

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXX—No 23

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

PRICE 6D

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

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

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., P.M.

LEO XIII., Pope

## Current Topics

### The Education Question in Victoria :

The Catholics of Victoria, by their long-proven earnestness and consistency, by their solidarity, and by the resoluteness and immense ability of their great leader, Archbishop Carr, have succeeded in gaining the respect of all political parties and have won for themselves a recognised right to a voice in any proposed settlement of the perennial education problem. This right they have freely exercised and have thus been able on more than one occasion to defeat certain ingenious schemes which have been advanced the effect of which would have been to completely Protestantise the schools of the colony and still further aggravate the hardships and injustice under which the members of the Catholic body already labor. The Protestant leaders, who are anxious that the education system should be altered so as to permit of the precise form and measure of religious instruction which they desire being given but who are even more anxious that no concession whatever should be made to the Catholics, resent the legitimate political influence which the Catholic body has acquired and have devised a new scheme for overthrowing what they are pleased to call 'the domination of the Roman Catholic vote in regard to Scripture education in the State Schools.'

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The history of this latest development is recorded in full in the issue of the *Melbourne Advocate* just to hand. We learn from our contemporary that the new movement had its origin in a resolution proposed by Professor Harper, one of the most prominent Presbyterian leaders, at the annual meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly held in Melbourne in November last. The resolution was in the following terms:—

'That the Public Questions Committee consider whether means cannot be devised to organise in the Presbyterian and other churches a permanent opposition to the domination of the Roman Catholic vote in regard to Scripture education in the State schools and kindred questions, and report to the Commission.'

The resolution, though strongly opposed by Dr. Rentoul and others, was ultimately carried, and after a considerable period of incubation the 'Public Questions Committee' have at last presented, at the sittings of the Commission just terminated, what they call an interim report. The report is as follows:—'In accordance with the instructions of last General Assembly, your Committee beg to report to the Commission as follows: "That in their opinion it is desirable that steps should be taken to unite all Protestant Denominations and organisations in a Protestant Union for the purpose of securing united action on great public questions such as Scripture reading in State schools. They request authority from the Commission to communicate with the bodies mentioned, and to take such other action as may be deemed advisable."'

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Professor Rentoul protested against a matter of such great importance being considered at a late hour and when there was a very thin house, and moved that it be deferred to the full General Assembly in November next, but this was over-ruled,

and the convener of the committee formally moved the adoption of the report. Whereupon Dr. Rentoul proposed the following very sensible and weighty amendment: 'That the General Assembly has for many years consistently urged upon the Government and the people the great wrong and hurt done to the young, mentally, morally and spiritually, and to the national well-being, by the exclusion of religious knowledge from the curriculum of training in the State schools, and has sought to convince the political leaders and the public that this is no denominational, sectarian, or ecclesiastical struggle. Further, that in pursuance of this aim this Assembly has repeatedly declared its desire to act in friendly concert with all the Christian Churches in securing such a settlement of the vexed question of the religious element in the training given to children in the State's schools as would satisfy all parties; and the Assembly cannot, therefore, approve the sectional and divisive action recommended in the committee's report. The Commission, therefore, instructs the committee rather to use its earnest efforts to attain such a solution of the question (whether by the Canadian system modified to Victorian conditions or otherwise) as shall ensure harmony between all the Churches and the approval of Parliament and the people.'

Contrary to the established practice of the Presbyterians, who usually make a boast of their readiness to let in the full light of day on all their doings, the discussion was carried on with closed doors, and after a somewhat bitter debate, in which it is understood Dr. Rentoul made a gallant fight for his proposal, the motion in favor of the new Protestant war policy was finally carried.

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There can be little doubt in any intelligent and thoughtful mind that Professor Rentoul's suggestion was at once the most statesmanlike and most Christian of the proposals submitted to the Commission. If there is one thing more than another that has helped to keep the baneful curse of secularism entrenched in our colonial education systems it is the 'sectional and divisive attitude' which the non-Catholic religious bodies have persisted in taking on this question. Speaking for New Zealand we can safely say that the question of making statutory provision for definite religious instruction in our schools would be brought within the range of practical politics in a month if even any one considerable religious body would join hands with the Catholics and pledge themselves to cast a solid and united vote for men who would support their just demands. Unfortunately our non-Catholic friends prefer the fatuous and ignoble policy of the dog in the manger. If they cannot get help for themselves at least they can keep others from getting it, and so they solemnly assemble for the purpose of establishing an organisation—not to secure their own demands but to prevent Catholics from gaining theirs! An attitude like that is surely unworthy of a man with the scholarly instincts and wide intellectual outlook of Professor Harper; and we cannot but hope that when the General Assembly comes to deal with the matter, as we presume in due time it will, wiser counsels will prevail and Presbyterians will set the seal of their disapproval on a proposal which is so entirely tactless, unstatesmanlike, and unchristian.

### 'On a Certain Silliness.'

Whenever a public controversy arises on any point connected with the Church's doctrine or discipline—and especially

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S  
NEW INDUSTRY.

when the Church happens to have to take the unpopular side—there is sure to be found at least one empty-headed individual who will plunge headlong into the discussion—to which he is in no sense a party—and, after making himself ridiculous over a column and a half of valuable space, wind up by signing himself 'A Good Catholic,' or 'A Practical Catholic,' or 'A Catholic Layman,' or some similarly honorable, but much-abused title. Our bright contemporary the *Ave Maria* has recently, under the heading quoted above, been dealing some hard but well-deserved blows on the perpetrators of this particular form of foolishness. After describing the various kinds of correspondents who make a nuisance of themselves by writing on subjects they know nothing about, our contemporary truly and aptly sums up thus:

'If there is one correspondent, however, who renders himself especially obnoxious by the obtrusive silliness with which he thrusts himself into a newspaper discussion, it is surely the shallow-brained critic who denounces some point of the Church's doctrine or discipline and then subscribes himself 'A Practical Catholic.'

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We have had amongst ourselves a disagreeable example of this 'obtrusive silliness' during the past week. After the disclosure in the Dr. Davies case—which was fully referred to in our columns last week—a 'Catholic Priest' thought it well, in a temperate and timely letter to the daily press, to draw public attention, and especially the attention of the Catholic community, to the serious moral aspect of the question involved. Whereupon a misguided individual, who signs himself 'Layman' and modestly 'claims to be as good a Catholic as the priest is,' writes craving the freedom on behalf of himself and several other Catholics to repudiate some of the sentiments expressed in the letter. After intimating, with quite an air of authority, that he considers the priest 'has overstepped the bounds of discretion by giving expression to some of the sentiments he did,' and further expressing the opinion that 'a stone has been cast at our fair Church by the publication of the letter, this self-appointed and self-satisfied censor concludes: 'His letter, if allowed to go without comment, and from a Catholic, too, would only tend to widen the sectarian rift that unfortunately does exist, and allow the false dogma that the laity dare not have the moral courage to differ from their priest should they hold contrary views.' It is true, no doubt, as the old Latin poet remarked, that it is pleasant to play the fool on occasion; but there are fortunately few Catholic laymen in this Colony who have so little sense of propriety as to imagine that a suitable time for playing the fool is when a priest is officially explaining the teaching of the Church on a gravely important question of faith and morals.

### Running a Lie to Earth.

'To Protestantism,' wrote Cardinal Newman in one of his earlier Catholic works, 'false witness is the principle of propagation. . . . Taking things as they are, and judging of them by the long run, one may securely say that the anti-Catholic Tradition could not be kept alive, would die of exhaustion, without a continual supply of fable.' A striking illustration of the truth of these remarks and of their applicability to the Protestantism of to-day as much as to that of half a century ago, is furnished by the publication of a recent calumny—which has been going the round of the Protestant papers—against the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. The charge made against the Sacred College—which is, as our readers know, one of the most important and most honored organisations in the Catholic Church—is that it has deliberately and grossly misrepresented the number of Catholics in Australasia with the express object of misleading and deceiving the public as to the progress of the Church in the part of the world referred to. The charge was first published in the *Irish Record*, thence it was copied into the *Church of Ireland Gazette*, and from there transferred to the columns of the *Irish Times*, in which paper it appeared in the following form:—

'The *Record* last week drew attention to some extraordinary statistics, which appear in the *Missiones Catholicæ* for 1901, and which are supplied by the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. According to this document the Roman Catholic population of 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 919,880. There is, therefore, a difference only of 3,591,100 souls between the statement sent in by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities and the official records published by the statisticians of the several States in Australia.—' *Church of Ireland Gazette*.'

After going the round of the Irish Protestant religious journals, the lie travelled to Australia, and was copied in several papers of the Commonwealth, finally appearing in the *Spectator* (the organ of the Methodists in Melbourne) with the added sarcastic comment: 'This is a very wonderful statement, and its marvel is increased by the fact that, counting all the population—men, women, and children—in those three

States, they only number 4,555,803. Therefore, if the figures of the Sacred Congregation were correct, all those people, excepting 47,823, would be Roman Catholics.'

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Long before the lie had reached Australia, however, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, was on its track, and had put the authors to shame—if it is possible to put such fabricators to shame—in a very forcible and pointed letter. After quoting the statement as it appeared in the *Irish Times*, and pointing out the obvious intention on the part of those who circulated it to discredit the Sacred Congregation, Dr. O'Dwyer continued:

'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 Catholicæ*" for 1901 before me. It contains no such statement as this which you quote.'

At 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: '*Incolæ 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 '*incolæ*' 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 Catholicæ*' 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 Catholicæ*' for 1901, and which are supplied by the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith?'

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

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|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 'Incolæ in Australia and Tasmania ...            | 3,789,600 |
| 'Incolæ' in the four dioceses of New Zealand ... | 718,380   |
| Total ' <i>incolæ</i> ' ...                      | 4,507,980 |

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 '*incolæ*' (i.e. inhabitants)? On the very page from which they quote it is distinguished from '*Catholici*.' Yet unless on the 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 the Propaganda for the purpose of discrediting a most important institution in the Catholic Church.'

Dr. O'Dwyer's contradiction and refutation was published in the *Irish Times* two days after the calumny appeared in its columns, yet the Australian Protestant papers have copied the lie but have carefully refrained from giving publicity to the refutation. So it has been; so it ever will be. In the whole history of Protestantism true testimony has been insufficient for her purpose and now, as ever, it is only by wholesale unrestricted dependence on fable that the great anti-Catholic Tradition can be maintained.

### A British General on Oliver Cromwell.

A few weeks ago an address, which has created a mild sensation in England, on 'The Cromwellian War in Ireland,' was delivered by General Sir William Butler, K.C.B., under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society in London. General Butler, it will be remembered, was the officer in command of the troops stationed in South Africa before the war broke out, and was recalled because he was outspoken enough to tell the British Government that in order to subdue the Boers an army would be required five times greater than that which the War Office authorities proposed. Sir William Butler is a student as well as a distinguished soldier, and is consequently specially qualified to appraise at its true value the work of a man whose only claim to greatness rests on his supposed soldierly qualities and military achievements. As to these latter Sir William Butler has formed his own opinion, and, as will be seen, he does not mince matters in giving expression to it.

Dealing first with the great Irish Rebellion the lecturer showed that spoliation planned in London was the real cause and explanation of the outbreak. He pointed out that long before an English soldier had set a foot in Ireland to suppress the rebellion of 1641 the edict of Confiscation had gone out from Parliament. Two million five hundred thousand acres were declared forfeited and offered as security to those who lent money to the Parliament. On this security a loan of a quarter of a million had been raised. And a body called adventurers had been formed in connection with these securities. In these days they would be called a joint stock company. Of this company Cromwell was a leading director,

and they were told that, although far from wealthy, he had contributed £600 to forward the campaign in Ireland. But it appeared that for this £600 he had a security which gave between two and three thousand acres of the richest lands in Ireland. It was said that history was the playground of liars, and never since the days of Herodotus had it been used for more mendacious purposes than in dealing with the Irish Rebellion. In this mendacity Cromwell himself bore a prominent part, and he was the first Press writer and the first Press censor of whom we had record.

Referring to the memorable slaughter at Drogheda, the lecturer described it as an exhibition of unparalleled savagery. 'It was,' said Sir William, 'one of the bloodiest landmarks on the long road of human guilt. Cromwell, in a letter to Speaker Lenthall, told him of the evening's retreat into the mill wall, a place very strong and difficult of access, the Governor Ashton and divers considerable officers being there. Our men, said Cromwell, followed up to them, ordered by me to put them to the sword. I forbade them to spare any. Cromwell in the same letter said he thought that night the soldiers put to the sword about 2000 men. About 100 took up their position in St. Peter's Church steeple, and refused to yield, and I ordered, said Cromwell, the steeple to be fired. 'God confound me,' exclaimed one of them, 'I burn.' Proceeding, Sir W. Butler said it would appear from Cromwell's statement, 'I forbade them to spare any,' as if some of his soldiers had been wishful to show mercy. Did ever a general commanding an army descend to such miserable details! Imagine a Commander-in-Chief of an army writing to the Speaker of Parliament gloating over the frenzied exclamations of soldiers whom he had condemned to death. Was there ever heard of in the despatch of a general in the field a parallel for petty publication of savagery, such lip-licking of vengeance as they had there? This man a great soldier! This Parliament a great institution! Humbug.

After referring to other acts of savagery perpetrated by the great Puritan, General Butler proceeds to give his final verdict on the man, and it is a very emphatic verdict. 'Let him now,' concluded the lecturer, 'say a word about Cromwell. It had been the fashion to speak of him as one of the greatest of men. He and his were the saints, and were to possess the earth. Underneath his pious pretence, the two chief objects of Cromwell's effort were plunder and persecution. He could commit the most appalling massacres with the name of God on his lips and the Bible in his hand. He was the greatest dissembler that history held record of. Cromwell left nothing behind him. He was the vilest failure in English history; and this was the man in whose praise histories were imagined and statues inaugurated.' General Butler, as might have been safely expected, received a good deal of abuse at the hands of several of the English Conservative papers for this outspoken deliverance, and was the subject of a special violent attack from the London *Spectator*. This journal, however, very wisely refused to allow a discussion of the question in its columns. The evidence of Cromwell's guilt and the proof of General Butler's terrible indictment were only too complete.

## Catholic Missionaries in China,

WRITERS, not well informed or impelled by hostile intentions, have tried to hold missionaries responsible for the recent events in China, passing the same condemnation on all ministers of the different creeds. We (*American Catholic Quarterly Review*) are not in a position to defend Protestant missionaries from the imputations directed against them. Not being sufficiently versed in their affairs, we cannot point out the mistakes that have been published with respect to them. Besides, their societies see that they are respected and have already replied to the attacks and repaired the mistakes of a misinformed or ill-disposed press.

In so far as Catholic missionaries are concerned, let our first remark be that they are beyond the reach of the accusation of cupidity brought against missionaries in general. There is not among them an outcast with a burdensome past; no one lazily seeking an easy and lucrative present; no one ambitious for a brilliant future. They are all men who have abandoned everything for all time; fortune, family, and country; and in a sublime folly, the folly of the Cross, have gone to live the life of the poor, having many times nothing but a stone on which to rest their heads and being often without the dose of rice necessary for their existence. They are men who know how to suffer and die, as they have proved in the last persecution. Catholic missionaries serve the cause of mankind and Christian civilisation by their works of charity; they call down the blessing of the poor, the sick, and the orphaned on the generous souls who have sent them on their mission. They faithfully follow the orders of Leo XIII., who in a letter addressed to the Emperor said that those who labor in the name of the Gospel should refrain from political affairs, and that one of the principal precepts of the Christian religion is to preserve justice in all things, to submit to authority, and to honor the King.

At first signs of the approach of consumption, ward off all danger by taking TUS-SIGURA.—Z.

## The Wedding Ring of England.

THE ring to be worn by King Edward at his coronation is (says the *Ave Maria*) of great antiquity as an emblem of power, and is preserved with the utmost care at the shrine of the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. It is metaphorically called the 'wedding ring of England.' The legend concerning it is thus quaintly related by Chaucer:

When the blessed King Edward had lived many years and was fallen into great age, it happened he came riding by a church in Essex called Havering, which was at that time in hallowing and should be dedicated in the honor of Our Lord and St. John the Evangelist. Wherefore the King for great devotion lighted down and tarried while the church was in hallowing. And in the time of procession a fair old man came to the King and demanded of him alms in the worship of God and St. John the Evangelist. Then the King found nothing ready to give, for his almoner was not present; but he took off the ring from his finger and gave it to the poor man, whom the poor man thanked and departed. And within certain years after, two pilgrims of England went into the Holy Land to visit holy places there; and they had lost their way and were gone from their fellowship; and the night approached, and they sorrowed greatly as they that wist not wither to go, and dreaded sore to be perished among wild beasts. At the last they saw a fair company of men arrayed in white clothing, with two lights borne before them; and behind them there came a fair ancient man with white hair for age.

Then these pilgrims thought to follow the light and drew nigh. Then the old man asked them what they were, and of what region; and they answered that they were pilgrims of England, and had lost their fellowship and way also. Then this old man comforted them goodly, and brought them into a fair city where was a fair cennacle honestly arrayed with all manner of dainties. And when they had well refreshed them and rested there all night, on the morn this fair old man went with them, and brought them in the right way again. And he was glad to hear them talk of the welfare and holiness of their King St. Edward. And when he should depart from them, then he told them what he was, and said: I am John the Evangelist, and say ye unto Edward your King that I greet him right well, by the token that he gave me this ring with his own hands at the hallowing of my church, which ring ye shall deliver to him again. And say ye to him that he dispose his goods; for within six months he shall be in the joy of heaven with me, where he shall have his reward for his chastity and for his good living. And dread ye not, for ye shall speed right well in your journey, and ye shall come home in short time safe and sound. And when he had delivered to them the ring he departed from them suddenly. And soon after they came home and did their message to the King, and delivered to him the ring, and said that St. John the Evangelist sent it to him. And as soon as he heard that name he was full of joy, and for gladness let fall tears from his eyes, giving laud and thanksgiving to Almighty God, and to St. John his avowry that he would vouchsafe to let him have knowledge of his departing from this world. Also he had another token of St. John, and that was that the two pilgrims should discontinue him; which thing was proved true, for they lived not long after.

## The Propagation of the Faith.

THE Society for the Propagation of the Faith (says the *San Francisco Monitor*) has just issued a forty-page pamphlet relating to the history of the origin, development, and work for Catholic missions during the eighty years of its existence. The aim of this pamphlet is chiefly to get our people acquainted with the missionary work of the Church.

From this interesting publication we learn that there are at least 15,000 priests and religious, 5000 teaching Brothers and 45,000 Sisters laboring as missionaries, not to speak of the priests, Brothers and Sisters native to the regions where they work, catechists and others who make up the personnel of a mission, and the laborers among the Oriental Rites. Probably the estimate is much too small, but be it so. At the lowest computation there are, at the opening of the twentieth century, about 65,000 missionaries; 65,000 men and women who have left their country, their brothers and sisters, houses and lands, and all the blessings that they hold most dear in this world, to bring the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived of it. Assuredly it is an astonishing number, which may well rejoice our hearts; and all the more because a century ago these missionaries scarcely numbered 1000 all told.

Sixty-five thousand missionaries is a noble army; but what victories are yet to be won! Almost 1,500,000,000 of human beings inhabit the earth; and only about 400,000,000 are baptised Christians. The immense majority of more than 1,000,000,000 have not yet acknowledged Christ, and are divided among the many sects of Buddhism, Mohametanism, Fetichism, and infidelity.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which has won countless thousands to the faith, whose missionaries have died martyr's deaths and have lived lives of unparalleled heroism and self-denial, owe its origin to the efforts of two humble women. In 1820 Mme. Petit and Mlle. Jaricot, of Lyons, France, formed a society to render financial assistance to poor foreign missions. The project prospered and only five years after its beginning the society had fulfilled the Catholic character its founders gave it from the first; and to-day it aids more than 300 dioceses, vicariates, and prefectures in every part of the world. A most valuable record of its progress may be found at the headquarters of the society in Lyons, not in their books, but in the thousands of mementos of missionary

activity and endurance gathered from every quarter of the globe. Instruments of war and peace, instruments of torture, and relics of the martyrs make a collection that represents heroic achievements worthy to rank with the first ages of Christianity.

Among the thousands of missionaries assisted by the Propagation of the Faith, many have already won the palm of martyrdom, both men and women. Two were placed on our altars by the present Pontiff, Leo XIII, in 1890: the Blessed Perboyre C.M., martyred in China in 1810, and Blessed Chanel, S.M., who suffered at the hands of the savages of the island of Futuna, Oceania, in 1844. The cause of several others is under consideration in Rome.

From 1823-1900 the society has distributed over £13,000,000, of which amount £1,200,000 was spent in missionary work in the United States.

## Reviving Industries in Galway.

It was in 1891 that the Sisters of Mercy at Gort, County Galway (writes Lady Gregory), determined to follow the example of the Sisters at Skibbereen, Queenstown, and other convents in an attempt to revive home or cottage industries.

They did not receive much encouragement or sympathy at first. Even the friends who knew what good work they had already done in teaching, in building schools, in making Gort justify the meaning of its name, 'a garden,' gravely and conscientiously warned them against the risks they were facing and the responsibility they were taking upon themselves.

They had no capital, no experience in commerce, no connection with the world of fashion; but they had the courage to beg in a good cause, and they had the faith that can move mountains.

At last they were given eight hand-loom; they sent to Belfast for yarn, and a teacher, afterwards replaced by one from the almost disused woollen looms in Gort, and set to work at linen weaving.

They have some right to be proud of their success, for some time ago they carried out an order for richly-colored vestments of purple linen for the Bishop of the diocese. And having received an order from the editor of the *Savoy Magazine* for window hangings of the same Syrian dye, they feel themselves quite up-to-date and *fin de siècle*.

But they also study the beauty of utility, and Sister Philomena, who is in charge of the workroom, touches as lovingly the hucka-back towels and workhouse sheetings in the looms as she does the fine linen and delicate Limerick lace.

For lace making is now being taught, and also with success. A marriage gift of handkerchiefs, sent to England the other day, held its own at the show of presents, and was much appreciated. Some of the finest lace has been made by a girl who walks some miles from her home on the mountain side in the morning, and back again in the evening. The Sisters hope that after a time many of the girls who come and learn both this handicraft and the knitting—embroidery and plain needlework being also taught—will be able to work at home, and utilise their spare hours without interfering with their home duties.

'We want to save them from the necessity of going to America,' Sister Philomena says. 'Surely there should be work for those who are willing to work at home.'

By a swift and silent revolution a great many extra hours have been thrown on the hands of our people here in this generation. As it has been said of some districts in India, that railways have been laid down before paved roads had been invented, so in many cottages there has been no intermediate illumination between the dim peeled rush, dipped in tallow, and the vivid paraffin lamp, lighting up the cheerful whitened rooms with almost startling brilliancy.

In the old dim days, the resource through the prolonged 'blind man's holiday,' was to sit round the fire and tell stories, often of the invisible fairy world. Now light has come, and while the men of the household content themselves with re-reading the weekly National papers, the girls will find time for more paying occupation; and an industrial training will more than ever be a boon to them.

About 70 girls are now being employed in the convent workroom. Some who have become perfect in the handicraft taught, have gone elsewhere as teachers. Any girl who likes to come in from the country or from the town will be set to work, even if she has to be taught to hold a needle; and after a little patient training it will be decided what line she had better follow.

The Sisters have so far won their battle. They have succeeded in showing that Galway fingers can work as diligently and as delicately as the long-trained fingers of Belfast or Limerick. Their work begins to be known, and orders to come in, and they trust that as these increase they may be able to train and employ many more workers.

## RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Mr Henry Harland, the author of 'The Cardinal's Snuff-box,' has (says the *Ecclesiastical Review*) become a Catholic.

Mr J. F. Dell and Miss Jessie Pearce, recently members of the English Church Union, will, we (*Catholic Times*) are informed, be received into the Catholic Church on Sunday, April 20 at the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, Kentish Town, by Rev. M. J. Howlett, rector.

Mr W. J. Chalkley a well known and esteemed citizen of San Antonio, Texas, was baptised and received into the Catholic Church on Easter Sunday, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. C. J. Smith, O.M.I. Mr. Chalkley is now in his seventieth year. Immediately after his

reception, Mr Chalkley had the additional happiness of becoming sponsor to his youngest grandson, son of Mr James Chalkley, who was baptised.

Queen Nathalie of Servia has (says the Paris correspondent of Newcastle *Daily Chronicle*) left the Orthodox Church to become a Catholic. The abjuration took place in the Chapel of the Cazin-Petrochoud Hospital at Berck-sur-Mer, where she has been residing for the past year. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, sent down to Berck the Abbé Soulanges, parish priest of Plaisance, to officiate at the ceremony.

The eldest two grandchildren of Mr Wm. Vincent Wallace, composer of 'Maritana,' 'Lurline,' and other works, were received into the Church recently in the Chapel of Santa Clarissa at Aiken, S.C. (says an American exchange). Miss Celestine Eustis, sister of the late Ambassador to France, was godmother for Miss Helene Ruth Wallace, and Mrs Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for Master Vincent Wallace. Mr C. S. Wallace, the only son of the late composer, presided at the organ.

On Saturday, April 19, at Dubuque, Ia., the Rev. R. Percy Eubanks and his wife were received into the Church. Until recently Mr Eubanks was rector of Grace Church, Decorah, Ia., where he was most highly esteemed both as a minister and a man. He was ordained an Episcopal minister by Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, in 1888 (says the New York *Freeman's Journal*), and has done excellent service for the Episcopalians, being a man of much culture. He has long been an intimate friend of Dr. B. F. De Costa, who has had much to do with his decision to abandon the Episcopal ministry to become a Catholic. Mr Eubanks has been appointed a teacher of Latin and Greek in St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, by Archbishop Keane.

A conversion of more than ordinary consideration and one that has not been made public to any great extent, took place at Port Angeles early last month (says the *Catholic Progress* of Seattle). It was that of the Rev. Otto H. Meltzer, who had been for twelve years a Lutheran minister and for two years in charge of the Lutheran Church at Port Angeles. Mr Meltzer was born in Germany 35 years ago, and received his education in that country. He has travelled a great deal and is a fine linguist, speaking fluently a number of languages. His relatives for generations back have been Lutherans, his father and grandfather having been ministers of that denomination. For about a year Mr Meltzer has been receiving instructions from Rev. Father Gribbin, and was received into the Church by this zealous priest. Mr Meltzer is now studying under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Orth, of Victoria for the priesthood, and will shortly enter a seminary to complete his studies.

## Diocesan News

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 2.

The annual collection in aid of the Diocesan Seminary Fund was made at all the Masses and at Vespers on Sunday.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., Provincial, is on a visit to Canterbury, and at present staying at St. Mary's, Manchester street.

One of the largest audiences of the season assembled in the Colosseum on Thursday evening last to witness the conclusion of the Coronation Carnival. Towards 10 o'clock the goods remaining over, fittings, decorations, etc., were submitted to public auction, and realised satisfactory prices.

On Friday evening a most successful concert and social were given by a company from Christchurch, assisted by local talent, in the Yalhurst School, in aid of the funds of a bazaar now being organised, and to be opened in August, to liquidate the debt on the recently-erected church at Hornby.

During the course of an earnest appeal in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday on behalf of the Cathedral building fund, the Very Dean Foley said that he knew of numbers of young men who, because they were single, did not recognise any liability in regard to church support and extension. He (the Dean) was firmly of opinion that when men reached the age of 25 years it was quite time they thought of getting married. Many of these argued that it took all their available means to support themselves, but he could tell them that the married state, apart from providing them with a wife to adorn a home, tended to make them better men physically, morally, and financially.

In connection with the patronal feast of the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday (within the Octave of Corpus Christi) there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from High Mass until Vespers. Many assembled during the afternoon to make an act of adoration. At Vespers the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy preached a most impressive discourse on the 'Institution of the Holy Eucharist.' After the sermon there was a procession round the interior of the church, which was taken part in by the various confraternities, and members of the Hibernian Society and Catholic Club. Much decorative taste had been bestowed on the sanctuary and side altars, and the high altar when illuminated looked particularly fine. There was a crowded congregation.

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

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S  
NEW INDUSTRY.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 22.

The Hibernian Society's fortnightly social, held last evening in the Hibernian Hall, was a decided success.

Rev. Father Kehoe, who is staying at the Bishop's House, is far from well. His many friends earnestly pray and hope for his speedy restoration to health.

At St. Benedict's Church on Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from last Mass until Vespers. The faithful in large numbers made their visits during the day. Sermons were delivered by Rev. Fathers Russell and Gillan. The altar was tastefully decorated, the work reflecting much credit on the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The members of the City Schools' Committee have resigned in a body because the Education Board set aside the recommendations made by the committee in the teaching staff of two of the city schools. One of those recommended was a lady Catholic teacher, and there is just a suspicion that the members of the Board were not actuated by the highest motives. The Catholic teacher in question is credited with being one of the best under the Board, and has had an experience of 22 years.

Mother Mary, Superior of the Order of St. Joseph, who came across from Sydney for the benefit of her health, and proceeded to Rotorua with the same object, took a turn for the worse last week. So serious was her condition that several of the Sisters who were summoned from Sydney arrived here on Monday and proceeded to Rotorua. His Lordship the Bishop went there also, and administered the last rites of the Church to the sufferer. Mother Mary improved slightly within the last few days, and her friends were enabled to bring her to Auckland yesterday. It is to be hoped that she may soon be restored to health. The sufferer is staying at the convent Newmarket.

The question of Bible in Schools was revived this week, when a number of Protestant clergymen met and set forth their demands in the following resolution:—'To demand such alteration of the Education Act as will prescribe: (a) That Government schools be opened daily with the Lord's Prayer; (b) That on certain days of the week simple lessons on selected portions of the Bible be given by the teachers during school hours. Provided (1) That these lessons shall be of a strictly undenominational character; (2) That teachers who conscientiously object to give these lessons shall not be compelled to give them, and scholars whose parents have conscientious objections shall not be compelled to receive them. (2) To urge members of Parliament and candidates for election thereto to press the above alteration upon the Legislators.'

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

## NAPIER.

A representative committee, including the Rev. Fathers Goggan, McNamara, and Bell, has been formed in Napier, for the purpose of providing a hall for the Catholic Young Men's Association. The committee has issued a circular asking for assistance in their good work, and from which we take the following extracts:—

'The young New Zealander, by those competent to judge, is considered a whole man specimen of a many-nationed stock. His manliness and bravery are a theme of universal praise. These qualities prove that he possesses the grit of which true manhood is made. But his very love of sport and outdoor games is, by some, laid at his door as a great fault. These Solons would have him more moral and more anxious to attain the nobler aspirations of life. Every social worker for the uplifting of his fellow beings, strives but to place the opportunity of attaining this moral growth and intellectual development within the reach of the masses. The world-history of man attests that the environments mar or make the character of beings. This is particularly true of the stages of juvenescence and ripening manhood. In very few places, however, in New Zealand has the youth even the remotest means of evolving the innate and higher potentialities that make the perfect man. Why blame him and decry him, then, for failings that are the direct outcome of the lack of social equipment for life? Thousands of homes in the Colony are small—the environments staid—hence the young man must spend his leisure hours either abroad or in those places of amusements where the allurements are, in some instances, often stronger than youth and youthful passions can withstand. Give these young men, then, a hall where they can have their physical culture exercises, games, library, debating room, musical evenings, and a place of meeting other than the lighted thoroughfares of our cities.

'The object is worthy of your earnest consideration—it is none other than the betterment of your own sons, and consequently the best protection both of woman's lily virtue and the unsullied honor of your escutcheon. To attain this the Catholic young men of Napier met lately at the request of their priests. At that meeting it was resolved to purchase a piece of land in the centre of Napier and erect thereon a hall. This work has the hearty approval of both his Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M., D.D., and the Very Rev. Dean Grogan, S.M. But a few weeks have elapsed and already the collectors, appointed at above meeting have over £200 in hand. Every section of the community has generously helped. If parochialism is to be the limit of well-doing, we know that we have no right to bring our wants under your notice. We, furthermore, are aware that in return for your liberal help—sincere thanks, in anticipation, for same—we have no recompense to offer save in promising to do our best to help you, some day, in a similar work. Your reward, we trust in God, will be the knowledge that you have helped to better here the moral, social, and intellectual development of the young New Zealander.'

## Irish Literary Roll of Honor.

It is true that Ireland has not produced a Dante, a Shakespeare, or a Cervantes, yet, during the past century (says the *Gael*), she has given a magnificent account of herself in the domain of dramatic, lyric, and ballad poetry. Even the great novelists of modern Ireland, though few in number, have given immortal contributions to the world's literature. The eloquence of Ireland is almost unique, and her orators will compare favorably with the best that Greece and Rome have given to history.

We recall with singular pride the intellectual supremacy of Swift, the marvellous genius of Burke, the genial philosophy of Goldsmith, the golden pages of Steele, the celebrated fiction of Sterne, the iron logic of Molyneux, the journalistic abilities of Lucas, the glorious idealism of Berkeley, the superb poetry of Parnell, the sparkling wit of Sheridan, the immortal rhetoric of Grattan, the forensic greatness of Curran, the Demosthenic force of Plunket, the comprehensive talents of Flood, the dramatic powers of Macklin, the constitutional erudition of Saurin, the imperishable letters of 'Junius,' the Spartan patriotism of Wolfe Tone, the famous speech of Emmet, the rhetorical splendor of Bushe, the sublime simplicity of Burrows, the historical acumen of Barrington, the chaste witticisms of Lysaght, the lyric grandeur of Moore, the cultured scholarship of Petrie, the vast learning of O'Curry, the Gaelic lore of O'Donovan, the attic compositions of Maginn, the martial ballads of Drennan, the learned translations of O'Connor, the splendid biographies of Madden, the mighty eloquence of O'Connell, the oratorical brilliancy of Shiel, the valuable researches of Wilde, the peerless writings of Tyndall, the patriotic songs of Ingram, the matchless essays of Giles, the powerful reasoning of Doyle, the literary curiosities of Roche, the linguistic acquirements of Mangan, the brilliant diction of Phillips, the rollicking fun of Lover, the quaint humor of Carleton, the picturesque descriptions of Lever, the idiomatic style of Banim, the expressive dialect of Lefanu, the fervid lays of De Vere, the descriptive faculties of Edgeworth, the majestic tragedies of Knowles, the raucy comedies of Boucicault, the poetic imagery of Joyce, the classic verse of McCarthy, the thrilling pathos of Griffin, the rare culture of McGee, the stirring poems of Barry, the sprightly rhythms of Graves, the scholarly attainments of Duffy, the varied endowments of O'Reilly, the fascinating tales of Kickham, the ballad poetry of Ferguson, the exquisite melodies of Prout, the delightful lyrics of 'Speranza,' the national odes of Walsh, the beautiful harmony of Callinan, the flowery language of Sullivan, the charming persuasiveness of Butt, the inspiring oratory of Meagher, the burning invective of Mitchell, the humorous versification of Williams, and last, but not least, the Celtic versatility of Davis.

## A Perennial Evil.

In the lengthy catalogue of man's offences against the divine law (says the *Ave Maria*) there is doubtless many a more grievous sin, but scarcely a more common one, than uncharitable speech. Serious reflection on this subject during ten minutes, and a vivid recollection of the habitual drift taken by the conversation of ourselves and our friends and acquaintances, will suffice to convince us that St. Jerome had excellent reason to write: 'Rarely do we find any one who is not ready to blame his neighbor's conduct'; and that St. James hardly exaggerated when he declared: 'If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man.'

The quasi-universality of this evil explains the affectionate insistence with which the Beloved Disciple St. John used in his old age to reiterate to his flock: 'My little children, love one another.' Love is, in very truth, the only charm that can effectively tame our rampant desire to impart to others whatever we know to the discredit of our neighbor. We divulge nothing that is prejudicial to ourselves, whom we love very sincerely; we sedulously keep secret anything detrimental to the good name of the friend of our bosom; and, just in proportion to the genuineness of our charity—our loving our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God—will be our reticence concerning that neighbor's vices, crimes, sins, faults, or backslidings.

Perhaps the most singular circumstance connected with this very general sin of detraction is the slight account made of it by those who incur its guilt. It would be difficult to discover any other offence in the whole 'table of sins' concerning which so many people, even normally good people, have erroneous consciences. Penitents who are scrupulously exact in detailing their transgressions will gloss over sins of detraction that are unquestionably mortal, as if such lapses scarcely merited the name of imperfections. Yet it is obvious that neither imperfections nor even venial sins render us 'hateful to God,' and it is thus that St. Paul characterises detractors. Indeed, the defamation of our neighbor is anathematized in Holy Scripture in a manner that clearly proves it to be, in its nature, a grievous sin—a 'sin unto death.' But, of course, it admits levity of matter; and thus many (let us hope, most) uncharitable speeches are only venial. It is well, however, to bear in mind the remark of St. Alphonsus: O fool! thou dost declaim against the sin of another, and meanwhile, by evil speaking, dost commit a far greater sin than that which thou blamest in thy neighbor.

It is elementary that the detractor is not freed from guilt simply because, as he is wont to declare: 'After all, I told only the simple truth.' Unless the simple truth that is detrimental to my neighbor's character is generally known, is notorious, I very certainly sin against the justice which I owe to him when I divulge that truth to others. Just as certainly I am bound to repair, as far as is possible, the injury which has been occasioned to him by my detraction. And this is another point that merits some insistence.

Exactly as restitution, when practicable, is a condition precedent to the validity of absolution from the guilt of theft, so reparation of the damage done to our neighbor's character must precede our being loosed from the sin of evil speaking.

The knowledge that effective reparation is a most difficult matter should prove a strong deterrent to restrain us from incurring the obligation of making it at all. We have everything to gain—peace of conscience, the esteem of our fellows, and the blessing of God—by strictly adhering to the rule graphically laid down for us in Ecclesiastics: 'Hast thou heard a word against thy neighbor? Let it die within thee, trusting that it will not burst thee.'

## The Strength of Trade Unions.

THE total number of registered trade unions, according to the latest Government report, is 745; of these 603 are in England and Wales, 100 in Ireland, and 42 in Scotland. The aggregate number of members is 1,572,861; of these 1,497,527 are in England and Wales, 63,422 in Scotland, and 11,912 in Ireland. The aggregate funds in all the registered unions amount to £4,137,660. Of that amount £3,937,435 belongs to the unions in England and Wales, £163,024 in Scotland, and £17,201 in Ireland. As regards the area in which trade unions mostly flourish, London stands first, with 162 unions, 438,794 members, and £1,187,642 in funds; Lancashire second, with 152 unions, 339,817 members, £1,017,046 accumulated funds; Durham and Northumberland have 46 unions, with 212,028 members, and £744,039 in funds; Yorkshire has 62 unions, with 117,514 members, and £380,745 in funds; Derbyshire has 10 unions, with 28,379 members, and £107,692 in funds. The reason why Lancashire comes out with so small a proportion of unions and members is, that so many of the unions in the textile trades are not registered under the Friendly Societies Act. Otherwise Lancashire would have beaten London. Though numerous unions are still unregistered, three-fourths of the aggregate of trade unionists are to be found in those that are registered.

## Puzzles of Modern Science.

THERE is no softer substance in the world (says an exchange) than cotton-wool, and we use it for wrapping up all our most treasured and breakable possessions. Treat this warm and fluffy wool with nitric acid, and it is speedily turned into gun-cotton, one of the most terrific explosives known to science. A pound of ordinary gunpowder, when fired, takes the hundredth part of a second to explode. Gun-cotton goes off in one five-thousandth part of a second. Gun-cotton was first discovered 60 years ago, and every country was so delighted with an explosive of such power that quantities of it were made and stored. But explosions became distressingly frequent. There was one at Stowmarket, which killed 21 people, dreadfully wounding another 60 and mangled two others as if it had been bombarded. This led to the discovery that gun-cotton could be mixed with water—that is to say, thoroughly damped, and so be stored in safety, while still retaining all its explosive properties. Torpedoes are to-day charged with moistened gun-cotton at heavy pressure. Nitrogen is a dull, heavy sort of gas. It puts out fire instantaneously, and kills any living thing plunged into it. Yet seventy-eight parts in one hundred of the air we breathe are composed of this gas. It is the twenty per cent. of oxygen which is combined with the nitrogen that transforms it into life-giving, pure, and elastic air. Water, on the other hand, puts out fire, and will not sustain warm blooded life; yet water contains, comparatively speaking, more oxygen than air does. What makes this combination still more peculiar is that hydrogen gas, which is combined with oxygen to form water, is in its free nearly so deadly a gas as nitrogen. It is the lightest of all the gases, and will burn freely in the air. Two deadly poisons appear every day upon every table in the civilized world. One is a bluish-white metal, which is so especially inflammable that, if swallowed, it would set one on fire inside. The other is a yellowish gas, which will suffocate instantly any living thing that breathes it. The metal is arsenic, the gas chlorine. Yet, in chemical combination, these two form common salt. Charcoal is the purest form in which we generally see the element carbon. Who would for a moment imagine that more than half of the delicate white of an egg is composed of this black charcoal? Yet 52 parts in every 100 of egg albumen are carbon, and 54 parts in each 100 of the bread we eat. There is, in fact, carbon in every living thing, whether you take your own flesh and blood, the pip of an apple, or the skeleton of a mouse. The pencil you write with and the diamond in your scarf-pin are composed of the same element. The keen steel of a razor blade depends on carbon for its hardness. Less than one part of carbon is there to the ninety-nine parts of iron; yet without it, the blade which will cut a hair would be no better than a barrel hoop. On the other hand, if more than that tiny proportion of carbon were mixed with the iron, it would be steel no longer, but mere brittle cast or pig iron. Gold, when absolutely pure, is so soft that it can be dented with the finger-nail. Add one pound of copper to twenty of gold, and the resulting mixture is almost as hard as copper itself. Numbers of metallic alloys seem almost miracles, so different are they from the materials which have gone to compose them. Brass is extremely unlike either the copper or zinc which make it; but the most curious thing about brass is that a very little lead added to it will cause it in appearance to precisely resemble gold. Why dull, grey lead should have this effect is one of the many mysteries of metallurgy. A little nickel added to steel will make a mixture harder than either of its constituents. Phosphorus, the softest of all the metals, and one of the lightest, gives enormous strength and density to bronze, making it more suitable than even steel for certain purposes; and this list might be indefinitely extended.

## Musical Copyright,

We speak lightly of 'an old song,' but an old song has more than once been worth a gold mine. Sir Arthur Sullivan is said to have received £10,000 in royalties for 'The lost chord,' and 'My pretty Jane' is stated to have been worth to the publisher £2000 a line. 'Some day' is set down among the £10,000 songs, and 'In old Madrid,' it is said, has already yielded a revenue of half as much again. The copyright of a song (says *St. James' Gazette*) is often a sure road to ease and competence, if not to fortune. That of 'For all eternity' was sold in London a few years ago for £2240. 'Maritana' was sold for £2232 at a London auction, and the same composer's 'Lurline' fetched at the same auction the sum of £2500. 'Sweet and Low' was knocked down for £214, 'Good-bye, Sweetheart,' for £462, Blumenthal's 'Requital' for £310, and Balfe's 'The sailor sighs' for £324. The always popular 'Tell her I love her so,' was sold for £465.

The music to 'The Arab's farewell to his steed' is worth in the market from six to seven hundred pounds. Verdi's 'Il Trovatore' fetched £503, 'Oberon' £428, and 'The rose of Castile' nearly £1000. A piano piece for schools, six pages long, was sold a few years since in London for £1820—more than £300 a page, and the bidding for a well-known violin guide rose to £1752. The highest price ever given for a piece of dance music is a thousand pounds, but four figures for the copyrights of songs and operas are not at all rare. The lot of the composer, like that of too many authors, is not invariably easy. A well-known composer of our own time has three times passed through the bankruptcy court, and his case is typical of many. Handel fought courageously against his misfortunes as an insolvent debtor, and under the great pressure of his misfortunes produced 'Saul,' 'Israel,' and others of his finest works. 'He braved everything,' says one of his biographers, 'and, by his unaided self, accomplished the work of 12 men.' Meyerbeer worked 15 hours a day at his operas, and the author of 'The deliverance of Israel,' a miller's son, composed his greatest work while working in a candle shop.

## The First Prison Reformer.

A LITTLE more than 100 years ago prisoners were either kept in chains, to the destruction of their moral and physical being, or else were employed in what is known as penal labor. Penal labor had no purpose except as it resulted in a supposed discipline of the prisoner. He was kept at work turning a crank, or in a treadmill, or throwing shot bags, or doing something else that had no utility whatever as an incentive. It was not productive labor in any sense. It was grueling, tedious, demoralising. It may have had some advantage over idleness in the way of physical exercise, but the mental and moral consequences were such as to quite overcome the physical benefits. Philanthropists, philosophers, penologists began to see that mere moral labor was not much better than idleness, and some of these men long ago foreshadowed many of the elements of modern methods.

One of the earliest of these was Mabillon, Abbe of St. Germaine in Paris, a Benedictine monk, who made himself famous in his time, and who, during the reign of Louis XIV., had a reputation for great learning. He foreboded in some of his dissertations many of the distinctive features of prison discipline and of prison labor as we now know them. Reformation in prison discipline occupied his mind to such an extent that he outlined a plan for the government of prisons. He was of the opinion that penitents ought to be secluded in cells, living after the manner of the Carthusian monks but be employed in various kinds of labor. He would join to each cell a small garden, giving an opportunity to the penitents to take air and cultivate the ground. Mabillon was born in 1632 and died in 1707.

## Gave Himself Away.

WRITING in *Truth*, of North Carolina, Mr H. L. Richards, a distinguished convert of 50 years' standing from the Episcopal ministry relates the following:—

I was officiating one Sunday in Trinity Church, the rector being temporarily absent. At that time I was quite high church and accustomed to ring the changes on the claim that we were true Catholics—not Roman, you know. On retiring after service, I had reached the vestibule when I was met there by three Irishmen who had apparently just arrived from a journey.

They approached me respectfully, tipping their hats, when one asked, 'Your reverence, is this the Catholic Church?' Instinctively and without time for reflection I replied: 'No, my good man, this is not the Catholic Church. You see that tower over there above the houses—that is the Catholic Church.' Imagine my mortification when I had time to realise how completely and unconsciously I had given myself away. It was only another practical illustration of the truth of the saying of St. Augustine, that a stranger going into any town and inquiring for the Catholic Church would never be pointed to a schismatical conventicle, but to the place of worship of the real, old Catholic Church universally recognised as such.

## INTERCOLONIAL.

Rev. Father Bernard, O.P., has taken the place of the Rev. Father John, C.P., as assistant-priest to the Very Rev. Dean Ryan at Mount Gambier.

Mr. O'Loughlin, M.L.A., late Commissioner of Crown Lands has been appointed to the post of Government Whip in South Australia.

We (*Freeman's Journal*) regret to learn that the venerable Bishop of Armidale (the Right Rev. Dr. Torreggiani, O.S.F.C.) continues in poor health.

A Western Australian correspondent writing on the decision of the Commonwealth Parliament to extend the franchise to the Australian aborigines states that most of, if not all, the aborigines in Western Australia having sufficient education to mark a ballot paper, are Catholics educated at the New Norcia or Beagle Bay missions.

On Sunday (says the *Tasmanian Monitor*) the Very Rev. Dean Beechinor made reference to the late Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, for whom he asked the prayers of the congregation. The Dean said that they were both fellow students and companions, occupying the same dormitory, when they were pursuing their ecclesiastical studies in the Eternal City.

It is proposed to hold an Irish National Convention in Sydney. On the organising committee are Mr F. B. Freehill, Hon. John Toohey, M.L.C., Hon. John Meagher, M.L.C., Sir W. P. Manning, and others. A public meeting will shortly be held, at which the position of Ireland will be reviewed and arrangements made for the Convention, and the issuing of invitations to prominent men in all parts of Australia to co-operate in the movement. It is expected there will be a huge representative gathering in Sydney, and the organisers are considering whether it would be advisable to invite a prominent member of the Irish Parliamentary party to attend.

Those who are inclined to grumble at the variations of the New Zealand climate should be extremely thankful that they have not to put up with the conditions which obtain in some of the Australian States. New South Wales and Queensland are now suffering from a prolonged drought, which is said to be the worst experienced for over half a century. In consequence of droughts New South Wales during the last 80 years has lost 20,000,000 sheep, Victoria 7,000,000, and Queensland 2,000,000. All the large stations in New South Wales are now feeding their stock, spending thousands of pounds in this way. The obtaining of New Zealand grain, potatoes, and other produce is advocated.

The Very Rev. Dean Hegarty, V.F., Kyneton, Melbourne, who has left on a twelve months' trip to Europe, was presented with a purse of sovereigns and a flattering address by his parishioners prior to his departure. Mr Hugh Rawson, ex-M.L.A., made the presentation (£200) on behalf of the people. Mr D. Slattery (East Melbourne) sent a cheque for £105. At a subsequent date the rev. gentleman received a send-off by a number of his brother priests at the Grand Hotel. The Rev. J. H. O'Connell (Carlton) presided. The chairman presented the guest with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed. A number of speakers eulogised the splendid labors of Dean Hegarty in the interests of the Church in the southern State.

The news of the safe arrival at Rome of our beloved Cardinal (says the *Freeman's Journal*) will be received with delight by Catholics throughout Australia. Our Rome correspondent, in his interesting interview, shows that his Eminence was not only in good health but in good spirits; pleased with his voyage, pleased with his reception in Colombo, and delighted with his reception in Rome by his Holiness and the members of the College of Cardinals. It will be noted that our correspondent again indicates, though diplomatically, that a high official post of a most important character is likely to be at the disposal of Cardinal Moran in the event of certain contingencies happening. This is another echo of a rumor which first reached the Australian people months ago in our well-informed special correspondent's Rome letter, and was afterwards currently rumored in London and cabled to the Australian daily journals. So far, these matters may only be conjectures, but at all events they indicate the opinion held of our Cardinal in certain high quarters. Our readers, we feel sure, will await developments, as recorded from time to time by Dr. Croke in his Rome letters, with great interest.

## The Clergy of Germany.

THERE are in the whole of the German Empire five archiepiscopal sees and 20 episcopal sees, of which six are immediately subject to the Holy See.

The archiepiscopal sees are those of Cologne, Gnesen-Posen, Munich-Dreising, Bamberg, and Friburg. The six episcopal sees immediately subject to the Holy See are those of Breslau, Ermland, Hildesheim, Osnabruck, Strasburg, and Metz. In addition to these there are the three Vicariates-Apostolic of Saxony, Anhalt, and Northern Germany, and the two Prefectures-Apostolic of Schleswig-Holstein and Meissen-Lausitz.

The number of secular priests in all Germany is approximately 18,000; that of the regular about 950. The number of seminaries and colleges where a theological course is given is about 60. Churches, chapels, and stations, 17,350; boarding schools, 50; and Catholic universities, five—viz., those of Bonn, Breslau, Munich, Wuerzburg, and Friburg.

## Friends at Court

### CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 8, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. Angela de Mericia, Virgin.  
 " 9, Monday.—St. Columba, Abbot.  
 " 10, Tuesday.—St. Margaret.  
 " 11, Wednesday.—St. Barnabas, Apostle.  
 " 12, Thursday.—St. Leo III., Pope and Confessor.  
 " 13, Friday.—St. Anthony of Padua.  
 " 14, Saturday.—St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

#### ST. ANGELA DE MERICIA.

St. Angela de Mericia was born in the diocese of Verona in 1511. In 1537 she laid the foundation of the institute of Ursulines, and very soon the Order spread all over Europe.

#### ST. COLUMBA.

St. Columba or Columkil, the Apostle of the Caledonians or Northern Picts, was a scion of one of the royal houses of Ireland, and was born at Gartan, in the County of Donegal, on December 7, 521. He was educated in the famous school of St. Finnian of Maghbie, who had himself studied at Rome. Before Columba had reached his twenty-fifth year he had founded a great number of monasteries in Ireland, the most celebrated of which was that of Derry, in his own native province, which was long the seat of a great Catholic bishopric, and is now known under the modern name of Londonderry. He had received deacon's orders from St. Unnain, and in the year 550 was raised to the priesthood, but his humility was such that he would never consent to take upon him the episcopal office and dignity. In the year 563, when in the forty-second year of his age, Columba set out from his native land, accompanied by 12 companions, and, in one of those large osier boats, covered with hide, which the Celtic nations used for purposes of navigation, sailed to the north, and landed on the shores of the island of Iona, or Hy, to which, in memory of the saint, the name of Hy-Columkil was afterwards given. He and his companions immediately set about building a monastery, which was one of the rudest description, consisting only of a frame covered with the interlaced branches of trees. It was not till some years later that a more substantial edifice was erected, with much danger and labor, as the large oaks to be used in its construction were brought across the waters from the neighboring shores. Such was the beginning of the great monastic centre whence issued those devoted heroes who carried the blessing of religion and civilisation to Scotland and Great Britain. God deigned to give the divine sanction to the mission of Columba by granting him the grace of miracles. Purity of life and humility were his two distinguishing virtues. In the year 590 Columba returned to Ireland. In virtue of his privilege as founder of the Church in both Northern and Southern Scotland, he exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction throughout both of these countries. After a long and laborious life, Columba died as he had lived. After journeying over the entire island and taking a tender farewell of the monks at work in the field, and praying in the cloister, he withdrew to his own cell, and, when the bell rang at midnight for matins, rose and preceded his brethren to the church. Here he was found by his faithful children, prostrate before the altar, and in a dying condition. Raising his right hand, he blessed the community and expired, June 9, 597.

#### ST. BARNABAS, APOSTLE.

Of the apostolic labors of St. Barnabas, beyond what is contained in the Acts of the Apostles nothing certain is known. He accompanied St. Paul on his first missionary journey to Cyprus and Asia Minor (15-48). In the year 53, Barnabas and Paul proposed another missionary expedition. Barnabas wished to take with him his nephew John, surnamed Mark, to which Paul objected. The two Apostles thereupon parted, and Barnabas, taking Mark with him, sailed to Cyprus, his native land. Here the Acts say nothing further about him. His life is reported to have been ended by martyrdom between 55 and 57. A letter which Origen calls 'Catholic Epistle,' has been handed down under the name of St. Barnabas, and to him it is ascribed by the most eminent Christian writers of the first centuries.

#### ST. LEO III., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Leo III. was Pope from 795 to 816. Immediately after his election he wrote to Charlemagne, requesting him to continue his protection over the Roman See and State. At his request Charlemagne, in the year 800, went to Rome to quell a rebellion in which the Pope came near losing his life. He crowned Charlemagne and proclaimed him emperor, amid the joyful acclamation of the people in 800.

#### ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

St. Anthony was born at Lisbon, in 1195, and died at Padua, in 1231. He entered the Order of St. Francis, who was still alive and who gave him a mission to preach. He preached with wonderful success in Italy, France, and Spain. 'His sermons,' says his biographer, 'were flames impossible to withstand, which aroused sinners and criminals to repentance.'

The efficacy of TUSSICURA in all lung and throat complaint, is undeniable. It 'touches the spot every time.'—\*.\*

"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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**HONDAI-LANKA TEA** is supplied under **Special Appointment** to the  
**Dominican Convents of Otago and**

**Southland**, and **you can't improve** on  
their tasteful choice. The name **Hondai-Lanka** is on every Genuine Packet and Box—procureable at all  
Otago, Southland, and South Canterbury Stores.



**Full satisfaction.**

OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN  
**WATCHES CLOCKS, JEWELLERY**

ETC., ETC ETC.,

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## JOHN HISLOP,

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.

**ALWAYS ON TOP.**

## Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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

**HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)**

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

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Send for our Illustrated Priced Catalogue; posted free on application.

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WINCHESTER.

R. GRIEVE ... Proprietor.

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

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

# Irish News.

## ARMAGH.—A New Convent.

The foundation stone of a new convent in Bessford was laid on April 9, by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, assisted by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Bishop of Dromore. A large assembly of priests and lay people were present. The new house will have a frontage of 130ft., and will include chapels and schools, and accommodation for 18 Sisters, and the contract price is about £6000.

## Obituary.

Captain Coote died at his residence, at the Armagh Savings Bank about the middle of April. The deceased gentleman, who was extremely popular with all classes, had been suffering from a lingering illness for several months. He occupied the position of petty sessions clerk and manager of the local savings bank.

## CLARE.—A Judge Without Work

There was not a single criminal case to go before Judge Carton at the Kilrush Quarter Sessions, this being the usual state of affairs in that portion of Clare.

## CORK.—Death of a Journalist.

The death of Mr. John O'Brien, who was well known in the journalistic circles in Dublin, is announced. About three years ago Mr. O'Brien, owing to the state of his health, withdrew from newspaper work, and died in Cork, his native city. He had worked as a reporter in Cork, Dublin, and London, and his early death must be regretted by his colleagues, who knew him as a good friend and competent journalist.

## DOWN.—An Industrial Scheme.

Appropos of the Bishop of Elphin's industrial scheme to establish factories of various kinds in the towns of his diocese, in the hope of reducing girl emigration, I am reminded (writes a correspondent) of a similar attempt begun some years ago—an attempt that has been rewarded with ultimate success—by a young curate in the diocese of Down and Connor, Father W. J. Kelly, now of St. Paul's, Falls road, Belfast. In his youth Father Kelly had seen a stitching factory founded in Ballinahinch, and had been a witness of the great service it was there in keeping the girls of the neighborhood at home. When Father Kelly was appointed curate of Portaferry, County Down by the late Dr. McAlister, in 1894, he was not long there till he found that a stitching factory or something like it was even more needed there than even in Ballinahinch, for the girl emigration from the place, to Belfast, America, and especially Glasgow, was extremely large. He decided, if possible, to stop the exodus, and by May, 1895, he had managed to send six girls to Ballinahinch to learn pillow-case, shirt, collar, and cuff making. The factory was started in September, 1895, and was continued for some time by the brave young priest who established it. Unfortunately, however, in the midst of his work he was appointed to a diocese in Antrim, the final result of which was that the factory passed into the hands of Messrs. Somerset, of Belfast. However, the Belfast firm made a good substitute for the courageous priest, who, in the meantime, owing to initial expenses, and other things, had lost on the venture more than he could afford. Messrs. Somerset, a leading Ulster house, entered into Father Kelly's scheme in the same spirit in which he himself had inaugurated it. They have carried on the business—chiefly pillow-case making—for the past four years. The work is done by the piece, and the more a girl can do the more money she earns. Portaferry is a town of only about 1700 inhabitants, yet during the year ended

1st March last the wages paid to girls in the factory was almost £1000, every penny of which was spent in the town. This is the remarkable efforts of a young priest during two or three years of a curacy in one parish.

## DUBLIN.

The news of Brother Thaddaeus Judge's death (says the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal') will cause surprise and grief to all his past pupils and friends. Until recently he was engaged in the same work that had occupied him for nearly 40 years; but his great generous heart at last gave out without much warning, and he quietly passed to his reward. Few men have worked so long and so successfully as he in the sacred cause of education. For the past 37 years he devoted his high intelligence, indomitable will, and self-denying heart to the watchful painstaking training of the thousands of little boys committed to his charge; and in many other ways he rendered his presence in the Blackrock College almost indispensable. His death makes a great void in the College—in the hearts of the little ones who looked up to him as their guide and friend—in the minds of students and professors who received daily edification from his example, and in the affections of past men whose first inquiry on returning to their Alma Mater was about Brother Judge.

## GALWAY.

The concerted action of the Galway magistrates, which was suggested by the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, is likely to have an excellent and far-reaching effect. Seeing the value of combination, Mr. Shawe Taylor, J.P., has suggested through the Press a meeting of magistrates of all shades of political faith, in the Mansion House, Dublin, which has been granted for the purpose by the Lord Mayor. Doubtless it will be decided, as it was in Galway, to grant no new licence unless the applicant extinguishes more than one public house in the locality. By this simple but efficacious plan these centres of temptation will be considerably reduced as time goes by.

## LIMERICK Address to the Pope.

On the occasion of last St. Patrick's Day the members of St. Mary's branch of the Gaelic League in Limerick presented to his Holiness Leo XIII, an address in Irish, together with a casket containing shamrocks. The casket was made of Irish elder, most beautifully carved by Joseph P. Lynch, Limerick. On one side were the arms of the Bishop of Limerick, on another the arms of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and on the third the arms of Limerick, and on the fourth was a Celtic scroll.

## TIPPERARY.—A Donation.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, has given a donation of £100 to the fund now being raised for the addition of a spire to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Templemore.

## Archbishop Croke.

The news of the illness of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), will occasion regret throughout the whole Irish world, for wherever there are Irishmen the name of his Grace is honored. He is at present suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke is an old man, and even his splendid constitution can now ill stand such an attack. That he may speedily recover will be the prayer of every Irishman who reads that the revered Prelate, and uncompromising and generous Nationalist is stricken. The attachment of Nationalist Ireland to the Archbishop of Cashel is personal, because he has ever shown himself an earnest co-worker in the cause, and labored for the people, and defended them with extraordinary vigor.

## WICKLOW.—Death of a Doctor

The death of Dr. Thomas More Madden, which occurred at his residence, Tynode, County Wicklow, removes from the roll of Dublin physicians one of its leading members. Dr. Madden had been in failing health for a long time past. To the general public he will be remembered chiefly as the son of the Doctor R. R. Madden, who, writing in the 'Lives of the United Irishmen,' did not 'fear to speak of '98.' Dr. Thomas More Madden was born in Cuba, where his distinguished father, at that time, filled the office of British representative at Havana in the International Commission for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, Dr. R. R. Madden being a prominent member of the anti-slavery party.

## GENERAL.

### Change of Name.

The movement towards the Catholic Bhurch is making itself felt even amongst the Protestants in Ireland. At the general synod of the Irish Protestant Church (says the 'Catholic Times') a communication was read from the House of Bishops regretting and complaining that the Irish Protestants are not called Catholics, and a discussion took place on the Catholic tendencies of the Divinity School, Trinity College.

### The University Question.

Lay opinion as to the most desirable solution of the University question is divided between the ideal settlement proposed by the Irish hierarchy and the plan which their Lordships are willing to accept as an alternative. Many (writes a Dublin correspondent) hold that a final settlement is to be found only in the establishment of a separate university for Catholics, with an atmosphere as distinctly Catholic as that of Dublin University is Protestant. On the other hand, Lord Chief Baron Pilles and many Catholics of great integrity and high intellectual attainments favor the alternative plan, namely, the modification of the constitution of Dublin University and the establishment of a second college within it in every respect equal to Trinity College, and conducted on purely Catholic principles. The discussion which has taken place on the merits of both plans has been conducted in an extremely able manner, and reflects infinite credit on those who participated in it. Now that the Protestant Primate, voicing no doubt, the opinions of the more enlightened of his co-religionists, has come forward and advocated the settlement of this long-standing Catholic grievance on the basis of the alternative plan the Government have no excuse for further procrastination.

### Local Government.

Now that the Irish Local Government Act has been in operation for three years, what have been its results?—Ireland is still where she stood. There has been no cataclysm no revolution; the country (says an exchange) is peaceable and law-abiding, and there is at least no more confusion in its local government than there was in the days of the old Grand Juries and under the rule of the Castle-nominated justices of the peace. But more than this, the new bodies, despite the difficulties surrounding them on starting their work, have performed their functions in a business-like and economical way. In particular they have falsified one grave charge made against them in advance. It was said that they would spend money extravagantly and corruptly, by freely granting out relief, or making salaried places for their proteges. Instead of indulging in any of these vagaries, the councils have shown a most commendable zeal for economy, and have kept down expenditure. They have reduced the rates in a re-

markable way, instead of raising them. The estimates for County Kerry are a notable case in point. Kerry was regarded for a long time as one of the most lawless counties in Ireland, wholly given over to the domination of the extreme Nationalist faction and organisations. But in Kerry the estimates have been reduced from £73,701 in 1900, to £50,309 this year, while at the same time the public services and local administration generally are being efficiently and satisfactorily carried on. The evidence generally points to the entire success of the new system of local government throughout the country, and the complete failure of all prophecies of ill.

#### Temperance Veterans.

A movement has been initiated to have a foregathering of all those veterans in the cause of temperance who took the pledge (and kept it) from Father Mathew between the years 1839 and 1858. Not many there are who took the pledge in the first year of Father Mathew's great crusade who could meet now; but yet there are a few, including Mr. Benjamin Hughes, ex-Mayor of Wexford, the Nestor of Irish journalism, who took the pledge from the saintly Capuchin on April 8, 1840, and has faithfully kept it during 62 years. A social re-union of the original Mathewite teetotallers would surely be an interesting gathering.

#### A Curt Message.

During the tour of the Chairman of the Irish Party, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M. P., and Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., in the United States and Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on the platform, with other members of his Government, at a great meeting held by them in Ottawa. A London correspondent learns, on high authority from Canada, that Mr. Chamberlain cabled to Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressing surprise at his action and asking for an explanation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier he states, replied in a very curt message, inviting Mr. Chamberlain in effect to mind his own business. Mr. Chamberlain did not pursue the question any further.

#### Musical Instruction.

The annual report of Mr. Peter Goodman, Inspector of Musical Instruction to the Commissioners of National Education (says a Dublin exchange), shows satisfactory progress. Since singing became a class subject all the schools have adopted it, and the progress of the pupils is remarkable, considering that in 1899 only 1470 schools, out of 8700, under the Board had music as a subject for examination while only about 3000 out of the 12,000 teachers were registered as competent to teach it. Under the system organised by Mr. Goodman, an assistant was sent to a district for five weeks to direct the course of musical instruction and to hold evening classes for teachers within a district of seven miles. In the period from September to Christmas 1900, music was introduced into 100 schools in which it had not been taught before. In some of the village schools where a commencement had to be made the children had to be taught from the beginning. They showed great aptitude in singing in unison and in modulator work.

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

## People

Dr. Saad, a physician who has lived many years in Palestine, has just written some curious facts about the efforts to convert Jews there to Protestantism. He says it takes 52 missionaries to make 12 Jewish converts a year.

It is not generally known that the 'Messiah' was first produced in Dublin under Handel's own direction, and that Handel spent nine months, from November 18, 1741, to August 12, 1742, in the Irish metropolis.

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, the wife of the president of the United States Steel Corporation, takes great interest in studies that aim to find remedies for tuberculosis. She has displayed practical interest in the matter by the donation of the best microscopic outfit made in the world to the East End Charity Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.

Major Patrick McMahon, son of late Marshal McMahon, President of France after the Franco-German war, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the French army. He is the husband of the Princess Marguerite de Orleans, daughter of the Duke de Chartres. He is not ashamed to acknowledge and bear the name Patrick, or that his people came from Monaghan.

The 'Zambesi Mission Record,' which is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, says: 'As we go to press we hear with deep regret of Mr. Rhodes' death. We owe him a large debt of gratitude for the constant encouragement which he has given to our work in South Africa. In a future number we hope to render a more fitting tribute to his memory.'

Says a London Catholic weekly.—The pleasant side of Mr. Rhodes' character was his charity. In all good causes, difference of creed making no distinction. The Sisters of Nazareth have often informed us of his kindness to their houses, and other Catholic Sisters have likewise found him a helper. But hypocritical rogues who appealed to him found him quite a different man, and from these he got the reputation of tight fistedness, an opinion we do not share.

Sir W. H. Russell, LL.D., D.L., the Irishman who, as the representative of the London 'Times' during the Crimean campaign, became the greatest war correspondent that ever lived, celebrated his eighty-second birthday the other day. He represented the 'Times' not only in the Crimea but also at the siege of Lucknow, in the Italian campaign of 1859, in the American Civil War, in the Danish War of 1861, and at Koniggratz. He went through the Franco-German war, and was present at Soudan, saw Zululand and the Transvaal in fighting times in 1879-80, and was in Egypt in 1883-81. One of Russell's first achievements as a newspaper man was to carry to England, for the 'Times,' by special packet the result of the State trial of O'Connell. He beat his opponents, it is said, by two days.

The Rev. Peter O'Leary, of Castle Lyons, Cork, has written and the Irish Book Company has published a volume of arithmetical tables in Gaelic. The tables are complete, including addition, subtraction, multiplication and division tables, tables of weights and measures and moneys, avoirdupois, troy, apothecaries, linear, square and solid measure, and paper measure, the division of the circle of time, and a metrical translation of the old mnemonic 'Thirty days hath September.' In the compilation of the little book Father O'Leary has introduced quite a number of technicalities hitherto unknown in Gaelic, and he thus once

more demonstrates his own resourcefulness and the adaptability of the language to any formation of words expressive of any idea, no matter how abstruse or technical.

Senor Sagasta, the new Spanish Prime Minister, who has been called upon to steer the ship of State more often than perhaps even a Spaniard can remember at a moment's notice, is 75, and has made his way to the coveted 'banco azul' from the ranks. His father was a political exile and lived in a village near Logrono, where the boy was educated at the village school. Later on he qualified as a civil engineer, but chose to start life as a reporter of social events on a Madrid paper, and when the parliamentary reporter of the same paper was ill, young Sagasta took his place, and his first acquaintance with the House in which he was to become so distinguished a leader was from the reporters' gallery. His reports having attracted the attention of the editor, he was sent into the country to support a Liberal candidate, and returned to town as Deputy; his speeches having recommended him to the electors to such a degree that they chose him instead of the man whom he had been sent to support.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor celebrated his 53rd birthday not long ago, and the newspapers commented upon the fact that T. P.'s looks are at least a decade behind what one generally expects to see in the face and figure of a person of that age. Were the genial editor of 'M. A. P.' to go amidst a circle of discriminating folk, who did not know him by sight—which would not be an easy matter so well known is he in all parts of the country—and state his age as 40 he would be believed by them all. He would be believed by them all, dancing eyes, a chin not unlike that of a juvenile footballer, and a figure that, despite his wails of suffering from dyspepsia, might cause envy to rise in the breast of a man anxious to be at advantage in the eyes of a woman whom he would fain woo. His hair is abundant and coal-black, and his voice has about it that pleasant and persuasive ring that is so often to be found associated with minds that have not lived long enough to experience all the wrongs and disappointments that are still to be met with in this old workaday world.

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.—\*\*\*

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

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

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.—\*\*\*

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# DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule).

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.

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Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

## COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range  
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal  
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.  
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Opposite Knox Church).

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JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity  
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great facility to the travelling public of  
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Guests may depend upon being called in  
time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably  
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The Wines and Spirits are all of the  
Choiceest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX  
Beer always on tap.

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

## TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

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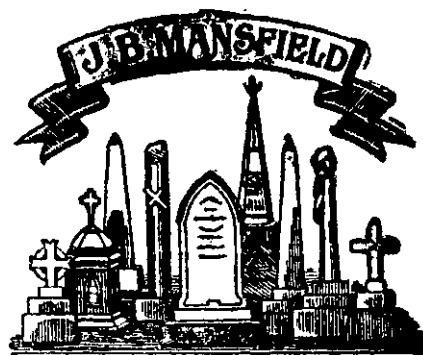
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The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox  
Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beau-  
tiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked  
Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice  
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Families waited upon daily for orders.



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Near Railway Station,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

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endeavour to merit it."

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

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

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the  
City and surrounding districts.

And I confidently anticipate their verdict will  
be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully  
removed the reproach that Good Beer could  
not be brewed in Wellington.

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MOLSEWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS  
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Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

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## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

M. METZGER, Proprietor (late Railway Hotel, Orepuki),

Having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally  
situated house, which has been thoroughly renovated, will spare no  
pains to make travellers and the general public as comfortable as  
possible.

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IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS  
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BEATH AND CO. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

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Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality -  
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WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

**GLOBE HOTEL**

OAMARU.

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

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BLIND WORKS.

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

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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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**CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.**

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Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles

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**POULTRY FARM.**—Six miles from Wellington; 5 acres (leasehold 999 years); annual rental £7; 4-roomed cottage. Price £150.

**WAIRARAPA**—General Store: turnover about £2500 a year; stock about £550; four miles from railway station; four saw-mills and creamery close to store; long lease; low rental.

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Nelson.**—20 rooms; rent £65 per year; position good. Price £250.

**HAWKE'S BAY.**—Hotel, freehold; doing first-class trade in progressive district; small farm attached.

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

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

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

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

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



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**CRITERION HOTEL**

**MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN**

**TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.**

**J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.**

**OPENING UP**

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**FLOOR COVERINGS****Just Landed...**

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**CORTICINE LINOLEUMS**From **2/-** per square yard.

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CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

**W A V E R L Y H O T E L,**  
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.  
**H. COUGHLAN** ... Proprietor.  
First-class Accommodation for Travellers  
and Visitors.

This Hotel has been lately renovated from floor to ceiling, and offers every convenience for families, travellers, and the general public. The position is central, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Special Beer always on tap  
Charges Moderate.

**E M P I R E H O T E L,**  
LONDON STREET,  
LYTTELTON.

**E. F. KING** ... Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

Crown Brewery's (Christchurch)  
Sparkling Ales always  
on tap.

## Commercial

(For week ending June 4.)

### PRODUCE.

London, May 29.—Wheat: The European markets are firm, but quiet; American, weak. Cargoes are steady. Victorian January and New South Wales February shipment, 30s 6d.

London, May 31.—Two Australian wheat cargoes sold at 29s 6d and 29s 7½d.

London, June 1.—Frozen meat: New Zealand sheep have declined 1-16d. Lamb: Canterbury, 4 13-16; fair average, 4 11-16d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—ox fores, 4½d, hinds 4½d. Cheese has again lapsed. New Zealand, 57s.

Wellington, June 2.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General:—London, 31st.—Mutton market quiet; trade for all classes has been very slow, and prices barely maintained. Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company's, 4d; other North Island, 3½d. The lamb market is dull. Competition amongst holders, to clear stocks, has lowered the values: Canterbury, 4½d, other brands, 4½d. The beef market is weak. New Zealand hinds, 4½d; fores, 4d. There is no alteration in the butter market, but cheese is falling, and is now quoted at 58s.

### SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The Invercargill oat market is firm, all offering finding buyers at 2s 4½d for A grade, 2s 4d for B grade, and 2s 3d to 2s 3½d for C grade, on trucks at wayside station (sacks extra). There is a good inquiry for bright seed Tartars at 2s 5d, on the same terms.

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

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

Oats.—For all good prime feed lines, sound and fairly bright, there is steady demand at prices fully up to late values. Prime milling and seed lines also have more attention, but medium and discolored lots are not so readily placed. We quote: Prime milling and seed, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; good to best feed, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 4d to 2s 5½d; inferior, 2s 1d to 2s 3½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling continues to meet with fair demand at late quotations. Medium is almost neglected, except for fowl wheat, for which there is good demand. We quote: prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 5d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; medium and broken, 2s 8d to 3s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is more fully supplied, but with fair inquiry values for best quality are fully maintained. We quote: Prime Derwents, £4 15s to £4 17s 6d; medium to good, £4 to £4 10s; other sorts, £3 5s to £4 per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf meets with ready sale at prices almost on a par with late quotations. The market is still well supplied with chaff of medium quality, for which there is poor demand. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 10s; medium to good, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s; inferior and discolored, £2 10s to £3 5s per ton (bags extra.)

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; feeding, 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls, 3s 3d. Potatoes, £4 10s to £4 15s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw (scarce): Pressed, £2 10s; loose, none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb: £14 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 10d. Onions: Christchurch, £7.

### WOOL.

London, May 27.—At the wool sales prices for merinos were the highest of the series; crossbreds are unchanged. The Paparamu clip sold at 5d, the Tukihuki at 5½d, the Waterloo at 10½d, and the Waratin at 1s.

London, May 28.—At the tallow sales 1439 casks were offered, and all sold. Prices showed from 3d to 6d decline.

London, May 29.—The wool market is animated and firm. The Fuketoi clip sold at 10½d, and Wellington at 11½d.

London, May 30.—The Bradford wool market is slow and prices unchanged.

The wool sales were animated, and all classes were firm, excepting low crossbreds, which favour the buyer.

London, June 1.—The quantity catalogued to date is 240,000 bales, taken for home consumption, 112,000 bales; Continent, 117,000; America, 3000; held over, 18,000. All merinos, mediums, fine merinos, and crossbreds closed at highest rates of the series; low crossbreds, barely maintained their opening rates. The advance in fine wools appears sound and secure. The anticipated supplies for the remaining series are comparatively small. Probably 350,000 will be all that are available for July and September.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—175 were brought forward, mostly heavyweights. The prices were the same as last week, 19s to 24s. Prime bullocks, £12 to £13 12s 6d; good steers, £8 5s to £10 15s; lighter, £6 to £8; heifers, £5 15s to £8 7s 6d; cows, £5 to £9.

Fat Sheep.—About 5000 were yarded, mostly ewes, with a few lines of wethers of good quality. Competition was keen throughout, and anything fit to freeze rose 1s per head. Freezing wethers, 16s 3d to 19s 6d; heavyweights, 19s 11d to 20s 5d; light and unfinished, 14s to 16s 3d; crossbred ewes, best, 12s to 17s 6d; medium, 11s to 12s; inferior, 8s to 10s; most of the best ewes were taken for export.

Fat Lambs.—Of these there were only 1200, including many inferior lots. There was good competition for well-finished lots. Freezers, 11s 4d to 13s 6d; tegs, 13s 11d to 14s 4d; unfinished, 7s 3d to 10s 6d.

Store Sheep.—5500 were brought forward, including some good lines of wethers. The competition for all sorts was irregular, and the fact that the buyers were not keen made matters easier, and several lines were passed in. Forward wethers, 10s 9d to 12s 10d; backward, 8s to 9s; good sound ewes, 9s 4d to 9s 6d; aged sorts, 4s; good lambs, 6s 5d to 8s 7d, down to 2s for culls.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a capital entry of horses for this week's sale, chiefly of draughts, and on the whole they were a useful lot. The principal attraction in draught horses was Mr. James Jackson's team of 10 draught geldings from West Taieri. These were eagerly competed for, and sold readily at from £30 to £44. Following Mr. Jackson's team came a consignment of five good geldings, submitted on account of Mr. William Smyth, of Gore, and these changed hands at from £34 to £47. A show-ring draught filly (four years old) was sold for £56, and about a dozen more draught mares and geldings on account of Messrs. Wm. Bennett (Winfield), Chas. Mullin (Tuapeka West), Wm. Walsh (Dunback), Johnson and Robertson, Anderson Bros, and others were sold at from £30 to £45 for good farm horses, and at £11 to £25 for stale aged horses. There were not a great many light horses entered this week, but amongst those offered were the Occident—Bay Bell two-year old colt, which we sold for £50, and a very useful four-year-old buggy gelding for £22 10s. A number of other common class harness horses, most of them aged and some of them very stiff, found new owners at from £3 to £8. Quotations: Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £52 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £38; aged do, £16 to £25, upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £37; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £24; tram horses, £12 to £17; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25, weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

### Late Burnside Stock Report.

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

Fat Cattle.—157 yarded. Best bullocks, £10 17s 6d.

Sheep.—2341 penned. Best wethers, 18s 6d to 21s 9d; medium, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; ewes (extra), 15s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 11s 6d to 13s 6d.

Lambs.—350 penned. Best lambs, 13s.

Pigs.—41 yarded. There were no suckers or slips. Porkers, 26s to 34s; baconers, 36s to 48s; heavy pigs, up to 55s.

## REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

### BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

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

Write for full particulars to

**REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches**

### A NOTED HOUSE.

## THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

### SHACKLOCK'S

# ORION

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

### CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

### OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

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

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

### THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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

### DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

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

POWLEY AND KEAST.

Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

## EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

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

E. POWER - - PROPRIETOR

### THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,  
General Manager

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

## MOUNTAINEE HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - P. MCCARTHY.

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

### TERMS MODERATE.

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

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

## GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

## THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

## SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY KENSINGTON.

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

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

## UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

### LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON— (Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

|                                |                 |                |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Monowai                        | Thurs., June 5  | 2 p.m. D'din   |
| Te Anau                        | Fri., June 6    | 3 p.m. D'din   |
| Mararoa                        | Tues., June 10  | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |
| Talune                         | Thurs., June 12 | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |
| NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND— |                 |                |
| Te Anau                        | Fri., June 6    | 3 p.m. D'din   |
| Mararoa                        | Tues., June 10  | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |
| Tarawera                       | Fri., June 13   | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |

### SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

|         |                 |                |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| Monowai | Thurs., June 5  | 2 p.m. D'din   |
| Talune  | Thurs., June 12 | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |

### SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

|         |                |                |
|---------|----------------|----------------|
| Mararoa | Tues., June 10 | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |
| Waikare | Tues., June 24 | 2.30 p.m. tr'n |

### MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

|         |         |                 |
|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Mokoia  | June 15 | 2.30 p.m. tr'n  |
| Monowai | June 22 | 3.30 p.m. D'din |

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

|       |               |              |
|-------|---------------|--------------|
| Upolu | Mon., June 16 | 3 p.m. D'din |
|-------|---------------|--------------|

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

|              |                |            |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Janet Nicoll | Thurs., June 5 | Noon D'din |
|--------------|----------------|------------|

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednesday, June 18  
Connects at Suva with Moana for America and Euro, e.

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

|         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| Hauroto | Wednesday, June 4 |
|---------|-------------------|

### RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, June 17.

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

## Catholic Missions in Africa.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Hanlon, Vicar-Apostolic of the Upper Nile district, delivered a lecture recently at the seat of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver, Rome (writes the correspondent of the *Catholic Standard and Times*).

The subject of his lecture was the progress of the Church in his own vicariate and then throughout Africa generally. The Sodality of St. Peter Claver is an association of recent foundation for the support and aid of the foreign missions of the Catholic Church. It consists of three divisions. The first of these is a number of pious women living in common under the guidance of the foundress of the sodality. This foundress is the Countess Ledochowski, the youthful niece of the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, in whose family zeal for the propagation of the faith has now been a publicly displayed characteristic for three generations, which are represented, the first by the Countess Ledochowski, the mother of the Cardinal, the second by the Cardinal himself, and the third by his pious niece. Under the direction of the Roman community there exists the second considerable body of zealators, men and women, living in various parts of the world, and then the third order, as it may be called by analogy, consisting of promoters, men and women living in various parts abroad. By offerings of money and of material objects, by every kind of moral effort and by prayer all the members of this new but promising organisation work together on behalf of the foreign missions and fulfil a need which is both very real and not covered by other existing organisations.

Summarising his lecture in conversation, Mgr. Hanlon said: 'By far the majority of the Catholic missions spread throughout the African continent came into existence after 1840. Perhaps I might even say that the majority of them came into existence after 1880.' I thought of the bas-relief which is the symbol of the reign of Gregory XVI. (1831-1846), on the tomb of that Pontiff in St. Peter's. The characteristic of his pontificate was the expansion of the Catholic Church in missionary countries. Mgr. Hanlon took manuscript with the names, dates and parts of each vicariate in the African continent and read from it. A very few missions had had a past very much more remote. Such were the Jesuit missions by the Zambesi and that at Cape Town, but there had not in every case of the kind been continuity, so that the African churches of to-day might be said to date from 1840.

'Moreover,' he said, 'the early missions, those founded after 1840, did not make much headway. The new missions have made great progress. They are now, on the whole, making remarkable strides.' Their future is also of the best promise. The ending of the Boer war, for instance, will be the beginning of a new era for the Catholic Church. The Boers looked with contempt on Catholics and set obstacles in the way of the Church and, as you know, this is not the case with the British.'

'Are Protestant missions making notable progress?'

The Protestants are making good progress, but on the whole their success will bear no comparison with that of the Catholic missions. Nor is their progress equal to the outlay, while ours is unequal to the outlay made for it, but in the other way. Our outlay is a minimum to a maximum of achievement.

'The continent of Africa,' he went on to say, 'has been divided into three parts by the Congregation of Propaganda: the Northern, the Central and the Southern. In the Northern twenty societies are working; in the Central, nineteen; in the Southern, eight. Each society is a prefecture, or Vicariate Apostolic, and this fact gives a fair measure of the vastness of the organisation. It is true that some of the later or less progressive centres may not have many ramifications, and thus they count a fewer number of Christians, converts and catechumens, but, then, the older and more progressive centres have great development, so that it is as if you counted the forty-seven societies as standing for as many dioceses.

'Everything may be hoped for the future,' the Bishop said with ardor, 'because this great development of Catholicism in the African continent has been achieved against many and formidable odds. Until recently everything depended upon the autocratic and fickle humors of the native chiefs. There was no stability. Slavery and barbarism were prevailing conditions. If the organisation of the missions may be dated after 1840, the preparation of conditions favorable to Catholic missionary endeavor may be dated after 1880. The Berlin and Brussels conventions created eminently favorable conditions. They should be universally applied, and they will be applied, and fortunately they are being kept after having been applied everywhere under British protection or influence. In the proportion in which their enactments receive effect, the progress of Catholicism in Africa will be great.

'And as time goes on the European protectorates will become more efficient, and there will be more security. As things are, only the British allow within their spheres of influence the working of missionaries who are not subjects of the home country, but then France has Catholic missionaries of its own; so has Germany and Italy and Belgium. Slavery is being effectively put down and stability is being established nearly everywhere, so that a new era for Catholicism has set in, and a newer and better era has come into view.' So that if so much was done between 1840 and 1880, and so much more in proportion between 1880 and 1900, very greater results may be confidently expected hereafter.

The Vicar Apostolic admitted that Catholic progress in his district, Uganda, had been quite exceptional, but he read out the number of converts made in each mission of the African continent, and the figures were a demonstration of general and substantial progress. 'When I went to Africa, after my consecration seven years ago, I had but four priests, and now I have 30. I found only 200 Catholics, and we have baptised 8000 converts, and we have 24,000 altogether, the remaining 16,000 being catechumens. We had to live in tents at the outset, but now we have 10 regular missions.

Naturally, both the Holy Father and the Propaganda have been extremely gratified at my report. But I have a terrible financial difficulty, as I am obliged to keep the vicariate going as best I can. I receive no support from my missionary society of Mill Hill.' It is to supply this sort of aid, as well as to meet other needs not coped with by the existing societies, that the Sodality of St. Peter Claver has been founded.

## Odd Things About Animals.

JUST as nations have developed from their savage state into civilised beings, so naturally dogs and cats and horses and hogs and other domestic animals are very different from the wild things that were caught in the forest and trained to usefulness, but there are some habits inherited from their far away ancestors which they still retain and by which they are distinguished one from the other.

We never question, for instance, why a horse runs so swiftly and has such power of endurance, but we must remember that his ancestors had to flee and defend themselves from wolves—their greatest enemies—and that their rearing and plunging was also a former means of defence if the enemy sprang on their backs. Their neigh was a watchword and call when wild horses went in droves and some sort of signal was necessary to keep them from straying.

Sheep when frightened always run to an elevation because their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They always follow a leader because in the dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file.

Hogs grunt because their feeding grounds were thick woods where they could not see one another, and sound was necessary to keep them together.

Dogs have a way of turning round several times before they lie down. This looks very foolish now, but when they were wild things centuries ago they slept in the tall grass and turned around several times to hollow out a bed, and they have never outgrown this habit, but to this late day they will turn round on a rug just as if it were in the tall grass.

Cats have perhaps the most traces of old ancestral habits. Many things they do have some trace of the lion or the tiger very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all come from the forest and the jungle.

## A Wonderful Time-piece.

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago a poor German watchmaker undertook to make a clock that would be more wonderful than the famous one in the Cathedral of Strasburg. He has at length finished his task, and his masterpiece deserves to rank among the wonders of the world. But at last accounts he had found no purchaser for it—a very serious matter; for his years of toil have left him wrecked in mind, health, and fortune. He has his wonderful clock, and he has nothing else; and but for the kindness of his parish priest he would not have completed that.

The story of his trials and patience and triumph—for in spite of his trials his clock is a triumph—makes us (*Ave Maria*) think of the potter Palissy. There was the same perseverance, the same opposition. And there were afflictions which Palissy was spared; for our poor watchmaker was at one time put in a strait-jacket and shut up in a madhouse, so little faith was there in his endeavors. Finally he regained his liberty by promising to keep under police surveillance; but he was, in the eyes of his friends, more insane than ever; and after parting with almost everything in the house in the attempt to keep the wolf from the door while he brought his clock to perfection, he left his home and henceforth lived among strangers. Many helped him, and the German Emperor, although having little faith in his venture, sent him a considerable sum of money.

And now about the clock itself, which is imprisoned in glass, so that anyone can view all its movements. It tells the seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, months, seasons, and all the movements of the celestial bodies, with wondrous accuracy; and its calendar will last indefinitely. It also gives the ecclesiastical calendar with Easter and other movable feasts. There are over a hundred movable figures and pictures. Angels appear and strike the quarters of the hours; and other angels advance with hour-glasses, scythes or trumpets, as occasion requires.

Allegorical figures represent the four seasons, and the reigning morning and evening stars are in place in the firmament. Five minutes before noon a cock appears, flaps its wings and crows three times. When the picture shows that spring has come, a cuckoo gives its call. At the beginning of summer a quail is the herald. A bull lying at the feet of St. Luke bellows to let us know that autumn's winds are near; and the lion of St. Mark roars to indicate his regret that winter has arrived. Whenever 12 o'clock comes Christ and His Apostles greet us, and a monk rings the Angelus. After the striking of the even hours a wonderful chime is heard in many melodies, each of which lasts a minute. The clock has 12 bells and 2200 distinct parts.

It is probable that the Wellington electric tramways will be constructed on the contract system, and alternative tenders will be invited for the supply and laying down of the plant and rails, either wholly or in sections.

## EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

## NOTICE!

## TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

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

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

P. J. HELEAN.

## THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

## HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

NOTE—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

## NOTICE.

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

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

To be had from—

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

Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

## REEFTON ART UNION.

THE DRAWING OF THE REEFTON ART UNION has been definitely fixed for JULY 2nd.

Holders of Books of Tickets are earnestly requested to send in their returns before that date.

JAMES HICKSON, S.M.

WANTED, an intelligent Single Man, to act as Groom and Gardener, thoroughly well recommended. Good Wages, Board and Lodging. Apply—Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch.

## HOME FOR THE AGED POOR, DUNEDIN.

I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following additional donations towards the Home for Homeless Old People of all denominations, which is to be established in Dunedin, with the sanction and approval of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon:—

|                                                                                       | £  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Proceeds of an entertainment in St. Joseph's Hall,<br>Rattray street ... ..           | 16 | 0  | 0  |
| Christian Brothers' Boys, Rattray street (through the<br>Rev. Brother Fogarty) ... .. | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Tynan, St. Clair ... ..                                                           | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Sew Hoy, Stafford street, Dunedin ... ..                                          | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Alfeld Bros. and Co., Dowling street, Dunedin ... ..                                  | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Thomson and Bridger, Princes street, Dunedin ... ..                                   | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Mrs Phillips, late Grand Hotel, Dunedin ... ..                                        | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., Sydney ... ..                                                | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr Ross, Roslyn ... ..                                                                | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| A Lady Friend, N.E. Valley ... ..                                                     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| A Lady Friend, Dunedin ... ..                                                         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr Sullivan, Land Agent, Princes street ... ..                                        | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr Robin, Coach Builder, Dunedin ... ..                                               | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| A Friend, Dunedin ... ..                                                              | 0  | 10 | 6  |
| Inspector O'Brien ... ..                                                              | 0  | 10 | 6  |
| Mr W Iles, Princes street, Dunedin ... ..                                             | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Mr Mendelsohn, Tobacco merchant, Dunedin ... ..                                       | 0  | 10 | 6  |

A MULHOLLAND.

Hon. Sec.

(To be continued.)

## PRINCESS THEATRE.

## POLLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), FOR ONE MORE NIGHT ONLY,  
LA MASCOTTE!  
Miss GERTIE CAMPION as BETTINA.

FRIDAY, June 6, and Following Nights, for the First Time in Dunedin,

## THE ROSE OF PERSIA!

(By Captain Basil Hood and Sir Arthur Sullivan),  
ON A SCALE OF GREAT SPLENDOR.

PRICES: Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s. Few Reserved Stalls, 5s. Box Plan at the Dresden. Day Sales at Jacobs's.

## PRINCESS THEATRE.

## POLLARD OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND FLORODORA MATINEE,  
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. SPECIAL PRICES.

## IN MEMORIAM.

FITZSIMONS.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Terence Fitzsimons, who departed this life on May 31, 1900.—R.I.P.

Two years to-day, dear Terence, since you left me,  
My darling dear husband your memory I'll keep,  
For you are deserving of my fond recollections,  
Dear to my heart is the place where you sleep.

We miss you from our home, dear father,  
Two long years to day,  
A shadow o'er our home is cast  
For many and many a day.

[Inserted by his loving wife and children.]

## DEATH.

ROCHE.—On the 6th May, 1902, Rebecca May, eldest daughter of David and Jane Roche, Invercargill. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

## PEACE.

**A**LITTLE before ten o'clock on Monday morning the message which had been so anxiously expected and so eagerly awaited during the past week came at last—that the horrible war was over and that peace was formally declared. The actual cable intimation as received in this Colony contained only the two words, 'Peace declared,' and at the time of

our writing no details are yet to hand as to the actual terms of the settlement which has now happily been effected. It is to be gathered, indeed, from late cables that the Boers are to receive substantial representation on the new Council to be appointed for the government of the country, with the promise of a gradual approximation to representative self-government as we are familiar with it in the colonies; and further, that the British Government, probably recognising the difficulty involved in requiring the Transvaalers to abandon the Free State comrades who had thrown in their lot with that of the Republic, have acceded to the request for reserving only to themselves the right to 'take cognisance of the traitorous conduct of the leaders of the rebellion in Cape Colony.' Beyond this nothing is at present known except that the Boers have definitely surrendered and that the Transvaal is now in reality what it has for some time been in name—an integral part of the British Empire under the title of the Vaal River Colony.

Apart, however, from any question as to the minor details of the actual settlement, the broad fact that at last this terrible struggle is ended affords ground for heartfelt and universal satisfaction. The war has indeed been—as Lord ROSEBURY called it—'a running sore' draining away, both swiftly and surely, the strength and manhood, the blood and treasure of the nation. In men alone, the cost of the war, considering its comparatively short duration, has been appalling, the number of fatalities running up to between thirty and forty thousand, and the other casualties reaching a total of considerably over eighty thousand. The direct money cost of the war—which is after all the least important item in the calculation—tots up to two hundred millions sterling, and what this means to even a wealthy country like Great Britain is being now brought home to the British tax-payer by a heavy increase in the burden of taxation. Then the indirect consequences of the war—the disorganisation of trade and business, the unsettling influence on the men who have returned, the maintenance of the disabled, the misery and suffering of the bereaved, the dangerous fillip given to the evil spirit of militarism, etc., have all to be taken into account. Truly the declaration of peace, tardy though it is, furnishes cause for universal rejoicing and thanksgiving.

We have heard a good deal lately about 'The Uses of War,' and it is perhaps natural that at the close of a long campaign we should be anxious to extract all the comfort we can from any incidental benefits or advantages that may have been derived. For certainly in itself war is evil—unalloyed, unmixed evil, utterly opposed both to the teaching of Christianity and to the dictates of humanity, civilisation, and common sense. Readers of CARLYLE will remember the striking passage in *Sartor Resartus*, in which the great Scotchman lays bare, in his own inimitable way, the utter absurdity and foolishness of war:—

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net, purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some 500 souls. From these, by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men. Dumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them. She has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to craft, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected; all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charge, some 2000 miles, or say only to the south of Spain and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge in like manner wending; till at length after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and Thirty stand fronting Thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given, and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart, were the truest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! Their Governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.

That is true, in its main features, not of this or that war only, but of war everywhere and for all time. For the present, war may be, as we are constrained to believe it is, a necessary evil, but that does not make it one whit the less an evil.

With regard to the special lessons of this particular war we may have something to say at a later date. Of its incidental uses or advantages we have only time to make brief reference to two. In the first place, the war has been the occasion—on the part of both parties to the struggle—of some of the finest exhibitions of courage and endurance which the world has ever seen. On the British side the Irish and Scotch regiments in particular have covered themselves with glory, and have fully maintained the grand traditions which have made their names so famous, while our own boys, by their capacity both for steady and dashing work, have shown that they are born soldiers worthy to take their place by the side of the very flower of the best-trained troops of England. Looking at the Boer side, none but the meanest-spirited churl would refuse to give them credit for the splendid courage and undaunted spirit they have shown in this great struggle. The names of men like DE WET and DE LA REY will live in history, and, after their exploits, the expression 'Dutch courage'—once a term of disparagement—will become a synonym for bravery of the most indomitable and unconquerable kind. The other aspect of the war to which we wished to refer is the extraordinary and altogether unforeseen effect it has had in binding the colonies in closer union with the mother land. The sending of the first Colonial contingent was really an historic event, fraught with the most far-reaching consequences. For the future, for good or ill, whenever there are wars, or rumors of wars, our lot will be indissolubly linked with that of the rest of the Empire. The increased solidarity and sense of security thus obtained seem likely to be attended with an unsentimental and very matter-of-fact drawback in the shape of a proposal—to be submitted to the Conference of Premiers by Mr. BRODRICK—that we should pay our share of the financial responsibilities connected with all future wars in which the Empire is involved. If that is agreed to it can only be on condition that some form of Colonial representation at London is conceded, and in that case the proposal will only be the means of bringing the Colonies into still closer touch and still more complete identity with the fate and fortune of the mother land.

And our new friends and fellow-subjects—the Boers—what will peace mean to them? The only answer to that is, that a great deal—everything, in fact—depends on the spirit in which the British Government carry out the settlement which has now been arrived at. If there is unnecessary ostentatious display of force—any parade of the 'mailed fist'—the flames of Boer hatred and disloyalty will be re-kindled and will break out afresh on the very first opportunity. If, on the other hand, the British authorities seek to govern in the way that 'will least disturb the moral and social elements in South African life which were making towards amicable co-operation and fusion in the past,' if they

pursue a policy, as a recent writer has put it, of 'least disturbance of anterior conditions,' there is some prospect that the pacification of the country may in time be made permanent and complete. The task of governing South Africa will undoubtedly for many years be a delicate and difficult one, but it is generally agreed by those best acquainted with the country that it is only by treating the conquered peoples with a measure of respect and sympathy that they can be made contented and loyal, and that the great scheme of Sir GEORGE GREY for a federation of South African States, based on federal home rule and a 'union of hearts,' can ever have any chance of becoming an accomplished fact.

## Notes

### The Belgian Socialists.

The recent elections in Belgium have resulted in the gain of two seats by the Clerical party, and this throws a little light on the game of political see-saw now going on in that country. The Socialistic outbreaks there have led some people to imagine that there is urgent need for a reform of the suffrage in that country. All Belgians who are twenty-five years of age have at least one vote, and tax-payers and married men, as well as those possessed of certain educational qualifications, are entitled to cast additional votes. The Socialists have during a considerable period been clamoring for universal suffrage, because they believe that the one-man one-vote system would give them a majority and place power in their hands. When the Clerical party declared that they were not unwilling to grant universal suffrage if children and youths under twenty-one were debarred from voting and if women were granted a right to vote as well as men, the Socialists objected on the ground that as the Belgian women are true to the Church this change would only strengthen the hold of the Clericals over the country.

### Some Eruptions.

The man at the European end of the cable to the Antipodes is frequently as much astray with respect to his grammar as he is untrustworthy with respect to his 'facts.' He told us on Monday that gas was escaping from a mountain between Genoa and Nice, said mountain having been 'quiescent' for centuries. This unfortunate mountain has apparently given up the attempt to become quiet. If 'quiescent' means anything, it means beginning to be quiet. The most rudimentary acquaintance with Latin tells the halting scholar that verbs which end in 'esco,' and so on, denote the beginning of an action, and are termed inceptive verbs. From such roots we have a number of words such as convalescent (beginning to be well), senescent (beginning to be old), and so on. In this class is quiescent, which simply means beginning to be quiet. If, therefore, Mount Trabocchetto has been for centuries beginning to be quiet, we are justified in assuming that the subterranean forces have grown tired of the effort, and have impatiently burst forth. Seriously, however, these subterranean forces seem particularly active just now. They are still rumbling and fuming under Martinique, and threaten to again convert those lovely islands into an inferno. [Sixty-seven years ago a similar calamity befell these islands, but it was of a less disastrous nature, only 700 people being killed. The equatorial and tropical regions are particularly unfortunate in this respect. In 1797, 40,000 people were buried in one moment in Central America. In 1812, Caracas was subjected to an eruption which killed 12,000. Peru and Ecuador saw about 25,000 people killed in 1868. In 1883 the island of Krakatoa in the Java group almost entirely collapsed, with the loss of 35,000 lives and the dust furnished lurid sunsets for many months afterwards. More recently Amboyna, one of the Dutch West Indies, was visited by an earthquake, and 2000 persons perished. Altogether, history records some 200 or 300 disasters of the kind of the first magnitude. The most memorable of these are as follow:—1693, Sicily, over 100,000 people killed; 1703, Jedda, Japan, 200,000 persons killed; 1731, Peking, 100,000 people swallowed up]

### Arctic Exploration.

Whatever may be the value of the narrative that tells of the discovery of the remains of the Andree expedition in search of the North Pole, the melancholy certainty is now inevitable that the intrepid aeronaut and his companions have perished, and have added their names to the long list of those who have failed. The first recorded attempt to reach the North Pole was made by Bardson in 1349, and since that date no fewer than 37 expeditions have set out. Nansen's attempt in 1893 was the one which attained the point nearest to the coveted goal, but since that attempt Peary, the Duke

of Abruzzi, and now Andree have sought to place their feet upon the northern axis of the globe. Nansen once said, when questioned as to the motive for planting the standard of discovery on the desolated spot, that his sole desire was not to see a pendulum beating at an angle of 90 degrees, and this *quasi* scientific remark produced a multitude of conjectures as to its meaning. It is a fact that a pendulum beats in the same plane always in relation to the centre of the earth. If it were possible, then, to suspend a pendulum right over the axis of the earth, it would be found that when the earth had completed half a revolution the pendulum would beat at a right angle to a line drawn upon the surface. This was what Nansen meant, but the sight would be merely the gratification of an idle curiosity. The discovery and exact location of the North Pole mean more than this. The use of Polar exploration is not that it promises any immediate return of food, or gold, or land, but that it adds to the sum of human knowledge. Observations on terrestrial magnetism have enabled scientific men to make progress in working out the laws which govern the movements of the magnetic pole and the changes of magnetism which affect the compass of every ship that ploughs the deep. Polar observations are enabling men to compare and test the theories about the origin of weather changes, and are thus aiding towards the determination of the true laws of storm and cold waves, which knowledge may in time be worth millions of pounds to the world. Polar observations have also added much to the knowledge of the life of plants and animals under extreme conditions. It is also found that bacterial life, such as that from which most diseases are derived, does not and perhaps cannot, exist in the polar regions; so that Nansen suggested that this region may be the future sanatorium of the human life.

### Dredging in Southland.

Mr. McNab, M.H.R. for Mataura, has compiled for the *Southern Standard* an interesting table setting forth the results to December 31, 1901, of gold dredging in Southland. The figures are interesting chiefly because they show what profit has accrued from what is known as dry land dredging, from which so much was expected at the beginning of the dredging boom of two years ago. It was then thought that a new era had dawned on the mining history of New Zealand, because if dredges could make their way into the flats, whether in the valleys of rivers or not, large areas would be brought under exploitation not possible by any other known method, with the hoped-for result that large gains would accrue. It was chiefly in Southland that such areas were accessible, for in Otago, and in Westland these claims were mainly taken up for speculative purposes, and have since failed to give results consistent with the rosy pictures of the prospectus. In Mr. McNab's return the figures are thus summarised:—The public have invested in all £129,639, of which £96,723 is sunk in companies still in operation, the balance having gone into companies since liquidated. The yield from the investment so far has been £64,421, of which only £4660 has been rescued out of liquidation. The return embraces 26 companies, of which eight are operating in the Waimumu district, a similar number in Waikaka, six in Charlton, and four are in outlying districts. Of the total net yield of gold, which is valued at £59,761, only £8681 has found its way into the pockets of shareholders so far. The Waimumu dredges have been the most successful, up to the present date, having won gold to the value of the eight which have been built, the Waikaka group comes next, the Charlton next, and the outlying group a bad last, with no dividends at all, and with a gold return of only £2511 against an expenditure of £13,612. Incidentally Mr. McNab's figures give the cost of running a dredge under the exceptional circumstances which prevail in dry land dredging. Three of the dredges were dividend paying in December, 1900, and for the year they produced a total yield of £10,987, of which £3421 was paid in dividends. The balance, namely £7566, represented the cost of working, and this works out at about 12½ per week. Certainly the number of dredges is not sufficiently large to furnish an accurate estimate, but it was expected at the outset that the cost of running would be much smaller. The moral to be derived from Mr. McNab's calculations is that which might have been anticipated. No phenomenal fortunes are to be made by investments in dry land dredging, and the investor is extremely lucky if he gets that fair return for his money that an investment should give. Of course such a view of the position takes no account of operations on the share market, which are susceptible to other influences.

### A Petition.

A petition, which we understand originated in Wellington, was open for signature at the door of St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday morning. It is to be sent to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, asking him to bring before the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London the subject of Ireland's discontent which, as the document rightly says, it would be to the best interests of the British Empire to have

removed, and thus make the Irish people contented and loyal. Particular stress is laid on the urgent necessity that exists for the settlement of the land question—a question that is 'at the bottom of all the trouble.' When a petition is put before the public they like to know from whom it emanates, and if it has the sanction of representative people. The motives of the originators were no doubt good, but their methods were at fault. There was a mystery about the petition which militated against its success. It was sprung as a surprise upon the majority of Irishmen of the Colony, and if it did not receive that support which the originators expected, they have only themselves to blame for the failure. The leading Irishmen in the different centres should, in the first place, have been consulted as to the propriety of sending such a request, and that matter having been settled in the affirmative, the proposal should have as much publicity as possible. The number of signatures obtained in Dunedin was, comparatively speaking, small, and consequently Mr Seddon might imagine that the suggestions contained in the petition did not meet with the approval of the majority of Irishmen of this Colony.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration will begin at the Sacred Heart Church on Friday morning and will conclude at the half-past nine o'clock Mass on Sunday.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, at St. Joseph's Hall, the South Dunedin Catholic Literary and Social Club will meet the members of the St. Joseph's Clubs (ladies and gentlemen) in a friendly tournament. As there are to be fifty players on either side an interesting match is looked forward to.

Sunday being the first Sunday of the month there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from last Mass until Vespers. In the evening there was the usual procession, in which the children of the parish schools and the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart took part.

At St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday last, there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at the conclusion of the 11 o'clock Mass. During the afternoon large numbers visited the basilica, and in the evening there was a procession, the members of the Men's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart and the Children of Mary taking part. The Rev. Father O'Reilly preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion.

The Foresters' Hall, Port Chalmers, was well filled on Friday evening, when the members of St. Joseph's Cathedral choir, assisted by some friends, gave a concert in aid of the funds of the local Catholic school. The entertainment opened with a pianoforte solo brilliantly played by Mrs J. Woods, while Mrs R. Hudson, jun., Miss Blaney, Messrs T. J. Hussey, B. Stevens, and J. Jago were deservedly applauded and encored for their excellent songs. The second part was devoted to a minstrel entertainment by ladies, which was highly enjoyed. The programme was brought to a close by the company singing 'Good-night.'

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 31.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Provincial, left on Thursday for Christchurch. He will be away for some days.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last. After Vespers the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place.

At St. Mary of the Angels', on Sunday last, the reception of nine young ladies into the confraternity of the Children of Mary took place. The Rev. director performed the ceremony and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The local secretary of the Hibernian Society, Mr P. Kelliher, was in a critical state of health for some days owing to the bursting of a blood-vessel. His many friends will be pleased to hear that since Thursday a change for the better has taken place.

The choir of St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, has had an addition to its ranks in the person of Miss Mahar, from St. Vincent's College, Sydney. This young lady is the possessor of a well cultivated soprano voice and will be a decided acquisition to the choir. It is Miss Mahar's intention to commence teaching in Wellington. She holds several gold medals obtained for excellence in her art.

A meeting of the Literary and Debating Society of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening. The evening was devoted to readings from various authors. These were well chosen and creditably delivered. Rev. Father Herbert gave instruction on the art of reading. A sub-committee consisting of Rev. Father Herbert, Messrs P. J. McGovern, C. Gamble, and H. McKeown, appointed at a previous meeting of the society, presented a syllabus which was unanimously adopted.

Billiard and ping-pong tournaments are shortly to commence in St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association. For the billiard tournament Mr W. Missen, a vice-president of the Association, has donated a handsome gold medal, for which keen and interesting competitions are expected. The Association will provide a prize for the ping-pong tournament.

A meeting of the Thorndon parishioners was held at the Presbytery on Thursday evening. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G.,

presided. The meeting was called for the purpose of devising means to reduce the debt on the Church of the Sacred Heart, which amounts to £1600. General satisfaction was expressed at the small amount owing on the church. After some discussion it was decided to hold a bazaar about Easter time of next year for the purpose of providing the necessary funds.

## PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 1.

The annual concert and social in aid of the parish school were held in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday evening. There was a very large attendance, and it is expected that the financial results will be highly satisfactory. The programme comprised the following items:—Piano solo, Miss Campion; song, Mr P. Lomas; song, Miss Cecilia Rush (encored); vocal duet, Misses Oakley and Rush; song, Mrs Dixon (encored); recitation, Mr Haybittle (encored); song, Miss M. Scanlon; song, Mr Arthur Bennett (encored); song, Miss R. Oakley. The accompaniments were played by Mr P. Tombs in his usual finished style. The lady performers are all pupils of Sister Augustine of the local convent, and Miss Rush who made her debut met with a great reception which was well merited, and very flattering to her teacher. The ladies of the parish provided refreshments on a very liberal scale.

## Invercargill Notes.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On last Thursday a very enjoyable evening was spent in Ashley's Hall when the members of the Athletic Football Club held one of their periodical socials. The hall was comfortably filled. A ping-pong tournament formed part of the programme, the prizes for which were awarded to Miss L. Kirwin and Mr T. Kane. This pastime is a novelty at social gatherings here, and judging by its success on Thursday night it is likely to become very popular. Songs were rendered during the evening by Misses Kelleher and Ross.

On Sunday a copy of the plans of the new church which it is proposed to erect here were placed in the porch of the church for the inspection of the congregation.

In matters of recreation, the Catholic young men of the district are by no means backward. A football club, composed solely of Catholics, was formed a few years back, and with the aid of a well-equipped gymnasium built by the club, it has worked its way into a very prominent position among the clubs of Southland. The club, which is known as the Athletic Club, has so far this season an unbeaten record, and two years ago it was the premier junior club of Southland.

## Petition to Mr. Seddon.

The following is a copy of a petition to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, urging him to bring before the Conference of Colonial Premiers and Imperial statesmen the position of affairs in Ireland, which was open for signature at the door of St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday morning:—

Dunedin, May, 1902.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C., LL.D., Premier of New Zealand, London.

Hon. Sir,—We, the undersigned Irishmen of New Zealand, being fully cognisant of the liberal and broad views you have at all times held, democratic views and aspirations, which we need hardly repeat have endeared you to the people of this fair and progressive country, and believing that we voice the feelings and opinions of the majority of the people of Dunedin—indeed we are perhaps safe in saying that of all New Zealand—would respectfully ask that at the Conference of Premiers in London (at which you will, we doubt not, take a leading part) you will bring the subject of Ireland's discontent prominently before the deliberations of the said Conference. It being without doubt to the best interests of the British Empire that the Irish would be contented and loyal, there is hardly a question about it but they would be if the grievances, which friend and foe admit exist, were removed.

The land question is at the bottom of nearly all the trouble. If the people got the land agitation settled it would go far towards a settlement of all other minor matters. In any country that is landlord-ridden, and in this case many of them not of the people even, we do not wonder that there is unrest, discontent, and perhaps want of that loyalty which a free and contented people can alone give in a whole-hearted manner. And we again repeat that if the Irish people and their representatives were treated with more justice and consideration no people would be more loyal—aye, a tower of strength—to the great Empire of which they form an integral part.

Again, Hon. Sir, we must say that we know of no one who is better fitted by the administration and practice of liberal laws in the country you represent as Premier—we say that no one is better adapted to prove to the world what good land laws and compulsory sale of large estates will do for a people than yourself. We believe, hon. sir, that by taking a leading part in the final settlement of the Irish question you would achieve a signal act of triumph on behalf of still further cementing the bonds of unity in an important portion of the Empire.—We remain, etc,

## THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.

ON Monday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, the pealing of the Town Hall bell announced to the citizens of Dunedin that the war in South Africa was a thing of the past, and that peace had been declared. The following telegram from the Acting-Premier, Sir J. G. Ward, conveyed the welcome news:—'It is with intense pleasure that I advise you that I have just received intimation that peace has been declared.'

Lord Kitchener wired to his Excellency the Governor from Pretoria under date June 1, as follows:—  
'Peace signed last night.'

No sooner was the news received in Dunedin than business was suspended and people rushed from factory, warehouse, and shop towards the Town Hall, where it was announced a meeting would be held. From nearly every business place floated flags. The meeting at the Town Hall was addressed by the Mayor and several prominent citizens, the keynote of the speeches being thankfulness that the war was ended and that peace reigned once more in South Africa. Later on the enthusiasm of the people found expression in a monster procession which paraded the principal streets.

In all parts of the Colony the receipt of the news that peace was declared was made the occasion for great rejoicing.

In Wellington an immense concourse of people assembled in the front of the General Post Office. The firing of rockets and the shrieking of whistles and sirens expressed the general joy. The Mayor was the first to give the official announcement, and he was followed by Sir J. G. Ward, who gave an intensely patriotic speech, punctuated by singing and cheering. The crowd took the horses out of the Acting-Premier's cab and started a procession down the street. A whole holiday was declared amidst immense popular enthusiasm. The whole town was a mass of bunting, and every place of business was closed.

In Christchurch the Mayor proclaimed a holiday. Processions were hastily organised, the schools closed, and the whole community engaged in celebrating the glad tidings. The chief feature of the celebrations was the procession organised by the employees in the Addington Workshops, and which contained several capital effigies of prominent figures in the war, such as Lords Roberts and Kitchener, Generals White, Baden-Powell, Colonel Robin, and one of Mr. Kruger and John Bull shaking hands over a glass of wine. A mass meeting was held in Cathedral square in the afternoon.

The following cable news regarding the terms of the peace agreement was received on Tuesday:—

After signifying their acceptance of the British terms all the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria on Saturday and signed, at 10.30 at night, a document containing the terms of surrender. Lord Kitchener despatched a message to England, and added that Lord Milner and himself had also signed. The Boer conference at Vereeniging on Saturday came to a unanimous decision, and the principal leaders accompanied the delegates to Pretoria. The 26th and 27th have been proclaimed public holidays at Pretoria.

There were great jubiliations in London at the declaration of peace. Immense crowds gathered, singing patriotic songs, carrying flags, and wearing rosettes. Processions took place in the streets till a late hour.

Mr. John Redmond, addressing a league meeting at Kensington on Saturday, said the pacification of South Africa would not be witnessed in this or the coming generation. The Dutch would regain their independence and power. England was willing to pay the sacrifice to conciliate the colonies, but the goodwill of Ireland exceeded that of the 32 colonies.

General joy is expressed in Canada and the English provinces. Satisfaction is expressed in America and on the Continent.

The 'London' Standard says that England's gratitude would be associated with ungrudging admiration for the most valiant adversaries the Motherland and colonies had ever encountered. There was no cause for humiliation. They were defeated, but not disgraced.

There was great jubilation in Brisbane when the news was received, but strange to say there was no public manifestation in Sydney.

Mr Balfour, in the House of Commons, announced that the terms of peace include—That the Dutch language is to be used in courts if necessary, and taught in schools where the parents desire it; rifles to be retained for protection; military occupation to be withdrawn when self-government is substituted; no special tax on the Transvaal or Orange River Colony landed property for the war, but £3,000,000 to be raised for restocking farms; rebels to be tried according to the laws of their colony, but there is to be no death penalty, the rank and file to be disfranchised for life.

## The Pollard Opera Company.

THE Princess Theatre has been crowded every night since the opening of the season of the Pollard Opera Company. 'Florodora,' which had been a great draw, gave place to 'La Mascotte,' which will be produced to-night for the last time during the present season. On Friday and following nights 'The Rose of Persia' will be staged for the first time in Dunedin. This comic opera is sure to attract crowded houses, as it met with great success wherever produced.

We have been unable to insert a communication from Waimate, as it was not accompanied by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

It is understood that the Government intends to give local engineering firms an opportunity to tender for the construction of a steamer capable of carrying 1000 passengers for Lake Wakatipu.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

MR. SEDDON has left Cape Town for London. He had a splendid send-off.

The *Triad* is generally noted for the excellence of its reading matter, the June number of this magazine being well up to the usual standard.

The Catholics of Ashburton are taking steps to present Mr McSherry, who has been master of the Catholic boys' school during the past five years, with a substantial recognition of his services.

At a meeting of representatives of banking institutions in Wellington it was agreed that there should be a discontinuance of holidays on St. Patrick's, St. George's, and St. Andrew's days, and that on race days the banks would be kept open for a certain time in the morning. These arrangements would need ratification by the Legislature as some of the holidays which it is proposed to dispense with are statutory.

SPEAKING at Otaki the other day Sir J. G. Ward said the Government were prepared to take the whole line and lands of the Manawatu Railway Company at full computation of what they believed to be their full value. If the shareholders decided to continue to hold the line the State would not do anything to injure them, and the Government would do their best to carry on their own line legitimately in the interests of the country as a whole. No differential rate would be imposed except where it was necessary in order to compete with winter carriage.

ON Thursday morning (says the *Wanganui Herald*) about 50 children, pupils of the Marist Brothers' school and of the convent, received First Communion at St. Mary's Church. The occasion was an appropriate one, it being the feast of Corpus Christi. The boys were attired in black clothes with white sashes and the girls wore white dresses with wreaths and veils. Before giving Communion, the Very Rev. Dean Kirk addressed the children, and exhorted them in a few impressive words, to remember this the most eventful day of their lives and never to fall into sin, reminding them that they were soldiers of God and to lead lives accordingly. The children's choir rendered three pretty hymns appropriate to the occasion.

A pleasant social gathering took place in the Coffee Palace on Monday night, when the letter-carriers of Dunedin held their third annual reunion. About 50 sat down to the tables and the gathering included not only the officials of the Chief Post Office, but several country officers. Mr Scott (chief letter sorter) presided, supported by Mr G. B. Dall (chief clerk) and Mr Ward (of the Money Order Office). The vice-chair was filled by Mr A. Smith (assistant letter sorter). The vice-chairman, in proposing the toast of 'The Department,' said that since their last gathering the department had made great strides. The penny post had been inaugurated, and this had proved a boon to the Colony. Mr Dall, in reply, said when he came to Dunedin there were six letter-carriers in the office, and now there were 29. This went to show the expansion of the postal department to cope with the increased business of the Colony. The position of the letter-carrier, remarked Mr Dall in conclusion, was one of the greatest walks in life. Mr Ward also responded, and did so in a humorous vein. Songs were given by Messrs G. Clarkson, C. Strachan, A. Smith, D. Campbell, W. Brown, T. Anthony, W. B. Dall, G. Foster, W. Easton, and T. O'Connell. The programme also included violin solos, selections by Messrs C. G. O. Naumann, and W. T. Ward, and a recitation by Mr G. Jackson. The committee who had the arrangements in hand were Messrs W. Smith, A. Smith, W. Miller, J. Bain, G. Clarkson, T. Anthony, and A. J. Mitchell (hon. secretary).

If the Governor has not been misinformed, the Costley Home at Auckland is not as well managed as it might be. Speaking in Auckland the other day, Lord Ranfurly said: 'In my remarks on the home I do not wish to find any fault with the management, or with the possible necessary regulations in force. But when I look around the home and at the number there and see that there are about 200 inmates, and am informed that there are only two male and two female attendants to look after these old people, I can only say that it is utterly and entirely insufficient. And what is the result? The place is not kept as clean as it should be, and the people are not kept as clean as they should be. Then again, there is not that proper subdivision or classification that there should be. The sick cannot have proper attendance, and I have failed to find out that they receive proper diet according to their illnesses. No doubt if a doctor may order any special diet they get it; but if none is ordered, they get the same food as other old people. Something more should be done for them. One other matter regarding this home: The cost of food is 4s 0½d per week per inmate. The whole cost of maintenance and food is 7s 4½d per inmate per week. Many of those in the home are old-age pensioners. Out of their pensions a sum of 6s per week is deducted. Many others are in receipt of Imperial pensions, being old soldiers, men who have fought and, in some instances, bled for the Empire. Are they treated the same? No. The whole of their pension is taken away, and up to 10s per week. Why should they be treated differently from old-age pensioners? I cannot understand this thing, and cannot see what justice there is in it. Also, I question very much the legality of taking 10s from these men, considering that, including all expenses, 7s 4½d is the total weekly cost. Is this a Costley charity that is being run at a profit? I mention these things publicly because it is only by the people of Auckland taking these things up that wrongs will be righted. The workhouses at Home are far better and far preferable in many things to the Costley Home. I hope on my next visit to find the Costley Home in a very different position. The Costley legacy for the Home for the Aged Poor seems to have been taken to do work that rates should legally have done, and the rates of the city and district have been saved by that amount.'

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

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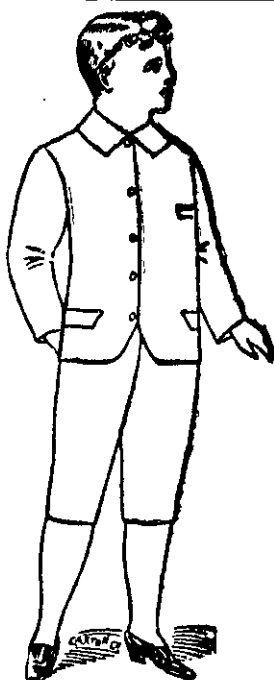
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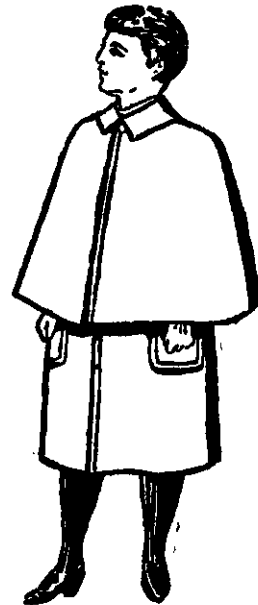
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# The Storyteller

## PETHUEL PENNY'S SON.

On a bright midsummer day the few people passing along a country road in Northern Maine turned their heads toward a certain house with that expression of respectful awe which is man's tribute to the presence of death. The thin line of crape fluttering from the knob was unusual at Twelve Corners, where a house of mourning was wont to be undistinguished except by the drawn curtains of every room. Indeed, it was only after long consideration that Mrs Penny had yielded to a desire for doing things 'Massachusetts way,' and then she had arranged the crape with a little misgiving, lest she be subjected to neighborly criticism.

And Mrs. Penny was not accustomed to base her acts on the opinions of other people. Pethuel Penny's married life had been lived according to her rule and method, his long illness conducted on the principles which she laid down and his demise had taken place at the time she arranged for Pethuel Penny, having once carried his way and settled in the up-river country of Maine against his wife's wishes, had been content with this victory or had learned so much wisdom by the experience that he had never again opposed her will.

'There isn't much to do,' she was now saying to the friendly neighbors who had come in with offers of assistance. 'I've been getting things ready, for I figured he wouldn't last longer than July. I don't know whether his sisters will come from down-river or not. They're the kind that, let 'em have ever so much warning, will never be ready. I wouldn't be surprised if they both had to get black dresses made after they got the word, although I've cautioned 'em all the spring it wouldn't be later than the middle of July. No, I ain't havin' anything new myself, for I thought I'd wait till fall and see what's being worn. Poor Pethuel!' Mrs. Penny put her handkerchief to her eyes, but removed it presently to look after her baking.

'Some way sponge-cake seems sort of appropriate at a funeral,' she said, as she drew forth the golden loaves. 'Simple and plain-like yet respectful. I know Pethuel wouldn't want anything done for show, like frosting.' Having disposed of her baking Mrs. Penny returned to her grief. 'It's hard to be left a widow with the care and responsibility of a place like this,' she mourned. 'Yes, Reuben's a good boy, but he's young yet.'

Two days later, in such mourning apparel as her wardrobe afforded, Mrs. Penny was moving busily about the kitchen, looking after the final arrangements of the evening meal.

'Be sure and have the table set when we get back,' she instructed the friends who had kindly volunteered to 'stay at the house.' It's a long ride and they'll all be hungry. I wouldn't have anything go wrong about the supper for the world. Sonny, run and get mother's best table-cloth from the table bureau. I'd go myself, but I don't want to get my feelings all worked up before the times comes.'

'Sonny,' a tall, loose-jointed lad of 16, with limp light hair and a pale complexion that turned to crimson whenever he was addressed, obeyed, pausing a moment in the darkened room for a fond look at his father's quiet face.

It was a large gathering, for Pethuel Penny's upright life and kindly nature had won the respect and affection of the neighborhood. Many a kindly word of regret was dropped in the ledgy doorway, where

the men stood uneasily awaiting the arrival of the minister from 40 miles below. They waited in vain.

Mrs. Penny's dignified composure began to give way to anxiety lest her careful arrangements should come to grief.

'It wouldn't seem anything but appropriate to begin a little late,' she declared, stretched on tip-toe in the front doorway and peering down the road. 'But Pethuel was never so late as this. I wrote Elder Goodrich myself, and wrote it strong.'

Reuben just behind her, with face that rivaled the bouquet of peonies on the unused parlor stove, was fumbling desperately in his pockets, and remorsefully drew forth a letter, stamped and sealed.

'I forgot to mail it,' he said, feebly.

Mrs. Penny transfixed him with a look. 'That shows how much interest you take in your father's funeral!' she said, severely. But she was fully equal to the occasion, and continued: 'Well, since the singers are here to help out, maybe Deacon Colby'll oblige us by leading the services.'

Deacon Colby, who, for want of a church in the community, was deacon of the little brown schoolhouse at Twelve Corners, was quite willing to oblige, and the neighbors, and even Mrs. Penny herself, agreed that he did his duty by Pethuel, and did it well. Yet it was a trying experience for Mrs. Penny, and it was not perhaps surprising that anxiety for the service still absorbed her mind to the exclusion of grief. And it was for Reuben and his future that Mrs. Penny thought during the long drive out to Twelve Corners and on down the river to the West Ridge burying ground. It was beginning to dawn upon her that he was fast approaching manhood's estate and that she had thus far been negligent in failing to map out the course of his future life. The result was that on the homeward drive she announced: 'I shall hire Freeman Briggs to look after the farm this winter. I mean for you to go to school.'

Reuben offered no protest, although he hated school, and in his heart preferred work in a lumbering camp to any of the learned professions. He regarded it as a hopeful circumstance that his mother added thoughtfully, 'I haven't made up my mind what you're going to be yet, but you might as well be going to school while I think it over.'

To determine was with Mrs. Penny to act. The long procession waited behind her while she stopped at the low farmhouse by the river and made a close bargain with Freeman Briggs for the coming winter. Freeman was a strong young man several years older than Reuben and the Briggs family were noted as excellent workers for others, although unable to get ahead for themselves.

Arrived at home, Reuben escaped in the confusion from the suffocating attentions of aunts, cousins, and neighbors, and concealing some bread and butter under his Sunday coat sought the little stream which cut across the Penny farm. Throwing himself down on the grassy bank and gazing into the wide arch of cloud-flecked blue above he found consolation. The stream had been a favorite resort of Pethuel Penny, and Reuben recalled long Sunday afternoons when his father had lounged on the bank with book or paper, while he a barefooted little fellow, played 'river-driver' in the shallow water above the fishing pool.

It seems lonesome,' he said to himself, brushing his gray coat-sleeve across his eyes to dispel a sudden blin. 'But I ain't half so

lonesome here as it would be up there with all those women.'

Mrs. Penny's plans for her son matured slowly. For the year after the funeral Reuben remained at school and Freeman Briggs had charge of the farm work under Mrs. Penny's supervision. Then Mrs. Penny developed a belief that the medical profession offered opportunities for her son, and sent him for a year to a high school down the river, giving him instructions to pay special attention to chemistry and physiology.

A year later she recalled him, having secured a position for him as teacher of the district school. His strong muscles and breadth of shoulder went far to qualify him for the place. Yet here for the first time Reuben rebelled. 'He wasn't cut out for a school teacher!' he declared. 'Perhaps I do know enough. And, of course, I can handle the boys all right. But what'll I do when the big girls laugh at me?'

Mrs. Penny would not admit the possibility. 'If you had a little respect for yourself,' she said impatiently, 'your scholars would maybe copy it.' And Reuben bent as usual to his mother's will, and found, though hardly to his relief, that the girl pupils were inclined to look up to a young man of his advantages, and treated him with a coquettish deference. In spite of his distaste for the work Reuben was a successful teacher, and parents and committee were loud in his praise. Mrs. Penny was gratified.

'I guess you'd better settle down to home for a spell,' she said. 'You can teach winters, and help about the haying summers.'

Reuben hesitated. He was standing by the window looking out upon an early fall of snow. As he watched a loaded team went past on its way to lumber camps far above. Two or three young men whom he knew swung their hats gaily in farewell. His heart rebelled against another winter in the school-room. The free air of the woods seemed calling him, and his blood tingled, urging him to be out among men engaged in some enterprise of his own.

'I told Deacon Colby yesterday that you'd take the school,' went on Mrs. Penny, and Reuben, who had been taught to obey when he was spoken to, hesitated but a moment and answered, 'Well.'

It was some time before Reuben's twenty-first birthday that a new responsibility for his welfare engaged Mrs. Penny's attention, and she began at once to lay her plans. His father had married at twenty a wife who had been the making of him. Yet, strange to say, with the shining example of Reuben's parents before her eyes, Mrs. Penny proceeded to select for her son's wife the exact opposite of his father's choice. 'Reuben don't need a manager as long as his mother lives,' she argued truthfully. 'And it's to be hoped by the time I'm laid aside he'll be old enough to plan for himself.'

It was Deacon Colby's daughter who held preference over all other young women in Mrs. Penny's favor. For Dorcas had been well brought up and was quite free from the independence of thought and action which most girls of her age affected. Mrs. Penny had a long talk with Deacon Colby one morning, and the deacon confessed that he thought Reuben a worthy young man whom he would be glad to welcome into his family.

For the first time in her dealing with her son Mrs. Penny decided that diplomacy was necessary. It was long before Reuben suspected the motive of the three-mile drive which he and his mother took so frequently to the Colby farm. There Reuben and the deacon would talk politics on one side of the kitchen fire and thin, faded Mrs. Colby would entertain Mrs. Penny on the other while Dorcas, sitting in a corner, worked industriously in crewel stitch on a green felt lambrequin and said little, as became a

maiden brought up to be seen rather than heard.

Neither Reuben nor Dorcas could tell just how it came about. There had been no long sleigh rides through wintry snowdrifts or lingering strolls through summer's shady lanes; but all at once Reuben found himself shut away from the cheerful fireside of the Colby kitchen and occupying a haircloth rocking-chair in the chilly best room, while Dorcas sat opposite with primly folded hands, looking regretfully at her completed work, which adorned the mantelpiece and swayed in the waves of heat from the air-tight stove.

Reuben hardly knew what to talk about after they had looked through the photograph album. His eyes wandered about the room, encountered the parlor organ and he suggested music. Conversation was unnecessary while he sat at ease listening to Dorcas' rendering of 'The maiden's prayer' or 'Home, sweet home,' with variations. After that he never failed to ask for music, and sometimes he joined Dorcas in a vocal duet. Then the interested trio on the other side of the kitchen door nodded approvingly and commented in low tones on the successful outcome of their plans.

So the winter passed away, and one spring evening, when Reuben had been sent over by his mother to obtain Mrs. Colby's recipe for soft soap, he found Dorcas raking her flower bed, and could do no less than offer to 'spade it up.' And under the influence of the spring air and mountain sunset his courage rose with the vigorous use of the spade, and he suddenly remembered the second half of his mother's errand.

'Mother wants we should get married the second of June,' he said, upturning a huge shovelful of moist brown earth. 'It's my birthday.'

Dorcas might well have felt this an abrupt termination to the mild siege which had been laid to her affections, but she betrayed no surprise, only explaining that her parents preferred June tenth as the anniversary of their own wedding day. There bade fair to be difficulty here, for meek Mrs. Colby, with whom sentiment was strong, declined to yield. An appeal to the two supposed to be most interested failed to settle the matter. Dorcas was sure she didn't care, and Reuben only wished the matter settled without a fuss.

Having thus far accepted their future ready-made, the young couple showed small wish to plan for themselves, although Reuben had confided to Dorcas his desire to go lumbering the next winter, and Dorcas, commending his plan, had suggested that she spend the time of his absence down-river learning the milliner's trade.

'I always took to that kind of work,' she said wistfully.

A few days before the wedding, when all Mrs. Penny's arrangements were completed and even her new gray cashmere lay ready on the spare room bed, Freeman Briggs, passing the open window of the Penny kitchen, heard sounds of grief within. Mrs. Penny sat swaying back and forth in the wooden rocking-chair, dropping tears upon the pile of mending in her lap.

'There ain't anything happened to break it off, has there?' inquired Freeman, anxiously, leaning his folded arms on the window-sill.

Mrs. Penny shook her head. 'I almost wish there had,' she answered, brokenly. 'How would you feel to be the mother of the best son in the world twenty-one years and then have to give him up to another woman? I've been crying all the afternoon, thinking this was the last time I should ever do Reuben's mending.' Mrs. Penny wiped her eyes drearily.

'I reckon I wouldn't shed any more tears over that,' Freeman said. 'Dorcas is a mighty nice girl. She can work prettier flowers on a tidy than ever grew in a flower-gar-

den, and fix up a lace collar that'll look just like soap-suds. But I never heard darnin' was one of her strong points, and you can take my word for it, she won't take away none of your privileges in that line. I guess if Reub's mending gets done, you'll have to do it.'

Mrs. Penny dried her eyes and went vigorously on with her work, her lips twitching.

'Married women have something else to do than work tidies!' she said with spirit.

It was that very day that Reuben, going out to the Corners to purchase a necktie for his wedding day, found a letter waiting for him on the revolving rack. It had been there for some time and bore the marks of curious fingers. Reuben delayed opening it until he reached the foot of a long hill on his homeward way. Then, leaving his trusty horse to his own devices, he carefully cut the envelope and drew forth the closely-written sheet within. A slip of paper fluttered down between his feet. It was a cheque on the county bank. And to Reuben's intense surprise the letter was written in his father's hand and signed by his father's name. He lifted it carefully. Was it a message from another world?

Dear Son (the letter ran).—This will reach you just as you are 21, if it don't get overlooked. I've thought a good deal on the time you'd be a man and we could talk over things together. But it's come to me now that I sha'n't live to see that day, and fearing you might miss some of the things I want you to have, I'm writing to you now. Squire Benson at the county seat will mail the letter when it's time. By this time you're a man. And knowing you and your mother, I can tell about how things have gone. You've stayed at home and done just as she said, which was right and proper, and I wouldn't have allowed you to do otherwise if I'd been living. But you ain't got to 21 without finding out that your mother, though she's the best woman in the world, is a terrible manager. Probably you've thought you'd like to do certain things. Most likely she's thought different and you ain't done them. Which hasn't hurt you any. Obeying is one of the first things a man has to learn, and your bringing up is just as it should be—up to now. Your mother's judgment is pretty near perfect. I never went against it but once, but I always calculated to do it a second time if I'd lived till you was grown. I want you to take the money the squire'll send in this letter and go away. Anywhere you have a hankering to go. I always favored west myself, but I married young and lost my chance of travel. Maybe you'd better slip off kind of quiet. Not dishonorable, but without saying anything about it. Your mother's one of the kind that will take it better if she don't find out you're going till after you're gone. Go where you like, and come back in a year or so. You always was a boy that could be trusted. When you get home you may hear from me again. So no more at present from your affect' father,

P PENNY.

Reuben folded the letter and placed it reverently in his pocketbook. Then, turning his horse about, he drove rapidly toward the Colby farm. Dorcas, in the front yard, was working over her flowers with a shadow on her face. 'Reuben,' she had suggested a few days before, 'do you suppose your mother will be willing for me to have a flower bed?' And Reuben had hesitated a little as he answered 'Maybe so. But she thinks green grass looks neater.'

Reuben left his horse at the fence and went toward her, wondering how he was to harmonise his father's wishes with the present state of affairs. But Dorcas, it appears, had also received a letter

which had wrought no small havoc in her hitherto submissive brain.

'Reuben,' she began, anxiously, before he had time to speak, 'can't you get them to put it off a year? My cousin has opened a milliner's store in the city and wants me to come and work for her. It's just what I always wanted to do. I'm tired of the woods, and, oh, I don't want to be married.'

Reuben looked grave. A fear lest he should take undue advantage of her rebellious mood troubled him.

'Are you sure, Dorcas,' he questioned, anxiously. 'Not at all?'

'No, never,' answered Dorcas, vehemently, without a glance at the tall figure beside her. 'Do you mind?' she asked, with a little compunction, as he stood silent.

For answer he gave her the letter he had received. Dorcas read it with a look of awe.

'Your father was a good man,' she said, gently.

There was another silence. Dorcas fixed her eyes upon the tiny shoots of green peeping through the brown earth at her feet.

'Couldn't you slip off just as he says?' she suggested presently. 'Then I couldn't be married alone, and they'd let me go away.'

But Reuben shook his head. 'I couldn't have it said I left you that way, Dorcas,' he said. But when Dorcas, who had no such scruples, proposed going first herself, Reuben was no better pleased.

'Things like that help make a reputation for life,' he said gravely. 'I would give folks a wrong idea of you to have it said you ran away from the man you were going to marry. I think we'll have to elope—not together—for Dorcas looked dissatisfied—but at the same time. You take the stage down-river and I'll row across to Flagtown and get someone to carry me the other way. I might go west by the Canadian-Pacific. It seems kind of under-handed, but my father wouldn't advise what wasn't right. Anyway, we'd better make a mistake this way than the other. Marrying is solemn business.'

Two days later Mrs. Penny, driving swiftly toward the Colby farm, met Deacon and Mrs. Colby coming as rapidly in her direction. Mrs. Colby was in tears and the deacon's cheery face looked stern.

'Then you heard?' faltered Mrs. Penny, as the two horses came to a standstill. The deacon replied dejectedly:

'Not a word but the note she left behind her. I wouldn't have believed a daughter of mine could have done it!'

Mrs. Penny looked bewildered. 'But at's Reuben that's gone!' she said.

Mrs. Colby dried her eyes and the stern expression on her husband's face gave way to one of deep thought.

'Seems as if there'd been a mistake, and I don't know but what we old folks made it, Mrs. Penny,' he said, standing bareheaded in the shady road. 'We want to do our best for our children, but we ain't apt to notice when we pass the point where their rights begin.'

Mrs. Penny would not listen. 'I've always had to plan for Reuben,' she said. 'He'd no head to do it for himself any more than his father before him.'

Reuben's western trip lasted more than a year. It was a week before his return that Freeman brought a letter from the post office addressed to Reuben in a legal hand.

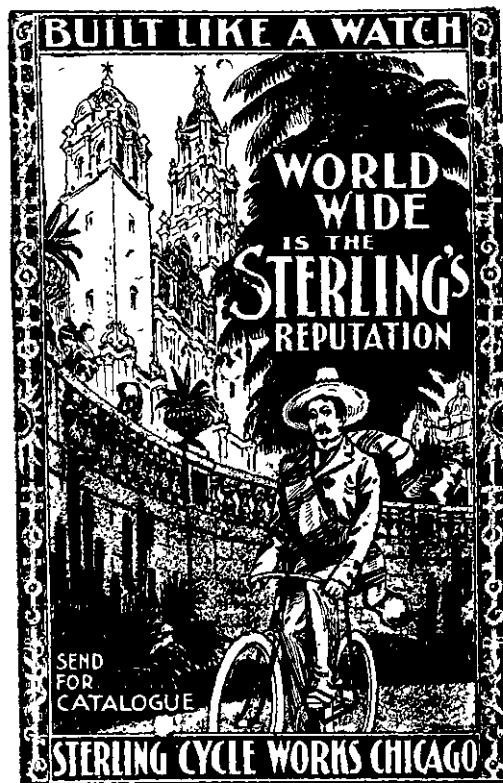
'Just as I expected!' announced Mrs. Penny, with satisfaction, tearing open the long envelope. 'I knew he'd get into trouble somewhere!'

'It's Reub's letter,' suggested the hired man, with all the privileged candor of his class. But Mrs. Penny replied with dignity that the letter was important and needed immediate attention. She tosses aside

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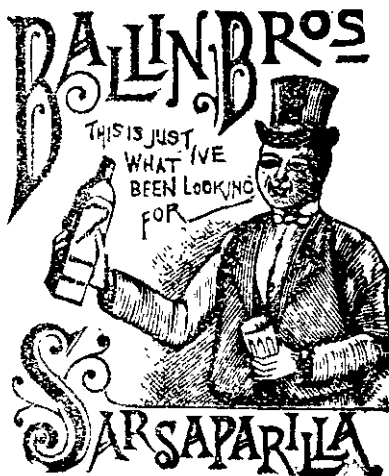
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the sealed document enclosed and unfolded the sheet.

'It's from Pethuel Penny,' she said, faintly.

'Kind of a spirit letter,' asked Freeman, respectfully.

But Mrs. Penny was deep in the perusal of it.

Dear Son,—I suppose by this time you're back home, and likely your mother's managing ways have begun to grow on her as she ages. But she means well and likes to think she's running things, so you'd better do as I've done—let her have her own way when it don't matter, and go ahead quiet like when you want your own. You've seen something of the world now, and are ready to settle down. I've always had an idea from the time you were a little fellow that you'd take to lumbering. And in case you should I've been buying up timber land as I saw the chance. In case you don't want to work it it's good property to hold. The squire will send the deeds along with this. Later on, when you've got a little start in life, you may hear from me again. I needn't tell you to take good care of your mother and show her all due respect. Your affectionate father,

P. PENNY.

Mrs. Penny sat limply back in her chair. Freeman had gone about the evening chores and the setting sun was lighting up the orchard, where ripening fruit hung heavy upon the trees. She remembered suddenly how the trees she had ordered at Baldwin's had proved Northern Spies when they began to bear.

'I lived with Pethuel 19 years,' she said, reflectively, 'but I never really understood him.'

She sat opposite Reuben at the supper table a few evenings later, noting with pride his improvement in looks and manner and deferring to him with a meekness quite unwanted.

'I haven't made any plans for the winter, Reuben,' she said, 'and I didn't know just what you want done.'

But Reuben, it appeared, was quite willing to leave the farm in the efficient hands of his mother and her hired assistant, while he followed his own desire and carried out his father's plans.

Three years later, when Reuben was beginning to win success in his lumbering operations, Pethuel Penny's last letter arrived, and fell, like its predecessor, into Mrs. Penny's hands. To open Reuben's letters seemed a far more serious thing than formerly, but curiosity at last overcame her scruples. 'This is what she read:—

You are well started in life now, my boy, and I see no reason to doubt that you are living an upright life in the fear of the Lord and doing your duty by your mother and your fellow men. \* \* \* You'll be thinking of marrying soon. I want you to choose for yourself, but think it over carefully, and find just the kind of woman best suited to you. Your mother is one of a thousand, and it would have been a heavy blow if I'd

been spared to see her taken first. But I always had a notion if it should be my lot to marry a second time, I'd try one of those soft little women that swear by every word a man speaks. Your mother is the best woman in the world, but one manager in a family is enough.

Mrs. Penny dropped the letter excitedly. 'Pethuel was always a man of excellent judgment,' she said. 'He thinks exactly as I do.'

Some weeks later Reuben and his mother, attending church at the Corner schoolhouse, met Dorcas, now home for the summer vacation and looking a little thin from her winter's work.

'Yes, it seems nice to be home again,' she acknowledged, in answer to Reuben's question. 'The city is very well for a change, but I seem to belong up here.'

They strolled along the smooth road to the Colby house near by. The deacon and his wife and Mrs. Penny were a little in advance.

'You don't think that perhaps at was a mistake, Dorcas?' Reuben said, pausing where a cluster of white birches hid the others from view. Dorcas looked steadily downward, absently pulling a rose from her belt and scattering its petals over her muslin dress.

'It was better to make it that way,' she said, shyly. 'Because, you see, the other couldn't have been undone.'—'Youth's Companion.'

## Catholic World

### CHINA.—Abandoned Children.

I encountered an impressive index of the extent of infanticide two years ago at Shwantse, the centre of the Catholic missions at Mongolia, the former residence of the celebrated Abbe Huc (writes the special correspondent of the New York 'Evening Post'). Here, in this out-of-the-way place in the country, far away from any city were 400 Chinese girls in the Catholic mission school, and they were as interesting and attractive body as could be found anywhere in the country, but we were told by the self-denying Belgian missionaries who had consecrated their lives to the work, that all these girls had as infants been exposed by their parents to death, from which they had been rescued and brought to the interesting state of development in which we saw them.

### ENGLAND.—Diocese of Salford.

Canon Richardson, in his annual report on the Catholic schools in the diocese of Salford, says: 'We have 1814 non-Catholic children on the books of our elementary schools. This is, I am pleased to say, a smaller number than we have had for some years. I shall be glad if some day I can report that this class has entirely disappeared. We have never wished for their presence, and their absence would in no sense weaken the moral fitness of the schools they attend.'

### The Trappists.

Members of the Trappist Order who are leaving France owing to the operation of the new law affecting religious associations, have purchased the estate of Wood Barton, Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, South Devon, where they will form a settlement. It is expected that between 60 and 70 Trappists will ultimately settle at Woodleigh.

### The Westminster Cathedral.

The first public ceremony in the new Cathedral buildings at Westminster took place on Sunday afternoon, April 13, when Cardinal Vaughan received in the lecture hall adjoining the Cathedral deputations from about 260 elementary schools in the archdiocese of Westminster, representing more than 50,000 children, and received from them purses of money collected by the children during the past year for the Diocesan Crusade of Rescue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children. The hall was crowded. Cardinal Vaughan briefly addressed the children.

### Catholics and the Coronation.

The resolution of the English Catholic Hierarchy that the King's coronation shall be celebrated in their respective dioceses by a High Mass and 'Te Deum' either on the day of the Coronation or on the Sunday following (says the 'Catholic Times') may be taken as a clear indication that the Cardinal-Archbishop and the Bishops do not desire that the occasion should be availed of for a formal protest by the Catholics of England against the Accession Oath. But both the Bishops and the Catholic peers are of opinion that the agitation should not cease till the offensive words are removed from the Oath. The Bishops, who have requested the Cardinal to press this grievance upon the attention of the Government, are sanguine enough to hope that another Bill dealing with it may be brought into Parliament before the close of the present session. So far as the vast majority of the public are concerned, there can be no doubt that they would like to see the offensive terms removed from the Declaration. Against the reform there is a little minority consisting for the most part of noisy fanatics.

### Appointed Bishop.

The news of the appointment of Dr. George Crompton Burton, rector of St. Bede's, South Shields, as the new Bishop of Clifton, has been received with much satisfaction in the diocese, and with cordial rejoicing in the North of England, where the gentleman is best known. Dr. Burton, who was born at Hull in the year 1852, began his education at Ratcliffe College in Leicestershire, with the Rosminian Fathers, and he also professed classics there for 10 years. He entered on his studies for the priesthood about 1884, and in that year he went to Rome, and with distinction passed through his course of Philosophy and Theology, taking the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the Gregorian University. He was ordained priest in St. John

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CURES HEADACHES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISE

RELIEVES WORST NERVE OR MUSCLE PAINS QUICKLY.

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

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Established 1861.

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(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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

Ico Exhibition Brand Coffee

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(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in  
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

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

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

**WAI-RONGOA MINERAL  
WATER.**

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

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

Note the address

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

## If Eating were a Crime.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

**To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.**

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

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

**WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.**—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so 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.

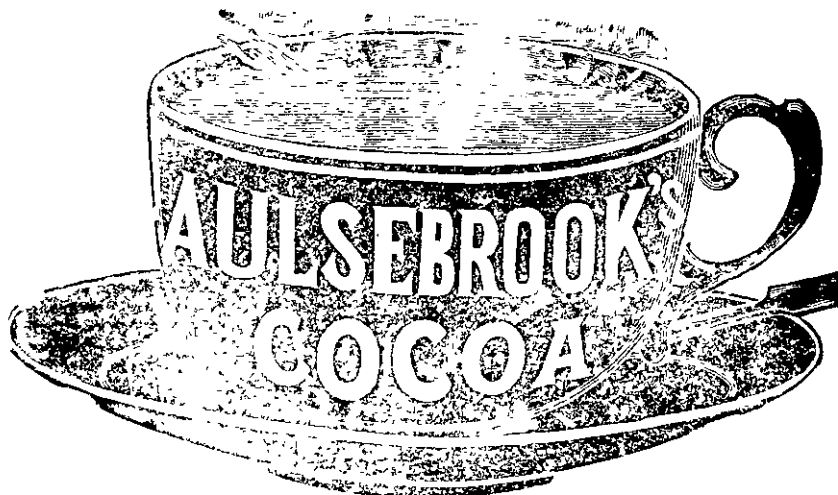
**PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.**—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

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.**

Lateran by Cardinal Parocchi in 1890, and returned to England shortly afterwards. Dr. Burton was appointed assistant priest at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, where he remained until March, 1892, when he went to South Shields as curate to Canon Greene. Canon Greene having been appointed to Gateshead, in 1894, Dr. Burton succeeded him as rector of St. Bede's Church, South Shields, and he has held the position since that time. Among all sections of people in the district Dr. Burton has been exceedingly popular. To his parishioners he has been greatly attached, having always taken a personal and deep interest in their welfare. The news of Dr. Burton's promotion to the Bishopric of Clifton was received in South Shields with sincere congratulations and pleasure, not only by his own parishioners but among the community generally, who at the same time regret his removal from the district where for ten years he has worked with such devotion.

### The Pope's Jubilee.

At a meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy of England it was agreed that the twenty-fifth year of the Holy Father's Pontificate should be celebrated (1) by a collection of Peter's Pence throughout the present year, (2) by pilgrimages to Rome, and (3) by a solemn religious ceremony on or about March 3, 1903.

### Peers and the Royal Declaration.

At a meeting of English Catholic peers to consider whether further action in regard to the Royal Declaration should be taken during the present or during the next session of Parliament, the unanimous opinion was that the sustained movement must be maintained to remove a legal enactment which outrages the most sacred convictions of millions of loyal subjects of the Crown, and which imposes upon the Sovereign a most painful task. It was felt that the year of the Coronation was not a fitting time for any movement which might promote bitter controversy, and it was decided that, as the Declaration is not included in the Coronation ceremonial, the next session of Parliament would be the period best suited for an appeal to the sense of justice of Parliament and of the public.

### Not to be Repeated.

Many of our exchanges (says the 'Ave Maria') will doubtless be relieved to hear that King Edward VII. at his Coronation will not take the offensive oath declaring certain Catholic practices to be idolatrous. It never was intended that he should take it at the Coronation. According to the English statute, the King must make the odious declaration at the Coronation only in case he has not already made it at his accession or at the first meeting of his Parliament; and as King Edward has already gone through that gentle ceremony, he need not repeat the insulting words. The esteemed contemporary which gives the Coronation Oath as the reason for the absence of a Papal representative at the coming function is as far astray as that other one which commiserated the Duke of Norfolk for having to stand so near to King Edward while his Majesty denounced him as an idolater.

### FRANCE.—Politics Forbidden.

The Archbishop of Tours and Monsignor Lacroix, Bishop of Tarentaise, issued circulars absolutely forbidding the clergy to mix up with the electioneering campaign. They consider that a pastor by ostentatiously taking the side of any political party incurs the double risk of embittering both after the conflict.

### ROME.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran has arrived in Rome (writes a correspondent), and is staying at the Irish College. A few evenings ago

his Eminence, accompanied by his secretary, Dr. O'Haran, and by the Rector of the Irish College, Dr. William Murphy, had the honor of a special audience with the Holy Father, who received Cardinal Moran most cordially, reminding him that it was nine years since he had last visited the Eternal City. The Holy Father displayed the deepest interest in the spiritual welfare and vast development of the vast archdiocese over which Cardinal Moran presides, and listened with great satisfaction to the highly encouraging account which his Eminence gave of the immense progress made by Catholicism in Australia during the last quarter of a century. Cardinal Moran then presented the Holy Father with a large contribution towards Peter's Pence including £1000 collected in the archdiocese of Sydney and £100 from the diocese of Bathurst. Another gift which the Holy Father accepted with the greatest pleasure consisted of a gigantic emu egg, beautifully polished and set in solid silver. The egg, which formed a most original and elegant casket, contained 25 sovereigns, the offering of the pupils of the Sacred Heart at Sydney, emblematic of the 25 years of Leo XIII's pontificate. The Holy Father was greatly touched at the delicate homage of the Australian children, and spent a special blessing to the little donors. Cardinal Moran will probably not leave Rome before the end of May, as he has many important affairs to arrange with the congregations.

### An Audience.

When Mr. William O'Brien and his wife visited Rome on their return from Australia they were received in audience by the Holy Father. The Pontiff, who was most cordial, told Mr. O'Brien he had heard of his hard struggles on behalf of his country. He spoke with affection of the Irish people. As Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were about to retire he gave them the Apostolic blessing.

### SCOTLAND.—A German Tribute.

A German priest who served in the archdiocese of Glasgow for a number of years during the Kulturkampf period pays a warm tribute to the memory of Archbishop Eyre in a leading article which he has contributed to the 'Kölnische Volkszeitung.' The writer, most probably Father John Müller, the cultured parish priest of St. Michael's, Cologne—observes that the Archbishop had a task by no means easy in building up the Church in Glasgow. First of all he had to find priests to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing population. In doing this he was thoroughly successful. Nowhere else did the clergy give a better idea of the international character of the Church. There were Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Irishmen who had made their studies in the various countries of Europe, Dutchmen, Belgians, and Germans; Franciscans, Jesuits, Passionists, Lazarists, and Benedictines, who had been called from near and far. The Archbishop presented a noble seminary to the diocese, and under his rule the number of priests, churches, schools, and religious institutions had been more than doubled. The parishes were well equipped, and amidst the Catholic population, mostly Irish, the good works of religion were carried on with great energy. No without reason had Archbishop Eyre been recently referred to in the 'Volkszeitung' as a model Archbishop. The Archbishop had left behind numberless friends and no enemy. To the Prussian priests of the Kulturkampf times he had proved a true friend. The tribute paid to the deceased prelate is as graceful as it is well deserved.

### UNITED STATES.

Mr. W. Redmond was greatly impressed by the children's Mass at the Jesuit Church of the Holy Family.

Chicago, on Palm Sunday morning. 'Imagine,' he writes, '4000 children, none of them very old, some of them quite small, cheerful looking, and comfortably dressed. Outside, the great life of Chicago swept by, its dull roar falling upon the ear like the sound of a mighty waterfall. Inside the Church, when I entered, profound silence reigned, broken only by the murmurs of the priest saying Mass at the High Altar. Suddenly a little voice cried out "I believe." Instantly the voices of all the children, over 4000, he it remembered, caught up the prayer, and the Creed was repeated as I never heard it rendered before.'

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

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

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 Cochrane farm implements.\*\*\*

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 Tangye's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO,  
Stuart street.

P. FITZGERALD,  
PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER

HOUSE DECORATOR,

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

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THE

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

Hereby Notify Household and Others that they are now keeping in stock a large quantity of UNSCREENED COALBROOKDALE COAL,

Which can be obtained from all Coal Merchants at 35/ PER TON DELIVERED.

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

# CHAS. BEGG & CO., LIMITED,

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

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

Sweet Toned. Perfect Construction. Finished Workmanship.

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

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE NO. 69

**BAKER BROTHERS,**  
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,  
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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 Wakarua Road and Cass  
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach  
Factory.

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

J. RYAN (late of Ranfurly), Proprietor.

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

First-Class Accommodation for Travellers.  
TERMS MODERATE.

**HUNTER AND CO.,**  
MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a  
Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any  
design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal  
Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

**EXCELSIOR HOTEL,**  
DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

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

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

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

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky  
drawn from the tap.

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

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**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER**

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Auctioneers, Commission, House and  
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**MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL,**  
TOTARA FLAT.

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

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

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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

**A. SMITH**  
**Dentist**

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL  
(Over Macalister and Stearns).

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.  
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(Member Dunedin  
Stock Exchange).

**PATERSON BROS.,**  
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Colonial Bank Buildings,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

**GLADSTONE HOTEL**  
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN  
JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel,  
Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.  
A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON  
from 12 to 1 o'clock.

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

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

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PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

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

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

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

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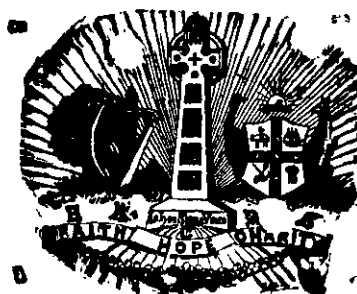
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The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,  
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Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

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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 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

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

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

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables.

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

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

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

SATURDAYS, as a convenience for Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

ESTABLISHED 1824.

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ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.

LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.

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

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

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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

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

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(For many years salesman to City Co.),

Opposite Phoenix Company,  
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Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

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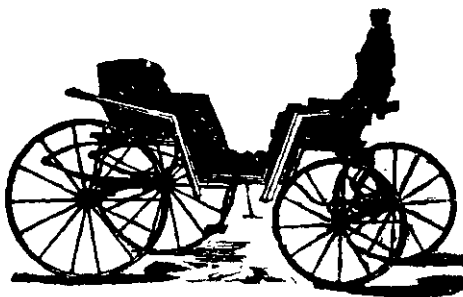
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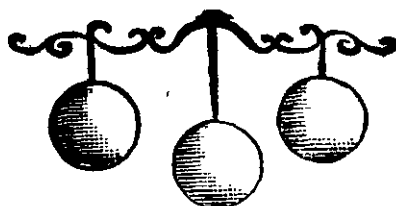
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Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggonettes, Spring Carts etc. First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90.

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

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SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Are our best advertisement.

OUR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF  
NEW GOODS,

At Moderate Prices, are giving satisfaction.

Our "BEEHIVE BOOTS" are unrivalled

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CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents,  
Grain Produce Insurance, and Ship-  
ping Agents, Wool Brokers,  
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SALES:

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

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London: N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Association; Gore: Southland Farmers' Co-operative Association; Tuapeka West: Mr Geo. Smith; Waipahi: Mr Jno. McCallum; Otago and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh; Wedderburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middlemarch 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 leaseholds 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.