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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

That Great 'Catholic Petition.'

A couple of months ago a most extraordinary and mysterious cablegram, headed in many of the papers 'An Important Catholic Petition,' appeared in the daily press of this and all the other colonies. The cable, as it appeared in the New Zealand papers, was in this form: 'An important Catholic petition has been presented to Parliament. It declares that the Pope and the sacred Catholic congregations claim jurisdiction in regard to ecclesiastical property in England amounting to £50,000,000. The monies were subscribed for one purpose, and afterwards diverted to another. The petitioners ask that secular and regular property be controlled by ecclesiastical commissions appointed from the clergy and laity. The petition adds that the difficulties in Ireland and elsewhere would be avoided if the Government exercised the power of veto in the appointment of bishops.' The message was certainly a puzzler, but Catholics in this part of the world are too well used to the vagaries of the cable-tigger to take any cabled items of alleged Catholic news very seriously. It was obvious at once to any intelligent Catholic that either this 'petition' was a bogus one, got up by somebody hostile to the Church, or that its purport had been hopelessly muddled and distorted by the 'cable crammer'; and most Catholic readers were content to leave it at that, suspending further judgment until fuller information was available.

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The full text of the document and whatever particulars could be ascertained as to its origin are given in our Home exchanges just to hand, and from there it is abundantly evident that this precious 'petition' is the work of an enemy and of a very cunning and unscrupulous enemy at that. The anti-Catholic animus of the author is manifest throughout. Thus, after pointing out that the total value of Catholic Church property in the United Kingdom would probably come to fifty millions sterling, the author of this 'Catholic' petition goes on to say: 'No account of how these enormous sums are managed is ever given to the public. On the contrary, the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, in a Pastoral to the clergy in 1899, declared that he was not bound to render any account of how he managed the monies of the diocese, except to God and the Holy See!' And he proceeds to lament that, as things stand, Catholics have no choice but to admit this 'absolute despotic power' of the Pope even though they 'know it to be dangerous to the country.' After some making some insulting insinuations as to how 'Roman Catholic ecclesiastical property in this Kingdom has been mismanaged, how trusts have been created, how secret trusts, forbidden by law, have been created, and how monies subscribed for one purpose have been diverted to other purposes,' he makes the generous intimation: 'We do not ask for new Statutes, or new penalties. We ask for safeguards;' and the modest safeguards he requires are that all the Catholic ecclesiastical property in the United Kingdom, the value of which he estimates at fifty millions sterling be placed under the control of ecclesiastical commissioners 'chosen by the Crown from the Roman Catholic clergy and laity,' that a Concordat be established with the Holy

See, whereby fixity of tenure shall be given to all parish priests, and that the Government shall avert 'grave difficulties in Ireland and other parts of the Empire' by securing the right of veto over the appointment of Catholic bishops. It is evident at once to both the Catholic and Protestant reader that the man who makes demands like that is no friend or loyal member of the Catholic Church.

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And just as the matter of this 'petition' shows the animus, so the manner of getting it up shows the cunning and unscrupulousness of the author. In the first place the document is absolutely anonymous. No name or names are given, and there is no indication of any kind as to whence the petition comes. It was not taken round for signatures as *bona fide* memorials invariably are, but was sent to Catholics anonymously through the post with the following suggestion: 'This petition may be signed by one or any number of persons and then sent to the Member of Parliament for the division in which the signatories live, with the request that he would present it to the House.' It was posted, too, at the end of the week, so that the Catholic papers—all weeklies—would not be able to condemn it until it had got about eight days' start. The whole thing was a cunning and contemptible attempt to take unwary Catholics 'on the hop' and make it appear to the world that there was serious and widespread discontent among the Catholic laity of England. Of course the attempt completely failed. Yet in spite of the fact that this bogus memorial was absolutely anonymous and obviously anti-Catholic the Press Association agent at London does not hesitate to cable it out to us as 'An Important Catholic Petition,' adding the entirely unwarranted statement that the petition had been actually presented to Parliament. Fortunately all classes in the community are now pretty well on their guard against the absurdities of the cable fiend, and his latest freak, while it will amuse Catholics, will do no serious mischief even among our Protestant friends.

The Image of Christ on the Holy Shroud.

The Holy Shroud of Turin has long been remarkable not only for the interest which attaches to it as being the traditional garment in which our Redeemer was buried, but also for the fact that it bears on it an imprint or exact likeness of the Sacred Body of our Saviour. The authenticity of this last phenomenon has lately been the subject of a very interesting investigation by some of the leading scientists of Paris and the question is also receiving the careful attention of high scientific authorities in England where the recent publication of the phenomenon as a scientific fact has, according to the London correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* 'created a considerable sensation.' Under these circumstances a few particulars—for which we are mainly indebted to the *London Tablet*—regarding the sacred garment itself and the present position of the question as to the genuineness of the imprint upon it, will probably be of interest to our readers.

The Holy Shroud of Turin, it appears, is a large piece of linen, four metres ten centimetres long, by one metre forty centimetres broad. It has turned yellow by the action of time, and was considerably injured by a fire in 1532. The shroud has belonged to the Royal House of Savoy since the middle of the fifteenth century, and has been known in Europe since

1353. It had been almost forgotten when it was taken out of its reliquary in 1898, on the occasion of an Exhibition of Sacred Art. The outlines of a human form, seen from the front and behind, are distinguishable on it, and on the occasion of the exhibition just referred to it was noticed that the images were, so to speak, negatives. The assertion led to a great deal of controversy. Some people contended that these extraordinary images were supernatural, while others declared they were nothing but common paintings dating from 1353. It was carefully photographed, and from these photographs M. Paul Vignon, Doctor of Science, and M. Corson, assistant professor at the Polytechnic School for Government Engineers and Artillery Officers have made a very careful and thorough study of the subject. The result of these researches was embodied in a 'communication' prepared by M. Vignon and presented at the last meeting of the Academy of Science, held at Paris, on April 21, by Professor Yves Delage, the well-known Zoological Professor at the Sorbonne.

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The communication first dealt with the nature of this remarkable imprint and with the incidental facts that had been ascertained regarding it. The researches, Professor Delage stated, go to show that the imprint on the shroud may be accurately described as a 'natural photograph' of the body which was wrapped in it. The negative taken of the shroud four years ago, on being developed, showed the exact positive image of a corpse. The unavoidable inference was that the marks on the shroud were themselves a negative imprint. As it had been suggested that they might have been common paintings transformed later on into negatives by a chemical action, he demonstrated that that was impossible. The communication to the Academy proceeds as follows: 'Moreover, the images are infinitely superior from the anatomical point of view to anything that could have been produced in the Middle Ages, and they correspond to all the geometrical conditions of the marks. They consequently do not constitute a pictorial work. The winding-sheet has really preserved the marks of a body which bore the *stigmata*, or marks, of astonishing realism.'

It was further demonstrated by the photographs of the shroud that the body of the man buried in that shroud had worn a crown of thorns placed far back on the head. On the upper part of the forehead blood had flowed from several wounds, and trickled slowly down in a furrow to the eyebrow, where it had coagulated. The drops of blood were of the natural spherical shape, and not conventionally designed in the form of tears. Another photograph shows the traces of the scourging. The whips found at Pompeii would have produced wounds and lacerations of the form found on the shroud. The mark of the lance is there, and also the mark of the nails driven, not through the hands, as they are generally represented in pictures and on crucifixes, but through the wrists. The weight of the body, it was pointed out, would in most cases tear the hand.

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The problem which the scientists then set themselves was, to find a theory which would explain how such an image could be produced on linen by natural causes, and with this purpose in view the two investigators carried out a somewhat elaborate series of experiments. As a result, Dr. Vignon found that a corpse shortly after death emits ammoniacal vapors, and that the latter reacted chemically upon oil mixed with essence of aloes, the substance with which the shroud of Christ is recorded to have been impregnated. Dr. Vignon proved that a linen sheet smeared with this oil will reproduce with the exactness of a photograph the imprint of a body giving out the ammoniacal vapors, which permanently dye the linen a reddish brown. Proceeding, the writer of the paper maintains that there is a remarkable agreement with the historic circumstances of the burial. It was necessary the body should be either washed, anointed, or bound in winding sheets, and a perusal of the original text of the Gospel will show that it was thus. Finally, it was also necessary that the body should not have remained in the shroud sufficiently long for it to decompose. Everyone, no matter what may be his religious opinion, says the communication, knows that on Easter Sunday the tomb was empty. The theory thus advanced has been practically accepted by no less an authority than the *Lancet*. After describing in great detail the exact chemical action which would take place in such a case, the *Lancet*, as quoted by the *Otago Daily Times* correspondent, remarks: 'The action by which, therefore, the image of the dead Christ was recorded on the cloth would appear to be due to chemical change rather than to the effect of light. On this explanation an exact image, even to minute details, such as wounds produced by the thorns and marks of the blood drops and of flagellation by whips of a definite kind, is not by any means beyond the bounds of probability.'

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If this theory should come to be fully established it is indeed, as the *Lancet* points out, 'an intensely remarkable and interesting instance of the light which the very latest developments of scientific research may throw on traditions and con-

troversial matters in history.' Although the Academy of Science made no response to Dr. Delage's proposition to send a committee to Turin to pursue a supplementary inquiry it is not at all likely that the question will be allowed to remain where it is. Further, investigation and experiment are sure to follow, and the indications are that the final result will be to establish the authenticity of the sacred image beyond the doubt or question of even the most hardened sceptic.

A Protestant Protest Against Divorce.

Even the Protestants, who do not usually worry themselves very much—at least in any practical way—about the terrible evil, have become alarmed at the state of things disclosed by recent statistics in some of the Australian colonies and at the very serious proposals which are now being submitted to the Federal Parliament as the outcome of the prevailing lax notions regarding the sanctity of the marriage tie. In New Zealand things are bad enough. By the Divorce Act of 1898 a divorce can now be obtained in this Colony by either party to a marriage on the ground of desertion by the other party for five years, or habitual drunkenness for four years, or imprisonment for seven years. But in the new Federal Divorce Bill now before the Federal Senate it is proposed so far as the Commonwealth is concerned to throw the door more widely open. If this Bill becomes law a divorce will be obtainable throughout the Commonwealth on the ground of desertion for only three years or for habitual drunkenness (no period defined) or for aggregate imprisonment for only three years. Such legislation strikes at the very foundation of the stability of married life and is indeed a standing invitation to married couples to have their unions dissolved on the slightest possible pretext. Under such a law all that a discontented party has to do is to skip away for three years or take to drink and the other party has at once the right to demand a divorce and can if necessary be easily provoked into exercising that right. This opens up possibilities that no one who has any regard for the interests of decency or social morality can view without grave concern and it is little wonder that thoughtful members of the community are up in arms against the proposal to establish such legislation throughout the great Commonwealth.

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The concern felt by Protestant members of the community has on this occasion taken practical shape in the preparation of a circular and petition which are being distributed and signed at the doors of all the Protestant churches, with the exception of the Wesleyans, the members of this latter body having for some reason or other refused to enter their protest against the Bill. The circular which is being distributed, stating the grounds of the petition, is as follows:—

Federal Divorce Bill now before the Federal Senate.—Why every citizen should oppose it. 1. The welfare of the State depends upon the sanctity of the family relations. 2. The civil law should, therefore, be kept as close as possible to the law of Christ. 3. This Bill allows re-marriage for the following causes:—(1) Desertion for three years; (2) Habitual drunkenness; (3) Imprisonment in the aggregate for three years; (4) Repeated cruelty during one year. The law of Christ does not. 4. Judicial separation can always be granted without the right of re-marriage. 5. The Christian law secures the greatest happiness of the greatest number. 6. Cases of hardship should be relieved, but not so as to injure the whole of the community. 7. By making divorce easy, you aggravate the very evil you seek to alleviate. (Judges on the Bench have repeatedly testified to this. Statistics prove it.) 8. Once begin to relax and you open a door that cannot be closed. 9. Therefore, instead of relaxing the marriage laws, the State should protect the family, punish severely all transgression, and assist the injured. N.B.—Divorce is often no punishment to the wrongdoer, but a relief. 10. Finally, it is not just to bring down the higher standard of four States (W.A., S.A., Q., and Tasmania) to the lower level of two (N.S.W. and Victoria).

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Stricter Laws.		Divorces in proportion to marriages.	
Canada	...	...	1 in 2500
United Kingdom	...	...	1 in 909
Western Australia	...	...	1 in 555
Queensland	...	...	1 in 435
South Australia	...	...	1 in 400
Laxer Laws.		Divorces in proportion to marriages.	
Victoria	...	...	1 in 71
New South Wales	...	...	1 in 36

Legislation is proposed for the whole Commonwealth on similar lines, against which YOU are asked to PROTEST.

Comment—Increase the facilities for divorce and you increase the demand.

'How oft

The sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done.'

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Circulars and petitions are good in their way and we earnestly hope that this effort to defeat such retrograde legislation

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
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will be successful. We cannot help thinking, however, that our Protestant friends would do a great deal more to combat the divorce evil if they would revise their doctrinal position on the question and preach and teach in clear and unmistakable tones that divorce is absolutely and unconditionally, always and everywhere, condemned by the law of Christ. If that were done—if Protestantism were as firm, clear, and unflinching in its doctrinal teaching on this question as the Catholic Church has always been—the Federal Bill would not only have no hope of passing; it could never even have been seriously proposed.

A Set-Back for Mr. Kensit.

The bigoted 'gutter-journals' who make a regular trade of attacking and abusing the Catholic Church are usually cunning enough to give their scurrilous statements a perfectly general application so that, in the present imperfect state of the English libel law, there is no one particular individual who has the right to bring the libellers to book and claim redress. Occasionally, however, their zeal outruns their discretion, or rather, it would be more correct to say, their malice gets the better of their cunning; they fix upon some one individual the stigma of the calumny they wish to circulate, and then—they soon have reason to be sorry for it. Thus, a short time ago, the *Methodist Times* of London, allowed a correspondent to apply, in its columns, Ware's notorious forgery, the 'Jesuit Oath,' to an individual member of the Jesuit body in England, and at once the son of Ignatius instructed his solicitor to take action in the matter. The offending paper tried to brazen it out for a while, but soon found the case was hopeless, and in the end it wisely went down on its editorial marrow-bones and humbly apologised.

This time it is our old friend the *Rock*—a Church of England organ edited by the notorious Kensit—which has had the misfortune to strike a snag. Some time ago this journal amiably referred to Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., as 'an outlaw, a Jesuit, and a member of a seditious order,' and as soon as possible a writ for libel was served on Kensit on behalf of Father Vaughan. Kensit, who never so far forgets himself as to allow his Protestant principles to put him out of pocket, promptly sent a circular to the newspapers imploring aid to fight those wicked Jesuits. One of these circulars was sent to the *Wellington Times* and its receipt was acknowledged in the following terms:—'The editor of the *Rock*, a London newspaper, sends us a letter stating that a libel action has been raised against him because of some comments he made upon the Jesuits, and he appeals for funds to help him in his fight against "the wealthiest corporation in the world." The letter,' adds the *Times*, 'is declined with thanks, its language being of too violent a partisan character.' Other papers however have evidently been more easily gulled and Kensit was enabled to fight the matter out. The result of the tussle was announced in the cable messages in Saturday's papers, and is a complete victory for Father Vaughan, the *Rock* being mulcted in £300 damages in addition to the very heavy costs which the legal proceedings would be sure to involve. So long as Kensit does not pay the piper out of his own pocket—and on that point we may make ourselves perfectly certain—this lesson will have no particular effect on him; but it is surely not too much to hope that even the most glib of his dupes will get tired of supporting such a man when the net result of their efforts is nothing more than to secure a substantial contribution to the furtherance of the very organisation which it is their one object in life to destroy.

ACROSS PACIFIC SEAS.

II.—AN ISLAND PARADISE.

(By REV. H. W. CLEARY.)

Vancouver, April 17.

WE went ashore at Honolulu when the morning of April 9 was still young. People called it spring in the Hawaiian capital—the 'boyhood of the year.' But the sun beamed like a blessing from heaven, a blood-warm glow filled the atmosphere, and there was a soft, caressing touch in the leisurely breeze that sauntered along over the coral reefs and the yellow strand and green uplands and played lightly over your face and set the long drooping stems of the palm trees drowsily 'nodding, nodd-nodd-nodd.' It was just the breath which you would give to perpetual summer, if you had the making of it. It set me mentally calculating what would be the glow of the dog-days in Honolulu, when that spring morning felt like one of those still, brooding summer days that steal upon Timaru and are called perfect. But official figures, seen later on in the day, knocked my crude calculations into smithereens. They showed that the maximum temperature for 1899 (an average year) was only 88 degrees Fahrenheit and the minimum 58—an extreme variation of only 30 degrees. For there is perpetual summer in this island-paradise and the scent of flowers never passes out of its balmy and fragrant atmosphere.

Honolulu is a tropical Eden of vegetation, with a good deal of the serpent's trail upon it. To reach it from the ship you pass over a few hundred yards' wilderness of unformed ground won by suction dredges from the sea—dust when the weather is dry, puddles and quagmire in the brief season of the rains, and suggestive of the conditions created by the long-drawn dispute between the Dunedin City Council and the Harbor Board. The broad, covered, markets, with their surroundings of green leafage, first meet the traveller's footsteps, and attracted the eager attention of the passengers by their rich display of native products and their endless assortment of strangely-shaped and brilliant-hued fishes. Among the latter I noticed that strange freak of the ocean, a hammer-headed shark, an article of diet among the Chinese residents of Honolulu. (It is likewise for the Celestial palate that the extensive trade in dried sharks' fins is conducted in the islands of the Fiji group.)

Our first visit was to the cathedral. It is a large and ornate stone structure, erected nearly half a century ago, and now too small to meet the expansion of the Catholic community of Honolulu. The Bishop (Monsignor Roper) was absent on a visit to some of the other islands, and the honors of hospitality were done by Father Sylvester. With him we visited the

Fine College

of St. Louis, founded by him in 1882. It consists of a series of detached buildings (residence, class and study-halls, a fine theatre or lecture hall, infirmary, schools, museum) standing in a large enclosure of five acres, and comprising a boarding-school with over 80 resident students, and parochial schools in which a Christian education is imparted to some 600 boys. (The girls' schools, both primary and secondary, adjoin the cathedral). St. Louis College is conducted by the Brothers of the Society of Mary. By the Principal (Brother Bertram) and his assistants we were received with a graceful and winning courtesy which makes the pleasantest recollection of our brief stay in Honolulu. It was holiday time in the college, and Brother Thomas (the second in charge) became our guide, philosopher, and friend so long as our feet were upon the shores of Oahu. The pleasantest of companions was he, and he led our footsteps in pleasant paths, and his mind, stored with 17 years' experience of the Hawaiian Islands as a monarchy, a republic, and (since 1900) an annexed outpost of the realms of Uncle Sam, left nothing unseen or unexplained that could appeal to the eye or mind of the two casual strangers from the far south (Father Barlow and the writer) whose good fortune it was to be entrusted to his gentle care in Honolulu.

The college itself, and especially its beautiful grounds, formed a subject of great interest to us. The grounds were formerly the botanic gardens of Honolulu, and the Principal has added much to their former charms. They are, in fact, five acres of chequered shade and sunshine, grateful in such a climate—an epitome of the varied tropical vegetation of Honolulu, and contain, in addition, many strange plants of other lands from China to Peru—

'A sylvan scene, and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view.'

When the sudden tropical night falls, after a brief red afterglow the electric light—which is universal in Honolulu—lights up the buildings and the green leafy roof of the grounds. One of their most striking attractions is a noble avenue of tall straight-boled royal palms. Beside the Cathedral we had seen the first algeroba—a most useful tree with a spray of feathery leaves—introduced into these islands from Peru by Father Bachelot. Honolulu and its surroundings are now fairly peppered over with this hardy and useful southern tree. The college grounds contain the tall and rugged old giant,

'With his leaves of beauty, his fruit of balm,'

that is the patriarch of all the date-palms introduced into the group—a blessed gift for which the wandering Arab thanked the Creator:

"Allah il Allah!" he sings his psalm,
On the Indian Sea, by the isles of balm;
"Thanks to Allah, Who gives the palm."

Besides this noble fruit-tree we saw in this fair Pacific garden fan, fur, and traveller's palms, mesquites, rose and mamme apples, breadfruit trees, papaws, macademia trees (nut-bearers), monkeypod, tall camphor trees, umbrella trees (which the natives consider unlucky about the house or yard), caoutchouc trees, mangoes, tamarinds, sepolto pears (ripe and luscious), alligator pears, Peruvian plums, several varieties of pine, and, all over the place, the showy scarlet hibiscus, aglow with bloom—the favorite hedge-plant in and about Honolulu. It is a splendid specimen of a cool tropical garden, and one is not surprised to find there, as in his natural habitat, the fat, lumbering alligator that was brought thither years ago from the swamps of Florida and has grown up in his pond enclosure from the size of an Australian club lizard to his present portly and inactive bulk. Hard by, the familiar, pipe-like note of a fat and comfortable Australian captive magpie—an Arthur Orton of imprisoned corpulency—caught our surprised ear; and in the palm branches overhead and in the close, glossy, dark-green foliage of the guava-trees, Indian minas—the pest of Melbourne—jarred and chattered, and hundreds of

Perky English Sparrows

filled the air with their shrill and incessant nagging. What colonists those sparrows are, to be sure!—facing every clime and adapting themselves to every play of circumstances from within the Arctic circle to the Bluff, and, if I mistake not, to the far-off shores of Tierra del Fuego. And the frozen north and torrid zone of Capricorn and Cancer and the furnace-glow of the sandy Australian hinterland have alike left him the same old gracie, vociferous feathered street-arab—as mischievous, as thievish, as pig-headed (if I may thus refer to his inveterate habit of building his nest in

downpipes, despite all the bitter ages of experience), as he has been for centuries under the gargoyles of Westminster Abbey or of Canterbury Cathedral.

A bold, steep-sided bluff, 800ft high, rises back a little way from a residential quarter—the West End—of Honolulu. It is known as

The Pacific Heights,

and is one of the prettiest of the foothills which buttress up the ranges that rise tier over tier behind the mid-Pacific capital, is scaled by an electric tram, and affords the finest panorama that is readily obtainable of the city and the encircling shore and over the hills and far away. A mule tram leads to the foot of the ascent, thence an electric tramway zig zags up a steep and perilous-looking track to the round top of the height. The running along the mule-track is sweetly irregular. The particular trip which brought us and our genial guide to the Pacific Heights justified to some extent the boyish description of the mule as an animal that has two feet to walk with and two more to kick with. Many years ago, at a noisy bend in the winding hill-road that leads to Montserrat in Spain, I witnessed an emphatic exhibition of heel-skying by a dark, lanky, cranky mule—'stubborn as an allegory on the banks of the Nile'—that was engaged to lug our lumbering diligence to the famous shrine. The driver loaded the atmosphere with language that was painful and frequent and free. I made a remark to that effect to a Sydney lady who occupied a seat in the diligence. 'It is a caution,' she replied, 'but you must admit that it is very appropriate in the circumstances.' The uniformed Hawaiian driver takes things more coolly, and no doubt 'gits thar' all the sooner in consequence. At any rate, we were soon buzzing up the rapid slopes in an electric tramcar, coasting along steep embankments of stone that looked far and even farther down into a deep verdant valley chequered off into close-set market-gardens as fencible as Belgian cotters' plots, and green with the large, dimpled, geranium-like leaf of the taro and other vegetables *galore*. We crawled cautiously around short and villainous-looking curves armed with guard-rails—some of the curves apparently resting unsupported in mid air, and swept with a merry hum past banks on which, not the wild thyme, but the wild mango, grows and the flowering lantana (which I noticed as an unmitigated pest in the Bulli district, New South Wales) scrambles about in tangled thickets, and is as difficult to eradicate as the Canadian thistle or the bubonic plague. Charming villas occupy posts of vantage on airy spurs and terraces up the iron track and every turn brings before the delighted eye fresh and charming pictures of sea and land. The view from the top of the steep height is something that, once seen, can never be forgotten—a vast stretch of sea and land barriered on the one side by the tall grey range of Nuuanu and on the other by the heights of Waianae. For miles along the front the calm Pacific heaves gently against the coral-barrier that shoulders it off, and its upper waters flow over the reefs in a long fringe of white foam, the soft booming of which floats up to us like the faint pulse of distant music. Down the slopes and along the plain and up the hillsides there is every green known to the palette of the landscape artist, and here and there great cataracts and pools of emerald break into

A Foam of Flowers.

Yonder are the flooded ricefields that were ploughed by the wallowing water-buffalo; here great stretches of sugar-cane (the chief product of the group), and nearer still palm-groves, and the city parks and gardens, and the var-colored and almost unbroken masses of foliage above whose sleeping shadows rise hundreds of villa and mansion roofs, stained brick-red or olive green. The jagged rampart of hills that stretch like a long irregular half-moon, enclose a scene which, as a picture, far surpasses in beauty the famed view of the Bay of Naples and Vesuvius as seen from the Vomero. A far-travelled earth-wanderer among our party compared the exquisite picture to that of the harbours of Rio and Nagasaki, and those of our fellow-travellers who visited the Pacific Heights have carried away with them the memory of the most exquisite scene that it is given to the sojourner of a day to gaze upon in this tropical mid-ocean paradise. Mr Froude, who saw the city in its more unformed days in 1885, thus writes of it in his *Oceana*: 'We walked under flowing acacias, palm-trees, breadfruit trees, magnolias, and innumerable shrubs in the glowing bloom of the blossoms. Hibiscus and pomegranate crimsoned the hedges, passion flowers, bougainvilleas, and convolvulus crept up the tree stems or hung in masses on the walls. Even the wooden houses in which the poorer natives lived, mean and featureless as they might be, were redeemed from entire ugliness by the foliage in which they were buried and the bits of garden surrounding them.' Another visitor, Mr Edward Clifford, in 1889, was enraptured by the delicious streams for ever falling by scores down the green precipices of Hawaii into the blue sea—'How lovely that sea is can scarcely be told. One puts one's hand in, and all round it is the softest and most brilliant blue; below are growths of pure white coral, and among them swim fishes as brilliant as paroquets. Some are yellow, like canaries. Some are gorgeous orange or bright red. I tried to paint a blue fish, but no pigment could represent its intensity. The loveliest of all was like nothing but a rainbow as it spotted below me. Groves of coconut trees rise from the water's edge. The gardens are rich with roses, lilies, myrtles, gardenia, heliotrope, and passion flowers.'

Here in the Hawaiiis we stand in the ancestral isles of

The New Zealand Maori.

By occasionally changing the soft Polynesian L into the vigorous kettle-rum R of the Maori, and the F into the H, most of the Hawaiian native names could find their counterpart in New Zealand. Thus, Pahi (Cliff) becomes Pah (as in Pahiaka), Waihua (which I may translate The Meeting of the Waters) changes into our Waiua or Wairoa, and Aha (the familiar salutation of the natives of the mid-Pacific group) turns into the Aroha of their

more Doric-tongued kinsmen of New Zealand. The Hawaiian Islands gave our far southern land its first population, its language—and its taro.

The rest of the day we spent in visiting sundry points of general interest in and around Honolulu—still under the sheltering wing of our pleasant guide from St. Louis College, and generally in the beautifully-fitted and up-to-date American tram-cars of the Rapid Transit Company. Even in the principal thoroughfares the streets are narrow—about a half-chain wide—and ill-formed. Some of the unformed side streets in the Japanese quarter are scored with wheel-marks like a mallee road near Warracknabeal in Victoria. But a change is rapidly coming. A feverish activity in the building trade is adorning the city with great ornate stone-built stores and offices of a style of architecture and a finish of which we have not many examples in New Zealand. There is an endless charm in the well-roaded and far-extending residential districts that circle round about the business quarters of the city. There is a charming variety of designs of villas and mansions. Many of these buildings are very costly, and in whole quarters (as about Punahou and up the Pacific Heights) their close-shaven and terraced green swards, adorned with beautiful foliage and flowering plants, slope down without fence or barrier to the footpaths of the shady streets. To our unaccustomed southern eyes this had a charming effect. We have nowhere seen a spot of earth where wealth and luxury have found themselves so novel and fragrant a Capua in which to loll and laze and loiter life away as in this coral-girt city on Oahu.

The population of Honolulu is

A Strange Salmagundi

of white man, yellow man, and dusky Polynesian—a greater Port Said of many tribes and tongues. The total population of the group is 153,727. The American law restricts the landing of John Chinaman, but some 25,000 of them have found a resting-place for the soles of their feet in the islands—a big invasion since the days when, in 1872, there were only 1938 representatives of the Flowery Kingdom in the group. White people make a somewhat bigger count of heads than the heathen Chinese—28,533 (of whom 8000 are Portuguese) is the number opposite their names in last year's statistical reports. The native Hawaiians are, like their New Zealand kinsmen, the Maoris, a tall, deep-chested, handsome race, and their curious customs and happy ways formed the subject of some of the most interesting of Lady Brassey's *Voyage in the Sunbeam*. But, like their other kith and kin of the Fijis, they are fast becoming 'good Injuns'—the conservative power of Catholic colonising nations has never shielded them, as it shielded the Red Man in Central and South America, and they are melting away off the face of the earth. There is open before me the Report of the Governor of Hawaii to the United States Government for the year 1901. It makes, in this connection—and in another which will be noted later on—melancholy reading. In 1872 the native Hawaiians numbered 49,044. At the census of 1900 they had dropped to a paltry 29,834—the doomed and decaying but happy-go-lucky remnant of a stalwart population that was estimated at 300,000 in the year when the bows of Captain Cook's exploring ships cleaved the blue waters that lap the shores of those favored isles. The day is not far off when the Hawaiian race will entirely disappear from the peoples of the earth.

A color-scheme of the population of Honolulu would be a Joseph's coat of many colors. Men may come and men may go, but the smail.

Japanese

is lord of Honolulu. Some fine day, perhaps twenty years ago, he 'dropped in promiscuous-like' into the soft green Hawaiians and found them good—he had touched the spot of earth that had, perhaps, appeared in his Eastern slumbers like 'the shapes of a dream.' And then the sallow-faced procession began. In 1884 there were (according to the official returns before me) only 116 Japanese in all the happy islands of the group. At the census of 1900 there were 61,122—almost half of the entire population. In Honolulu they swarm everywhere. The light, dapper little fellows are the domestic servants of the place—cooks, house-'maids,' scullery-'maids,' 'generals,' and the rest; they do the navvying, the clerking, and pretty nearly everything except clothes-washing—that is the Chinese monopoly still, they 'run' stores of all sorts; they turn readily to almost every art and craft, from carriage-building to watch-making and jewel-etting; the men appear in all sorts of costumes from the garb of the unchanging East to the latest London cut of sartorial upholstery; and they have a quarter of the city which is all their own, where you see their girlish-looking matrons wearing the *kimono*, and the grave-faced children that romp and skip and play, with never a smile, as if, like the enterprising islanders of the West, they took their pleasures sadly. And those marvellous enterprising and go-ahead Asians keep trooping into the Hawaiians at the rate of 300 a month. And none dares say them nay. For, as regards those go-head little men, and their position in the islands of the hither and farther Pacific seas, the battle of the Yalu was more fateful than that of Trafalgar was to the British. You may make, and duly enforce, immigration laws against John Chinaman and smile when old Li Hung Chang or his successor, or 'The Immortal' (Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand Years, as the Emperor of China is styled) utters a protest; for you know he has no 'miled fist' to blacken your eye. But immigration restriction laws are not for the bustling Japanese, who have no need, since the days of Yalu, to chant

'We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships,
We've got the money, too'

With a somewhat aggressive expansionist policy at work in the Philippines, a most under the protection of Japan, there are wide

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

possibilities for interesting complications in the rushing onward sweep of Japanese colonisation under the American flag in the Hawaiian group. And perhaps those who live some thirty or fifty years more will read of wild times in the mid-Pacific paradise that circles round about from Honolulu, when the feet of the writer will be pointing to the roots of the daisies.

The various histories of the Hawaiians—I have come across some three or four—have a world of things to say about

'The Missionaries'

(by which term is always locally meant the Protestant missionaries). On our voyage from Honolulu to Vancouver I fell in with many white non-Catholic natives and residents of the Hawaiians, and was surprised to find the extent to which 'the missionaries' were spontaneously introduced into their conversation. The social, commercial, and political positions achieved by them and their sons—who are the dollar-aristocracy of Honolulu—sufficiently account for this. From 1820 and for many years onwards missionaries had the religious and political destinies of the Hawaiian Islands in their hands. But they sadly failed to rise to the level of their opportunities. They were at first allowed to open schools and erect churches. But they gradually got possession of the land and rose to positions of high power and influence in the civil administration of the group. One of them became Prime Minister, and clambered to the highest post of the treasury, another held the administration of justice in his hand, and, 'tickled with good success,' they ruled the islands in a way that has been aptly described as more ministerial than missionary, and more calculated to pile up shakels than to make converts. When the Pious Fathers (Congregation of the SS. Heart) were sent to the Islands their kind manners and unselfish ways greatly attracted the natives. The ruling powers, however, soon interfered, at first by harassing enactments. The Pious Fathers were after a time placed in a small vessel with two bottles of water and some biscuit. Only two of them reached the shores of California alive. It is only fair to state that 'the missionaries' protested their blamelessness in connection with this bad business and threw the blame of it upon the native Government. The native Catholic converts were treated with great inhumanity, but they held fast by the faith that was in them. A French war frigate finally righted matters. It dropped into Honolulu harbor one sunny morning. The commander talked some 'plain English'—or French, as the case may be; at any rate it was plain and forcible and to the point. The persecution dropped; the Pious Fathers returned to the Islands and performed their sacred duties in peace. And there they remain to the present day. The *Statesman's Year Book* for 1899—the only one that I find at hand as I pen these hurried lines—sets down the Catholics in the Hawaiian group at 26,363, and all the various Protestant denominations collectively at 23,773. 'The missionaries,' however, had—in 'rare Ben Jonson's' words—abundant scope to applaud themselves with joy 'to see how plump their bags were and their barns.' They had seized the best that was in the islands and made it their heritage and while the native race melted miserably away and their missions became—as one of their clergy lately described them—'a disgraceful failure,' they and their sons waxed fat and rich and became the nabobs of the central Pacific seas. The non-Catholic Professor W. C. Stubbs, of New Orleans, who lately made an extensive tour through the Hawaiian group, spoke as follows, on his return, to the students of Tulane University:—'The charge was made at the time and diligently spread over Europe that selfish motives actuated the missionaries in going to Hawaii. This charge is seemingly sustained by subsequent events. Their influence has been exerted in modifying the form of government favorable to their own control and personal aggrandizement. So well have they succeeded that to-day their sons are the rulers of the islands, politically, financially, religiously and socially; and many of them are millionaires many times over, owning most of the land. . . . Once on the islands, they shaped and directed affairs according to their ideas of what was right to themselves and to the heathen; and, true Yankees as they were, they lost no opportunity of acquiring and retaining everything of value.'

When our vessel (the *Moana*) left Honolulu there were a considerable number of local passengers on board bound for Vancouver. They were gaily decorated by their friends, in the native fashion, by leis or long wreaths of beautiful flowers. We were soon in easy view of the island of death—Molokai of the lepers. But thereby hangs another tale.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 7.

The Vev. Archdeacon Devoy, Provincial, returned to Wellington on Friday.

Special services will be held at the three churches to-morrow to commemorate the declaration of peace.

Rev. Father Costello arrived from Auckland on Saturday last. He is at present the guest of his Grace Archbishop Redwood.

The feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated in a special manner at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday last. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held during the day, and the choir was ably assisted by a full orchestra at Mass and at Vespers.

Very deep sympathy is expressed on all sides for the Rev. Father Ainsworth in the great loss he has sustained through the death of his mother.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. Rev. Father Herbert sang the 11 o'clock Mass. A large number attended for Adoration during the day.

A Solmn Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday next for those who fell in the late war. Mass will also be celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart for the same object at an early date.

At St. Joseph's Church on Thursday a very quiet wedding was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Shea. The contracting parties were Mr. J. V. Lawes, of the Telegraph Department, Christchurch, and Miss E. Collin, of Wellington. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock. The happy couple left for their future home in Christchurch the same evening.

The announcement of the joyful news that peace had been proclaimed in South Africa was received in Wellington with marked enthusiasm. The first indication of the fact was the booming of guns, which was followed by the changing of all the bells in the city and the hoisting of flags and bunting. In a very short time a dense throng of people assembled in front of the General Post Office, where the Mayor announced that the proclamation of peace between the British and the Boers had come at last. The Acting-Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, was soon on the scene, and confirmed the statement made by the Mayor, and also read an urgent message sent by Lord Kitchener to his Excellency the Governor. The people at this stage were intensely enthusiastic, and cheers were given over and over again for those men who played a prominent part in the history of the campaign.

NELSON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 4.

On Tuesday, June 3, the children of St. Mary's Convent schools held their annual picnic. During the afternoon sports were held for the children in Mr. Bashford's paddock, that gentleman having kindly lent it for the occasion, and for whom hearty cheers were given before leaving. The whole of the afternoon was spent by the children in keenly contesting the various events on the programme. Later on an adjournment was made to the school hall, where a generous spread had been provided by a committee of ladies of the congregation of St. Mary's. After full justice had been done to the good things, the distribution of prizes which had been won during the afternoon took place. The Rev. Father Clancy distributed the prizes, and in so doing complimented the several winners. Before dispersing the children gave hearty cheers for Father Clancy and all those who had so kindly contributed towards the day's pleasure. The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney was not forgotten by the children, for whom they also gave hearty cheers.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 9th.

Mr. John Barrett of Kirwee, is announced as a candidate for the Selwyn Electorate at the forthcoming general election.

The Choral Hall has been engaged for Thursday, July 3rd, when an original drawing-room entertainment is to be given in aid of the school funds of the Pro-Cathedral parish.

Feeling reference was made in the churches on Sunday to the sad accident which caused the death of Mrs. Ainsworth at Grey-mouth. Sincere sympathy is extended to the Rev. Father Ainsworth and the bereaved relatives.

The quarterly conference of the clergy of North Canterbury was held on Tuesday last at the Lyttelton Presbytery. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there were 13 priests present. Bishop Grimes directed the clergy to have a *Te Deum* sung on the Sunday following as an act of thanksgiving for the declaration of peace.

The second monthly meeting of the Pro-Cathedral collectors in connection with the lately organised sixpence a week subscription in aid of the new Cathedral building fund was held on Thursday evening last, his Lordship the Bishop presiding. Upwards of £33 was handed in as representing the past four weeks' operations; a result deemed highly satisfactory, as these sums are entirely new donations and quite apart from the promises made at any previous time, which promises are expected to be redeemed when opportunity offers.

The Coronation Carnival recently held realised a net profit of £500, a result deemed highly satisfactory in view of the number of counter attractions. The Rector of St. Mary's, Rev. Father Mar-nane, expresses warm approval of the way his people labored, and desires to sincerely thank all who in any way assisted to make the event such a conspicuous success. This amount is exclusive of the art union, which is still open, and will be drawn at a favorable opportunity.

Speaking at one of the earlier Masses on Sunday on the happy termination of the war in South Africa and the declaration of peace, the Very Rev. Vicar-General said the recent prolonged strife had been glorious to New Zealand, whose soldiers had accomplished many acts of valor on the battle-field, glorious to the vanquished Boers, who had fought bravely for their independence, and glorious for Great Britain, which had exhibited remarkable forbearance during hostilities, and was now displaying honorable magnanimity and most just treatment in the hour of victory. At Vespers at the Pro-Cathedral, St. Mary's (Manchester street) and at the Catholic Church (Lyttelton) a *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving for peace.

On receipt of telegraphic advice from the Acting-Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, announcing the declaration of peace, his Lordship the Bishop visited the schools, and after disclosing the welcome intelligence granted a holiday for the rest of the day. Subsequently whilst in the neighbourhood of the new cathedral building and noticing the workmen engaged in erecting the base of the stone pulpit the Bishop at once mounted the scaffolding and taking possession of the pulpit read the telegram just received remarking that it was a most happy coincidence that the first message it was his privilege to deliver from that spot was a message of peace. The workmen, who were summoned by the contractor, listened with uncovered heads to the Acting-Premier's message declaring the proclamation of peace. The Bishop said he felt sure that their first thought was one of gratitude to the Almighty that the hostilities were at length at an end, then of thankfulness to those through whose instrumentality peace was brought about. Doubtless, too, their thoughts went back like his to the first message which ushered in the dawn of the Redemption, when angelic hosts proclaimed: 'Glory to God in the highest, peace and goodwill towards men.'

WAIMATE.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 8.

From the proceeds of the late concert held at Morven, a splendid-toned American organ has been obtained for the church there. It is to be hoped that a choir will soon be started as there is plenty of talent in the district.

The quarterly conference of the clergy of South Canterbury was held in the presbytery last Tuesday when the following priests were present:—Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Kennedy (Ashburton), Kerley (Temuka), Bowers (Geraldine), Tubman, Aubry, Le Petit (Timaru), Regnault and O'Connell (Waimate).

The Rev. Father O'Connell is at present on a short visit to Temuka, in order to assist in the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration. The Rev. Father Kerley of that town has taken his place here for the time being.

At both Masses on Sunday, the Rev. Father Regnault thanked the people for the way in which they assisted at the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration, especially those who decorated the altar and also those who gave donations of flowers and candles. He complimented the choir for their valuable assistance.

The fortnightly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society takes place next Monday evening in the school-room.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

Timaru has regained its normal state after the peace celebrations. When the tolling of the Town bell first announced that peace was proclaimed the town suddenly seemed to be turned into a Bedlam, with the whole population doing its utmost to keep up the credit of the place. The bells and mill whistles were aided by the railway engines and steamers, while dinner gongs, kero-ene tins, and several kinds of improvised instruments that noise could be produced from were called into requisition to increase the din, which became so furious that the very birds flew excitedly around alarmed at the unusual uproar. When matters calmed slightly the Mayor and some leading citizens met at the Post Office, and after reading the telegram announcing peace and listening to a short speech, an impromptu procession took place through the town headed by the Garrison Band. This latter ceremony had to be repeated in the afternoon and again in the evening before the enthusiasm of the people was satisfied. Rain coming on put a stop to the fireworks celebration, and fortunately a most exciting day was got over without an accident of any moment occurring.

Temuka was less fortunate as a very sad accident put a stop to the intended ceremonies there. A young man named Batres, who was well known and highly respected, improvised a cannon out of a drain pipe. He fired this cannon on many previous occasions, but on Peace Day when letting it off it exploded and partially severed his head from his body, the unfortunate young man dying almost immediately. Great regret was felt throughout Temuka and Timaru, and the rejoicings at Temuka were stopped on account of the sad accident.

A *Te Deum* was sung at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Vespers on Sunday evening in thanksgiving for peace being proclaimed.

Elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate Coronation Day, and considerable emulation exists between several firms in getting up displays.

The Government Inspector is at present examining the parish schools. The result of the examinations will be known during the week.

The Christy Minstrel Club connected with the parish in their recent entertainment towards the Priory Wall Fund realised £9—a most satisfactory result for an entertainment held in the school-room.

The executors of the estate of the late Mr Richard M'Anley, of Forest Lodge, Sydney, have announced that the deceased had made the following bequests to religious and charitable institutions:—St. Vincent de Paul Society (St. James' Conference), £212; St. James' Church, Forest Lodge, £192; St. Ita's School Church, Glebe, £192; Little Sisters of the Poor, Randwick, £192; Westmead Home for Boys, £192; St. Joseph's Providence, North Sydney, £192; Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Waratah (N.S.W.), £192; St. Vincent's Hospital, £192; the Blind Institute, Lewisham, £192. Total, £1748.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 29.

The sanctuary of St. Patrick's Cathedral has just been renovated. A beautiful rich background helps to throw into strong relief the high altar. The Rev. Father Patterson also contemplates other improvements.

Rev. Father Gulian has, I regret to say, been indisposed for some days. His absence from his parish, in which he labors with such zeal, is greatly regretted, and it is the earnest wish of all that he may soon be restored to health.

On Sunday evening at St. Patrick's Cathedral Mdle. Dolores assisted the choir and sang an 'Ave Maria,' being accompanied on the organ by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm. There was a very large congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M.

The Very Rev. Father Boyle, and the Rev. Fathers McCarthy, McEnroe, and Henry left by the Zealandia on Monday evening for Sydney. A large number of people assembled on the wharf to bid goodbye to the Vincentian Fathers who have been very popular wherever they have given missions. It is understood that the Rev. Father McCarthy and another member of the Order will return to New Zealand early in the new year to conduct a retreat for the clergy of the Christchurch diocese.

His Lordship Bishop Lenihan was present at Vespers at St. Benedict's Church on Sunday, when he preached an impressive discourse. After Vespers there was a procession at the head of which was borne a statue of the Blessed Virgin. The 11 o'clock Mass at the same church was celebrated by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., Rev. Father Russell being deacon, and Rev. Father McGuinness subdeacon.

The St. Patrick's Day Celebration committee, after meeting the heavy expenses in connection with the National celebrations, had a net result of £143. It has been decided to forward his Lordship the Bishop £120 with direction to give £30 each to St. Patrick's, St. Benedict's, Sacred Heart, and St. John the Baptist parishes. Of this amount the National concert was responsible for £41. The committee is to be warmly congratulated on the success of the celebration.

The Rev. Father Costello, who left for the Old Country nearly a year ago, arrived here on Tuesday morning from Sydney by the Elingamite. The Rev. Father looked exceedingly well, and has thoroughly benefited by and enjoyed his trip. He speaks in grateful terms of the kindness everywhere extended to him, particularly while in Melbourne, where he was temporarily laid up, during which time the Archbishop, clergy, and Sisters were most attentive to him. Being due in Wellington at the end of the month, Father Costello went south by the Elingamite on Monday. Whilst in Auckland he stayed at the Bishop's House, where he was visited by many of his old friends.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

THE third annual meeting of the Cathedral Building Committee was held at St. Patrick's Hall, Wellington, on Sunday, June 1. There was a large attendance. His Grace Archbishop Redwood presided. The trustees presented an audited balance-sheet showing the receipts and expenditure for the 12 months ending April 30, 1902. This was read by the hon. treasurer of the fund, Rev. Father O'Shea. The net receipts for the year were £1188 14s 8d, and the total assets £6373 18s 5d, £4281 of which are placed on deposit, bearing five per cent. interest. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., was appointed an additional ex-officio trustee and member of all committees. As two of the seven trustees retire annually an election was held to fill the vacancies and resulted in the return of Mr W. C. Gascoigne (re-elected) and the Rev. Father O'Shea. Mr M. Kennedy, chairman of trustees, speaking as to the collection of instalments, said, the progress of the collection had been interrupted by Father Ainsworth's departure for Europe, and by the time of his return to the Colony, it was found that the enthusiasm had cooled somewhat and hence the receipts for the year were not as large as might be expected.

His Grace the Archbishop stated that there were many reasons to account for the falling off in the payment of subscriptions. There had been numerous calls on the parishioners throughout the archdiocese, besides which there was the great fall in the price of wool which had prevented many in the farming districts from fulfilling their promises. His Grace also informed the meeting that Father Ainsworth was now collecting in Westport and the collecting there was proceeding satisfactorily.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to his Grace for presiding.

In cases of Sprains or any injury to the limbs the application of WITCH'S OIL gives instant relief.—*.*

Do not forget whenever you are suffering from a Bad Cold to send immediately for TUSSIGURA.—*.*

The New Zealand Clothing Factory from very small beginnings has, at the present time, branches in almost every centre from Invercargill to Auckland. The vast strides made by the firm has been due solely to the excellence of the goods kept by it. The seasonable stock now shown includes hats and caps, ties, collars, etc., all in the latest London styles. Inspection invited...

INTERCOLONIAL.

A new window has been erected in the Chapel of the Irish Saints in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, in memory of the late Cardinal Newman.

The Rev. Henry Lynch, S.J., lately of Riverview, and a missionary well known and very popular throughout Australia (says the *Catholic Press*), is now stationed at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin. There are about 18 Jesuit Fathers attached to Gardiner street.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 155 candidates at Murrumburrah on Sunday, May 25. Father Hennessy read a statement of accounts, showing that since he took charge of the parish 18 months ago the receipts totalled over £700, and the debt on the church had been reduced by £500.

On the Eve of Pentecost, Sister Mary Michael, of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, passed to her reward at All Hallows' Convent, Brisbane. The deceased nun was 51 years of age, having entered the convent at the age of 24. She was born at Clantagh, County Longford, Ireland, and came to Queensland with some other nuns in the beginning of 1878. She was a sister of Rev. Mother Mary Patrick Potter, of All Hallows', and of the Rev. Father Potter, of Warwick.

A meeting of the building committee of St. Patrick's Cathedral Melbourne, was held a few Sundays ago. The report, which was presented by the committee, showed that since 1890 £67,000 has been spent on the building, while the aggregate amount expended something over £216,000. Archbishop Carr promised the committee £1,000 towards a fund being raised to erect a young men's hall, to be attached to the Cathedral. In response to a vote of thanks the Archbishop said he had written to his Excellency the Governor-General expressing regret at his determination to leave Australia. In his opinion his Excellency was an ideal of what a Governor-General ought to be. They all regretted his approaching departure, not merely from selfish or private reasons, but from a national point of view. Archbishop Carr's remarks were received with hearty applause.

Senator O'Connor is adding to his great reputation—if such be possible—and he is regarded by all parties as the soundest and most tactful member of the Federal Cabinet. The Melbourne *Age*, speaking of the debate on the tariff, says: 'Undoubtedly the best speech made in the course of the debate was that in which Mr O'Connor dealt with the arguments and statistics put forward against the adoption of protection in the Commonwealth. Mr O'Connor has a lucid, forcible method of explaining and driving home his points which in itself is highly convincing, and he is besides a consummate master of debate, quick at finding and laying bare the vulnerable places in his adversary's position, a diplomat in dealing with the waverers who might go either one side or the other, and ready, skilful, ingenious, and resourceful when he has to meet a telling or incisive interjection. The Government is indeed fortunate in having such an able and withal courteous representative to steer its barque through the hostile shoals of the Upper House.'

Miss Amy Castles left for Melbourne after the matinee on Monday, May 26 (says the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*), and received quite an ovation when she left the Town Hall. The entrance to the hall, even in George street, as far down as the Markets, was thronged with people eager to get a glimpse of the gifted young singer, and to have a farewell word with her. She called out her good-byes from the carriage, and smiled in her girlish way at the good wishes showered on her. At Redfern station on enormous concourse assembled as the hour for the departure of the express drew near. Miss Castles was showered with beautiful floral offerings. She bowed and smiled her acknowledgments of the compliment paid her. The train left the station to the accompaniment of prolonged cheering and wild excitement, all the members of the company coming in for their share of this demonstration. The first of Miss Castles' farewell concerts in Melbourne was given at the Town Hall to an overflow audience.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne (says the *Advocate*) has ordered that a special service shall be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday night, 29th June, in connection with the Coronation of King Edward VII. The Archbishop will preside, and his Excellency the Governor-General will be present on the occasion. The feeling had gained ground that there would be no Catholic celebration on account of the objectionable words in the King's oath, but it is pointed out that the oath is only taken on the occasion of his Majesty's accession, and does not enter into the Coronation celebrations. At a meeting of Catholic peers in England on the 11th ult. it was resolved that the agitation for the removal of the objectionable phrase in the oath should be suspended until after the Coronation, as the oath would have no place in that ceremony. In view of this fact, and also to give Catholics who occupy official positions an opportunity of showing their allegiance without having to attend the services at the Exhibition Building or at St. Paul's Cathedral, the service will be held. The Church makes a broad distinction between the Coronation service, which is purely of a religious character, and the celebrations at the beginning of the Commonwealth, at which a prayer was offered by the Governor-General, the latter being regarded as a purely civic function, at which any member of the Church might properly attend. Solemn Vespers, sermon, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the singing of the Te Deum will form the service. The sermon will have special reference to the event there and then celebrated. The Cathedral choir will be augmented by several of the city and suburban choirs; the musical portion of the service will be a leading feature of the celebration.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 15, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
 " 16, Monday.—St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor.
 " 17, Tuesday.—St. Paschal I., Pope and Confessor.
 " 18, Wednesday.—St. Isidore Agricola, Confessor.
 " 19, Thursday.—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.
 " 20, Friday.—St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr.
 " 21, Saturday.—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.

ST. ANTONINUS, BISHOP AND CONFESSOR.

St. Antoninus was born in 1389 at Florence, of which city he became afterwards Archbishop. He was distinguished for his piety and learning. He has left *Summa Confessionalis: Summa Theologica*, a great compilation of moral extracts from the works of the Fathers, scholastics, and councils; *Summa Historialis*, the greatest chronicle of the Middle Ages, rich in the notices of Church history, commencing with the creation of the world and ending with the last year of the saint's life.

ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA.

Aloysius or Louis Gonzaga was the son of Ferdinand, Marquis of Castiglione, and was born at his father's castle in the diocese of Brescia, A.D. 1568. His father, who wished to inspire Aloysius with the love of a military life, had a complete suit of armor made for him when he was quite a child and took him to the camp, where his courtesy and courageous spirit made him the idol and pride of the soldiers.

When he had reached the age of eight the Marquis placed him and his younger brother Ralph under the care of a tutor at the court of the Duke of Tuscany, where they were instructed in the knowledge and accomplishments which befitted their noble birth.

After spending about two years at Florence, the two brothers were sent by their father to the court of the Duke of Mantua, his near relation. There they continued the course of their studies. About this time Aloysius formed the design of resigning his title to the Marquisate in favor of his brother, and devoting himself to the service of God in the religious state. Hearing that St. Charles Borromeo, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan, had arrived at Brescia, Aloysius went thither to ask his blessing. St. Charles received him with paternal kindness, which encouraged Aloysius to lay before him the secrets of his soul. The holy Cardinal was much edified on discovering the angelic innocence and eminent sanctity of his penitent. Finding that he had not yet made his First Communion, though he was 12 years of age, he prepared him for it and administered to him the Bread of Angels with his own hands. Soon afterwards the Marquis, passing into Spain, placed his two sons at the court of Madrid, where they served as pages of honor to the young Prince James.

Upon the death of the Prince two years later Aloysius and his brother returned to Italy. Already had our Saint, who had now attained his 16th year, solicited from his father permission to enter the Society of Jesus, but had met with a peremptory refusal. Upon his return home every means were employed to divert him from his resolution, but though greatly grieved at being the cause of displeasure and disappointment to a beloved parent, he continued firm in his purpose, being convinced that he was following the call of God. More than once did the Marquis give his consent and afterwards withdraw it, but at the end of three years, after a severe struggle with himself, he surrendered to the earnest entreaties of his son, who, after making a formal renunciation of his rights in favor his brother, was received into the Jesuit novitiate. From that moment his life, uneventful in the eyes of men, was hidden with Almighty God and spent in the most perfect exercise of obedience to the will of his superiors.

A malignant fever broke out in Rome and Aloysius got permission to serve the sick in the hospitals. He catechised and exhorted the poor patients, and at the same time rendered them the most laborious and meanest services. After many of his companions had fallen victims to the disease, Aloysius fell sick and received the last rites of the Church. His holy death took place on the Octave of Corpus Christi, in the 24th year of his age and sixth of his religious profession. St. Aloysius is regarded as the perfect model of Christian youth and has been designated by the Holy See as their patron.

Rev. John O'Shea, who has been doing duty as assistant to the Very Rev. Dean Beechior, at Launceston, for the past two months, has been appointed to St. Joseph's, Hobart, in succession to the Rev. Father Prendergast, who is leaving Tasmania.

Those who had the good fortune on previous occasions of being present at Mr A. H. Burton's 'Evenings with Great Authors' will learn with pleasure that he has decided to give a series of readings this winter. The first of the series will take place in the Choral Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening, when Mr Burton will give selections from Dickens' works...

If Cyclists or Footballers meet with accidents, they will find that Evan's WITCH'S OIL is infallible.—*.*

For Chilblains there is positively no remedy to approach Evan's WITCH'S OIL—an absolutely certain cure.—*.*

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Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade."—TOM MOORE.

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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 Gefle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at 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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Irish News.

ANTRIM.

Five new appointments to the city magistracy are announced (says the 'Belfast Weekly'). No Catholic citizen is among the number. Nor has any Catholic been appointed for several years past. This fact speaks for itself trumpet-tongued.

CORK. - Getting Rusty.

Opening the business of the Cork Borough Sessions, the Recorder, addressing the Grand Jury, said he was really beginning to apprehend that he was getting a little rusty in his knowledge of Crown law in the city of Cork, he had so little to do in it. He congratulated them on having so little to do at the sessions. The cases to go before them were few in number and light in character. There were, in fact, only four—one of those was for wounding, another for larceny, one for malicious injury to property, and one for uttering base coin. He did not think any one of those required any special instructions.

Holdings Purchased.

The tenants on the estate of Captain Digby Wright, in the neighborhood of Skibbereen and in Caheragh, have been for some time negotiating about the purchase of their holdings, and with the aid of his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of the diocese, have succeeded. Some few years ago the Townshend estate was about being sold. This was a very extensive area, and the tenants waited on his Lordship and expressed to him their desire to purchase out their holdings. He immediately took the matter in hand and worked for months unceasingly, with the result that the tenants were made peasant proprietors. The people of the district are delighted that his Lordship has been again successful, and that the tenants on the Wright estate are now in the same position as the Townshend tenantry.

DERRY.—A New Altar.

There has just been erected for the Right Rev. Monsignor M'Faul, P.P., Waterside, a high altar of rare beauty. A pleasing circumstance in this connection is that the popular and widely-esteemed parish priest has been able to get every part of the work done by Irish artists.

DUBLIN.—Death of a Priest.

The death is reported of the Very Rev. Father Slattery, Finglas, County Dublin, in the 59th year of his age.

Death of Major Blount.

Major Blount, a gentleman well known in Kingstown and neighborhood, died on April 17, to the deep regret of a large circle of acquaintances. He was the youngest son of Mr. Michael Henry Blount and the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Blount, of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. Major Blount belonged to one of the oldest and best-known Catholic families in England. At an early age he obtained a commission in the 20th Regiment, and was engaged in active service during the Indian Mutiny; he also saw service in China. For several years he was a member of the Kingstown Urban District Council. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church, Monkstown, to Dean's Grange Cemetery.

KERRY.—Extremely Satisfactory

Addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Tralee Quarter Sessions his Honor County Court Judge Shaw said—I am happy to be able to tell you that your business is very light. There are three indictments to go before you, and they are all against the same man. In other respects, as far as I can ascertain from competent authorities, the condition of the district is extremely satisfactory.

LIMERICK.

In a recent issue we ('Catholic Times') stated that the charge of intolerance brought in England against the Catholics of Limerick by Mr. Long, the so-called 'medical missionary,' had been repudiated by Mr. R. Gibson, a Limerick Protestant, from whom Mr. W. A. Mc Knight, of Liverpool, had sought information on the subject. Since then both Dr. Long and Mr. Robertson, the Protestant Rector of St. Munchin's, Limerick, have attempted to defend the system of proselytism carried on by this agent of the Irish Church Missions. The defence has, however, been a perfect fiasco. Mr. Gibson, who is not merely fearless and straightforward, but a gentleman of high intellectual ability, has left them in a helpless plight. We regret much that want of space prevents us from publishing his powerful exposure of the methods adopted by the Irish Church Missions, but even from a few sentences our readers can judge of the force of his arguments. He writes: 'Dr. Long asks what he has done that I should make such charges as I do against him and the I.C.M. I will tell him. He started a free dispensary—very good and noble if done to relieve suffering, but as soon as he got Catholics going there he began to talk to them against the doctrine of their Church. That I call vile. Then he labels the Catholics of Limerick, saying they persecute Protestants. That is abominably false. How many Protestant doctors practise in Limerick and are esteemed by their Catholic patients? He says I am in a pugilistic mood, and he does not appreciate this fighting. Yes, I always am in a fighting mood when I hear friends whom I esteem and love slandered, and I am quite sure he does not like this fighting in the open with one who is intimately acquainted with both sides of the question.' It may be taken for granted that in future the proselytisers will avoid controversy with Mr. Gibson.

More White Gloves.

His Honor Judge Adams opened the Easter Quarter Sessions at Rathkeale. Mr. William Beauchamp, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, said that in the unavoidable absence of the High Sheriff he had much pleasure in presenting his Honor with white gloves, as there was no criminal business for disposal. His Honor said he was glad to learn that the western portion of the county was in such a peaceable condition and so free from crime.

WATERFORD. I.

The proprietress and editor of the 'Waterford Star' have been served with summonses requiring them to attend a special Crimes Act Court. The summonses are as follow—'Whereas, a complaint has been made to me that, between the 1st day of November, 1901, and the 16th day of April, you, the defendants, in a certain newspaper called the 'Waterford Star,' at Waterford, in the county borough aforesaid, being a proclaimed district under the provisions of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, did wrongfully and without legal authority, unlawfully use intimidation towards John McGrath, John McKenry, Patrick Hickey, David Barry, and Edmond Power, respectively, in consequence of their having done acts which they had a legal right to do—namely, to use and occupy, as tenants thereof, certain farms of land situate in the County Waterford, from which tenants had been evicted.' The charges are framed on reports of League meetings that appeared in the 'Star.' The issuing of the summonses had excited great local interest, especially in the west of the county and in the city proper.

GENERAL.

Gaelic Revival.

The country seems so have responded generously to the appeal of the

Gaelic League for funds. The collections carried out during the 'Irish Language Week' produced about £1500, the metropolis having contributed some £500 of that amount.

St. Patrick's Day in South Africa

Despite the distractions of the war the Irishmen of South Africa celebrated the Irish National Festival with great enthusiasm. From a Cape Town paper we learn that the local Irish Associations held a banquet on March 17 at which the Rev. Dr. Welch presided. There was a representative gathering, including the Mayor and many public men. Greetings were received from the Irishmen of Maritzburg, Durban, Diamond-fields, Kimberley, Port Alfred, Somerset, Mafeking, Mashonaland, Laurence Marques, etc. It will be noticed that these messages came from nearly every important centre in South Africa, so it is evident that Irishmen are pretty well scattered over these districts. During the evening a number of patriotic speeches were made, the principal speakers being the Rev. J. J. McClure, Advocate Uppington, and General Macnamara. The Irishmen of Kimberley postponed their celebration of St. Patrick's Day in consequence of the serious illness of Mr. Rhodes.

Catholic Truth Society.

The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland has achieved a marked measure of success since its inauguration a few years ago. To such an extent has the work developed that the committee of management has been compelled to obtain more extensive premises than those hitherto occupied. No. 27, Lower Abbey street, where it is now located, is a large and commonous building, admirably suited to the growing requirements of the Society, which has much hard work to accomplish in ousting the pernicious literature which is spread broadcast throughout the land, and supplying the public with good, wholesome reading instead.

Aid from America.

Mr. J. Redmond a few weeks ago received from the treasurer of the United Irish League in America £1000 on account of the New York subscriptions, and £500 from Philadelphia, in addition to £1000 already acknowledged.

Proclaimed Districts.

There is considerable speculation (says the 'Belfast Examiner') as to the motives of the Government in proclaiming the cities of Cork and Waterford, because, as a matter of fact, there has lately been less political activity there than in any city of Ireland, with the exception perhaps of Derry, whilst in both cases the judges have recently been 'presented with white gloves.' The Chief Secretary explained in his speech a few evenings ago that the step was taken with a view to stopping boycotting, but everyone knows that the real object is to facilitate the collection of rents. There is not in the County of Cavan, for instance, a single case of boycotting, but there is controversy between the tenants on the Morley estate, and the syndicate to whom Lord Morley sold the property over the heads of the tenants.

Mr. T. W. Russell on Coercion.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland Mr. T. W. Russell said he must admit that after having sat 17 years in the House, and hearing many discussions on the Crimes Act, he had never seen a step taken by the Government as this one with apparently so little cause. The Chief Secretary had given Ireland a pretty clean bill, which, in fact, would be a pretty clean bill for any country. In March last there were, according to his statement, 301 persons boycotted; but when the Crimes Bill was introduced into the House in 1887 they numbered more than 3001. He was perfectly clear that this movement

People

Cardinal Gibbons has become one of the vice-presidents of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

The Marquis of Bute comes of age this year on June 20. The tenantry at Cardiff propose to present him with an illuminated address.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lacordaire was celebrated on the 12th May. The distinguished Dominican was born on May 12, 1802, at Recey-sur-Ource.

At Capetown, South Africa, a Catholic lady, a member of the Victorian League, has accepted the task of caring for the graves of all the Catholic soldiers who have fallen during the war.

Hon. Anthony M. Keiley has resigned as a Judge of the International Court in Egypt. He is a Catholic, a brother of the Bishop of Savannah, a former Mayor of Richmond, Va., and a prominent member of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States.

The young King of Spain learnt English in his childhood, and now reads, writes, and speaks it very well. French he speaks with fluency and a slight Spanish accent. Of German he is master. But, most important of all, under a distinguished professor of Madrid University, he has become deeply interested in political economy, social questions, and politics generally.

From Honolulu comes the statement that a wealthy Belgian Catholic lady, Miss Maria Roosevelt, has asked permission to take up Father Damien's work among the lepers of Molokai. She proposes to use her own means in bettering the condition of those unfortunate people and in supporting herself.

'Pretty soon (says the 'Catholic Union and Times') there won't be any other than Irish-Catholic Mayors in the New England cities. Boston has Mayor Patrick Collins; Bridgeport has Mayor Denis Mulvihill; another Connecticut city has Mayor John Foley; and now comes Mayor Ignatius A. Sullivan, who was elected Mayor of the aristocratic old city of Hartford. If this thing keeps up, the name of that section will become New Ireland. The English are going from it—going with a vengeance!'

Mr. Burke Cochran, the distinguished American Democratic leader, and one of the strongest and most influential supporters of the Irish cause in the United States, was recently entertained at dinner at the House of Commons by Mr. John Redmond, who asked the following members of the Irish Party to meet him: Mr. Blake, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Captain Donelan, and Mr. P. A. M'Hugh. Mr. Burke Cochran had just returned from Rome, where he had the honor of being received in audience by the Pope.

Mr. MacVeagh will evidently be a captain in the Nationalist host sooner or later (says the 'Pall Mall Gazette'). He has been a member only two months, but his readiness and self-possession are already recognised. He exercised the former quality on Earl Percy. Still in pursuit of 'Colonel' Lynch, friend of the Boers, Hotspur wanted to know whether 'steps would be taken by making him an outlaw or otherwise to prevent Mr. Lynch from using the King's courts for recovery of rents.' Up shot Mr. MacVeagh to ask whether it was not true that three of the Earl's ancestors had been hanged for high treason. There was a prodigious explosion of mirth, in which Ministerialists as well as Opposition joined, Earl Percy, however, hardly seeming to see the joke.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who is a King's Counsel, was recently opposed in the assize courts to a distinguished barrister, remarkable for his capacity to talk against time. This lawyer asked for the postponement of a trial in which he and Mr. Healy were interested on opposite sides. 'On what ground do you seek this postponement?' queried the court. 'My Lord,' replied the barrister, 'I have been arguing a case all day in Court B, and I am completely exhausted.' At this point Mr. Healy arose and exclaimed that he, too, was weary and would gladly consent to a postponement. 'What have you been doing to tire yourself?' asked the now curious judge. 'My Lord,' answered Mr. Healy, with just a suspicion of a yawn, 'I have been listening to my learned brother.'

Mr. Stead's observations on men and things have an individuality of their own. We take the following from a recent issue of the 'Review of Reviews.'—'Ireland is the grave of reputations. But it occasionally creates them. Just at present it is making three. The session has brought into clear relief the fact that Mr. Redmond is the ablest Parliamentarian in the House, and if he were not Irish he would inevitably be the next leader of the Opposition. Mr. T. W. Russell, who is being driven irresistibly from Unionism into Home Rule via compulsory land purchase, may be Chief Secretary for Ireland when Mr. Redmond is Prime Minister of the advanced Administration that will issue from the social turmoil which may be expected when the war brings forth its bitter fruit in bad trade or lack of work. The third reputation which Ireland is making is that of Mr. Wyndham. His Land Bill has already achieved no small measure of success, and his speech explaining its provisions was a model of lucidity. Everyone admits that he is a veritable Prince Charming, but most people fear he is too light a weight to ever attain the Premiership, which would otherwise be at his feet.'

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on the part of the Government was the employment of coercion itself. The Chief Secretary talked about English newspapers publishing articles about Ireland, and very properly condemned them. Where did these papers get their information from? He would tell the right hon. gentleman that the main factor in this huge erection of false information had been the 'Daily Express' in Dublin, owned by Lord Ardilaun, one of the landlords who has been pressing this course upon the attention of the Government. There had been an agitation to bring this about by an extreme section of Irish landlords and no one else. As the representative of a purely agricultural constituency he had not received a single request to support the movement. He understood that the district of Dowra, where Lord Morley's estate was situated, was under proclamation. He regarded Lord Morley as a most estimable gentleman, and incapable of doing anything harsh or wrong. His Lordship was asked to sell his estate, and negotiations went on for a long time; but the tenants woke up one fine morning to find that the estate had been sold, not to them, but to a syndicate of land agents, who were now enforcing the arrears which spread over eight or nine years. The fact was the Government were making war upon the Dowra estate, and this proclamation was issued on behalf of this syndicate. Naturally the tenants would regard the proclamation as war against land purchase. If Coercion Bills would have cured this Irish question it would have been cured long ago. When he said that he was told that the Irish people were irreconcilable; that it was a case of the horse-leech over again, that if they gave them one thing, they would forthwith ask for another, and they got nothing but discontent and disloyalty in exchange, he answered in the words of Mr. Bright, who, replying to them, said that he had a belief which never could be shaken in justice. So had he. He believed in the Union as thoroughly as any member in the House, and had done more than most to maintain it, but the House ought not to deceive itself. It ought to face the coercion problem in solemn earnest: it would then see how little it would cost to settle it, and in settling it the Government would rid themselves of half the trouble the House and the country were involved in. He spoke as a Unionist representative of an Ulster constituency he was not afraid to face. He begged and entreated not the Government, because his words would have no weight with them, but the House of Commons, that great assembly which was the master of Governments and everything else, not to allow this question to simmer on until they had got into another land war and another land agitation, and until they were compelled to do in haste what they might well do at leisure.

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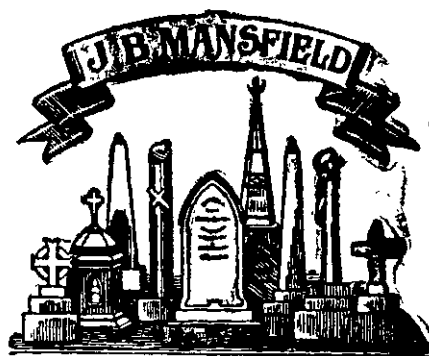
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Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.

Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application. R.H.S. Medal.

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Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.

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**A
HAPPY MEETING**

CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.

J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

Commercial

(For week ending June 4.)

PRODUCE.

London, June 3.—An Australian cargo of wheat sold at 29s 6d.

London, June 6.—Wheat.—The market is quiet, with a lower tendency, owing to the favorable reports of crops on the Continent and in America. Cargoes are dull. Victorian and South Australian February and March shipments are quoted at 29s 9d. A Sydney cargo sold at 29s 6d. The American visible supply is estimated at 37,676,000 bushels.

London, June 8.—Frozen Meat.—Mutton. New Zealand sheep and lambs have declined 1d all round. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers—heavy, 3 11-16d; light, 3 13-16d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fat average quality) Ox fores, 4d; hinds 4½d.

Wheat.—An Australian cargo sold at 29s 6d.

Wellington, June 9.—The Department of Agriculture has received the following cable from the Agent-General, dated London, June 7:—'Dull sale for all qualities mutton, and a further drop in prices seems imminent. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton was 4d. Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Co. 3½d, other North Island mutton, 3½d. The lamb market is depressed, and stocks are accumulating. The average price for Canterbury brand is 4½d. New Zealand lamb (other than Canterbury), 4½d. The beef market is weak. New Zealand hinds, 4½d, fores, 3½d. Butter is steady. New Zealand supplies are finished. Danish, 103s; Siberian, 91s; Canadian, 98s. The cheese market is dull, and buyers are holding back expecting prices to go lower than 56s. The hemp market is steady. Good fair Wellington grade—on spot, £55. June and August shipments, 89 10s. The stock is 384 tons, against 295 tons last year. Cocksfoot seed is firm. Buyers have been offering for Cocksfoot seed more freely. New Zealand, 17th standard, 49s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Whole-sale.—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.

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; 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, £9.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co report as follows:—

Oats.—Shippers have supplied a large proportion of their orders, and large deliveries of these are now be-

ing made. Buyers are not disposed to operate freely, for speculative purposes except in the case of prime quality, for which values are well maintained, medium and inferior lots being very difficult to place. Milling and good seed lines continue to meet with good demand. Quotations.—Milling and seed, 2s 7½d to 2s 10d; good to best feed, 2s 5½d to 2s 7d; inferior and medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d per bushel (sack extra).

Wheat.—Very little prime milling quality is offering locally and all such meets with ready sale. Medium sorts are more difficult to place, except as fowl wheat, for which there is good inquiry. Quotations. Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 5d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium and inferior 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied, the quantity coming forward being more than equal to local requirements. Late values, however, are well maintained, as some buyers consider that future prospects leave some room for speculation at present values. Quotations. Best Derwents, £4 10s to £4 15s; medium to good, £4 to £4 7s 6d; other sorts, £3 5s to £4 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The market is still barely supplied with prime oaten sheaf, for which there is strong inquiry, with ready sale on arrival. Medium and inferior lines are still in over supply and are extremely difficult to quit, even at a slight reduction on late rates. Quotations.—Prime oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 12s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—A few good swedes were offered, which sold at 17s per ton loose (ex truck).

WOOL.

London, June 6.—The Bradford wool market is very firm. Common sixties, 21½d; supers, 22½d.

Messrs Stronach Bros and Morris report as follows:—We held our usual fortnightly sale of hides at our store on Friday, 6th inst., when every representative of the trade was present. Our catalogue was a very large one, and comprised 315 hides and calskins, and these were all cleared at, on the whole, satisfactory prices. Recent cables have not been so promising during the last two weeks, and in consequence values are barely as high as those ruling a fortnight ago, but even with this we are sure vendors will be well pleased with the returns. Our top prices were: For ox 5½d and for cows 5½d per lb the money values per hide for the former were £1 10s 3d and for the latter £1 3s 4d. Actual prices obtained were as follows:—Prime ox hides, 5d to 5½d; good, 4d to 4½d; light, 3½ to 3¾d; sloppy and sluggy, 2½d to 2¾d; prime cow, 4½d to 4¾d; good, 3½d to 4½d; light, 3d to 3½d per lb; calf skins, 1s 3d to 2s 8d each.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—184 yarded, mostly useful sorts, with a few heavyweights. There was a slightly improved demand. Beef realised 19s 6d to 21s 6d per 100lb. Heavy steers, £9 to £11 10s; steers, £5 15s to £8 10s; heifers, £5 10s to £8 10s; cows, £4 17s 6d to £8, and £8 15s for extra heavy.

Fat Sheep.—Over 6000 penned, mostly ewes, with a few good lines of freezing wethers. Owing to the block at the factories, exporters were not keen, and vendors did not reap the expected advantage of winter reductions in freights. Freezing wethers and secondary ewes were easier, but prime fats were in good demand for coast trade. Prime heavy wethers, 18s 9d to 19s 9d; freezers, 16s

to 18s 6d; lighter sorts, 14s 10 to 15s 6d; prime ewes, 16s to 17s 11d; down to 7s 6d. 133 North Island wethers were taken by butchers at 15s 9d to 18s 1d, and 180 fell to graziers at 14s 10 to 15s.

Fat Lambs.—1100 penned, mostly unfinished sorts, and the market was weaker, exporters holding off. About half the entry was passed. Freezers 10s 3d to 12s 8d; inferior 8s to 9s 10d.

Store Sheep.—4661 penned, a mixed entry and a poor demand, the bulk being withdrawn. Wethers made 10s 2d to 11s 3d and 13s; 947 two and four-tooths from Marlborough being passed at 11s 4d. In ewes a large line of six and eight-tooth halfbreds (in lamb) sold at 11s 4d to 11s 6d, and two and four-tooths at 12s; aged sorts, 2s to 4s 8d and 5s 10d; and sound mouthed, 10s 9d.

Pigs.—300 penned. The scarcity caused an improvement in all classes. Baconers, 35s to 45s, or 3½d to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 20s to 31s 4d; stores, 10s to 23s; suckers and weaners, 4s to 6s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs Wright, Stephenson, and Co report as follows:—The supply this week was meagre in the extreme, only some 20 odd horses being entered, most of them draughts and medium draughts, and five or six ordinary class and inferior light horses. The draughts, with the exception of four from the country, were about the poorest we have seen in the yards for some time. There was an eager demand for good, fresh sound draughts, and the few of such entered brought excellent prices, as follows:—Bay gelding, 5 years, £46; brown gelding, 8 years, £45; brown mare, 9 years, £42; bay gelding, 6 years, £39; bay gelding, aged, £36; and one good spring dray gelding, aged, £31. Mr Malcomson's team sold up at £31, the wagon at £28 10s, and the harness at full rates. The sale, as far as demand and prices were concerned, was most satisfactory, but the number of draught horses forward was disappointing. Sound, good useful draughts are wanted, and we strongly recommend consignments. There is also good inquiry for spring van horses—young and upstanding. Strong harness horses are also wanted. We quote: 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.

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 coulter. Double furrow £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cock-shutt farm implements.***

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.

THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

TUSSIGURA

Sole Proprietor and
.....Manufacturer

S. J. EVANS, DUNEDIN.

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

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES

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

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

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

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. PALMER

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN
Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble
Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLEERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.
DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.
Order through the Telephone—No. 611
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR . .

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

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

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - **P. MCCARTHY.**

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

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

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Train 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—
(Book ng Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Talune	Thurs., June 12	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., June 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	Thurs., June 19	2 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., June 20	3 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Tarawera	Fri., June 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau	Fri., June 20	3 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Mon., June 23	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Talune	Thur., June 12	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	Thur., June 19	2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Mon., June 23	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa	Tues., July 8	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	June 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Moukai	June 22	—

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

Upolu	Mon., June 16	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corinna	Thurs., June 12	3 p.m. D'din
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Suva and LEVUKA.

Waikare leaves Auckland, Wednes., June 18
Connects at Suva with Moana for America and Europe.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, July 2
RARATONGA and FAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, June 17.

Bible-reading in State Schools.

IN addressing the assemblage after the ceremony of blessing a new convent at Mount Barker a few Sundays ago, his Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide dealt with the proposal for the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the State. His Grace spoke in part as follows:—

The scheme for the reading of the Bible under the teacher's superintendence in State schools is a scheme vitiated by a triple defect. It is a scheme unwise, a scheme unworkable, and a scheme unjust. My words are strong, but their strength I think I can justify.

In the development by the teacher of the religious instincts of a child, two elements come into play. These elements are the text book used and the personality of the teacher who expounds it. To me, to all Catholics, the Bible is the very utterance of God. It is the message of the all-wise Creator to the creatures whom He has called into being, and with whom He has peopled this earth. That message comes to us, however, through various media, and was indited at various times to meet the varying needs of our ever varying humanity. The warning which suits one age may not be adapted to another. The encouragement or reproach, called for by the habits or surroundings of one people, may be out of place when addressed to a second. To make the Bible the foundation of belief is to the Catholic mind to open up the way to every hue and shade of religious opinion. Humanity, moreover, has its weaknesses. Men must confess that the history of their race furnishes some sad stories. Nor are all of these meet reading for the young. There are faults against which the aged and the adult have to be warned, and of which, nevertheless, not even mention must be made in the hearing of the child. The Bible deals with all ages, with all classes; I must add, with all crimes. I shall assuredly be not deemed to speak disrespectfully of God's Book if I say that the writings of which it is composed are intended for

The Edification Solely of that Class,

for whose edification each of those writings was penned. I refuse to believe—every Catholic refuses to believe—that the Bible in its integrity is a fitting handbook for the inculcation of religion to the young. I quote a heathen saying—but the heathens were sometimes wise, and had a grasp of the fundamental verities of moral law—'Supreme reverence is due to the child.' With all due respect for the honest opinions of those who differ from me, I am convinced that there are parts of the Bible which were never intended by its Divine Author that children should peruse.

My statement will be met, of course, by the counter-statement that it is not the Bible, but carefully selected passages from the Bible, that it is proposed should be placed in the hands of the children of the State. The plea ignores the second element in the equation. The beliefs, the views of the teacher who superintends the reading, must assuredly be reckoned with. It is no secret—I do no harm by asserting—that the inspiration of the Scriptures is no universal article of Australian faith. Teachers are no class apart. They share the opinions of other sections of the community. I do them no injustice—I am sure they will not accuse me of doing them an injustice—in saying that in all probability many of them do not believe in the inspiration of Holy Writ. People speak of the Bible as a handbook supplying samples of the highest type of poetry, of philosophy, of morality. I may not consider it merely as such. To me it is a revelation of the will of the Supreme Lawgiver. To me its ordinances are the highest law. Teachers may be fenced in by rule and regulation of the Education Department. They may be forbidden by Act of Parliament itself to comment on what is read. Nature will out. Children are quick of observation. A shrug, a shake of the head, a peculiarity in the tone of the voice made at the end of a quarter of an hour's reading may do more harm in the way of shaking children's simple, trustful faith in God's Book than a whole year's reading of the Scripture lessons may do good.

Adherents of secularist opinions are not a few, I fear, in our Australian land. Members of the Jewish faith make up fair numbers. We Catholics are not a body of a weakness to be despised. Catholics object to the receiving of religious education from the mouths of any but those of their own faith. Secularists will presumably object to the imparting of

Any Religious Teaching Whatever

to their children. Those of the faith of Israel will, I suppose, be averse to have their offspring taught from the pages of the New Testament; and yet to all Christians the New Testament is the complement and the crown of the precepts of the Older Law. Let selected passages from the Old and New Testament be collected in an official manual for use in the public schools, and let it be the teachers' duty to have portions of that manual read by the scholars day by day. The children of Catholic, as those of secularist parents must always claim right of absence from the reading. The children of Jewish parents must claim such right of absence when it is from the New Testament that the extracts are read. Let the situation be calmly and deliberately considered; and will any one say that the working of the scheme suggested would be void of friction, or that secularists, Catholics, or Jewish citizens, who are alike taxpayers and parents, would be content? If discontented, could anybody in reason say that they had no grounds for their discontent?

The teachers of our State schools are public servants. Their salaries come out of the Treasury, the revenues of which are contributed to by all sections of the State. The services of those teachers should, therefore—within the scope of their duties—be equally at the disposal of every class without exception. Say the public wishes and Parliament has decreed that the State teachers shall be teachers of religion; there are but two ways by which the decree may be carried into effect without injustice. If we could suppose all denominations in the State agreeing upon one common

creed, there could be harm to none in the inculcation of that creed in the State schools. Amid the clash, however, which prevails of religious belief, the supposition is

A Supposition of the Impossible,

and the idea suggested may be at once dismissed from our thoughts. There remains a second way. If there be no hope of parents agreeing to one common creed, and if the State teachers must teach religion, every sense of fairplay requires that they shall teach each child the particular form of religion which the parents of that child hold. Again, our hypothesis leads us to an absurdity. The dream is a thing too impracticable, too wild to be seriously considered by commonsense men. Out of the difficulty there is a third way; but that third way lies in the direction of favoritism and fraud. If all denominations cannot agree to a common minimum creed, some few denominations, it may be, can. This is what the advocates of Bible-reading in State schools are apparently prepared to do. Why should their wishes for the teaching in the State school of such minimum creed not be complied with? Because it would be the giving to certain sections of the population privileges at the expense of those who shared not those privileges. It would be the compelling of certain citizens to pay for the religious training of the children of other citizens. It would be the giving of official recognition to one set of religions. It would practically be the setting up—I shall not say of an established Church—but most undoubtedly of an established group of Churches. Under such an arrangement secularists as well as Catholics would undeniably have a grievance; our Jewish fellow-citizens would have a grievance; and, if I may trust the statements made by a recent delegation, a large proportion of the Lutheran body would feel that it too had a grievance of which to complain. I am profoundly convinced of

The Indispensable Necessity of Religion

in the day school. I believe that only by its having a place in the day school can our children grow up into a God-fearing and virtuous race. My sympathies are with one and all of those who are striving to gain admission for religion in the schools of the State. The time will come, I feel assured, when the apathy and the opposition which now block the way towards a realisation of these desires will have diminished, if not disappeared; and when the lawfulness of the recognition of the Almighty and His commands within the school walls will be accepted as a first principle in Australian educational laws. The time is not yet, it is true; but it will surely, if slowly, come. When it shall have come, the solution of the religious question will be found in the multiplication of such schools as that we are opening at Mount Barker to-day. Let the State schools, secularist though they be, stand secularist as they are for those who prefer them. Let those other schools, however, which claim religion as the basis of their teaching, have that countenance and support which the taxpayers favoring them are entitled to out of the public monies voted for educational needs. Protestant England, Presbyterian Scotland, Methodist Wales, and Catholic Ireland have worked out the education problem on denominational lines. Why should young Australia be unequal to the task which has proved not impossible to older lands?

Acting under instructions from Mr John Beatty Messrs Samson and Co. will hold a very important sale of freehold and leasehold properties etc., at Hyde on Wednesday, 18th inst. Lot 1 consists of the leasehold of 57 acres together with the Otago Central Hotel, grocery store, butcher's shop, refreshment rooms, billiard room, and several outbuildings. The stock, furniture, and fittings can be taken at a valuation in the usual way. Lot 2 consists of surplus stock, roofing iron, building timber, fencing wire, cement, ironmongery, groceries, jewellery, confectionery, boots and shoes, in a word everything that is to be found in a well-stocked general store. Lot 3 is made up of a freehold section, large store, 8-roomed dwelling, stables, and outhouses in the old township of Hyde. As Mr Beatty is retiring from business there is an opportunity offered to an energetic man which is not met with every day. Instead of having to work up a business the purchaser will find here one that is thoroughly established, with a large connection, and in the centre of a progressive district. This is the chance of a lifetime for any one possessing the necessary capital and enterprise...

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad.

And that footwear may be had

AT LOFT & CO'S

Chorus

To Loft and Co.'s you must go—

Royal Arcade, don't you know—

Where the busy throng is passing

to and fro.

At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

AT LOFT & CO'S.

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

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

When the winter draweth nigh

unto thee,

And the rain clouds cross the

sky, gloo-mi-ly,

Then the Boot that's *Watertight*

Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

LOFT & CO.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium

situated in

The Centre of Trade,

The Centre of the Royal Arcade—

The Centre of the City of Dun

edin.

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.
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Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

WEDNESDAY 18th JUNE, 1902, at 12 o'clock.

To Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, and Others.

For Sale by Auction, on the Premises, Hyde, as a going concern.

LEASEHOLD AND FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO. have been favored with instructions from Mr John Beatty (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, the whole of his interest at Hyde, comprising:—

LOT 1.—Leasehold of 57 acres, together with the Otago Central Hotel, grocery store, butcher's shop, refreshment rooms (at station), billiard room, large store, stables, coach-house, and other buildings; and 3 large paddocks (securely fenced). The stock, furniture, billiard table, horses, buggy, spring cart, harness, goods, and chattels to be taken at valuation in the usual way. Turnover, between £4,000 and £5,000 per annum.

LOT 2.—Surplus stock, roofing iron, building timber, bricks cement (in barrels), barbed and plain fencing wire, wire netting ironmongery, groceries, brush, glass, china, and earthenware, boots, shoes, jewellery, confectionery, saddlery, and the thousand and one articles to be procured in a general, well-appointed country store; also cattle, horses, traps, harness, etc.

LOT 3.—Quarter-acre Freehold in the old township of Hyde, together with a large store and 6-roomed dwelling, stables, and outhouses thereon. A 4-acre paddock (leasehold) will go with this lot at a nominal rental.

Mr Beatty wishes us to state that if he cannot sell right out he will lease for a term of seven years, as he has determined to give up business.

The following are a few lots to which we wish to draw special attention:—

5 tons roofing iron
6 tons of plain and barbed wire
400 6ft posts
20 casks assorted nails
20,000ft timber
15,000ft timber (assorted)
2 Avery's 6cwt weighing machines
First-class waggone, by Robin
1 gig
Spring-dray, grocer's cart
3 saddles, harness, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, etc.

N.B.—The roofing iron will be delivered f.o.b. Dunedin or any station on the Otago Central railway line.

Easy Terms, Conditions at Sale.

Fuller particulars from

THE AUCTIONEERS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

CALVERT AND BRUGH. Solicitors, have REMOVED THEIR OFFICES to ALBION CHAMBERS, 41 DOWLING STREET (above Princes street and next to Salvation Army Fortress).

PRINCESS THEATRE.

POLIARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), JUNE 12.

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
Mr. W. S. PERCY,
IN TOWN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.—BELLE OF NEW YORK.

GRAND BELLE OF NEW YORK MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

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

MARRIAGE.

DOWNY—WILKINS.—On the 4th June, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, Gore, John Downy, Roxburgh, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Timothy Wilkins, Sharrow Farm, Dunrobin.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEWHINNEY.—In memory of Catherine Elizabeth Mewhinney, who died at Park street, Kensington, Dunedin, on June 14, 1898; aged 21 years.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.



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

LIO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IUST before the Easter recess Mr. WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced in the House of Commons his Irish Land Bill. Although the latest scheme for the settlement of the agrarian trouble in Ireland was introduced by the mover in a speech of great lucidity, still, in consequence of the complicated nature of the proposals, it was impossible at a short notice for those most

interested—the Irish representatives—to express any definite opinion regarding it. If there were any who had been sanguine enough to hope that the Government would introduce even a modified scheme of compulsory sale, they were grievously disappointed, for there was nothing of the kind in the Bill, and indeed no thoughtful person could expect anything else from a party which has four great Irish landlords as its principal supporters. Ever since the British Parliament came to recognise that the Irish tenant had any rights, that august body has been engaged in periodical efforts to regulate the relations of tenant and landlord. That Parliament had never seriously grappled with this question, which has been the root of nearly all Irish discontent, was made manifest by Mr. WYNDHAM on the occasion referred to, when he said that forty Acts in all had been passed, and that they had been a decided failure, a burden on the taxpayer, and a source of vexations and interminable legislation. What a confession of failure? In nearly every case on the introduction of one or other of these measures, it was contended that the final stage in the agrarian trouble had been reached, and that henceforth peace and contentment were assured to the unfortunate cultivator of the soil. Perhaps to some extent these anticipations would have been realised were it not that circumstances were being continually altered by economic conditions. Rents that were considered fair twenty years ago, when the Irish farmer had few competitors in the English markets, would be impossible to-day when the English consumer has the pick and choice of the best products of the Australasian Colonies, the United States, Denmark, Argentina, and, to crown all, the almost illimitable plains of Siberia. The tendency of late years is for prices of farm produce to go down, with a decided improvement in quality, so that the English people find it much cheaper to import from abroad than to produce at home. In most of the countries which supply the English market the cultivator of the soil is the owner thereof, and any margin of profit which remains after meeting the cost of production goes to his credit, but in Ireland the farmer must make two margins of profit—one for the upkeep of the landlord, and the balance, which under present conditions is infinitesimal, goes for the support of himself and his family. Under such circumstances the lot of the Irish farmer grows harder year by year, and to make matters worse, he now finds the foreign competitor underselling him at his own door. Notwithstanding the depreciation in the prices of farm produce, the Irish landlord has never been able to understand that his portion of the profit should suffer any diminution, and with commendable magnanimity has always allowed the unfortunate cultivator to bear the double burden. As the tenant has been powerless to remedy this injustice, and as the landlord was generally immovable, the Legislature had from time to time to step in and try to equalise the burden, hence the necessity for so much land legislation.

The Land Act of 1881, which might be described as a rent-fixing measure, was and might yet be productive of great benefit to the farmers of Ireland, but unfortunately its machinery has completely broken down: the landlords have blocked the courts with appeals, and the tenants, not being able to afford the luxury of expensive litigation, have lost faith in its benefits. It was the hope of the framers of the measure that when a certain number of rents had been fixed other parties would see what the rents should be and arrive at a settlement without litigation. The reverse has been the case. Since this measure became law 320,000 cases have been taken into court, over 240,000 have been fixed, but there have been 74,000 appeals lodged against these rents. The rents were originally fixed for a term of 15 years, and now there are 22,000 appeals against the second-term rents, that is rents that were fixed 15 years after they were fixed the first time. Upwards of 50 per cent. of the decisions regarding fair rent have been appealed against, and there are at present 10,000 appeals on the books of the courts with no immediate prospect of the judges overtaking the work for a number of years. Many of the appeals not yet decided were lodged four or five years ago. What is the use of an Act to a small farmer when the whole of his substance very often is wasted in protracted litigation with a wealthy landlord? The knowledge that the latest and perhaps the most beneficial measure of land legislation had been a failure in consequence of defective machinery was one of the prime motives in inducing the Chief Secretary for Ireland to bring in a Bill on new lines.

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The provisions of the Bill have been summarised as follow: The Government will purchase any property which a landlord wishes to sell, subject to certain formal conditions. All the expenses of preparing an estate for sale incurred at present by the vendor will, under the new Act, be borne by the Government, and the present Land Commission will take the place of the landlord when he obtains the assent of three-fourths of the tenants to a sale of the property at an agreed price. The annual instalments to be paid by the purchasing tenants will be at the rate of £3 15s per £100, instead of £4 as at present. This, be it noted, will be an inducement to the tenants to give a higher price than they otherwise would, and consequently it may be said that the reduction in the annual instalment will be of much more benefit to the vendors than to the purchasers. In future the State will pay cash to the landlord instead of fluctuating land stock as formerly. A landlord after selling the whole of an estate to the Land Commission can, if he so desire, buy back any portion of his former property, not exceeding in value the sum of £10,000, and he will obtain the same State credit for the transaction as the tenant does in buying his holding. A provision of the Bill which has met with general approval is that under certain conditions the tenants of small holdings can buy adjacent lands for the enlargement of their farms. Should the Bill become law, which is very doubtful, the machinery for the working of it will be placed in charge of a tribunal composed of two officials who are to be known as the Estate Commissioners, and it is almost needless to observe that its success will depend in a great measure on the manner in which these functionaries will discharge their duties. In the past Government officials in Ireland have been notorious for their anxiety to conserve the interest of the landlord to the detriment of that of the tenant, and it is perhaps too much to hope that the Estate Commissioners, whoever they may be, will rise superior to their surroundings. There is a saying to the effect that you must first catch your hare before you can cook it, and in like manner the Estate Commissioners must first find a landlord willing to sell before they can purchase. This is the weak feature of the measure. There is to be no compulsion as to sale, and the landowner who exacts the highest rent is the least likely to sell, as the money received for his property would not yield an income nearly so large as that which he receives as a rack-rent from his impoverished tenantry. Mr. WYNDHAM admitted in the House of Commons that the number of landlords willing to sell their properties was growing less every year. This is a significant admission in face of the fact that the Conservative Press in the United Kingdom, and their echo the cable agent, are for ever bewailing the tribulations of Irish landlords, and how difficult it is for them to collect their rents. Now if the Irish tenant is such a bad payer as his

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detractors make him out to be, it would seem that the majority of landlords would be only too anxious to turn their property into ready cash when the opportunity offered. But they have not shown any great anxiety to do so, and so we may reasonably conclude that so long as they can extract excessive rents with the aid of police and military, it is much more profitable than investing their money in Government stock.

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In introducing the Bill Mr. WYNDHAM paid a great compliment to the farmers who had purchased their holdings within the past few years. He showed what excellent payers they were, and how the State in its transactions with 30,000 purchasers under the Acts of 1891 and 1896 had not suffered any loss. In a word, it would be impossible to find in any other part of the world such a record for punctuality as had been made by these men. He said:—'Land purchase has this merit—that the State has incurred no loss by it, and is, I believe, exposed to no risk. Let me make that good. Taking the Acts of 1891 and 1896; under those Acts more than 30,000 purchasers were paying annually £171,214 to the State. I have no case of bad debts to offer. Then let me take unpunctuality. In Ireland, we know that previous to purchase, people took a view of arrears which I may properly describe as liberal. Under these two Acts, out of 30,000 purchasers, there are in all, in Ireland, only 69 men six months late, only 12 who are a year late, and, in all Ireland, only one man out of 30,000 who is 18 months late with his payments. It comes to this, that we are £463 in arrears in £171,000, or a matter of 5s 5d in every £100.'

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The provisions of the Bill being somewhat complicated, and as it seemed to be a step in the right direction, the Irish members reserved their criticism until they had fully mastered its details. Mr. T. W. RUSSELL and his friends in the North were the first to discover a very serious flaw in the measure. The price to be paid for the land is to be fixed by the Estate Commissioners, against whose decision there is no appeal. Now if the tenants consider the price exorbitant and refuse to purchase, preferring to remain as payers of rent they are then debarred from having their rents fixed by the land courts. In a word, the tenant will lose all the benefit of the best feature of Mr. GLADSTONE'S land legislation of 1881. Mr. WYNDHAM'S intentions may be very good, but it is evident that the landlord element in the Cabinet has forced his hand in inserting a clause which, if allowed to pass unchallenged, would be a retrograde step. Should the Government persevere with the Bill there is sure to be a sharp debate on the retention of this clause, and as the Chief Secretary has said that unless the Bill as a whole is passed he will drop it, its fate is doubtful, for Mr. RUSSELL has given notice of the following motion on the second reading:—'While acknowledging the inducements contained in Part 1 of the Bill under which the owners of impoverished estates would be enabled to sell their interest therein, and thus aid the abolition of dual ownership in land, the House regrets and deplores those provisions in Part 3 which practically destroy the rent-fixing clauses of the Act of 1881, and declines to proceed further with the Bill while those provisions form part of the Government policy.' This notice has been drawn up with the full concurrence of Mr. REDMOND, whose party will support it. The Liberal Opposition have also intimated their intention of strongly opposing any attempt to nullify the best feature of the land legislation which they helped to pass. Should Mr. WYNDHAM, therefore, persist in retaining the obnoxious clause he will either have to carry the Bill through the Commons with the aid of the landlords or drop it altogether. If the Government are really in earnest in their endeavors to remove even some of the causes of Irish discontent and agrarian troubles they should be prepared to modify their measure in the direction indicated by those most interested. Otherwise it will be regarded by the majority of the Irish people as a one-sided measure framed in the interests of the landlords, but of no practical value to the one class in Ireland who are in real and urgent need of help.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—*.*

Wanted Known.—That for acute Bronchitis or Pneumonia, TUSSICURA is an immediate and permanent remedy.—*.*

Notes

The Drought in Australia.

The unexampled drought in Australia still continues, and over an area larger than that of Europe the spectre of famine stalks unrestrained. The accounts which come to hand show that the loss of stock is something appalling. And it is nothing short of heart-rending to even attempt to compute the extent of animal suffering that has prevailed. In some parts of the continent it may be possible by schemes of irrigation to forestall similar calamities in the future, but over a very large extent of it such schemes are impracticable. There are no rivers of any consequence to feed irrigation canals, and the conservation of water in a flat country is to a great extent impossible. It may be possible to lock the Murrumbidgee and the Darling, and to divert surplus water from the Murray to the Mallee country, but in northern New South Wales and Queensland such methods are unavailable. In some parts of the country the underground streams may be tapped by means of artesian wells, but the benefit gained so far has been merely local. It is not, therefore, permissible to point the moral usually drawn in such cases, for no reasonable means of water conservation can be provided for such a contingency as a drought over several successive seasons. And unhappily the prospect is not inviting. Even if rain were to come speedily it would not stimulate growth, as this is the cold season, when growth is suspended. And though this more directly affects the owners of large pastoral properties, where grazing alone is depended upon, the dearth will injure the whole continent to the extent that it reduces the field of labor and enhances the prices of food. Happily the drought is free from the human tragedy which takes place when a similar calamity falls upon a densely-populated country. This, it seems, is the only mitigating aspect of the present drought. It should also tend to cause New Zealanders to value the natural advantages of the emerald Colony in which they live, and cause them to point out to their friends in the land from which multitudes are still tearing themselves with bursting hearts, that a country which possesses no mountains cannot have any rivers, and in the absence of rainfall must be subject to droughts. We have some indications even in New Zealand, but want of water is not one of them.

Military Rewards.

In the first flush of exultation after the conclusion of a successful war, or after a signal victory, it has been a national custom to bestow rich, and often extravagant, rewards upon those who were instrumental in their accomplishment. In the most ancient times triumphant generals were rewarded by the State, both by honors and more substantial tokens of national gratitude, and the custom is not likely to fall into desuetude, for it is a creditable feature in human nature that after success it seeks for someone to thank, just as in the converse case it looks about for one on whom to lay the blame. Lord (now Viscount) Kitchener is the most recent recipient of national honor of the kind indicated, his reward consisting of a monetary grant of £50,000 and the title of Viscount. The pecuniary honor has been compared with that awarded to Lord Roberts after the termination of his active career in the field. Parliament then voted the hero of Afghanistan £100,000, and as the solid results of Kitchener's success in South Africa appear likely to be far greater and more immediately tangible, an explanation has been considered necessary. It has been found in the fact that Lord Kitchener is yet only a young man (he is 52) and may yet have an opportunity of serving the nation in a distinguished capacity, while the grant to Lord Roberts was considered to be practically a retiring gratuity, and the reward not of a single act, but of a series of eminent services. From Lord Kitchener's point of view, however, this reasoning must seem fallacious. The magnitude of a reward should be measured not by the circumstances of the recipient, but by the value of the services rendered. Applying a commercial standard the acquisition of the South African States is of more value to Britain than the settlement of Afghanistan, brilliant though the actions were that effected it. The Transvaal and Orange Free State have been acquired at a monetary cost of something between a shilling and two shillings per acre in money, and with the comparatively insignificant loss of 21,000 lives. The conquest has therefore been very cheap, and if it were possible or seemly to apply the commercial test still more closely, the payment to Kitchener for services rendered must be regarded as insufficient.

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The comparison between the two grants seems to have been made in an exculpatory fashion by the Government in moving the grant to Lord Kitchener. This at once makes it permissible to discuss its value. To give Lord Kitchener half the sum given to Roberts because the former is a young man is curiously illogical. Surely a young man could enjoy the larger amount better than an old one! If it were a mere question of maintenance the reason might

apply, but the motive was to confer honor, and bestow an adequate token of national gratitude. The magnitude of it should be measured by what the recipient has done, and not by what he may do in the future. In fact, Parliament has been committed to a pledge to give Lord Kitchener more by and by, when he shall have performed some further signal services, and in effect he has been paid only an instalment of what is due to him. Some such reasoning as this might possibly have occasioned opposition to the grant, though we hardly suppose it did. We put it forward merely for the purpose of showing that the proposal was susceptible of more than the one interpretation, and that in point of fact, when analysed, it amounted to the very common but illogical action of a parent who says to his offspring: 'There, you have been a very good child, and here is sixpence for you; if you are also very good to-morrow, I may give you another sixpence.' It would seem that thus taking a mortgage on future good behaviour is not confined to doting parents, but may be found also among eminent politicians.

It may be interesting at this stage to compare the grant to Lord Kitchener with some previously given as rewards for military achievements. The victories of Blenheim and Ramillies cost the country subsequently nearly a million sterling. The Duke of Marlborough received in 1707 a pension of £4000 a year, and it was paid until about 17 years ago, when it was commuted by a single payment of £107,800. Besides this the Government purchased Blenheim, and the present Duke of Marlborough lives in it at this day. Admiral Rodney sank seven Spanish ships and relieved Gibraltar less than 120 years ago, and was given £2000 a year for life. But on his death, nine years afterwards, the pension was made perpetual. Lord Raglan, who distinguished himself in the Crimea, received a pension which has been paid to his successors, but is terminable on the death of the present peer. The total sum so paid is not less than £100,000. After Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar, a grateful nation awarded £5000 a year to all the Lord Nelsons for ever; so that about £500,000 has been the cost to date of the great naval victory. The Duke of Wellington received a large grant and an annuity which was to terminate with the death of the third holder of the title. Lord Napier of Magdala, for the almost bloodless and short, though nevertheless extremely arduous, campaign in Abyssinia, received a pension of £2000 a year, which was to continue to his heir. Nor must mention be omitted of the large aggregate sums paid in pensions to officers and men who completed their term of service. Too often the rank and file, who are not less necessary than the commander, are left to pine in neglect in their old age. A gratuity is to be made to every man who was engaged in South Africa, but whether this will be the sole expression of the nation's gratitude remains to be seen.

DIocese of DUNEDIN.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon has appointed the Rev. Father Delaney, of Oamaru, to Holy Cross College, Mosgiel. The Rev. Father O'Reilly, of South Dunedin, has taken Father Delaney's place at Oamaru.

On Tuesday evening the members of St. Joseph's Club (26 ladies and 26 gentlemen) met a similar number from St. Patrick's Club in a tournament at St. Joseph's Hall, when a very pleasant time was spent. The home club were declared the winners after a very keen contest. It is intended to give the losers an opportunity of regaining their laurels later on in the season. A special programme, consisting of various games and musical items, is being prepared for the meeting of July 11 of the St. Joseph's Club. The matter is in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs J. McKennah, J. H. Brown, and A. J. Sullivan.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was begun in the Church of the Sacred Heart, North-East Valley, on Friday morning, when the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., celebrated the Mass of Exposition. On Saturday morning Father Murphy was also the celebrant of the Mass. Short instructions were given at both Masses, and also at the devotions in the evenings. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided at the Mass of Exposition on Sunday, of which Father Murphy was the celebrant. His Lordship, who preached on devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, made appropriate reference to the proclamation of peace, and spoke feelingly with regard to those of the faith who had died in South Africa. His Lordship spoke in similar terms at the half-past seven o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral.

An 'Evening with Authors' was the subject of a lecture given by Mr J. F. M. Fraser at the weekly meeting of the South Dunedin Catholic Literary and Social Club on Monday last. The president (Rev. Father Coffey) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members and lady friends. The lecturer entertained his audience for over an hour, introducing a number of extracts from books of a very humorous character. Mr Fraser was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his interesting address, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of Messrs F. W. Petre and D. McCurdy. The Rev. Father Coffey, in conveying the vote of thanks, expressed his pleasure at Mr Fraser's presence that evening, and also for the kindly interest taken by that gentleman in the club since its institution. Songs were nicely rendered by Messrs Fetterell and Foster.

At Vespers at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., preached the sermon, taking for his text 'Peace be to you' (St. John, xx, 19). The rev. preacher, after speaking of the blessings which peace brought to the world, and the horrors which followed in the train of war, referred to those of the Catholic faith who had fallen on the battlefield, and exhorted the congregation not to forget to pray for them during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. They should return thanks to God for the cessation of hostilities, and pray for the welfare of the King. Although they were far away from the heart of the Empire, still it was not difficult to see that the influence of his Majesty was on the side of peace. They should pray that God would prolong the King's reign and give him long years so that he might live to see all his subjects around his throne, and, if the necessity arose, ready to defend it. Father Murphy then went on to say that sin was the cause of war, showed the necessity of doing penance, and exhorted the congregation to give thanks to God for the blessings conferred upon them, and to offer their Holy Communion with that intention. It was a fallacy to suppose that victory was the result of courage or bravery, as it came from God, and to Him they should give thanks for it. After the 'O Salutaris,' his Lordship the Bishop intoned the 'Te Deum,' which was then taken up by choir, who rendered it in a finished manner. There was a crowded congregation present.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF CRANIOTOMY.

THE following letter by 'A Catholic Priest,' which appeared in Monday's issue of the *Otago Daily Times*, on the above subject, is well worth careful perusal by our readers:—

'With your permission I should like to reply to your sub-leader of Saturday on the subject of craniotomy on a living child. At the outset, I thank you for the acknowledgment, 'that the subject, though delicate, has been treated with marked good taste.' This is as it should be, as the object is not to overcome an adversary in controversy: it is of higher nature—it is to arrive at an understanding of what the moral law teaches and expects us to follow in such a case.

Your statement, 'that the teaching of the Catholic Church on this matter is repugnant and shocking to a large number—probably an overwhelming majority of the people in this district' is no argument for or against the lawfulness of the act. Truth is not unfrequently shocking and repugnant to a large number of people. Especially is this so when there is question of moral and divine truth. Yet the fact that it shocks a large number makes it no less true. We have an infinite number of examples of how the multitude were shocked at.

Christ's Teaching,

yet His teaching was no less true. But does the teaching of the Church in this respect shock a good many—'the overwhelming majority'? Your writer says it does. I am inclined to the opinion that the great majority of the thinking public feel quite the contrary, and are glad to find that the Church has the moral courage to uphold the moral and divine law in this respect. I respectfully differ with your writer in the case, and state at the same time that I am in a fair position to know how the general public feel on the matter. Your statement or suggestion 'that craniotomy on a living child is lawful' because the Criminal Code does not punish a doctor when he performs it in good faith is altogether beside the question. The Criminal Code is surely not the standard of our moral actions. The Criminal Code is not one and the same thing as the Divine moral code. Were this so an act which is considered lawful at one time would be unlawful at another time; also, an act which is permitted by the Criminal Code, or not punished by it in one country, is not permitted but severely punished in a different country at the same time. We could not have a better example of this than the case we are discussing. I am informed that at the present time, according to the American Criminal Code, at least three doctors must pronounce in favor of craniotomy before the doctor who performs it is safe from prosecution, whereas in this country one doctor can perform it even without consultation. I myself have known of more than one case in which this happened, therefore we see that what is criminal in America is not criminal here, and were the Criminal Code set up as the guide to the morality of an act we would be reduced to the absurdity of having to believe

That the Great Lawgiver

laid down one moral standard for New Zealanders, and another, and as we have seen, an altogether more strict, moral standard for Americans. I may point out that the Criminal Code of this country creates its own 'human being,' and then lays down the law regarding that 'human being.' According to it 'the child is a human being' only when it has completely proceeded in a living state from the body of its mother. According to our law, then, a child only becomes and is to be regarded as a 'human being' when it is born, but not before. It is evident that this definition of a 'human being' (as many other definitions in the Criminal Code) is made for the occasion with little or no relation to the intrinsic truth. However, I may argue that did the Legislature admit, what is certainly a fact admitted by all Christian scientists, that the child is a human being, not merely when it proceeds in a living state from its mother's body, but long before there is any question of birth, it would have acknowledged its rights as a human being—first amongst which is the right to live, and therefore would have made it equally criminal to interfere with its life before as after its birth. The Criminal Code, therefore, instead of being against me in reality with me in my contention that it is unlawful to destroy by any means or for any reason the life of an unborn human being. It is the union of the soul and body that makes

the 'human person,' therefore the 'human being,' not the proceeding from the body of the mother. I am not called upon to say when this union takes place. Everyone who has learned the A B C of Christian psychology will admit that it is long before there is question of the child breathing.

Sir, I have written for readers who are supposed to be governed in their actions by the divine moral law, not for those (if there be any) who take the Criminal Code as the guide of their moral actions, for readers also who look with horror on the doctrine which teaches that 'the end justifies the means,' that 'unlawful means may be used to attain a much-desired end.' I have been taught in the good old school which says, 'Non licet facere malum ut veniat bonum' ('It is not lawful to do an evil thing that good may come from it'). Therefore I maintain that on sound, moral grounds and right reason, apart from criminal codes, apart from 'human sentiment,' public or private, and abstracting altogether from what my Church teaches on this matter, it is

A Morally Unlawful Act.

intrinsically unlawful in itself, to directly and intentionally kill by craniotomy or by any other operation an unborn child for any reason whatsoever, even to save the life of the mother. I maintain, also, that we have never been appointed, and therefore are not the supreme judges of the value of a human life, and in the mind of the Creator it may be the mother's duty to die in a very extreme case, just as it is a soldier's duty to die *pro patria*. At least, we are not the judges; but this we do know: that in our moral actions we are, and must be, guided by irrevocable, unalterable laws. Therefore, though well aware that the Criminal Code allows it, I certainly and strongly join issue with your sub-leader when it says "the operation of craniotomy, if regarded as necessary for the preservation of the mother's life, is justifiable, and should therefore be performed." It may be according to the human law and human sentiment, but there is a higher law than either of these, and that higher law says, "Thou shalt not kill." I say, further, that on such a line of reasoning every act done to prevent birth would be just *fiat*. Once you admit that it is lawful to kill the child to save its mother's life you cannot argue that it is not also lawful to kill a child to save a mother's character, for her character is oftentimes dearer than life. Why, Sir, the time would come when a mother, the noblest and most self-sacrificing being of God's creation, would be such a curiosity as to be deemed worthy of a place in a national museum. The time would come, also, when we should justify ourselves in putting to death the old and infirm, especially those who have to depend entirely on others. You see, it is a very dangerous thing to interfere with the divine moral law by lessening its influence or by pulling it down altogether and erecting in its stead a law of human sentiment or expediency, as you endeavour to do in this case.

Obituary.

MRS AINSWORTH, GREYMOUTH.

We have learned with sincere regret of the death of Mrs Ainsworth, wife of Mr Samuel Ainsworth, of Greymouth, and mother of the Rev Father Ainsworth of Wellington. The deceased lady was a native of Graigue, County Kilkenny, and was about 50 years of age. *R.I.P.*

The Pollard Opera Company.

After a successful run of several nights the 'Rose of Persia' has been withdrawn from the boards of the Princess Theatre in favor of 'The Gay Parisienne,' which will be staged for this (Thursday) night only. 'In Town' will be produced to-morrow night, when Mr. Percy will take the part of Captain Coddington, this performance being tendered as a complimentary benefit to him. On Saturday the piece will be the 'Belles of New York,' and the company have in active preparation 'The Messenger Boy,' which will be its first production in the Colonies.

Messrs Calvert and Brugh, Solicitors, Dunedin, have removed their offices to Albion Chambers, 41 Dowling street...

The time for planting all kinds of trees and shrubs is at hand, and our readers in Otago and Southland who are about to put in fruit trees, etc, should remember that it is only by purchasing trees from a reliable nurseryman they can reasonably expect to have a satisfactory return for their labor. Some people imagine that if they can purchase fruit trees at a cheap price from some unknown grower they are doing a good stroke of business, but after waiting anxiously for some years for such trees to bear, if ever they do bear, they discover that they have filled up their gardens with rubbish, and realise how foolish they have been. A bad line of fruit trees means the loss of several seasons, and to guard against such a contingency a reliable, old-established firm should be patronised. Messrs Howden and Moncrieff, of Dunedin, supply everything requisite for the planting of fruit and flower gardens, and as they devote special attention to this business clients can rely on getting everything true to name. They have an established reputation for the excellence of the trees, shrubs, and plants grown by them, and our readers can trust their orders to this firm with the fullest confidence that they will be carefully and faithfully executed...

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

PARLIAMENT opens on Tuesday, July 1.

JULY 16 will be observed as Arbor Day in this Colony.

It is alleged that old horses are used in certain districts in Christchurch for the feeding of pigs.

THE Irishmen of Wellington have forwarded £50 as a donation to the funds of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

IT is currently reported (says the *New Zealand Times*) that Mr T. Dwan, jun., will be a candidate for parliamentary honors at the coming general election, and will stand for Wellington City in the Liberal interest.

IN consequence of the holidays in connection with the Coronation we will be obliged to go to press on Tuesday, June 24, and therefore all correspondence should reach this office not later than Monday, June 23.

AN important discovery of hitherto unknown hot springs, possessing properties equal to those of Rotorua, has been made at Lower Kapara, within 33 miles of Greymouth. Samples of the water have been forwarded to the Government for analysis, and efforts are being made to get a direct road to the springs.

THE following have been appointed the Representative Commission for the readjustment of electorates:—North Island.—Dr. Giles, Messrs W. A. Richardson, J. W. A. Marchant (Surveyor-General, Wellington), Joseph McKenzie, and J. J. Mueller (Chief Surveyor, Auckland). Middle Island.—Messrs N. Y. A. Wales (Dunedin), T. S. Weston (Christchurch), G. R. Roberts, Thomas Humphries, and David Barron (Chief Surveyor, Otago).

GIVING evidence at the Arbitration Court at Wellington, the local manager of the Union Company gave some figures as to the falling away in the trade between New Zealand and Australian ports, caused by the operation of the Federal tariff. He stated that for the six months prior to the coming into force of the tariff 20,550 tons of cargo were carried between Wellington and Sydney. During the six months following there were only 5383 tons. In the Bluff-Melbourne trade 18,294 tons were carried during the six months prior to and 9406 tons during the six months after the coming into operation of the tariff. From Auckland to Sydney 5562 tons were carried within one period and 2500 within the other.

SIR JOSEPH WARD was interviewed at Christchurch last week with regard to the present position in connection with the contract entered into by the Government and the Blue Star line for a monthly steam service between New Zealand and South Africa. Sir Joseph said that the delay in inaugurating the service was not due to either the Government or to the Agent-General. The agreement to give effect to the contract had been in the hands of the successful tenderers' solicitor for some time, but at latest advices had not been returned to the Agent-General, who was pushing matters forward with all possible despatch. Sir Joseph ventured the opinion that probably the successful tenderer was being delayed owing to the non-completion by the company of the necessary arrangements.

We have to thank Messrs. Guy and Co., of Cork, for the latest number of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*. The contents are varied and interesting. There is an instalment of the records of the Barry clan, with which the history of the county and city of Cork is so intimately connected. A paper by Mr. R. Day throws a considerable light on the campaigns of William III. and Schomberg in Ireland. There is a list of the masters and wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin, from 1637 to 1800, which shows that the Society had a continuous existence during the period mentioned. In the editorial notes are mentioned many matters which will be found of much interest to the antiquarian.

MR. M. GILFEDDER, M.H.R. for Wallace, addressed his constituents at Otautau Town Hall on Saturday evening, and was afterwards banqueted by the people of the district. The Acting-Premier (Sir J. G. Ward) was present at both functions, as were also Mr. J. A. Hanau, member for Invercargill, Hon. H. Feldwick, and a number of Invercargill people. The Town Hall was packed, and Mr Gilfedder got a very attentive hearing and was frequently applauded. His speech was a general defence of the Government and eulogy of the Premier and the Minister of Railways. Dealing with the 10 million increase in the Colony's debt under the Seddon Administration, he showed that most of it had been used for reproductive works, and that for all of it the Colony held good security, the railways revenue meeting all expenditure and showing a net profit of nearly 3½ per cent, while in other departments the borrowed money made a handsome profit over and above interest.

MR GRAHAM, S.M., speaking at the Dunedin Police Court last week, commented on the increase of drunkenness among young men. Some years ago, he said, it was a matter for congratulation that drunkenness was not the vice of New Zealand, and the youth of the Colony, whatever their vices, did not include drunkenness among them. Of late years, however, he regretted to see that the state of affairs had become totally altered, and it was becoming quite a scandal to see the number of young men going about in a drunken state upon any public occasion. During the peace rejoicings it was remarked that the only ones who were making themselves conspicuous, for being under the influence of liquor, at all events, were youths, whose actions were accompanied by a considerable amount of rowdiness and larrikinism which was most regrettable, and would have to be put down with a strong hand.

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

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The Storyteller

THE ONLY SON.

The young husband hummed the words of a quaint old ballad and bent to kiss his wife's pale cheek. Outside, the shadows of the great oak trees, beneath whose overhanging boughs so many generations of Sweynsons had played, since the ancestor of the family, Swen of the Red Beard, had come from Denmark in Canute's train and settled on the lands of some conquered Saxon thane flecked with darker patches the dazzling green of the lawn. The cattle rested in the sunny meadows further off, the deer peeped from the forest glades, the birds sang, and their song found an echo in Sir Eric Sweynson's heart, for it seemed to him as if they, too, were rejoicing with him over the coming of the wished-for heir. He had been so earnestly desired, so fervently prayed for, so long waited for—six whole years—and now that he had come, the ancestral trees and the sunshine, and even the gray old walls of the stately home that was to be his, seemed to bid a welcome to the unconscious little stranger from far away, who lay in his silk-lined cot by his mother's bed, and knew as yet nothing of the destiny to which he had been born.

'Well, dear, what is it to be?'

'What is what to be? I do not understand.'

'Listen,' and Sir Eric repeated again the couplet 'In plain English; don't you want to know what I have brought you from town?'

'From town? I never thought of your bringing me anything—except yourself.'

'Well, you see that I am generous. Besides my worthless self, I have brought you this,' and he drew from his pocket a velvet-covered case, opened it and displayed a coronet of diamonds, which sparkled in the light.

Lady Gertrude gave a cry of girlish delight—she was but 21—and taking out the coronet, held it up to allow the sunshine to play on the sparkling stones.

'See how well it will look in your hair. You must wear it often, not leave it shut up in a bank like those silly old family jewels of ours, of which I never can feel that they belong to us at all. Why, what is the matter, dear? Are you not well?' For the brightness had faded out of his wife's face and a look of distress had succeeded it.

'Eric dear, don't think me ungrateful, but I had rather not take the coronet,' she said.

'Not take it? Why not? Don't you like it?'

'Because—don't be vexed. Promise me that you won't be vexed.'

'I won't, indeed. As if I could be vexed with you little woman. Tell me your reason.'

'Well, it would seem—remember that you have promised not to be vexed—it would seem to me almost—a little bit—as if I were selling my boy.'

'Selling him? What an absurd what a fantastic idea to come into your head! How on earth—'

'Well, don't be vexed. I know that it is very silly, but I can't help it, and, indeed, I had rather not take the coronet—at least, not now. When I am well again, perhaps I could go with you to town myself and select something else.'

The last words were uttered hastily, and Sir Eric, although more annoyed at the 'silly fancy' than he cared to show, felt that in his wife's weak state it would be useless and even cruel to argue with her further, so he replaced the coronet in the case and the latter in his pocket, and turned the conversation by some inquiries regarding the baby.

Often in the months that followed did Sir Eric press his wife to fulfil her half-given promise and to come with him to select some ornament instead of the rejected coronet, but she always made an excuse for delay, and he soon saw that the mention of the matter really distressed her, so he alluded to it no more, and gradually all recollection of it faded from his mind.

Meanwhile little Gabriel—he had been born on St. Gabriel's Feast, and his mother, with gentle insistence, opposed Sir Eric's wish to name him after one of his fierce viking ancestors, and had, after the manner of women, got her own way in the end—grew and flourished. From an infant, lying in his nurse's arms and gazing with solemn stare at the great new world, he developed into a blue-eyed toddling laddie, endearing himself daily more and more to his parents by his lisping baby accents and his caresses, and then into a little knickerbocker boy, who asked strange puzzling questions and struggled to lift down from the library shelves the big dusty folios and quartos, over which he would pore for hours, spelling out tales of adventure and of heroism from their pages.

A quiet, thoughtful child he was, not robust in appearance, though never ill, caring not much for outdoor games and sports. Amiable and friendly with other boys of his own age when brought into contact with them, but not caring for their society. At home he had no young companions, for no second child had been born to Sir Eric and Lady Gertrude, but with his parents he was always content and happy. His early lessons he learned from his mother, and it was she, too, who took him with her to the little oratory and told him tales of the Blessed Virgin and of the saints, particularly of his own patron St. Gabriel, who, clad in dazzling white robes, looked down on him from the stained glass window which Lady Gertrude had caused to be placed over the altar shortly after her son's birth. Gabriel loved these tales better even than those of Old and Swen Forkbeard and Ragnies and pirates marauding expeditions and martyrdoms, fierce old heathen warriors and Christian virgins crowned with lilies of pure white roses, mingled strangely in his half-waking thoughts, as they did afterwards in his dreams.

By-and-by the time for more regular instructions came and a good old priest, who had taught his father before him, came to live in the castle and be his tutor. Gabriel learned to decline, mensa, and to conjugate, amor, and that the angles at the base of an equilateral triangle are equal, and many other things which little boys are expected to acquire. They did not give Gabriel much trouble, he learned quickly and remembered well. In other matters, too, he proved himself a docile pupil, and the old tutor soon grew very fond of him, and told his mother that he was a 'saintly child' which saying Lady Gertrude kept to herself, not feeling quite sure that her husband would be pleased at such judgment passed on his son. Like too many other men he was apt to regard piety as a quality suitable only in women.

Indeed, Sir Eric sometimes wished that his heir had been in one or two respects, somewhat different from what he was—more boyish, as he told himself. Gabriel's gentleness, his dread of inflicting pain on even animals, struck his father as bordering on effeminacy. Once he took the lad with him when he went shooting, but he never repeated the experiment. 'I thought

he would have fainted,' he told his wife afterwards. 'It was really absurd. Why, at his age I was quite a good shot.'

On another occasion Gabriel interrupted one of the Viking stories with the remark, 'But it was very wrong of the Norsemen to kill these poor Saxons.'

'They were their enemies—it was in war,' his father explained.

'Still, it was wrong and cruel.'

'But a soldier must kill his enemies, it is his duty.'

'Then I should not like to be a soldier. I would rather cure people than kill them.'

'Do you want to become a doctor, hey?' Sir Eric spoke in jest, but there was a note of real annoyance in his voice.

'A doctor? I do not know about that. I am not sure.'

'You are a silly child, and do not understand what you are saying.' With this remark Sir Eric put the boy down off his knee and went himself out of the room.

It was some consolation to the father to find, as he did a little later, that Gabriel, in spite of his gentleness, was anything but a coward. For hunting he did not care, but he would ride his fiery little pony at the biggest jump that his father would allow him to attempt, and as he grew older the groom often declared that for 'schooling' a young horse there was not the equal of Master Gabriel in the whole country. Once, when he saw a savage dog worrying a new-born lamb, he rushed to defend the helpless animal, and not having even a stick in his hand, he could think of no way of making the dog relinquish his prey except that of catching him by the throat. Of course he was terribly bitten, but the lamb was rescued. To his mother's tearful reproaches, the boy, scarcely ten years old at the time, only answered: 'I could not let him kill the poor lamb, you know.'

When Gabriel had entered on his thirteenth year his father considered that it was time to send him to college. There were family traditions on such matters, and this was the age at which the young Sweynsons for many generations had usually entered the great Jesuit College of Saxonhurst.

So the time passed on and Gabriel was now eighteen and in the top class of the college. His father began to think of his entrance into Sandhurst, and afterwards into the army. That, too, was a Sweynson tradition, the oldest son always went into the army, at least for a few years.

The Easter vacation was nearly over, and Gabriel was to return to College for his last term. He was in the library, collecting some books which he wished to take back with him, when his father entered.

'Well, my boy,' he said, 'this is the ending of your school life. You have made good use of your time, I must say. Your masters seem all to be pleased with you; but everything must end. When you come home in summer we must think of getting a grinder to prepare you for Sandhurst. You should enter there in September or October.'

Gabriel paused with a great bundle of books in his arms, then he came slowly forward to the library table, and, laying them down, faced his father, his face pale and his lips trembling.

'Father, I don't want to go to Sandhurst,' he said.

'You don't want to go to Sandhurst? Why not?'

'I don't want to enter the army.'

'That is nonsense, Gabriel. Your old dislike of killing, I suppose; but such considerations should not prevent a man from doing his duty to his country. Besides, there is no war now, nor any sign of one. Probably you will not be called upon to shed anyone's blood during your few years of service. I don't want you to be a soldier all your life. When you are 22 or 24 you must settle

down near me and get married, that I may see my grandsons around me before I get too old and stiff to play with them.'

Gabriel grew paler than before, but he pressed his lips together, and when he spoke his voice was firm enough.

'Father, I am sorry, so sorry to disappoint you, but—I want to be a priest.'

'A priest!' Anger, amazement, incredulity strove to find utterance in that one word. 'Gabriel, are you mad? You, the last of our race, the only Sweynson left in the male line; the only heir of the family! You cannot speak seriously—you are only jesting!'

'Jesting on such a subject! No. The way seems clear before me; I feel that I am called to a religious life. Father, do not look at me so sternly. I sometimes wish, although I know it to be a sin, that God had not chosen me for this high office—that I could serve Him in the world. But it cannot be, I must follow Him in the way that He has appointed.'

'Have your masters—?'

'No, never—quite the contrary. The rector spoke to me last year. He put everything before me; my duty to you, my position as only son; the hardships of a priest's life, the ignorance, coarseness, and vice which he has to encounter. He told me to reflect well, and to pray for guidance, not to mention the matter to anyone for twelve months, that perhaps during that time my ideas would alter. Now, however, he recognises the reality of my vocation, and he said that I must speak at once to you and to my mother. That was before I came home this time, and all the vacation I have been trying to get courage to tell you, but I could not.'

'It would have been better if you never had told me—if you had never troubled me by alluding to this insane project.' He put his hands on his son's shoulders and turned him towards the window. 'Look at these old trees, these woods, these meadows, these lands stretching far as your eyes can see, before Norman William set foot in England your ancestors hunted in these woods, were lords of this wide domain. Will you wish all this to pass to strangers? Will you give up this fair inheritance?'

'Heaven is a fairer inheritance, father.'

'Heaven? And cannot you win it by doing your duty here as your ancestors have done before you? Is heaven only for priests? Is the taking of religious vows the only way to gain admission to it?'

'The only way for me, father. There are many pathways, but the choice does not rest with us. God has shown me the manner in which I must follow him.'

'This is follymadness! I will not hear any more of it. You are my son and you shall obey me. I wish you to enter Sandhurst. Will you do as I desire you?'

'I cannot.'

'You cannot! But I tell you that you can and shall! If you do not, if you care to disobey, my curse—'

As the youth sprang forward with an imploring cry, the door of the library opened and Lady Gertrude entered. At a glance she understood what had happened.

'You have told your father, Gabriel?' she said.

'You knew it, then? You were aware of his mad scheme and you concealed it from me?'

'No, Eric, he only told me of it yesterday evening. I said that he must speak to you at once.'

'It would have been better if you had advised him not to trouble me with his insane folly, but to forget it. You knew that I should never consent, that I would not listen for an instant to such a plan.'

'I knew that you would not be pleased.'

'Would not be pleased! Is that all you say? Is it possible that you do not understand what this means? It would be the extinction of my race, the end of the Sweynsons. My God! I cannot think of it with patience. I shall try to forget it, to fancy that it was a dream. You, Gabriel, you shall go to Sandhurst, and as soon as possible. You shall not return to college. You have no right to dispose of yourself—you belong to me, to our family. I shall disown you, cast you off, load you—before God I swear it—with my heaviest curse. Have I not a right to dispose of the life which I gave? Are you not mine?'

'No; not yours alone and altogether, Eric,' said Lady Gertrude, coming forward and putting her arms round her son. 'You remember that when Gabriel was born I would not accept the diamond coronet which you offered me, because it seemed to me as if I should be selling some part of my rights over my child. Gabriel is my boy—mine more than ever now—my life, my darling, and I will give him to God.'

Sir Eric paused. He looked at his wife and son standing before him, the sunset light shining through the window behind them, and making a halo, like that which surrounded the fair locks of his angelic patron's pictured image in the oratory, round the youth's head.

'Father,' said Gabriel, 'will you not consent? Will you not join with my mother in her gift?'

Sir Eric did not reply. Out beyond these two he gazed. The sun sank below the horizon and a cold grey mist seemed to gather over the lawn and the trees, and to envelop them, so that the color and substance died out of them and they looked like the mere ghosts of dead far-off things. He turned his eyes upwards towards the sky, and it was flecked with islands of purple and gold, swimming in an azure sea. 'Heaven is fairer than earth,' the young neophyte had said.

Sir Eric stretched out his hand and silently laid it on his son's bowed head. Then, sinking on his knees by the library table, he buried his face in his hands.—The 'Catholic Press.'

Catholic World

CHINA.—Empress and Bishop.

Mgr. Xavier, the Catholic Bishop of Peking, has lately had an audience of the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China, of which he sends the following account.—'After expressing regret for the troubles of the last few years, the Dowager Empress said: "I believe that the doctrine you teach is excellent, and that your bishops and missionaries do a great deal of good to the people. All my mandarins have told me that you especially were a fair and just man, that you knew Chinese affairs well, and that in your dealings with Chinese officials you had always shown yourself equitable and peace-loving. I knew you by reputation for a long time, and I am now pleased to make your personal acquaintance. You know that in China there are good and bad people. It may be also that among your followers, in spite of the excellence of your doctrine and of your teaching, there are some bad people. You should look closely after them." I replied that I would look still more closely after my people, and I told the Empress that Chinese converts were not admitted into the Church on their asking, but had to undergo a probation for two years so that their moral worth might be appreciated. The Empress then assured me that she would protect us, and expressed the hope that peace would be no more broken. The Emperor did not intervene in the conversation, but contented himself with approving with

his head whenever he desired to emphasise some declaration of the Dowager Empress. On the following day I received the high distinction of the Peacock's Feathers, and my coadjutor was raised to the rank of the Red Button.'

ENGLAND.—Consecration.

The consecration of Dr. Burton, Bishop-elect of Clifton, was to take place at the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, on May 1, the Feast of SS. Philip and James. Cardinal Vaughan was to be consecrating prelate, assisted by Bishop Riddell, of Northampton, and Bishop Preston, of Phoea (auxiliary Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle).

Diocese of Clifton.

The Right Rev. Dr. Burton, Bishop-elect of Clifton, after taking possession of the See, appointed Mgr. Provost Russell to be Vicar-General of the diocese.

Death of a Priest.

We ('Catholic Times') announce with sincere regret the death of the Rev. Father Livius, C.S.S.R., who passed away peacefully at St. Mary's Clapham, London. The deceased Redemptorist was an M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and a convert to the Catholic Church. He wrote several well-known volumes, the most popular of which are his work on St. Peter, and his beautiful book on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, compiled from the Fathers of the Church during the first six centuries. Father Livius had many friends and admirers in London, Liverpool and Limerick, and other parts of these countries.

Catholic Death Roll.

The death roll in the South African war (says the London 'Monitor') has passed 22,000 on the British side including the names of 6000 Catholics. It is proposed to build a church at Aldershot in memory of the Catholic dead.

Scholastic Success.

A brilliant success has just fallen to the Jesuit students at Clark's Hall, Oxford. At the recent examination for Classical Moderations, three of its members presented themselves, and of these three, two (Mr. Latter and Mr. Scoles) obtained the coveted distinctions of 'firsts,' and the other (Mr. Plater) a 'second.' The Hall, which Father Richard Clarke founded in 1896, has had a unique record, for it has since 1898 sent up candidates each year for the Classical and Mathematical honors' schools, and each year has had several successes to record.

ROME.—The Holy Father.

On Thursday, April 17 (writes a Rome correspondent), the Holy Father descended from his private apartments into the Vatican Basilica in order to receive the homage of nearly 12,000 pilgrims, for the most part Italians. His Holiness was escorted by the Noble Guards and surrounded by 10 Cardinals and a great number of Bishops and Archbishops, and as the imposing procession swept slowly up the central aisle, and the venerable Pontiff, standing erect on the Sedia Gestatoria, held up his right hand in benediction and smiled gratefully and benevolently upon the kneeling thousands, deafening cheers and cries of 'Viva Leone XIII!' rang out again and again. On arriving at the altar of the Confession, near which the throne had been placed, the Pontiff descended from the Sedia Gestatoria and listened to an address which was read by Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. After replying in a few eloquent words and thanking the pilgrims, with evident emotion, for their imposing manifestations of filial loyalty to the Holy See, Leo XIII. bestowed the Apostolic Benediction on all present, and re-ascending the Sedia Gestatoria, returned to his private apartments amidst an enthusiastic ovation. His Holiness continues to grant numer-



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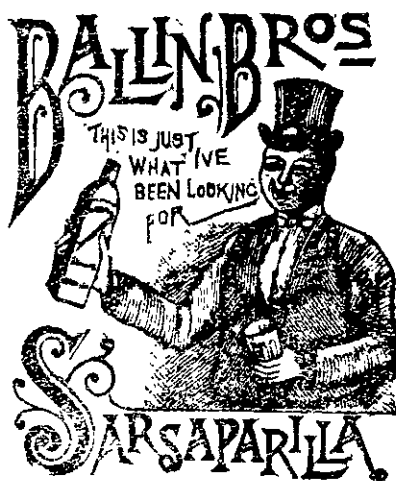
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How often does one hear somebody carelessly remark, "Oh! she's only a woman." Only a woman! Ye gods! The embodiment and type of all the best of life's blessings to be described as "only a woman!" Beauty, love, self-sacrifice, home. Can you ever think of any of these without the image of a woman instantly presenting itself to your inward vision? Even angels are pictured to look like women.

Yet think what it is to be a woman. No sooner has her early girlhood passed than the full burden of her sex presses upon her, and her daily life becomes heavy with pain and weariness. Too often does she become tired in health, and deprived of happiness through the burden proving greater than she can bear. A little timely help would no doubt have enabled her to blossom into the full perfection of womanhood, but for want of the necessary assistance the seeds of life long ill health may have been sown.

The purpose of this article is to point out the desirability of relying for aid at this and all other critical stages, upon the medicine that has proved of benefit to millions of women throughout the world. A woman's advice to women is the best of all, and we therefore quote the following letter from Mrs. R. L. Head, of Vine Cottage, Second Street, Port Piro, S.A., written on 4th October, 1901.—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you my testimony as to the great and lasting benefit I have derived from the use of Warner's Safe Cure, as I fully believe that but for this medicine I should now be in my grave. I had been suffering for a long time from a complaint common to women of my age. I was finding it sh at an alarming rate, and I was very weak and in great pain. The doctor could do nothing for me. At the eleventh hour I came round to take Warner's Safe Cure. Gladly to the surprise of my friends and of myself I began to improve from the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, gaining health and strength every day, and in a few weeks I was up and about my household work. I am now quite strong and in good health."

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ous audiences without a single day's interruption. A few days after he received various distinguished prelates and personages, including Mr. Burke Cockran, the well-known New York barrister, and Count Ledochowski, whom your readers will remember as having been dismissed from the Austrian army because, as a Catholic and a gentleman in the Christian sense of the word, he had refused to fight a duel. The Holy Father remembered the incident and warmly congratulated Count Ledochowski, who, by the way, is a nephew of the Prefect of Propaganda.

A Letter.

The 'Osservatore Romano' publishes the text of a letter from the Holy Father to Cardinal Gibbons and the American Episcopacy. His Holiness expresses his happiness at the growth of the Church in the United States, and proceeds to say that, while she is persecuted in Europe, she flourishes more than ever in the New World. His Holiness commends the efforts of the American Episcopate to increase educational institutions and to benefit the negro.

An American Pilgrimage.

The first section of a great Catholic pilgrimage from America, headed by the Bishop of Brooklyn, arrived in Rome about the middle of April.

SCOTLAND.—An Appointment.

The Rev. Father Eugene Callan, O.M.I., of Leeds, has been appointed to fill the vacancy at Leith occasioned by the elevation of the late rector to the South African Episcopate. The new appointment, which is a most popular one, has been hailed with joy by the Catholics of Leith. It is only seven months ago since Father Callan, to the intense sorrow of all, was withdrawn from Leith, after a splendid service of two and a half years.

SPAIN.—Philanthropy.

A number of Catholic gentlemen at Madrid have inaugurated a bank which will lend small sums of money at merely nominal interest to worthy workmen with families. Leo XIII. has approved the venture.

SWITZERLAND.

The Catholics are making notable advances in Switzerland. Since 1888 they have increased after this manner:—In Zurich from 39,000 to 81,000; Berne, from 11,000 to 21,000; Basle, from 22,000 to 37,000; Vaud, from 21,000 to 34,000; Geneva, from 52,000 to 67,000; Neuchatel, from 11,000 to 17,000.

UNITED STATES

'It is estimated that 1,000,000 people in Chicago never enter a church,' remarks the 'Christian Register.' Yet we know many excellent Chicagoans who, forgetful of the heathen all around them, are liable to hysterics every time they think of the Filipinos. The Filipinos, according to that writer in the 'Living Church,' whom we quoted recently,

are a churchgoing, a law-abiding, a chaste and a moral people. Yet Chicago, with its 1,000,000 non-churchgoers, would send them missionaries!

A Strange Will.

John M'Kee, of Philadelphia, the wealthiest negro in the United States was buried a few weeks ago according to the ritual of the Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a member. After the funeral the will was read. In this, an estate worth over \$2,000,000 was bequeathed to the Most Rev. John Patrick Ryan, Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, as trustee, who is directed to build a Catholic church, rectory, and convent in the city of New Jersey, and to build and assign funds for its maintenance an institution in Philadelphia for the education of male orphans, both white and colored. The testator asked to be buried according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The Presbyterian ritual, however, was, as intimated, used, and the testator's married daughter, who has been cut off with an annuity of \$300 per annum, has announced her intention to contest the will.

False Theories.

Buffalo Socialists challenged the Catholic Bishop of the diocese to assign a priest to jointly debate in public the merits and demerits of their doctrines with leaders of the cult. The gage was promptly taken up, and the clergyman detailed for the duty utterly routed his adversaries, forcing them to reluctantly acknowledge not only the fallacy of their chief contention, but likewise the justice of the grounds upon which the Bishop had previously denounced the specific theories of Socialism advocated by them.

A Benefactor.

Mrs. Donnelly, mother of Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, rector of St. Michael's church, Flushing, N. Y., has given \$2000 to the church for the erection of a marble altar in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her son's ordination.

GENERAL.

The First Martyrs.

The honor of giving to the Church the first martyrs of the 20th century belongs to Brazil. On April 15th, 1901, several Capuchin missionary Fathers and some Italian nuns were massacred at Alto Allegre by pagan Indians, whom they had gone out to evangelise.

A Project.

A project is mooted at the suggestion of a prelate, who was one of the stenographers at the Vatican Council of forming an international committee for the purpose of establishing a uniform, universal, and obligatory system of Latin pronunciation among Catholics. The idea is being favorably received on the Continent.

Sent into Exile.

Mgr. Zverovitch, Bishop of Vilna, in Russia, has been sent into exile to

the village of Iver, and deposed from his See, for forbidding Catholics to attend the Russian Orthodox Schools. It is reported that Cardinal Rampolla has addressed to the Government of the Czar a strong note in defence of the Bishop.

Exempted.

The Sisters of Charity, who have 18 hospitals, orphanages, and asylums in Ecuador, recently were assured by President Plaza that any law that might be passed against the religious orders would not affect them.

The Catholic Press.

The 'Review' of St. Louis has received from the Rev. P. G. Rybrook, a Premonstratensian priest of St. Norbert's College, West De Pere, Wis., the following statistics in relation to the Catholic Press in his native country, Holland. There are, in all, 130 Catholic newspapers and other periodicals, and of these no less than 13 are Catholic daily newspapers; 27 are semi-weeklies and tri-weeklies; 51 weeklies; 39 semi-monthlies and quarterlies. Some of these, it is said, are, of course, rather feeble, but many are high class, and the general average is very fair.

Syrian Catholics.

It seems worthy of special note (says the 'Tablet' of March 15) that Miss Mary John, who has just matriculated from the Convent High School of Cochin, Southern India, has thus earned the distinction of being the first Syrian Christian young lady to pass the University Entrance Examination. She deserves to be congratulated on her success. At the close of the 18th century the Syrian Catholics in India numbered 150,000. Now they exceed 299,000 have 223 parish churches, 75 chapels, 31,613 children in school, and receive more than 1000 converts a year from heathenism. Moreover, they have 105 Carmelite priests and a number of printing presses publishing useful books.

A Leper Asylum.

The Catholic leper asylum at Mandalay, India, in charge of Father Wehinger, now contains 147 male and 78 women lepers.

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Protestantism in France.

An inquiry into French Protestantism (says a writer in an English secular review is met at the threshold by this singular paradox, that while the Protestant spirit has taken possession of France, Protestantism as a form of church life is declining. On the one hand, its influence so increases that Protestants are to be found in all sorts of positions of authority and power, far out of proportion to their estimated numerical strength; on the other hand its temples are empty of worshippers and the number of members, in both its confessions, diminishes with ominous rapidity.

France is governed by the combined authority of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, whose members, taken together, number 880: 100 are said to be Protestants, 70 or 80 of whom are in the Chamber of Deputies. As the population of France is over 38,000,000, if the Protestant Deputies were solely the representatives of their co-religionists, the Protestant population of France ought to be at least 5,000,000, whereas it is only 650,000, and that is a computation twenty years old, the probability being that it is now nearer 600,000. According to this the political influence of Protestantism in France is nearly seven and a half times as great as might be expected from the actual number of its professed adherents.

The Sisters of Charity.

Very few Catholics (says the 'Montreal True Witness') devote a few moments to a study of the monumental work—both spiritual and temporal—performed by our nuns. The 'Catholic Sentinel,' Portland, a Belgian paper, published an article on the Sisters of Charity, in which it was stated that this community had in round numbers 2700 houses scattered all over the world. A correspondent of the paper thought this number exaggerated, and he requested the editor to state whereon he based his information. The answer was not long forthcoming. It is an interesting one, as it gives palpable proof of the immense work done by the Church in the domain of charity. According to the official record of the community there are not 2700 houses—hospitals, asylums, orphanages—managed by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, but exactly 2785. There are as many convents, to be sure—too many for those people who dread the pernicious influence of the Church of Rome, but not enough for the sick, the orphans, the aged, who find under the convent's roof shelter, help and consolation. France and Algeria count 1073 houses; England has 45; Austria, 239; Belgium, 45; Spain and its colonies have 440; Greece has three; Italy, 515; Poland, 69; Portugal, 8; Prussia, 39; Switzerland, 7; Turkey, 23; Egypt, 7; the United States and China, 13; Persia, 3; Syria, 12; Canada, 100. Central America has 19, Brazil, 29; Chili, 24; Colombia, 14; Ecuador, 18; La Plata, 21; Peru, 19.

In these 2785 houses there are 31,000 Sisters. Who can realise the amount of good done by that army of gentle women trained for the battle against disease, poverty, and crime? Who that is Catholic does not glory to belong to a Church that fosters the devotion represented by these thousands? Who that has a heart does not feel grateful for the treasures of charity that God has placed in woman's soul?

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.

Libelling a Priest.

The following cable message appeared in Friday's daily papers:— 'The religious paper the 'Rock' has been mulcted in £300 damages for describing Father Bernard Vaughan as an outlaw, a Jesuit, and a member of a seditious Order.'

Some time ago the 'Rochester and Chatham News' accused Father Vaughan of having taken a sham 'Jesuit Oath,' with the result that the newspaper was sued for libel. An apology was tendered, and the action was withdrawn. The following was the editorial apology: 'In our issue of July 6 we published a letter under the heading of "The Attack on the King," in which the writer, who signed himself "Loyal Protestant," asserted that Father Vaughan, brother of Cardinal Vaughan, had taken the "Jesuit Oath," which was quoted at length. One of the sentences ran: "I do renounce and disown my allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or State-named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers, etc." A few days after the publication of this letter, Messrs. Witham, Roskell, Munster, and Weld of 1, Gray's Inn Square, W.C., solicitors to the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, commenced an action for libel against us. We applied to the 'Loyal Protestant' to furnish us with the evidence upon which he had made such a definite and emphatic statement, and our correspondent was then obliged to admit that he could procure none. He had seen the so-called "Jesuit Oath" in print somewhere, and assumed and took it for granted that, as the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan is a member of the Society of Jesus, "he must have taken that oath." We then went carefully into the matter of the "Jesuit Oath" ourselves, and having come to the conclusion that the statement of "Loyal Protestant" is absolutely unfounded, and that the Jesuits take no such oath as that alleged, we felt in honor bound to express our regret that we had inadvertently allowed any such fraudulent imputation upon the loyalty and good faith of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan to appear in the columns of the 'News.' Messrs. Witham, Roskell, Munster, and Weld, on behalf of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, have accepted this explanation, and have acceded to our request to withdraw the action. This is fortunate for "Loyal Protestant" as well as for ourselves. In putting forward ridiculous inferences as positive facts, our correspondent abused the hospitality of our columns, and forfeited all claim to be sheltered from the consequences of his own act." It is evident that the "Rock" had also accused the Rev. Father Vaughan of taking the sham oath, and hence the action.

The Bravest are the Tenderest.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany, was one of the ablest kings and bravest soldiers that ever lived. When danger threatened his country or his people, he was ready to face it; he knew no fear. One day in camp he was told that a swallow was building her nest upon his tent. He gave orders that it should not be disturbed. So the pretty nest, with its dainty, soft lining, was finished, and soon the mother-bird was sitting on her pearly-white eggs. But before the young birds were hatched, the army had to break camp. The tents were all struck except the Emperor's. He said: 'Let it stand. I can get another shelter, but she can not for this brood. She trusted me for a home: I will not fail her.' Surely the bravest are the tenderest.

A Wrong Number.

No doubt many persons have wondered why the hour four is represented on a watch or a clock dial by IIII. instead of IV. A watchmaker who knows the history of the custom says it goes back to 1370. The first clock which kept anything like accurate time was made by a certain Henry Vick, in 1370. It was made to the order of Charles V. of France, who, it will be remembered, was called 'The Wise.' It is pretty evident, though, that Charles was not as wise as he liked to imagine. When Vick brought the clock to him, he looked closely at it, and then frowned. 'You have got the figures on the dial wrong,' he said. 'I think not, your Majesty,' answered Vick. 'Yes; that four should be four ones.' 'You are wrong, your Majesty.' 'I am never wrong!' thundered the king. 'Take it away and correct the mistake.' Vick did as he was commanded, and so to-day we have IIII. when we should have IV.

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

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

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

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

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Estimates given.

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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 house hold coal at a low rate.

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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

Crown Brewery's (Christchurch)
Sparkling Ales always
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SOLICITOR, corner Cashel and Manchester Streets, CHRISTCHURCH. has MONEY TO LEND at current rates repayable on easy terms.

CITY HOTEL

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated
from floor to ceiling.
Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.
The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

J. A. TURNER ... PROPRIETOR.
TELEPHONE 603. P.O. Box 212.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

A L B I O N H O T E L,

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.
A porter meets every train.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW IS THAT

R WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

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OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

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MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Cree
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An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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

WATERLOO HOTEL,

CORNER OF DAVID ST. & CARGILL ROAD
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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
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RODERICK MACKENZIE,

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

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

The position is central to post office, rail-
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The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
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All the Liquors kept are of the best
Brands Charges moderate. Telephone 764

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

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Having leased the above centrally situated
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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.

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all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms
for families.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—IS LUNCHEON
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.
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'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

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

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

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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

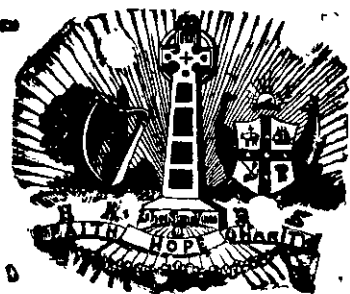
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In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct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

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"KUKOS" TEA

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

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

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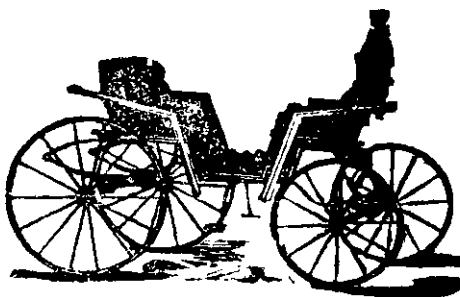
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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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Only the best of meat at lowest possible
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Families waited on for Orders.

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**HARLEQUIN -
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We have a good selection of farm lease-
holds and freeholds on our Register, and
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good farm. Both purchasers and intending
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