.

The Very Rev. Father Boyle and the Rev. Fathers McEnroe, McCarthy, and Henry, who, for the last five months, have been giving missions in the Dunedin diocese, arrived here by the Waikare last Sunday morning. The two first-named celebrated Mass at St. Patrick's Convent, and Fathers McCarthy and Henry at the Cathedral. At the 11 o'clock Mass Father Henry preached on 'Prayer,' and showed its absolute necessity for all Christians. It was a most instructive discourse. At Vespers Rev. Father McCarthy preached an eloquent sermon on the power and efficacy of Prayer. After the sermon there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. His Lordship the Bishop was present. The congregation was very large, the cathedral being taxed to its utmost capacity. The choir, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, rendered the music in a finished manner.

THE BELGIAN CRISIS.

THE other day the *Adelaide Register* published an article on the troubles in Belgium and blaming the Government for expelling some Spanish revolutionists who were actively engaged in the propagation of their doctrines. The Rev. Father Louwyck, of Georgetown, replied to these criticisms in a letter, a portion of which we reproduce. He wrote:—

'A few months ago Demblon, Fournemont, Smeets, and Vandervelde openly declared in Parliament that they were going to bring the people to a revolution in order to overthrow the throne, banish the King, and proclaim a republic, based on the principles of the French Commune of 1871. They said that if necessary they would cause bloodshed. To help them in that revolt they called in some Spanish agitators. This is an old game of the Socialists; one time they called the French petroleuse, Louise Michel, who was cleared out in the same way. Four months ago a Dutch pro-Boer went to Ghent to excite the people against England on account of the Boer war. Again the man was cleared out. The Government of Belgium is a Government of order and peace. They defend freedom, but that does not mean that they have to tolerate revolution, which is an attack on freedom. Would the Government of England tolerate a Belgian preaching open revolution in the streets of London, insulting the peaceful people, attacking in the most vulgar language the King and the Royal Family? Would you blame the Government for expelling such a criminal? Would you say then that the Government was ill-advised? You say that the poorer residents of the Belgian towns have certainly a grievance. What grievance? Being a Belgian I have some knowledge of what is going on in the country. As a priest, I was among all classes of people, rich and poor, Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists. I left Brussels only two years ago. I receive still the Belgian papers; and since 1884, when the present Government came into office, I never heard a complaint against the Government, except from the Socialists, who want a republic. No Government in the world has done more, or even as much, as the Belgian Government, for the working man. The prosperity of that small country is an ample proof of the wise Government of the Catholic majority.

'You say, "the Clericals owed their majority to the system under which certain classes of electors cast three votes against one given by the working man." As a matter of fact, the Catholics have the majority in Parliament since June 10, 1884, and never lost it since that day. Now, the system of election of that time was the

one established by the constitution of 1830; and there was no question of plural votes till 1894. How, then, can you say that the Clerical Party owed their majority to the system of plural votes? Then, most of the working men have two votes; some have three. You say that the existing system is said to disfranchise 100,000 men, who, though having families, do not pay the statutory amount of taxes; while undue influence is given to the clerical orders by the supplementary votes. That again, is wrong. The existing system disfranchises only a certain class of criminals. Those who have families have all the right to vote. What you say about undue influence given to clerical orders proves misapprehension of the whole system. All those who passed a successful examination of the highest standard of education, such as a final examination at any of the approved universities or such-like institutions, have a supplementary vote. Doctors, lawyers, engineers, and a great number of priests are among that class. I admit that nearly the whole class belongs to what you call the Clerical Party.

You complain, and with right, of the continuous tirade of abuse and slander which some of the Belgian newspapers and a large body of the people have directed against England on account of the South African war; but those that are guilty of that charge are just the very same revolutionists you are defending in your article, and you are attacking the Clericals who defended the English Government against those attacks. Was it not Citizen Vandervelde, the leader of the Socialists, who in the most violent language attacked the Government of Belgium for refusing to blame the actions of the English in South Africa? And was it not Mr. Charles Woeste, the leader of the Clericals, who in a splendid speech defended the conduct of the English? Do you know it was at the *Maison du Peuple*, the headquarters of the Socialists, that the first voice was raised against England? Do you know that it was there also that the plot was framed to kill the Prince of Wales? Belgium is a small country, but is ruled by a good Government, who seek nothing but the welfare of the people, and who are bound to defend the national institutions. The Government have the support of the great majority of the Belgians.

American Catholic Statistics.

THE Official Directory for 1902 of the Catholic Church in the United States gives the total Catholic population as 10,976,753. Of course this is but an approximation. Most dioceses qualify their totals with 'about' or 'estimated,' and a few reckon by families. The reckoning is cautious, always rather under than over the probabilities.

The distribution of the Catholic population is an interesting study, at which we can but glance. The great Archdiocese of New York has about 1,200,000; Brooklyn returns 500,000; and Newark, N.J., 290,000. Here, in a comparatively small space, is massed nearly one-fifth of the total estimated Catholic population of the country.

The next greatest Catholic centre is the Archdiocese of Chicago, with 800,000, and a total of 245,000 in its three suffragan Sees of Alton, Belleville, and Peoria, making over a million of Catholics in the single State of Illinois.

The Archdiocese of Boston comes next, with an estimated 650,000; and the aggregate population of its six suffragan Sees 952,000, gives New England a total Catholic population of 1,602,000.

The Archdiocese of Philadelphia has about 160,000; but the great Diocese of Pittsburg in the same State has a quarter of a million, even with the new See of Altoona, with its 440,000 cut off.

The old and long-settled archdioceses of Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans, show slighter change in their figures, as they no longer attract much immigration and grow from natural increase.

The figures of Catholic school attendance in comparison to the total population, of which we take some specimens, are significant. Baltimore's are 28,349 to 245,000; Boston's, 44,700 to 650,000; Chicago's, 80,000 to 800,000; Cincinnati's, 29,277 to 200,000; Dubuque's, 19,655 to 150,000; Milwaukee's, 31,957 to 245,000; New Orleans', 22,463 to 350,000; New York's, 71,620 to 1,200,000; Oregon's, nearly 1000 to 40,000; Philadelphia's, about 50,500 to 160,000; St. Louis', 28,069 to 220,000; St. Paul's, 24,000 to 220,000; San Francisco's, about 20,000 to 225,000; Santa Fe's, 2660 to 133,000. But the conditions in New Mexico are different from those in other parts of the country. In most of the country missions the population is entirely Catholic, and so are the teachers of the district schools.

The diocese of Brooklyn has over 40,000 young people under Catholic care. Buffalo, 27,115, to a total Catholic population of 171,000; Cleveland, about 25,000 to 275,000; Hartford, 25,522 to 270,000; Newark, 47,150 to 290,000; Rochester, 16,833 to 105,000; Manchester, 12,630 to 100,000.

Of 261 Catholic journals and magazines, 85 are in foreign languages, German, French, Polish, Italian, Spanish, Slavonic, Bohemian, Dutch, India; New York has one and Chicago two Catholic dailies in the Polish languages; Fall River, New Bedford, Worcester, and Woonsocket, French Catholic dailies; New York, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, German Catholic dailies, and Toledo a Bohemian Catholic daily.

The acquisition of the Philippines adds 6,505,998 to the Catholic population of the United States. The Sandwich Islands give 33,000 more.

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

INTERCOLONIAL.

The recent bazaar in aid of the Catholic church at Albury yielded over £600.

The Very Rev. Dean Hegarty, P.P., V.F., Kyneton, is about to take a well-earned twelve months' leave of absence after 30 years' labor on the Victorian mission.

A very old resident of the Grabben Gullen district passed away recently, in the person of Mr John Kelleher, at the age of 90 years. Deceased was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and had been a resident of New South Wales for over 60 years.

Speaking the other day at a picnic organised by the Hibernian Society in honor of his Lordship the Bishop of Maitland, Mr R. McCormack, district president of New South Wales, said that the total membership of the H.A.C.B. Society in New South Wales was something over 4000, and the funds aggregated £25,000. In the whole of the States the society had a membership of 21,000, with funds amounting to £125,000. Out of this number there were 8000 members in Victoria, and he was glad to say that the 2500 members in New South Wales twelve months ago had been increased by 1500 during that period. He regarded this as a good augury that they would equal, if not surpass, the number of members in Victoria within a space of a few years.

The narrow jealousies of a small coterie of busybodies in Melbourne have landed a society journal called *Table Talk* in trouble. That journal recently made a statement which, though amusing to Catholics, needed a prompt contradiction. That contradiction appeared in *Table Talk's* last issue as follows:—"Sir,—The following paragraph appears in your issue of the 10th instant: "Gratitude is a distinguishing trait in Miss Amy Castles's character. She gives 30 per cent. of her Australian earnings to the Catholic Church. As she is paid £750 for the three Melbourne concerts, the share of Catholic Church is £250. This statement is made by people who are privy to the agreement with Miss Castles, but it may, nevertheless, not be true." The first line we believe to be entirely true. The rest of the paragraph we know to be absolutely without foundation. On behalf of Miss Castles, we request that you will be good enough either to publish our letter or make the necessary correction in suitable manner in your next issue.—Yours truly, Gavan Duffy and King, 69 Chancery lane, Melbourne. April 15, 1902.—[We stated 'it may, nevertheless, not be true.' The statement, however, was generally made by respectable people, and we are glad to find that it is now authoritatively contradicted.—Editor, *Table Talk*.]

Smarting under the criticism evoked by the garbled 'points' cabled during the week respecting an article he has contributed to an English newspaper, Mr. Wood, History Professor at the Sydney University (says the *Freeman's Journal*), applies a useful sidelight to the methods of the cableman in general, and particularly on the subject of Ireland. Writing to the *Morning Herald*, Mr. Wood says:—"In an article, which not having seen, you abuse, one point which I ventured to emphasize was the disadvantage we in Australia suffer in that, being five weeks away from England, we are for that period entirely at the mercy of the cable. We learn what he chooses to tell us, and we learn no more. Now, with the best will in the world, no cable can do justice to the news of the day in a few phrases. He has to select one sentence out of a hundred, and he naturally selects that sentence which, in his opinion, will be of most service to his employers and give most pleasure to his readers. So, e.g., it was cabled, if my memory serves me, a few weeks ago that John Morley had expressed disapproval of the reception given by some Irish members to the news of the capture of Lord Methuen. When the English newspapers arrived we found that this was one sentence from a great oration dealing with the general political situation from the Liberal standpoint. All Australians have read the sentence. How many have read the great plea for justice to Ireland from which it was wrenched? Your cable as to what you call "the gist" of my article is a good example of the disadvantage I speak of."

A few Sundays ago a very large gathering of the parishioners of St. Mary's, St. Kilda East, Melbourne, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the memorial stone of the new Catholic Hall and Club rooms, now in course of erection at the intersection of Dandenong road, and Westbury street. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, who was accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, was received by the Very Rev. T. Lynch, P.P., Revs. J. Norris and J. Barry, and the building committee. After the ceremony had been performed the Very Rev. T. Lynch, pastor of St. Mary's, said that they were all aware of the object of that day's meeting, viz., to help to liquidate the debt on the hall and ground, which amounted to about £7500. The hall itself would cost about £5000, and the land £2500. He felt confident that the whole of the debt would be paid in a short time, for he knew the intelligence, zeal and generosity of his own people, and the generous sentiments of non-Catholic fellow-citizens, many of whom had, unsolicited, banded in generous contributions towards the cost of the hall. He hoped that the spirit of goodwill would long continue amongst the citizens of St. Kilda. Certainly, on his part, nothing would be wanting to foster and encourage the bond of union amongst all classes of citizens. Later on Father Lynch read a partial list of subscriptions received before the ceremony, the principal being:—Mr. Fitzgerald £100, Mr. A. Tobin £100, Mrs. Tobin £100, Father Lynch £100, Catholic Young Men's Society £100, Mr. W. Rigg £50, Mr. D. Day £50, Mr. Retallick £50, Dr. R. Power £30, Mr. J. G. Duffy £25, Mr. J. W. O'Halloran £25, Mr. P. Acton £25, Ladies' Branch Hibernian Society £20, Women's Branch Sacred Heart Sodality £30, Men's do. £20, Children of Mary 20 guineas. The total subscriptions exceeded £2000.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 18, Sunday.—Pentecost Sunday.
 " 19, Monday.—Feria.
 " 20, Tuesday.—St. Felix of Cantalice, Confessor.
 " 21, Wednesday.—Ember Day
 " 22, Thursday.—St. John Baptist de Rossi.
 " 23, Friday.—Ember Day.
 " 24, Saturday.—Ember Day. St. Gregory III., Pope and Confessor.

PENTECOST SUNDAY.

PENTECOST was the name given to the feast among the Jews held on the 50th day after the Passover, in celebration of the 'ingathering,' and in thanksgiving for the harvest. From the Jewish use, it was introduced into the Christian, and with special solemnity, as being the day of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, and of the first solemn preaching of the Christian religion. From early times Pentecost has been regarded as one of the great festivals of the Christian year, and it was chosen as one of the times for the solemn administration of baptism. The English name of the festival, Whit Sunday, is derived from the white robes in which the newly-baptised were clad. It is regarded as especially sacred to the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, in whose honor the services of the day are directly addressed.

EMBER DAYS.

The Ember Days are the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of each of the four seasons of the year, set apart as fast days by the Catholic Church. According to the testimony of Pope Leo, they originated in the time of the Apostles, who were inspired by the Holy Ghost to dedicate each season of the year to God by a few days of penance; or, as it were, to pay three days' interest, every three months, on the graces received from God. The Church always commanded the faithful to fast at the beginning of each of the four seasons of the year, because it is at this time that she ordains the priests and other servants of the Church, which even the Apostles did with much prayer and fasting. Thus she desires that during the Ember Days Christians should fervently ask of God by prayer, fasting, and other good works, for worthy pastors and servants, on whom depends the welfare of the whole Christian flock; she also desires that in the spring Ember Days we should ask God's blessing for the fertility of the earth; in summer for the preservation of the fruits of the field; in autumn when the harvest is ripe, and in winter when it is sheltered, that we should offer to God, by fasting and prayer, a sacrifice of thanks, petitioning Him to assist us, that we may not use His gifts for our soul's detriment, but refer all praise to Him, the fountain of all good, and assist our neighbor according to our means.

Vice is most dangerous when it puts on the semblance of virtue.

Before every decisive resolution the dice of death must be thrown.

Practical education implies the art of making active and useful what we learn.

When we see the mantle of our guilt on someone else, how quickly we condemn ourselves.

Prudence is common sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination, and of address.

He alone who can resist the genius of the age, the tone of fashion, with vigorous simplicity and moral courage is a man.

A psalm which cultivates the spirit of gratitude is a psalm which we ought often to read. If we were more grateful, both our joy and our strength would be increased. Gratitude is born in hearts which take the time to count up past mercies.

To enjoy alone is to be able to share. No participation can make that of value which in itself is of none. It is not love alone, but pride also, and often only pride, that leads to the desire for another to be present with us in possession.

There is no part of the history of Jesus but Mary has her part in it. There are those who profess to be His servants who think that her work was ended when she bore Him, and after that she had nothing to do but disappear and be forgotten. But we, O Lord, Thy children of the Catholic Church, do not so think of Thy Mother.

A wise and high-principled person avoids, if possible, the office of confidant to husband and wife, to kindred or friends of long standing during the time of their slight estrangements. But if the confidence is forced upon him, he remembers, even though no reservation has been made, no pledge exacted, that it is a confidence of a most sacred kind.

He who lives without a definite purpose achieves no higher end than to serve as a warning to others. He is a kind of bell buoy, mournfully tolled by the waves of circumstance to mark the rocks or shoals which are to be avoided. What the sun glass does to the sun's rays—converge them until they become a blazing and irresistible point—that a definite purpose does to the energies of the soul. It brings them to a focus, and achievement follows as a matter of course.

In connection with the Dunedin winter races, to be held on May 21 and 24, holiday excursion tickets will be issued on the Government railways from any station on the Hurunui-Bluff section to Dunedin from May 17 to 23, and from stations between Oamaru and Clinton also by morning train on 24th inst....

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OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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.

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

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

Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dublin, March, 1902.

The Late Lord Dufferin.

Dufferin and Ava. February 12, at Clondeboye, County Down, Frederick Hamilton Blackwood, first Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. This was the simple announcement in the obituary columns of our daily papers that told a host of admirers and an unusually large number of truly affectionate friends that a brilliant statesman, a gifted Irishman, worthy of his race, and—best of all—as kindly-hearted a nobleman as ever breathed, had passed away, and that, unless in future generations the family genius revive, the last, and not the least gifted, of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's descendants passed away in the person of Frederick Hamilton Temple Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

All Irishmen know that, on his mother's side, Lord Dufferin was the great grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the author of 'The Rivals,' 'The School for Scandal,' etc., and no descendant of the Crusaders of old was prouder of his ancestors than was the Marquis of Dufferin of his descent from the brilliant Irish writer. On his father's side, he belonged to the family of Blackwood, of Ulster, raised to the rank of baronets in 1763, and at the time the Union was first proposed a forefather to Lord Dufferin. Sir John Blackwood, staunch to his country, refused to sell that country, though twice offered an earldom. His eldest son, however, voted for the Union and was created Baron Dufferin in 1800.

The late Marquis's father died in 1841, when his son was only a lad at Eton, and from that hour, as boy and man, the son's devotion to his poet mother was an absorbing passion, the bright guiding star of his youth and of his manhood, a beautiful devotion that has been responsible for all that has been good and noble throughout his long life.

Lord Dufferin was noted at all the Courts and in the brilliant literary circles of the last generation for his wit, his eloquence, his courtly, well-bred and manly bearing. As a diplomatist, there has, perhaps, never been any man that had such wide experience, and such a successful career. In 1849, while quite a young man, he became Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Some years later he spent a long time in foreign travel, studying life, history, and politics in many lands: Greece, Turkey, Egypt, the holy Land, and countries away in the far North. In 1859, he went in an official capacity with Lord John Russell to Vienna, and there first gave proofs of his great gifts as a diplomat. In 1860, Lord Dufferin was sent as British Commissioner to the East, and was the chief means of bringing peace to the Christians suffering under Turkish atrocity. In 1864, he was made Under Secretary in India. In 1866, he returned home to be Under Secretary for War in England. In 1869 he was Paymaster General and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Ten years later he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, and, after a most successful administration of nine years, went as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. In St. Petersburg Lord Dufferin spent two years, and his next appointment was to Constantinople, where he was entrusted with most difficult negotiations. We next find him, in 1882, the British Commissioner-General of Egypt. On leaving Egypt (1884) Lord Dufferin was made Viceroy of India. From 1888 to 1891 he acted as Ambassador

and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, and was British Ambassador to Paris from 1891 to 1896.

In a short sketch of the deceased Marquis, published in the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' (from which I extract above dates), in referring to his marvellous success in the interests of England and to his popularity amongst those to whom he went as ruler or as emissary, the writer says: 'The essence of the diplomatic side of political life is secrecy; tactful dealing takes the place of flamboyant oratory; the success of tomorrow demands absolute reticence as to the means by which success was won to-day. To estimate the mental force, even to appreciate adequately the actual achievements of a man like the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, requires the intimate knowledge possessed only by a series of Cabinet Ministers and by the diplomat himself. That he achieved many of the victories of diplomacy is certain; he has left a deep dint in history; but his methods, in which his merit lies, cannot yet be known.'

I do not think I am very far out in stating, as the result of a brief, but never to be forgotten personal insight into this nobleman's nature, that Lord Dufferin's great secret was that he consulted his own heart. He possessed a great fund of Irish kindness, honest straightforwardness, and cosmopolitan tact; he had a warm and sympathetic heart, and his consulting that heart was, I have little doubt, the secret of his success as a statesman in many countries and amongst a vast variety of peoples. His mother's constant care and companionship throughout his youth and the companionship of his wife, the granddaughter of that warm-hearted Irishman, Rowan Hamilton, will have a large share in influencing Lord Dufferin's character, for his devotion to both, especially his touching love for his mother, has always been the subject of respect and admiration, and few ever visit the County Down without paying their tribute to that filial love by visiting 'Helen's Tower,' a tower built by Lord Dufferin in the Clondeboye grounds as something like what the ancient Irish kings and nobles built expressly for the ladies of their households, a 'Gratan,' or 'Sunny House,' where, apart from all, they could enjoy those hours of happy quiet always so dear to women.

Helen's Tower rises high above the whole surrounding country and commands most lovely views of Irish inland and coast scenery, of the Channel and of the Scotch Coast. Here, some say, Lady Dufferin wrote the ballad, 'I'm sitting by the style, Mary, that has moved Irish hearts the world over; and here, on each return home, her son invariably made it his custom to spend at least one night, in memory of his mother.

Clondeboye House, where Lord Dufferin died, is a beautiful, home-like mansion, where are gathered the portraits of the Sheridans, of the beautiful Miss Lindley who married Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of 'The Three Graces,' and a long line of interesting family portraits, including those of the late Marquis, his wife, and their eldest son, whose early death in the present war preyed heavily on his father's heart. In Clondeboye House are also gathered souvenirs from all the countries in which the diplomat won the many honors that caused it to be said that he was the most decorated man of his time; his home is indeed a perfect museum of rare and curious treasures, including an immense richly-wrought silver casket, presented to Lady Dufferin by the women of India in recognition of her tactful courtesy and kindness as the Viceroy's wife.

The late Marquis's remains lie in a burial place within the grounds of Clondeboye, a richly-wooded demesne

covering a charming undulating country side, reaching some miles inland from Helen's Bay, a most picturesque little bay named after Lord Dufferin's mother and situate on the shore of Belfast Lough, within a walk of Bangor, that place once so famed for its great monastic school and for the learned monks who went forth from its walls to spread piety and knowledge throughout Europe in the golden days of the Church of Ireland.

The Land Question.

Let us turn to something else, and note what happiness would be the lot of the many in this sweet land of ours were the Compulsory Sales Act only allowed to become a reality. Speaking in the House of Commons last night on the work of preceding Land Purchase Bills (Ireland) the Chief Secretary furnished the following telling facts as to the fidelity of Irish tenants in fulfilling their obligations. Under the Acts of 1891 and 1896 there were 30,000 tenant purchasers, paying a rental of £171,000, or instalments of purchase. Amongst these there was not one case of bad debt; 69 were six months late with their payments, 12 were 12 months late, and only one man out of 30,000 was 18 months behind hand. The total amount of arrears was £643 out of the rental named. This statement so impressed the House that it was received with cheers on all sides.

This is but a story of the comparative few who have been allowed to purchase their holdings. Only think how many more happy homesteads there might be! And think, too, what a thrifty, honest lot 'these lazy Irish' are the moment hope really dawns in their hearts. Think of such results in times of poor prices and foreign competition in everything the country produces, saving and excepting bog—there is no foreign competition in that.

Temperance.

Lent has been kept this year with its old fervor, thanks to the fact that we have had very little sickness, no epidemic of influenza, as in many previous years. All over Ireland missions have been held, with most edifying results, very hopeful to those whose hearts are in the great temperance movement that would bless our people beyond all the temporary prosperity that could be showered upon them. If our magistrates could but be induced to curtail the granting of licenses, much would be gained, but the publicans and the shareholders in the drink business are wealthy and they bribe largely.

I do not know whether the individual is a Pro-Boer or the contrary, but we have a publican near one of our Dublin theatres who has named the whiskey sold at his bar the 'Paul Kruger' because it staggers humanity.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Every now and again we hear of some startling experience in wireless telegraphy, and then the name of the young Italian electrician is once more before the public. A recent notice of some experiment made by Marconi reminded me that he is, in reality, half Irish, as his mother was a lady from near Enniscorthy, County Wexford. In her girlhood, she gave promise of remarkably fine voice, her friends sent her over to Italy with a view of her adopting the musical profession; she married an Italian, settled down in his country, and is the mother of the clever young scientist whose work, some think, will eventually supersede the great Atlantic cable. The British Government will not help Marconi, because of the large sums invested in the present system, and America awaits some big convincing proof before investing largely, so shareholders in these parts who hastened to give premiums for shares in

wireless telegraphy are naturally hopeful that America may now be furnished before long with convincing proof, for shares are low.

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

CORK.—Claim for a University.

The Cork Corporation at its last meeting passed a resolution asserting that no settlement of the University question can be considered satisfactory which does not include the establishment of a University in Cork to meet the educational wants of the citizens of Cork and of the people of the South of Ireland.

DOWN.—Golden Jubilee.

St. Patrick's Day, 1902, will rank as a great occasion in the history of Downpatrick, for on that day was celebrated an event which rarely occurs in the religious life of the community. The celebration was in connection with the golden jubilee of the Very Rev. Patrick O'Kane, P.P., V.F., a venerable priest who for upwards of half a century had labored and worked amongst the people of the ancient and historic parish of Down whom he loves so well. Some time ago a public meeting of the parishioners was convened to consider the best means by which the auspicious event could be celebrated. The priests and people entered into the work with almost unbounded enthusiasm, and resolved that the celebration should take the form of a statue of St. Patrick for St. Patrick's Memorial Church. The ceremony of blessing and unveiling the statue took place after High Mass in the presence of a very large congregation.

LIMERICK.—Obituary.

The death is announced of Mr. John Finnucane, ex-M.P., who, in Mr. Parnell's time, took an active part as member for County Limerick. He was born in 1842, was educated at Thurles College and Maynooth. Weak health forbade his taking holy orders, as it was intended he should do.

MAYO.—Selling to his Tenants.

A son of the O'Connor Don, Mr. Denis O'Connor, landlord of one of the Associated Estates, has come to an amicable arrangement with his tenants. He has withdrawn all the ejectment processes, civil bills, and writs that had been issued, and has agreed to discharge the costs. To the tenants whose first judicial term has expired he has agreed to give a reduction of three shillings in the pound, and he has consented on the basis of the rent so reduced to sell to the Congested Districts Board for sixteen years' purchase, should the Board agree to take the estate from him on those terms. This is the third of the Associated estates on which an amicable settlement has been arrived at. Lord De Freyne and Mr. Murphy still remain obdurate. On the Worthington estate, which adjoins the Associated Estates, the tenants have received a reduction of two shillings in the pound.

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

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

People

Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart, was one of the clergymen who officiated at the burial of the Irish Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, more than half a century ago.

Professor Huxley relates in his biography that he and his friend, Professor Tyndall, applied together for two vacant professorships in Toronto University, Canada, but both were rejected. They were comparatively young men at the time, but what a chance Canada missed!

The 'Laetare' Medal, with which the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, annually honors some distinguished American, goes this year to Dr. John Benjamin Murphy, of Chicago, who has achieved fame in his profession. The late Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the historian, received the first medal in 1883, and the distinction was given last year to the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran.

The sad news came from Newark, N. J., that Dr. Thomas Dunn English is lying dangerously ill at his home in that city. Dr. English is of Irish Quaker descent and was one of the earliest members of the American-Irish Historical Society. He is an LL.D. as well as an M.D., and also a lawyer of many years' practice. Moreover he is one of the oldest living American authors. He has served in the New Jersey assembly and twice in the National Congress. Fifty-nine years ago the whole English-speaking world was captured by his touching ballad of 'Ben Bolt,' which Du Maurier, 50 years afterwards, revived in his novel 'Trilby,' as 'an old English ballad.' It was English only in its author's name.

The commanding influence which Mr. Blake has obtained in Parliament (says the 'Irish Weekly') has already been demonstrated by his selection as one of the deputy-chairmen of the House, an office which is, of course, purely honorary; but on the discussion on the London Water Bill another proof of it was supplied. He was commenting on the constitutional innovation of introducing a Bill simultaneously in the two houses, and was proceeding to quote from the minutes of the House of Lords, when the Speaker intimated that to do so would be contrary to the practice of the House of Commons. Mr. Blake quietly replied that the course he was pursuing was perfectly regular, and that although he was unable to quote it at the moment, he knew that authorities to that effect would be found in May's 'Parliamentary Practice.' Mr. Gully remembered that he was an able constitutional lawyer than himself, and, to the surprise of all, he resumed his seat and allowed Mr. Blake to proceed. Mr. Blake was subsequently seen to go up to the Speaker's chair and hand to the occupant the volume containing the authorities on which he relied.

Now that the Holy Father will not die to provide copy for the foreign journalists in Rome they have turned their talents to retelling stories illustrating his confidence in his own longevity. Here are two which may be true, but are probably not:—Some eighteen months ago, a young journalist who had come to Rome secured the privilege of being presented to the Pope. Leo XIII. inquired, 'Are you a Catholic?' 'Your Holiness, I am not,' replied the journalist. 'Then,' queried the Pope, 'what may it be that attracts you to the Eternal City?' The journalist blurted out, 'I am here to prepare for the Conclave.' The Pope's features fell; but after a moment's musing, a smile came over his face as he remarked, 'Then you may take a long holiday, for there's to be no Conclave for a good time to come.' A French

bishop was in Rome, some eight years back, on his visit 'ad limina.' On taking leave of the Pope, he said sadly, 'Holy Father! I fear greatly that this is my last farewell; for at your great age I can hardly hope to see you more.' 'And when do you hope to come to us again?' asked the Pope. 'Alas, Holy Father,' replied the prelate, 'it may not be till seven whole years are past.' 'If so God spare your life, my brother,' rejoined Leo gravely, 'to come back in seven years time you will find me here!' Only a few weeks ago the bishop came again.

'M.A.P.' makes public the following incident in the life of the late Cardinal Ciasca, O.S.A.:—The death of Cardinal Ciasca, who died recently, recalls a very pleasing anecdote of Pope Leo. Cardinal Ciasca was a singularly brusque, angular, and austere prelate. This was due, perhaps, to the fact that he was originally a friar of the Augustinian Order, and it was as procurator-general of the latter that he first attracted the attention of the present Pontiff by his economy and integrity. One day when the Pope was receiving Cardinal Ciasca, he said he was particularly glad to see him, as he wished to make arrangements with him for the settlement of a debt which he felt that he owed to the Augustinian Order. The general was totally at a loss to understand what was meant, until Leo XIII. explained that when, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the first Napoleon, after his conquest of Italy had ordered the sale of all monastic property, the Pecci family had taken advantage of the fact to purchase the Augustinian monastery at Carmineo. The Pope added: 'My father often spoke about restoring this property to the Order from which it had been taken by Napoleon, but the circumstances were not then favorable for any such step. But I think that the moment has now come to fulfil his wishes and to pay the debt of the family.' And thereupon he not merely handed to the procurator-general of the Augustinians the title deeds of the property in question, but likewise a sum of 100,000 francs, to be employed in restoring the monastery for the purposes originally intended. Some time later Father Ciasca requested an audience of the Pope, and returned to him a sum of 60,000 francs, informing him that the repairs and the necessary alterations had been executed far more cheaply than anticipated. This delighted Leo XIII., for he had been accustomed throughout his long reign to find more often than not that the original estimates had been inadequate and that he was generally called upon to pay more than he intended. After that he saw Father Ciasca often, appointed him Secretary General of the Propaganda and titular Archbishop. As such the Pope entrusted him with the distribution of his own particular alms and charities. He became a kind of lord high almoner at the Vatican. In course of time the Archbishop was raised to the rank of Cardinal, and his death has been a severe blow to the aged Pontiff.

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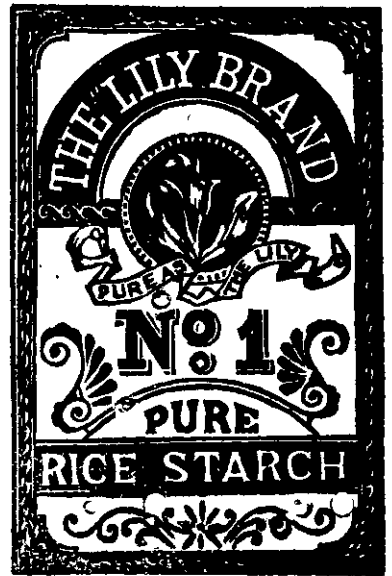
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GLOBE HOTEL

OAMARU.

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

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

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 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
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 8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry
 Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
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 new designs and various qualities.
 Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
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A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
 Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new
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A large stock of New Furniture of latest
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Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment
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 Town and country cordially invited to visit
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HOUSE, LAND & ESTATE AGENTS,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE, WELLINGTON.

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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 progressive district; small farm attached.

WELLINGTON CITY.—Cafe and Restaurant on Lambton quay; about 100 to lunch daily; splendid opportunity for an energetic man.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS in City.—Stock about £500; position A1; owner retiring

BOULCOTT STREET, City.—Boarding-house, 11 rooms; 12 permanent boarders at present; good garden.

NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE—20 minutes' walk from G.P.O. Price £400; terms—£50 cash, balance at 12s 6d per week.

BROOKLYN.—New 4-roomed Cottage; land 33 x 200. Price £290.



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WILKINSON'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

Combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, Is recommended to you as a remedy for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is freshly prepared from the purest Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Hypophosphites, is pleasant to the taste, and invaluable in cases of Chronic Cough and all Pulmonary Complaints.

In bottles at 3s 6d each, or 3 for 9s; larger size at 5s 6d each.

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M. R. B. SOLOMON.

EXPERT SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

Graduate of Kansas City Optical College, U. S. A.

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 9.—The wheat market is firm, with English advancing, owing to unfavorable crop reports. America cargoes are strong. A Victorian January shipment sold at 30s 3d, and a South Australian March shipment at 30s.

London, May 11.—Cheese. There is a strong demand for New Zealand at 59s to 60s.

Frozen Meat.—Mutton.—Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes.—Canterbury, 4 3-16d. Dunedin and Southland, 4 1-16d. North Island, 3 5d, fair average, (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury.) 4 1/4d. River Plate crossbreds or merino wethers, heavy and light, 3 1/4d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality), Ox fores (nominal), 4 1/4d. hinds, 5 1/4d. (These prices are the official quotations furnished by the Frozen Meat Trade Association. The basis of quotations is sales of lines of not less than 100 carcasses of mutton or lamb or 25 quarters of beef. All quotations for mutton are for fair average quality. The quotations for New Zealand lamb do not include sales of small lambs or heavies of inferior quality.)

Wheat. An Australian cargo sold at 30s, another resold at 31s.

The following cable has been received from the Agent-general, dated London, 10th.—'Frozen mutton'—The market is very firm. The average prices are Canterbury, 4 1/4d. Dunedin, Southland, and W. M. E. Company, 4d, other North Island, 3 1/4d. The shipments now arriving are very small, and there is a shortage

from all sources against last year of 630,000 carcasses since January 1. Lamb is quiet, and there is no change in prices. The weather has been very unfavorable for sales. The increase from all sources against last year is 337,000 since January 1. River Plate show an increase of 70,000. Beef is firm. New Zealand hinds, 5 1/4d, fores, 4 1/4d. The transactions in butter are very limited. The market is steady at 103s. Cheese is very firm at 59s.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows: There was a large attendance, and, under moderate competition, most of the catalogue was cleared at quotations.

Oats.—Prime milling and good to best feed lines are in fair demand at prices a shade below late values. For inferior and doubtful quality, however, there is poor inquiry, and these sorts cannot be placed except at some reduction. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d, good to best feed 2s 4 1/2d to 2s 5 1/2d, inferior and medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The demand is not keen, but a few sales of prime quality are passing, while medium is difficult to place, except as fowl wheat. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d, medium, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 4d, broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market has been heavily supplied, and prices have suffered a decline of about 10s per ton. We quote Prime Derwents, £4 to £4 5s; medium, £3 to £3 15s, other sorts, £3 to £3 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Supplies to hand are still sufficient to glut the market, and sales are difficult to effect. Prime quality is the only kind in demand, inferior and medium being neglected. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 5s, medium, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

(The above prices were for fair average quality on Friday.)

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, £1 Chaff, inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s, prime, £1. Straw (scarce), Pressed, £2 loose none in market. Flour, 200lb sacks, £11 10s, 50lb, £12 5s, 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal, £12 10s, Butter Dairy, 7d to 9d, factory, 1s 1d. Cheese Dairy, 4 1/4d, factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Onions, Christchurch, £9.

WOOL.

London, May 6.—The wool sales opened strong but irregular, at an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent.

London, May 7.—At the third series of London and colonial wool sales competition was brisk, prices ruling at the opening sale of the present series being fully maintained.

At the tallow auctions 1225 casks were offered and 800 sold. Mutton: Fine, 37s 9d; medium, 32s 6d. Beef: Fine, 34s 6d; medium, 31s 6d.

Messrs. Buxton, Balms, and Jacomb's joint catalogue consisted of 12,561 bales, comprising a good selection of crossbreds and fair merinos. There was a large attendance and keen competition from all quarters. Everything advanced irregularly. Compared with March closing rates merinos were 5 to 7 1/2 per cent and crossbreds 5 to 10 per cent higher.

London, May 8.—The Brancepeth and Bowlands clips sold at 5 1/2d.

At the wool sales there was brisk competition. All sorts were firm.

London, May 9.—Wool is very firm, especially for best qualities.

The Whama clip sold at 5 1/2d, and the Omarama at 9 1/4d. The Bradford market is quiet and unchanged. Topmakers are advancing their quotations.

London, May 11.—At the wool sales crossbreds are firm but unchanged, and merinos are hardening. To date for the present sales 7427 bales have been catalogued, and 56,548 sold.

London, May 12.—The wool sales to-day, owing to the darkness and consequent rain and a heavy fog, were postponed.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—215 were yarded, including some good lines. For bullocks the prices were the same as last week, 19s to 24s 6d per 100lb. Good bullocks, £9 to £12 2s 6d; lighter, £6 to £8 10s; prime heifers, £8 to £9 5s; lighter, £5 15s to £7 10s, best cows, £7 to £8 10s, others, £5 12s to £6 10s.

Store Cattle.—300 yarded. The sale was dull. Yearlings, 24s to 24s 6d, 15 to 18-months, £2 2s to £2 18s, two-year heifers, £4 12s; two and a-half year heifers, £5 5s; three-year steers, £6 12s 6d; heifers, £5 15s, cows, £2 to £4 15s; dairy cows, £4 to £9.

Fat Sheep.—5600 were brought forward, mostly ewes, with a few good lines of wethers. Buyers for export competed keenly for wethers and good ewes, and the prices for wethers rose 2d per head. Butchers' ewes were in over supply, and a dragging and irregular sale resulted. Prime wethers, 19s 6d, good freezers, 16s to 18s 6d, up to 19s 3d for extra prime, lighter, 15s; wethers and ewes, 14s to 16s; maiden ewes, 14s to 18s, butchers' best ewes, 14s to 16s, up to 17s 1d very prime merino wethers, 8s to 11s 9d, about 500 North Island wethers making 15s 7d to 16s 8d. One hundred and fifty for export sold at the former figure, and mixed wethers and ewes at 14s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—Of these there were 2675, mostly secondary sorts. Owing to keen demand for freezers, prices rose 6d per head, and 2521 were taken for export at from 10s 10d to 14s 2d. Butchers took a few at from 9s to 13s 6d. Forty-eight legs from Acton estate were taken for freezing at 19s 7d, and a line of 651 from Springbank at 13s 3d.

Store Sheep.—8600 were brought forward, mostly wethers and lambs. There were very few ewes, but the demand was slack. Wethers and lambs were almost unsaleable, nearly all passing forward. Wethers, 13s 6d to 14s 3d, others, 10s 6d to 12s 6d, ewes, 7s 6d to 10s 10d; lambs, 6s to 8s 11d.

Pigs.—Over 600 were offered. The demand for fats was weak, and there was a decline of 1d per lb, but stores showed improvement. Baconers, 32s to 42 6d (48s 6d for extra heavy), or 3d to 3 1/2 per lb; porkers, 20s to 28s, or 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb, large stores, 15s to 23s; smaller, 10s to 12s, suckers and wca-ners 4s 6d to 9s.

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.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

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

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

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLETS 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.
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The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

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

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

.. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ..

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.
12th November, 1896.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - P. MCCARTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

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

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO F 881-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Warrimoo	Thurs., May 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., May 16	2.30 p.m. tr'n
To Anau	Fri., May 23	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	Fri., May 16	2.30 p.m. tr'n
To Anau	Fri., May 23	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo	Thurs., May 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Wed., May 28	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa	Tues., June 10	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Monowai	May 18	1 p.m. D'din
Talane	May 25	—

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)—

Janet Nicoll	Thurs. May 15	3 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

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

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

Hauroto	Wednesday, June 4
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RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Tavauni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, May 20,

BEATH AND CO.,

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

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entries for this week's sale were of a very varied nature, consisting of about half a dozen medium draughts and a large number of hacks and light harness horses. A consignment of three-year-old colts suitable for spring-cart work, from the Teviot station, met with a fair sale, although the prices realised were hardly up to the owner's ideas of values. We offered on account of Mr. James Riddell, of Palmerston, a three-year-old medium draught filly, small, but of nice quality, and under keen competition she was knocked down at £30 10s. A good number of harness horses changed hands at from £10 to £15. We have at present inquiries for first-class draught geldings, young and staunch, suitable for town-carting, and also for good sound spring-dray horses, and consignments of these classes, we have no hesitation in saying, will meet with a ready sale. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, £36 to £42; extra good, prize horses, £45 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £25 to £35; aged do., £12 to £18; upstanding carriage horses, £28 to £32; well-matched carriage pairs, £55 to £65; strong spring-van horses, £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £15 to £22; tram horses, £10 to £15; light hacks, £5 to £8; extra good hacks, £15 to £22; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £2 to £4.

Burnside Stock Report.

(Per favor Messrs Donald Reid and Co.)

Wednesday 5 p.m.

There was a full yarding of sheep and a fair supply of lambs and pigs.

FAT CATTLE—200 yarded. Best bullocks, £10; heifers, £7 12s 6d. **SHEEP**—2321 penned. Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. sold a lot of 1400 store wethers from Lambhill station at 13s 1d. Ewes up to 17s 6d; wethers (extra), 21s 9d; wethers, 17s 3d.

LAMBS—300 yarded. Best lambs, 11s.

PIGS—222 forward. Prices for all sorts were in favor of vendors. Suckers, 8s to 9s; slips, 13s 6d to 15s; stores, 16s to 21s; porkers, 24s to 33s; baconers, 35s to 52s; heavy pigs, up to 61s.

Professional Class in Ireland.

A NUMBER of interesting facts concerning the professional population of Ireland have been brought out in the evidence before the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland. There are 1030 persons called to the Bar; there are 400 practising barristers; there are 2575 medical practitioners in Ireland: there are, outside Ireland, who have taken medical degrees and licences from Ireland, 3142; there are 1637 solicitors in Ireland; and you have, in addition to that, all their staffs of clerks. From 1841 to 1891, although the population of Ireland has diminished from 8,200,000 to 4,500,000, there was a continual increase up to 1891 of professional persons—40,000, 41,000, 45,000, 49,000, 52,000; and, then, in 1881, the proportionate increase in Ireland was greater than in Scotland, although in Scotland the population has been increasing and not diminishing. In Ireland in 1891 the statistics apparently were framed upon a new basis, including, in the professional classes, teachers and some other persons who were not under that head before; but, comparing 1881 and 1891, there were in Ireland, of the professional classes, in 1881, 198,684; and in 1891, 214,000. In Scotland, in 1891, the professional classes were only 111,000. In Ireland 6 per cent. of the male population were in professions, while in Scotland only 3.9 of the male population were in professions, although in Scotland the revenue per head is considerably larger than in Ireland, and there are more than three times as many people in Scotland enjoying incomes over, say, £200 or £300, as they are in Ireland.

The Destruction of Pompeii.

In a lecture delivered by the Rev. J. Burns before the members of the Belfast Central Catholic Club Literary Society reference was made to the destruction of Pompeii by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Previous to the year 79 of the Christian era (said the lecturer) Pompeii, a busy town by the sea, some 16 miles south-east of Naples, contained a population of 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. It partook of the usual fortunes of other cities in conquering and being conquered by various tribes or peoples until it shared the fate of almost all Europe, and became absorbed in the vast Empire of Rome. The beauty of its situation attracted the great Roman nobility, who made it a pleasant retreat from the noise and tumult of Rome. Cicero possessed a villa in it, and there wrote his *offices*; Seneca passed his youth within its walls, and many men equally famous in history found a home in this lovely southern resort. In the year A.D. 65 it was partly ruined by an earthquake, which drove away in terror its inhabitants, who, however, soon returned and proceeded to repair the damaged town. Just 16 years afterwards the dreadful Vesuvian eruption took place that was destined to wipe the town off the map of Italy. For three days Vesuvius, which is about six miles distant, continued to pour out hundreds of thousands of tons of inflammable matter, which, wafted by the strong winds, rested on the doomed town, and buried it high above the top of the tallest buildings. Under the accumulated weight the roofs soon gave way, and at the end of three days not a single trace of the once busy town could be discovered. Indeed so complete was its extinction that for 1700 years no one seemed to know the location of the town, and to chance alone must be attributed its discovery.

Only in the middle of the eighteenth century were excavations begun owing to the discovery by a farmer who, in digging the ground, came upon some objects of art. Since then various rulers and Governments have spasmodically undertaken to resurrect the old Campanian town, until at the present moment the greater portion has been laid bare, and we now may walk its streets and visit its houses, with little inconvenience. But even yet no living thing, except the little green lizards, claims any part of it as an abode. Fortunately the greater part of its former inhabitants had time to escape, and those only perished who were physically incapable of flight or who, having fled, returned to plunder or to carry away their goods. From the human remains already discovered it has been estimated that fully 2,000 fell victims to this terrible visitation.

The houses, but for the fact that they are roofless, are in a good state of repair, and in many instances the frescoes and mosaics are almost as fresh as in the days of Pompeii's glory. Private houses, with a few exceptions, were only two storeys high, the apartments small and curiously arranged, according to our modern ideas, but very richly decorated. The general plan of houses consists of an outer court, uncovered, with a marble basin in the centre to receive the rain-water. This court, with the rooms and porticoes opening off it, was destined for the reception of visitors. An inner court of similar dimensions, but arranged as a flower garden, and with cubicles or sleeping apartments and a dining-room, built round the square, was dedicated to domestic use. In many instances the business houses and workshops have been left as they were found, and there we may see the surgery, the provision store, the bakery, and many other houses of the professions and trades. The streets are generally straight and very narrow, provision being made for only one wheeled vehicle to move therein. Like the streets of modern Naples, the carriage way is paved with blocks of lava, and on either side are raised footways which are connected by stepping stones that the pedestrian might cross the road in rainy weather without the risk of wetting his feet. The structure of the streets make it clear that they were not constructed for horse traction, slaves being probably employed to do the haulage.

How Insects See.

NEARLY all insects have one pair of compound eyes, with which our young folks are familiar as the large, bulging, glistening objects on the sides of the heads. In the dragon-fly, grasshopper, and even the common house-fly, these eyes are very conspicuous. You recognise this organ at once as an eye; but when you come to examine it with a pocket microscope, or even very carefully without any magnifying aid, you readily see that this eye is very different from that of larger animals. The surface is divided into a large number of six-sided divisions, called facets. We see that what at first appeared to be a single eye is really an organ composed of hundreds—yes, in many cases even thousands—of eyes, and is therefore called a compound eye. In addition to this pair of large compound eyes, there are, in many full-grown insects, simple eyes, in number from one to four, between the compound eyes. The most common number is three, so arranged that imaginary lines connecting them would form a triangle. It is supposed by scientific people that these simple eyes are useful in dark places and for near vision.

It is very difficult for us to understand how things appear to an insect with the many parts of the compound eyes pointing in every direction. Just try to imagine yourself flying through a room and seeing the four walls, floor, and ceiling all at the same time and equally well. And yet the insect probably doesn't see anything as clearly and distinctly as we do.

We need hardly remind our readers in Otago that winter is at hand, and that if they desire to avoid many ills incidental to that season they should take precautions in the way of warm clothing, and especially bed-covering. Now Messrs A. and T. Inglis, of George street, Dunedin, are in a position to supply the needs of all-comers, so far as blankets are concerned. Having purchased an extra large stock, and fearing that it would not be possible to dispose of the whole of it before the season is over, they have decided to cut down prices to such an extent as will induce people to buy even if they do not want the goods at the present time. Inspection will convince the most sceptical that the rates are exceptionally low....

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

DUNEDIN WINTER RACES,

MAY 21 and 24, 1902.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued to DUNEDIN from ANY STATION on Hurunui-Bluff Section from 17th to 23rd May, and from Stations between Oamaru and Clinton, including Branches, also by morning trains on 24th May, and will be available for return till 11th June.

Return Fares will be:

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
2d per Mile	1d per Mile
The Minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.	

The journey must be commenced on the date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time is not exceeded.

By Order.

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.

Hoping you will favor me with a Call when I will do my utmost to secure and retain your Custom and kind recommendation by giving best personal attention to all Orders, as well as the Lowest Possible Prices.—I am, yours respectfully,

P. J. HELEAN.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899 this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the College Gown, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th December and ends the 15th February.

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin, who will act as Rector.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

NOTICE.

NOW READY—Nos. 1 and 2, Catechisms of the Christian Doctrine.

Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

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In aid of St. Mary's New Presbytery Building Fund.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, next THURSDAY, 15th MAY,
At 8 p.m., by His Worship the Mayor

COLOSSEUM, COLOSSEUM, COLOSSEUM.

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W. H. CORRIGAN,

Hon. Sec.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

A BOY KING.



JUST sixteen years ago next Saturday, May 17, a number of expectant royalties, Ministers (including SAGASTA), and courtiers were gathered together in one of the splendid halls of the Royal Palace of Madrid—that great quadrangular erection of grey stone that rises by the sloping banks of the pebbly, squahd, Manzanares. Suddenly a door opens. The court physician bears a draped burden, presents it to the circling assembly, and announces it as a new King born to distracted Spain. His father's eyes never rested on the little stranger—consumption had closed them for ever six months before, on November 25, 1885. A puny child was the tiny scrap of pink humanity in white longclothes that drew the first breath of atmospheric air in Madrid on that bright seventeenth of May. But the hopes of the royal house hung on the slender thread of his little life, and the day that ushered him into the world saw him proclaimed King of Spain with voice of herald and blare of trumpet and much pomp and circumstance and ancient ceremony. Princes and courtiers kissed the royal hand of the unconscious babe and swore fealty to him. His pious mother, MARIA CRISTINA—called in those times, for contempt, 'the Austrian'—was appointed regent during his minority. She has acquitted herself well. People have forgotten the old nickname, bitter as that of *Tedesco* and *Spanien* which the Lombards ground out with an oath between closed teeth at the Austrian garrison before the days of Solferino and Magenta. MARIA CRISTINA has proved herself a good woman, a careful mother, and, in difficult circumstances, has shown herself every inch a queen. Her task is all but accomplished. On Saturday her regency is at an end. The Boy-King, ALFONSO XIII., is legally of age on Saturday, his sixteenth birthday, and his coronation will take place 'in

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Old Madrid.' Young ALFONSO's coronation by the side of the Manzanares will be, so to speak, the overture to the vaster celebrations which on June 26 are to take place near the water of the Thames.

*

ALFONSO XIII. was a bright little two-year-old when our eyes first alighted upon him in 1888. He is now a slender, alert, pale, delicate-looking lad, high-spirited, a bit overstrung, perhaps, devoted to his religion, as becomes the carefully nurtured son of a pious mother, and—a good omen for the stability of his reign, be it long or short—popular with the army and with the high-placed generals because of his well-known ardor in the study of military science. Young ALFONSO has seen but little of the side of life that appeals to the average boy. His pupillary stage has been almost as Spartan in its simplicity and devotion to hard work as that of the scions of the royal house of Prussia. 'He is already,' says a well-informed Madrid correspondent, writing some few months ago, 'handicapped by his responsibilities. An English lad at 15 years, whatever his position, would not be carrying half the load of knowledge borne by ALFONSO XIII. He speaks English, French, and German, as well as Spanish, has had a careful mathematical training, is a student of history, and is devoted to military matters. For a boy his knowledge of the elements of military science is quite uncommon. A very robust body, free from all tendency to illness, might carry this load; the slight figure of the young King suggests the need for less strenuous effort. When next May he takes office and becomes at least the nominal head of the State, how will he endure the additional burden? Apart from the sentiment of sympathy with a lad who is called upon to undertake a task so onerous as that of Spanish rule, the question appeals to Spain from the Pyrenees to Andalusia. The health of the King and the consequent tranquility of the State are matters of the first importance to the country.'

*

The Boy-King of Spain has no easy row to hoe. Radicals, Republicans, Carlists constitute an element of danger that is neutralised only by the mutual repugnance of its various sections and by the promise of fidelity on the part of the army. Matters have, however, changed enormously for the better in Spain since the days when almost every change of Ministry took place to the theatrical accompaniment of a *pronunciamiento*. ALFONSO has been adopting a conciliatory attitude towards opponents and irreconcilables; the financial condition of Spain has greatly improved during the four years that have elapsed since the war with the United States; the country's resources are being opened up; there has been a great expansion of her over-sea commerce, and an unexampled purchase of shipping to fly the flag of Leon and Castile; and there is something like the awakening of a new spirit in that grand old Catholic land which, we trust, will undo the work of a hoary tradition of evil government and bring back to Spain some of her departed glories.

*

Spain is a bleeding example of the power of a series of bad Governments to work the ruin of a country. St. TERESA thanked God for having bestowed upon her country a rich soil and a glorious climate. She prayed God to add to all this the gift of a good Government. This crowning gift Providence withheld, and Louis XIV.'s cruel saying was literally verified: 'After a century of bad Government there was under CHARLES II. no government at all.' The battered kingdom over which the youthful ALFONSO is to rule has had two periods of decay, followed by two swift but short-lived recoveries. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witnessed the most woful decline in her history—a decline which affects her fortunes to the present hour. The eighteenth century (1759-1788) saw a brief revival. It was blighted by the long war that raged and raged and slew at the close of the eighteenth, and the early part of the nineteenth, century, which led to the loss of her South American colonies. This, in turn, was succeeded by a reaction of prosperity, which was broken up by the Carlist wars, the ten years' insurrection in Cuba (1868-1878), and the series of crises which led to the brief and decisive struggle with the United States. Spain's first decline of national prosperity arose out of what was and is her proudest glory—the dis-

covery of the New World. Other causes combined therewith to aggravate and prolong a situation which at last reduced Spain from being the richest and most powerful country in Europe to her present position as a second-rate power. Briefly stated, these causes were (1) the loss of population brought about by emigration to the newly-discovered America, (2) excessive taxation, (3) long-continued foreign wars, and (4) the partial abandonment of manual labor, caused by social and not by religious influences.

*

It would be manifestly impossible, in the course of a leading article, to deal, except in the most summary way, with the wide ranges of causes of decay just indicated. The rush to the new El Dorado beyond the Atlantic ruined the mother country. The expulsion of the Moors from Granada also depopulated a portion of the nation. It interfered with the progress of agriculture, and recalls to mind the driving of the Irish 'to hell or Connaught' under CROMWELL, and the deportation of the French colonists from their homes in Nova Scotia by Governor LAWRENCE a century later. By the time of PHILIP IV. the population of the country had fallen to about six millions. The displacement of population resulted in a serious disturbance of economic conditions. The prices of labor and of commodities went up enormously in Spain. The ordinary relations of commerce were unhinged. The statesmen of the day were unable to cope with the economic revolution which a few years had wrought. The flourishing silk and other industries were ruined by the *arbitristas*, by high protection, by foolish edicts against the export of silk, gold, etc., and by excessive taxation. Agriculture was also ruined by excessive increase of mortmain property and entailed estates (*mayorals*), and by the abandonment of manual occupations by the *Pecheños* of the southern plains, who wished to imitate the 'gentleman's life' of the old free *Hidalgos* who had never bowed to Moorish sway. The addle-headed economic system referred to in this paragraph was in force from the days of CHARLES V. to PHILIP V.—nearly two hundred years. No nation could have survived such government.

*

We have referred to war as a determining factor in Spain's decay. It is sufficient to merely refer to the war policy of PHILIP II. and PHILIP IV.—the wars in the Netherlands; the wars against the Turks; against Barbary; the disastrous expedition of the Armada; the raids of English privateers, like Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, on the West Indian possessions of Spain; and the later struggles against Great Britain and France. These long-drawn struggles—likewise the later Carlist troubles—exhausted the exchequer and impoverished the country. The loss of her magnificent possessions in South America followed fast upon the Peninsular War. Between 1810 and 1825 she lost practically the whole of South America. The loss of such an empire would cause any nation to reel. It is needless to say that religion had nothing to do with creating the situation. The happy and prosperous condition of the intensely Catholic Basque provinces—which were protected by their *fueros*, or ancient laws, against excessive taxation, and by their mountain fastnesses against the horrors of many a war—is a sufficient answer to the shallow journalists and callow pulpitiers who feel disposed to attribute Spain's decay to some nameless action of the Church. The young ALFONSO XIII. receives his royal crown at a moment when his hard-trying country is shuffling off the evils created by a long series of evil civil Governments—many of the worst of which, during the course of the nineteenth century, were intensely and aggressively anti-Catholic. We trust that the light of returning prosperity which is breaking once more on that beautiful but ill-governed country will grow and broaden, and that the stripling who on Saturday receives the royal crown upon his boyish brow may reign long and happily over a peaceful, contented, and thriving people.

For the execution of monumental work of any kind Mr J. Tait, of Cashel street West, Christchurch, has a well-deserved reputation which extends back very many years. A fine example of the work turned out at Mr Tait's establishment is the memorial cross to the memory of the late Rev. Father Chervier, executed by him to the order of the Catholics of Leeston. Mr. Tait has a large and varied stock of monuments to select from, and all his work is done in the best style....

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Notes

The Carlists.

The King of Spain, being 16 years of age next Saturday, is to be crowned immediately, and this recalls the circumstance that there has always been a large party in the northern provinces of the country styled the Carlists, who contend that the rightful claimant to the Spanish throne is a descendant of a junior branch of the Spanish Bourbons. When King Ferdinand abrogated the Salic law early in the present century, in the interest of his daughter, Queen Isabella, his nephew, Don Carlos, took it very much to heart. On Queen Isabella's accession to the throne there were a number of Carlist uprisings, which were repeated in 1855 and 1860. The first Don Carlos died without children in 1861, and his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, whose son, the present Don Carlos, was born in 1848. In 1868 Don Juan abdicated his rights in favor of Don Carlos, and in 1872 Don Carlos raised the standard of revolution in northern Spain. This war lasted for four years, until late in 1876, when the last stronghold of Don Carlos, Touloso, was taken, and the remaining Carlists were obliged to flee into French territory. Don Carlos went to Paris, but in 1881 he was expelled from France on account of his sympathy with the Count De Chambord. He has five children; four daughters and one son, who will probably in some future time be a trouble to Alfonso XIII.

*

Don Carlos is an exile from his own country, being under a decree of perpetual banishment passed by the Spanish parliament because of his frequent attempts to organise revolutionary movements against the present Government. He is now 54 years old, a man of fine appearance, large stature, a full beard and portly figure. He occupies one of the handsomest palaces upon the grand canal, and remains in Venice almost continuously for reasons over which he has no control, because he is not a welcome visitor at any of the European courts, and France is the only country where he can travel with comfort or pleasure.

Ben Trovato.

There is a story told of a lady who was asked by a neighbor for the loan of a tub. She replied that her tub was leaking; further, that one of the hoops was missing; a neighbor had borrowed the tub; besides which, she hadn't got a tub! Some such reasons underlie the couple of stories which follow:—A minister of the Episcopal Church of America was much abused for intolerance and bigotry. The story was that he had dragged his wife away from a revival meeting and forced her to go home with him. He let the story travel until he had a fair chance to give it a broadside. Here is his reply: 'In the first place, I never attempted to influence my wife in her views or in her choice of a meeting. Secondly, my wife has never attended any revival meeting. Thirdly, I have not myself attended any of these meetings for any purpose whatsoever. To conclude, neither my wife nor myself has any inclination to go to such meetings. Finally, I never had a wife.' A somewhat similar reply is credited to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the present Premier of Canada. He was on what is sometimes called a stumping tour of Ontario during a recent bye election in that province. The election was bitterly contested, and efforts were made both by the Liberals and Conservatives to stir up race and religious prejudice. A Quebec Liberal, whose acquaintance with Sir Wilfrid was only political, sent this telegram to the leader:—

'Report in circulation in this country that your children have not been baptised. Telegraph denial.'

To which despatch the Premier sent this reply:

'Sorry to say the report is correct. I have no children.'

The Shipping Combine.

The formation of the gigantic trust, of which Mr Pierpont Morgan is the head, recalls the reflection that such methods are rapidly becoming universal, and demands the consideration not only of politicians, but of publicists generally. There are already nine great trusts in the United States. These are the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., with a capital of 23 millions of pounds; the Western Union Telegraph Co., with a capital of nearly 30 millions; the Amalgamated Copper Companies, with a capital of 31 millions; the American Sugar Refining Co., with a capital of 18 millions; the Continental Tobacco Co., with a capital of nearly 20 millions; the Standard Oil Co., with about the same amount; the United States Leather Co., with a capital of 25 millions; the Pullman Co., with a capital of nearly 15 millions; and the greatest of all—the United States Steel Corporation, with a capital of 200 millions. Besides these large combines there are others. The total number, according to the list published in the New York "World" Almanac for 1902, is 163, with a combined capital of 800 millions of pounds. From such

figures the colonial commercial imagination shrinks appalled. The national debt of New Zealand is somewhere about 50 millions of pounds. That represents the capital invested in managing the public affairs of, say, 800,000 people. We have not yet been informed of the extent of the capital proposed to be invested by the Morgan Combine in shipping, but it must be very large, as nine millions were given for the White Star line alone. And that line is only one of four of the finest British lines which have passed into American control. Mr Hooley was accounted a wonderful financial genius, and he played only with single millions. The American variety of the genus throws hundreds of millions about and arrests the attention of governments. If President Roosevelt seriously contemplates the clipping of the wings of trust and combines, he should get to work early, ere they become too strong for the Tarquinian method of decapitation.

The Martinique Cataclysm.

The eruption on the island of Martinique, one of the French West Indian group of islands, recalls the most disastrous events of its kind which have happened in the world's history. Particularly it brings to memory the eruption of Vesuvius that obliterated Pompeii from the face of the earth. For three days Vesuvius, which is about six miles distant, continued to pour out hundreds of thousands of tons of inflammable matter, which, wafted by the strong winds, rested on the doomed town, and buried it high above the top of the tallest buildings. Under the accumulated weight the roofs soon gave way, and at the end of three days not a single trace of the once busy town could be discovered. Indeed so complete was its extinction that for 1700 years no one seemed to know the location of the town, and to chance alone must be attributed its discovery. The French West Indian Islands are extremely beautiful, and they owe their beauty entirely to their volcanic formation. They were settled by the French in 1665, and have remained in French possession ever since, with the exception of the short interval between 1794 and 1816 when they were British. Mt. Pelee, the source of the present outbreak, is only 4450 feet high, but from the descriptions it would seem that nearly the whole side of the mountain fell in and liberated the confined mass of molten matter. The town of St. Pierre, now obliterated, was singularly beautiful. Travellers have vied with each other in depicting its charms. Indeed, the beauty of the whole group of Antilles is almost unequalled in the world. And the catastrophe brings an added regret from the fact that the people are mild and inoffensive, as well as extremely handsome in form and figure. Distant though Martinique is from France, it nevertheless forms an integral part of the Republic, and sends its members to the Chamber of Deputies. This circumstance will naturally quicken French sympathy, and from the Mother Country as well as from elsewhere the disaster will be mitigated as far as monetary help and sympathy are effectual. In the same volcanic belt lies St. Vincent, now also suffering from a similar visitation from La Soufriere. It was in 1812 that Morne Garon exploded and buried 10,000 people under molten lava. Notwithstanding these calamities people will still cling to the regions, where, however, nature is extremely kind, and soon hides her scars with luxuriant vegetation, and human confidence is restored as quickly.

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.

To Cyclists.

It used to be said when cycling first became fashionable that pedestrians no longer had any rights except funeral rites. But it seems to me that the shoe is on the other foot, and it is time that cyclists did something to protect themselves. Let them form themselves into a society for the Prevention of Inspectors of Nuisances. The other day I was 'biking' along the footpath in a town not fifty miles away from Wanganui, when I perceived a pedestrian turn a corner and come towards me. I was a stranger to the place, and thought the individual was an ordinary sensible citizen. But he was the Inspector. I gave him a wrong name, like the enthusiastic cyclist that I was, and remembered suddenly that I had to see a man about a dog in a neighbouring township that evening. It is quite easy to pick the 'man in blue' the very first time, but not so the Inspector. If I had been able to identify my man I could have pedalled down some side footpath, and so spared myself the

humiliation of calling myself Smith. I beg to suggest to those at the head of the Cyclists' Touring Club that they should issue with their maps photos and descriptions of the inspectors in the different places. Either that, or adorn the aforesaid gents with those 'Dangerous-to-cyclists' placards that frighten horses at the tops of hills. The best remedy, however, is for all cyclists to form themselves into a club—a heavy club, with which to hit every inspector on the head.

*

While on cycling matters, I should like to give lovers of the wheel two little pieces of wholesome advice: Do not act like those people who have made 'cyclometer' and 'fishing yarns' synonymous. The unprincipled beings, with a view to adding a few miles to the distance they have ridden, turn their bikes upside down and turn away at the wheel connected with the cyclometer. Never do that. It is much more handy to get a boy to do it for you.

The other piece of advice is this: Never coast down a steep hill—or up it either. If your chain breaks going down a steep hill, the greatest consolation your widow can have, after she has collected the insurance, is to know that you died with your feet on the pedals.

Combines.

Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's shipping combine is making the Governments of the two worlds feel about as comfortable as a 'moonshiner' in a revenue officer's kitchen. He has bought up all the shipping companies of any note. It was through an oversight that he did not include the Timaru dredge and the fleet that conveys the Maoris to the mutton-bird islands.

This is the age of combines. A number of enterprising 'Amurrikians' combined some time ago to offer their services to the South American Republics to conduct the revolutions which seem to be the staple product of those parts. They offered to do the business on the most lavish scale—hot and cold water laid on, and all modern improvements, etc., for the ridiculously small sum of what they should find in the Treasury of the deposed Government. Another United States syndicate, whose existence has been necessitated by the number of noblemen and millionaires, who, a short time ago were selling tea and soap, and who, consequently have no dead ancestors to make their homes eerie and aristocratic, advertises that it can supply spooks of any sex and any century to haunt respectable families at one dollar per haunt.

Among Juveniles.

And up near Christchurch some time ago, some young hopefuls whose commercial education hadn't got any further than 'oughts and crosses' formed themselves into a most successful syndicate. A county council offered a rather big money prize to any boy who would bring in a certain number of birds' eggs. Our young friends 'combined,' collected the required number, appointed one boy to take them in, and, as they themselves said, 'raked in the shekels and declared a dividend.'

The young idea of the present day possesses a wonderful eye for a deal. A short time ago a travelling circus visited an up-country town. Just before the show began the manager took a walk around and caught a youngster slipping in under the tent.

'Here, Johnny,' he said, dragging the little fellow out again by his fourth dimension, 'do you know what I do with boys I catch sneaking into my circus? I feed them to the lions.' And calling an attendant, he said, 'Put some salt on this boy and throw him into Romeo.'

The youngster looked up at the big manager and replied: 'Hey, mister, I'm on'y a little feller. I wouldn't be much of a feed for a lion, would I? I'll tell you what. You let me into your circus for nothin' an' I'll get all the fat boys in the town to come an' crawl under your tent.' Pierpoint Morgan isn't the only being in existence with a long head.

Quips

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 soil 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.—*.*

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

IT is expected that the work of fitting the Westinghouse brake to the carriages of the North express will be completed early next month. When this is done the time-table of the the express will be cut down by half an hour.

THE Wellington correspondent of the *Southland News* writes: Sir J. G. Ward, Acting-Premier, scores a record in departmental administration, having ten portfolios under his control, constantly employing six or seven lady typewriters and shorthand writers. Sir Joseph contrives, by clever systemisation and admirable assiduity, to keep all work up to date.

THE *Catholic Magazine*, the organ of the Wellington Marist Brothers' Schools' Old Boys' Association is now in its second year, the first number of the second volume being just to hand. The contents are varied, and cover a wide field, the principal subjects dealt with being 'Our Schools,' 'Mental Culture,' 'The Young New Zealander,' 'Christ—the Ideal.' Among the contributors are 'Pedagogue,' Rev. Father Ainsworth, and 'Bluegrass,' who write on subjects of considerable interest. As a whole the present issue maintains the high standard which has been a conspicuous feature of the magazine since it was started.

THE combination of millers and bakers that was formed some months ago in Christchurch to regulate the price of bread, and by whose means it had reached as high as 7d the 4lb loaf, delivered, appears to have come to a sudden termination. The *Press* states that as the result of one baker breaking away from the agreement bread was to be seen on Friday ticketed in the windows at 4d per the 4lb loaf. It is said that the bakers who deliver bread will endeavor to keep up the price, but in the face of the cutting now going on in the shops this will probably be a matter of some difficulty.

IN the course of a letter to a Nelson paper, in which he apparently refers to a speech made by the Anglican Bishop of Nelson at a public meeting, the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney says: 'I defy bishop or layman to substantiate the charge, and to prove that I, directly or indirectly, covertly or openly, by letter or word, brought any influence whatsoever to bear upon the disarming, the removal, or the dismissal of any member or members of the Nelson police force. Should such a charge be proven, as an earnest of my good faith, I pledge my word to refund £125 presented to me by my beloved people, to be distributed to non-Catholic public charitable institutions in Nelson.'

MR. P. HALLY is to be congratulated on his election as the representative of Bell Bard in the Dunedin City Council. He had as an opponent a strong man, who had evidently a good deal of influential support at his back, and consequently Mr. Hally's success is a striking evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by a large number of his fellow citizens. The contest was conducted, as it should be, with the best of feeling on both sides, and the successful candidate on the declaration of the poll took occasion to emphasise his appreciation of the honorable and straightforward manner in which Mr. Burnett acted throughout. The latter also reciprocated Mr. Hally's compliments.

A lecture on the life and labors of St. Patrick by Very Rev. Dean Grogan, S.M. of Napier, New Zealand, in St. Teresa's Church on Sunday evening, March 16 (says the *Philadelphia Catholic Standard*) attracted an audience that filled the edifice. In a scholarly and eloquent discourse the speaker outlined the history of the Emerald Isle and its people and reviewed the great work accomplished there by St. Patrick. He exhorted his hearers to be true to their faith, to one another, and to the land that bore them, that faithful Isle beyond the seas, which is a credit and a light to the Christian world.

SPEAKING at the reunion of the Carpenters' Society in Wellington the other day, Sir J. G. Ward said that while the conservation of timber was desirable it was also necessary that land be cleared to make it adequately productive to maintain settlers on small holdings. He referred to the gigantic combine of the mercantile marine of America, and declared that we would have an Imperial Zollverein—a combination that would enable us to compete successfully with anyone who would wrest our supremacy from us. He believed in the end there would be three great countries in the world—Great Britain, America, and Russia. The Acting-Premier made passing reference to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and said there must be some powerful menace in the world's future prospects to impel Great Britain to enter into an arrangement whereby she is obliged to go unreservedly to war with any country which went to war with Japan.

MR. JAMES SCANLON, who was re-elected Mayor of the Borough of Westport for a third term, says the *Westport News*, May 2, is a native of Charleston, but has spent the most of his life in Westport, where he is at present engaged as a contracting builder. His entry into public life dates back some nine years ago when he was first elected a member of the Borough Council. In January 1899, upon Mr. Colvin's resignation of the Mayorship, Mr. Scanlon contested the election with Captain Riley and was returned at the head of the poll. In 1901 Mr. Scanlon was re-elected unopposed, and on Wednesday he was returned to the seat for a third term in succession. During his occupancy of the office Mr. Scanlon has had many important duties to discharge, notably in connection with the sending away and receiving of contingents, in the undertaking of a water works scheme for the Borough, and in the taking of initiatory steps for providing public abattoirs. He has also, as a member of the Harbor Board, and in other local capacities assisted in furthering the interests of the district. We congratulate him on his re-appointment and trust that the year upon which he is entering may be for the Borough and himself successful and progressive.

THE Hon. W. Hall-Jones addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Timaru on Tuesday evening. Referring to the statement made a few days ago by a Dunedin representative that the Sinking Fund moneys were not paid to the proper account, he said that there was now to the account of the Sinking Fund with the Public Trustee an account of nearly £300,000. The expenditure for the year, he admitted, had been abnormal, but much of it would not occur again. The Royal visit, mobilisation of volunteers, visit of the Imperial troops, education (£57,000), Tourist and Health Departments (both new departments), Cook Islands schooner, etc., and a new steamer, to a large extent accounted for it. Penny postage partly accounted for the increased postal expenditure. It was true that the expenditure had increased, but the revenue had increased in a greater proportion. He anticipated that the surplus next year would amount to between £400,000 and £500,000. The remission in Customs duties since 1895 amounted to close upon £700,000. The increases in the Customs returns were due solely to the increased spending power of the people, and not on account of taxation. The value of free goods imported amounted to £1,687,481, and that of dutiable goods to £6,665,935. The duty per head on the necessities of life amounted at a liberal scale to 11s 10½d per head of population, or a total of £458,599. For this 11s 10½d the people received education, police protection, defence, subsidy to charitable aid boards, and the services of the Labor Department, which had been of immense advantage to the people in providing employment and settling labor disputes.

Convent of Mercy, Lyttelton.

ON Thursday, May 8, the Feast of the Ascension, the impressive ceremony of the profession of two young ladies took place in St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton. On the morning in question, a visitor, looking at the inside of the neat little church, would require no one to inform him that something out of the ordinary was about to take place. A little later this idea would be strengthened, as whilst the choir intones the 'Veni Creator,' a procession proceeds slowly into the church headed by the cross-bearer, Miss May McConville. As soon as his Lordship the Bishop arrived at the sanctuary he blessed the black veils and rings, after which Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Foley. There were present the local Rector, Rev. Father Cooney (who acted as master of ceremonies), Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., Rev. Fathers Mar-nang, Galerne, and McDunnell. At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship delivered an impressive sermon on the obligation and happiness of the religious life, after which the novices were led by the Mother Superior and Mother Assistant to the foot of the altar, where they were interrogated by the Bishop. Then the most solemn part of the ceremony took place, when the two novices clearly and distinctly pronounced their vows. The Right Rev. Dr. Grimes then placed the black veils on their heads and the rings on their fingers. The newly-professed arose and said aloud, 'We are espoused to Him Whom the angels serve, and at Whose beauty the sun and moon stand in wonder.' The music was very nicely rendered by the choir. The young ladies who had the happiness of making their religious profession were Miss Helena Florence Thompson, Balclutha, Otago, and Miss Delia Slattery, Cloughjordan, Tipperary, Ireland.

An Encyclical Letter.

VERY great importance (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*) attaches to the Encyclical Letter which the Holy Father has just issued. His Holiness thanks God for having granted him an exceptionally long tenure of the Holy See. This Encyclical, he goes on to say, will almost constitute his testament, which he wishes to convey to his people with an ardent desire for their salvation. The Holy Father reviews the persecutions to which the Church has at different times been subjected, mentioning especially the struggle with Luther and the bitter warfare carried on against the Church by modern philosophy and the systems of Rationalism and Materialism, which, he says, penetrated even into the organisation of the State and overthrow order, both in the family and in society. The Pontiff regrets that marriage has in so many places been deprived of its religious character, and he denounces divorce laws. His Holiness affirms that all moral and political disorders are due to Atheism, and he proceeds to attack the theories of Socialism, expressing in this connection his indignation at the outrages committed by Anarchists, which, his Holiness says, are the consequence of the disappearance of the religious sentiment from society. The charge that the Church is the enemy of science, progress, liberty, and civilisation he repudiates, and he declares that society will find its salvation only in

A RETURN TO CHRISTIANITY

and to the Catholic Church. His Holiness complains of the persecution which is being carried on against the clergy and religious Orders, and even against the Head of the Church. But, he says, the Church, with the help of God, has always triumphed in the past, and it will continue to triumph in the future. It extends everywhere in spite of obstacles and difficulties. The Holy Father exhorts all the faithful to trust in God, and calls upon the clergy to stand aloof from political struggles, to follow the counsel of the bishops, to make their work harmonious with that of the Catholic laity for the triumph of the Church, and to be ever ready to prove their loyalty to the Holy See.

THE HOLY FATHER'S OLD AGE.

In the opening words of the Encyclical the Holy Father makes such a touching reference to his old age that it deserves to be trans-

lated literally here. 'Having reached the 25th year of Our Apostolic ministry,' he says, 'and wondering Ourselves at having made such a long journey amidst arduous and incessant cares, We are naturally inclined to raise Our thoughts to the good God Who has been pleased to grant Us, with so many other favors, a length of Pontificate scarcely equalled in history. To the Father of all, to Him Who holds in His hands the secret of life, be offered then the hymn of praise as an earnest expression of the heart's desire. Human thought cannot penetrate the whole design of God in so protracted and unexpected a longevity, and We can only adore it in silence; but one thing We know, and it is that if it pleases Him to prolong Our life still further, the exalted duty rests upon Us to live for the service and the welfare of His immaculate spouse the Church, not to be discouraged by anxieties of labors but to consecrate to her all the rest of Our strength.' After these affecting words his Holiness proceeds to deal with the subjects outlined above. The Letter, which occupies eleven columns in Italian in the pages of the *Osservatore Romano*, shows that his Holiness has not lost his old vigor as a writer.

Bad Habits.

If you ever find yourself getting into the habit of blinking your eyes rapidly without any cause, stamp the inclination out at once or it will grow into an incurable habit that will make your eyesight fail long before it ought. Natural blinking is necessary to clear and moisten the eye, and the average number of natural blinks per minute is about 20. These are necessary, and you do them unconsciously. But a nervous 'blinker' will, says a writer in *Answers*, get in something like a couple of hundred in a minute in bad cases, and the result of this is a big development of the eyelid muscles, and a counter-irritation that acts on the optic nerve, and renders the sight daily more weak and irritable. Once contract this habit, and you will find you cannot bear a strong light or read small type, and you will get worse and worse. The cure consists in keeping the eyes shut for at least ten minutes an hour, and bathing the lids in warm water.

Do you ever feel inclined to breathe through your mouth? If so you had better make up your mind at once to keep that habit in memory and never give it a chance to increase. If you let it grow on you, you will let the lower half of your lungs fall almost entirely into disuse, for they are not filled if you do breathe through your mouth; the lungs will be weakened, and left an easy prey to maladies of the chest, and your system will only be fed by about half the oxygen it requires. Thousands of people contract this dangerous habit, which really is a certain life-shortener. Even if you sleep with your mouth open—still more people do this—you will get about half the benefit from a night's rest you ought to, and this is the main cause of 'that tired feeling' on waking in the morning. And if there is an epidemic floating about, you double your chances of catching it, and also halve your chances of recovering, as you weaken the lungs.

Another bad habit for the health, though not quite so dangerous, is the common trick of moistening the lips with the tongue. If you make a confirmed habit of this, you will make your lips drier and drier, and render the nerves of them terribly sensitive. Eventually you will contract permanently cracked lips, which, besides being painful and annoying, dispose you seriously to the danger of cancer.

Do you pick your teeth? If so, don't. It will make a difference of years in the life of your 'ivories,' and send you to the dentist before your time. This habit, even after meals, will sooner or later start the enamel of your teeth and give decay its chance to creep in at the breach, which it certainly will do. Besides this some people contract a perpetual habit of picking their teeth when they have nothing else to do, and this will put a good sound set of teeth on the road to decay at least six or seven years before they ought to go. You will lose your sleep, pay half a dozen dentist's bills, and then wish you had left toothpicks alone. Brush your teeth instead with carbolic powder after every meal if possible.

A rather absurd, but quite common, habit, and an uncommonly bad one, is that of scratching one's head when perplexed. This is often done facetiously at first, and in absent-minded people becomes a perfect mania. It is nearly always done in the same place—over the ear—and, by breaking up the fibres of the hair and irritating the roots, will eventually thin out the hair on that spot into almost a bald patch, which will spread. Numbers of people have this patch without even realising how they cause it.

At the monthly meeting of the Mudgee Hospital Committee on April 1, Mr W. Shaw drew attention to the fact that that day was the 34th anniversary of Monsignor O'Donovan's taking his seat on the committee. Mr Shaw expressed the hope that Monsignor O'Donovan would remain on the committee for many years to come. Of those who sat on the committee 34 years ago only two remain in the flesh, the Right Rev. Monsignor and Mr E. Daly.

Our readers in Christchurch and districts are reminded of the Coronation Carnival which opens this (Thursday) evening in the Colosseum in aid of the building fund of St. Mary's Presbytery, Manchester street. The Colosseum has been transformed into a veritable fairy land for the occasion, the equal of which, it is said, has never before been seen in the City of the Plains. The carnival will remain open for 12 nights. As there will be a complete change of programme each evening there will be no end of variety for all patrons. A miniature coronation ceremony will be enacted every evening, and in addition there will be a grand march, followed by dances, and tableaux, etc. As a spectacular affair it promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever produced in Christchurch.

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

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

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

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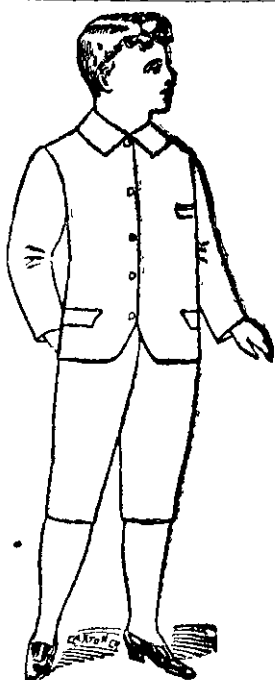
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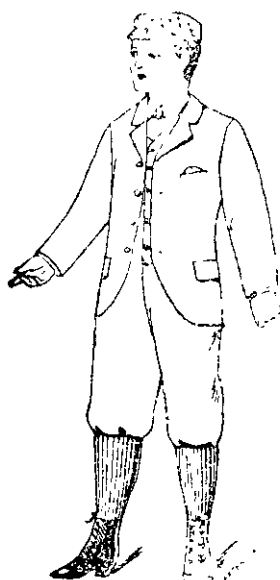
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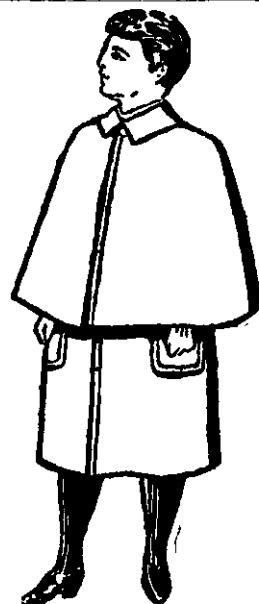
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The Storyteller

A HASTY JUDGMENT.

Nancy drew from a morocco case a slender gold chain glittering with pearls, and held it up with an air of dissatisfaction.

This is Uncle Edward's present to our stall, she said. 'It's a great deal more than I expected from the cranky creature. No doubt he gave it because he knew we should have some difficulty in finding a purchaser. Who on earth buys jewellery at a bazaar? I would rather have had hard cash.'

'Hush-sh!' warned Mrs. Wilson, for there was danger of the individual thus obliquely censured being within earshot, and on no account must he be offended.

Years ago Edward Wilson had gone to America young and poor; he had returned middle-aged and rich, on which latter account alone his widowed sister regarded him with open arms. That she and her children would eventually reap the harvest of his toil and thrift she did not for a moment doubt, arguing that there was no one else with any claim upon him. Whilst he toiled she had ignored the very fact of his existence, but she fondly hoped that her later policy would obliterate her past, and also appear to him in the light of absolute disinterestedness.

'He wants me to call on those O'Briens,' she remarked—and Bernard, her good-looking good-humored son, suddenly bent his head over the cat stretching, scooping paws to the warm blaze. He met them at church the other day, and it seems, recognised a former acquaintance in the old man. Anything to please him, of course. They might give me something for the bazaar, too.'

'Oh, you can't take up people like that,' declared Nancy, crossly. 'What do you know about them, except that they are hopelessly shabby?' Uncle Edward's early acquaintances were not very choicé, if all accounts are true. I dare say the girl has been deliberately flung in his way, for reasons sufficiently obvious.

'Heigh-ho for the charity that thinks no ill!' said Bernard. 'Come, Nancy, you should be glad of the opportunity of doing a double kindness—pleasing Uncle and breaking, if ever so slightly, the monotony of Miss O'Brien's life. I should have made her acquaintance long ago if I had been a girl.'

'Then thank goodness you are not.'

'That is exactly what I have been doing ever since I knew her.'

'Pray when or how did you come to know her?' asked Nancy, sharply and suspiciously.

'In my own sweet way, through the medium of a treacherous "babe." She and her father came to my assistance when it played me false. You can take my word that shabby or not, she is a thorough little lady.'

'If so, why don't you introduce her to me?'

'If you must have the truth, my pretty Nancy, it is because you can be so intensely disagreeable to people you don't like, and I feared she might think it a fairly boring,' he replied, which retort rang down the curtain so to speak.

By those O'Briens, Mrs. Wilson meant a fragile old man and his pretty daughter who lived on the borders of 'villadom' in a most secluded and unpretentious style. That they had known better days was apparent to the most superficial observer. They were certainly not in Mrs. Wilson's set, but at present her energies were devoted to the promotion of a bazaar, and she was so anxious to secure the triumph of her own stall that she was disposed

to extend temporary patronage to any possible contributor. Into the O'Brien's case there now entered the stronger motives of humoring Edward and of circumventing any designs Nellie O'Brien might have on him. Therefore a few days later Mrs. Wilson called on them. She informed Miss O'Brien that all the bazaar gifts and fancy work would be on view at her house on a certain day, and she graciously invited the girl to come and inspect them.

'I can't help it if you are annoyed, my dear,' she said, on confessing this crime to Nancy. 'Mr. O'Brien gave me a donation, and it would have been very mean of me not to invite his daughter as well as the other ladies.'

'You are playing right into the O'Briens' hands, mother, that's all. You know very well why they want to get a footing here.'

'Hadn't you better chain up Uncle Edward?' suggested Bernard. 'It might be more prudent to secure him in some way whilst Miss O'Brien is on the premises.'

To which Nancy, who was at least thorough in her prejudices, answered: 'I shall not be at all surprised if some of our valuables do disappear.'

On the appointed day, Mrs. Wilson's friends and acquaintances gathered to inspect the future contents of her stall, which were displayed to fine effect in her drawing-room—overflowing tables, chairs and cabinets, and even dangling from the curtains. Tea was served, the small talk and the kettles hummed in tune. But after the hostess' hurried hand-shake and perfunctory 'Pleased to see you,' no one had paid much attention to Miss O'Brien.

Nancy ignored her, the rest of the company did not extend their courtesy beyond a casual remark. She was left stranded, whilst a tide of conversation, unintelligible and therefore uninteresting to an outsider, flowed through the various groups. True, Uncle Edward gave her a kindly nod, supplemented by a smile that was positively beautiful in its tenderness, but he was never at ease in a fashionable crowd and on this occasion he was rather handicapped by an inability to distinguish between poker-work and crystaline. 'Thanks to Mrs. Wilson's adroitness, he was soon safe behind a barricade of bedspreads and cushions. From this retreat he beheld his nephew enter the room and make his way to Miss O'Brien's solitary corner, with a happy expectancy in his dark eyes that revealed much. Uncle Edward's brown hands closed fast upon each other, his half-cynical, half-humorous expression subsided into a sad sterness.

After the departure of the guests, Mrs. Wilson remonstrated with Bernard for having, as she said, singled out Miss O'Brien for special attention.

'Well, really, mother, I did not intend the spectators to think me more than ordinarily polite. It may be that their incivility threw my civility into rather prominent relief. Miss O'Brien seemed to be in quarantine, and I thought that a display of fearless composure on my part would reassure the others, and induce them to address her.'

'It's nothing to take about, Bernard. I am very seriously annoyed with you.'

'I am seriously distressed if that is so, mother, but I don't see why you should be.'

'It is neither right nor proper to compromise a girl so very far, your social inferior by meaningless attentions, which she is sure to misunderstand, and which expose her to very unkind criticism.'

'Now I should like to hear what you have to say for yourself,' chimed in Uncle Edward.

Bernard looked from one to the other with a touch of defiance.

'I am sorry if I should be the cause of the scandal-mongers of the neighborhood using Miss O'Brien's name as a peg on which to hang their gossip,' he said, 'but I am not sorry for this opportunity of declaring that I hope one day to make her my wife.'

Mrs. Wilson gasped: Nancy sneered, from Uncle Edward proceeded a sound whereby a laugh entered partnership with a groan.

'What are you going to marry on?' he asked. 'Your expectations?'

'Well—yes, my expectations; or, to be exact, my faith that Providence will preserve my health and strength so that I can continue to work as I am doing, and harder if need be, for the girl I love. Of course I understand what you are hinting at, Uncle Edward, but you must pardon my saying that you are too tough to die within a reasonable period, and even if you were not, it does not follow that you would leave your money to me. Why should you? I am quite capable of making my own way in life, I assure you; and I can say without vanity that Nellie likes me for myself.'

'So far as I am concerned, there will be nothing else that you can be liked for,' said Edward, dryly. 'I never had the most remote intention of leaving my money to you.'

'We shall not be worse friends for that, I hope,' said Bernard, cheerfully. 'It certainly does not make me other than I am, and such as I am she has chosen me.'

Mrs. Wilson was sobbing hysterically, declaring that the foolish boy was ruining all his prospects for the sake of a little nonentity—when Nancy, who had been covering the more delicate of the bazaar trophies with tissue-paper, her attention scornfully abstracted from her brother's love affairs, gave a sharp cry and turned round, her face quite pale with excitement.

'I knew something unpleasant would happen!' she exclaimed. 'There has been a thief amongst us. Uncle Edward's beautiful pearl chain is gone!'

'Nonsense, child!' cried Mrs. Wilson, aghast.

'Indeed it is not nonsense, mother. Case and chain were in this box, and it is empty now,' said Nancy, holding up a cardboard box with hands that trembled in harmony with her voice.

'You had better ask the maids if they know anything about it,' advised Mrs. Wilson. But Nancy tossed up her chin, retorting, with significant emphasis:

'I believe our servants to be quite above suspicion, mother.'

'And are not our guests?' asked Bernard, considerably nettled.

'I am not familiar with the antecedents of every person who was here to-day, and I can quite understand that that valuable chain would be a source of temptation to—a poor girl in want of a trousseau.'

Bernard was as pale as his sister.

'Take care, Nancy! When you insult Miss O'Brien you insult me,' he said.

'That is your business,' she answered angrily. 'Mine is to inform the police of what has occurred, and to ask them to take whatever steps they think necessary.'

Uncle Edward had stood quietly and silently through the storm of words, looking from one person to another as if he scarcely comprehended what the commotion was about. Now he spoke, addressing Bernard:

'I believe that before you are much older you will find that Miss O'Brien has possession of that identical chain.'

'There!' cried Nancy, triumphantly. 'Uncle Edward sides with me!'

RISE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

'I don't quite know what you mean by "sides," Nancy,' he said; 'but I can tell you by whom and when and why the chain was removed. The guilty one is ready to abide by the consequences. I took it ten minutes ago, and if you are anxious as to its whereabouts, it is in my pocket, case and all. Accidentally I overheard my young niece express her preference for hard cash and her doubt about finding a purchaser; so I thought I would help her out of the difficulty. If she hadn't been in such a hurry to accuse the absent, she would have discovered my cheque in the box in place of the trinket. Your stall will not lose by the transaction.'

'I consider that you have played me a very mean trick,' said Nancy, hotly.

'I might have given you the cheque openly, I admit; but I had some vague idea of sparing your feelings. And I thought that on finding the cheque you would grasp the situation without a verbal explanation, and be rather pleased about it. I intend to give the chain to Miss O'Brien, if I may do what I like with what is my own, twice purchased.'

'Really, Edward, you can be most offensive,' said Mrs. Wilson, violently fanning herself.

'Then I will try to be pleasant. By way of beginning, let me congratulate you on your son's immediate prospect of becoming engaged to my heiress.'

'What?' she half screamed.

'That,—what I have said. All my worldly goods will one day be Miss O'Brien's; and part of them on her marriage, in payment of an old debt. If there is any good in me, if I have persevered and prospered, the thanks, humanly speaking are due to James O'Brien. That is why I asked you to be kind to him. When I was a lad I was turned out of my stepfather's house on a false accusation; and, friendless, penniless, under a cloud as I was, James O'Brien sheltered me, believed in me, made a man of me. When I decided to leave England he paid my passage to New York and gave me my start in life. Though we lost sight of each other, I never forgot what I owed him. I returned with one object and aim—to find him and prove my gratitude. I learned that in old age he had fallen on evil times: that life meant pinching and struggling for him and his. Thank God it is in my power to say that he shall never know another anxious hour, that as he was a father to me in my necessity, so I shall be a son to him in his. It is my turn to help,—that is all.'

It is not quite all. He did not say that on meeting Nellie O'Brien he had for the first time in his life known what it was to love a woman. He did not say what sweet hopes had died, what bright dreams had been broken by Bernard's success. He extended his hand to his unconscious rival, without a trace of bitterness.

'Good luck to you, Bernard! If you are not happy with her you deserve to be wretched. But I think you are of the right stuff,' he said. 'It is better so,' he told himself afterward. 'I am too old, too world-worn for her. And he is manly and plucky and steadfast. Yes, it is better so.'—'Ave Maria'

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Catholic World

AUSTRIA—An Ancient Custom.

Following an ancient custom, Emperor Francis Joseph on Holy Thursday washed the feet of 12 paupers. The Emperor washed and dried the feet of each and then hung a bag of silver coins around their necks. Next, assisted by the Archdukes, the Emperor served the paupers with a three-course meal. The sum total of the ages of those thus served was 1070 years.

A Conspiracy.

The 'Kölnische Volkszeitung' calls upon the Catholics of Austria to renounce for the present the discussion of abstract questions and to apply themselves to the formation of a defensive league against the 'Los von Rom' movement. The time is undoubtedly ripe for strong action on the part of Catholics. The leaders of the Protestant agitation in Austria have disclosed themselves in their true colors. Their leader, Herr Schönerer, by calling in the Austrian Diet for cheers for the Hohenzollerns has shown that he is a traitor and a disruptionist. The 'North German Gazette' has thought well to denounce his conduct in an official communique. The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' who cannot be suspected of any prejudice in favor of Catholics, asserts that the 'Los von Rom' movement is assuming the aspect of a treasonable conspiracy against the integrity and independence of the Austrian Empire. The 'Kreuz Zeitung,' an organ of militant Protestantism, frankly acknowledges that it cannot greet with enthusiasm a movement which, under cover of an appeal to the national unity of all Germans, is untrue to its own fatherland.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has, by 93 votes to seven, adopted in its entirety the Anti-Gambling Bill in the form amended by the Senate. The Bill definitely provides for the suppression of gambling clubs in Belgium, and is equally applicable to Ostend and Spa.

ENGLAND.

In honor of the new Cathedral at Westminster, the Holy See has raised the number of the members of the Metropolitan Chapter to 18, and seven new Canons have been appointed. The new Canons are Right Rev. Mgr. J. E. Crook, of Thorndon; Right Rev. Mgr. John Vaughan; Very Rev. G. Delaney, St. John's Wood; Very Rev. Langton Vere, Soho; Very Rev. W. Fleming, Moorfields; Very Rev. Michael Fanning, Pro-Cathedral, Kensington; Very Rev. Thomas Dunn, secretary to Cardinal Vaughan. Right Rev. J. L. Patterson, Bishop of Emmanus, has been appointed Provost of the Chapter.

Collections for the Holy Places.

The collections from the various dioceses of England, Scotland, and Wales for the Holy Land have this year amounted to £1081 18s 7d, a marked increase on last year. The money has been despatched to the Father Custos of the Holy Places at Jerusalem.

French Nuns.

The Hastings Hydropathic, a large building in extensive grounds at Old Town, Hastings, has been purchased by the Nuns of Perpetual Adoration, sixty of whom are coming from France to reside there.

Death of a Priest.

The death is reported of the Rev. Francis Stephen Ffrench, rector of All Saints', Glossop, in his 45th year. Father Ffrench enjoyed a more than local reputation as an eloquent preacher, and for some years he was diocesan inspector of

schools. He was a member of the great Irish family of Ffrench, of Mayo and Galway, a great-grand-nephew of the Liberator, and brother of County Court Judge Ffrench.

Temperance Work.

Father Hay's temperance crusade is being taken up with enthusiasm. His visit to Jarrow-on-Tyne a few weeks ago was an immense success. His Worship the Mayor, who presided and welcomed Father Hays, said it was 'the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of any kind ever held in the town for 25 years.' The doors of the Mechanics' Hall were opened at six, and before seven o'clock the spacious hall was completely crowded in every part. Supporting the Mayor were the clergy of the various religious denominations in the town, the Catholic priests of St. Bede's, many of the leading people and public men from Gateshead, Stockton, South Shields, Hebburn, etc. Father Hays received a great reception, the audience cheering for several minutes. The rev. gentleman delivered a remarkable speech, which lasted over two hours. He pleaded for the moral and social uplifting of the people by the removal of the terrible degradations and temptations of social vice and misery. Their work for temperance was beset by many difficulties and enemies on all sides, but it was in the best interests of God and their fellow-men that they should succeed. The living God was on their side, and what did it matter if all the world was against them. The lecturer proved from statistics that if intemperance was wiped out we might close half the asylums, nine out of every ten of the prisons and workhouses, and save the country £260,000,000 every year. The speaker concluded with a burning appeal to his hearers, and, although he had spoken for two hours and five minutes, the vast audience, large numbers of whom had to stand in the passages and entrances, cheered and urged him to continue. Mr. Hardy (Newcastle) proposed and the Rev. Mr. Pickering seconded, the vote of thanks. On the Mayor's invitation, Father Hays gave his blessing to the people who afterwards gave him a great ovation.

Blessing the Colors.

His Majesty the King has invited the Right Rev. Dr. Brindle, D.S.O., Bishop of Nottingham to bless the colors of the recently-formed regiment of Irish Guards on June 24. Bishop Brindle was formerly an army chaplain, and until the beginning of the year was auxiliary to his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan.

A Good Idea.

A very interesting scheme has been started by the Rev. Peter E. Amigo, of Watworth, England, who is founding a settlement where young men of the world who feel drawn to a clerical life may, without leaving their daily pursuits, work among the poor and gain an experience which will decide them after a year or more of life in this settlement as to whether their true vocation is the priesthood. The novices, should they be considered to have a true vocation, will be enabled to proceed to the seminary to undergo the regulation training for the priesthood.

FRANCE.—A Statue.

A colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin sculptured by M. Godebski, who accepts no payments from the subscribers for his work, is to be placed at the point on the Breton coast nearest to the place where Sir Donald Currie's Cape liner, the Drummond Castle, went down six years ago.

MEXICO.—An Album.

The monumental album soon to be presented to Leo XIII., by the Catholic women of Mexico, now contains the enormous number of 50,000 names.



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ROME.—Ordinations.

At the ordination held at St. John Lateran at Rome, on March 15, the Rev. M. W. Cave, M.A., who was for five years curate at St. John's Protestant Church, Tuebrook, Liverpool, was admitted to Minor Orders and the Rev. M. J. B. Richards, B.A., who, when a Protestant curate assisted the Rev. Mr. Underhill for a short time at St. Thomas', Toteeth, Liverpool, was made a sub-deacon.

Scots College.

At the General Ordination held at St. John Lateran's on the Saturday before Passion Sunday, Alexander Walton, Alexander Mackintosh, John Noonan, and Alfred Smith-Steinmetz, of Scots College, received the last two minor orders.

An Audience.

Amongst those recently received in private audience by Leo XIII was Bishop Hanlon, the Vicar-Apostolic of Uganda, who gave the Holy Father a very encouraging report of the progress in the province confided to his care. In taking his leave Bishop Hanlon presented Leo XIII with a superb walking-stick made out of one piece of solid ivory brought from Uganda.

The King's Coronation.

The Pope has chosen Mgr the Prince Granito di Belmonte, Nunzio at Brussels, to represent him at King Edward's coronation.

Disappointed.

The trial of the four men charged with complicity in the robbery of four hundred thousand lire at the Vatican concluded about the middle of March. One of them named Scotto was found guilty, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The other prisoners were acquitted. The 'interesting revelations' hoped for by the anti-Catholics and sensation-mongers did not take place.

An Envoy.

An envoy from President Roosevelt is expected at the Vatican. He will sign the agreement concluded between the Holy See and the Washington Government relative to the Philippines. The envoy will at the same time present to the Holy Father Mr. Roosevelt's felicitations on his recent anniversary. This is the first time that the United States Government has been in direct relations with the Holy See and sent a mission to the Pope.

SCOTLAND.

Close upon a thousand Catholics met on Sunday afternoon March 16, in St. Mary's school, Leith, to witness the making of presentations to Bishop Gaughren on his leaving to take up his duties in South Africa. The first was that of a purse containing 115 sovereigns on behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's; the next was an emerald episcopal ring, given by the ladies of the Immaculate Conception Sodality, and this was followed by a portable altar from the Young Men's Society.

The Catholic Church.

In the course of an article in the Edinburgh 'Evening Dispatch' on 'Catholicism in Scotland,' the writer says:—'Not only has the influence of the Roman Catholic Church spread in a remarkable manner, but what is even more noticeable, is the tendency of Churches, not under the sway of Rome, to adopt customs, practices and ceremonies in their Church worship which are essentially Romish. In these days when religion is struggling to maintain its influence on the people, when the vast amount of attention which is paid to business matters is taking men's minds from the Church, when, in fact religion is nothing more than a bore to many, the Catholic Church seems to stand the test of circumstances better than any other. At any rate, the outcry in the Catholic Church against the decline of religion is not so much heard as in other churches, and the falling off in church attendance is nothing as compared with other religious bodies. It is the aim of the Catholic Church to make its church functions as splendid as possible. In other Churches the centre of interest is the preacher invariably, and the principal part of the service the sermon. The important service in the Catholic Church is, of course, the Mass, and the principal Mass on Sundays, usually celebrated at midday, is in the larger churches a function of harmonious pomp and venerable ceremony. The attention of the worshipper is attracted to the altar, where in the small tabernacle reposes in golden vessels what Catholics recognise as the real presence of Christ, in the form of bread. The Mass is simply a repetition of the Sacrifice of the Cross, and the altar is the Calvary. One cannot wonder, therefore, that the altar as in most cases a beautiful example of the sculptor's and the painter's art, and the reason of the extensive floral decorations and the burning lights is at once understood.'

Death of an Archbishop.

When the last mail left Scotland the venerable Archbishop of Glasgow, the Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, was reported to be dangerously ill. A cable message in one of our American Catholic exchanges, under date March 27, reports the death of the distinguished prelate.

SPAIN.—The Religious Orders.

The Spanish Government has decided that the decree of September 19, 1901, with regard to the religious Orders as to be maintained. This decree requires all religious associations in Spain, excepting those authorised by the Concordat, to become registered within six months under pain of being dissolved. Unauthorised religious houses will, it is announced, be closed.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, U.S.A., has just saved a bank from suspending. The Dime Bank of that city had paid out over \$100,000 owing

to a false rumor, and the storm increased. Bishop Foley then appeared at the bank and advised the depositors to retire and leave their money, saying it was perfectly safe. The alarmed depositors thereupon departed.

An Undesirable Visitor.

The infamous Margaret Shephard, instead of going to Australia, according to her announced intention (says the Boston 'Pilot') on her compulsory departure from Columbus, O., went to Memphis, Tenn., and secured a hail for one of her slanderous anti-Catholic lectures. When, however, the history of her latest escapade, as detailed in the 'Catholic Columbian,' was laid before the Mayor by a committee of Catholic gentlemen, he at once revoked her license and she had to leave the city. Through the same agency she was kept out of Nashville, Tenn., altogether, and when she gets to Australia—if, indeed, she will dare that country—she will still find the doors barred against her by the friends of truth and decency.

Chicago.

There are more Catholics in the archdiocese of Chicago than there are people in the whole of New Zealand.

Catholic Statistics.

The new Catholic directory places the Catholic population of the United States at 10,976,757, or about half a million less than the Catholic population of Russia. There are 12,429 diocesan and regular clergymen in the country. The United States contains also 10,689 Catholic churches. Seven universities are placed to their credit, and there are 81 theological seminaries in which 3402 young men are being prepared for the priesthood. Besides these there are 163 colleges for young men, and 629 academies for young ladies. Three thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven parishes have parochial schools and these are attended by 919,378 children. These figures rather indicate progress.

Archdiocese of St. Louis.

The Catholic population of St. Louis is now over 220,000.

A Bequest.

Word has reached the Catholic University that it has been made a beneficiary under the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Ferris Devlin, of Boston, Mass., for the sum of £10,000.

GENERAL.**Rejoicings in the East.**

The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated in a brilliant manner in Jerusalem. All the hospitals and convents of the Latin rite, as well as the Patriarchates and Consulates, were brilliantly illuminated.

Bible Studies.

So little is as yet exactly known (says a Catholic exchange) and so much has been said on the work that is set before the Papal Commission on Holy Scripture, that it is well to

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**WAI-RONGOA MINERAL
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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.,
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ALEX. SLIGO'S.Christmas and New Year Cards in endless
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AND
TONES
THE
LIVER****Seigel's Syrup****CURES
CONSTIPATION
AND
DYSPEPSIA**

Mrs. M. Engel, Warrandyte, Victoria, writes, under date July 13th, 1900:—

"For over two years I was a dreadful sufferer from Indigestion. My
husband at last induced me to try Siegel's Syrup, with the result that my
health was soon fully restored. Though it is now two years since I first
used Siegel's Syrup, I have had no recurrence of the intolerable sufferings I en-
dured before. An occasional dose of Siegel's Syrup keeps me in perfect health.
I can confidently recommend all sufferers from indigestion to give it a trial."**Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World**
Prices in Great Britain, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

Head Office for Australasia: 160, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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SEASON 1902.

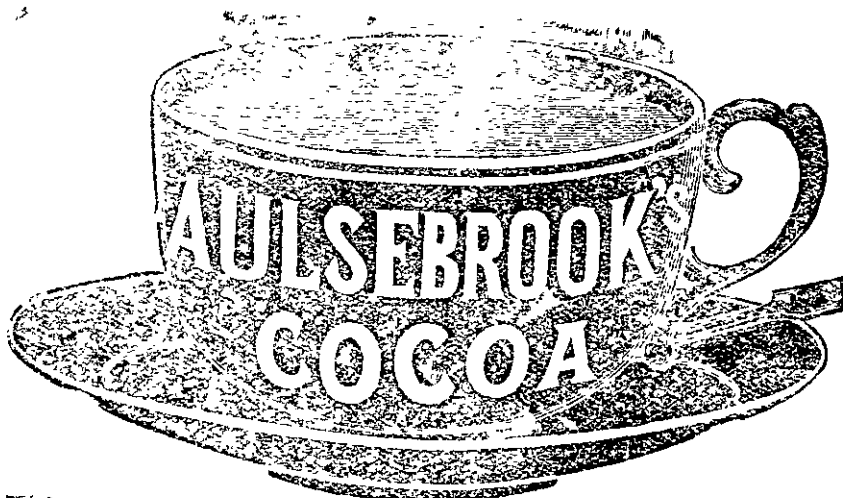
OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.**A** NOTHER 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 benefi-
cial 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.**

bear in mind the warning given in the 'American Ecclesiastical Review' for March. Addressing those who expect the Commission to act as the Deus ex machina in a Greek tragedy and solve every difficult Biblical situation, the writer says: 'We might as well ask the Holy Office to edit an official course of theological textbooks as expect that the new commission should have a ready-made answer to every doubt concerning Biblical topics. Private research is not to cease; but, in order to lighten its burden and responsibility, it has been considered prudent to erect a permanent Court, which must decide whether our recent methods and conclusions in the field of Bible study lie within the limits allowed by the teaching of Holy Mother Church. Catholic scholars, therefore, have now a permanent information bureau where they may find out whether they have swerved from the path of truth in their views as to the identity of the Bible, or its authority, or again its exegesis.' This apparently is to be the function of the Pontifical Commission, of which, by the way, no authoritative list of members has yet been issued. Until some official pronouncement has been made, it will be wise to form no definite conclusions.

The Difference.

Ex-Congressman Knott, of Louisiana, used to relate the following story:—

"There had been a celebration in honor of St. Francis Xavier, which I attended. A host of negroes in the neighborhood were Catholics. On my way home I met a darky boy and asked him how he liked the Catholic services, remarking that I did not understand it, adding, 'there is one point about it I never liked.'

"What is that?" said the boy. "The priest does all his praying in Latin," I replied.

"At this the boy threw himself down in the road and rolled over."

"Why, what's the matter with you?" said I.

"The darkey answered, 'Fo' God, massa, don't you think the Lord can understand Latin as well as English? In the Catholic churches, de priest he prays to de Lord and not to de congregation.'

Life In The Fourteenth Century.

Down to the year 1400 such things as glass windows, writing-paper and printed books were little known in London. Chimneys were often made of wood. Glass was very dear, and only to be had in small pieces, so that few completely glazed windows were to be seen except in churches. In the houses of some of the wealthy nobility, sets of glass windows were made to be removed, and were taken from place to place as the owner changed his residence. Crockery was almost unknown, except as a great rarity from Italy, and a glass or majolica basin or drinking-cup was worth more than its weight in gold. In the fine mansions the visitor would have found a strange mixture of luxury and barbarism. He would have seen the great hall used as a sleeping-place by the servants of the family—the bare floor being their bed, and for a pillow a sheaf of rushes or straw; while in the chambers of the master and his equals he would have seen the most elaborate and sumptuous couches, ornamented with heraldic devices of the richest kind, hung with velvet or silk and constructed of the softest down. No looking-glass, unless, perhaps, a small hand mirror of metal, combs, but no hair-

brushes, no pins, and for fire perhaps a brazier with charcoal.

Dinner in London in the fourteenth century was the middle meal. The Duchess of York dined at 11 a.m. and supped at 5. These early hours were general. The judges at Westminster sat only from 8 till 11 in the morning. Pretty much all labor was done by daylight. Candle-light was bad and candles were dear. The only other artificial light that was available was the light of the fire, which burned in the middle of the hall, the smoke sometimes escaping and sometimes not, through a hole in the roof. This interesting sort of fire was used to warm the hall of Westminster School until the year 1850, if not later, and it may still be seen in occasional use at Penshurst Place in Kent.

There was no wheeled traffic in London in the fourteenth century. Many burdens were laid upon the backs of men and horses carried packs and panniers. The roadways were roughly paved, and winter mud and summer dust were proverbial. In the absence of smoke the dresses of all ranks of people were much gayer than they are now. Knights rode about in plate armor on horses weighted down under iron trappings pages running by their sides, squires carrying their helmets before, and trains of ferocious-looking soldiers tagging on behind. Monks in white robes and black hoods went about their errands, the Lord Mayor passed in gorgeous attire, attended by mace-bearers and sword-bearers whose office was no sinecure among the turbulent populace; gorgeous banners floated everywhere, and the chimneys and signs were of such an ingenuity and splendor as nowadays we never see.

Household Hints,

New boots should be rubbed with a slice of raw potato, they will polish then as easily as will old ones.

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

Admit plenty of air to your store-room on a clear, dry day, for air is necessary to all sweet preserves. Those kept in an air-tight room or cupboard are apt to ferment.

To wash a glass which has held milk, plunge it first into cold water before putting into warm. The same rule holds good for egg cups or spoons from which eggs have been eaten.

Fingers stained with fresh fruit, walnuts, etc., should be dipped in strong tea, rubbed with a nail brush and then washed in warm water. Under this treatment the stains will soon disappear.

Whenever vegetables put up in tin cans are opened and only partly used, do not allow the remainder to stand in the tins, but turn them out into an earthen bowl and put in a cool place.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

The French have a way of making even an inferior quality of table linen look well without the aid of starch. When the napkins are washed and dried and ready to be ironed they are dipped into boiling water and partially wrung out between two cloths. They are then rapidly ironed with as hot a flat-iron as possible without burning them. Treated in this manner, they become beautifully glossy and stiff.

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

In the death of Mrs. Mary E. Pulsifer Ames, at her home in San Jose, on March 20, there was lost to the world, except that her works will live after her, a distinguished woman—one whose fame as a botanist was world-wide, and especially honored in the Royal Botanical Directory of Austria. So quietly and unassumingly did she live, that it can be truthfully said that she was better known in the world of science and of letters than in her home city. The greatest part of her education was received in the Academy of Notre Dame, Lowell, and at the College of Notre Dame in San Jose. To the good, well-beloved Sisters of Notre Dame she said she owed every success she achieved in life, and to her 'alma mater,' the College of Notre Dame, to which she was ever loyal and devoted, she bequeathed her exquisite and extensive collection of valuable plants, books, and stones, in grateful memory, as she often said, of the home where she had learned 'the beautiful sciences' to which she devoted her pure, serene, and lofty life. Her last days and almost hours were spent in classifying her plants, a large and choice collection, from many European countries as well as the United States. About two years before her death, almost immediately after her valuable gift of her collections to Notre Dame College, she was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Father J. D. Walshe, S.J., of St. Joseph's Church, San Jose.

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

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 dumps.

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

R. B. DENNISTON & CO,
Stuart street.

P. FITZGERALD,
PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER
HOUSE DECORATOR,

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

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THE

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

Hereby 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

35/ PER TON DELIVERED.

This Coal can be highly recommended to those desirous of obtaining a good house hold coal at a low rate.

A. J. MALLEY,

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

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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SHIEDMAYER
MUNT, ECKE,
AND
THURMER PIANOS,
AND
ESTLEY ORGANS.

Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, Invercargill.

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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,
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Direct Importers of Best and Latest
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FUNERALS Conducted with the
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Reasonable Charges.
Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass
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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.
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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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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

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.

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DUNEDIN.
RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,
Bids to notify that he has taken Donaldson's
(Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling
and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will
be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent
accommodation for families, and all the
appointments and sanitary arrangements,
including hot, cold, and shower baths, are
first class

The position is central to post office, rail-
way station, and wharf.

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best
Brands Charges moderate Telephone 784

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DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL
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Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
Telephone, 114.

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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.

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(Member Dunedin
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GLADSTONE HOTEL
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN
JOHN COLLINS (late of the A1 Hotel,
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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 Snowed Baths.
A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and
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Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines,
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has much pleasure in informing his
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and trusts, by keeping only the best brands
of liquor and giving the best accommoda-
tion, to merit a share of their support.
First-class table. Hot and cold shower
baths. Letters and telegrams promptly
attended to.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

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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.

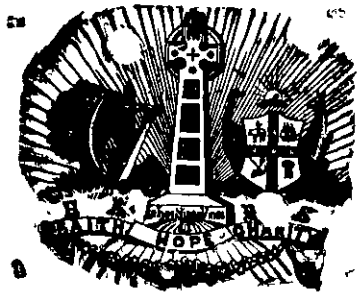
The Hotel is being refurnished and reno-
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HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still
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Funerals attended in Town or Country
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of Admission.

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

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at
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In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admis-
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information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct
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The District Officers are anxious to open New Branches, and
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Branches being established in the various centres throughout the
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W. KANE,

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of that delicious beverage

"KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the
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throughout Otago and Southland,
and is, without doubt, the VERY
BEST. It is put up in four
qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb.
packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

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Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease
rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £
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Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly,
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Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
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Has given Immense Satisfaction
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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

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COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

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Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
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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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Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

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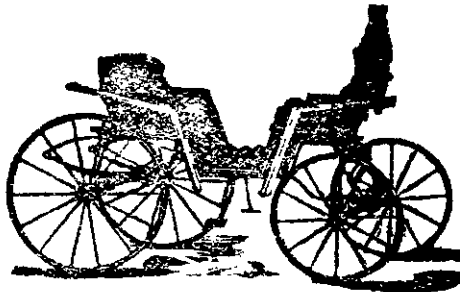
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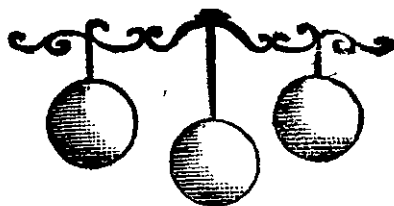
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Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggon, Waggonettes, Spring Carts etc. First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90.

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Money to Lend in Large or Small Sums.

NOTE ADDRESS:
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PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Money Advanced on all Descriptions of Pledges at the Lowest rates of Interest. Watches, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewellery kept in First-class Fire-proof Safes.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

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**HARLEQUIN -
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SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Are our best advertisement.

OUR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,

At Moderate Prices, are giving satisfaction.

Our "BEEHIVE BOOTS" are unrivalled
For real hard wear.

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of N.Z., Limited.**

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

SALES:

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

AGENTS:

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

FARM PROPERTIES:

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

WOOL! WOOL!

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