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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

Lord Hopetoun's Resignation.

The Federal House of Representatives has lately had under discussion a Bill entitled the Governor-General's Establishment Bill, under which provision was made for increasing the Governor-General's salary from £10,000 to £18,000; and the practical rejection of the measure by the Federal House has produced a somewhat unexpected result in the shape of the resignation by Lord Hopetoun of his position as Governor of the Commonwealth. The reason advanced by Lord Hopetoun for taking this step is that the salary is altogether insufficient to enable him to adequately maintain the dignity of his office. He complains that he is 'expected to pay the staff, visit the various States, pay all travelling expenses excepting railways, occupy two great Government Houses, pay for lighting, fuel, stationery, telegrams, postage (other than official), dispense hospitality, and maintain the dignity of his office,' on £10,000 a year, and he declares that he cannot possibly do it. Hence he has asked to be recalled, and the latest cable announces that his decision on the matter is irrevocable.

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Reading between the lines of Lord Hopetoun's communication to Mr Chamberlain one cannot help feeling that other causes than the mere monetary difficulty have contributed to induce the Governor-General to ask for a recall. The monetary trouble was admittedly a purely temporary difficulty which could almost certainly have been obviated by some sort of provisional arrangement which should hold good until the Federal capital was finally established, yet the Governor-General made it the occasion of an 'irrevocable' decision to resign. We suspect that Lord Hopetoun, who appears to be a man of great administrative capacity, is keenly and deeply disappointed at the office of Governor-General being made an almost purely ornamental one, the holder being left practically without administrative power, and this, coupled with a very natural feeling of pique at the question of his salary being haggled and wrangled over in Parliament, has turned the scale in inducing him to make his decision final. On the question as to whether or not Lord Hopetoun can maintain the dignity of his office on a salary of £10,000 in a way that he considers adequate and proper he is himself the best, and indeed the only judge. But on the broad question as to whether or not £10,000 a year is a sufficient sum to enable a capable man to do justice to such a position we are all entitled to an opinion, and for our own part we confess that we are entirely in sympathy with the view adopted by the Federal Parliament on the matter. If Lord Hopetoun, or anyone else who occupies such a position, cannot on such a salary maintain the equipage and give the number of social functions which he considers desirable the obvious remedy is to reduce the retinue and curtail the social functions. It often happens that the expenditure in those directions is really wasteful and unnecessary, and in some cases positively mischievous, and in our view there would be far more gain than loss to the true weight and dignity of an office from lopping off a lot of functions and festivities from which no

adequate return is obtained. That sort of thing was well enough once but the necessity for it is fast passing away, and in an educated democracy the authority and dignity of an office should depend, not on pageantry and display, but on qualities that appeal to intelligence and reason. 'Plain living and high thinking' are just as desirable in a Governor as in the governed and the ideal Governor is one who will set an example to the community in that as in other respects. The action of the Federal Parliament is a plain intimation to future Governors that expenditure must be kept within reasonable limits and that useless extravagance is in no way desired by the Commonwealth; and that view of the question all true friends of the democracy will cordially approve.

A Remedy for Irish Emigration.

The very serious condition of things disclosed by the recent census returns for Ireland has naturally given rise to a feeling of grave alarm amongst the political and religious leaders of the people, and amongst all who have the best interests of the country at heart. During the 10 years ending with the year 1901 no less than a quarter of a million of people left the country. The population now stands at a little less than four and a half millions, and during the past 60 years the same number of people emigrated as remains in Ireland to-day—in other words, in a little over 50 years the population of the country has decreased by very nearly 50 per cent. It is to be remembered, too, that for the most part, it is the young and the strong who have thus gone abroad, leaving the aged and infirm behind, and the tide of emigration is still flowing, flowing more steadily and rapidly indeed to-day than ever it did. It is evident that if this drain continues the country will simply bleed to death, and unless some remedy be promptly applied the Irish race at home is even now on its way to extinction. What is the remedy? What can be done to stem the tide of emigration which is fast draining off the very life-blood of the nation? This is the question which confronts the leaders and friends of Ireland and which must find an answer if the country is to be rescued from the threatened depopulation and decay.

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One solution of the problem has been recently suggested by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the gifted Bishop of Raphoe, and his scheme is definite and practical, and gives all reasonable promise of being effective. His proposal is, to put it briefly, a practical application of the principle—which is being every day more and more fully adopted by all the progressive countries of the world—of 'the land for the people.' 'We must,' writes his Lordship, 'use the land to support the people.' The only adequate remedy for depopulation is to run the plough up to the very slopes of Tara. We must spare the dust of heroes and the memorials of the past; and it is not necessary to break up all the grass lands of the country. But there is not a county in Ireland where more than half the land under grass could not be turned to far better account in tillage, if held in farms of moderate acreage and cultivated by the hands of the occupying families, with hired help only as a supplemental aid. The proposal is to be carried out by methods and machinery very similar to those with which we are familiar under the Land for Settlements Act, which has proved so satisfactory and successful in this Colony. 'A department or commission,' continues Dr. O'Donnell, 'with powers for the

purpose, could buy land at a fair price, divide it into farms, give the purchasers of those farms good bargains, facilitate them at the start in the purchase of stock and implements, without a penny of loss to the State that gave its credit for the transaction, provided the Commission were free to select from the applicants such as had capacity to work the holding give a preference to neighbors who required land, and not altogether disqualify those whose resources might enable them to live otherwise, even if they were excluded from these new holdings.'

If these proposals were given effect to the rural laborer would, as Dr. O'Donnell points out, either become a farmer at the start, or would have employment with others where there is no employment now; the artisan in the towns could depend on a home market for the output of his industry; and besides the crops, the house-fed cattle on tilled farms of moderate size would be more valuable than the stock that now roam on Irish prairies. The result would be work for all who wanted it, and in due time a measure of prosperity for all.

The scheme may be capable of improvement in some of its details, but in our view it is practically certain that it is only on some such lines as these that Ireland will ever be able to work out her national and industrial salvation. It is not unlikely that this proposal will be adopted as part of the official programme of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, and in that event they can be safely trusted to keep the matter forcibly to the front in all discussions on the land question until the Government are forced to give the project the full and fair consideration it deserves.

'Roads to Rome.'

'All roads lead to Rome' was the proud boast of the ancient Roman, and it is truer to-day of the spiritual Rome than ever it was of the material city. The Church is truly and essentially Catholic, is able to satisfy the legitimate wants and cravings of every human heart regardless of class or country, and thus it comes that all sorts and conditions of men are attracted to her by all sorts and varieties of motive. A few years ago a list was published—not professing to be more than a mere haphazard and fragmentary collection—of 'Rome's Recruits' or recent converts to Catholicism amongst the educated classes, and the names included not only clergymen, but doctors, lawyers, journalists, military men, statesmen, men of letters, artists, sculptors, actors, and, indeed, representatives of almost every conceivable profession and calling in life. It has occurred to the author of *Ten Years in Anglican Orders*—himself a distinguished convert—to put into execution the happy thought of collecting from a number of recent converts a statement of the motives and course of reasoning which led them to make the great change, and the result is to show that there is the same variety in the motives and methods by which men are led to Rome as there is in the character and temperaments of the men themselves. The author, who writes under the *nom de plume* of 'Viator,' has entitled his volume 'Roads to Rome,' and it embraces the accounts given by no less than 65 educated men and women of the process of their conversion to the Catholic faith. The highly-interesting character of the work may be gathered from a brief reference to two or three of the more notable instances recorded.

The conversion of the Rev. Geo. Angus, M.A.—who has since become a vigorous and prominent controversialist—may be taken as a typical example of the progress of a High Anglican towards the truth. Being a High Anglican, he started of course with a fixed and definite recognition of the Church as a visible body. Now, he argued, either this visible body has no visible head—in which case it is an abortion or a corpse—or it has several heads, a fact which renders it hydra-headed, or, in other words, a monster. The only Church which claimed to be a visible body with a visible head he found to be the Church of Rome. Once he grasped this fact, he found that there was but one course open to him, and that was to submit to the claims of the Roman Church as those of the one Divine Teacher, commissioned to guide all men into all truth.

A less common experience was that of Miss Adeline Sergeant, the well-known novelist. As an Anglican she had a great devotion for the saints and had a special love for the prayers of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bernard which she met in Anglican books of devotion. Yet she gradually came to see that these very saints, were they to appear in the flesh, would utterly repudiate the Church to which she then belonged. The words of Flaubert kept re-echoing in her ears: 'It is safest in religion to believe like the saints.' And thus, under the guidance of the saints, she took the first step in the journey which finally led her from the City of Confusion to the great Mother of Saints.

Sir Henry Bellingsham, Butt, records that it was the simple devotion and faith of the poor Ireland that gave him his first favorable impression of Catholicism and ultimately led, under God, to his conversion to the truth. Lord Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Haskins, one of the most eminent of the judges of the Queen's Bench, does not find it

easy to give any very definite account of his change of faith, but sums the matter up, in a general way, in the following weighty words: 'I thought the matter out for myself, anxiously and seriously, uninfluenced by any human being, and I have unwavering satisfaction in the conclusion at which I arrived, and my conscience tells me it is right.'

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Perhaps the most remarkable, humanly speaking, of the conversions recorded is that of the Rev. Father Sutcliffe, who, strange to relate, was brought into the Church by reading Dr. Littledale's notorious work entitled 'Plain Reasons against Joining the Church of Rome.' This volume is a compendium of all the hard and bitter things that have ever been said against the Church, and it is reputed to have kept many thousands from embracing the Catholic faith. It is the great stand-by of Protestantism, and is, to our knowledge, recommended to the divinity students of this Colony by Protestant professors of theology as the great 'unanswered and unanswerable' work on the claims of Rome. Well, Father Sutcliffe, on the recommendation of his friends, commenced to read Dr. Littledale, but being a man of scholarly instincts, took the trouble as he read to verify the author's references and test his accuracy and veracity. The result he tells us in his own words: 'I was horrified at what seemed to me his extraordinary misrepresentations or misunderstandings of the passages he quoted.' And thus the very weapon which had been forged against the Church was the means, in God's hand, of bringing the wanderer back to her bosom. This is not by any means the only instance we have read of thoughtful people being led to Rome via Dr. Littledale, and it illustrates how absolutely and entirely true it is that, to the earnest and sincere inquirer, all roads lead into the one true Church.

A 'Blarney Stone' Hoax.

Readers of the *Pickwick Papers* will remember the description of that amusing incident in Mr Pickwick's career when, on the occasion of his visit to Cobham, the learned President of the Pickwick Club came upon a very old stone with an ancient-looking inscription, and at once jumped to the conclusion that he had made a great antiquarian discovery that would render his name immortal. They will remember how, almost beside himself with exultation and joy, the enthusiastic Pickwick proudly carried off the treasure; how he lectured on it at a general meeting of the club and entered on a great variety of ingenious speculations as to the meaning of the inscription; how, on the strength of the 'discovery' he was elected an honorary member of seventeen native and foreign societies; and how finally it was ascertained that the mysterious writing contained nothing more nor less than the simple inscription of 'Bill Stumps, his mark,' which words had been rudely carved only a few weeks before by the laborer near whose cottage the stone had been found lying. That just as laughable and ridiculous deceptions occur in fact as well as in fiction is evidenced by an amusing instance which has just come to light in connection with the great Chicago Fair of 1893. The story is told by Mr Joseph E. Ralph, who is now chief officer in the United States Bureau of engraving and printing, but who was in 1893 the officer in charge of the Customs Service at the Great Fair.

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'To some one acquainted with the Irish village,' says Mr Ralph, 'should be credited the greatest joke and deception ever perpetrated on the customs force, if not on the public. As it has never been published, I think it will prove interesting. At the opening of the "village" there was one essential thing lacking to make the Blarney Castle the counterpart of the original, and that was the Blarney Stone. The manager, anxious to give his visitors something to talk about, took into his confidence James Riley, a contractor, and requested that he produce a "Blarney Stone." Mr Riley secured the services of one Charles Thompson, an employee of the "village" and together, on a dark night in June, they repaired to the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Portland avenue, in the city of Chicago, and there dug up from the street a lime-stone paving block, about 18 inches long and 8 x 10 inches in breadth and depth, carried it to the "village," and there placed it in a case, which had been received that day in bond—Case No. 97, Serial 4099—which was addressed to Thomas Baker, Irish Industrial Village. This case contained a model of "Bells of Shandon."

Invitations were then issued to the representatives of the Chicago papers to come and see the famous relic, and Mayor Harrison accepted the invitation to officiate at the opening of the case containing the "Blarney Stone." On the day set aside for the ceremonies Mayor Harrison, for some reason, could not be present, so in the presence of invited guests, Customs Inspector E. W. Matlock was sent for to open the case. The inspector arrived with the invoice for case No. 97, Serial 4099, which stated that the case contained model of "Bells of Shandon," valued at 25dol. He opened the case and found it checked "one stone over." He properly labelled

both model and stone and made his returns on the invoice "one stone over, estimated value 5dol."

'The stone was then placed in the walls of the "Castle," where it remained during the rest of the fair, and was kissed by at least 25,000 people, for which a fee of 10 cents was charged.

'At the close of the fair the manager of the village desired to take the stone and exhibit it in a store in the city of Chicago, and was informed that he could not do so unless he made a consumption entry on the same and paid the duty. This was done and on the 24th of May, 1893, I delivered the stone on a duty paid permit.'

If any of the unsuspecting thousands who kissed that old paving stone should ever happen to drop across the perpetrators of the fraud a long flat stone will probably again be in requisition, but this time it will be wanted for a tombstone.

NAMING THE CHILD.

CURIOUS INSTANCES OF PARENTAL FOLLY.

SAID Romeo to Juliet in the play (the lines have been quoted to extreme threadbareness):—

'What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet;
So Romeo would were he not Romeo call'd,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes
Without that title.'

Perhaps he would. But if he had been called Hodge or Obadiah, or Praise-God-Barebones—or their Veronese equivalents—Miss Juliet would probably have found herself hunting about in search of a sweeter-sounding name to label him with. Hence, too, that mania for those oft-times misnamed 'pretty names,' which foolish mammas in our day so often compel their unhappy offspring to carry through life. How your groom would stagger under the intolerable weight of such a name as George Washington Orlando Briggs! And would not such an outrage in nomenclature as Thodolinda Irene Amelia Noggs, drive your scullery-maid for a certainty into an untimely grave? Some of our Catholic parents are following in the stream of tendency towards unsuitable or ridiculous names drawn from the works of fiction, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and even from Greek and Roman heathen mythology. A dive into the pages of Lempriere would cure some of them of their fancy for certain pagan names. And in any case, the Roman martyrology, Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' and a little knowledge of English, Irish, and Scottish Church history would furnish them with an abundance of glorious, and, at the same time, picturesque names to place upon the neo-Christian at the baptismal font.

For, after all (says the Editor of the N Z TABLET writing some time ago in the *Austral Light*), there is something in a name. Carlyle says in his 'Sartor Resartus' that 'there is much, nay, almost all, in names. The name,' continues the Sage of Chelsea, 'is the earliest garment you wrap round the early-visiting ME; to which it henceforth cleaves more tenaciously (for there are names that have lasted nigh 30 centuries) than the very skin. And now from without, what mystic influence does it not send inwards, even to the centre; especially in those plastic first-times, when the soul is yet infantine, soft, and the invisible seed grain will grow to be an all overshadowing tree! Names? Could I unfold the influence of names, which are the most important of all clothings, I were a second greater Trismegistus. Not only all common speech, but science, poetry itself, is no other, if thou consider it, than a right naming. Adam's first task was giving names to natural appearances. What is ours still, but a continuance of the same—be the appearance exotic—vegetable, organic, mechanic, stars, or starry movements (as in science), or (as in poetry) passions, virtues calamities, God attributes, gods? In a very plain sense, the proverb says: "Call one thief, and he will steal."

There is a good deal of truth in the rugged period just quoted. And yet you, and you, and you again yonder, will persist in pinning on—or rather into—your inoffensive seven pounds weight of palpitating humanity, a set of

ABSURD NAME CLOTHES

'hat it can never shake off or rub off. You make it—in the matter of nomenclature—a sort of of scare-crow, to be pelted, for the term of its natural life, with ridicule or with surprise and pity, that would just as deeply. And when it dissolves partnership with life, you, or somebody else in your place, will stick the name (or, rather the nickname) once more—a parting insult—on the coffin-plate and the gravestone, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*; a monument to a passing craze.

The craze for strange-sounding 'pretty names' is by no means new. The fond mothers of a former day used to find inspiration in the long-drawn romances of Mlle. de Scudéry. The many-syllabled, high-sounding Christian names of that time have long since been run out of the market by the Mopsidoras and the Dorimenes and the Blouzelindas, and the other parodied imitations of comedians of later date. In the Puritan days, singular and sometimes grotesque ingenuity was displayed in the invention of suggestive and far-sounding forenames. These were usually drawn from words or phrases in the Sacred Scriptures, or from the stock terms of the contemporary pulpit, or from the political and religious watchwords of the hour. 'Praise-God-Barebones' is one of the gems of nomenclature of this period. 'Hew-Agag-in-Pieces-Before-the-Lord' was another. Ben Johnson makes Subile the Alchemist

(Act 3, scene 2) promise Parson Tribulation Wholesome and Dean Ananias that when he has given them the philosopher's stone,

(You will not need to) 'Call yourselves
By names of Tribulation, Persecution,
Restraint, Long-patience and such-like, affected
By the whole family or wood of you,
Only for glory, and to catch the ear
Of the disciple.'

The idea of searching the Scriptures for quaint and unusual baptismal names does not seem to be altogether abandoned, even at the present time. During the course of last year, for instance, a resident of Haslingden, England, applied for a certificate exempting his latest-born child from vaccination. The prenomem given by him to the little bundle of pink humanity somewhat staggered the clerk. The 'fond parent,' noticing this, proceeded to explain that he had taken it from the eighth chapter, second verse, of 'Hisak.' The clerk took his office copy of the Old Testament, turned to the eighth chapter of Isaiah (authorised version), and at the third verse found the name, Maher-shalal-hash-baz (which, by the way, is rendered in the Douay version, 'Hasten to take away the spoils, make haste to take away the prey.') 'That is it,' said the applicant as he heard the name rolled out. And he then explained that he and his wife had stumbled across it in the Bible, thought it a rather aristocratic designation, and, therefore, pinned it as a permanent appellation to their latest arrival.

Writers of fiction are still, as in the specious days of Mlle. de Scudéry, the chief manufacturers of bizarre or euphonious names. The *Family Herald* and the *Family Reader* seem to make a speciality of coining fanciful first names for their heroes and heroines; and almost every work of fiction that soars into the literary heaven of passing popularity, leaves behind it on the birth registers a kite-tail of baby-names of a more or less atrocious kind. Catholics are, happily, less attracted by such curiosities of nomenclature than others. Nevertheless, it might unnecessarily harrow up the feelings of a few among the many readers of the *Austral Light*, if I were to give here a list of substitutes for honest and old-fashioned Christian names that I have culled at sheer random from a few dozen works of fiction that have won a brief and unmerited popularity during the past 10 years.

It was at one time a rather common practice in the rank and file of the army to bestow upon infants the

NAMES OF THE PLACES—

and especially of the places in foreign countries—in which they first saw the light. Dickens refers to this peculiar army custom in his 'Bleak House,' in which the three Bagnet children are named after their respective birth-place, 'Malta,' 'Quebec,' and 'Woolwich.' Political events that stir popular enthusiasm to its depths are responsible for many curious vagaries in Christian names. Great numbers of 14-year-old 'Jubilees' are, for instance, dragging the weary burden of their names in England at the present time. One hapless youth was saddled with the hyphenated prenomem of 'Diamond Jubilee,' he having had the misfortune to be born on the fiftieth anniversary of the late Queen's accession to the throne. Popular wars, however, leave a far longer track in the name-columns of our birth registers than any other class of political events that I know of. During the Crimean war there was a great run on 'Alma,' as a name for girls. The last campaign against the Madhists, in the Soudan, saddled a great number of unoffending innocents with such names as 'Omdurman,' 'Gordon,' 'Kitchener,' 'Atbara,' 'Khartoum,' etc., and it left one hapless youngster, in the Islington district of London, languishing under the calamitous appellation of 'Osman Digna.' The struggle in South Africa seems to have produced an exceptionally prolific crop of topical and such-like forenames. Among the common ones are 'Bobs,' 'Roberts,' 'Buller,' 'White,' 'Baden,' 'Baden-Powell,' 'French,' and 'Methuen.' I have read of quite an extensive assortment of 'Mafeking,' 'Kimberleys,' 'Glencoe,' 'Dundee,' 'Ladysmiths,' 'Colesbergs,' 'Pretorias,' 'Bloemfontains,' and 'Elands' (the full term, Elandslaagte, being probably considered too formidable for constant domestic use), and of sundry 'Cecil Rhodes,' one 'Glencoe-Moder,' and of one 'Volunteer.' For some inscrutable reason the name 'Belmont' seems to have been by common consent reserved for baby girls. Towards the close of last year a newly-arrived maiden was registered in North London under the name of 'Roberts Pretoria.' A paragraph clipped by me from a Welsh paper runs as follows:—'Wales already possesses a "Modder River Jones," a "Kimberley Clifford," "Tugela James," "Jenny Ladysmith Jones." The widow of a Reservist has given her daughter the names of "Modderina Belmontina Methuena Jones." During the glowing enthusiasm which marked the departure of the various early contingents from New Zealand for the seat of war, the following names were, within a few days, given to little newcomers in Dunedin:—Baden-Powell Gordon Roberts, 'E'gar Pretoria, 'Alice Pretoria Baden-Powell, 'Buller Pretoria, and 'Alfred Pretoria.' Perhaps the most successful (though possibly unconscious) parody on the prevailing craze for war-names for children was perpetrated by a Zulu house-father during the period when the enthusiasm over the Patriotic Fund was at its height. The incident was related in the course of a letter from Mr E. Parker, of Wakefield, which appeared in a great English daily. Mr Parker wrote, 'In a letter I had from brother, who is at Mootman's Kop, South Africa, the following appears:—"One day last week the wife of a Zulu presented him with a son. The little nipper had been christened M'fowana E Kohlaio, which in English is "The Absent-minded Beggar."'

The reasons that determine the

SELECTION OF A PARTICULAR NAME

for a bit of sprawling baby humanity are usually supposed to be—(1) its religious significance, (2) family traditions, (3) euphony, (4) the claim of friendship, and (5) the intuition of honoring the great. But there is a nondescript and erratic group of first-names that

escape these or any other known principles of nomenclature. They form a class apart, and the motive principle of their imposition would seem to be mere eccentricity, or the quality which Artemus Ward describes as sheer 'cursedness.' What other human motive could, for instance, account for some of the extraordinary names inflicted on certain American public men in the days of their mewling, defenceless infancy? The Rev. Ki Smith, for instance, and Messrs. Bomberine Amstein, Dink Bott, Pod Dismuke, Hoke Smith, and scores of others less prominent afflicted have probably spent many hours of their persecuted schooldays, and of their ridiculed manhood in volleying streams of lava-hot feeling at the senseless stupidity or semi-insane eccentricity of parents, who inflicted on them names that were scarcely good enough for a clown dog in a circus. The most curious collection of eccentric 'Christian' names that has ever come under my notice, was bestowed by the Rev. Ralph William Lyonel Tollemache, an Anglican clergyman, upon the children of his second marriage. Mr Tollemache has evidently laid his mind to the question of child-nomenclature, and with a wealth of results which won for his efforts the distinction of publication in *London Truth*, of October 20, 1898. The following, according to *Truth*, is the

PROCESSION OF BAPTISMAL FAVORS

bestowed upon the nine children of Mr Tollemache's second nuptials:—

(1) Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lionel Tolldmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet.

(2) Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet.

(3) Leene Sextus Denys Oswolf Fraudati Filius Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet.

(4) Lyonulph Cospatrik Bruce Berkley Zermzer Tullibardine Petersham de Orellana Plantagenet.

(5) Mabel Helmingham Ethel Huntingtower Beatrice Clazonberrie Evangeline Visede Loude Orellana Orellana Plantagenet Tolldmag Saxon.

(6) Lyonesse Matilda Dora Ida Ernestine Curson Paulet Wilbraham Jijce Eugenie Bentley Saxonia Dysart Plantagenet.

(7) Lyona Ducima Veronica Eesyth Undine Cyssa Hyl'a Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lehas Dysart Plantagenet.

(8) Lyonella Fredegunde Cathberga Ethelswytha Ideth Ysabel Grace Monica de Orellana Plantagenet.

(9) Lronetta Edith Regina Valentine Myra Polwarth Avellina Philippa Violantha de Orellana Plantagenet.

'I do not know,' said the editor of *Truth*, 'whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has any powers, which it might exercise in a case like this; but, if not, the omission ought to be remedied by Mr Waugh in the next addition of the *Children's Charter*.'

The little daughter of Archduke Stephen, of Austria, received no fewer than 18 Christian names in Baptism. Some of them are sufficiently curious, and the whole combination runs as follows:—Maria Immaculata Caroline Margarethe Beata Leopoldine Beatrix Anna Josefine Raphaela Mehila Stanislaus Ignary Hieronymus Camiro Katharina Petra Cecelia. Royal personages generally are, in fact, noted for the extreme prodigality with which they bestow fore-names upon their children. But even the most ambitious crowned heads are, in this matter, eclipsed by a plain British bourgeois, a West Derby landryman named Pepper, who bestowed upon his daughter (born December 17, 1882) the following parade of six-and-twenty curiously assorted male and female heathen and Christian names:—Anna Bertha Cecilia Emma Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Pauline Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysses Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus.

Such formidable processional names seem to be peculiar to later times. Even double Christian names were extremely rare in pre-Reformation England. The late Father Bridgett, C.S.S.R., had a wide experience in reading old wills, charters, deeds of sale, etc., but could only mention one instance, in which an Englishman, in the times preceding the great religious upheaval of the sixteenth century, had two Christian names. The happy man in question was Thomas Maria Welford, who was rector of Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1527, a member of Parliament for Huntingdon. It is strange that the sweetest name of woman, Mary, was almost unknown in England as a Christian name before the sixteenth century. Father Bridgett could find only one person in pre-Reformation times in England who bore the name of Joseph, and he seldom dropped across the names of the founders of religious Orders. He found no Dominics, no Franceses, no Pauls. John was the most favored name of all. Next in the order of preference came Thomas, Richard, Robert, Roger, Walter, Hugh, Peter, Bartholomew, Henry, Christopher, Philip, Gregory, Giles, Stephen, Andrew, Gilbert, Herbert, Reginald, Ralph, Gervase, Maurice, Martin, Humphrey, Eustace, Felix, Osbert, Edward, Nicholas, and Lawrence. Among women the most frequent name seems to have been Anne (sometimes varied as Alison), and next in order of popularity came Joan, Isabella, Matilda, Margaret, and Margery, Agnes or Annes, Gertrude, and Elizabeth. Other common female names were Thomas and Thomasina, the feminine forms of Thomas.

I might here refer incidentally to the growing custom of concealing good old Christian names under various disguises—calling Mary, for instance, by its French equivalent Marie, or turning it into May, or hatching it almost beyond recognition into the childish designation Mame or Mayme. In the same way the plain upstole John is sometimes simulated under its Eussian form, Ivan, which, by the way, is usually mispronounced 'Ee-vaan' (with the accent on the first syllable), the former pronunciation being Ee-vaan (with the stress on the second syllable). The same two re-

marks apply also to the now somewhat common name Ines (or Inez), the Spanish equivalent for the fine old name Agnes.

The French, Italians, and Spaniards greatly excel English-speaking peoples in the euphony, good taste, and religious suggestiveness of the names which they give to the children at Baptism. Mr Julian McCormick, an American writer, lays down in a recent book, 'The Child's Name,' the following

RULES FOR A GOOD COMBINATION

of Christian names:—

'1. The same sounds should not occur in both the Christian and surnames.

'2. Alliteration must be avoided.

'3. Very rare names should not be selected for common surnames.

'4. Let simplicity characterise the name and surname.'

Mr McCormick endeavors to meet the prevailing demand for names that are at the same time unfamiliar and euphonious by publishing

A LIST

of some 500, drawn from the most accessible martyrologies, and adding thereto brief biographies, which serve the useful purpose of making the saints and great servants of God better known. I select the following from his list:—

Masculine Names.—Adalbert, Adelard, Adrian, Agatho, Aidan, Alban, Alderbert, Aldric, Aloysius, Alphonsus, Ambrose, Anselm, Antony, Augustine, Basil, Bede, Benedict, Benjamin, Bruno, Callistus, Camillus, Casimir, Cassian, Celestine, Claude, Claudius, Clement, Colman, Columba, Conall, Comgall, Conrad, Cormac, Cuthbert, Cyprian, Cyril, Damian, David, Dion, Dominic, Dunstan, Eadbert, Edmund, Enna, Ephren, Eric, Ethelbert, Fabian, Felician, Ferdinand, Finbar, Fintan, Flavian, Fridian, Gerald, Gil-das, Godfrey, Godric, Gordian, Harold, Hedda, Hilary, Hubert, Ignatius, Isidore, Jarlath, Jerome, Julian, Julius, Justin, Kenelm, Kentigern, Kilian, Lambert, Leo, Leonard, Leopold, Louis, Lucian, Malo, Maro, Martial, Melito, Nivian, Norbert, Odo, Odrian, Omer, Osmond, Oswald, Oswin, Otho, Philibert, Prosper, Quintin, Raymond, Romi, Romuald, Rufus, Rupert, Sebastian, Senan, Sigbert, Sigfried, Sigismund, Stanislaus, Sylvester, Theobald, Theodore, Ulfrid, Ulmar, Ulrich, Urban, Valery, Victor, Vincent, Vivian, Walstan, Wilfred, Wulstan.

Feminine Names.—Adela, Adria, Afra, Agatha, Alba, Angela, Antonia, Artemia, Athelda, Aurelia, Barbara, Beatrice, Bertha, Blada, Blandina, Britta, Callista, Camilla, Cecilia, Celina, Christina, Clare, Claudia, Clotilda, Constance, Cornelia, Corona, Cyra, Cyrilla, Delphine, Dorothy, Ebba, Edelburga, Edith, Emma, Etha, Euthalia, Everilda, Fausta, Flavia, Galla, Honora, Genevieve, Gertrude, Ida, Idalberga, Juliana, Julietta, Justina, Lea, Leonilla, Lucia, Lydia, Marcella, Martina, Maura, Mida, Mildred, Monica, Nonna, Nora, Octavia, Oda, Odilla, Ortrude, Patricia, Paula, Pauline, Rufina, Sabina, Silfina, Sylvia, Theodora, Theonilla, Ursula, Valeria, Veronica.

Personally, I confess to a sentimental preference for the good old-fashioned saint-names that I have been accustomed to; and there are, in all reason, enough of them to go round and round, and round again, a family as big as that of the old woman who lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do. Irish, Scotch, and English parents need not go to France and Spain, and Russia, for labels for their little ones, while there is such a wealth of Celtic and Saxon child-names to select from, as has been given above. To the Irish list I would add, on my own account, the following:—For boys—Brendan, Brian, Dermot, Fergus, Niel, Kenneth; and for girls—Eileen, Kathleen, Eimer, Una, Ethne, Bridgid or Bride (Bridget is Swedish), Geraldine, and—last in place, but first in thought—Mona (Maurya), the sweet-sounding equivalent for the name of Mary.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Captain Wymer, of the S.O. Cameron Highlanders, was recently received into the Church by Monsignor Vaughan.

Among recent converts to the Catholic Church in Prussian Poland is a daughter of Professor Rosanes, of Posen.

Mrs. Heard, of Lishen House, Ballinahinch, Cashel, was received into the Church by the President of Rockwell College on Holy Saturday.

A Catholic exchange reports the reception into the Church of two sons of Herr Jacob Caro, Professor of History in the University of Berlin.

Miss Florence Allan, a leading Liverpool vocalist, has been received into the Church by the Rev. Sebastian Bowden, at the Brompton Oratory, London.

A well-known 'Old Catholic' priest in South Germany, Dr. Watterich, has recently returned to his obedience to the Catholic Church, and has published the following declaration in the *Anzeigblatt* of the diocese of Freiburg:—'Since the grace of Almighty God has led me back to the bosom of His Holy Church, and I have again embraced with my whole heart the Roman Catholic faith, I hereby withdraw all the errors against this holy faith of which I have been guilty both in word and in writing, whether publicly or privately. May God make good the scandal which I have given. I commit my soul to His mercy for time and for eternity.'

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.

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 10.

The sum of £900 was cleared from the late bazaar. This amount is to be devoted towards the Newtown Convent.

A meeting of the cathedral trustees is to be held on the 1st of June.

Rev. Father Galerne passed through Wellington on Thursday on his way to the Islands.

Rev. Father Holley leaves on Monday next for Leeston to officiate at his sister's wedding.

As a wedding present the members of St. Joseph's Choir gave Mrs Beckinsale, nee Miss Halpin, a silver-mounted oak tray suitably inscribed. The conductor made the presentation.

An old and respected resident of the parish of Te Aro, Mr Sheehy, died at his residence on Monday last after a long illness. The deceased gentleman suffered from paralysis and bore his sufferings with great patience and resignation. Rev. Father O'Shea attended him in his last illness and also officiated at the graveside. His remains were interred at Karori.—R.I.P.

Rev. Father O'Shea has been notified by the City Council that in three months from April 11 the water which is used to work the organ at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, will no longer be available. The rev. gentleman wrote at once asking for a continuance of the supply. This, however, was refused. As all other churches are similarly affected, a deputation of organists has been arranged who intend waiting on the City Council regarding the matter.

A wedding which created considerable interest was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Nelson, on April 29. The contracting parties were Mr Sydney Trask, youngest son of Mr Trask, ex-mayor of Nelson, and Miss Dolly Driscoll, second daughter of the late Mr T. Driscoll, of this city. The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by Mr E. Trask, was attired in a dress of Oriental satin, with transparent yoke of lace, and trimmed with lace chiffon and orange blossom, and she wore the customary wreath and veil. The bridesmaids were the Misses May and Nelly Driscoll, sisters of the bride, who were neatly attired in grey dresses and black picture hats. Mr H. Lane acted as best man. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a handsome sapphire and diamond ring, and to each of the bridesmaids a gold chain and locket attached. As the bridal party left the church the 'Wedding March' was played by the organist. After the ceremony a reception was held at 'Gunnersbury,' the residence of the bridegroom's parents. The honeymoon is being spent in Christchurch.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 19.

At Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday Mr R. Beveridge gave a fine rendering of the solo 'Thou art passing hence,' Miss Funston presiding at the organ.

Referring to subjects worthy of the prayers of the congregation the Very Rev. Dean Foley, speaking in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, mentioned the dreadful disaster at Martinique, and the late Archbishops Corrigan and Eyre, of New York and Glasgow respectively both of whom during life ruled their dioceses wisely and well.

Mr Pender came to Christchurch at the end of the week, and to-day (Monday) he is to be presented with a silver casket containing, it is expected, about 250 sovereigns by his friends of Canterbury in recognition of his 40 years of unblemished service in the Colony, many of which were spent in this province. The Hon. C. C. Bowen, M.L.C., is to make the presentation, and the Mayor presides at the gathering of subscribers which is to take place at the City Council Chambers.

At the half-past nine o'clock Mass in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday about 50 girls and 40 boys made their First Communion. The Very Rev. Dean Foley was celebrant of the Mass. The girls were appropriately attired in white, with veils and wreaths, and were in charge of their teachers, the Sisters of the Mission. The boys wore white sashes, and were under the direction of the Marist Brothers. After Mass the children were entertained at breakfast, laid in the boys' schoolroom, and were visited during their repast by the Bishop and clergy. Members of the congregation provided the necessaries, and the duties of preparing and arranging the breakfast and waiting on the young people were, with their usual kindness in church matters, undertaken by Mrs Scratz, Miss Rose White, and Misses Kearney (2).

On Sunday last, the Feast of Pentecost, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral at 11 o'clock by his Lordship the Bishop. The Very Rev. Dean Foley was deacon, Rev. Father McDonnell sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, V.G., assistant priest. The music was Beethoven's Mass in C, the 'Veni Creator' being sung at the Offertory. There were Pontifical Vespers in the evening, at which the Bishop officiated, the assistant clergy being the same as in the morning. The Very Rev. Dean Foley preached on the 'Holy Spirit,' and just prior to the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the children, who in the morning made their First Communion, renewed their baptismal vows and were consecrated to our Blessed Lady and St. Joseph, a ceremony which was strikingly impressive, the demeanor of the children being most edifying. The Acts of Consecration were recited by two little girls in a clear and intelligent manner.

The Catholic community heard with feelings of great regret that the Rev. Father Galerne had left on a short notice for distant Fiji, a diocese for which, I understand, he was educated and ordained to the priesthood. Father Galerne was one of the first students ordained at Meaneo Seminary, and almost immediately after his ordination was appointed to Keelton, and subsequently to the Pro-Cathedral, Christchurch. From here he went to Fiji to enter upon a missionary career, one always dear to his heart, but unfortunately his somewhat delicate constitution could not stand the climate and he was obliged to return to New Zealand, taking up the duties of assistant priest at Temuka. Later on he was again appointed to the Pro-Cathedral parish, where, as in all other places he has been stationed, he has labored diligently and well. As chaplain at the hospital and other institutions, work in which he took an especial delight, his genial presence and kindly ministrations will be sadly missed. Whilst keenly feeling his severance from us we sincerely hope health and strength will be vouchsafed him so that for many years he may be enabled to exercise his sacred ministry among the natives of the isles of the southern seas.

HOKITIKA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

May 14.

The pioneers of the West Coast are fast passing away. On Thursday, May 8, Mrs Gilbert, of Kumara, relict of the late Mr Jeremiah Gilbert, died after a long and painful illness. Mrs Gilbert, who had been in failing health ever since the death of her husband four years ago, bore patiently and resignedly the crosses sent her in her declining years, and her death was a worthy ending of a noble life. Mrs Gilbert had resided in Kumara with her husband and family since the first rush to the district, and she had always been looked up to and respected by young and old for her honesty and cheerfulness, and her death cast quite a gloom over the district. She leaves a grown-up family of six sons (one of whom is a member of the Marist Brothers' Order and two are studying for the priesthood) and two daughters to mourn their loss. Her funeral, which took place on Sunday, was attended by people from all parts of the Coast, who, in spite of the inclement weather, attended to show their great respect to one so well deserving of respect.—R.I.P.

On Sunday, 11th inst, Mr Jeremiah O'Brien, of Hokitika, who had been in failing health for some years, passed away fortified by all the rites of the Church and surrounded by his grown-up family. Mr O'Brien, who arrived in Hokitika in the days of its prosperity, followed mining for a livelihood for many years, but failing health warning him that the vicissitudes of such an avocation were too much for him, he turned his attention to dairying some years ago, and he followed that calling till the time of his death. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and mourners from all parts of the Coast paid their last tribute of respect to the deceased.—R.I.P.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 15.

The Guard of Honor Confraternity in connection with the cathedral parish held a social recently in aid of the parochial funds and it was highly successful.

The last monthly social given by the Young Men's Club at St. Benedict's in aid of the parish funds netted the handsome sum of £20, for which Father Gillan is deeply grateful. It is to be hoped that the remaining socials of the season will prove equally successful.

At the Amy Castle Concert on the first night two ladies were conversing, and one of them said 'I don't care much for her (Miss Castles), she and all the company are Catholics. Look at the priests present.' She then turned round, counted the number and exclaimed in surprise, 'fancy, there are seven priests here!'

The Mater Misericordiae Hospital, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy at Mount Eden, is progressing beyond expectations. The Sisters prove to be excellent nurses. Patients of all denominations may be seen there, one of whom is an Anglican clergyman. Last week Dr. Cowie, Anglican Bishop, visited the place and expressed himself as highly pleased with the management and the institution generally.

The Auckland Catholic Literary and Debating Society, at its meeting last Tuesday in St. Patrick's Hall, after debate decided by a majority 'that the manner of conducting the struggle for Home Rule by the Irish Parliamentary Party is wrong and detrimental to its (Home Rule) achievement.' A closer study of contemporary Irish politics by the majority would, I feel certain, cause the members to alter their views considerably.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan made a visitation last Sunday to Onehunga parish, of which the Very Rev. Mgr. Paul, V.G., is rector. The Bishop at the 11 o'clock Mass addressed the congregation and highly eulogised their venerable parish priest, who had so assiduously labored for the past half century in Onehunga. His name would be for all time associated with the parish, and in order to relieve him of some of those duties to which he is so devotedly attached in the evening of a long priestly life he (the Bishop) had appointed a curate to assist in the parish, viz, Rev. Father Lane. The parish would now take in the Ellerslie district, and Father Lane would attend it.

Miss Amy Castles arrived here last Saturday from Wellington. At Onehunga she was met by the Rev. Father Patterson, and thence with her mother and sister drove to the Bishop's house, where his Lordship heartily welcomed and congratulated the talented young lady. During her stay she again paid her respects

to the Bishop by visiting him. Her two concerts here were phenomenally successful, despite the very bad weather. The Press were unanimous in sounding her praises and predicting a great musical future for her, and the public heartily re-echoed this. The reserved seats were auctioned publicly, and brought fancy prices. The concerts were attended by the Bishop and clergy.

Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., last Sunday evening at St. Patrick's, referred to the placing under the foundation stone of an Anglican church in this city recently relics from the old Canterbury Cathedral and old monastery at Lindisfarne, and said if those relics could but have spoken to the large assemblage gathered round the stone they would have spoken of the Sacrifice of the Holy Mass, devotion to Our Lady, and numerous Catholic practices held in ancient days in these venerable buildings. The rev. preacher has been taken to task for 'falsification' of history by an anonymous writer in the local press. When Father Benedict has done with this individual, and any others who may enter the fray, they will know a little more of the history of the Church in the British Isles than they did before.

WAIHI NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 13.

During the past month Waihi has had experience of two mayoral elections, and has also elected the members of its first Borough Council. The formation of a borough and the starting of road works have been a boon to numbers of working men, as owing to the closing down of several mines employment is difficult to obtain. Indeed the Council have found it necessary to insert advertisements in the Auckland papers warning men against coming to Waihi in search of employment.

There are now 120 children attending the parochial school held in the church. Owing to the lack of accommodation the pupils at present are limited to members of our own denomination, but when the school proper is erected all children will be accepted. It is the intention to have a school built 50 feet by 25 feet, with a tree 25 feet by 25 feet.

'A Hint to Laymen,' in your issue of May 1 is hardly needed for Waihi, as Catholics in this town take a general interest in everything conducive to its welfare. The Rev. Father Brodie is chairman of the Hospital Trustees, and is also frequently asked to preside at other meetings; the president of the Miners' Union is a Catholic, as also the branch secretaries at Waihi and Karangahake, while on all committees connected with the social life of the place Catholics will be found to the fore.

Coronation Carnival, Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Coronation Carnival, in aid of the building fund of a new presbytery for St. Mary's, Manchester street, was opened on Thursday evening last by his Worship the Mayor of Christchurch. On the stage were his Worship Bishop Grimwade, who presided, the Mayor (Mr H. F. Wigram) and Mrs Wigram, the Hon. C. and Mrs Lawson, the Rev. Father Marnane (chairman of the Executive Committee), a number of the clergy, and a representative gathering of the laity.

Bishop Grimes, who was received with applause, said that they were gathered together in very good numbers for a most praiseworthy purpose. Fifteen years ago the clergy of the large and scattered parish of St. Marys banded themselves a residence that bore traces of what he might call, even in this young country, venerable antiquity. Time had not removed those traces, and the building was now almost in the last stage of decrepitude, and not a safe shelter for those who dwelt within its crumbling walls. The clergy of the parish had made strenuous and successful efforts to further the progress of the parish. During the period of fifteen years they had made successful efforts to erect more than one church in the district had erected convents and schools, and now their people, recognising their devotion, had started the bazaar, with the hope of aiding in the good work of giving them a better residence, in recognition of their loving services. The principle of faith had moved their generosity, and it was for this reason that he was able to ask the Mayor to inaugurate the work. He wished to express their heartfelt thanks to the Mayor for his presence among them, which was a proof of his broadmindedness and his readiness to favor any cause that was for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, who were his loyal constituents. It was a happy coincidence that the Mayor should begin his term of office by inaugurating a good work, and a no less happy coincidence that in this year he should inaugurate the Coronation Carnival. He would ask his Worship to accept not only the gratitude of those present, but also their best wishes for the year on which he was entering.

The Mayor, who was received with loud and prolonged applause, said that he wished to thank his Lordship very earnestly for his kind remarks, and to assure him of his pleasure at opening his Mayoral career on such an occasion. It had struck him on looking round the building that the work of preparation done by Father Marnane and his willing helpers since the cessation of skating at 11 o'clock on the previous night was a most surprising one. Such effort as theirs deserved success, and would, he was sure, obtain it. He must congratulate the promoters of the bazaar on their happy choice of a name, a name happy not only in its alliterativeness, but also in its expression of the loyalty that filled the hearts of his Majesty's Catholic subjects. He thanked them most earnestly for their hearty expression of goodwill, and he was very sensible of their desire for his success. It gave him great pleasure to declare the Coronation Carnival open.

The Rev. Father Marnane thanked the Mayor and the Bishop for their kind references to himself, and the ceremony closed.

The entertainment programme was then proceeded with. The first item was the grand march of stallholders, assistants and children, numbering over 200, under the direction of Miss Lowe. The participants were dressed in the costumes representative of their stalls, and made a beautiful picture, especially noticeable being the young ladies in Highland costume, and a number of very diminutive lancers clad in khaki. While the march was in progress a tableaux representing the 'Coronation Court,' was staged. The King, the Queen, and the noble courtiers were dressed in lavish style, and the scene was a very beautiful piece of realism. After the grand march came a number of attractive dances. A wreath dance was very cleverly danced by a number of young ladies, as were a Scotch dance and a pretty peasant dance, and some little boys went through a lancers' exercise in good style. Miss Alice Saunders danced a shuffle hornpipe and an Irish jig very gracefully, and Miss Millicent Jennings gave a clever exhibition of club-swinging and a fascinating skirt dance. Scotch and peasant dances were given very effectively by several young ladies.

The Woolston Band played selections during the early part of the evening, and also provided the music for the grand march, while an efficient orchestra attended to the second part of the programme.

The management and those assisting certainly deserve very great credit for the way the building was arranged in so short a time for the purposes of the carnival. The northern half of the huge building is devoted to the bazaar, the stalls being ranged along either side. Then comes a clear space in front of the stage, situated at the southern end. The stalls, eight in number, are lavishly decorated in attractive colors, well calculated to draw the attention of the passer-by to an inspection of their contents, comprising almost everything, both useful and ornamental. The fair stall-holders are most assiduous in their attentions to the prospective buyer, and their efforts are indeed worthy of success. The stalls, however, form only a part of the whole. The pillars along the sides of the hall have been tastefully adorned with evergreens, palms and flax, and the ceiling is gay with strings of flags. The stage, also, is bright with beautiful chrysanthemums, that give pleasing variety to the attractive scene. The work of transformation was so complete that it is almost incredible that it should have been performed in less than 24 hours.

On the following Friday and Saturday evenings there was a change in part of the programme, when five tableaux, representing scenes in a 'Mid-summer Night's Dream,' arranged by Mrs Deamer and Mrs Mead, were given with brilliant success. On Saturday afternoon there was a matinee performance. The attendance so far during the season has been very good, and the business done satisfactory.

The Young King of Spain,

ALFONSO XIII. is at first sight (says a writer in a contemporary) a delicate lad—thin, pale and of nervous appearance. Some say he has inherited the constitutional infirmity of his father, others that his appearance is something he shares in common with all the men of the House of Hapsburg. During the manoeuvres held at Carabanchel some months ago the young King remained seven hours in the saddle without exhibiting any symptoms of fatigue, and his personal staff noticed that even a prolonged canter did nothing to weaken his voice. When the day's work was over he was as animated as he was at the beginning. This is excellent news for Spain as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is almost inevitable that the young King should have the seeds of consumption in his blood, and Madrid is notoriously the worst city in Europe for people with a tendency to lung trouble.

A strong, healthy King can give the land the period of repose that will enable it to develop its internal resources, find occupation for its growing population outside the corrupt world of officialdom, outgrow Carlism, and become once more a Power to be reckoned with. The reverse of the picture is not pleasing. An invalid director of State, whose various factions are like an unruly horse that must be ridden on the curb, cannot fulfil his duties, and if anything happens to him the Princess of the Asturias would become Queen of Spain, and her husband, Carlos de Borbon, Prince of Asturias, would become King Consort. Against such a development the old unquiet elements in Spain would rise up again. The possibility of it is said to have brought Senor Sagasta into temporary opposition with the Queen Regent when the question of the marriage was first mooted.

Alfonso XIII. will be entirely dependent, for some time at least, upon the advice and guidance of the people who have the power in their hands to-day. They say in Madrid that Government will be largely in the hands of the Queen-mother, Senor Sagasta and the Duke of Tetuan, descendant of the Red O'Donnell of Ulster. The last-named statesman is an adherent to a Conservative regime that accepts neither the absolutism of the Carlist programme, nor the somewhat watered conservatism of Senor Silvela; he refuses all office, and will not reconcile himself to any compromise. He is an unlightered statesman none the less, and will place his best efforts at the disposal of the Queen Regent, who has always succeeded in attracting to her service the most sustaining elements in the country. With statesmen who desire no more than the progress of Spain, and a mother whose life has been marked by most rigid devotion to duty, the young King will start upon his work well equipped. It will be well for the country if his advisers succeed in impressing upon him the necessity of refraining from experiments of every sort. Spain's partial recovery has been due to her wise handling by statesmen who have been rather unjustly deemed opportunists.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Miss Amy Castles will give a farewell concert in Sydney on Saturday evening.

A Catholic Church was opened at Stockinbingal by the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher a few Sundays ago.

The Catholic ladies of Gundaroo district have presented the Rev. Father Mullins with a costly dressing-case.

A new wing of St. Joseph's Convent, Forbes, was formally opened by the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Bathurst, on May 10.

The proceeds from the Commonwealth fair and art union, recently held in Mudgee, in aid of the convent extension fund, amounted to £360.

The foundation-stone of the new railway station, Sydney, was laid by the Minister for Works on April 30. When completed, Mr. O'Sullivan declares that the new station will be one of the finest in the world.

The Townsville Hibernian Lodges have decided to erect a memorial marble cross at the grave of the late Rev. Father Mulligan, the young priest who, it will be remembered, was drowned at the baths some time ago. The Catholic congregation intend to perpetuate his memory by the insertion of a stained-glass window in the new church.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has been pleased to make the following changes in the location of priests in the archdiocese:—The Rev. T. S. Collins, from St. Francis Xavier's, Mansfield, to the charge of the Kyneton parish during the absence of Dean Hegarty; the Rev. J. J. Egan to take Father Collins' place at Mansfield.

The Government scheme of retrenchment in the expenditure of Queensland is estimated to effect an annual saving of £30,000. Amongst the departments to be retrenched root and branch is Mr Wragge's Weather Bureau. This seems reasonable, as Mr Wragge's services are at present used by the Commonwealth at the expense of Queensland.

The Deniliquin correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes to say that Mgr. Treacy of that town is about take a twelve months' leave of absence on a well-deserved holiday to Ireland. To mark their appreciation of the Monsignor, his parishioners and friends presented him with an illuminated address and a purse of 105 sovereigns.

The members of the Catholic Institute, Fremantle, W.A., have resolved to obtain a chalice for presentation to Dr. Mathew Gaughren, who was recently consecrated Catholic Bishop of Orange River Colony, and was the first vicar of the mission now being conducted by the Oblate Fathers at St. Patrick's Church, Fremantle.

The annual collection in aid of the hospitals took place in Sydney and suburbs on Saturday, May 10. The total amount received at the Bank of New South Wales was £3879 6s 1d, as compared with £3875 16s last year. To the figures for this year has to be added a sum paid into the bank through the office since June 1 last, which will bring the total amount up to £4348 15s 3d. Towards this the city contributed £2286 1s 0½d, and the suburbs £2062 14s 2½d. Last year's total was £4375 13s 1½d, or a little more than on the present occasion.

Much regret has been expressed in Perth and other parts of Westralia at the death of Sister Mary Kevin Doyle, a Sister of St. John of God, which took place in Kalgoorlie on April 15. The deceased lady had spent 11 years in religious life, having been professed in the Convent of St. John of God, Wexford, in 1891, and was in the 31st year of her age. Three years after her profession, Sister Kevin went to Westralia, where she has done heroic work in the interest of the suffering. It was while in the discharge of her duty that she contracted typhoid fever, to which she succumbed. The funeral was very largely attended.

The Very Rev. Dean Hegarty, P.P., of Kyneton, prior to his departure on a trip to Europe, was pre-ented by his parishioners with an address and a purse of £200 sovereigns. In the course of a speech thanking the donors for their generous gift, Dean Hegarty said that the most reasonable thing that could have accounted for his departure would have been ill-health, but he felt thoroughly well, and during 30 years in the State he had never known of three evenings when he felt tired or of three mornings when he had not been able to get up and say Mass. The Archbishop, when he spoke to him of taking the trip, had looked quizzically at him, as though to say, what does a man in such good health want a holiday for? But he told the Archbishop that if he wanted him to work for 20 or 30 years more he must give him a spell, also that he did not want him to go home as an invalid, but whilst he was well and hearty and could enjoy a holiday.

It will be remembered (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) that the late Mr Martin Loughlin was a most generous benefactor of the Ballarat diocese, his gifts running, on some occasions, into four figures. The nephew of the deceased gentleman, Mr. Thomas Loughlin, would seem to have inherited, together with the greater portion of the fortune of his uncle, the latter's big Irish heart. He has given several thousands of pounds sterling to church and school purposes and has just handed Bishop Moore a cheque for £250 towards liquidating a debt of £1660 on the Catholic hall of Ballarat city. The valuation of the Loughlin estate was sworn at £232,000. Mr Thomas Loughlin has just returned from a visit to the Old Land. A mansion has been built for him in the rich agricultural centre of Warrenheip, about six miles from Ballarat.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 25, Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
 „ 26, Monday.—St. Philip Neri, Confessor.
 „ 27, Tuesday.—St. John I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 28, Wednesday.—St. Urban I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 29, Thursday.—Feast of Corpus Christi.
 „ 30, Friday.—St. Felix I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 31, Saturday.—Feast of Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

On Trinity Sunday we are not asked to imitate the virtues of some saint, or to contemplate the merciful dealings of God with men. We are taken up, as it were, into the Holy of Holies, and invited to gaze on the radiant perfection of God, as the blessed see Him—One God in Three Divine Persons. Until the fourteenth century this feast was not generally celebrated in the Church, for the reason that all festivals in the Christian religion are truly festivals of the Holy Trinity, since they are only means to honor the Blessed Trinity, and steps to raise us to It as the true and only term of our worship. As Pope Alexander writes, in the eleventh century: 'The Roman Church has no particular festival of the Trinity, because she honors It every day, and every hour of the day; all her offices containing Its praises, and concluding with a tribute of glory to It.'

ST. PHILIP NERI, CONFESSOR.

St. Philip Neri, the founder of the Congregation of the Oratory, was born at Florence in 1513, and died at Rome in 1595. He established (1548) the Confraternity of the Most Holy Trinity, destined to take care of foreign pilgrims. Having been ordained priest (1551), he devoted himself to the education of children, and for this work associated himself with other ecclesiastics, who were called Oratorians. He soon formed a congregation of these associates, whose statutes were approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575.

ST. JOHN I., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. John was chosen to succeed Pope Hormisdas in 523. Cast into prison by the Arian king of the Goths, he succumbed to the hardships inflicted upon him (A.D. 526).

ST. URBAN I., POPE AND MARTYR.

The pontificate of St Urban lasted from 223 to 230. Though the Church generally enjoyed peace at that time, a local outburst of pagan fury claimed him as a victim.

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Pope Urban IV. in his decree concerning the festival of Corpus Christi, gives the following explanation of its institution:—'Although we daily, in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, renew the memory of this holy sacrament, we believe that we must, besides, solemnly commemorate it every year, to put the unbelievers to shame; and because we have been informed that God has revealed to some pious persons that this festival should be celebrated in the whole Church, we direct that on the first Thursday after the octave of Pentecost the faithful should assemble in the church, and join with the priests in singing the word of God.' Hence this festival was instituted on account of the greatness of the divine mystery; the unbelief of those who denied the truth of this mystery, and the revelation made to some pious persons.

ST. FELIX I., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Felix I. was Pope from 259 to 274. Of the acts of this Pope nothing is known with any certainty, except the part he took in the deposition of Paul of Samosata from the See of Antioch. Felix, who is said to have confirmed the custom of saying Mass on the tombs of the martyrs, suffered martyrdom under Aurelian.

BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, HELP OF CHRISTIANS.

This feast was instituted by Pope Pius VII. at the beginning of last century. Napoleon, in his ambitious attempt to become autocrat of the world, found a formidable obstacle in the opposition of the Supreme Pontiff, who refused to surrender the patrimony of the Church, or to allow the French Emperor to control the management of ecclesiastical affairs. As a consequence of his firmness, Pius VII. was detained in captivity for several years. In gratitude for his liberation, which seemed an answer to the prayers of the Church, invoking the intercession of the Blessed Virgin on his behalf, he ordered the present feast to be celebrated. Under the title of 'Help of Christians,' the Blessed Virgin Mary has been selected as principal patron of the Catholic Church of Australasia.

Wilkinson's emulsion of cod liver oil is recommended as a remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs. It is prepared from the purest cod liver oil, combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda, is pleasant to the taste, and invaluable in cases of chronic cough and pulmonary complaints....

Good wine needs no bush, so it is said, and in like manner good tea needs very little commendation—its merits do all that. The many users of 'Cock o' North' brand of Hondai-Lanka tea are good judges, and hence it is they prefer it to any other. We do not intend to praise this tea, we only recommend our readers to give it a trial, the rest we will leave to their judgment and discrimination. They will find it pure, fine-flavored, and economical. These are qualities which cannot fail to make it popular with every good housewife...

"Erin! O Erin! though long in the shade,
Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade."—TOM MOORE.

The Star that's always shining to cheer the humble home of the working man as well
as the mansion of the wealthy is

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ETC., ETC ETC.,

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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, 25 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

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Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dublin, March, 1902.

Irish Language Movement.

The latest dispensation of our rulers comes to us in a positively astounding form. You all know, or at least all the Irish amongst you know, that for many centuries a strenuous effort was made to root out of the Irish people their religion and their nationality.

One of the most effective means of clouding over all nationality and religion in a people is to take from them the language in which their fathers spoke and in which their mothers taught them to pray. With the Irish this was an especially efficacious means, because, of all races in the world, the Irish were a people who kept alive their history and their traditional knowledge by means of spoken teachings. A few words as to the method of this will show how knowledge was thus kept alive and could be kept alive, even were there not thousands of scribes ever busied with the keeping of those records which, so early as twelve centuries ago, foreign invaders began to destroy, with a purpose.

In olden times, the kingdoms of Ireland were divided and subdivided, and these subdivisions again parcelled into districts, every single division, sub-division, and district of which had its own special chronicler whose education for this duty obliged him to train his memory so that he had by heart a vast store of historical lore, quite distinct from his purely poetic lore. At certain stated intervals, all these historians met, went over together their old store of knowledge and their chronicles of all notable events that had taken place since the last assembly, compared notes, corrected inaccuracies, and perfected their records. Moreover, these chronicles that were to be committed to memory were, for the most part, if not entirely, in verse, and for a very wise reason we may be slipshod in repeating a prose work and inaccuracies would thus slip in unintentionally, but in verse this could scarcely occur. Thus were handed down intact, in the Irish language, the history, the genealogies, the traditions of our race, and hence, when we were to be forced to forget the religion and the history of our fathers, the language, of all things, must go, every means—punishment, ridicule, deprivation of education, all were employed to root it out, with the natural consequence that amongst the educated classes, particularly amongst the dwellers in towns, it practically died. But it was never correct to say that Irish was a dead language; there survived, there clung through all to the mother tongue no less than a quarter of a million of Irish-speaking people in the four provinces.

The Irish language has one peculiarity over every other tongue, perhaps a blessing St Patrick left with it. Although its grammar is very difficult and it is rich in idioms, yet, though it was made penal to learn or speak it, our poor peasantry of to-day speak almost as pure, as correct grammar as if they had all along been taught by the most careful and competent teachers. They cannot tell why they do it, no more than this Spring's young blackbird can tell how it is he trills the same notes his parent warbled last year, but certain it is that the peasant who cannot read a word of Irish, the little boy or girl from the far away Bingle promontory speaks Irish, makes the difficult changes of aspiration and ellipsis, of person, mood, and tense in Irish as many a wealthy middle-class Englishman cannot do in English.

Now, we all know that if we want to learn a foreign language and if we wish to speak that language as the natives of its country speak it, we go for a year or two into that country and study the idioms, the intonations, the very voices of its people; or, if we cannot do this, we take pains to find out a native of the land and learn from him how he speaks his own tongue. And still, those who have the good fortune to study in foreign lands know that even by learning from the best teacher obtainable at home, we can make but a poor attempt. Well, the Penal Laws being mostly in abeyance, the Irish are once again at liberty to go to school and to learn their own tongue, and so began twenty-five years ago that movement which has stirred our very hearts, the movement to regain that which was lost to so many of us. How well I remember hearing the learned Dr. R. R. Madden, author of the 'Lives of the United Irishmen,' say: 'I would give all the foreign languages I know to be able to speak my native tongue.'

The people were so earnest and so persistent in their efforts to obtain a recognition of the Irish language from the Commissioners of National Education and from the Intermediate Education Board that the Government were obliged to yield a reluctant consent, to permit the language to be placed amongst subjects for examination, and to appoint native scholars as examiners, one of these examiners being the Very Rev. Dr. Hickey, of Maynooth. But the movement is looked on with disfavor by a certain class of anti-Catholics, for our clergy are in it, heart and soul, and so it is to be discountenanced by every possible means. What is the latest step taken to discourage the people and turn them away from their present earnest efforts to learn their native tongue? The Board of Intermediate Education announces that for the future foreigners are to be appointed as examiners in the Irish language! A German professor, who may be able to read ancient Irish, but of a certainty could not follow a conversation amongst native speakers, has been invited over and has been appointed examiner in Gaelic to the student who cannot understand him and whom he cannot understand, and our Irish professors are ordered to stand aside. Of course the obvious motive for this move is so to disgust the people that they may, one and all, refuse to present themselves for examination, that the schools (to which the results of said examination are of considerable value) may cease to include Irish in their curriculum, and that the newly-awakened enthusiasm of students may thus be discouraged and die out. There may also be behind the move that spirit of which I spoke some time ago as a danger, that school of agnostics who secretly sought to use the education movement in order to work mischief amongst our growing generation, but who see their aims thwarted by the presence of the Catholic clergy, who are everywhere foremost in the work, guiding and leading, where it is wise to lead onwards, checking, where it is necessary to check.

The eve of St. Patrick's Day was this year made the occasion for promoting the national desire to revive our language. Patrickmas, as the old people call the time, is henceforth to be 'Irish Language Week' and on the 16th met a magnificent procession through Dublin marked the opening of this new era. Throughout that and the following days, collections were made in the city and suburbs to meet the expenses of publishing books and providing native (not made in Germany) teachers, and the result has been eminently satisfactory to the organisers of Irish Language Week.

Visit Postponed.

After all, the King and Queen are not coming to Ireland this year,

though some cling to the hope that his Majesty will be so lacking in tact as to run ashore en garcon during the yachting tour he intends taking at Easter. It is scarcely likely he will do this, as it would be the reverse of complimentary, when he has just announced, with careful precision of his wording of the fact, that his Ministers will not allow him to come as King.

It is said openly that the King's visit has been prohibited because we are to have another reign of coercion, the empty prisons—perhaps as a matter of economy and to keep the officials going—are to be filled with political prisoners, and so forth. It is really most comical. There is no crime: one judge of assize after another complains of the farce of bringing juries together, simply to compliment them and send them away, men are actually being taken up on the mere word of a policeman, tried, found not guilty and sent to prison! There is no use in wasting words on the farce that is being played out here to keep up an army of officials and fight the last rally for the landlords.

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

SLIGO.—A Verdict Reversed.

The Castle authorities have received another set-back in the decision of Mr. Justice Andrews in the case of Hickie, a police sergeant, who claimed £500 for damages on account of injuries received while he was engaged in preventing Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P., from addressing his constituents at Kilmaine last October. When Sergeant Hickie first made his claim County Court Judge Dane awarded him the sum claimed, and directed that it should be levied off Mr. O'Donnell's constituency. But on appeal Justice Andrews has reversed that decision, holding that the Sergeant in trying to gag John O'Donnell was not engaged 'in the discharge of his duty as a police officer bringing a disturber to justice,' as he would require to have been to come within the provision of the Act.

GENERAL.

Temperance Movement.

Not since the days of Father Mathew (writes a Dublin correspondent) has the temperance movement occupied so prominent a position in Ireland as it does to-day, nor has it been pushed forward with such zeal and energy. It is the leading topic of the hour and bids fair to revolutionise the social habits of the people, habits that are so detrimental to their welfare, both temporal and eternal. To the Irish hierarchy as a body and to the bishops and priests in their individual capacities this blessed change is almost entirely due. The Maynooth Resolutions, the Lenten Pastorals, and the spirited action of many ecclesiastics like the Bishop of Galway, have done their work and done it well. This is evident to the merest tyro, yet we have people who never did anything to forward the cause ostentatiously calling upon the clergy to do their part, among the rest Lord Chief Justice O'Brien, who expressed a pious wish to that effect at the opening of the Assizes in Tralee.

Cromwell in Ireland.

Sir William Butler lectured recently before the Irish Literary Society of London on 'The Cromwellian War in Ireland.' It had, Sir William said, been the effort of the writers of the last fifty years to minimise the Drogheda massacre, but the evidence of unmitigated atrocity was too strong and it would stand for all time as one of the bloodiest landmarks along the long road of human guilt.

Thanks from English Miners.

The Irish Nationalist party have received the following resolution

from the delegates representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Irish Parliamentary party in supporting the Miners' Eight Hours Bill and the Coal Mines Employment Bill.

Good Payers.

In the course of his speech in introducing the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons Mr Wyndham gave the following particulars of how tenants who had purchased their holdings met their engagements. Taking the Acts of 1891 and 1896, under those Acts more than 30,000 purchasers are paying annually £171 211 to the State. I have no case of bad debts to offer. Then let me take unpunctuality, and in Ireland we know that previous to purchase people took a view of arrears which I may probably describe as liberal. Under these two Acts, out of 30,000 purchasers there are in all Ireland only 69 men six months late, and in all Ireland only one man out of 30,000 who is 18 months late with his payment. It comes to this, that we are £163 in arrears on £171,000, or a matter of 5s 5d in every £100.

A Judicial Boycott.

Mr Kilbride, ex-M.P., addressing a meeting of the United Irish League at Lusk recently, said the judges had taken to denouncing boycotting of landgrabbers. How did these judges themselves act? A well-conducted, well-educated sergeant in the Dublin Metropolitan Police recently memorialised the benchers, composed largely of judges, to be permitted to enter as law student at King's Inns, but the benchers boycotted him and refused the application. The son of a Connaught landlord explained the boycott by saying, do you think that the benchers, who have the custody of the honor of our profession could demean it by allowing a common policeman to become a student.

American Aid.

The reports of the progress of the United Irish League delegates, (Messrs W. Redmond and Devlin) in the States indicate that the work of establishing the organisation there has been well begun, and the action of the Government in threatening the suppression of the League in Ireland and crushing the right of public meeting and free speech is having the natural effect of rallying the Irish citizens of the United States and securing their sympathy. The mission has so far been very successful, and branches of the League are being started in the cities and towns of the States. That the Irish in America are prepared to extend substantial financial aid to the movement was proved at the great meeting held in Chicago a few weeks ago, when \$5000 was subscribed on the spot.

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People

Lord de Freyne, whose name is in pretty frequent mention just now, is the fourth holder of a title which dates from 1839. The first Baron was Arthur French. His father, another Arthur, was M.P. for Roscommon from his coming-of-age till his death—1783 to 1820. He was offered an earldom to support the Union, and subsequently a barony without any conditions at all. However, it was Arthur II., also M.P. for Roscommon—1821-32—who was presently created Baron French of Artagh.

Mr Michael Davitt was 56 years old on the 27th of March. At four years of age he tasted the bitterness of eviction, at ten he lost his arm in a cotton mill in Lancashire, next he was a printer's devil, at nineteen he joined the Fenian brotherhood, and was shortly in prison. He is now, first of all, a staunch Nationalist, and afterwards an advanced reformer on both political and social lines. He has not sat in Parliament since 1899, when he resigned his seat for North-East Cork as a protest against the war in South Africa. Since then he has visited the field of battle and interviewed the principal officers on the Boer side.

Bugler Dunne, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to whom, in recognition of his gallantry at Colenso, Queen Victoria presented a silver bugle, has taken his discharge from the Army on account of ill-health. He left Dover (says the 'Tablet' of March 22), where he had been stationed for some time, on Monday night. Some of his enthusiastic bugler-boy comrades broke out of barracks on the occasion and played Dunne to the station. After much jubilation at the station the lads were arrested by the pickets, and the were sentenced each to a week's imprisonment by regimental court-martial.

Superintendent McVilvie, the head of the political detective department at Scotland Yard, hails from the county of Kerry. He has been in all the celebrated cases for years. The Anarchists in London are as familiar to him as the members of his own staff. He speaks French well, and ought to be one of the Assistant Commissioners were it not that, as in so many other cases in England, promotion is barred owing to the Government of the country being in the hands of the classes thus blocking the way of talent in favor of half-pay officers and such-like, the nominee of the privileged.

In the early Victorian era there was a Lord Carlisle, who was Irish Secretary in the Melbourne Ministry and afterwards Lord-Lieutenant. Like his successor, Lord Crewe, the Lord-Lieutenant was something of a poet, and was noted for his amiable ways. He used to stroll about the Phoenix Park in a shabby old coat, and chat in a friendly way with strangers. One day he shared a bench in the Park with some school-boys and a young R.I.C. recruit from the adjoining depot. They watched a boys' cricket match, and Lord Carlisle kept the score, no one suspecting who he was. The match over he strolled with the constabulary man to the depot gates. 'Come into the canteen and have a drink,' said the friendly recruit. 'No thanks,' apologised Lord Carlisle. 'I must hurry to the Vice-regal Lodge, you know, we have a ball to-night.'

One effect of the French Associations Law will be to deprive the tourists in the Dauphine of the frugal, but cheerful hospitality of the Grand Chartreuse. Formerly male visitors were welcome to two days' board and lodging, and the scenery

between the monastery and Grenoble amply repaid the journey. Queen Victoria, by special permission, was allowed to pass the monastic enclosure, and was pleasantly surprised to find an English monk, who showed her the cells, the cemetery, and the church, and then served her with tea. He was a prelate belonging to the Clifford family who exchanged the purple for a Trappist's cowl.

The leading Irish-American actress, Miss Ada Rehan, who has arrived in London from New York, is, according to American rumor, about to retire from the stage. Ill-health is given as the reason for her withdrawal from the scenes of her Transatlantic triumphs. Born in Limerick City, in that portion of the new town known as Mount Kennet, Miss Rehan belonged to an old family long resident in the Shannon city. At the age of ten she was brought to the States by her parents. Her brothers and sisters, who have also taken to the stage, have also met with success, though, of course, on a much more modest scale than their famous sister, who is classed as the leading actress of the New World. Miss Rehan, who is a frequent visitor to her native city, is said to be contemplating the erection of a residence on the Clare side of the Shannon not far from Limerick. Her extreme wealth makes her rumored retirement from the profession an easy matter from a financial point of view.

A well-known authority gives the following sketch of the life of the Lord Mayor of Dublin—Mr Timothy Charles Harrington, M.P. for Dublin City (Harbor Division), son of Denis Harrington, was born at Castletown Bere, in the County Cork, in 1851. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Catholic University. He is a member of the Irish Bar, and was engaged as counsel in most of the recent Irish political trials, including the 'Times' Special Commission, where he appeared as junior counsel for the defence of Mr Parnell and his Parliamentary colleagues. He has had considerable experience as a journalist, having founded and edited the 'Kerry Sentinel,' and in more recent years he was connected with the 'Irish Daily Independent' and 'United Ireland.' He was secretary and chief organiser of the Irish National League from its establishment in 1882 until after Mr. Parnell's death, and had been closely associated with the great Irish leader. In 1883, while imprisoned in Mullingar gaol for a speech delivered in support of the claims of the agricultural laborers, he was returned to Parliament as junior representative of County Westmeath, and at the general election of 1885 he was returned for the Harbor Division of the City of Dublin, which constituency he has still represented. He is the author of several pamphlets connected with the Irish movement, including 'A Diary of Coercion,' 'Impeachment of the Maamtrasna Trials,' etc. When the division occurred in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party, he, in company with Messrs John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan, and T. P. Gill, were on the delegation to America. Five of the delegates declared against Mr. Parnell, whilst Mr Harrington supported the Irish leader, and remained a supporter of his to the end. He was married in 1892, at Dublin, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Dr Edward O'Neill, of that city.

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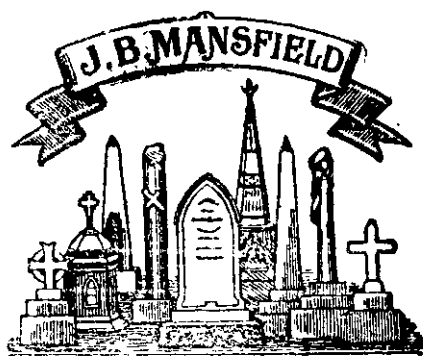
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WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

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

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

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M. McALLEN Proprietor
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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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CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

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Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths
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Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
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A large assortment of Bamboo Tables,
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Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment
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WAIKARAPA.—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.

HAWKES BAY.—Hotel, freehold; doing first class trade in pro-
gressive district; small farm attached.

WELLINGTON CITY.—Cafe and Restaurant on Lambton quay;
about 100 to lunch daily; splendid opportunity for an energetic
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STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS in City.—
Stock about £500; position A1; owner retiring.

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

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

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



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CORTICINE LINOLEUMS

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Sole Proprietor and
Manufacturer

S. J. EVANS, DUNEDIN.

Wholesale Agents for N.Z.: KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.

Commercial

(For week ending April 30).

PRODUCE.

London, May 15.—The American visible supply of wheat as estimated at 40,476,000 bushels. Three Australian cargoes sold at 30s; also one at 30s 1½d, and another at 29s 10½d.

European wheat markets are firm; American rather easier. Wheat cargoes are firm, 30 3d is asked for Victorian and South Australian February-March shipment.

The Waikato's New Zealand frozen apples were a failure. They were of poor quality, and unsuited to the London market.

London, May 18.—Frozen Meat.—Canterbury and North Island sheep have advanced one-sixteenth. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—Ox fores, 4½d; hinds, 5½d. Other meats are unaltered.

Wellington, May 19.—The Agent-General's cable, dated London, May 17, says:—'The mutton market is quiet, no change in prices for mutton and lamb. Beef is quiet. New Zealand hinds, 5½d fores, 4½d. The markets for butter and cheese are good. Hemp is steady at £36. June-August shipments, £32. There is better demand for cocksfoot seed. New Zealand, 17lb standard, 48s.'

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter (fresh), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d, pats, 1s 1d cash, 1s 1½d booked, eggs, 1s 3d per doz, cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d, hams, 9d, potatoes, £4 per ton, barley, 2s to 2s 6d, chaff, 4s, flour, £11 10s to £12 10s, oatmeal, £13 10s to £14, bran, £5, pollard, £5 10s. 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, 2s, 50lb, 7s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 8s, 25lb, 4s, pollard, 9s per bag, bran, 6s, chaff, 2s 3d.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co (Limited) report as follows:

Oats—During the past few days shippers have been operating more freely, and all good sound feed has been saleable at an advance of about 1d per bushel on last week's quotation. Quotations: Prime Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d, good to best feed, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—In milling sorts prime quality is the only class meeting inquiry. Medium is not much sought after. Good whole fowl wheat meets with fair demand, but inferior is not so readily placed. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d, medium, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, broken and damaged 2s 8d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—Supplies have been well maintained and all coming forward for some days have met a rather weak market. On Monday there was a better inquiry, and prices advanced about 10s per ton. Quotations: Best Derwents, £4 10s to £4 15s, medium, £4 to £4 5s, other sorts, £3 5s to £3 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—Prime quality meets fair sale but the market is still heavily supplied with medium quality, for which there is little demand. Quotations: Best oatmeal sheaf, £4 to £4 10s, medium, £3 10s to £3 15s per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d, feeding, 2s 4d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d, fowls, 3s 6d. Potatoes, £4 10s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s, prime, £4 10s. Straw (scarce): Pressed, £2 10s, loose, none in market. Flour, 200lb sacks, £10 0s 50lb, £11 10s, 25lb, £12 0s. Oatmeal 25lb £14. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d, factory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d, factory, 5d. Eggs, 2s. Onions, Christchurch, £9.

WOOL.

London, May 14.—At the wool sales there was a strong demand and a further upward tendency for best merinos. The Koorine sold at 11d, and the Mokanger at 10½d.

At the tallow sales 1371 casks were offered, and 1038 sold. Prices were from 6d to 1s above last week.

London, May 15.—The Bradford wool market is tending upward. Common sixties 21½d, super 22½d.

At the wool sales prices were very firm, and competition keen and general. The Kapiti clip sold at 10½d, Gore 6½d. The fourth series will open on July 8, and will be limited to 300,000 bales.

London, May 16.—At the wool sales all sorts are very firm. The Toarua clip sold at 6½d and the Merrivale at 7d. The sales have been adjourned till Wednesday.

London, May 18.—Wool—The quantity catalogued to date is 114,897 bales, and the quantity sold 112,713 bales.

THE PRICE OF WOOL.

The quantity of wool annually grown in New Zealand amounts to about 150,000,000lb, of which only about 5,000,000lb are manufactured locally. As the value of our exported wool (says the New Zealand Times) has risen by 1½d to 2d per lb as compared with the prices prevailing twelve months ago it follows that the revenue of our flock-owners will have increased by between £900,000 and £1,200,000. The general effect of the distribution of so much money in the country will doubtless be beneficial to all classes of traders. Indeed, it is confidently asserted that the rise in wool has averted a depression in New Zealand.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle—233 head yarded—a mixed entry. There was no change

in prices. Beef realised 19s to 24s 6d per 100lb. Best bullocks, £11 to £12, good steers, £8 to £10 10s; lighter, £6 15s to £7 10s, heifers, £5 5s to £8, cows, £5 to £8 7s 6d.

Store Cattle—250 yearlings sold at 28s; 15 to 18-months, £1 18s to £2 7s 6d, two-year steers, £4 18s to £5 5s, three-year steers, £6 10s to £6 17s 6d, dry cows, £1 8s to £2; best dairy cows, £7 10s to £10; others, £3 10s to £6 10s.

Fat Sheep—5000 penned—a mixed entry. Owing to rise at Home exporters were competing keenly both for wethers and ewes, the former more than holding their own, and ewes showing a considerable rise. Freezing wethers from 16s to 18s 6d and 19s 3d, maiden ewes, 14s 6d to 16s 10d; ewes for export, 10s 6d to 15s, butchers' best ewes, 13s to 15s to 17s 6d for extra, others, 8s 1d to 12s 6d, merino wethers for export, 11s to 13s 10d, butchers' ewes, 5s to 11s 9d.

Fat Lambs—1183 penned, mostly inferior. There was a good demand for anything fit for export, freezers taking half the entry at 11s 3d, 13s 6d to 14s 2d for legs, butchers took 300 at 10s to 14s 9d, and 260 fell to graziers at 10s 6d.

Store Sheep—1695 yarded, equally divided between wethers, ewes, and lambs. The quality, on the whole, was poor, and there was a weaker demand, only a few forward lambs holding their own. About half the entry was passed. Forward two-tooth wethers realised 13s 9d to 13s 10d, 12s 7d inferior, 9s 9d, one fine good two-tooth ewe, 14s. The rest were passed. Forward lambs realised 8s 10d to 10s 3d; others, 6s 3d to 7s 6d.

Pigs—About 400 yarded. Owing to heavy supplies during the past few weeks all sorts were easier. Baconers realised 30s to 45s 6d, equal to 3d to 3½d per lb, porkers, 20s to 30s, or 3½d to 3½d per lb, stores, 11s to 15s, suckers and weaners, 3s 9d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs Wright Stephenson and Co report as follows:—

There was a fair yarding of horses for this week's sale, between 30 and 40 being entered. The attendance of buyers was a moderate one, most of them being after draughts, of which about one-half the entry consisted. The demand for fresh, sound young draughts is good, and any such coming forward meet with a ready sale at quotations, while aged horses, on the other hand, are neglected, and sales are only possible at reduced rates. The principal sale of draughts this week was as follows: A five-year-old gelding (a good stamp but not big), at £43, a three-year-old filly by Royalist, at £42, a six-year-old mare, at £41; two eight and nine-year-old geldings at £40 10s and £40 respectively; and several aged town horses (much the worse of wear), at from £20 to £31. The light horses offered were for the most part a medium lot, and with the exception of a nine-year-old spring-cart mare sold at £22, changed hands at from £8 to £14. Upstanding active spring-van and spring-cart horses are very scarce, and owners having these descriptions of animals for sale should avail themselves of the present state of the market. A few such horses would bring extreme prices. We quote—Superior young draught geldings, £45 to £50, extra good, prize horses, £55 to £60, medium draught mares and geldings, £32 to £42, aged draught mares and geldings, £20 to £30, upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35, well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90, strong spring-van horses, £28 to £35, milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £17 to £25, tram horses, £12 to £17, light hacks, £10 to £15, extra good hacks, £18 to £25, weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £1 to £7.

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

EUREKA" GRAIN, TURNIP AND MANURE DRILLS, and "MAST" AMERICAN GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS, with Turnip Feed.

DISC HARROWS and CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, with Wooden or Steel Frames; any sizes.

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

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

'HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINES.

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

Write for full particulars to

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

A NOTED HOUSE.

T H E S H A D E S

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

P O W L E Y A N D K E A S T
BOTTLEERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout
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The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 614
Note the Address:

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Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

EUROPEAN HOTEL

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.. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ..

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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. MCURTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

D O U G L A S H O T E L

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.

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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.

U N I O N S T E A M S H I P COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Te Anau	May 25	2 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., May 30	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Thurs., May 29	—

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	May 25	2 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., May 30	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

Wainora	Thur., May 29	—
Monowai	Thur., June 5	2 p.m. D'din

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—

Talune	May 25	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	June 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n

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

Upolu	Mon., June 2	3 p.m. D'dia
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Coriuna	Sat., May 24	noon D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moata leaves Auckland, Wednesday, June 18
Connects at Suva with Moana for America and Europe.

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

Haurato	Wednesday, June 4
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RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Tavauni leaves Auckland, Friday, May 23.

BEATH AND CO.,

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

Magic Lanterns.

MAGIC lanterns were invented in the 17th century by a priest named Kircher. They were, of course, merely scientific toys to their inventor; but they excited such wonder among those who crowded to see them operated, that the word 'magic' became permanently attached to them. Some think that the mysterious figures which the old astrologers produced in the smoke of their mystic fires were made by crude lanterns similar to those afterwards perfected by Father Kircher.

Death of the Archbishop of Glasgow.

As briefly announced in our last issue the Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, LL.D., Archbishop of Glasgow, died on March 27 after an illness extending over some weeks. By his death the Catholic Church has lost one of its most eminent and erudite prelates, and the Western diocese of Scotland a Metropolitan who for over 30 years had been the apostolic architect and devoted director of its destinies. The deceased prelate was descended from an ancient and aristocratic Catholic family belonging to Derbyshire, and was born at Askham, Bryan Hall, Yorkshire, on the 17th November, 1817. He was the eldest surviving son of the late John Lewis Count Eyre, who in turn was the fifth son of Vincent Eyre, of Highfield and Newbold, Derby. His earlier years were passed in his ancestral hall, and there the rudiments of learning were imparted to him. In the spring of 1826, being then little over nine years of age, he was sent to the famous college of Ushaw, County Durham, and of the long line of illustrious Churchmen which that famous seat of learning has given to the faith, Archbishop Eyre ranks as one of the most distinguished. When he finished at Ushaw he proceeded to Rome to complete his theological studies, and was ordained priest in 1842. In the following year he returned to England, and was appointed to Newcastle. In 1847 whilst attending to his clerical duties among the poor he contracted fever and for a time his life was despaired of. After laboring for some years in country parishes he was appointed in 1869 as Administrator Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, and 10 years later was made Metropolitan of the See of Glasgow, Leo XIII. having then restored the Scottish Hierarchy, which had no representative since the death of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1603.

Under Archbishop Eyre the western diocese prospered by leaps and bounds. The late Archbishop was the first of the Scottish prelates to revive the Cathedral Chapters of Scotland. In 1892 he replaced the old ecclesiastical seminary of Partickhill with the new magnificent college at Kilpatrick, which he erected with money from his own private means, at a cost of £25,000. More recently he made a gift to the archdiocese of a large training college at Dowan Hill for young ladies who intended to devote their lives to the work of Catholic education. St. Charles's Church at Kelvinside was built by the Archbishop with his own private means.

As a pious and scholarly writer on sacred and historical subjects the Archbishop achieved considerable distinction. As to the Archbishop's work (says the *Catholic Times*) it may be said that in the annals of the world's Catholicity the archdiocese of Glasgow stands unsurpassed for organisation. The clergy and the laity of the west owe it all, under the providence of God to their late beloved Metropolitan whose guiding genius for 33 years ruled and directed the affairs of the archdiocese.

The body was removed on Easter Sunday from the residence of the late prelate to St. Andrew's Cathedral, where it lay in state till the funeral on Monday. After the Solemn Requiem Mass in the cathedral a panegyric was preached by Bishop Macfarlane, Dunkeld, who said that when Archbishop Eyre came to Glasgow in 1869 there were 74 priests; now there were 234, with 82 missions. In his first year there were 8519 baptisms; in 1900 there were 13,414, and the Catholic population had increased by 100,000. As he proceeded to pay a high personal tribute to the worth of the late Archbishop, Bishop Macfarlane became greatly affected, and passed on to remark that to-day Archbishop Eyre was not being laid to rest in the home of his ancestors, but in the midst of his people.

The funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in Glasgow, 130 carriages taking part in the solemn procession to Dalbeth. The body will remain in its present resting place until the church and vault have been erected at the seminary at Bearsden, to which the remains of the deceased Archbishop will be transferred.

A Misstatement Nailed.

THE following letter from the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, appeared in a recent issue of the *Irish Times* :—

In a rather prominent place in your issue of Monday, March 24, you print the following paragraph :—

The *Record* last week drew attention to some extraordinary statistics which appear in the *Missiones Catholice* for 1901, and which are supplied by the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. According to this document the Roman Catholic population in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand has grown during the past five years from 3,008,399 to 4,507,980. But the Rev. John Dixon, of Balmain West, writing in the *Sydney Morning Herald* produces figures from the census taken a year ago, showing that the whole population of Australia and New Zealand is only 4,555,803, and of these the Roman Catholics number 916,880. There is, therefore a difference only of 3,591,100 souls between the state-

ment sent in by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities and the official records published by the statisticians of the several states of Australia.—*Church of Ireland Gazette*.

Of course, your meaning in giving circulation to this charge, without taking the trouble to verify it, as that of the *Church of Ireland Gazette*, from which you copied it, and of the *Record*, where it seems to have been invented, is plainly to exhibit the Congregation of Propaganda, which is one of the most important organisations in the Catholic Church, and is composed of men of the very highest eminence, as recklessly and grossly misrepresenting the number of Catholics in the particular part of its jurisdiction to which this paragraph refers. Whether you will think that any reparation is due to the Propaganda or to the Irish Catholics for so insulting a suggestion I do not know, but I trust you will allow me to inform your readers that the charge in question is, in plain language, a deliberate falsehood.

I have the book *Missiones Catholice* for 1901 before me. It contains no such statement as this which you quote.

On page 587 it gives the number of Catholics in each diocese of Australia and Tasmania, and then at the foot of the column the total, which is 708,770.

It then adds 'Incolae in Australia et Tasmania sunt, 3,789,600.'

At page 609 it gives the number of Catholics in each of the four dioceses of New Zealand, the total of which comes to 97,030, and the 'incolae' of these same four dioceses are given as 718,380. That is, the total number of Catholics in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, as given in the *Missiones Catholice* for 1901, is 805,800. How then did the *Record* or the *Church of Ireland Gazette* state that the number is given as 4,507,980. And all of you try to stir the indignation of true Protestants at 'the extraordinary statistics which appear in the *Missiones Catholice* for 1901, and which are supplied by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda of the Faith?'

If you just add together the two numbers given above as representing the 'incolae' as distinguished from the 'Catholici,' in the *Missiones Catholice* you will come upon an interesting coincidence.

'Incolae' in Australia and Tasmania	...	3,789,600
'Incolae' in the four dioceses of New Zealand	...	718,380

Total 'incolae'	...	4,507,980
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Now, this is the exact figure which the *Record* and *Church of Ireland Gazette* charge the Propaganda with giving as the number of Catholics. Can it be possible that these people did not know the meaning of the word 'incolae'? On the very page from which they quote it is distinguished from 'Catholici.' Yet unless on this plea of gross ignorance of this kind I can see no escape from the conclusion that these writers deliberately misrepresented the official statements of the organ of Propaganda for the purpose of discrediting a most important institution in the Catholic Church.

'Our Fernery.'

THE above is the pleasing title of the interesting annual issued by St. Mary's Convent, Wellington. In consequence of unforeseen circumstances it was not published in 1901, and consequently amends have been made by the incorporation of two volumes in the present issue. 'Our Fernery' always ranks high among school annuals, the present issue being a particularly good one both from a literary and artistic point of view. The contents open with a brightly written sketch entitled 'Advance New Zealand,' after which we come to a record of school work during the past two years. In looking over this we are reminded of the prominent and successful position which the convent occupies as a centre of musical instruction. In this portion of the magazine are two artistically reproduced photographs of successful music pupils—Miss Gwen Flanagan, the winner of the silver medal presented in 1900 by the Royal Academy for singing and Miss May Sullivan, Vocal Associate of Trinity College. Having passed over the record of school happenings we come to the most important part of the annual, namely an historical tale, entitled, 'From out the Buried Past.' The writer, who is evidently no novice at literary work, wields a facile pen, and her description of Roman life in the early part of the fifth century, when still the populace hankered after many of the old-time customs despite the influence of Christianity, shows that she has been no superficial student of the times, men, and manners of which she writes. Many characters come upon the stage, figuratively speaking, in the course of the tale, such as Pope Innocent, the Emperor Honorius, and the newly-ordained Celestine, who, afterwards as Supreme Pontiff, sent St. Patrick to evangelise Ireland. We have a pretty full description of the Catacombs, not drawn from the imagination but really as they exist to-day, and many of the inscriptions found therein are quoted. The illustrations to the tale are by the authoress, and these show that the writer is as successful with her pencil as with her pen. On the whole the annual is a very creditable production, and will no doubt meet with the appreciation of the many friends of St. Mary's Convent.

The neglect of a cold may be attended with such serious consequences that a remedy which will prevent the development of diseases like pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption possesses a special value. Tussicura has proved itself to be the best preparation for this purpose that has been placed before the public, and the popularity it has attained is sufficient evidence of its quality. Mr A. J. Evans, the proprietor and manufacturer of this mixture, is now in the North Island, and is meeting with such favor that Tussicura will evidently attain the same popularity in that part of the Colony as it has met with in the South...

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 on 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.

To be had from—

His Grace Most Rev. Dr. REDWOOD, Wellington
Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, Christchurch,
Right Rev. Dr. LENTHAN, Auckland,
Right Rev. Dr. VERDON, Dunedin,
Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth.
E. O'Connor, Stationer, Christchurch.
P. F. Hiscocks and Son, Auckland.

Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

E.



R.

WINDSOR PARK SETTLEMENT, NORTH OTAGO.

OPEN FOR APPLICATION IN 38 FARMS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 38 Allotments in the above well-known Settlement will be OPEN FOR SELECTION on Lease-in-Perpetuity at this Office, and at the Office of Mr. Henry Mackintosh, Itchen street, Oamaru, on 28th MAY INSTANT.

The Allotments range in size from 5 acres to 300 acres, and the rentals from 1s 6d to 15s per acre per annum. The land generally is admirably adapted for every class of husbandry, and some of it is described as the best in North Otago. Pamphlets giving full particulars are now available, and may be obtained from this Office.

D. BARRON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District Lands and Survey Office,
Dunedin, 8th May, 1902.

GRAND CORONATION CARNIVAL.

COLOSSEUM.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

THURSDAY, MAY 15,

THE CORONATION CARNIVAL which commenced on the above date, consists of a Series of SPECTACULAR DISPLAYS of an Entirely Unique Character as dazzling as they are various.

The Carnival Executive have completed arrangements for a Change of Programme EVERY EVENING, and on such a liberal scale that the tastes of all classes will be catered for, and will make the Colosseum the rendezvous of all those who wish to spend a pleasant evening.

NO ONE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN.

If you take an interest in Military Affairs, come and see the Evolutions of the Royal Artillery, Highland Brigade, Irish Guards, Naval Brigade, Bengal Lancers and 21st Lancers.

Are you a Lover of Music? Come and see the Opera of the Blind Beggars.

Are you interested in Physical Development? Come and see Professor Tankard and his assistants. Also Sandow in his Wonderful Performances.

Do You Delight in Fancy and Graceful Dancing? Witness the Pedestal Dance, the Floral Dance, the Lancers Dance, etc., etc.

Do You Encourage Volunteering? Come and see exciting struggles and Tugs-of-War between Companies of the Battalion.

Come and witness the Graceful Dancing and hear the sweet melodies of the Bright Hours Children.

Are You a Student of the Classics? You will be delighted with the Tableaux Vivant depicting the life of 'Oberon and Titania.'

If you are of an Artistic Temperament, a view of the Pictures and Works of Art will repay you. In short, if you are tired of the worries of business, visit the Colosseum, where

'Nights will be filled with music,
And the cares that beset the day
Will fold their tents like the Arabs
And quietly steal away.'

CORONATION CARNIVAL, COLOSSEUM.

CONCLUDING NIGHT, MAY 28.

Doors open 7 o'clock. Admission 1s.

W. H. CORRIGAN, Hon. Sec.

WANTED, strong, energetic Housekeeper for Presbytery in North Canterbury (one Priest). References required; previous experience as priest's housekeeper not necessary.

Apply, stating age and salary required, to the

REV. FATHER PRICE, Hawarden, N.Z.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 8th May, 1902, at the residence of Mr William Goshing, John Armstrong, in his 86th year.—R.I.P.

BROSNAHAN.—At her residence, Wilkin street, Temuka, on 15th May, 1902, Annie, relict of the late James Brosnahan; aged 86 years.—R.I.P.

RISE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1902.

THE NEW ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.



THE cables of last week announce that the new English Education Bill—on which so much interest has been centred since its introduction by Mr. BALFOUR towards the end of March—has passed its second reading in the House of Commons by the substantial majority of 237 votes, the numbers being—for the Bill, 402; against, 165. The importance of the measure was indicated, in a general way, in these columns some weeks ago, but since that time the full text of the Bill has come to hand, and it will probably interest our readers to have a more detailed account of the main features of Mr. BALFOUR's proposals. Naturally our interest and attention will be most closely focussed on the provisions dealing with the assistance to be given to the voluntary or denominational schools, but in reality these provisions form only a small part of the general scope of the Bill. The Bill will, in fact, work a complete revolution in the whole educational system of England. It aims at doing away, once and for all, with the system of 'costly confusion' which has hitherto prevailed, at putting an end to the policy of 'muddling along' which has been followed in the past, and at introducing into the primary and secondary education of the country some sort of approach to the system and uniformity which have been adopted by Germany and the other great progressive countries of the world. In order to secure these objects, Mr. BALFOUR, in his opening speech, laid down that the following four things were absolutely essential—first, one authority must be established for technical, secondary, and primary education; secondly, this one authority, being responsible for heavy cost to the ratepayers, must be the rating authority of the district; thirdly, the voluntary schools must be placed in a position to bear their inevitable part in the scheme of national education; and fourthly, 'the system should be one which will not encourage for the future the perpetual dragging in of denominational squabbles into local and municipal life.' Mr. BALFOUR's Bill is the legislative embodiment and development of these conditions, and the large majority which the measure has secured in the House is evidence of a general consensus of opinion that they will prove effective.

As we have said, for us the chief interest in the measure lies in the proposals regarding primary education, and especially in the provisions with regard to the position of the voluntary or denominational schools. Under the new Bill the county councils, or, in county boroughs, the borough councils, will have complete control of every branch of secular education in all the public elementary schools in their respective districts, and all the denominational schools are classed as 'public elementary schools' for the purposes of the Act. The entire cost of the maintenance of all the schools—denominational and undenominational—is to be paid out of the rates collected by the local authority. 'We propose,' said Mr. BALFOUR, 'that on the county rate shall be thrown the whole cost of maintenance of every school under the local authority. The managers of the voluntary schools will remain responsible for using their buildings for educational purposes, for keeping them in good repair, and for making all reasonable alterations and improvements.' Ample guarantees are provided that the ratepayers' money shall be wisely and economically spent. In all that con-

cerns secular instruction the denominational schools will be absolutely subject, just as the undenominational schools are, to the local authorities which finance them. The local authorities have also the power of inspection, a veto (which is only to be exercised upon educational grounds) upon the appointment of the teachers, and the right to nominate a third of the managers. On the other hand the managers of the denominational schools (two-thirds of whom are appointed by the religious authorities) retain the right to appoint the teachers, and are relieved of the whole cost in connection with ordinary maintenance of the schools. Further, there will now be practically no limit to the number of denominational schools which may be erected. Formerly, though the Catholics of a district might be able and willing to build a school for their children at their own cost, it would be considered 'unnecessary' under the old Act, and consequently excluded from all share in the Government grants if there were sufficient places in the neighboring board schools. In the new Bill this provision is repealed, and for the future if there are a reasonable number of Catholic children (say thirty), the Catholics of the district will be free to build a school at their own expense, and then to have it regarded as a public elementary school, for the maintenance of which the local authority will be responsible.

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There are one or two minor defects, and one very serious defect in the Bill as it was originally introduced in the House. The one grave blot in the Bill lay in the permissive clause which left it optional with the local authorities whether or not they would accept the responsibility of assuming control of the schools in their respective districts. The objection to this clause from the point of view of the educationist is that it introduces still further anomaly and confusion into the administration of the system, and the obvious objection from the Catholic point of view is that in a district where bigotry was rampant it would make it possible for the local body, by simply refusing to accept the responsibility, to completely frustrate the avowed purpose of the Bill to do justice to denominational schools. There has been such a universal outcry, however, against this piece of local option that it has probably been withdrawn by this time, or at least it is tolerably safe to assume that before the Bill has passed its final stages in both Houses the objectionable clause will have been deleted and the obligation of the local body to assume control will have been made compulsory. For the rest, the measure is, so far as the interests of the Catholics are concerned, an enormous step in advance of all previous legislation and can only be accepted by them with a feeling of cordial satisfaction. It is a plain and candid recognition of the great principle that all the schools of the nation which are doing the necessary work of teaching the children of the people stand on an equal footing, have an equal claim upon the public funds, and have an absolute right to an equal wage for equal service. That is the very thing which the Catholics of this country have for so many years been striving for—the very thing which our bishops so plainly and pointedly insisted on in their late Pastoral. Once let that be conceded—as it is conceded in this new English Bill—on anything like fair and reasonable terms and the way is at once opened up to an equitable, effective, and final settlement of this great question.

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Of course it could hardly be expected that an English Education Bill which was accepted as satisfactory by the Catholics could be allowed to pass without opposition, and our Nonconformist friends have shown a very active, though somewhat unintelligible hostility to the measure. It is really impossible to discover what precisely their grievance is in the matter. As one fair and sufficient sample of the Nonconformist opposition to the Bill, we quote from the *British Weekly*, which is, generally speaking, an ably edited paper and is the recognised official organ of the Nonconformists in England.

'If this Bill is passed in its present form,' writes the agitated editor, 'we as ratepayers must allow our property to be seized for the school rate, but we cannot conscientiously pay it. The Free Church Council will, we trust, give a clear lead on this point. The Government ought to be warned promptly and plainly. There ought to be concerted action amongst all Nonconformists. The enemies of the Free Churches think that at present they can do as

they please, and overbear by immense majorities anything that we can do in Parliament. It may be so, but even if we are defeated in Parliament our resources are not exhausted. We have taken no money from anyone to help in the teaching of our own denominational views. We cannot consent that our money should be applied to the teaching of religious views from which we vehemently dissent without any real popular control or power of protecting our own interests.

We defy anyone to show that even the semblance of a grievance is here disclosed, for the *British Weekly* knows perfectly well that the ratepayers' money about which it is so frightened is not applied to the teaching of any religious views at all but is purely and simply a payment for the secular instruction given in the denominational schools and for nothing more. The truth is that the Nonconformists are split up into so many sects that they could not well have denominational schools of their own and they are jealous and annoyed that other religious bodies should enjoy what their own divisions prevent them from obtaining for themselves. It is a dog-in-the-manger exhibition of the worst possible kind, and it is satisfactory to note that this ignoble opposition has met with the discomfiture and defeat which it undoubtedly deserved.

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There can be little doubt that the success of this Bill will greatly strengthen our hands in the great battle which we have been fighting, and have yet to fight, in this country. The adoption of such a scheme by the greatest deliberative assembly in the world is a fact the moral influence of which it is almost impossible to over-estimate. It will surely at last stop the mouths of the political pigmies who prate about our claims being impracticable and impossible, and will put an end to the foolish idea that the grant of justice to Catholics will undermine and split up our great (so-called) national system. Moreover, the English proposals constitute a splendid vindication not only of the desirableness but of the absolute necessity of denominational schools in the interests of religious freedom. 'Whatever may be the origin of the present state of things,' said Mr. BALFOUR in introducing the measure, 'we have as a community repudiated responsibility for teaching a particular form of religion; we equally assume responsibility for teaching secular learning. As we have thus left to the parent the responsibility in this matter surely we ought, in so far as we can consistently with the inevitable limitations which the practical necessities of the case put upon us, make our system as elastic as we can in order to meet the wishes of the parent. I do not stand here to plead for any particular form of denominational religion. I do stand here to say that we ought as much as we can to see that every parent gets for his child the kind of religious education he desires.' These are noble words, and the victory of the great principles which they express should come as an inspiration and as an incentive to us to 'keep the flag flying' and to throw ourselves into the old struggle with untiring energy and with new-kindled courage and hope.

Notes

The Girdle Round the Earth.

The New Zealand end of the new Pacific cable has been duly landed, and this Colony is now in telegraphic communication with a number of localities not hitherto within reach of the pulse that vibrates under the ocean. But it will take some little time yet to complete the chain that will connect the Australasian colonies with the Mother Country. The actual work of laying the cable between Australia and Britain *via* Canada will be begun towards the end of this year. The total length of the new cable, including 10 per cent. allowed for 'slack,' will be about 8000 nautical miles. The longest uninterrupted stretch is that from Kelp Bay, on the south coast of Vancouver, to Fanning Island, which is about 3561 miles. From Fanning Island to Suva, in Fiji, is 2093 miles; from Suva to Norfolk Island, 961 miles; and from Norfolk Island to New Zealand 537 miles. It may be of interest to point out that even the electric spark is not superior to the obstacles created by distance. The time taken by a pulsation increases with the length of the cable in proportion to the square of the distance. For example, if it takes the signal one second to travel 1000 miles, it will take four seconds to travel 2000 miles, nine seconds to travel 3000 miles, and so on. Not

only is this so, but the carrying capacity of a wire depends upon the dimensions of the 'core' and its insulating gutta-percha or India rubber. The thicker the copper wire and coating the greater the speed. The longest section of the cable—that between Vancouver and Fanning Island—will have a heavy 'core' and will carry seven or eight words a minute, and this will be the speed of through messages. By Dr. Muirhead's duplex system two messages, one from each end, pass through the wire at once, but this is not such a great gain as might be supposed, because only a few business hours in the day are common to the two hemispheres. On some land lines the quadruplex system is used, and by it four messages—two from each end—may pass simultaneously. No doubt readers have watched with interest the protracted negotiations that have led up to the construction of the Pacific line. It was primarily conceived for the purpose of getting rid of the monopoly created by the companies who owned the eastern lines, and of obviating the frequent interruptions arising on the immense stretch of land line through the barren regions of Western Australia. There afterwards arose the additional necessity for an 'all red' line that would be solely under British control in the event of international war. The net result must be such additional security as a cable can afford in time of trouble, and a much cheaper medium of communication when times are peaceful.

Memorable Dates.

The current week is more than usually pregnant with the recollections evoked by anniversaries of important events. Four years ago last Monday Gladstone, the greatest commoner of British history, closed a long and eventful life of nearly 89 years, at Hawarden, and was laid to rest amid the tears of a nation. It is the fashion at the present moment to belittle the memory of Gladstone, and to attribute to his action the chain of events which are said to have led up to the present war in Africa. That, however, is a matter which history will set right, and Gladstone will be restored to that pre-eminence of distinction that his statesmanlike qualities deserve. It may yet be admitted that in the matter of Home Rule his instinct was right, and when that comes to be considered perhaps it may be seen that he was not so far wrong with respect to Africa. Tuesday was the anniversary of the death of Columbus, who after giving to the world a new continent in 1492, died 14 years later. The history of Columbus is that of nearly all men of genius. And he was the product of his time. The maritime nations of Europe, of which Spain was then the greatest, had begun to 'feel' the proximity of America. If, as is commonly believed, he set out to reach India, he must have known from his position that it was of immensely larger extent than supposed, seeing that he was not then half way. Therefore the magnitude of the discovery, and the fulfilment of the dreams he had cherished despite all opposition, awed him the more. Sixty-two years ago on Wednesday New Zealand emerged into the sunlight of the nations as a Colony. Settlement dates from a period much earlier, but such administration as there was came from the parent colony of New South Wales. The seat of Government was at Auckland, where the metropolitan fiction is still preserved by the maintenance of a vice-regal residence. The proclamation of the Colony was the advance note of a wave of organised settlement by the New Zealand Company. That is only 62 years ago, and the pakeha maintained a precarious foothold on the shore, the interior, at all events of the North Island, being held by ferocious Maoris. Now the Maori and the pakeha dwell peaceably side by side. And there is room for sanguine hope that the aboriginal race will survive the contact with the white man that has hitherto been fatal. Had Queen Victoria lived until Saturday next she would have been 83 years of age. She died only last year, and already her birthday has been obliterated from the list of holidays.

Lord Hopetoun's Salary.

Lord Hopetoun finds his position as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth untenable because his salary is only £10,000 a year, Parliament having deliberately refused to vote the additional £8,000 asked for by the Government. Lord Hopetoun, in asking for his recall after the Coronation, says he anticipates grave difficulties for his successors, as no allowance whatever will be given beyond the £10,000 per annum. He has been expected to pay the staff, visit the various States, pay all travelling expenses except railways, pay for lighting, fuel, stationery, telegrams, postage (other than official), dispense hospitality, and maintain the dignity of his position. In doing so he has strained his private resources beyond justification. At this juncture it will be of interest to quote the emolument given to some other men. The President of the United States, who rules over 70 million people, has an annual salary of £10,000, and the Vice-President £1600, or £150 a year less than the sum received by the secretary of the Wellington Harbor Board. The Governor-General of Canada receives £10,000 per annum, and the Premier £1600. The President of France receives

\$24,000 per annum, with a like sum for expenses. The salary of the Governor-General of India is 250,000 rupees a year, which at the present rate of exchange is about £15,000 a year, and he is expected to maintain a state almost regal in its splendor. The emolument of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is £20,000 a year, but he is necessarily compelled to entertain largely and to maintain a large establishment. Judged by these standards, the salary of Lord Hopetoun was neither extravagantly large nor exceptionally small.

A Visitor's Impressions.

Canon Dalton, who was round the world as chaplain to the Prince and Princess of Wales last year, has been giving his impressions of the Australian colonies in a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute. He 'noted the existence of a strong undercurrent of republican aspiration in Victoria and New South Wales' though local statesmen discouraged it. In future wars it would be less easy for the Australian States voluntarily to support Britain owing to the fact that everything would depend upon the fiat of the Federal Minister of Defence. Now Canon Dalton may be right and he may be wrong, but the point to be emphasised is that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to enable him to diagnose public opinion. His impressions must be the result of second-hand information, and therefore he should not dogmatise. We are not altogether unacquainted with the globe trotter who forms from a railway-carriage window his impressions of the country he passes through, and gives them to the world in a book. Such a one spends a week in Rome and another in Paris and later on unburdens his mind on the Pope and Continental life in the inevitable lecture. Nor are our visitors the sole offenders. Almost every colonist of any position does the same thing when he visits the older lands, and these 'impressions,' if gathered from the obscure prints in which they sometimes appear, would form an interesting collection. But we expect better things from a Canon selected for such a position as that filled by Canon Dalton. When expressing his individual opinion, however, the Canon was on safer ground. He 'advocated a regenerated Imperial Parliament, consisting of 150 or 200 members, with colonial representation, and Home Rule all round. This would, he considered, be a step towards greater unity. It would be possible to separate Imperial from national matters, as well as to keep an open mind on the question of reciprocal trade relations.'

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.

Peace Prospects.

Sir Joseph Ward, in a speech which he made during the week, said something to the effect that he wouldn't be surprised if peace were proclaimed when the Premier landed in South Africa. Contrarywise, as Tweedledee of Looking-glass Land would say, I should be surprised if it weren't. It is spoken of as certain among those who are in the know, you know, that the Peace Conference at Vereeniging is the direct outcome of Mr Seddon's threat to visit the country. The Boers didn't care a button for our ten contingents, but when they heard that an eleventh was coming in the person of the Honorable Richard, they wanted to throw up the sponge there and then. They have been persuaded, however, to keep it down until the aforesaid Honorable arrives at the capital, and the lime-light man gets his apparatus fixed up. What a glorious day for New Zealand will be that Peace Day! Our Premier will strike an attitude in the middle of the Pretorian square like a statue that has seen a spook. The sunbeams will pour down upon our Premier and make the gilt buttons in his court dress shine like an eruption of policemen's lanterns. Milner and Kitchener will hold our Premier's horse. The biograph men on the adjoining roof will all be focussing our Premier. De Wet and Delarey will approach and lay their Krupps and Pompoms and kopjes in the palm of our Premier, and our Premier, like the character in the *Casino Girl*, will give them his 'benedictine' and tell them that he forgives them. To follow this, the Imperial Parliament has arranged a long series of banquets and kindred 'shivooos' with the view of keeping Richard as long as possible out of England. The King has heard that Richard wants to annex England. This is not true, however, for the present. All he wants now is Australia. Hence Lord Hopetoun's resignation.

Concerning Fowls.

The Beef Trust, we are informed, is endeavoring to square the oval—the next best thing to squaring the circle—by forming a corner in eggs. If it succeeds, eggs will keep going higher and higher, and they will be just about 'high' enough for ordinary electioneering purposes by the time the general elections arrive. To save expenses, then, everybody should provide himself with a 'fowlery.' Besides, it is nice to have fresh eggs eight days a week, and to wake up about dinner time and hear the feathered denizens of your own back yard caroling their simple 'lays.' Moreover, if you have a bit of a garden, there is nothing like a few fowls to make the seeds come up. And it is so easy to make a beginning. A few birds will do to start with. Late on a moonlight night, when you are sure the owners are asleep, is the best time to get them. In Huck Finn's theology it was always an act of charity to remove any chicken that didn't seem to be 'roostin' comfortable.' He used to take a chicken whenever he got the chance because, as he said himself, 'If you don't want him yourself you can easily find somebody that does, and a good deed ain't ever forgot.'

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It may be safer on a dark night, but it is more pleasant and more profitable when the moon is up. This isn't superstition. On a dark night you stumble over things and knock your head against the perches and lose your bag and your temper. And you can't tell what kind of a bird you are getting. You may secure what seems to you to be a Speckled Leghorn, or a Windydot, or some other nationality that has won the belt in its time, and when you get home you find out that it is only a Berkshire or a Shorthorn. Berkshires and Shorthorns are not good layers. They are about as good at eggs as governors are at foundation stones. Some say the roosters won't lay at all. But I twisted the neck of one once, and threw him into a corner, and he lay there all the afternoon. It is one thing to get a hen to lay in a corner, and another to get her to lay in advance. But even this can be done. A White Island man has been experimenting and has succeeded, by perseverance and judicious feeding, in establishing a formula by which an egg, whose birthday was really last September, will be found just as healthy as if born only this morning. 'Wonders will never stop ceasing.'

Quip

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

It is intended by the committee of St. Joseph's Club to have several tournaments during the current season. These will include ping-pong, chess, and draughts contests.

Dr. O'Neill, of this city, who went to South Africa with the Sixth Contingent, returned to Dunedin on Saturday night. His many friends were pleased to see him back again.

The annual meeting of the South Dunedin Literary and Social Club was held on May 14. The Rev. Father Coffey presided, and over 60 members were present. The report for the past year was presented, and showed that the session had been very successful. The following were elected as office-bearers for the 1902 season:—President, Rev. Father Coffey; vice-presidents, Father O'Reilly, Messrs Mee, Carr, Marlow, Tynan, Petre, and Blaney; secretary, Mr M. J. O'Connell; committee, Messrs Bourke, Rattigan, Fitzgerald, Dee, Miscal; steward, Mr R. O'Connell. Votes of thanks were passed to the office-bearers and also to the Rev. Father Coffey for the great interest he had taken in the successful working of the club. It was decided to hold the weekly meeting each Monday during the present winter session. On Monday last a musical evening and a reading of essays were the items presented, and the performers were very successful. Prizes were awarded to Messrs Carr and Foster for their essays on Gerald Griffin's work, the 'Colleen Bawn,' which were commented upon by several of the members.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Right Hon. R. J. Seddon has arrived at Durban, where he met with a very flattering reception. He intends to spend a week in South Africa.

THE Government have decided to assist such municipalities who desire to celebrate the Coronation by a pound for pound subsidy up to £500 for the four chief cities, and up to £200 for smaller towns.

THE population of Dunedin and suburbs is about 51,000, of whom 8120 are ratepayers. It takes eight mayors, eight town clerks and assistants, and 82 councillors to manage the affairs of these boroughs. It seems as if a little judicious amalgamation would be productive of economy.

ON March 31, 1900, the total number of Government employees in the Colony was 11,335, whose salaries amounted to close on £1,400,000 per annum, or on an average a little over £120 a year each. Nearly half a million sterling is paid in the Wellington provincial district, or more than one-third of the total. As nearly the whole of this amount is paid to residents in Wellington and suburbs, it means a weekly expenditure of close on £10,000.

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THE London correspondent of the *Evening Star* writes: 'Mr A. B. O'Brien (Christchurch) at the recent examinations at Guy's Hospital secured the Michael Harris prize for anatomy. Evidently the fact that he is one of Guy's most prominent "muddled oafs" has not prevented him from scoring freely in science.'

ACCORDING to last year's census the North Island has 34 members to represent a population of 388,526, while the South Island has 32 members for 380,215 persons. The removal of this discrepancy will be one of the duties of the Representation Commissioners.

THE number of persons to the square mile in New Zealand in February, 1871, was 2,456; in March, 1901, there were 7,427. The number of females to the hundred males in the Colony in December, 1858, was 76.41. The ratio showed a steady decrease for the succeeding 12 years, but has grown since 1870, and now stands at 90.33.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued gives the expenses of members and candidates at the last General Election. Mr G. Fisher, Wellington, occupies the post of honor with only a disbursement of 9s. It cost the Hon. J. McGowan £186 2s to get into Parliament, Hon. J. Carroll £102 18s 11d, Hon. W. Hall-Jones £44 5s 4d, Hon. T. Duncan £15 11s 6d, the late Sir John McKenzie £1, 16s, Sir J. G. Ward £24 19s 3d, Hon. C. Mill £113 12s 8d. The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon's return went astray. Nine candidates forfeited their deposit of £10, as they did not receive the required number of votes.

SPEAKING at Motueka last week Sir J. G. Ward said there were many things happening abroad that were exercising intelligent minds at this time because of their probable effect on the Colony. He specially alluded to the American-Anglo shipping combine, which could not be a matter of indifference to us. He could not but look with concern at the enormous tonnage represented by the combine being controlled from New York. Unless watched the combine would force up freights. It touched the settlers, the backbone of the country.

IN the course of a speech in the Nelson district the other day the Acting-Premier said that, as far as one could judge, there was every probability of peace being proclaimed. It would be a singular thing if the declaration of peace took place simultaneously with Mr Seddon's arrival in South Africa. All were anxious to see the termination of the war, and if such a happy augury should occur upon the date of the arrival of the Premier of this Colony, which had done its full share in assisting to fight the battles of the Empire in South Africa, it would, while being a unique occurrence give pleasure to a great many of the Premier's admirers.

As a contribution to the 'dairy slaves' controversy, the following figures compiled by a school teacher on the West Coast of the North Island in regard to milking done by some pupils at his school will no doubt be found of interest:—No. 1, 13 years of age, milks 5 or 6 cows morning and evening, walks 4 miles to school; No. 2, 7 years, milks 3 cows morning and evening, walks 4 miles to school; No. 3, 8 years, milks 3 cows morning and evening, walks 2 miles to school; No. 4, 10 years, milks 4 cows morning and evening, walks half-a-mile to school; No. 5, 12 years, milks 5 cows morning and evening, walks half-a-mile to school; No. 6, 13 years, milks 4 cows morning and evening, walks half-a-mile to school; No. 7, 13 years, milks 5 cows in the morning, rides 1½ miles to school; No. 8, 14 years, milks 5 cows morning and evening, rides 1½ miles to school.

THE Warrimoo, for Sydney, on Saturday (writes the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) had a considerable shipment of poultry for South Africa. It is stated here that Messrs A. S. Paterson and Co. have secured the bulk of the cold storage in New Zealand and Australian steamers for African poultry shipments for the next three months. The want of a direct service to South Africa, of course, entails an extra cost for freight, and in order to make up for this buyers have reduced the price by 3d per pair. The progress which the industry has made is shown by the fact that in April 10,185 birds were put through the Christchurch poultry depot, as compared with 712 in the corresponding month of last year. There are now 14 men employed in that depot as pluckers and packers. The Auckland and Wellington depots each provide similar work for three men, and four are so employed at the Dunedin depot. The Agricultural Department has received a letter from a large firm at the Cape stating that the New Zealand poultry sent to South Africa is of better quality and is better packed than that received from any other part of the world.

Opening of a New Church at Cardrona.

ON Sunday, May 11, the new Catholic Church at Cardrona was solemnly blessed and opened by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., St. Joseph's Cathedral. There was a very large congregation present on the occasion. The church was dedicated for divine service under the patronage of St. Bridget of Ireland. Father Murphy celebrated Mass (says the *Lake County Press*) and afterwards preached an eloquent sermon, taking for his text 'The work is great, for a house is prepared not for man but for God.' In the course of his address the rev. preacher referred to the great sanctity necessary in a place erected for the worship of Our Blessed Lord, and explained that in building a church for divine service the people were at the same time erecting a monument of their faith. He instanced the holy and beautiful Temple of Solomon. He dwelt at length on the good work done by their pastor, the Rev. Father O'Donnell, and the way he had energetically carried out the big undertakings in church matters. Father Murphy also congratulated the people on their ready assistance. One of the results of the sermon was a very big collection to defray expenses in connection with the new church. The congregation included visitors from all parts of the district,

among whom were Messrs Kerin and McCarthy from Hawea. Mr R. J. Cotter accompanied Father Murphy to Cardrona the day prior to the opening of the church. The Cardrona people feel very proud of their little church, and justly so, for it has been finished in a thoroughly neat and workmanlike manner.

WEDDING BELLS.

MCCARTHY—WARREN.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, on February 11 (writes our Auckland correspondent), Mr. Wm. McCarthy, formerly of Charleston, and Miss Kate Warren, formerly of Dillman's, Westland, were united in the bonds of Matrimony by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm. The bride was given away by Lieutenant Wall, of the Permanent Artillery, Devonport. Miss Jessie Forbes was bridesmaid, and Mr J. Findlay best man. A large number of friends were present at the ceremony. The bride was attired in a dress of pearl cashmere, and wore a black picture hat. The bridegroom presented the bride with a beautiful gold chain with pearls, and the bridesmaid with a handsome gold and diamond brooch. The wedding breakfast was laid in Mr T. B. O'Connor's Victoria Hotel, at which a number of friends were present.

DUDDERIDGE—DURHAM.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised on Thursday, April 17, at St. Raphael's Church, Hawarden, between Mr William Henry Duddridge, of Somersetshire, England, and Miss Annie Durham, of Monmouthshire, South Wales, England. The bride, who looked charming in a beautiful dress with Brussels lace insertions and picture hat to match, was attended by the following bridesmaids: Miss Annie Bryant, Miss C. Lee, and the Misses Winifred and Dorothy White, all of whom wore handsome cream and white dresses, excepting Miss Dorothy White, who was charmingly attired in a dress of ivory satin and carried a bouquet of choice exotics. In the absence of her father the bride was given away by Mr C. G. White, while Mr Eustace White supported the bridegroom as best man. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Price, Rector of the parish, who delivered an address on the duties and responsibilities of the married state. After the ceremony the bridal party were entertained at breakfast at the presbytery, and the Rev. Father Price proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom.

Obituary.

MRS. BROSNAHAN, TEMUKA.

Yet another of the fast diminishing numbers of early settlers has passed away in the person of Mrs Brosnahan, relict of the late Mr James Brosnahan, whose death (says the *Temuka Leader*) at the age of 86 is announced. The deceased lady was a resident of the district for the past 36 years, having settled here on her arrival from the County of Kerry, and was well known and highly respected. During the last 12 months her once familiar figure has not been seen about as frequently as of yore, owing to illness. The late Mrs Brosnahan was the mother of Mr John Brosnahan, of Arowhenua, Mrs M. Gaffney and Miss Brosnahan (Temuka), Mrs Gaffney (Dunedin), and Mrs Bryant (Christchurch). She leaves altogether one son, four daughters, 41 grand-children, and 20 great-grand-children. Previous to her illness she was hale and hearty, and was often to be seen walking to or from Mr Brosnahan's to her own house in Temuka, preferring to do so than drive.—*R.L.P.*

Messrs Louis Gille and Co., the well-known Catholic booksellers of Sydney and Melbourne, have a list of new books in this issue...

Our readers in Christchurch and district will find a first-class assortment of musical instruments at the Musical Exchange, Manchester street. These include, pianos, violins, banjos, guitars, mandolines, flutes, etc. Any instrument can be obtained on the time payment system—organs from 7s, and pianos from 20s per month...

The Commissioner of Crown Lands notifies that a number of allotments in the Windsor Park Settlement, North Otago, will be open for selection on lease-in-perpetuity, at the District Lands Office, Dunedin, and at the office of Mr Henry Mackintosh, Oamaru, on May 28.

In this changeable weather many people are subject to coughs and colds, which, if not attended to immediately, may develop into something very serious. Benjamin Gum, that well-known medicine prepared by Loasby's Wahoo Manufacturing Company, of Dunedin, breaks down a cough or cold without loss of time, loosens the phlegm, soothes the throat and air passages, and, in a word, prevents any serious consequences arising. Hundreds of testimonials have been received from grateful sufferers who have had experience of its efficacy in bad cases of bronchitis and chest complaints...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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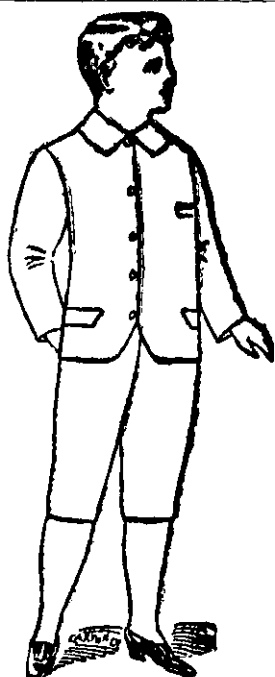
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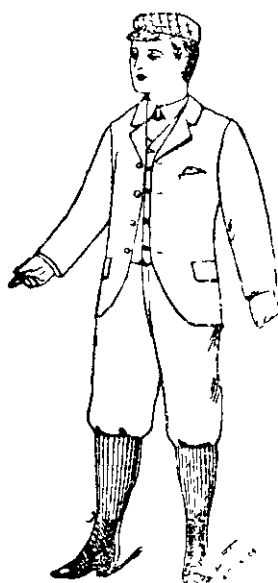
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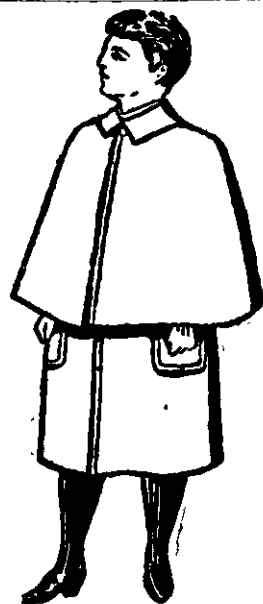
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The Storyteller

RECONCILED.

CHAPTER I.

In his cosy sitting-room sat Harry Lingard, and on the cheerful hearth-rug lay his sole companion, a fox-terrier named Jack. Jack, whose day had been spent in the frantic but fruitless chasing of sparrows in the snowy streets, looked tired but comfortable; the handsome face of his master, whose chief employment that day had been the choosing and despatching of a beautiful gold bracelet to a certain lady at Linden-Lea, wore a decidedly sad expression.

'It is good to be a dog,' thought Harry, 'bad to be a married man and have no wife. Such a wretch is an anomaly in polite society.' He snapped his fingers. Jack, sacrificing comfort to sympathy, rose and rested his white muzzle between his master's hands.

'Jack,' said Harry, 'it's hard lines, old fellow. It is not good for man to live alone. "Not alone," you say. "You rascal!" Well, not quite, perhaps. Put what do you know about Scripture? We used to be great company, you and I, Jack. But that was before Bessie—'

At the word Jack sprang round and stood with his eyes fixed on the curtained doorway, his stump of a tail wagging expectantly.

'She won't come, Jack.'

Jack resumed his position for conversation.

'No, she won't,' went on his master, and a dry, husky sob struggled from his breast and a tear—yes, actually a tear—fell into Jack's right eye and made him blink.

'Women have no hearts, Jack, nowadays, at least nothing to count on, or she would have come back long ago to her—to a faithful old dog that loves her.'

There was a ring at the door bell, and Jack, with a bark, rushed through the curtains into the hall, followed by his master, who opened the street door, and the light from the vestibule lamp fell upon as dirty a little impish face as could be found in the city noted for its cleanliness and sanitary economies.

'You Mr. Lingard?' asked the imp, unhesitatingly.

'I am, young man,' replied Harry. 'Step in out of the cold. Never mind your tunic. You won't be able to get into it again. Now?'

You're to come straight with me. A gentleman wants to see you,' answered the imp. 'The lady gave me 10 cents to fetch you.'

'Indeed? Where may this imperative gentleman live, my young Mercury?'

'That's not my name. I'm Joe—I am, and I wasn't to tell you anything—only to bring you.'

Harry, wondering a little at the imp's assurance, laughed, returned to the hall for his hat and coat, and in a few minutes was walking down the street with this strange guide. They entered a house in a row of shabby tenements in the East End, and the boy led Harry upstairs and knocked at the door of a room on the first flat. The door was opened by a fair-haired, sweet-faced young lady, who bade him enter.

'Harry, old fellow, I thought you would come. I am glad to see you,' came from a pale, sick-looking young man reclining in an easy chair.

'Herbert,' exclaimed Harry, clasping the thin, worn hand. 'Is it indeed you?'

'Annie,' said the young man, without rising, 'this is Harry Lingard, my sister's husband. My wife, Harry.'

'Your wife?' gasped Harry, taking Annie's hand and gazing in surprise at the softly-flushing countenance.

'My dear wife,' asseverated Herbert, with moist eyes. 'And the sweetest little woman that God ever made.'

The excitement brought on a violent fit of coughing, and Annie was by his side in a moment.

'Herbert,' she pleaded, in her low, tender voice, 'you must be quiet.'

'Yes, dear, I will be more careful,' said the husband, drawing his wife to him. 'Sit here, Harry, I want to talk to you.'

'When I left home two years ago I was forbidden my father's house. What I was before that, Harry, you know. What I have since been, Annie knows—don't you, dear?' he asked, kissing her hand.

'You have been the best and dearest of husbands,' was the fond reply.

'Then I am what my wife has made me,' said Herbert, simply.

'I vowed I would never enter my father's house again. Then I went to Montreal, where I met Annie and married her, and I have found that there is no truer protection under heaven for a man against himself than a fond and faithful wife. Everything went well with us at first, Harry, but my constitution does not seem to be the best. Three months ago I caught a severe cold, which, being neglected, pronounces to—' he winced a little—'to lay me up. Annie here is the cleverest little woman.' Annie blushed and raised a warning finger.

'She can speak French like a native. She is a capital stenographer and type-writer, and she has worked herself to death to make all ends meet.'

'Herbert!' exclaimed Annie, 'do not say such things, please.'

'I wouldn't care, Harry,' went on Herbert, 'if it were merely for my own sake—but something must be done for her now—and I have come here to play the prodigal—to humble myself before my father, and I want you to help me.'

Harry took out his watch, but it was remarkable what a time he was making out the hour.

It is nine o'clock. In ten minutes I shall have a hack here, and you and Mrs. Travick are going to my house. There is plenty of room there, God knows,' said Harry, with a bitterness his hearers could not understand.

'Now, not a word, Mrs. Travick. The drive will not hurt Herbert, so please be ready.'

Without waiting for further speech Harry was gone, and an hour later, to Jack's astonishment, no fewer than three persons were cosily grouped around the sitting-room fire, one of whom was young and fair, and, to his intense delight and comfort, wore petticoats.

Presently Herbert inquired:

'But where is Bessie, Harry?'

Harry's face flushed even in the ruddy glow of the fire as he answered.

'She is at home.'

'At home? Do you mean at Linden-Lea?'

Harry nodded, whilst Herbert and his wife watched the sad, averted face.

'I may as well tell you,' said Harry, looking up. 'It will save misapprehension.'

'Our marriage, Herbert, was a mistake. Bessie should have married a wealthy man, and I a woman like your wife.' And he smiled sadly.

'Business was bad—wretched, and I could not afford to go the pace necessary to meet Bessie's requirements. This led to misunderstandings, and I regret to say, bitter words, and she returned to her parents' home. That is all there is to it.'

'And does your—your wife never, never come to see you, Mr. Lingard?' asked Annie, with amazement in her tender eyes.

'She has not been inside of this house for two months,' Harry replied, huskily.

'I am afraid we are a sad lot, we Travicks,' said Herbert. 'We don't seem to be able to run straight. You won't care to accompany me to Linden-Lea to-morrow, then, Harry.'

'Oh, yes,' laughed Harry. 'Your parents and I are the best of friends; so are Bessie and I—friends, you know.' And he wondered how she would receive that gold bracelet he had sent her.

Herbert and his wife retired for the night and left their host alone with his thoughts—and Jack.

For some time Harry Lingard sat gazing at the two vacant chairs in such loving conjunction on the opposite side of the fire-place, and his thoughts were bitter as death. Alas! how many of these little tragical ironies of life are being enacted every day! To Harry, Herbert Travick, a homeless outcast, penniless, ill, almost starving, with that fair young life twining round his existence, was an object of envy. He, with his tasteful home and a competence sufficient to make a woman like Herbert's wife richly contented, could not keep the woman he had married within his home.

The clock struck 12. It was Christmas Day—a day in all the year sacred to tender feeling and the reunion of hearts estranged. With a groan Harry buried his head in his arms on the table.

Yes, it was a mistake he said to himself, to marry Bessie Travick. Nurtured in luxury, the belle of fashionable society, with a home and a life that satisfied every requirement of her nature, how could he, a mere business man—rising, it was true—hope to make her happy? And yet, he thought, he had honestly striven to do so. How often, when brain sick with planning and heart-sick with the fear of ruin, he had danced a nightly attendance on his beautiful wife in her ceaseless round of gaiety, and weary and leaden-souled had stolen from her side the next morning to renew the stern grapple with the hard necessities of business life! Then when banks were closing their doors and old reliable houses failing, when every dollar he had in the world was needed to keep his own little ship afloat, she had proposed and insisted on giving a series of entertainments that would have stripped the roof from their heads. What had he done then?

In his desperation he had inveighed against the useless extravagance, and when his wife, hurt by his stern words, had answered hotly, he had bade her mind her own affairs and cultivate a better temper. Then with the additional burden of this sharp estrangement round his heart, he had taken his way down to his office and by dint of clever management and pure pluck succeeded in floating his storm-tossed little barque into smoother and safer waters. He had come home that evening not unnaturally elated with his triumph and ready to make any possible amends for his harshness and necessary restrictions to find by his dinner plate a perfumed note from his wife, informing him that as she felt she had no place in his home or his affections she had resolved to seek the shelter of her parents' roof. Whereupon he had sprung from his table and despatched two notes, one to his wife and another to her father; the former stating that her home was open to her whenever she should think fit to enter it, but that he would never ask her to do so; the latter requesting Mr. Travick not to interfere, but to allow things to run their own course.

In the light and warmth of the touching scenes of conjugal trust and affection which he had witnessed that night he taxed himself with his fair share of the blame, but his heart was torn with tender regrets and

sore with hopeless longing. Would Herbert Travick's wife, under similar conditions, have acted as Bessie had acted? He could not think it possible. Wherein lay the difference? Annie loved her husband. Bessie did not. There was the whole trouble in a nutshell. Bessie had never loved him, and that was his misfortune, he worshipped the very image of his absent wife, and that was his misery. Things must take their course, that was his conclusion for the twentieth time.

'Jack, old fellow shall we go to bed?' said Harry, rising. Jack yawned, stretched himself, and walked sedately to the curtains. Up the softly-carpeted stairs they stole, Jack leading the way. This was the nightly performance. Ah! Bessie Lingard! could you have witnessed the sad procession, could you have seen the fondly-foolish caress bestowed upon an old dressing-gown mercifully overlooked in your hurried flight, you had never, as wife, passed a peaceful night in the luxurious home of your maiden days. But of course only Jack, out of the corner of his sleepy eye, saw the pitiful action, and he never could tell you, though he tried his best to do so many a time.

CHAPTER II.

On Christmas morning, after exchanging greetings, Harry and his guests sat down to what he, accustomed to breakfast alone, could not but consider a cheerful meal. How could it be otherwise, under the fresh and genial presidency of Herbert's dainty wife?

Herbert resolved, as he expressed it, to introduce himself to his parents 'by instalments,' and to leave his 'better half' for the time being at Lingard's. Accordingly he and Harry drove down to Linden-Lea in a covered sleigh. The latter, having made his Christmas greeting to Mr. and Mrs. Travick, said:

'I have brought an old friend with me who would also like to wish you a happy Christmas. It is Herbert, your son.'

Mr. Travick grew pale and stern and his wife agitated.

'You will not refuse to receive him Mr. Travick? The poor fellow is ill—a mere wreck of his former self, physically, but in mind and soul a renewed man.'

'Oh, Mr. Lingard!' cried Mrs. Travick, 'where is he—my son?'

'He is waiting outside in the sleigh. I'll bring him in.'

In a few moments, leaning on Harry's arm, Herbert Travick re-entered the doors which had once been sternly, but not altogether unjustly, closed against him.

'A merry Christmas, mother,' said Herbert, cheerily.

'Oh, Herbert! my poor boy!' sobbed Mrs. Travick, with her arms around him. 'You are sick—dying perhaps—and you did not tell us.'

'Not at all, mother, only a nasty cold. I shall soon be all right again now. This is good of you, father,' said Herbert, wringing the outstretched hand of Mr. Travick, who just managed to say, 'You are welcome home, my son,' and then walked hurriedly to his own room, where he shut himself up alone with his joy and grief, for he feared that he had read death upon his son's pallid face.

Then a stately woman, with a pale, beautiful face and trailing robe came gliding down the stairs and flung her arms about Herbert's neck.

'Ah, Bessie, you naughty girl, I expected to meet you in your own house last night,' said Herbert, playfully.

'Herbert—my brother! But what a wreck! Your poor, thin cheeks!' which she kissed lovingly. 'Your eyes alone are the same.'

'I'm all right, Bessie, I tell you,' Herbert replied hastily, his eyes fixed upon his mother's anguished countenance. Then poor Herbert went off into a fit of coughing that shook the healthy frames of his

mother and sister more than his own.

Recovering, his eyes fell upon Harry Lingard standing in the doorway, a look of unutterable sadness on his face. Turning to his sister, he said, almost crossly: 'Bessie, don't you see Harry there?'

The sister flushed vividly, and with downcast eyes she gave her husband her hand for a moment. 'Accept my thanks for this—it is very beautiful,' she said, turning the bracelet on her wrist. And that was all that passed between them. Harry left the Travick family to their joy over Herbert's return and drove sadly to his own home.

During the afternoon brother and sister saw much of each other. Of himself Herbert said little, of his wife not a word, but of Bessie's husband he never wearied. He spoke of Harry's nobleness and generosity of character and of other excellent qualities which Harry did not possess. Certainly he liked to have his own way. What man, worthy of the name, did not? But he had a heart as tender as a woman's—more tender than that of one woman he knew. At all of which Bessie blushed, read and re-read the pattern of the carpet, and covertly pressed and kissed the charming bracelet she had worn from early morning.

In the evening Bessie withdrew to her own room and, after a short but satisfactory consultation with her mirror, arrayed herself in the most beautiful gown in her wardrobe. Never, even in her maiden days of conquest, had she taken such pains with her toilet. Then, enveloped in a rich, fur-lined cloak, she glided down the stairs. In the hall she paused. Yes, she would just look in upon them in the drawing-room. Opening the door, she stood for a few minutes a vision of warm, glowing beauty, her lips just murmured, 'Good-bye,' and she was gone, with her brother's hearty 'Good luck, Bess!' ringing in her tingling ears.

Alighting at her husband's handsome little villa, she was hurrying through the garden gate, when the driver called after her:

'Shall I wait, ma'am?'

'No—yes—you had better wait, Jerry,' she answered, and swept up the snowy path.

The window of her husband's sitting-room, with the red curtains partially drawn, looked warm and inviting. Yes, she would peep in—side. It would give her time to steady herself and she would then know how best to act. With a happy little fluttering of heart and throat she stepped aside, looked in, and the shy expression of gladness gave place to painful surprise, passion, and despair.

Sitting side by side were Harry Lingard and a lovely woman, his dark curls almost mingling with her light, wavy hair. They were looking at the photographs in a large album. With a painful tightening of her heart strings Bessie gazed and wondered. Harry had no sister she knew. And surely no woman any further removed in kinship had a right to be sitting alone with him and so close to him. Just then the two heads lifted, and Harry sat gazing at his companion with such an expression as Bessie never remembered having seen on his face, whilst the woman's beautiful eyes seemed brimming with tenderness and a gentle pity. As a matter of fact, Harry and Mrs. Herbert Travick were discussing Bessie's own beauty, as revealed in a group of excellent portraits, but Bessie did not know that. She only saw 'eyes looking love into eyes that spake again,' and the demon of jealousy entered into her and tore the veil from her soul, and for the first time in her brief married life she knew how much she loved her husband.

'And I made myself beautiful for this,' she said to herself in anguish. 'No wonder he never sought me!'

'Lonely!' Herbert said. Very lonely indeed! And I have been breaking my heart and hungering for his love—love such as this. I will go home and never see or speak to him again. The hypocrite! With his shameless—oh, it is monstrous!' The last words burst upon the stillness of the night, startling her into consciousness of her situation. She was standing in the walk before the door. What was she to do?

'I am his wife,' she said in low, tense tones, 'his lawful wife. I will not thus be thrust from my rightful place. I will brave him to his face. When I do leave him again, she sobbed, and struggled for calmness and breath, 'he shall acknowledge that I have just cause.'

She noiselessly opened the door, crossed the hall, and with pale face, her beautiful lips curved with scorn and her eyes flashing defiance and unwholy triumph—all unmindful of Jack's joyful welcome—she met the astonished gaze of her husband. Anger made her remorseless and dead to consequences.

'Harry Lingard!' she exclaimed, 'what does this mean? Who is this—this?'

'Bessie!' exclaimed her husband, startled at her appearance and tones.

'Who is this woman?' thundered Bessie, pointing at poor Annie.

'For heaven's sake!' pleaded Harry, 'don't speak and look like that. This is Herbert's wife—Mrs. Travick, Mrs. Lingard. Hasn't Herbert told you? I imagined at first you had come to see her.'

It would tax the powers of a kinesiograph to record the changes of expression that played like gleams of lightning over Bessie's beautiful features.

'Herbert's wife?—my dear brother's wife?'

The cloak fell from Bessie's shoulders and the two women were clasped in each other's arms—and Harry felt himself again left out in the cold—even Jack had no sympathy for him.

'Forgive me—oh, forgive me!' pleaded Bessie, in tones of the keenest distress. 'I didn't know. I thought—oh God, what a relief! I was so—so miserable, and now I am so happy.'

Then Bessie turned her warm, excited face to Harry and said:

'We must take her home immediately, Harry. I understand it all—and they will be so glad to see her. I believe the sleigh is still waiting. Run away, dear, and get your things on.'

Annie looked at Harry in perplexed inquiry.

'I think it will be best,' he said, in answer to her look.

Now, whilst Annie was away, Harry stood, man fashion, with his back to the mantelpiece gazing mournfully on the bent head of his wife, who all at once had become absorbed in the photograph album. Finally he said:

'Bessie, if you did not come for—for Annie, what did you come here for?'

'I came to—to wish you—a happy Christmas,' replied his wife, with heightened color but downcast face.

Harry sighed audibly and Bessie comfortably. Then Harry went into rhapsodies about Herbert's wife, about her love, her self-sacrifice, her labor and cleverness, her undying devotion to her husband. He had the pulpit, and he read his wife a fine little homily, manlike, undoing nicely the work that Bessie's own heart had been doing for him, and ended magnificently thus:

'Some women lift their husbands into a heaven on earth, and others take a wilful pleasure in driving them to the devil.'

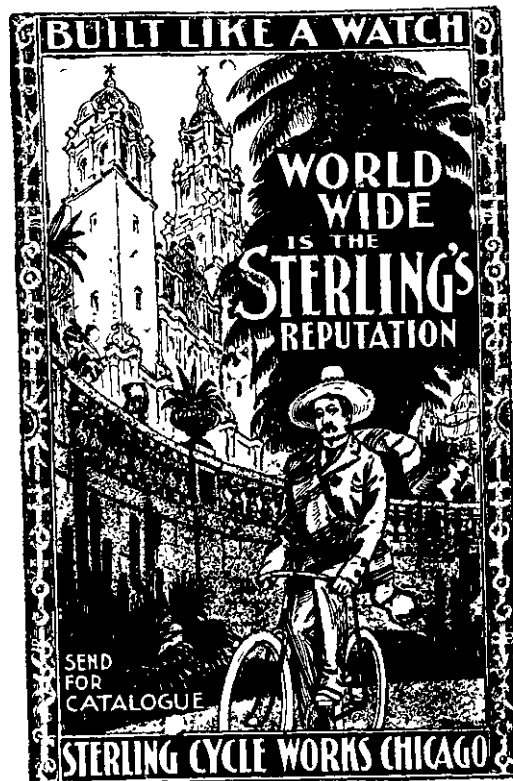
Fortunately, perhaps, Mrs. Travick entered the room ready to start.

Annie was received with open arms by Mr. and Mrs. Travick, to whom Herbert had in the interval confided

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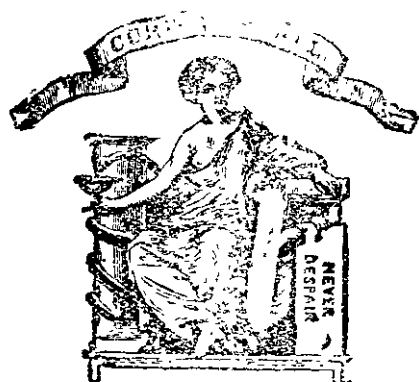
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all, and the united family enjoyed a very happy Christmas night.

It was late when Harry Lingard, feeling like a spirit ejected from paradise, rose to leave for his lonely home. To add to the irony of it all, everybody followed him into the hall and stood watching him, as he imagined, whilst he put on his overshoes and overcoat. At last he was ready. Raising his eyes to exchange a parting glance with Bessie, he was disappointed to find she had disappeared. Crestfallen and hardly daring to lift his eyes again for fear his friends should read his anguish, with his heart lying in his breast like a lump of lead, he suddenly became conscious that a trembling hand was resting on his bent arm. He turned to find his wife standing bonneted and cloaked by his side, and he knew what it meant.

After that Harry had but a dim recollection of four happy faces beaming warmly upon him, of a soft clinging burden on his arm, and a warm, fragrant presence coiling around his heart, setting it all aglow, until he awoke to full consciousness in the closed sleigh and he found his wife sobbing in his arms. The novelty of the situation was so startling that he had much ado to persuade himself that he was not carrying her away against her will, and felt intensely relieved when Bessie, with a final sob, said:

'Won't Jack be glad to have me home again?'

And Jack was glad. He went wild and so monopolised his mistress's society that Harry had to restrain a mad impulse to kick him out of the room.

'But you were cruel to-night, Harry!' said Bessie, with her head on her husband's shoulder.

'How was that?' asked Harry, a little startled.

'You should not have pelted me as soon as you did with the virtues of another man's wife. I can't be like Anne, because I have not the chance. Herbert seems to cling to his wife for help and support, whilst you seem all-sufficient for yourself. There is such a difference in men.'

Harry wondered that he had never before discovered what a clever, philosophic woman he had married. — Canadian Magazine.

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Catholic World

CANADA.—Religious Statistics.

The published figures of the recent decennial census in Canada show the Catholic population to be 2,228,997, which is nearly half the total population of the Dominion, and more than twice the number of any of the Protestant sects.

INDIA.—Catholics in Bombay.

The Census Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. S. M. Edwards, has issued three volumes as the result of his census work in that province. It shows that in a population of 776,000, there are 45,176 Christians and of these 32,011 are Catholics.

CHINA.—A Ruined Mission.

The Vicar Apostolic of S.W. Cheli, in China, writes that 5000 of his people are missing on his return. Of 10 colleges, there are only two. He has learned that many of the young girls who were studying in the novitiate schools of the teaching Sisters, and who had escaped to their own families, courageously laid down their lives for their faith and innocence. Three orphanages, with 92 orphan girls, have been spared out of eight. Most of the children of the other five have perished one way or another. Out of the 429 village schools, about 10 remained when the tempest of persecution had passed away. Forty-nine schools, however, have been opened since, with 950 scholars, instead of the 4750 who frequented the schools previously. Eight churches and 10 chapels are standing, out of 674. About 40 oratories were constructed by the Christians themselves who remained after the Boxer slaughter.

A Distinction.

Monsignor Favier has received a button of the highest grade, and buttons of a minor grade have been conferred on two French Bishops and on the Rev. W. E. Norris, an English missionary, on the recommendation of Yuan Shihkai, for services rendered in settling the claims of the Christians in China.

ENGLAND.

The public were offered an opportunity on Easter Monday of inspecting the new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, and a large holiday crowd availed themselves of the privilege to the full. After having been in the builders' hands for close upon seven years, the finishing touches are now being given the lofty campanile. Ornamental stone eagle figures are being set in the brickwork, and when these are fitted the only remaining item to supply will be the great cross which is to dominate the whole structure. Meanwhile the ornamentation of the interior is being hastened forward, special efforts being concentrated on the embellishment of what is known as 'Lord Brampton's Chapel.' This is being lined with costly marbles, and will be the first part of the Cathedral opened

for public service. It is hoped that this will take place in June. The Cathedral, as a whole, will, however, not be ready for opening for many months afterwards.

Obituary.

Mr. John Vincent Hornyold, J.P., one of the leading Catholic laymen of Worcestershire, died on April 1 at Blackmore Park, near Malvern, aged 84. Deceased was the 13th Marquis Gandolfi of Genoa, and was created Knight Grand Cross of the Noble Order of Christ by Pope Gregory in 1840.

Charitable Bequests.

Mr. Thomas Joseph Eyre, of Upper Court, County Kilkenny, of Thorpe Lee, Egham, and of 16, Hill street, Mayfair, who died on January 18, aged 80 years, left personal estate of the net value of £165,186 15s 5d, the gross value of the whole of his estate being £208,594 4s 5d. By his will Mr. Eyre bequeathed £1000 to the Superior of Beaumont College, Old Windsor; £1000 to the Bishop for the time being of Clifton, to be paid in 21 years, or whenever the College of St. Peter and St. Paul in Priorypark shall have again come under the special control of the said diocese, and the legacy is to be for the purpose of the said College of St. Peter and St. Paul. He bequeathed £500 to the Education and Rescue Society of the diocese of Southwark; £500 to St. Joseph's Library attached to the Catholic church in Farm street, Mayfair; £500 to the Superior of the said church in Farm street; £250 to the Providence-row Night Refuge and Home; £250 to the Benevolent Society for the relief of the aged and infirm poor; £250 to the St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children in Harrow-road; £250 to the poor school attached to the mission in Warwick-street; £250 to the Conference Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the district comprising the Warwick-street mission; £250 to the Catholic Poor School Committee; £250 to the Aged Poor Society; £200 to the Society for Visiting Hospitals to be employed in the district of the Warwick-street Mission; £150 to the St. John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Boston Spa, Yorkshire; £150 to the Nursing Sisters of the Assumption in St. James-square, Notting-hill; £150 to the Little Sisters of the Poor in Portobello-road, Notting-hill; £100 to the Orphanage of the Faithful Virgin, Central-hill Upper Norwood; £100 to St. Mary's Poor Schools connected with the Horseferry-road Mission; £100 to the Nursing Servants of the Sacred Heart at Homerton; and £100 to St. Mary's Orphanage at Blackheath. Subject to provision for his widow and various legacies and annuities, Mr. Eyre has left his residuary personal estate in trust for such purposes as he by any codicil should appoint, and in default of such appointment, which does not appear to have been made, then as to two-thirds to the treasurer of the Molyneux Trust in

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Farmer Oak and the Storm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

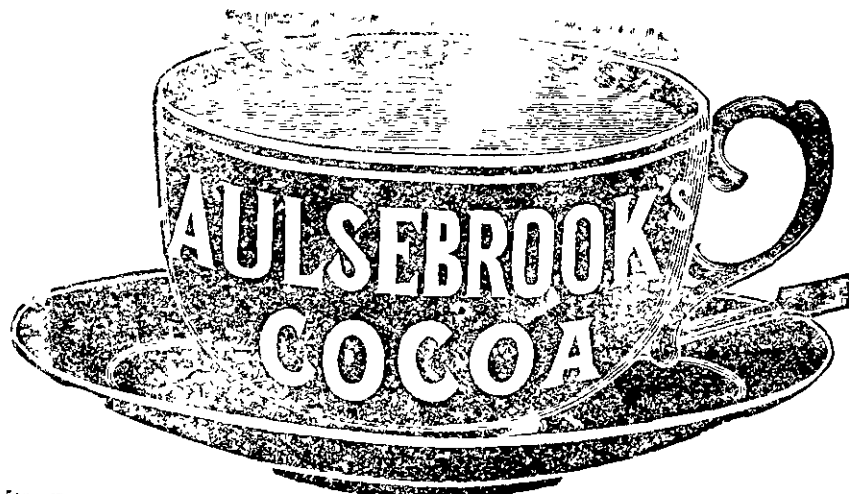
PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

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

connection with the Aged Poor Society and as to one-third in or towards founding in London a Home similar to the said Providence-street Night Refuge and Home established by the late Monsignor Provost Gilbert, and the testator authorised the executors to pay or transfer the same trust fund to any responsible persons as trustees of such Home provided that the trustees thereof shall always be of the Catholic religion.

FRANCE.—Reform, not Revolt.

Addressing the director of a Protestant paper, Mgr. Mignot, Archbishop of Albi says: 'If among us, as at every historical epoch, there are reforms to make and progress to accomplish, it would be both chimerical and culpable to identify these with revolt and schism. On the contrary, the authority, direction, and encouragements of the Vicar of Christ are our point of support and our safeguard.' His Lordship concludes by hoping that the Protestants will no longer entertain any erroneous notions about himself and his attitude as regards the questions of the day.

GERMANY.—Death of Lieber.

Referring to the death of Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Catholic party in Germany, and which was announced in our columns a few weeks ago, the 'Catholic Times' gives the following particulars of the deceased Catholic statesman. For a couple of years Dr. Lieber had been struggling against ill-health, but with patience and courage he continued to serve his country to the last. The loss occasioned by his death is a serious one for the Catholic cause. He had not the forceful and magnetic personality of Windthorst, yet he was perhaps not less fit to conduct the work on hand. Windthorst built up a political organisation with incomparable skill. Lieber had in the fullest measure the common-sense and tact necessary to its preservation. When in 1873 there was some danger of the Centre becoming too Conservative and too pliant to the Government, Dr. Lieber insisted on the necessity of satisfying the Democratic tendencies of the age, and his supremacy as a political guide was at once recognised. But whilst his views were broad and liberal, he was no extremist, and every section of the party found him ready to do justice to its interests. An eloquent speaker, he avoided differences by telling appeals to reason. Amongst the spiritual subjects of Leo XIII there was no one more faithful or more docile than Dr. Lieber, and after his recovery from the first attacks of the illness which has proved fatal he publicly expressed in touching language, the joy he felt amidst suffering on receiving the blessing of the Holy Father.

ROME.—A New Poem.

The Catholic papers in Rome publish a new poem by the Pope. It was written for last Christmas Day and has been printed now in honor of the Pontifical Jubilee.

SPAIN.—Reasonable Proposals.

It is understood that the Holy Father is willing to agree to any reasonable proposals of the Spanish Government as to the registration of the religious Orders and reductions in the Budget of Public Worship.

UNITED STATES.

Special effort is being made this year all over the world to establish a record in the amount of Peter's Pence offerings. Although the regular annual Peter's Pence collections have not been taken up yet in the Archdiocese of New York, the sum of £10,000 has already been forwarded to Rome.

A Church Destroyed.

St Boniface's church, in Evansville, Ind. was struck by lightning on a Sunday morning recently and set on fire. The entire interior was

a mass of flames before an alarm was given. When the fire department arrived it was too late to do any good. The building is an entire loss. Rev. Father Burkhardt, when he heard of the loss, fainted, and for several hours he was unconscious. His residence to the left of the church was burned and his library, worth many thousands of dollars, was destroyed. St Boniface's was one of the largest and finest Catholic churches in the State. It was finished in 1881. The dedication ceremony brought nearly 50,000 persons to the city. The church cost about £40,000 and there was only £2000 insurance on it.

The School Problem.

The Right Rev. Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal., recently addressed by invitation the Los Angeles Ministerial Union on 'What the Catholic Church is doing for the World to-day.' He spoke of the Church as the sole champion of the Christian Scriptures, the consistent defender of the indissolubility of marriage, and the courageous exponent of what some other religious bodies equally believe, the necessity of religion in the training of youth. Bishop Montgomery said that the solution of the school problem was in the denominational system which works so successfully in England, Germany, and Canada. He said in conclusion 'Members of the Ministerial Union, if the great non-Catholic bodies of this country which have pronounced their dissatisfaction at a purely secular system of instruction would unite with Catholics and German Lutherans in asking this modification, the sense of fairness that there is in the American people, when appealed to, would grant it. This, then, is another thing the Catholic Church is doing for the world—upholding a true principle and offering a plan to harmonise, on lines of honor and justice, differences that are working harm. Finally, you believe with me in the divinely inspired word of God. Do not, then, advocate the placing of that sacred book in the hands of teachers, many of whom honestly disbelieve its divine character and consent to its being made a text book on a level with a book of mathematics, geography or profane history. It is a degradation of the sacred page, and the surest means of making your children regard it as of no more authority than a book of geography or a profane history.' Bishop Montgomery is a son of the late Hon. Zachariah Montgomery, U.S. Senator from California, who was in his day a famous advocate of Christian education.

GENERAL.

Catholic Privy Councillors.

The elevation of Sir John Day to the membership of the English Privy Council on his retirement from the Bench raises the number of Catholics on that body to ten, the other nine consisting of the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Ripon, Kenmare, Llandaf, and Brampton, Lord Chief Baron Polles, Lord Justice Mathew, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Irish Privy Council contains only five Catholics, these being the Lord Chief Baron (who has the distinction of being the only Catholic member of both bodies), Lord Fingall, the O'Connor Don, Lord O'Brien, and The MacDonnell.

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

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

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

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

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 Indent executed for all classes of Tange's and other Machinery.

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Estimates given.

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WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

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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 household coal at a low rate.

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MUNT, ECKE,
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THURMER PIANOS,
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ESTEY 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,
Terms and Catalogues.

Price, from £42 to £52 10s.

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Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
FUNERALS Conducted with the
greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most
Reasonable Charges.
Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
Factory.

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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.
TERMS MODERATE.

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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
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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-
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The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kepts are of the best
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
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Steamers.

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TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek
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An Excellent Table kept. First-class Ac-
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etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment
Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough know-
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GLADSTONE HOTEL
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

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

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

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON
from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
supplied. CHARGES MODERATE.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.
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PORT CHALMERS.

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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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BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOES
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 general public.

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

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

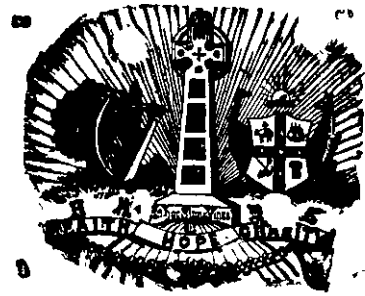
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The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland



To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

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This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 8lb. and 10lb. tins.

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DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington.

SILVERINE

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

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Containing Two First-class Tables.

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Travellers and every care and attention guaranteed.

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

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Speight's Beer always on Draught

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REGISTERED MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED . . .

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Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for
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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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Only the best of meat at lowest possible
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Families waited on for Orders

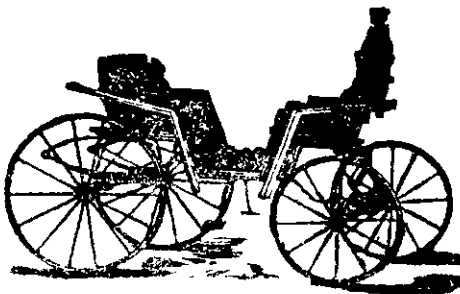
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A choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, Silver
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Great Bargains.Buyer of Old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones.
Watches, Clocks and Jewellery carefully Repaired by W.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

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LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

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LEST YOU FORGET

**HARLEQUIN -
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IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

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Are our best advertisement.

OUR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,

At Moderate Prices, are giving satisfaction.

Our "BEEHIVE BOOTS" are unrivalled

For real hard wear.

Send for Price List.

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STOCK—At Burnside every Wednesday.
RABBITSKINS—At Dunedin every Monday.
SHEEPSKINS.—At Dunedin every Tuesday.
SPECIAL CLEARING SALES.—Whenever and
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sociation; Gore: Southland Farmers' Co-
operative Association; Tuapeka West: Mr
Geo. Smith; Waipahi: Mr Jno. McCallum;
Otago and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh;
Widdieburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middle-
march and Palmerston S.: Mr Geo. H.
Webb; Otago Peninsula: Mr T. McQueen;
Oamaru: N. Otago Farmers' Co-operative
Association.

FARM PROPERTIES:

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

WOOL! WOOL!

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