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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

The Coming Coronation.

In his learned work entitled *The English Coronation Oath*, the late Father Bridgett, C.S.S.R., gives the following particulars regarding the appointment of kings in England which will be of interest to our readers in view of the approaching coronation of his Majesty King Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey: 'In the history of the anointings of Jewish kings,' says he, 'we have no mention of a coronation oath. Their powers, however, were strictly regulated and limited by the Divine law. The earliest record of royal unction among Christian kings certainly belongs to our island [England]. It is a sad one. Gildas, writing of the British kings who ruled in various parts after the retirement of the Roman legions, says: "*Ungebanur reges, et paulo post ab unctoribus trucidabantur*"—"Kings were anointed, and soon after slain by their anointers." The most ancient order for the benediction of a king is found in an English pontifical, that of Archbishop Egbert, who died in 766.'

The Catholic Rite.

'But,' he continues, 'perhaps I had better first give the outline of the "Benediction and Coronation of a King," as it is in the present Roman pontifical. The king is to fast three days in the week preceding his coronation, which will take place on a Sunday. The ceremony is to be performed, if possible by the metropolitan, and (as usual with such ceremonies) is a kind of interlude in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The pontiff addresses a beautiful exhortation to the king, who makes the following profession.—

I, who, by the providence of God, am about to be king, profess and promise before God and His angels that henceforth, according to my knowledge and power I will do and keep justice and peace to the Church of God and to the people subject to me, with due regard to the mercy of God, according as I shall be able to ascertain by the counsel of my faithful [advisers]. Also to pay due and canonical honor to the bishops of God's churches, and observe inviolably whatever has been granted to the churches by emperors and kings. Also to pay due honor to my abbots, counts, vassals, according to faithful counsel.

'The king then kneels,' says Father Bridgett, 'and places both hands on the Gospels held open by the bishop, saying: "So help me God and His holy Gospels," and kisses the bishop's hand. Then follow prayers and litanies, and the bishop, with the oil called that of the catechumens (the same which is used in Baptism), anoints in the sign of the cross the forearm and the neck between the shoulders. The Mass begins, and the king, having been clothed with royal vestments, kneels at the faldstool. Before the Gospel he receives the sword, with appropriate exhortations and prayers, and the crown and sceptre, and is placed upon his throne. The *Te Deum* is sung and the Gospel, and the Mass proceeds, the king makes his offering, and is expected to receive Holy Communion after the celebrant.

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The Roman pontifical was never used in England before the Reformation, but the ceremonies and prayers of our old

English pontificals are substantially the same. I have no intention of dwelling in detail on the various parts of the ceremonial. I will merely observe regarding the unctions, that formerly chrism was used as well as oil of catechumens. The king was first anointed with the oil on the palms of the hands, the breast, between the shoulders, on the forearm, and on the crown of the head; and then with chrism on the forehead.'

After the Reformation.

Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth were all crowned in accordance with the old Catholic rite described above by the learned Redemptorist. 'Since the Reformation,' he continues, 'the coronation has lost none of its splendor, though some consider it a mere religious pageant, imparting no sacredness. Many of the old rites have been retained, as the anointing, girding with the sword, crowning and enthroning. As regards the oil, it seems that a change has been made. There are animal, vegetable, and mineral oils of many kinds; but the Catholic Church knows only one for sacred purposes, that which was in use in Palestine in the time of Our Lord—the oil of olives, which He sanctified (I may add) by His agony and sweat of blood in the olive-grove. The oil of catechumens and the oil for the sick are both the same in substance, but consecrated by the bishop with different prayers. Chrism is also olive-oil, but mixed with balsam. The Anglican bishops who prepared the oil for the coronation of Charles I. made a signal innovation. He was anointed with the oil of ben, made from the ben nut and mixed with many choice perfumes. This nut-oil was also used in the unction of the Catholic king, James II., and he is said to have made a largess of £200 to the perfumer.'

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'I may say,' adds Father Bridgett, 'that, though English Catholics attached sacredness to the person of an anointed king, they did not consider that the coronation oath and anointing were necessary to his authority, or conferred on him an absolute immunity. The king had all his rights and duties from the moment of his accession or acceptance, and he thereupon entered into a tacit contract with his people. . . . Of course the Church does not admit a royal character, like the character of Baptism, Confirmation, and Order; nor is royal unction a sacrament.'

Proposed Bible-in-Schools Referendum.

Some time ago we referred at some length in our leading columns to the new programme and plan of campaign on the subject of Bible-teaching in the State schools which had been formally adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly of New Zealand. That programme, it will be remembered, included the following points:—(1) That Government schools be opened daily with the Lord's Prayer; (2) that on certain days of the week lessons on selected portions of the Bible be given by the teachers during school hours, these lessons and explanations to be wholly contained in a book to be supplied by a committee of the churches combining to secure this reform; (3) that these lessons shall be of a strictly undenominational character; (4) that teachers who conscientiously object to give these lessons shall not be compelled to give them, and scholars whose parents have conscientious objections shall not be com-

pelled to receive them. This platform has also been officially adopted, at a meeting held last week, by the Dunedin Council of the Churches, and that body has carried the matter a step further by indicating the method by which it is ultimately hoped to induce Parliament to sanction the desired change. The *modus operandi* is expressed in the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Gibb and duly adopted by the Council: 'That the object of the Council shall be to secure that the platform adopted by the above resolution shall be submitted by Parliament to the people by way of the referendum.'

It is no part of our intention to discuss the value of the Referendum as a political agent. In indifferent matters, and in matters of which the average elector is a competent judge, its use might, under proper safeguards, provide a valuable resort both for the Government and the people. But if there are any matters that should not be submitted to the Referendum, they are precisely those which affect the religious or political rights of minorities, and, generally, all questions which have aroused, or are likely to arouse, strong party or sectarian feeling. The matter was submitted to a Referendum in South Australia a few years ago and the verdict was against the Bible lessons. Nevertheless, such a use of the Referendum would open the gate to wide possibilities of persecution. The education question—or, to speak more correctly, proposed remedy for the education difficulty—is, to our mind, decidedly one of the non-submittable subjects. The question of the Bible in the schools is no trifling problem. Its settlement requires cool heads, a thorough knowledge of the Catholic as well as of the non-Catholic side of the case, a spirit of mutual good-will, and a determination to respect rights of conscience at all hazards. Given all these conditions, the solution of the problem is at hand. But, with all due respect for both the intelligence and the fair-mindedness of the electors of New Zealand, we do not think that all the conditions for a fair and final settlement of the question by way of Referendum are to be found in this Colony at the present time.

The Bishops' Committee on Irish Emigration.

The Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have just issued an important statement of their views on the continued exodus of the Irish population—an exodus by which the country has been robbed of a quarter of a million of inhabitants within the last ten years and of little short of four millions within the last fifty years. Providence, the Bishops maintain, has provided sufficient room for the Irish people in their own country. 'If only they were employed in cultivating Irish land and engaged in the manufacturing and industrial occupations that should find place in every city, town, and village of Ireland,' and there can be no doubt that if the old policy, as the Bishop of Raphoe expressed it, 'of denying Irishmen any share in the government of their own country, except as the instruments of oppression, of depriving them of higher education, of taxing them beyond endurance, in addition to maintaining a ruinous land system' were done away there would be no need for the sad outflow that is draining away the manhood and womanhood of the nation. Independent however of the radical cause of the depopulation the Bishops issue an earnest and sensible warning as to the unwisdom on the part of the vast majority of male emigrants to the United States and Canada in quitting Ireland in the present condition of the American labor market. In the old days an Irish emigrant to the United States found work waiting for him as soon as he stepped ashore, but the flood of cheap Continental labour which has poured into America of late years has changed all that, and now it is too true, as the Bishops say, that 'Many young Irishmen are wasting their lives in idleness, and are driven to seek help from public charity far away from home and relatives, in American towns and cities. And many female emigrants, too, have learned to regret that they have abandoned their Irish homes, attracted by some bright vision beyond the Atlantic.'

The remedy for the present serious state of things to which the Bishops attach most importance is practically an application of the principle of 'the land for the people' which had been laid down by the Bishop of Raphoe in the scheme already commented on in these columns. 'We have seen with satisfaction,' they say, 'the efforts made by the Congested Districts Board to have large grazing tracts broken up and distributed amongst the tillers of the soil, and we look to a wider extension of these operations as a most effectual means of stemming the tide of emigration.' Other measures of amelioration are also pointed out, such as the promotion of suitable industries in town and country, the establishment of factories along the numerous rivers of Ireland, and the duty on the part of all classes of the people of practically encouraging Irish manufactures and industries by purchasing Irish-made goods; but dependence is principally placed on the proposal for throwing the land more widely open for settlement by the

people. This policy, however, can only be successfully carried out by adopting the principle of compulsory purchase for which the Irish members are so strongly contending; and that result will only be achieved when the organised forces of the country, Protestant as well as Catholic, have acquired such strength that it will be no longer safe for the Government to refuse their just demand.

How the Lord Chief Justice Died.

Lord Russell of Killowen, the late Chief Justice of England, who belonged as is well known to a family which has given several gifted sons and daughters to the Church, was himself a man of the most simple faith and deep and earnest piety. In the biography recently published by Mr. Barry O'Brien many interesting examples are given of the fidelity and fervor with which he attended to his religious duties. On the occasion of his very last circuit—little more than a fortnight before his death—happening to have a free day while at Carnarvon, he went in the afternoon to see Carnarvon Castle and later on paid a visit to the Catholic priest of the district, which is thus described by the author of 'My New Curate':—

'A few days ago,' wrote Father Sheehan to Father Russell, S.J., 'one of our priests was travelling in North Wales, and came across the footsteps of the Lord Chief Justice. In one case the old priest at Carnarvon told him with enthusiasm how Lord Russell, a few days before, had clambered up to his eyrie, had asked for Confession, and had left £2 for the mission. He was at Mass and Holy Communion next morning.'

The account of the closing scenes of Lord Russell's life, as given by Mr. O'Brien, is very touching and very characteristic of the whole-souled piety of the man. On the Sunday preceding his death he asked to see a priest, and on Monday made a general Confession to Rev. Father Tyrrell, of Farm street. After many medical consultations it was decided on the forenoon of Thursday that Mr. Treves, the famous surgeon, should perform an operation that evening. At half-past six Lord Russell requested the surgeon to prepare a diagram showing the nature of the operation. He looked over the diagram with Mr. Treves, asked many questions, tapped the paper with his glass, as was his wont, and sought all information that could be given to him. Afterwards he expressed a wish to receive Extreme Unction before the operation was performed, and Father Basevi, of the Oratory, came and administered the last rites of the Church. The Chief asked Lady Russell to help him to make the responses, saying he felt his voice very weak. But as a fact he answered clearly and distinctly, and when the priest told him to make an Act of Contrition he began at once to say aloud the old familiar prayer which he had learned at his mother's knee, "Oh, my God, I am heartily sorry that I have offended Thee, and I detest my sins most sincerely because they are displeasing to Thee."

'On Thursday evening the operation was successfully performed, and the patient seemed to have borne it well. Throughout the night the Chief remained in a broken slumber, half sleeping, half waking. Towards morning the patient grew a little more uneasy and restless; yet there were no alarming symptoms. Then a change appeared in the face. The shadows had fallen suddenly, the night was quickly closing in. The end was near. It had come swiftly. And as the dawn broke, with his wife and children praying by his side, and on his lips the words, "My God, have mercy upon me," Charles Russell passed away, dying, as he had lived, full of courage and full of hope.'

An Explanation.

In reply to our comments on the methods adopted by the promoters of the petition to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon we received shortly before we went to press last week a letter from Mr P. M. Twomey, Wellington. It appears that a committee, of which Mr Twomey is hon. secretary, was formed some time ago in Wellington for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. In this they were highly successful, receiving support beyond their expectations. Then it occurred to the committee that it would be a good thing at the present juncture to forward a request to Mr Seddon asking him to bring the Irish Land Question before the conference of Colonial Premiers in London. As the time was limited it was found impossible to take concerted action in the various parts of the Colony and so it was decided to acquaint the Irishmen in the principal centres with what the Wellington committee was doing. The assistant secretary was directed to send a copy of the circular, or requisition, to Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, not to get signatures to it but merely to show what action was being taken in Wellington. It was never intended that it should be published before reaching Mr Seddon, and therefore its publication in the Dunedin daily papers, some days even before it appeared in our columns, was the result of a misarrangement. Taking into consideration the circumstances under which the petition was introduced to the notice of the Irishmen of Dunedin Mr Twomey and his committee must admit that our criticism at the time was perfectly justified.

Encyclical Letter

OF

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO. XIII.

LEO XIII., POPE.

TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—Entering upon the twenty-fifth year of Our Apostolic ministry, and astonished at the length of the course which We have traversed, in the midst of continual and anxious cares, We feel Ourselves most naturally impelled to raise Our thoughts towards the ever-blessed Ruler of the world, Who, amongst so many other favors, has deigned to grant Us a length of years in the Pontificate almost without parallel in history. Therefore, to the Father of all men, to Him Who holds in His hands the mysterious secret of life. We utter Our hymn of thanksgiving, in obedience to the dictates of Our heart.

Assuredly the eye of man cannot fathom the depth of the Divine designs in thus prolonging Our old age beyond all hope; it is for Us only to bow down in silence and adore Him. One thing, however, We know well, that if He has been pleased, and if He is pleased still, to preserve Our existence, a great duty lies upon Us, viz., to live for the welfare and advancement of His immaculate Spouse, His Holy Church, and, far from losing courage in the presence of care and pain, to consecrate to His service what remains of Our strength, even to Our last breath.

Having paid the tribute of just thanksgiving to Our Heavenly Father, to Whom be honor and glory for all eternity, it is very pleasing to Us to turn to you in thought, and to address Our words to you, venerable brethren, who have been called by the Holy Spirit to govern the chosen portions of the flock of Jesus Christ, and thereby share with Us in the struggles and in the triumphs, in the sorrows and in the joys, of the pastoral office. The many remarkable

Proofs of Religious Veneration

which you have lavished on Us in the course of Our Pontificate and still multiply in the present circumstances with an eager devotion that is full of tenderness, will never fade from Our memory. Intimately united to you as We are already by Our duty and by Our paternal love, these testimonies of your devotedness, extremely dear to Our heart, bind Us now to you once more, less for their personal manifestations towards Ourselves, than for the inviolable attachment that they indicate to this Apostolic See, which is the centre and support of all the other Sees of Catholicity. If it has always been necessary that the children of the Church should jealously adhere to the different degrees of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, united in the bonds of reciprocal charity and in the pursuit of the same designs, so as to be moved only by one heart and one soul, this union is become in our time more indispensable than ever. Who, indeed, is ignorant of the immense conspiracy of hostile forces which aim to-day at ruining and obliterating the great work of Jesus Christ, which endeavors, with an animosity that knows no limits, to rob man in the intellectual order of the treasure of celestial truths, and in the social order to uproot the holiest and most salutary Christian institutions? But of all this you yourselves have experience every day; more than once have you expressed to Us your anxiety and distress, while you deplored the multitude of prejudices, false systems, and of errors that are being sown with impunity among the people. Are not snares being laid on all sides for believing souls? Are not obstacles being multiplied to enfeeble, and, as far as possible, to annihilate the beneficent action of the Church? And, in the meantime, as if to add insult to injustice, is not the Church herself reviled because she cannot recover her ancient power, because she is unable to restrain the torrent of wild passions that threatens to destroy all obstacles in their path?

We would wish, indeed, that We might address you, venerable brethren, on a subject less sorrowful and in greater harmony with the happy event from which We take occasion to speak. But however desirable such a discourse might be, it is not permitted by the grave trials of the Church which call urgently for assistance, and by the serious condition of contemporary society. The social world, already grievously astray in its moral and material aspects, is advancing towards a destiny still worse, owing to

The Abandonment of Christian Traditions:

for it is a law of Providence, confirmed by history, that one cannot strike a blow at the great principles of religion without shaking at the same time the foundations of order and social prosperity. In these circumstances, in order to refresh your souls, and to supply them with new faith and courage, it appears to Us opportune and useful to consider attentively the origin, causes, and multiplied forms of the implacable war which is being waged against the Church; and whilst exhibiting its fatal consequences to point out the antidote to them. May Our words, therefore resound afar, although they must recall truths which We have several times affirmed already; may they be heard not only by the children of Catholic unity, but also by those who dissent from Us; and even by those unhappy ones who no longer have the faith: for all are children of the same Father; all are ordained to the same supreme end; may they be received, in fine, as the testament which We, now removed but a short distance from the gates of eternity, wish to leave to the peoples as an earnest of the salvation We desire for all.

In every age the Holy Church of Christ has had to combat and to suffer for truth and justice. Instituted by the Divine Redeemer

Himself to increase the kingdom of God in the world, it is her duty to lead fallen humanity by the light of the Gospel law towards its immortal destiny—that is to say, she must bring them into possession of the endless blessings that God has promised, but to which man's unaided strength is not sufficient to attain. In the fulfilment of her heavenly mission she must of necessity come into collision with the countless passions which are transmitted from the pristine fall, and from the corruption begotten of it, with pride, cupidity, the unbridled desire of material pleasures, and with all manners of vices and disorders. True to her trust the Church has always exercised over these

The Most Powerful Restraint,

These persecutions ought not to astonish us. Have they not been predicted by the Divine Master, and do we not know they will last as long as the world? What did our Saviour say to His disciples when He sent them to bear the treasure of His doctrine to all nations? 'You will be persecuted from city to city, because of My name; you will be hated and despised: you will be delivered before tribunals and condemned to the extremity of punishments.' And to encourage them to bear such trials He gave Himself as an example. 'If the world hate you, know you that it hath hated Me before you.' *Si mundus vos odit scitote quia me priorem vobis odio habuit* (John xv., 18.) These are the joys, these the rewards, which the Divine Saviour promises us here below.

No one who considers the matter justly and impartially will ever discover a reason for such hatred. Whom, indeed, had the Divine Redeemer ever offended, or in what had He deserved ill? He had come down to this earth impelled by infinite charity, and there had taught a doctrine, pure and consoling, and beyond all others adapted to unite fraternally all men in peace and love. He had coveted neither the greatness of the world nor its honors. He had interfered with no one's rights; on the contrary, men saw in Him one moved by infinite compassion for the feeble, the sick, the poor; for sinners and for the oppressed. His life was spent distributing His divine benefits amongst men. It was then through sheer excess of malice on the part of those men, an excess the more lamentable as it was the more unjust, that the Saviour, in accordance with the prophecy of Simeon, became the sign of contradiction on this earth—'*signum cui contradicetur*' (Luke ii. 34) 'a sign that shall be contradicted.'

May we, therefore, be surprised if the Catholic Church, which continues the divine mission of Jesus Christ, and is the incorruptible guardian of His truth, has not escaped the lot of its Master? The world does not change. By the side of the children of God are always found the fanatics of the great enemy of the human race, the followers of him who, rebellious against the Most High from the beginning, is called in the Gospel the prince of this world. And there lies the reason why this world in opposition to the divine law and to him who presents that law to it in the name of God feels rising up and revolting within itself, in measureless pride, a spirit of independence to which it has no right. Ah! how often and often, in times of great disturbance, have the enemies of the Church with unspeakable cruelty, with shameless injustice, evidently aiming at the destruction of all society, banded their hosts together to overthrow the divine work!

If one class of persecution was found unsuccessful they tried another. During three long centuries the Roman Empire, by the abuse of brutal force, strewed all its provinces with the corpses of our martyrs, and purpled with their blood each sod of earth in this sacred city. Then hereby, sometimes masked, sometimes open, had recourse to sophisms and to perfidious artifices, in order to destroy the harmony and break the unity of the Church. Then, like a devastating tempest, the barbarians were let loose from the north, and Islamism from the south; and behind them everywhere were left ruins strewn over the deserts. Thus was transmitted, from century to century, the sorrowful inheritance of hatred under which the Spouse of Christ was opposed. Then came a Cæsarism, as suspicious as it was powerful, jealous of the greatness of others, no matter how far it had extended its own conquests, and began a series of attacks upon the Church in order that it might lay a cowardly hand upon her rights and trample her liberties under foot. The heart bleeds to see this mother so often afflicted with anguish and inexpressible sorrow. However, triumphing over all obstacles, all violence, and tyranny, she went on planting more and more widely her peaceful institutions. She saved from disaster the glorious patrimony of the arts, of history, of the sciences, of letters; and by making the Spirit of the Gospel penetrate deeply throughout the whole extent of society she created in all its elements Christian civilisation. To that civilisation the peoples, who have been subjected to its beneficent influence, owe equity of laws, mildness of manners, protection for the weak, pity for the poor and the unfortunate, respect for the rights and for the dignity of all men, and likewise, as far as the fluctuation of human affairs will allow, that peace in social life which comes from a wise agreement between justice and liberty.

These Proofs of the Intrinsic Beneficence

of the Church are as brilliant and sublime as they have been lasting. Yet, as in the middle ages and in the early centuries, we see this Church assailed in times more near our own, in some respects at least, more harshly and more cruelly than ever. Following a series of well-known historical causes, the pretended Reformation raised, in the sixteenth century, the standard of revolt; and, intending to wound the Church to her very heart, it boldly struck at the Papacy. It broke the precious bond of the ancient unity of faith and authority which had so often, through the harmonious pursuit of the same purposes, multiplied a hundredfold the power, prestige, and glory of Christian nations, which had united all the peoples in one fold and under one Shepherd, and it thus introduced into the ranks of Christians the fatal principle of disunion.

We do not, indeed, mean to assert that from the very beginning of this movement the object these so-called reformers had in

view was to banish the principles of Christianity from the bosom of society; but by refusing, on the one hand, to recognise the supremacy of the See of Rome, which is the efficient cause and bond of unity, and by proclaiming, on the other hand, the principle of free judgment, they shook to its lowest foundations the Divine edifice, and opened the way for infinite varieties of creeds, for doubts and denials on the most important matters, for departures from faith far surpassing the expectations of the innovators themselves.

The road being thus clear, there arose the proud and scoffing philosophy of the eighteenth century, which went further still. It turned into derision the sacred collection of the Scriptures, and rejected in the mass all truths divinely revealed, with the object of finally uprooting from the conscience of men all religious belief, and of stifling in them the last breath of Christian spirit.

From this source flowed Rationalism and Pantheism, Naturalism and Materialism, deleterious and fatal systems which ushered in again, under new appearances, the ancient errors which had long since been victoriously refuted by the Fathers and Doctors of the Church. The result has been that the pride of modern times, through an excess of confidence in its own light, has been smitten with blindness, and, like Paganism, feeds itself now only with dreams, even in all that relates to the attributes of the human soul, and the immortal destinies which constitute its glorious privilege.

The Struggle Against the Church

thus assumed a more serious character than in the past, no less by reason of the vehemence of the attacks than of their universality. Contemporary incredulity does not, in truth, confine itself to calling in doubt or to denying such or such a truth of faith, but it combats the very body of principles which revelation consecrates and true philosophy supports—fundamental and sacred principles which teach man the supreme end of his sojourn in life, which sustain him in duty and infuse into his soul courage and resignation, which, in promising him incorruptible justice and perfect felicity beyond the tomb, teach him to subordinate time to eternity and earth to heaven. Now, what do they give man instead of those teachings, those incomparable supports of faith? A frightful scepticism that petrifies the heart and stifles in the conscience all magnanimous aspirations.

Such fatal doctrines have passed only too frequently, as you know, venerable brethren, from the domain of ideas into the exterior life and into the spheres of public action. Great and powerful States are constantly reducing them to practice, and imagine that they are thus doing the work of civilisation, and taking the lead in progress. And just as if public authorities were not bound to collect in themselves and to reflect all that is soundest in the moral life, they hold themselves free from the duty of publicly honoring God; and it happens only too often that, while they boast of their indifference to all religions, they, in fact, make war on the one religion instituted by God.

This system of practical atheism must necessarily cause, and in fact has caused, profound disturbance in the domain of morals; for, as the most famous sages of pagan antiquity foresaw, religion is the principal foundation of justice and of virtue. When the bonds are broken which unite man to God, the Sovereign Lawgiver and Universal Judge, there remains but a phantom of morality; purely civil, or, as it is called, independent morality, which, abstracting from all eternal reason and all divine law, draws as inevitably and fatally to this last consequence of making man a law unto himself. Henceforth incapable of raising his life on the piousness of Christian hope towards the higher good, man, thus infatuated, no longer seeks anything above the material satisfaction of his desires in the collective enjoyments and conveniences of life. When we see excited in him a thirst for pleasures, a desire of riches, the devouring avarice of rapid and immoderate gains; when, at the same time, all kinds of ambition, with feverish and frenzied anxiety to gratify them, even by illegitimate means, set him on fire, justice must suffer. In a word, contempt for law and for public authority are the inevitable consequences, and a licentiousness of morals which, as it becomes general, brings with it without fail the decay of society.

But perhaps We exaggerate the doleful results of the sad troubles of which We speak? No, for the reality is at Our door, and only too fully confirms Our conclusions. It is manifest, indeed, that the very foundations of society, if they are not strengthened very soon, will totter, and the superstructures will bring down in their fall.

The Great Principles of Right and Eternal Morality.

Hence arise the serious injuries which all parts of the body social, beginning with the family, have had to endure. For the secular state, forgetful of the limits and of the essential aims of the authority which it holds, has laid violent hands upon the conjugal bond, profaned it and de-peopled it of its religious character; it has encroached as far as it could on the natural rights of parents in matters that concern the education of their children, and in many places it has destroyed the stability of marriage by giving legal sanction to the licentious institution of divorce. Now, everybody knows the fruits that these encroachments have borne. They have multiplied beyond all expression unions brought about solely by shameful passions, which are consequently broken off after brief intervals or when they have degenerated often into tragic scenes of conflict, often into scandalous infidelities. We say nothing of the children, the innocent offspring who are neglected, or perverted, in some cases by the vicious examples of the parents, in others through the poison which the State officially puts before them every day.

Not only the family but the social and political order itself is endangered, especially by the new doctrines which, assigning a false origin to sovereignty, have thereby corrupted its true idea. For, if sovereign authority flows formally from the consent of the people and not from God, the supreme and eternal source of all power, it

loses in the eyes of the subject its most august character, and degenerates into an artificial sovereignty which is erected on foundations unsteady and shifting as the will of the men from whom it is said to be derived. Do we not see also the consequence of this error in the laws? Too often, in truth, instead of being the written dictates of reason, these laws express nothing more than the power of superior numbers and the predominant will of a political party. Thus the illicit desires of the multitude are catered for, and the reins are thrown loose on popular passions, even when these passions disturb the hard-earned repose of the citizens. When the evil has gone too far, and has become extreme, recourse is had to violent means to repress it, and the catastrophe is reached in the effusion of blood.

The nations having repudiated these Christian principles, which have such power and efficacy to establish the brotherhood of peoples, and to unite all men in a great family, there has arisen in the international order a system of jealousy and selfishness in consequence of which the nations mutually regard each other if not always with hatred at least certainly with the distrust that animates rivals. Hence it is that in their enterprises they are easily led to forget the great principles of morality and justice, and the protection of the feeble and the oppressed. In the desire which goads them on to the indefinite increase of the national wealth, the nations pay heed no longer to aught save the opportunity of circumstances, the profits arising from success, and the tempting possessions that will be theirs when the deed is successfully accomplished, sure that no one will disturb them afterwards in the name of justice, and through the respect which is due to it. Fatal principles, which have consecrated material force, as the supreme law of the world, to which must be attributed this progressive and unmeasured increase of military preparations, this armed peace comparable in many respects at least to the most disastrous effects of war.

This lamentable confusion in the domain of ideas has caused among the popular classes uneasiness, unrest, and the spirit of revolt, whence arise agitation and disorder—the prelude to commotions still more formidable. The miserable condition of so great a part of the lower classes, people assuredly very deserving of relief and help, admirably serves the purpose of agitators who are full of craft, and in particular of those of the Socialist factions, who, by lavishing foolish promises on the humblest classes, hasten the accomplishment of their nefarious designs.

He who loses his footing in a dangerous steep rolls with increased speed to the bottom of the abyss. With a logic which has vindicated its principles there has been organised a veritable association of criminals. With instincts thoroughly savage, by its first exploits this association has filled the world with awe. Owing to its solid constitution, and its branches spread through the nations, it is already able to raise its wicked hand in every place without fear of any obstacle, untroubled by any punishment. Its members, repudiating all union with society, and cynically breaking with law, religion, and morality, have taken the name of Anarchists; they propose to themselves the utter subversion of society as it is, and employ for their purpose all the means that blind and savage passion can suggest. And as society receives unity and life from the authority which governs it, it is against authority in the first place that anarchy directs its blows. How do we not shudder with horror, as well as with indignation and pity, at the remembrance of the numerous victims who have fallen in these latter years! Emperors, empires, kings, presidents of powerful republics, whose sole crime consisted in the supreme power with which they were invested.

In the presence of the enormous evils which overwhelm society, and of the dangers which threaten it, Our duty requires Us once more

To Warn Men of Good Will,

especially those who occupy the highest stations, and to exhort them, as We do at this moment, to reflect on the remedies which the situation needs, and with provident energy to apply them without delay.

In the first place it is right to ascertain what these remedies are and to examine their value. We have heard liberty and its blessings exalted to the clouds as the sovereign remedy, the incomparable instrument of fruitful peace and prosperity. But facts have clearly demonstrated that it does not possess the efficacy which has been attributed to it. Economic conflicts, the strife of classes, are enkindled and break forth on all sides, and there has not yet been seen the dawn of public life in which peace might reign. For the rest, and everyone can verify this, liberty, as it is understood today—that is to say, licence granted indiscriminately to truth and error, to good and evil—results only in the lowering of all that is noble, holy, generous, and in opening more widely the road to crime, to violence, and to the wretched category of passions.

It has been maintained also that the development of instruction, by rendering the people more refined and more enlightened, would suffice to fortify them against their evil inclinations and to keep them within the limits of justice and probity. But does not the stern reality of things every day give us palpable proof of the uselessness of instruction which is not accompanied by solid religious and moral training? In consequence of their inexperience, and of the ferment of passions, the spirit of young people submits to the fascination of perverse teachings. It is captivating, especially by the errors which a licentious journalism fears not to disseminate with overflowing hands, and which, while depraving at the same time the intellect and the will, fosters in youth that spirit of pride and of insubordination which troubles so often the peace of families and of cities.

Much confidence has also been placed in the progress of science. Assuredly the last century saw many of its great and unexpected, ay, marvellous conquests. But is it so true that these advances have given us the full and satisfactory abundance of fruits that so many men expected from them? Undoubtedly the expansion of science has opened new horizons to our minds, it has widened the empire of man over the forces of matter; and life in this world has

been sweetened by it in many respects. Nevertheless, all feel and many confess that the reality has not been up to the level of their hopes. They cannot deny it, when they consider the state of minds and of manners, the statistics of crime, the deep sounds of discontent that arise from the lower orders, and the predominance of force over right. Not to speak yet of the multitudes that are the prey of misery, it suffices to cast even a superficial glance over the world to find convincing proof that an indefinable sadness weighs upon souls, and that an immense void exists in men's hearts. Man has indeed succeeded in subjecting matter to his power; but matter has not been able to give him what it does not possess; and to the great questions which bear on our loftiest interests human science has given no reply. The thirst for truth, for the good, for the infinite, has not been quenched, and neither the joys and the treasures of earth, nor the increase of the conveniences of life have been able to lull to sleep the moral sufferings in the depths of hearts. Are we then to despise or put aside the advantages which flow from instruction, from science, from civilisation, and from a wise and gentle liberty? Certainly not. We must, on the contrary, hold them in high esteem, preserve them and increase them like so much precious capital; for they constitute means, good in their own order, conferred by God Himself and appointed by infinite Wisdom for the well-being of the human family and for its profit. But we must regulate its use according to

The Intentions of the Creator,

and employ them in such a manner that they may not be separated from the religious element, in which resides the virtue that confers on them a special value and makes them genuinely fruitful. Such is the secret of the problem. When an organic being dies or decays it has ceased to be under the action of the causes which gave it its form and constitution. In order to build it up again in a healthy and flourishing state it should undoubtedly be subjected anew to the vivifying action of these same causes. Now, actual society in the foolish attempt that it has made to escape from God has rejected the supernatural order and Divine revelation; it has thus withdrawn itself from the salutary influence of Christianity, which is manifestly the most stable guarantee of order, the strongest bond of brotherhood, and the inexhaustible source of private and public virtues.

From this sacrilegious abandonment has sprung the trouble which harasses the world to-day. Hence society must once more enter inside the pale of Christianity if it has its well-being, its repose, and its safety at heart.

Just as Christianity does not penetrate the soul without elevating and improving it, so it does not enter into public life without producing order and harmony. With the idea of a God Who rules all things, Who is all-wise, infinitely good and infinitely just, the sense of duty must penetrate the human conscience. This is the faith that sweetens suffering, subdues hatred, and begets heroes. If it transformed pagan society—and that transformation was veritably a resurrection, since barbarism disappeared in proportion to the spread of Christianity—it will be able in the same way, after these terrible shocks of incredulity, to place modern states and contemporary peoples again on the right path and to restore order in their midst.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 11.

At St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, on Sunday last the 'Te Deum' was sung in thanksgiving for peace.

The theory examinations in connection with the Royal College of Music, London, are being held at St. Mary's Convent to-day.

The following ladies have promised to take stalls at the bazaar, which is to be held at Easter time in aid of the church of the Sacred Heart: No. 1, Lady Ward; No. 2, Mesdames Gibbs and Duignan; No. 3, Mesdames Baldwin, I. Duncan, Turnbull and H. Johnston; No. 4, Mesdames W. Keefe and L. Dwan, Refreshment stall, Miss Maginnity. No. 5 stall has still to be decided upon. Signor Borzoni has been engaged to take charge of the amusements. In such capable hands a novel display will certainly be provided.

On the occasion of the annual social in aid of the Sisters of Compassion on Wednesday evening the drillshed was taxed to its utmost capacity. An excellent musical programme was provided by the following:—Misses Mahar, Birch, Ward, Gallagher and Mr Hendry. All the performers were encored. An excellent supper was provided by the ladies of the parish. The dance music was provided by Mr McLaughlin's orchestra. Over £100 should be realised by the social.

At St. Joseph's Church on Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of those who had fallen in the South African War. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy was celebrant, Rev. Father O'Reilly deacon, and Rev. Father Tymons sub-deacon. Rev. Father Herbert acted as master of ceremonies. The solemn music was sung by the Fathers of St. Patrick's College, who were assisted by the priests from Thorndon and Te Aro parishes. On Wednesday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., celebrated Mass for the same object. Rev. Father Costello acted as assistant priest. The music was sung in an excellent manner by the choir, assisted by Rev. Fathers Holley and Mahony. Large congregations were present on both days.

The Irishmen of Wellington, under the auspices of the Irish National Federation, have shown in a very practical manner their appreciation of the good work being done by the Irish leaders, especially in the efforts they are making towards a settlement of the Land Question. The drain on the bone and sinew, so to speak, of Ireland has been going on long enough, and any country that is virtually depopulated of its manhood must sooner or later become like a derelict ship. The Wellington Irishmen, in sending the sum of £50 to Mr John Redmond by the last San Francisco mail, also forwarded an accompanying letter strongly supporting him and his colleagues, and Mr T. W. Russell, in the stand they are making against the tyranny of the Government in sending men to pri on because they are advocating the 'land for the people.' Moral support like this from the colonies, apart even from the financial aid, is likely to have a good effect on the people at home. It is to be hoped the other centres will take action by following the good example set by the Wellington Irishmen. Such action would be most gratifying and encouraging to the Irish Parliamentary Party who are fighting for their country in the British Parliament.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 13.

Although, of course, the Catholics of Wanganui joined heartily in the local peace celebrations, which were organised as soon as the long-expected news came to hand, yet Sunday, the 8th inst., was the day set apart for the formal thanksgiving at St. Mary's Church. At the conclusion of the Mass the Very Rev. Dean Kirk addressed the large congregation. In most touching language he exhorted them to join in the great 'Te Deum' of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the inestimable favor of peace. The late war, extending as it did over nearly three years, had been a terrible war, and ignoring altogether the material cost, there had been a great loss of life both by sickness and on the field. He hoped that peace would be lasting and a prelude to an everlasting peace in the world to come. The 'Te Deum' was then beautifully rendered by the choir.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Kirk for the repose of the souls of all those who have died (Briton and Boer alike) in the late South African war. Rev. Father O'Sullivan was also present in the sanctuary. In spite of the inconvenient hour there was a good congregation and a full attendance of the choir to render the music appropriate to the solemn occasion.

There will be Mass at 9 o'clock on Coronation Day, 26th June, when the 'Te Deum' of thanksgiving, as directed by the Archbishop, will be sung. It is expected that all the Catholic volunteers will attend.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 12.

On Sunday evening after Vespers a handsome picture of St. Anthony of Padua was blessed, and a sermon on the life and virtues of the saint was preached by the Rev. Father Kimbell, S.M. The picture is the gift of an anonymous donor, a member of the congregation. The Catholics of Greymouth are to be congratulated in possessing such a beautiful picture of the 'saint of the whole world' as St. Anthony has been styled by the Holy Father.

The May devotions in honor of Our Blessed Lady were brought to a conclusion in St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth, by a procession of Our Lady—whose image was carried round the church in a beautifully adorned shrine by four of the Children of Mary. Those who took part in the procession were the pupils of the convent schools, the members of the Children of Mary, altar boys and clergy, all having lighted tapers, whilst the choir sang hymns in Our Lady's honor. Devotions such as this do much to enliven faith and increase our love and respect for the Mother of God. A sermon on the virtues and dignity of the Blessed Virgin was preached, a large congregation being present.

On Wednesday, June 11, Mr T. W. Tymons accompanied by Mrs Tymons and Miss Mary Tymons said good-bye to Greymouth where they have resided for the past 14 years. Mr Tymons having retired from business is going to reside in Wanganui. Mr and Mrs Tymons have made a host of friends whilst on the West Coast, by whom their departure is sincerely regretted.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 16th.

It has been found necessary to alter the date of the entertainment in aid of the schools from July 3 to July 10.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley is at present ministering at Akaroa, and on last Sunday week at St. Patrick's Church the 'Te Deum' was sung in thanksgiving for the declaration of peace.

The letter of his Holiness the Pope granting a special dispensation to Catholics throughout the British Empire on the occasion of the Coronation was read in the churches on Sunday.

The Rev. Father Goban, of Kaituma, arrived by the Wakatu on Tuesday night on a business visit. While here he was a guest at the episcopal residence.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., his Lordship Dr. Grimes administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the new church at Waiau, North Canterbury. The Bishop preached both morning and evening, and in response to an appeal on behalf of the Cathedral building fund,

the congregation, which is said to be one of the smallest in the diocese, contributed the splendid sum of £150, surpassing the most sanguine anticipations of everyone in the district. In the afternoon the Bishop blessed the Catholic cemetery; and after the sermon in the evening the 'Te Deum' was sung in thanksgiving for the declaration of peace in South Africa.

Early in the week the Bishop returned to the city, and intended to go to Cheviot on Sunday to solemnly bless and open the fine new church just completed. The inclement weather and flooded state of the rivers prevented the carrying out of his Lordship's intentions. Cheviot is also in the parochial district of the Rev. Father Price, Hawarden, who is evidently accomplishing great things for religion in the wide area under his control.

The choir of St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, under the conductorship of Mr W. H. Corrigan, produced Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion' on Sunday evening. According to authorities, the strikingly beautiful hymn for Corpus Christi was written by St. Thomas Aquinas at the request of the then Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Gregory X. Tradition has it that St. Thomas and two others were deputed for the task, but so impressed were the latter at the beautifully appropriate words of the Angelic Doctor that they immediately destroyed their own compositions.

The Catholic Club held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, Mr J. R. Hayward (vice-president) occupying the chair. Arrangements were made for a lecture at the next meeting by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., on 'Liberty,' and an 'At Home' for the following Tuesday for members and friends (including ladies). During the week a tournament was held between the club and the H.A.C.B. Society in which the club were victorious. Included in the attractions at the rooms is ping pong, a set being kindly presented by Mr R. O. Duncan (vice-president). The game is in great request by the younger members. The programme of the evening consisted of 'impromptu speeches,' various complex subjects being intelligently handled.

A most enjoyable social, tendered by Mr and Mrs J. C. Chase to all those who in any way assisted in connection with Mrs Chase's stall ('Bengal Lancers') at the recent Coronation Carnival, was held on Monday evening last in the Montreal street Hall. Upwards of 200 guests were present, and towards the end of the festivities Mr A. J. Malley spoke in eulogistic terms of the host and hostess, who are always to the fore in matters pertaining to the advancement of Church undertakings generally, and particularly on behalf of St. Mary's, the results from their stall at the late bazaar being the most successful. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr and Mrs Chase, the proceedings being terminated by the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

DIocese of AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 5.

Rev. Father Gillan is still, I regret to say, confined to his room but is on the way to recovery.

The plans for the Marist Brothers' College are nearly ready.

The local press republished from the TABLET the circular letter of the Metropolitan and Bishops of New Zealand concerning the Coronation.

Before leaving for the south Lord Ranfurly publicly expressed his displeasure with the management of the Costley Home and bluntly said it was being carried on in a manner contrary to the trust reposed in the committee.

Amongst the Rev. Father Ainsworth's many friends in Auckland widespread and sincere regret was felt at the loss which has befallen him in the sad death of his mother.

An effort is about to be made to raise funds locally in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The prospects so far are encouraging.

A letter descriptive of his travels has been received by the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., from Mr J. J. O'Brien, J.P., It was written from Aden, and was read by Dr. Egan to the Young Men's Club of the Ponsonby parish.

The fortnightly socials in St. Benedict's Hall by the Young Men's Club of St. Benedict's parish and those of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society in the Hibbrian Hall continue to be highly successful.

There was an unusually large muster of the Children of Mary at the 7.30 Mass and at Vespers at St. Patrick's last Sunday. This Confraternity is increasing rapidly in numbers. On the other hand, I regret to say, the Guard of Honor, which has always done so much good, is evidently on the decline.

In my last letter I omitted to state that his Excellency Lord Ranfurly visited the Takapuna Orphanage before going south. His Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and Rev. Father Patterson received him. The boys read an address to which his Excellency replied. The Governor expressed great pleasure at the vast improvements effected in the institution and grounds since his last visit, and was greatly pleased with all he had seen, and heartily congratulated the management.

On last Sunday, which was within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held in the city churches from last Mass to Vespers. At the Cathedral devotions were held at 3 p.m. by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., at which a large congregation assembled. In the evening the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Father Buckley, and in the evening by the Rev. Father Patterson.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 12.

As Vespers the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., delivered an eloquent sermon on devotion to the Sacred Heart, and gave an account

of the action of the Church in regard to the propagation and practice of this devotion. The eloquent Dominican concluded by referring to the peace between Boer and Briton. They should thank God that the war was over, and pray that men may come to love God and one another.

The Auckland Harbor Board is at present discussing the question of further additions to their white elephant the Admiralty House in the way of furnishing it. The whole scheme was a blunder and the building should never have been erected.

Mr Corley, the builder of the Marist Brothers' College at Hunter's Hill, Sydney, is at present in Auckland, and will act as clerk of works in the construction of the new college about to be erected here for the Brothers.

A dramatic entertainment by the Auckland Catholic Literary and Debating Society is announced to be held in St. Benedict's Hall shortly, the proceeds of which will go to the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Cathedral parish fund.

An unfortunate and distressing railway accident occurred last week by which Patrick Bartley, a member of the Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, was killed.—R.I.P.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated the half-past seven o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's on Sunday morning, after which he read the Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart. At the eleven o'clock Mass his Lordship preached on devotion to the Sacred Heart. This devotion, said his Lordship, reminds us of the great love of Jesus for us. It appeals directly to our own hearts, the seat and fountain of our affections. Our Blessed Saviour came upon earth in a time of universal peace, and after 33 years gave up for us His heart's blood. The Church, in order to counteract the growth of heresies and indifference to our holy faith, exhorts her children to practise devotion to the Sacred Heart. We need the love of Jesus in our trials and necessities. Referring to the cessation of hostilities in South Africa, the Bishop said while each of us may entertain our opinion as to the righteousness or otherwise of the war, we may all unite in rejoicing at the termination of the war. To those in authority must be left the task of satisfying Almighty God of the justice of their actions. Bravery was shown on both sides. They should rejoice at peace and beseech God to grant a peace that may prove to be lasting. At the conclusion of Mass the choir, under Mr P. F. Hiscocks, sang the 'Te Deum' as a thanksgiving for the declaration of peace.

Religious Orders in Spain.

To one living abroad as much as I do (writes Mrs C. E. Jeffery in the *Catholic Times*) it seems curious to note the apparent inability of English Catholics to understand the present agitation against the religious Orders in various Catholic countries. Yet it seems to me perfectly clear and obvious. It is impossible, indeed, to visit any Continental country where this agitation is going on, and to study the foreign newspapers, without gaining the clue to the apparent mystery. This week the *Catholic Times* has a paragraph on the threatened action of the present Government of Spain against the religious Orders. It finishes up by saying: 'It is hard to conceive why the people should be so bitterly opposed to inoffensive men and women whose only desire is to lead a quiet life.' Well, the answer to this is that 'the people' are not opposed to the religious Orders. Quite the contrary. The vast majority of the people in all these lands are extremely attached to them—as well they may be, seeing that all the great charitable institutions—the hospitals, schools, and homes of refuge for the poor and the afflicted—are managed by the religious.

It is true that a section of the working classes who are not Catholics at all, but Socialists and Anarchists, periodically raise a hue-and-cry against the Religious. Of course these men are stirred up and goaded on by professional agitators, who work them up to frenzy pitch by incendiary speeches, and often subsidise them to commit deeds of violence, as in Portugal, where I heard it said that loafing ruffians out of work were paid liberally to stone priests and even nuns (notably the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul). In every country nowadays there are two parties violently opposed to each other—namely, the Liberals (so-called), i.e., the freethinkers and anti-Christians, who hate all religion, and whose aim is to overthrow it, and the Conservative or clerical party, who make a stand more or less determined against the encroachment of their Godless opponents, and in the cause of law and religion.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is not even nominally a Catholic, I believe. He is a man of no religion, and a resolute enemy of the Church. He may find it convenient to cloak his aims under fair-sounding words, such as declaring that the remonstrances of the Holy See will be treated with respect; but that stands for nothing. To say that the great mass of the populace in Spain or Portugal is inimical to the religious Orders is as unjust and untrue as it would be to say that at the Protestant 'Reformation' the poor of England were party to the dissolution of the monasteries which were their great refuge and support. So far from the lower classes in Portugal being hostile to the religious Orders, I was told when I was there that the people were clamoring for their recall and were signing monster petitions to the Government for the repeal of the laws against them.

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

The railway authorities notify that holiday excursion tickets will be issued on the Hurunui-Bluff section in connection with the Coronation Celebrations and the Dunedin Winter Show. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns...

INTERCOLONIAL.

The *Freeman's Journal* is pleased to learn that his Lordship Dr. Torreggiani, O.S.F.C., Bishop of Armidale, is making a satisfactory improvement in health.

A Military Fair held at Newcastle for the purpose of raising funds for the liquidation of the debt on the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea resulted in a net profit of £1062.

On the King's Coronation Day a Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. His Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop will preside and preach. The 'Te Deum' will be sung at the end of the Mass. His Worship the Mayor will attend in his official capacity.

The new Stations of the Cross generously donated to the Cathedral by Mr D. Slattery (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) will shortly be placed in position. Since the announcement that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne had promised to donate £1000 towards the building of a central Catholic hall, under the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mr D. G. Cullen, of Queen street, has forwarded a donation of £100 for the same object. Plans for the new structure will be called for shortly, providing for a two-storied building, in the upper portion of which there will be a hall capable of seating 1000 persons, whilst on the ground floor there will be three smaller halls with committee rooms. The estimated cost, exclusive of furniture, is between £7000 and £8000.

The death is reported of Mr William Dolman, an old and highly-respected Catholic resident of Sydney. The deceased gentleman, who had passed his seventieth year, came from a fine old family of landed English gentry, who flourished centuries ago in Yorkshire, but had suffered spoliation of estate rather than give up the Faith. He was born at St Omer, France, and received his secondary education at St. Edmund's College in Hertfordshire, England. It is about 50 years since Mr Dolman, then a very young man, arrived in Sydney. Almost immediately he was appointed to a professorship in St. Mary's Seminary, which gave so many scholarly men to the ranks of Australian clergy and laity. When the Seminary merged itself into Lyndhurst College, Mr Dolman for some time filled the professorship of French in that famous college. In the meantime, however, he had in the very early sixties started a Catholic book repository, and a little later joined the proprietorship of the *Freeman's Journal*, with which he was associated till 1869, as managing partner with the late Richard Blundell and the late Richard O'Sullivan, Mr Thomas Butler succeeding the last-named both as proprietor and editor. For many years past Mr Dolman had disengaged himself from commercial life, and had devoted himself to municipal matters. He was one of, if not the oldest alderman of the Newtown Council, and had occupied the Mayoral chair three times.

In the head-roll of great Catholic events in the history of the Australian Church (says the *Freeman's Journal*) the celebration of Corpus Christi at Manly on Sunday, June 1, deserves an honored place. The later generations of our communion in this country have looked upon many triumphs of achievement in the social and religious order, culminating in that marvellous Catholic Congress of 1900; but nothing more consoling in the spiritual sense has ever been witnessed here than the splendid profession of faith made by some 15,000 people in the grounds of St. Patrick's College on Sunday. That the numbers were not even larger was due to no lack of enthusiasm in the Catholic body. The 'Roman invasion of Manly,' as more than one playfully phrased the event, would have assumed immeasurably greater dimensions but for the inadequate transport arrangements on the one hand, and the reasonable fear of such inadequacy in the experimental stage on the other, which left thousands of disappointed ones on the Circular Quay and induced many more to stay at home. But 'Experientia docet,' and the consensus of opinion on Sunday was that this great celebration of the 'Fete Dieu' has 'come to stay,' and that next year the success is likely to surpass that of the present year.

During the week (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) probate duty to the amount of £30,226 was paid into the State Treasury by the executors to the will of the late Hon. Thomas Dalton, K.C.S.G., M.L.C., who died in June last. The estate was sworn at £302,268. In his will, which was signed five days before his death, Mr Dalton performed his last act of citizenship and Catholicity by a liberal remembrance of those claims of friendship, religion, and charity, which during his life always appealed to him. His testamentary benefactions amount to about £7400, including the following. St. Mary's Cathedral, £500; St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, £500; Mount St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, £500; Lewisham Hospital, conducted by the Nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, £250; Public Hospital, Orange, £250; St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Boys, conducted by the Marist Brothers at Westmead, £250; St. Mary's Catholic School, North Sydney, £250; St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, £250; Gladstone House Orphanage for Girls, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, Lane Cove road, North Sydney, £250; Waitara Foundling Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, £250; Prince Alfred Hospital, £150; Boys' Orphanage, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Kincumber, £100; Public Hospital, North Sydney, £100; Children's Hospital, Glebe, £100; St. Joseph's Providence, £100; Little Sisters of the Poor, £100; the Jesuit, Vincentian, and Franciscan Orders (for Masses for the repose of his soul), each £100. Some time ago it was stated in the public press that these bequests were subject to the deduction of 10 per cent. death dues. It is hardly necessary to say that the death dues were paid on the value of the estate in bulk, and that the executors of the estate are not deducting a single penny from the charitable bequests of the testator.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 22, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.
 " 23, Monday.—St. Ferdinand, Confessor.
 " 24, Tuesday.—St. John the Baptist.
 " 25, Wednesday.—St. Gallicanus, Martyr.
 " 26, Thursday.—Sts. John and Paul, Martyrs.
 " 27, Friday.—St. William, Abbot.
 " 28, Saturday.—St. Leo II, Pope and Confessor.

ST. FERDINAND, CONFESSOR.

St. Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon, was, during his reign of 35 years, engaged in a continuous warfare against the Moorish invaders of Spain. He at all times showed himself a just king and a Christian soldier, displaying a high degree of sanctity. His death took place in 1252.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

St. John the Baptist, the precursor of the Messiah, was born six months before Jesus Christ, and was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. Thirty years had elapsed from the birth of Our Lord, when he appeared on the banks of the Jordan, preaching the baptism of penance for the remission of sins. He was the last representative of the Prophets of the Old Covenant; his work was to announce the way for, and to prepare the advent of the promised Messiah. Such was the fame and authority of John, whom the Lord Himself declared the 'greatest of those born of women,' that it led men to suspect that he himself might be the Messiah. But John openly confessed that he was not the Christ, and announced the approach of 'one mightier than himself, who would baptise with the Holy Ghost and with fire, and the latchet of whose shoes he was not worthy to loose' (Luke iii., 16). It was by the testimony of John that the Divine mission of Jesus was authenticated, as, at the Baptism of Jesus, the holy precursor received the miraculous token that Jesus was, indeed, the 'anointed of God.' John was at length put to death by the order of Herod, at the instigation of Herodias, whose licentiousness he had the boldness to reprove.

ST. GALLICANUS, MARTYR.

St. Gallicanus, a Roman officer of high rank, resigned his position in order to devote himself to the service of the sick poor. He received the crown of martyrdom at Alexandria in Egypt during the reign of Julian the Apostate, about 362.

ST. LEO II, POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Leo II. was Pope from 682 to 683. He translated from the Greek into the Latin, the Acts of the Sixth General Council in which the heresy of the Monothelites had been condemned. He established a second metropolitan see at York, Canterbury still holding the chief place as in the days of St. Augustine.

The Irish Exodus.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland held at the University College, Dublin, on Tuesday, April 15, 1902, his Eminence Cardinal Logue, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. The population of Ireland having decreased by a quarter of a million of inhabitants within the last 10 years, and by little short of four millions within the last half century, we cannot but regard this continued depletion with feelings of deep anxiety for the fortunes of our race in their own country.

We, therefore, deem it a pressing duty to publicly discourage the ruinous outflow of our people from their own country, where Providence has provided sufficient room for them, if only they were employed in cultivating Irish land and engaged in manufacturing and industrial occupations that should find place in every city, town, and village of Ireland.

Apart from what we cannot but regard as the radical causes of depopulation of Ireland, we consider it utterly reckless on the part of the vast majority of male emigrants to the United States and Canada to quit Ireland in the present condition of the American labor market. Many young Irishmen are wasting their lives in idleness, and are driven to seek help from public charity far away from home and relatives, in American towns and cities. And many female emigrants, too, have learned to regret that they ever abandoned their Irish homes, attracted by some bright vision beyond the Atlantic.

2. We have seen with satisfaction the efforts made by the Congested Districts Board to have large grazing tracts broken up and distributed amongst the tillers of the soil, and we look to a wider extension of these operations as a most effectual means of stemming the tide of emigration.

3. We consider that the promotion of suitable industries in town and country and the establishment of factories along the numerous rivers of Ireland would also powerfully contribute to the same all-important end.

4. We desire to impress upon our people the duty of practically encouraging Irish manufactures and industries by purchasing Irish-made goods, and thus causing Irish money to circulate in its proper channels.

We appeal with confidence to the clergy throughout the country to use their influence by emphasising these few practical points in their public addresses to their flocks.

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

The Star

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

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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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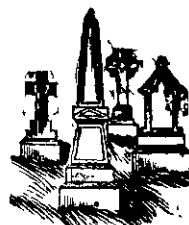
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Death of a Passionist.

The Passionist Fathers have lost in Ireland one of their oldest and most esteemed members in the person of Father Daniel Nugent, C. P., who died at Ardoyne. 'Father Daniel,' as he was familiarly called, was a native of Camlough, near Pomeroy, and died in his sixty-sixth year. He was a man of exceptional sweetness of manner and of abiding zeal.

A New Clan.

Belfast has been perturbed for some time by the outrageous proceedings of a local gang of young Thugs who attempt to emulate the London 'Hooligans,' but with a spice of party strife. Reference has been made in Parliament to the gang, and the police are doing their best to extirpate them.

CORK.—Mr. O'Brien's Return.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., having arrived in Cork from the Antipodes, whither he had gone in search of health, delivered a vigorous and strikingly characteristic address to his constituents in the city by the Lee. He had made up his mind to resign his seat for Cork, he said, until he heard of the recent proclamations from Dublin Castle, but it would be impossible for him to dream of deserting Cork at such a moment.

Ploughshares for China.

A Cork newspaper states that a large and unique order is at present being fulfilled by an Irish firm of iron founders, and that is supplying no less than 15,000 Irish-made plough-shares for use in China. Already some 3000 of these are on the way to their destination, having been shipped from Dublin via Liverpool. It is the first order of the kind ever placed in Ireland.

The Exhibition.

The Cork Exhibition was opened on May 1. On the previous Saturday a number of journalists were shown over the grounds and afterwards entertained to lunch by the Earl of Bandon, who is President of the Executive. There have been two Exhibitions in Cork previously, one in 1852 and 1883, the latter following the Dublin Exhibition. The Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, is to be credited with the initiation of the present enterprise, and nobody has worked so hard for its success. The site of the Exhibition is on a beautiful spot on the southern bank of the Lee, in the western district of the city. The grounds cover 40 acres, and are about a mile in length, being approached by a lovely wooded promenade. The structure includes a Concert Hall, a Machinery Hall, an Industrial Hall, an Art Gallery, and there is also a Canadian Pavilion, as well as a Woman's Section. Accommodation is set aside for the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland. The Industrial Hall, which is the main building, has a floor space of 170 feet. The Concert Hall affords an accommodation for 2000 people, and contains an organ valued at £1200. The greatest part of the Irish work comes from Leinster, Munster, Strangue to say, taking second place, and Ulster being a long way behind.

DONEGAL.

It will be remembered that a few months ago a young Irish medical man, Dr. William Smyth, who was in charge of a dispensary district in a remote district of County Donegal, lost his life in rendering medical services to a peasant attacked with typhoid, and that an appeal was made on behalf of the widow and children. It is now stated that the widow has been secured from want for her life, while the young children have been provided with sufficient to give them a start in life. The total

amount raised was £7629 1s 7d. Of this sum the Dublin collection amounted to £3636 17s 9d, the Belfast collection to £1705 10s 8d; the Derry collection to £1507 13s 2d and the London collection to £779. The entire sum has been lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of trustees, one of whom is the Duke of Abercorn.

The New Member.

'Oor first answer to coercion,' cried an Irish member when Mr. Hugh Law, M. P. for West Donegal, took his seat in the House of Commons for the first time. In good truth (writes a London correspondent) the selection and election of the gifted young Protestant Nationalist by an overwhelmingly Catholic constituency in that North of Ireland where religious passions and prejudices are supposed to dominate most other considerations, was an effective reply to the action of the Government who have declared war against the Catholic Nationalists of the South and West. Mr. Law was unanimously selected by an open and fully representative Convention of Donegal Nationalists, presided over by one of the most exalted and eminent of Ulster's Catholic priests and attended by many of his brethren in the sacred ministry. The new member is not of the faith of the majority of his constituents—neither is the veteran, Swift MacNeill. He is the son of a former Lord Chancellor—a man who served Ireland well according to his lights, but who was not of the people. And Mr. Law occupies to-day a position to which no anti-Irish multi-millionaire living could attain in West Donegal. He is the Protestant representative of a Catholic people because he is an honest and concurred Irish Nationalist who believes in Ireland's right and capacity to govern herself, and who is in thorough sympathy with the highest aspirations of the Irish Nation.

DUBLIN.—A Worthy Project.

A most important and praiseworthy project is mooted in the publication of some correspondence which lately took place between Sir Christopher Nixon, a celebrated Dublin physician, and the Superiress of Irish Sisters of Mercy. The Sisters of Mercy had lately acquired outside Dublin the house and domain of Beaumont, for the purpose of providing a convalescent home for the patients of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, which is under their charge and as the grounds are extensive, it occurred to Sir Christopher Nixon that they might furnish a site for a Consumptive Sanatorium as well as for the Convalescent Home. Placing this idea before the Superiress of the Sisters of Mercy he found that it was warmly welcomed and that the Sisters very generously, and with charitable promptitude, hastened to place, not merely a site in the grounds of Beaumont for the erection of a Consumptive Sanatorium, but also the services of the Sisters of Mercy to act as nurses in the institution when erected. Archbishop Walsh, in a letter to Sir Christopher expresses his warm approval of the scheme, and dwells upon its great usefulness and desirability. The Dublin branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has also taken the matter up, expresses its interest and sympathy with the proposal put forward, so that there is reason to hope that before long Ireland will have a Sanatorium where the victims of phthisis may derive every advantage which treatment and fresh air can afford.

GALWAY.—Colonel Lynch.

Colonel Lynch, member for Galway, was arrested last week at Victoria railway station, London, on his arrival from Paris. He was taken to Bow Street Police Court. In the House of Commons Mr. O'Kelly asked if Lynch had not a burgher's

right of surrender. Mr. Balfour said Lynch was not a burgher. Mr. McNeill asked, Is it not a Minister's bounden duty to communicate to the House the fact of a member's arrest? The Speaker replied that it was not a bounden duty, but a usual practice to write informing the speaker. Mr. John Redmond gave notice of a question whether the Government were extending to Lynch the same terms of surrender as the Cape Dutch.

Death of a Loughrea Man.

One of the evicted tenants who was the first to join the Plan of Campaign on the Clanricarde estate, and to sacrifice the farm which was in the family for generations, passed away recently in the person of Mr. John Kennedy, Loughrea, brother of Mr. P. Kennedy, J.P., T.C.

KILDARE.—Election of Coroner.

A special meeting of the Kildare County Council was held for the purpose of appointing a coroner for North Kildare in the room of Dr. Joseph Smyth, who has been appointed medical inspector to the Local Government Board. Two candidates applied for the position, viz., Dr. L. F. Rowan, J.P. Chairman Newbridge Town Commissioners, and Dr. Cosgrove, Kilcock. The latter was elected by 15 votes to 10.

Result of Emigration.

Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare, wrote recently, 'All who have at heart the best interests of the country would do well to study the lesson which these returns unmistakably convey. Whether we consider it from the spiritual or from the worldly standpoint, we cannot but regard it with feelings of grave apprehension. During the ten years ending with the year 1901 no less than a quarter of a million of people left the country. The population now stands at a little less than four and a-half millions. With the exception of the cities, into which the people from the rural districts are hurrying, and of a few manufacturing towns in the North, the whole country has suffered, and I regret to add that our own diocese has been specially unfortunate. During the past sixty years about the same number of people emigrated, as remains in the country to-day. The population, at the end of last century was less by half a million than it was at the beginning. The only increase would seem to be in the number of paupers and lunatics which, relatively to the rest of the population, has gone beyond all bounds.

LEITRIM.—Death of a Priest.

The death occurred on Sunday, April 27, of the Rev. Father John Kelly, pastor of Drumsambo, Leitrim, after a very brief illness.

LIMERICK.

At Limerick City Quarter Sessions and at the County Sessions there were no criminal cases for trial. Judge Adams, who was presented with white gloves, in the course of a short address referred to the absolute crimelessness and tranquillity of the country. Under the devoted influence of their clergy the people had, his Honor declared, improved enormously in the matter of temperance. Owing to creamery work, he added, young girls were on the public roads both morning and night, and in his experience he had never heard of one case in which they had been insulted. Idealists had sung of ancient Celtic times when young maidens decked with rich jewels could travel unmolested through the land, but present times could compare favorably with those times.

LOTUH.

The death is reported of Mr. Peter Dowdall, which took place at his residence, Dublin Road, Drogheda, after a short illness. The deceased was a well-known poor law official.

MEATH.

The Meath County Council, having passed a resolution congratulating Leo XIII. on his Pontifical Jubilee, Sir John Dillon, one of the members, said that as a Protestant he was most happy to join in the resolution. He is, he said, a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, which title was conferred on his family by a predecessor of the present Pope, because of his ancestor having advocated the cause of the Roman Catholics in the Parliament in College Green.

WATERFORD.—Coercion Law.

A Coercion Court at Waterford on April 26 sentenced the proprietress and the editor of the Waterford 'Star' to two months' imprisonment, the proprietress having the option of finding bail.

WICKLOW.—The Parnell Estate

A movement is in progress in County Wicklow to save the late Mr. Parnell's property at Avondale for the Parnell family.

GENERAL.**Judge Appointed.**

Mr. R. W. Beresford Barry, K.C., has been appointed County Court Judge of the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford in the room of the late Judge Kane.

A Visit.

During the Whitsuntide recess (writes a London correspondent) Mr. T. W. Russell and a number of Liberal members will visit Ireland for the purpose of seeing for themselves the districts under Coercion. Mr. T. W. Russell will have charge of the party, so it is more than probable that these observers will not 'do' Ireland in the style of the usual political tripper—the gentleman who pays flying visits to the rent office, the District-Inspector of Police and other functionaries eminently incapable of giving a fair, impartial account of life in Ireland. These visitors will, happily, go amongst the people, and their surprise at not meeting desperadoes and their victims at every cross-roads will not be the only surprise which they will encounter. They may be able to get a glimpse of the elaborate measures taken by Dublin Castle to provoke crime; they may see for themselves how vast hordes of armed police are poured into peaceful localities for the purpose of preventing the right of public meeting and free speech, and greatest surprise of all, they will see one of the proclaimed counties interesting itself in so pacific a matter as an international exhibition. There is a likelihood too of a visit of English journalists despatched to Ireland to describe the areas of 'disturbance' so assiduously painted in vivid colors by the Irish correspondents of those newspapers. If they wish, the journalists can tell the truth and shun the devil in Fleet street, but, presumably, some of them will come with a 'brief.'

Emigration.

In view of the resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Irish Hierarchy requesting the pastors of their flocks to discourage emigration, the following, which has been forwarded to us (Freeman's Journal) by a correspondent, will be of interest:—'The Cunard Line writes to their agents in Ireland: "Special notice. Third-class department. Please stop booking third-class passengers for Lucania, 26th April, as she is now absolutely full in that class. Under the heading "Special" the White Star Line writes: "To our agents, American and passenger services, third-class. Please stop booking third-class passengers for the Majestic, 22nd April, as she is quite full in that class."'

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

People

Cardinal Vaughan celebrated his seventieth birthday on April 15.

Mr. Barry O'Brien is about to publish, with Messrs Johnston, a new volume, entitled 'A Hundred Years of Irish History.' Mr. John Redmond has written for it a lengthy and important introduction, in which he deals with the position of Lord Rosebery, the position of English parties with regard to Ireland, and takes a survey of the general political situation. The preface will attract a good deal of attention. The main part of this book was already delivered in the form of a lecture before the Irish Literary Society in the session of 1900, and it attracted a great deal of attention at the time, alike from its literary claim and the immense amount of information Mr. Barry O'Brien compressed into it.

Mrs. Marion Roosevelt, wife of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of Fifth Avenue New York, uncle of the President of the United States, who has just passed away, was the sister of the well-known Irish journalist and author, Mr. John Augustus O'Shea. Her death occurred at Atlantic City where she had been staying for the benefit of her health. Mrs. Roosevelt was very generous in the cause of charity and an ardent supporter of Catholic institutions in New York.

The English and Americans have been gratified at the cordial reception given in France to Mr. Marion Crawford, the author of the play, 'Francesca da Rimini,' produced by Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Some surprise has also been expressed at a foreign dramatist being welcomed with open arms in a land claiming the monopoly of brilliant playwrights. But it appears that something of French enthusiasm in Mr. Crawford's case is due to the discovery that he descends on his mother's side from France's great writer, Corneille.

Mr. Marconi has offered to fit up a ship for the German Emperor to judge of the superiority of his wireless system of telegraphy over all others.

A lady, who filled a distinguished part in French Royalist society, Mme Robert, widow of General Robert, Senator and Military Secretary of MacMahon at the Elysee, has now taken the veil. She now belongs to a Carmelite Community at Marcenthal, in Alsace. The preacher at her reception was Pere Elie de la Vierge (formerly of Kensington) who had to leave France owing to the Law of Associations. Her retirement to the cloister is due to many crosses and deaths in her circle, but most of all from a wish to expiate so far as she can the Act against the religious associations. Mme Robert, now Sister Theresa de Jesus, is a Lorrainer, and belongs to an old family, descended from Les Quatre Chevaux de Lorraine. The Four Horses, etc., meant in the Ducal time four families that stood at the same plane above the rest of the aristocracy of the Duchy. Marshal and Marechale MacMahon appreciated such a distinction.

Mr. Daniel McCabe, J.P., of Manchester, who has recently been elected an Alderman, is the first Catholic who has been advanced to that dignity in that city since the Reformation.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the Nestor of Nationalist politicians (says the 'Belfast Weekly') was 68 years on Saturday, April 12. He was born at Monaghan and educated at the public school of that town and at the Belfast Institution. In 1841 he was a journalist in Belfast. In 1842 he founded the Dublin newspaper, 'The Nation,' and a year later was tried and convicted of seditious con-

spiracy, O'Connell being one of his co-defendants. The House of Lords, however, liberated the prisoners on a writ of error. In 1846 he founded the Irish Confederation, and was shortly again arrested for treason felony, imprisoned ten months, and twice tried without avail. He next founded the Irish Tenant League, which returned more than 59 members in 1852, including Gavan Duffy for New Ross. The Irish Party was now pledged to independent voting on measures according to their intrinsic merit and holding aloof from both parties. Upon the breakdown of this policy Mr. Gavan Duffy resigned and went to Australia, where he rose to high office, including the Premiership of Victoria, and finally the Secretaryship in 1877. He has published many historical and literary works. 'A Fragment of Irish History' was published separately in London, New York, Melbourne, and Dublin, and a translation in Paris.

A new memoir of Mr. Barry Sullivan may be summarised thus:—His proper name was Thomas Sullivan, and he added the Barry at manhood; born 1821; first appearance at the Cork Theatre, 1837, he got to the Edinburgh Theatre Royal in 1841. During one of his years there as walking gentleman the company acted 132 plays in 150 nights. In 1847 Sullivan was the leading man at Liverpool at £5 a week; advanced to Manchester at £6 10s; engaged for the London Haymarket in 1852 at £10 a week. Irving played small parts to him in an Edinburgh engagement in 1857. Eighteen months in America advanced Sullivan's prestige before coming to Australia. Opened in Melbourne in 1862. Commenced management in 1863. Got £50 a night three nights a week at Drury Lane in 1866; his pay at Drury Lane in 1868 was £75 a night. Lost £8000 managing the Holborn Theatre. Acted Richard III. 60 nights running at Drury Lane in 1876. After his last American trip he refused £24,000 for 10 months there. In his last engagement he occasionally cleared £1200 a week at first-class English provincial theatres.

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

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 (Opposite Normal School),
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PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

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

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 First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

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All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Speight's Beer always on tap.

Charges Moderate.

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Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and Linoleum Warehouse,

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

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Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in Town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

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FLOOR COVERINGS**Just Landed ...**

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CORTICINE LINOLEUMS

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Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.
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CRITERION HOTEL
 MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN
TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.
 J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

Commercial

(For week ending June 17.)

PRODUCE.

London, June 13.—Wheat. An Australian cargo sold at 29s 6d, and another at 29s.

The wheat markets are steady, but quiet. Victorian and South Australian cargoes (March shipment), realised 29s 3d. An Australian cargo sold at 29s 1½d.

London, June 15.—Frozen Meat: North Island is a sixteenth lower; the rest is unchanged. Canterbury lamb declined a sixteenth. Fair New Zealand lambs are one-eighth lower. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb), fair average quality: Ox fores, three-sixteenths lower.

Wellington, June 14.—Mr Cameron, inspector of New Zealand produce in London, reports that the shortage of supplies of chilled beef from America has been steadily causing the market for all classes of beef to become firmer. There is a great scarcity of prime fat cattle in America. The production of beef in the States has been made expensive owing to the short corn crops. Mr Cameron does not believe that the Beef Trust has been the cause of the high prices lately ruling. New Zealand beef has practically been the only frozen beef on the Smithfield market, and it has been of excellent quality. Mr Cameron believes that the prices for beef will remain high for a considerable time. Mutton also is improving in price, but has been slow of consumption. The market, however, looks promising. Lamb has been in heavy supply this season. River Plate sent 7000 carcasses, as against 4000 last year. The various importers of lamb have been forcing sales, and prices consequently dropped, but if warm weather sets in the trade will take a spurt and prices rise.

Wellington, June 16.—The Agent-General's cablegram, dated London, June 14, says:—'The mutton market is dull; prices unchanged. Stocks of lamb are heavy, and widely distributed amongst the agents, who are pushing sales. Average price: Canterbury lamb, 4½d, other brands, 4¼d. No alteration in beef supplies. River Plate beef is increasing. Hemp is depressed at £34. July-September shipments, £27 10s. Cocksfoot firm; New Zealand 17lb standard, 50s.'

EXPORT OF PRODUCE

The return of the quantity and value of frozen meat and dairy produce entered for export from New Zealand last month shows the following totals:—Butter, 13,136cwt, value £63,428; cheese, 7663cwt, value £16,652; beef, 33,309cwt, value £42,413; carcasses of mutton, 198,466, value £119,348; legs and pieces of mutton, 14,351cwt, value £16,148; lamb, 91,815cwt, value £142,589. The quantity of butter sent away was nearly double that exported in the corresponding month of last year, but there was a shrinkage in cheese of about 7000cwt as compared with May, 1901. A comparison with the latter month shows about 13,000cwt cheese, about 94,000 carcasses of mutton, nearly 11,000 legs and pieces of mutton, and 37,000 carcasses of lamb in favor of May of the present year.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Oats.—There is good inquiry, and all lines are being bought at 2s 5d for A grade, and 2s 4d for B grade. Further orders from the War Office are said to have been received, and the market remains firm. The weather is now, and has been for some time, favorable for farm work.

Invercargill prices current—Whole-sale—Butter (fresh), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1½d booked; eggs, 1s 9d per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, £4; 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, 2s 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 9d; feeding, 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £4 7s 6d to £4 10s. 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 7d. Onions: Christchurch, £9.

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

Oats.—Buyers have, in most cases, supplied their immediate orders, and as very little fresh business is being done the market is extremely quiet, and all sorts are difficult to place at late quotations. We think that the lull is only temporary, and hope, before long, to see renewed activity in the market. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; seed lines, to 2s 10d; good to best feed, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; inferior and medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime quality is the only class in favor with millers, and is in fair demand at late quotations. Medium is still neglected, and fowl wheat, which is in moderate supply, meets with ready sale, if in good condition. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 9d, good whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied, and values are steady at about late quotations. We quote: Prime Derwents, £4 10s to £4 15s; medium to good, £4 to £4 7s 6d, other sorts, £3 to £3 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is still in short supply, and meets with ready sale on arrival. Medium sorts are plentiful and are difficult to place even at reduced values. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 7s 6d to £4 12s 6d, extra heavy, to £4 15s; medium to good, £3 5s to £4 5s, inferior and light, £2 10s to £3 per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—The market is glutted, and as clearance had to be effected all on offer on Monday sold at reduced prices. Best swedes sold at 12s 6d to 14s per ton (loose, ex truck).

WOOL.

London, June 10.—The Antwerp wool sales closed animated and firm. There was keen competition for fine qualities, which realised 15 centimes above Above April rates. Ten thousand four hundred and thirty-five bales of La Plata were offered, and 5559 sold; 680 Australian were offered, and 290 sold.

London, June 11.—The Antwerp wool sales opened brisk. Out of 2213 bales of La Plata offered 1324 were sold. Buyers were numerous. Good to fine Monte Video wools were from 5 to 10 centimes above the April sales.

Sydney, June 13.—At the wool sales prices were somewhat irregular to about par with last month's sales. A small line of scoured sold at 21d.

London, June 14.—The Bradford wool market is inactive. Prices are unchanged.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a very small entry for this week's sale. The attendance also was limited, but it included two or three buyers from up-country in quest of useful draught horses for making up their plough teams, and they secured all the horses in the yard that were suitable for their requirements. The following were the principal sales—namely, bay gelding, 8yrs, £46; bay gelding, 7yrs, £42; bay gelding, 5yrs, £40; black gelding, 7yrs, £37 10s; and four very old horses at from £17 to £25. There were no good light harness horses forward this week. We quote present values as follows:—Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50; extra good prize horses, £52 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £38; aged do, £18 to £25; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £28 to £36; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; tram horses, £12 to £16; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—209 yarded, mostly prime sorts. All met with a good sale at 19s 6d to 24s 6d per 100lb. Prime bullocks realised £12 to £14 17s 6d; prime steers, £9 to £11 10s; lighter, £5 10s to £8 10s; prime heifers, £9 to £11 5s; others, £5 5s to £8 10s; cows, £5 to £7, and up to £8 12s for prime.

Fat Sheep.—Over 6000 penned, mostly good sorts. The market was weaker by 1s per head for wethers, and easier all round for ewes. Freezing wethers fetched 16s 6d to 18s 6d; maiden ewes, 15s 6d to 18s 6d; ewes for export, 10s 6d to 15s 6d; butchers' best ewes, 12s to 15s 4d; others, 9s to 11s; extra prime merino wethers, 18s to 20s 6d; others, 11s to 13s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—1800 penned, mostly of better quality. There was a fair clearance at 10s 6d to 13s 3d for export, and 6s 6d to 10s for others.

Store Sheep.—4000 penned—a mixed entry—and although there was a better clearance, prices were easier. Backward wethers realised 10s to 11s 4d, better sorts passed at 13s; good, sound young ewes sold at 13s 9d to 14s 7d; a few aged sorts, 2s to 4s 9d; lambs, 6s 3d to 8s.

Pigs.—400 yarded. There was a greatly improved demand for all classes, suckers especially. Baconers realised 35s to 53s equal to 3½d to 4d per lb; porkers, 20s to 30s or 4d per lb; others 10s to 18s; suckers and weaners, 5s to 8s.

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

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.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

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

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

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLED OF
SPEIGHT AND COUNTRY PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

Order through the Telephone—Five and North Streets.

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,

LAKELAKE 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 Goggles for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram pass door

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—
Warrimoo Thurs, June 19 2 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., June 20 3 p.m. D'din
Waihora Mon., June 23 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera Fri., June 27 2.30 p.m. tr'n
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Fri., June 20 3 p.m. D'din
Waihora Mon., June 23 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera Fri., June 27 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo Thurs, June 19 2 p.m. D'din
Mokohua Thurs, July 3 1 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—

Monowai June 22 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Paluma June 29 2.30 p.m. tr'n

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

Upolu Mon., June 30 1 p.m. D'din

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

Jason Noel Wed., June 18 1 p.m. D'din

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Waikato leaves Auckland, Welcomes, June 18
Connects at Suva with Moana for America and Europe.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, July 2
KARATONGA and TAHITI.

Tavani leaves Auckland, Wed., June 18.

Presentation to Father O'Donnell, Queenstown.

IN consequence of the ill-health of the Rev. Father J. O'Donnell and of his projected departure from the district for a well-earned holiday for the purpose of recruiting his health (says the *Lake Wakatipu Mail*), his parishioners made the occasion one in which to show their esteem for their worthy pastor and their appreciation of the good work he has done in the parish. To this end a movement was set on foot to tender him a fitting farewell. The matter was taken up with the heartiness that always characterises any and all efforts of our Catholic friends. The farewell, which came off on Thursday evening in the Garrison Hall, took the shape of a social, combined with the presentation of an address and purse of sovereigns. There were only four days in which to get up the whole function, and the spontaneity with which each member of the congregation worked was exceedingly creditable. The social commenced at 8 p.m., and in less than half an hour the Garrison Hall was very comfortably filled with people from all parts of the district. The hall was gaily decorated for the occasion.

About an hour after commencing the presentation of the address and purse of sovereigns claimed the attention of the assemblage. The Rev. Father O'Donnell, accompanied by representatives of the Catholic Church from all parts of the district, took up a position on the stage, when Mr J. Black read the address, which was in part as follows:—

'Dear Rev. Father,—With very sincere regret your people have learnt that they are deprived for awhile of your helpful presence and your devoted ministrations and untiring labors. The result of your zeal in the service of your Divine Master, and your well-known devotion to the spiritual and temporal welfare of your flock have in all human probability accelerated, if not caused, the indisposition that renders it necessary for you to leave us for a short time, in order to take a much-needed holiday, and thus to regain, with God's help, your former health and vigor. With pride and pleasure, we note the rapid strides made by our Mother Church in the district under your guiding influence since your arrival in the Wakatipu some five or six years ago. The beautiful church of St. Joseph in this town—elegant alike in design and proportion—the erection of which the people of the sister parish in Arrowtown took so great an interest, and rendered such valuable assistance, and of which all are now so justly proud; the recently repaired church of St. Patrick at Arrow; the church of St. Bridget, lately opened at Cardrona; and last, but certainly of paramount importance to our own town and district, the foundation of the School of Art in our midst—an idea all your own—destined, we hope, when fully understood and realised, to produce great and lasting results for Queenstown; these, we say, are monuments to your unbounded zeal, your self-sacrifice, and your unwearied energy. These qualities, joined to the warm-hearted generosity of the Irish soggarth, have endeared you to your flock, aye, and beyond the circle of your own co-religionists you are revered and respected as a kindly, liberal-minded man and a good citizen. In conclusion we wish you a pleasant holiday, and we trust that you may return to the Wakatipu fully restored to health. Finally, we would ask you to accept the accompanying sum offered with the love and gratitude of your devoted people, together with the respect and esteem of your non-Catholic friends.'

The address was signed on behalf of the parishioners of the various districts as follows: Queenstown.—F. M'Bride, J. Black, P. McCarthy, J. M'Chesney, J. M'Mullan, C. E. Gudgeon. Arrowtown.—R. Cotter, P. Butel, P. Kerin, T. M'Donnell, T. M'Intyre. Garston.—A. M'Caughan, P. M'Namee, T. Muirhead, P. M'Guirk. Cardrona.—A. Lafranchi, G. Hayes, T. Eulright. Nokomai.—D. A. Cameron. Glenorchy.—C. E. E. Waller.

Mr Black then handed the purse of sovereigns and address over to Mr F. M'Bride, as the oldest member of the congregation, for presentation to the Rev. Father O'Donnell. Before making the presentation Mr M'Bride expressed the hope that the holiday Father O'Donnell was about to take would greatly benefit him in health and that he would come back a new man. The presentation of the beautiful address and purse of 77 sovereigns and the large number present to witness same showed that they were very proud of their priest, and he was sure that their priest was very proud of them.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, in replying, said he wished to thank them from the bottom of his heart for their present and for the way they had attended to bid him farewell. As Mr M'Bride stated, he felt justly proud of them. This warmhearted feeling had existed ever since he made their acquaintance. He hoped that Almighty God would restore him to health and strength so that they might welcome him back to Wakatipu once more. The Wakatipu was the first place in his affections since he left Ireland. He could not say too much regarding the kindness extended to him since he came to the district. Continuing he said: 'I have been here now nearly six years, and I do say, that a more respectful, a more generous, or a more solidly pious people, than the Catholic people of the Wakatipu, cannot be found in the whole diocese of Dunedin. It would be simply impossible for one not to feel elated at the thought of receiving a testimonial from such a people, and because that it is absolutely spontaneous, and that it comes at a moment of weak health, it is doubly dear and fascinating to me. You make reference to the strides made by the Church in the Wakatipu under my guiding influence, and you remind me of the building of St. Joseph's Church, Queenstown, of the repairing of St. Patrick's, Arrowtown, and of St. Bridget's, Cardrona. Well, allow me to say, just in a few words, that any success achieved in the way of church building was more the result of your own generosity than of any efforts of mine. You have contributed for this purpose in the Wakatipu since my arrival amongst you something like £3000, a marvellous sum, when we remember that the entire Catholic population is only about 600 souls. You give me credit for one thing, which I gratefully acknowledge, and that is the founding of the School of Art. This

work cost a great deal of thought and anxiety. It is not founded for Catholics only, nor for Presbyterians, nor for Anglicans, nor for English, nor Scotch nor Irish, it is founded for the whole people of Queenstown. And I hope they will take advantage of the opportunities afforded them.

There is one thing stated in your address, and it embarrasses me not a little, and that is, where you say my warm-hearted generosity has endeared me not only to my own flock, but also to my non-Catholic neighbors. Well, if I am possessed of those qualities, I have to remind you that they are characteristic of the Irish race to which I belong, and hence I cannot personally claim any merit for them. Anyway, they are gifts for which the whole people of the Wakatipu are remarkable, and it is only natural that I should follow suit. It is of the utmost satisfaction to me to know that I have the good-will and esteem of the non-Catholics of the district. It shows that we in the Wakatipu know how to respect one another's conscientious convictions—a state of things in which we all should feel a pardonable pride. Well, now, how can I thank you sufficiently for this most beautiful address, and for your money gift? The former shall always have a place of honor in my house, and as to the latter, I know I am giving expression to a veritable fact when I say that the form of thanks most appreciated by you is to assure you that this money shall be expended by me in the endeavor to regain health and strength. On my return I hope to find you all in good health and strength and spirits, and when re-united we shall in the future, as in the past, work in harmony—we shall work might and main, weekday and Sunday, in season and out of season, and become, as it were, a tower of strength, for the good of the Church as well as for the advancement of the temporal interests of the district.'

Rev. Father O'Malley, who has taken Father O'Donnell's place during the latter's absence, gave a brief address, in the course of which he said that the presentations made to their pastor by his people showed the esteem in which he was held. The work done by Father O'Donnell since he came to the district could not be surpassed in the diocese or even in the whole of New Zealand.

GREYTOWN.

One of the best entertainments ever given in the Wairarapa was the verdict passed on that which took place in the Palace Hall, Greytown, on Wednesday night of last week in aid of the funds of the local Catholic Church. This (says the *Wairarapa Leader*) is the first call the Catholics of Greytown have made upon the public, and the latter certainly responded most liberally, the whole of the seating accommodation of the Palace Hall, and no inconsiderable part of the standing room, being occupied. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna and the Rev. Father Cahill were in attendance; there were numerous visitors from all parts, and performers were present from Wellington, Featherston, Martinborough, Masterton, Woodville, and Carterton.

The programme opened with a fantasia of American airs, ably played by Miss Eccleton. 'The Yeoman's wedding,' was given by Mr. Cartayne, whose baritone voice found excellent scope in the rendering. Greytown is certainly fortunate in possessing a voice of such calibre as that of Miss Annie Gallagher. 'O, Divine Redeemer,' as sung by this lady, revealed what might perhaps correctly be termed a mezzo contralto, although the upper notes were of an exquisite soprano quality. The singer was encored in an imperative manner, and responded by repeating the last verse. 'Come back to Erin' as sung by Miss Maguire, appealed to the audience as it has to thousands of audiences before, and the hall rang again with the plaudits which enforced the re-appearance of the lady, who this time sang 'The Carnival.' 'The promise of life,' found a capable interpreter in Miss Twohill. The recall elicited that quaintly cheerful ditty 'Tit for Tat,' sung with much archness by the lady. The triumphant swing of the baritone song, 'Queen of the earth,' was supplied by Mr. Horusky, who gave as an encore 'Father O'Flynn.' The next item, wholly unexpected as it was, took the house by storm. It was supplied by little Kathleen Twohill, a sedate lady of about four years, who, fondling a doll as large as herself, lifted up her childish treble in the melodious injunction that it was 'Past eight o'clock.' An encore induced the wee dot to sing some nursery rhymes. Yet another infant prodigy was furnished in little Alma Fuller, who recited 'Papa's letter' in a way that suggested great histrionic possibilities in the future. One of the pleasing features of the entertainment was a vocal duet by the Misses Hall and Eva Card, entitled 'Gathering flowers,' the voices blending musically throughout. A humorous dialogue, in which an anxious mother (Miss Lucy Apora) seeks the advice of a medical gentleman (Miss F. Low), convulsed the audience with laughter. An admirably executed sailor's hornpipe by Mr. Samuels elicited a deserved encore. Carterton had the credit of supplying the next item, which consisted of a Scottish reel by Masters J. Lawrence, G. Johnston, H. Kitchen, F. Deller, T. Skelley, W. Mansfield, C. Whyte, and N. Armstrong, who were arrayed in full Highland costume. If this item was purely Scottish, the next (and last) was unmistakably Irish in all its essentials. The little Misses Kitty and Norah O'Leary, Maggie Collins, Maria Savage, Nellie Coyle, Mary Coyle, Gertie Collier, and Ruby Chapman, all of Masterton, and, habited in the immortal green, tripped on to the stage and danced an Irish jig. The bulk of the task of accompanying the singers fell to Miss Eccleton. She was assisted by Mrs. J. W. Card, Miss Twohill, Miss Smith, and Mr. Maguire.

In an interval the Rev. Father Cahill thanked the audience for their presence, the performers, who had attended, in some cases, at personal inconvenience, and the ladies who had provided a bounteous spread of good things.

Upon the whole, the Catholics of Greytown have reason to be proud of their first entertainment, and no small amount of credit for the successful issue is due to the joint secretaries, Miss Slattery and Mr. M. D. O'Connor.

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.

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 Surplices 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.

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).

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POLLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), JUNE 19,
AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

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THE MESSENGER BOY!

THE GREATEST OF ALL LONDON GAIETY SUCCESSES.
Which kept all London amused for Over Two Years.

MR. W. S. PERCY	as	TOMMY BANG
MISS ALICE EDGAR	as	MRS. BANG

He's The Messenger Boy, He's the lad we ought to employ,
With his jaunty air So ring the bell for the Messenger Boy.
And his cheeky stare.

In anticipation of heavy booking during the first few nights of the production of 'The Messenger Boy' a few rows of seats will be reserved in the Stalls at Circle Prices.

Box Plan at Dresden. Prices as usual.

GRAND MATINEE ('IN TOWN'), SATURDAY NEXT,
At 2.30 o'clock. SPECIAL PRICES.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS, JUNE 26, 1902.

DUNEDIN WINTER SHOW, JUNE 25, 26, AND 27.

EXCURSION FARES.

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued as under:—

FROM	TO	DATES ISSUABLE.
Any Station on Hurunui-Bluff Section	Any Station	24th to 26th June
Any Station on Hurunui-Bluff Section	Dunedin	23rd to 26th June
Oamaru, Clinton, and intermediate Stations including Branches	Dunedin	Also By Morning Trains on 27th June

All the above Tickets will be available for Return up to and including Monday, 14th July.

The Return Fares will be:

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

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

By Order.

MARRIAGE.

DEVANNY—FITZGERALD.—At the Roman Catholic chapel, Orepuki, on Wednesday, June 11, by the Rev. Father Sheehan, John Devanny, Woodlaw, to Teresa Mary, third daughter of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Seaview, Orepuki.

DEATHS.

PASTORELLI.—On 1st June, at the Melbourne Hospital, Leo Pastorelli; aged 21 years. Accidentally shot.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.

THE POPE'S EASTER ENCYCLICAL.



It is quite impossible in a short article or mere summary to do anything like justice to the very fine Encyclical the publication of which we commence in this week's issue, and we earnestly hope that our readers, one and all, will carefully study this important deliverance for themselves. The Letter will well repay perusal. Like all the Encyclicals issued by LEO XIII.—and these have been both numerous and important—this last Apostolic Letter is marked by clearness, vigor, and a profound and comprehensive grasp of the questions with which it deals, but it has besides a significance, a tenderness, and a pathos of its own. It is, as the Holy Father says in a touching reference to his old age, practically his last testament to mankind.

'Arrived at the twenty-fifth year of Our Apostolic ministry, and marvelling Ourselves at the course We have traversed in the midst of arduous and incessant cares, We feel naturally drawn to raise Our thoughts to the All-Blessed GOD, Who has deigned to grant Us, among so many other benefits, a Pontificate of such a length that it has but very few examples in history. . . No human eye can penetrate all the Divine design over so prolonged and so unhopd for longevity; and We, here, can but adore in silence; but

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

one thing We know well, and it is that if He has been pleased to preserve Our life, and if He be pleased to preserve it still longer, it is incumbent upon Us as a most sacred duty to live for the welfare and the increase of His immaculate spouse the Church, and not to quail before anxieties and fatigues, consecrating to this end the last remnant of Our strength. . . . Wherefore, let Our words be taken as a testament which We wish to consign, now that We have almost reached the doors of eternity, to the nations in Our desire and Our hopes for the common weal.*

In this testament the Holy Father gives a graphic description of 'the genesis, cause, and manifold forms of the war which is raging against the Church,' points out its fatal consequences to society, and indicates for the benefit of the faithful, and indeed for the good of all classes and creeds, the proper remedy.

After reviewing from earliest times the contradictions and persecutions which the Church has had to sustain, the Holy Father passes on to the so-called Reformation, which tried to destroy the Church, and did succeed in wounding her by breaking the bond of jurisdiction and of faith which had hitherto united all Christendom and by introducing a deplorable and disastrous division. This division, and the principle of unrestrained private judgment then promulgated, prepared the way for the proud and sneering 'philosophism' of the eighteenth century, from which have flowed the pernicious systems of rationalism and pantheism, naturalism and materialism—all of them old errors under new forms which had been triumphantly refuted by the Fathers of the Church centuries before. We are still tasting to-day the fruits of this false philosophism and its baneful consequences have infected, not only the religious sphere, but the very web and woof of the political and social structures of the world. As the Holy Father in effect tells us: Our governments are for the most part practically atheistic, and the results are already beginning to be evident—the bases of society are beginning to totter and the eternal principles of justice and morality are becoming almost a dead letter. The civil power has laid a sacrilegious hand upon the matrimonial bond, and has invaded as far as it has found possible the natural rights of parents in the matter of the education of their children. The whole social and political order has been disturbed; in the international order the nations have adopted a system of egotism and jealousy, and look upon one another, if not with actual hatred, and least with feelings of rivalry and deep distrust.

The Holy Father, after a sympathetic reference to the unrest and discontent among the people produced by the present state of things, and to the miserable condition of a large part of the masses, 'assuredly calling for alleviation and relief,' proceeds to consider certain supposed panaceas for the serious evils that have been described. The three levers on which the advocates of the present atheistic regime have relied for the elevation of the world to a higher and happier plane have been Liberty, Education, and Science, and the Holy Father deals with each of these in turn, showing how and why they have all failed. Liberty has failed because it has degenerated into license, and instead of producing peace and prosperity, has been the fruitful cause of economic conflict and social strife, 'debasing everything noble, holy, and generous, and paving the way to crime, suicide, and to every other outlet of vulgar passion.' Education—separated from sound, moral, and religious instruction—has only aggravated the evil, exposing men's minds, and more especially the minds of the young, to the fascination of perverse maxims, and fomenting that spirit of pride and insubordination which so frequently disturbs the peace alike of families and of cities. Nor has the development of science—much as it has done to enlarge our dominion over nature and to minister to our mere earthly comfort—achieved the grand results which were so fondly hoped. Even its best friends must agree that science has so far done little or nothing to keep down the sad statistics of crime, to produce harmony between rich and poor, to remove 'the indefinable sadness that weighs upon men's souls,' or to satisfy the 'deep void in their hearts.' For all the deeper problems of life science has no answer, and its failure as a comforter or regenerator of the world could not be better

* We quote throughout from a somewhat freer rendering than the translation given in another column.

stated than in the Holy Father's graphic words: 'Man has obtained lordship over matter, but matter has not been able to give him what itself does not possess; the great questions which bear upon his highest interest have not been solved by science; the thirst for truth, for virtue, for the infinite has been left unslaked; the earth enriched with treasures and joys, and the increased comforts of life have quite failed to diminish moral unrest.'

Before leaving this subject the Holy Father is careful to point out the proper place and real value of culture, knowledge, and liberty, and to vindicate the reputation of the Church as having been the friend and guardian in all ages of true education, true science, and true and reasonable liberty. His Holiness then proceeds to lay down the remedy for the terrible evils which now afflict the world and for the even more serious dangers which threaten the Church and society to-day. That remedy is simple, definite, efficacious, and goes to the root of the matter by removing the whole cause of the trouble. The cause of the confusion into which practical life has been thrown to-day is a foolish apostasy from God, and the Holy Father points out that the one and only remedy for this is a return to the bosom of Christianity, and especially a return to and a love for that practical expression of Christianity which is embodied in the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, under the visible headship of the Roman Pontiff. She alone by applying the doctrine of her Divine Founder is able to maintain with proper equilibrium just limits in all the rights and privileges of collective society. She ensures peace and purity in the domestic order by preserving the stability of conjugal union, and by protecting and promoting it in honor, fidelity, and sanctity. And she is the great sheet-anchor for harmony and prosperity in the civil and political order, because she is able, on the one hand, by her teaching, to render the much-needed assistance to authority, and, on the other, has always shown herself to be an ardent friend to wise reformers and to the just aspirations of the governed, 'imposing respect and obedience on princes, yet ever defending the imprescriptible rights of the human conscience.' Thus the nations who remain or become loyal to the Church will, thanks to her, be able to observe the golden mean between servitude and despotism, and will enjoy, both in the civil and the domestic sphere that reign of peace and justice which is the true foundation of a people's greatness.

LEO XIII. has published many Encyclicals of great weight and value—Encyclicals on Christian Philosophy, on Human Liberty, on Christian Matrimony, on Freemasonry, on the Public Powers, on the Christian Constitution of States, on Socialism, on the Labor Question, on the Principal Duties of Christian Citizens, and kindred topics—but nothing finer has ever proceeded from his pen than the magnificent Letter which he has just given to the world. It is, indeed, worthy to be his last testament to mankind. And even if—as the venerable Pontiff anticipates—it is the will of God that he should be soon removed from the scene of his earthly labors, it will still be true to say that LEO XIII. is not really dead. He will rest from his labors, but his works will follow him, and the memory of his saintly character and noble mind will never die. As a modern writer has beautifully expressed it:

When Leo XIII. will have passed into history—and it will not be so long hence, in spite of Lapponi and the other physicians,—there will be a new Pope, but in the eyes of the universe there will always be an old Pope too. Linger along the shadows of the Papal seat, lurking in the twilight of the Vatican, loitering in the sunny seats, there will always be the shade of a feeble figure,—one that, throwing off physical weakness, strove always to keep spirit within body that he might for one year longer administer the great duties that had been laid upon his shoulders. 'Gladly I live and gladly I die,' will surely be his last thought. Of peace with his God he has no need to make any; for between the two—the father on earth and the Father in heaven—there has long been close fellowship. 'Translated' will be the better word for his uplifting; for in the ethereal beauty of his face those who have seen the Pope within late years notice the nearness to Him Whom the father on earth has striven with all faith for 25 years to imitate. And so farewell to Leo,—farewell, if there be no other year granted him!

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

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

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Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone 25

GRACIOUS INDULT

FROM

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF

TO THE

CATHOLICS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington has received the following letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster:—

Archbishop's House,
Westminster, London,
23rd April, 1902.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—

I have the honor to forward a copy of the *Letter* from the Cardinal Secretary of State, in which I am informed of the gracious act by which the Holy Father is pleased '*motu proprio*,' to dispense Catholics throughout the British Empire from the law of abstinence on Friday, the 27th June, and from fasting and abstinence on Saturday, the 28th June, which is the Vigil of SS. Peter and Paul, in order that they may the more easily join in the festivities with which the week of their Majesties' Coronation will be celebrated throughout the Empire.

But the Holy Father desires that those who avail themselves of this benign dispensation should offer up instead some special prayers. Let all, therefore, on each of these two days recite either one of the Hymns to the Holy Ghost, and the Acts of Faith, Hope, Charity and Contrition; or at least five 'Paters,' 'Aves,' and 'Glorias,' to implore the Divine Blessing upon their august Majesties and upon the whole Empire.

I shall be grateful if your Grace will kindly transmit this information to your Suffragans for promulgation in their respective dioceses.

Believe me to be

Your Grace's faithful and devoted servant in Jesus Christ,

✠ HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN,

Archbishop of Westminster.

Notes

Drastic Liquor Laws.

In the minds of most people who read only the current popular literature of the day, Chili, like most of the other states of South America, is associated chiefly with revolutions. It will therefore come as a surprise to many to learn that in Chili there has recently been brought into effect a liquor law that for stringency far exceeds the law of New Zealand, and comes as near as possible to the ideal set up by State socialists, though of course it stops far short of the prevention aimed at by the prohibitionists. The law begins with the breweries and distilleries. Permission must be given by the authorities to carry on these. Inspectors examine, and chemists analyse the products, and failure to meet the required standard of purity entails forfeiture. The door is also vigorously closed against the sale of compounds under the guise of intoxicants, as their importation and manufacture are forbidden.

*

The licenses for the retail sale of liquor are sold by public auction every year, and the number issued bears a fixed relation to the population according to its extent and character. An upset price is fixed at the sale of licenses, and this ranges from 1200dol. to 75dol. annually. This method has at all events one feature that makes for equity to a greater degree than the law in New Zealand and elsewhere. In this Colony the public house license costs a certain sum, whether the house licensed be merely a beer shop or a palatial hotel. From a superficial aspect this seems quite inequitable, and the Chilian system at all events yields to the State the enhanced value elsewhere gained by the lucky owner of a thriving place of public entertainment. Three classes of bidders are given the preference—the highest bidder, the bid of a temperance society, a bidder who has not been convicted of any infraction of the law during the twelve months preceding. The list of persons who may

not hold a license is quite a formidable one. It includes members of Congress, governors of any of the twenty-two provinces, mayors of cities, members of the city government, policemen municipal employees, judges, and all persons who had been convicted of any crime. Special provision has been made for hotels (as distinguished from public houses) and clubs, which up to a certain number are exempt from purchase by auction, and they have certain sections set apart for the sale of liquor under special restrictions, or where it shall not be sold at all.

*

The tavern frequented by the rural Chilian must be closed at sunset, and remain so until sunrise, but in a tropical and equatorial country this restriction is small. In the cities the houses remain open till midnight, when they are shut till six o'clock in the morning. Premises may not be licensed within 200 yards of any church, school, charitable institution, gaol, or barracks. It is not permitted to advertise any distilled or fermented liquor in any place of public diversion, nor on railway stations or trains. Aesthetic frequenters of Chilian theatres, therefore, enjoy immunity from passionate appeals on the drop scene to try So and So's whisky, while railway travellers are free from the reiteration of the allegation that the wine manufactured by Such and Such defies competition. Who knows but this may be the thin end of the wedge, and that amenities societies in the Old World may yet quote Chili as a land that has abolished the hoarding and frowns upon the desecration of mountain sides by glaring advertisements?

*

The penal part of the law is equally stringent with the others. The judicial procedure is simplicity itself. Offences are tried summarily, and the judge hears the witnesses verbally, not more than six on each side, nor can the case be extended (or remanded) for more than ten days. Some of these provisions might be copied with advantage, even in New Zealand. In this regard also, it may be pointed out that in Chili drunkenness is recognised as a crime, and provision is made for the punishment of any person found under the influence of intoxicants in any public place, by fine or imprisonment. In many cases the magistrate must inflict the maximum penalty for drunkenness. Among such are those of policemen, even when off duty, drivers of public vehicles, etc. Nor are persons convicted under the Act considered to be 'first class misdemeanants.' It is expressly stipulated that when any person is sent to gaol, as a penalty imposed for violation of the liquor law he shall in all cases be required to do the same work as other prisoners; and convictions are to be given the utmost publicity. From the foregoing necessarily brief sketch of the Chilian liquor law it may be conceded without hesitation that it does not err on the side of leniency, and may be commended for study by those who would surround the sale of liquor with stringent provisions. Chili has at least attempted to do that which many declare to be impossible—make men sober by Act of Parliament.

*

The African Field for Labor.

We read that an exodus for South Africa has set in from Australia since the conclusion of the war. It may therefore be presumed, though we have not observed any official intimation of the fact, that the restrictions imposed during the currency of martial law have been or are about to be repealed. It is in the highest degree necessary that great caution should be exercised in the matter of emigration to Africa. Mere thews and sinews are of little value in a country where black labor is abundant, and consequently cheap. We have seen it stated through an American channel that it is expected that by the end of the next five years there will be 17,000 stamps working in the Randfontein and Geduld mines, as compared with 6000 at the outbreak of hostilities and less than 2000 now. This of course implies a very large annual expenditure (it has been estimated at fully \$35,000,000) of which a large proportion must go to foreign manufacturers for imported supplies of various kinds. It also implies a considerable expenditure on skilled labor, which we conceive will be the only kind required there. From the nature of things, there can be no opening for unskilled labor in South Africa. Manual work in the mines and on the farms will be done exclusively by the natives, who are engaged under conditions and for wages that make white competition impossible. Skilled oversight there must be of course, and for artisans of different kinds there may be many openings, but even for these the conditions are not especially favourable. Even before the war though wages were high, living was much higher, and the margin left out of wages over the cost of maintenance was much less proportionately than in, say, New Zealand. No doubt a wave of renewed activity will sweep over the land now that peace is restored, and this will create openings for the adventurous and enterprising. But the same amount of enterprise would win a greater reward in any of the Colonies, where it must not by any means be supposed that room for enterprise no longer

exists. Industrial affairs are not very promising in some parts of Australia. Victoria especially seems to be suffering from one of its recurrent industrial depressions. Hence, no doubt, the exodus from there. Those who go without capital and without a suitable trade will, it is to be feared, realise their haste when it is too late, for at the present moment, and this will be the case for many years to come, South Africa is the most inhospitable country on the face of the earth for a man without means.

*

There are certain restless spirits, however, to whom distant fields are ever green. These are always ready to pack up and 'trek' to the point where the centre of excitement is, and they are truly the lineal descendants of the miners who were ready in the early days to leave even fairly remunerative spots at the cry of 'Rush, oh!' Western Australia attracted its thousands from Melbourne, and the reward was quite incommensurate with the toil and expense of going. An impression seems to have gained ground that vast gold-fields lie awaiting discovery in Africa, and that the opportunity would come at the conclusion of hostilities. Alas, even prospecting there is a matter for capital. There are absolutely no traces of alluvial gold, and the precious metal found in the lodes is extracted only by bringing to bear all the resources of science. The miner of the early fifties considered himself well equipped with a pick and shovel, a dish, a cradle, and perhaps a tub. Mining in South Africa is an affair of many thousands of pounds, in some cases even of millions. Operations are conducted on purely mercantile principles. The individual miner has no place there. Nor is it a desirable place for the settler, unless he is possessed of considerable capital. The nature of the country does not permit of small farming, and if a pastoral occupation is sought there immediately rises the picture of all the plagues that flocks and herds are subject to. Over the greater part of the area the climate is enervating, and the surroundings as a whole unsuitable for the active life that the British love. It is true that some individual troopers have brought back accounts of fertile valleys and beautiful streams, but the preponderance of evidence is that the bulk of the land consists of barren veldt, more suitable for nomadic than for settled pastoral life. The denizen of the interior of parched Australia may perhaps be excused for seeking less rigorous conditions in South Africa, but those who have settled themselves in emerald New Zealand can have nothing to gain by migration.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

St. Joseph's Men's Club held their usual weekly meeting on Friday evening when the first debate of the session was held, the subject being 'Is Ignorance Bliss?' The president, Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., occupied the chair, there being about 20 members present. The subject having been introduced by the rev. chairman, Mr J. B. Callan, jun., opened in the affirmative in a very able speech, which showed careful study. Mr C. Foley must be congratulated on his reply which was very good considering he was called upon without notice, as the leader on the negative side was absent through illness. Speeches for and against were also delivered by Messrs Marlow, J. Hally, W. H. Haydon, jun., J. McKenna, and D. S. Columb. The rev. chairman, before putting the question to the vote, congratulated the various speakers on their efforts, making special mention of Mr Callan. The vote resulted in favor of the 'Ayes' by a majority of one. Members are requested to note that entries for a ping-pong tournament will be received till Tuesday, July 1. The tournament is to commence about Monday July 7. They are also requested to assist in making a success of the entertainment in aid of the hall funds, which takes place on July 11.

WEDDING BELLS.

BYRNE—PARKER.

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr C. J. Parker, 'Emerald Hills,' Te Arai, on April 30. The contracting parties were Miss Margaret Mary Rose Parker, fourth daughter of Mr C. J. Parker, and Mr Thomas Francis Byrne, of North Liberty, Limerick. Quite a crowd of relatives and friends of the happy couple were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Mulvihill, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Connor and Cooney. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mulvihill. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a handsome dress of ivory surah silk. She was attended by Misses Sarah and Anne Parker and Master John Parker and Miss Ivy Parker, the latter pair acting as train-bearers. The bridegroom was attended by Messrs R. and D. Parker. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a very handsome brooch, set with opals and pearls, and to the bridesmaids pretty gold rings, with diamonds and rubies. At the conclusion of the ceremony a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. The large dining-room was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns, and the tables presented a most artistic appearance. After full justice had been done to the good things provided a number of toasts were proposed. That of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Rev. Father Mulvihill in felicitous terms, and responded to by the bridegroom in a happy speech. In

proposing the toast of the host and hostess, the Rev. Father O'Connor made an excellent speech, in the course of which he referred to the hospitable manner in which visitors to 'Emerald Hills' were treated by Mr and Mrs Parker. There was no place in the district, he said, where one received a heartier welcome, and he hoped that they would be spared to enjoy life for many years to come. The young couple were the recipients of a large number of handsome and costly presents and many wishes for a happy and prosperous future.

DOWNEY—WILKINS.

On the morning of Wednesday, June 4, a pretty wedding took place at Sharrow Farm, Dunrobin, when Miss Ellen Wilkins, youngest daughter of Mr T. Wilkins, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr John Downey, of Roxburgh. There was a very large gathering of friends of both parties present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Gore. Miss Hickey (niece of the bride) was bridesmaid, and Mr John Wilkins (brother of the bride) was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father (says the *Tapanui Courier*) looked charming in a beautiful gown of white silk trimmed with silk lace and chiffon. She wore a lovely veil of embroidered tulle and a wreath of orange blossoms, also a gold brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid wore a dress of cream figured lustre, trimmed with lace and silver braid. The bridegroom's gift to the bridesmaid was a gold brooch. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests adjourned to a spacious marquee, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was laid. In a happy speech Father O'Donnell proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Downey, coupled with that of the family of the bride. Messrs Wilkins, sen., and Downey responded. At 11 a.m. Mr and Mrs Downey left by train for Heriot, en route for Dunedin, where the honeymoon was to be spent. In the evening the guests were entertained by Mr and Mrs Wilkins at a dance, the proceedings being most enjoyable. When the guests were leaving Mr Murray in a few appropriate words thanked the host and hostess for their hospitality. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of several valuable and useful presents.

MCMAWAW—HOLLEY.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Leeston, on May 22, when Miss Margaret E. Holley, daughter of Mr W. Holley, of Leeston, was married to Mr Oliver P. McManaway, of Wellington. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Holley, brother of the bride, assisted by Rev. Father Goggan. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a grey cloth dress, beautifully trimmed with glace silk, and hat to match. She carried a lovely shower bouquet, and wore a handsome gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by Misses McManaway and Holley. The former looked charming in a handsome gown of crushed strawberry cloth, trimmed with white silk, and jewelled trimming, and hat to match, while the latter looked exceedingly well in a black gown, trimmed with amber. Both wore ivory and gold brooches, and carried bouquets the gifts of the bridegroom. Mr W. Holley acted as best man. Miss Lonargan presided at the organ, and played the Wedding March, while a number of little girls preceded the bride, strewing flowers in her path.

After the ceremony, the guests assembled at the residence of Mr W. Holley, where a sumptuous breakfast was laid. Appropriate speeches were delivered, after which all and sundry amused themselves in various ways until four o'clock when the happy pair left by train to catch the steamer for Wellington, their future home. The guests remained, and supplemented by a number of young people who arrived later, young and old joined in song and dance, and a very pleasant evening was spent. At the conclusion of the rejoicings, one and all carried away pleasant recollections of the occasion, and golden opinions of the open-hearted hospitality dispensed by Mr and Mrs Holley. The wedding presents were very numerous, valuable, and useful.

DEVANNY—FITZGERALD.

A marriage which excited considerable interest in the district was celebrated at the Catholic Church, Orepuki, on Wednesday, June 11, the contracting parties being Mr. John Devanny, Woodlaw, and Miss Teresa Mary Fitzgerald, third daughter of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, one of the pioneers of the Orepuki district. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Sheehan. Miss Ellen Fitzgerald acted as bridesmaid, and the bridegroom's brother was best man. The bride (says the *Western Star*) was attired in a pretty dress of cream serge trimmed with cream embroidery, and a cream satin vest. She also wore a tulle veil and a coronet of orange blossoms. After the ceremony, and the newly married couple had received the hearty congratulations of their friends, the numerous company adjourned to the Railway Hotel, where Mr. D'Arcy had prepared the wedding breakfast, laid out in splendid style. Very Rev. Father Sheehan, in a very happy speech, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. He regretted the departure of Mrs. Devanny from the district, but he had no doubt whatever that their loss would be the gain of the locality to which she and her husband were going. Mr Thomson proposed the toast of the parents of the bride and bridegroom, and, after congratulating the happy couple, said he had known Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald for many years, and had had the pleasure of being present on a previous occasion when an event similar to that which had called them together that day had been celebrated. Mr Fitzgerald, who had been a resident of the Orepuki district for upwards of 38 years, had endured all the hardships incidental to mining in the early days, and was now the owner of a splendid farm. Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald were highly respected in the district, and their kindness and hospitality were proverbial. Mr Fitzgerald had several brothers in the district, all of whom were widely known and esteemed. Of Mrs Fitzgerald's many good qualities he would not speak. They were too well known to require any special mention. In conclusion he wished the parents of the bride and bride-

groom long life and prosperity. After other toasts had been proposed and duly honored Mr and Mrs Devanny left by train for Dunedin on their honeymoon trip, taking with them many good wishes for their future happiness.

Obituary.

MR LEO PASTORELLI, DUNEDIN.

It is with extreme regret we have to record the death of Mr Leo Pastorelli, late of Dunedin, who died in the Alfred Hospital Melbourne, on June 1, from injuries received through the accidental discharge of a rifle. It appears the deceased was out driving with Mrs Burt, of the Grand Hotel, Healesville, on May 19, in the vicinity of Tarrawarra, and had a loaded gun in his possession for the purpose of shooting rabbits. Suddenly Mrs Burt heard the report of the gun and on looking towards her companion saw that it had exploded, the deceased receiving the contents in the left side Mrs Burt drove back with the deceased to Healesville with all possible haste, and the services of a local doctor were requisitioned. After temporary assistance was rendered to the sufferer he was removed to the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne. For a time the hospital authorities were hopeful of his recovery but on the ninth day after admission tetanus set in, and he passed away as previously stated on the 1st inst. The late Mr Pastorelli was 21 years of age, and had gone to New South Wales last December for the benefit of his health. He was staying with Mr Burt, who was a relative, at the time of the sad occurrence. The deceased was attended by the Rev. Father Gleeson during his illness, and received the last rites of the Church immediately before his demise. To his mother, who resides in South Dunedin, the sincerest sympathy of the many friends of the deceased is extended in her bereavement. The late Mr Pastorelli had been an active member of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, and was also connected with St. Joseph's Men's Club prior to his departure for Australia.—R.I.P.

Death of Mrs. Ainsworth, Greymouth.

ON Wednesday evening last (writes a Greymouth correspondent) Mrs Annie Ainsworth, wife of Mr S. Ainsworth, and mother of the Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., met her death evidently through her clothes catching fire. At half-past five on the evening in question Mr Ainsworth left the deceased lady alone in the house, and when Miss Mary Swift, her companion, called an hour later no response could be obtained to her repeated knocking. Being alarmed, Miss Swift went for her brother, who on coming burst in the door and found the deceased lying on the floor unconscious and her clothing in flames. Assistance was immediately sent for, and Drs. McBrearty, father and son, were soon in attendance and did everything that medical skill could suggest. Father Kimbell, S.M., was also present and administered the last rites of the Church. At eight o'clock the deceased breathed her last, fortified by the Apostolic Blessing of our Holy Father Leo XIII., obtained for her by her son, the Rev. Father Ainsworth, during his late visit to Europe. News of the sad accident was immediately telegraphed to Father Ainsworth, who was concluding a mission in Westport, and he forthwith drove all night to Reefton, catching the morning train. He arrived in Greymouth at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. That evening the remains of the deceased were taken to the parish church, where faithful friends kept vigil through the night: and on next morning—the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus—Masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased were offered at 7 and 7.30, and a Solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at 9 o'clock, the Rev. Father Ainsworth being celebrant, Very Rev. Dean Carew deacon, Very Rev. Dean Martin sub-deacon, and Fathers Malone and Kimbell acting as cantors. The Rev. Fathers O'Hallohan and Leen were present in the sanctuary. The sanctuary and pulpit were draped in black, and a large congregation assisted at the Mass, at the conclusion of which the organist played 'O rest in the Lord,' from 'Elijah.'

In the afternoon the funeral took place, and as the procession left the church the Dead March in 'Saul' was played. On arrival at the grave the 'Benedictus' was sung by the clergy, the service at the grave being conducted by the Rev. Father Ainsworth.

The greatest sympathy is felt for Mr Ainsworth and family in their sad bereavement, and messages of sympathy have been received from every part of the Colony, including telegrams from his Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Ward, the Archbishop and Bishops, and clergy, and a great number of friends of every class and denomination. One fact that tends to make the death of the deceased the more pathetic is that she was expecting her son. Father Ainsworth, home on Friday, and had everything in readiness for his coming.

For the last 28 years the deceased lady had been totally blind, and though laboring under this sad affliction yet she was the most cheerful of women and was never heard to complain of her lot. She was a devout client of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the first Friday of each month found her at the altar. It was her custom to be led to church on the day preceding the first Friday to prepare for the following day, and for the last time on the same day she was brought to the church and laid in front of the altar, before which it had been her delight to pass hours in prayer. On the first Friday of June, and the very feast of the Sacred Heart, it was her privilege to lie before God's altar whilst the Adorable Sacrifice was offered for the repose of her soul. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of the just.'—R.I.P.

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

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE *Austral Light* grows in excellence with each issue. The contents of the June number are varied and interesting, among the contributions being 'Origin of Man,' 'The Art of Singing,' 'Roman Tyranny,' 'Recent Polemics,' 'St. Patrick's Cathedral,' 'Catholics and Jews.'

WE have to thank Messrs Nimmo and Blair for their catalogue for the current season. It is beautifully illustrated, and contains a great deal of information which will be found useful to professional as well as amateur gardeners.

ACCORDING to Sir Joseph Ward since resuming control of the railways on 1st January, 1895, the Government has made concessions in passenger fares and on freight of articles of everyday use or of local production amounting approximately to £420,239.

A return is published in the *Gazette* giving particulars of the occupations followed by 2857 Chinese residents in the Colony. From this it appears 1303 are engaged mining, 660 market gardeners, 258 storekeepers, greengrocers, and fruiterers, 95 ordinary laborers, and 86 laundrymen. The others are distributed among all kinds of occupations from billiardroom-keeper to missionary.

CONSEQUENT on the earlier arrival of the express from the south at Christchurch after July 1, the Union Company's steamers for Wellington, which connect with the express, will leave about an hour earlier than at present, and passengers should, under favorable circumstances, arrive in Wellington between 9 and 10 o'clock the next morning.

THE revenue expenditure of our Colony (said the Acting-Premier, addressing his constituents at Winton last week) for the year ending 31st March, 1902, is of a most reassuring character. The total revenue for the year is £6,152,800. The balance from the preceding year was £532,500, making a total of £6,685,300. Of this amount £500,000 was transferred to the Public Works Fund. The expenditure for the year was £6,414,900. If you deduct that amount from the £6,685,300 you get the balance for the year of £270,400; and, considering that the remissions in the Customs duties, the reductions upon the railway charges, and the introduction of the penny postage system have been made, as you know, by the Government, running into round figures reductions of £300,000 per annum, it cannot be regarded as other than a wonderful result for the balance of £270,400 to have been the outcome of the year's operations.

SPEAKING at Winton the other night the Acting-Premier said: 'During the seven years ending March 31, the Advances to Settlers Department shows what I can only call a magnificent result. On the 31st March last £3,074,000 had been advanced. The 1 per cent. sinking fund which had been retained by the Public Trustees has already produced £95,960. The net profit for the year amounted to £23,025, and there was a sum of £20,128 to credit on the 31st March, 1901, and with interest £719 this makes a total sum now to credit of the assurance fund, in round figures, of £43,900; and, further, although the office has been seven years in operation, it has not made a loss on any of its transactions, nor is there any overdue interest; so that the stoutest of the opponents of the system cannot do other than say that the results achieved by it have been excellent.'

ON Thursday afternoon of last week Sir J. Ward was presented at Invercargill with an illuminated address by the people of Southland. The address bears the signature of the mayor of every borough in the provincial district and the chairman of every public body. After expressing the signatories' pleasure at the honor of knighthood having been conferred on Sir Joseph, and making eulogistic references to his efforts in respect to the Advances to Settlers Act, penny postage, the Pacific cable, and to the business acumen displayed by him as Minister of Railways, the address proceeds: 'To enumerate all you have done for the Colony as a whole, and for Southland in particular, is out of the question in an address of this nature. All we have been able to do is to touch briefly upon a few salient features of your public life, which has been marked by vigor, originality, and statesmanship, and which, we feel confident, has still before it a long record of distinguished public service.' The presentation was made by Mr Longuet, the Mayor of Invercargill.

The Pollard Opera Company.

THE Pollard Opera Company have no reason so far to be dissatisfied with the patronage extended to them during the present season, as the Princess Theatre has been well filled every night. On last evening there was a crowded audience to witness the first production in the Australian colonies of the great London success, 'The Messenger Boy.' This piece is well worth seeing, as it had a tremendous run in London, and was one of the great successes of the year at the Gaiety Theatre. 'The Messenger Boy' will be played until further notice.

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

Everything in the way of music and musical instruments can be obtained from Messrs Charles Begg and Co., of Princes street Dunedin, and also at Timaru, Wellington, and Invercargill. The firm keeps a very large stock, and patrons will have no difficulty in having their orders filled. The prices are extremely moderate and all kinds of instruments can be purchased for cash or on easy terms...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALL FIVE OF THEM.

Winter had unexpectedly arrived in the night. It had quietly come while all were asleep and had filled the streets and the lanes of the city with snow, to the delight of the children, who scarcely expected their good friend the snow so early in the year; but not so to the older people, who found walking in the soft, loose snow very difficult.

Dr. Brandt, a thick-set man of about 50 years, with an unmistakably good-natured face, made his way through the snow, now and then uttering inaudibly an exasperated remark over the detestable weather.

Having arrived at a pleasant house standing alone in the suburbs the doctor walked through a small hall into the kitchen, and there found a group of five children standing expectantly before the hearth.

'Well, what are you doing here that you are all huddled together as if in a swallow's nest?' said the doctor, laying aside his hat and cane and stamping the snow from his shoes.

'We are waiting for our baked apples to be done,' said the children.

'So? Don't forget to save one for me. Is your mother in this room?' He did not wait for an answer, but opened the door after a hasty knock.

A delicate, slight woman arose from a table covered with all kinds of drawing material near the window. Her still perfectly brown hair and the lively expression of her beautiful eyes made her seem younger than her slightly stooping figure and the downcast features of her pale face would indicate, but she could not have been more than thirty odd years of age.

At the sudden entrance of the doctor a quick flush came over her features, while a cough shook her whole frame, compelling her to delay greeting the doctor for a moment.

The doctor took in her appearance with a quick glance. 'Why did you not send for me earlier if you were sick?'

'I hoped it would pass by,' she answered, still struggling for breath.

'It sounds like it,' grumbled the doctor. 'But we will see.' He then put a few short, pointed questions to the sufferer and examined her lungs. When he had finished his countenance wore a peculiar expression.

She threw a searching glance at him and, smiling with difficulty said: 'You find me worse than you thought?'

'I find you very sick,' he answered, without changing his expression. 'You must lie down immediately. Absolute rest is the first necessity for you.'

'It is impossible for me to think of rest now,' she replied. 'It is already November. These drawings must be done in two weeks at the latest. The preparation of illustrations for the large journals requires so much time, you see.' She took up a couple of drawings from the table and held them out to the doctor. 'This wreath of Christmas roses and holly branches is designed to encircle a Christmas poem. This little Swedish peasant's house, with the Christmas sheaf on the roof and the Christmas tree, between whose boughs children's heads are peering forth, is to be the headpiece of a Christmas story.'

'You must not dare take another stroke of work on these things,' said the doctor, pushing the papers hastily away.

'But, you see, they must be done for Christmas.'

'Someone else can be found to finish them.'

'I should forfeit for ever the confidence of the editors who gave me a chance to earn some money. No,

doctor, that will not do. Rich people can allow themselves the luxury of being sick, but not the poor.'

She had spoken her last words in a sportive tone, while her eyes still retained their anxiously searching expression.

'Poor people die also,' he said, evading her glance.

'Do you mean that I must die?'

'Have I said so?' answered the doctor.

'Not with your lips, but with your eyes. Suddenly she seized his hands and said imploringly. 'Do not say that I must die. I dare not, for the sake of my children. There are five of them and their father is dead.'

'Have you no property?' asked the doctor.

'No.'

'No relatives who would take care of your children in an extreme case?'

'I have none.'

'No acquaintances? Friends?'

'No one. As long as I live and breathe I stand between my children and misery. If I die—'

'You must learn to give yourself absolute rest.'

'How can I? Must I not earn bread for all? But I shall surely be better again, doctor? The desire to live does much, and I long to live. Not too long, but several years still until my children are in a condition to help themselves.'

The doctor shook his head.

'You are more experienced and worldly wise than I, doctor. Tell me according to your best knowledge what would become of the children if I should be taken away from them now.'

The doctor rubbed his forehead a few times with his handkerchief. 'Have you the right of a native here?'

'My husband had.'

'H'm, the community would have to take care of your children then. One of the older ones would probably go into the orphan asylum, the smallest into the infant asylum, and the others would be taken into poor workmen's families for a small recompense.'

She pressed her lips convulsively together, then quietly said: 'You see that I dare not die. Or do you indeed believe that my tender children, nurtured in love, would survive being torn from one another and divided among strangers? No, God cannot wish it. But I will follow your advice, doctor, and will spare myself. As soon as these drawings are done I will lie down and take a thorough rest. Are you satisfied with that, doctor?'

'If it is not too late,' he wanted to say, but he had not the heart to do so. He pressed the woman's hand and left the house hastily, without paying any attention this time to the company of children in the kitchen. When he was already on the street he suddenly heard himself called.

'Doctor, doctor, here is the apple which we saved for you.' He stood still and let the child, a boy of about nine years old, come to him. 'Just you eat it yourself, my boy.' He stroked his flaxen head in a kindly way. 'Or give it to your mother. And take good care, do you hear, and see that she does not work too much. Who knows how long—'

He did not finish the sentence, but at the corner turned once more and saw the boy still standing in the middle of the street looking after him with earnest and inquiring gaze, still holding the apple in his hand.

Dr. Brandt fought his way home in the storm with bowed head and coat wrapped tightly about him after a hard day's work, for No-

vember had brought with it sickness and death. The dampness had settled upon his hair and clothes, while the cutting wind threatened to extinguish the cigar between his lips. He drew a long breath when at last he stood in the comfortably-warmed entry hall of his dwelling.

'Say, Stina,' he called as soon as he got his breath, 'please draw off those detestable boots. The things stick as if they had grown to me. Such miserable weather! I believe there is not a dry stitch on me. Put my boots on the hearth, but not too near, so they won't shrink like old glove-skins. Understand? You can hang my coat nearer. Supper is ready I hope.'

'The cutlets are now on the table.' 'That is good. I am as hungry as a wolf.' Just as the doctor was opening the door of the dining-room, where his wife was busily engaged among rattling dishes and glasses, the shrill ring of the door bell broke upon his ear.

'Thunder and lightning!' exclaimed the doctor. 'I hope no one else will come to-night. One thing I know, whoever it may be, I will not go out to-night. A physician is also a human being, so to speak, and I have done my share for to-day.'

He opened the door so violently that he almost threw the boy standing close in front of it backward down the steps. 'Well, can't you look out?' he called, grasping the boy. 'What is the matter?'

The boy did not answer, but stood panting heavily and turned his face to the light without much ceremony.

'What, is it you?' asked the doctor, suddenly calmed when he recognised the boy who had brought him the apple a short time before. 'I hope no misfortune has occurred at home?'

'My mother!' was all that the boy could utter. The doctor asked no more. The terrified look of the boy must have expressed more than his words.

'Ha, this has come quickly,' he murmured. 'Just wait a moment, my boy. I will come with you at once. Stina, my coat and boots.'

Sighing, the doctor crawled into the damp coverings of his outer man which he had just laid aside. Five minutes later, without having taken time to greet his wife or cast a glance at the supper table, he was tramping towards the little house in the suburb through wind and rain and holding the boy fast by the hand.

This time no group of children stood by the hearth roasting apples, but a kind neighbor was busy warming cloths and heating water for poultices.

With a few words the doctor made himself informed of what had happened and then walked into the room. The two older children stood before their mother's bed groaning bitterly, and the boy who had come for him now joined them, weeping aloud, while the two younger children were fast asleep in their little bed with no forebodings. One glance at the sick woman, who lay upon the bed with closed eyes as in a swoon, showed the physician that there was little more for him to do. He hastily wrote a prescription which seemed necessary for the moment and sent a neighbor to the apothecary.

Suddenly the sick one opened her eyes, her questioning and confused gaze wandering about until it fell upon the face of the doctor. At the same moment the sobbing of the children pierced her ear. An expression of anguish spread over her countenance. 'I cannot die. Oh, my children!' she whispered.

Without answering, but with tender sympathy, the doctor sought to give her all the aid within his power. But again and again as he raised her head higher, moistening her dry lips or wiping the perspiration from her forehead, there sounded in his ear in monotonous, heart-rending tones: 'I cannot die. My children!'

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

The doctor looked anxiously to the door to see if the neighbor had returned, suddenly there came a change over the countenance of the sick one. A bluish shadow spread itself over her, but it seemed as if he hesitated became dark.

The doctor knew that the end was near. Death had laid its hand upon her, but it seemed as if he hesitated to seize his victim, so great was her unwillingness to follow him. Minute after minute passed and the agonising 'I cannot die' still would not cease.

Perspiration stood upon the doctor's forehead. He had sat by many a deathbed and witnessed many a hard parting from this life, but this surpassed all that he had ever seen. He looked upon the poor woman whom anxiety for her children would not permit to die, he looked upon the children, who had thrown themselves upon the bed in the excess of their grief, vainly endeavoring to smother their pitiful weeping in the pillows. His honest face quivered and struggled, his breast heaved heavily.

When the excruciating 'I cannot die' again struck upon his ear, a firm determination lighted up his eyes. He bent over the sick one and whispered a few words to her. She suddenly raised herself up and clasped the hands of the doctor.

Surprise, unbelieving wonder, rapture spoke out of her gaze, while with waning voice she asked: 'All five?'

'All five, so help me, God,' he answered, earnestly and solemnly.

Suddenly the anguish was gone from her face, and instead an expression of endless rest, of indescribable peace, spread over it and remained hovering about her lips like a smile. Gently her fingers slipped into the hand of the doctor.

Come here if you want to kiss your mother once more,' called the doctor to the children.

While the two larger boys, sobbing aloud, covered their mother's face with kisses, the girl hastily brought the two little ones from their bed that they might take leave of their dying mother. As the smallest one pressed his rosy mouth upon the pale lips of his mother her head sank back. A soft sigh, a shrill outcry from the children, a slight quiver and all was over. Her figure extended itself for the last long sleep.

With a gentle pressure the doctor laid his hand upon her eyes and beckoned to the neighbor just entering: 'Take the children out with you; your mother has at last found rest.'

It was on the next day, a holiday. The doctor and his wife were sitting at the dinner table. The doctor's wife was a small, plump woman of pleasant appearance, in spite of her forty years, with a kindly, motherly expression of countenance, such as is rarely seen in a childless woman, and one who knew her well could easily see that she was planning something special to-day. However tidy and tasty her usual dress, several gay-colored ribbons betrayed her evident desire to please, and though she was never wanting in attention to her husband, whom she loved with all her heart in spite of his rough ways, the liveliness with which she played about him through the whole dinner was much more than usual.

However, the doctor appeared to notice nothing of all this. He was remarkably sober and absent-minded and helped himself silently to the dishes, which were chosen with special regard to his taste. He became attentive for the first time when a dish of large prunes was brought upon the table for dessert, which he could seldom obtain from his wife, although he was very fond of them. He cast a searching glance at her and a somewhat ironical smile appeared upon his lips.

'What does it mean, wife? Speak it out. What will you have?'

'What will I have? How does such a thought enter your mind?'

'H'm! I suppose you have put the prunes on the table for no purpose! And the beautiful red ribbons! They are indeed very becoming. You are always a very pretty wife. Just tell what you wish.'

The doctor's wife turned scarlet. She had not wished the affair to turn in such a manner. 'I did wish to talk with you about a little matter, but not so suddenly.'

'Well, allow yourself time. To-day is a holiday. People do not like to die on a holiday, as I have already found out. Well? It must be something terribly big that you are so uncommunicative about.'

'Yes, but you know, Albert, you must let me talk quietly and you must fancy yourself in the mind of a woman.'

'Of my wife, I suppose?'

'And you must not constantly interrupt me. Therefore, now you see it will be eighteen years at Christmas time that we have lived in this same house.'

The doctor pushed back his plate, laid his pipe, which he had been about to light on the table, and arose. 'If you wish to talk of moving, I prefer to go away at once. Every word which you should say about that would bring sorrow to me.'

'Why, I am not even thinking of moving. So please stay.' The doctor's wife held her husband fast by the arm. 'I only mean that when one has been in the house so many years without doing anything to it it is no wonder that it does not look particularly nice.'

'It suits me,' said the doctor, glancing around contentedly.

'But it would please you better if it were once put in order. Just look at the floors. I take so much trouble to improve their looks, but there is no color left in the old, worn-out boards.'

'Perhaps you wish French flooring?'

'It is not necessary to have French flooring. I would be perfectly satisfied with hard floors.'

'So? Go on, then, for you are certainly not through yet.'

'The old smoky wall papers must go at the same time and also the old-fashioned curtains. Who uses purple curtains nowadays? We could try auto curtains if you objected to white ones.'

'Then I suppose we would buy new furniture?'

'Only for the parlor. We would take the old furniture out of that into the room next the sitting-room. Your apparatus, which stands in there now, can easily be put somewhere else and we would have a charming room.'

'And the money for all these plans?'

'Now, Albert, be reasonable for once. I know that, although you take care of half the town for nothing, you lay by a handsome sum every year. But for whom are you saving it? We have no children—' a sigh accompanied these words—'also no near relatives. So we should spend something once in a while for ourselves.'

The doctor took a couple of long pulls at his pipe. 'You used to think a good many times of adopting a child?'

'Yes, indeed, I have thought of it, but you know how it always is. We could never find a child well developed mentally and bodily without having a whole train of greedy relatives hanging about. How often we have tried it. And do you know, I am truly glad it was never accomplished. It is always a venturesome thing to take a strange child. One never knows what is in him. And the ingratitudes one receives from strange children! The friendship one bestows upon them they take as their rightful portion. While they are small they cause nothing but trouble and vexation, and when they are grown up and need us no more,

it suddenly occurs to them that they are not our children. No, no, Albert, it is better as it is.'

The doctor looked thoughtful a few moments, then said:

'And I had the intention this very day of asking you to take not only one child, but five.'

'Five children! The doctor's wife sank back in her armchair with such a dejected countenance that her husband hastened to add: 'Now, now, I do not of course mean for ever, it would be for only a few days. You know that poor Mrs. Mosback died yesterday,' he continued, after a pause, as his wife still remained speechless. 'Her children have no one to take them.'

'Does not the city have to care for them?' asked the doctor's wife, quietly.

'They will, I suppose, but that can't be done so quickly. The police would first of all take care of the children.'

'Can they not stay with the neighbor's wife of whom you spoke?'

'She has seven children of her own.'

'But I should have no place for so many.'

'You might perhaps use the room next the sitting-room. The few apparatus of mine—the doctor could not repress a somewhat malicious wink—are easily put away.'

'But five beds cannot be put in there.'

'Two beds and a crib for the little ones would be enough. The children are accustomed to sleep by twos.'

'But the immense amount of work! Stina will refuse it.'

'Stina will be reasonable when I talk with her. If she is not ready, Augusta, the cabinet maker's daughter from across the street, can help me. Her mother asked for work for her to-day.'

'How long will the children stay?'

'I cannot tell just exactly myself. Not longer than a week.'

'And I hoped to have the house all remodeled by Christmas.'

'Now, my dear wife, since we have been so happy for such a long time in the old house, won't it do for a couple of weeks longer?' He looked so lovingly at her that she yielded and asked: 'When, then shall the children come?'

'To-morrow afternoon after the burial. The neighbor promised to take care of them until then. But now I must go. It is high time.'

The doctor took his hat and cane and left his wife in a very mixed state of mind.

The conversation which she had planned and arranged so carefully had ended in an entirely unexpected way.

The doctor's wife looked for the coming of the children the next day with anxious suspense. How will they behave? Will she take a fancy to them?

There they stood in the door already, huddled together in a little bunch, like a handful of snowflakes which the storm had cast away.

The three largest, a boy of nine, another of seven, and a six year old before them stood the two youngest, gul formed the background, while a plump smiling little fellow of three and a rosy two-year-old girl. The two clung timidly to the folds of their sister's dress, from which their bright eyes looked out half shyly and half questioningly.

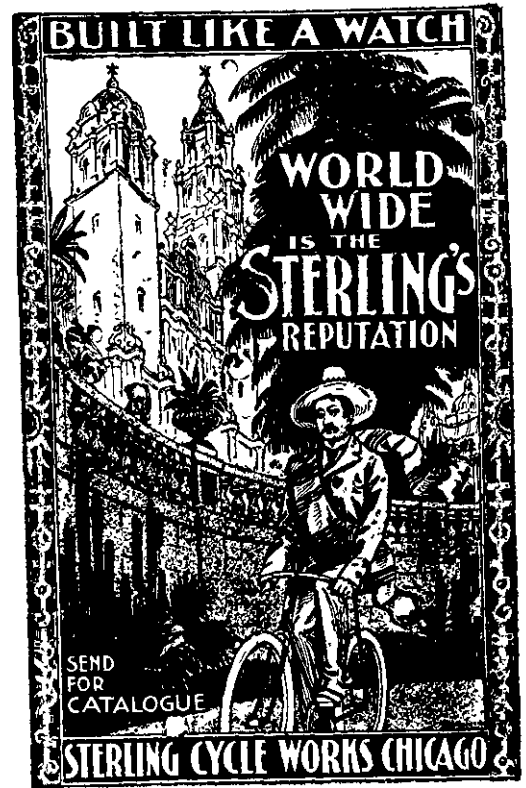
The doctor's wife glanced hurriedly at the group and then breathed a sigh of relief. They were not crippled, neglected children, as she had half expected, but the tastily-dressed and well-bred children of an intelligent family, who showed none of that awkwardness in their looks and manners which make the children of the poor appear so unattractive.

The conversation did not go on very well. The children answered all questions willingly, but one could see how sorrowful they were at heart, and there was not much change at supper even with the doctor, whom they knew better. The children tried

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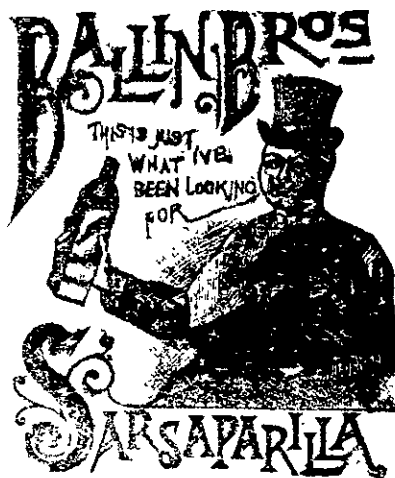
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To eat what was placed before them, but the older ones struggled with their tears at every mouthful, and the little ones with sleepiness, for they had been broken of their usual rest. They were all relieved when the doctor finally said: 'You are tired, children, and the best thing for you is to go to bed and sleep. To-morrow everything will look different to you.'

Each of the children walked up to the doctor and his wife, and shaking hands and bidding them good-night went to the bed-room prepared for them.

The doctor's wife was about to follow them, but her husband called her back. 'The more we leave them to themselves the sooner they will seem at home.' For a while one could hear the children whispering and moving about, and then out of the stillness came the voice of the oldest, loud and distinct. He prayed devoutly the old children's verse: 'I am tired, go to rest,' and so forth, then he continued: 'Dear God, make me a good boy, and grant that I may find my dear papa in heaven'—he was going to say what he had been accustomed to pray with his mother every night. But when it suddenly occurred to him that he now had to find not only his father but also his mother in heaven, he hesitated. With faltering voice he repeated: 'Grant that I may find my dear papa and my dear mamma.' Here he stopped and suddenly broke into violent, unrestrainable sobbing. At the same moment the self-control of the other children gave way, and for a long time one could hear nothing but the moaning and sobbing of the other children.

The doctor walked to the window and looked out into the darkness, while his wife plied her knitting needles as if her stockings must be finished that very night. When all was still in the adjoining room the doctor beckoned to his wife to go in with him. A pathetic picture presented itself to them. The four elder children had crawled out of their two beds into one and had fallen asleep just as they had clasped each other in their grief, with the tears still on their cheeks. 'Poor children,' whispered the doctor. While he was cautiously separating them and laying them two by two in their beds, his wife walked to the bed of the little one.

She lay with half-open mouth, breathing sweetly, her flaxen locks falling over her face, her little clenched fists pressed to her cheeks and one of her white, round legs stretched over the bedspread.

'Look at the dear child,' the wife whispered to the husband. 'Could there be a more touching picture of childish innocence.'

She hesitated, then threw her arms about her husband's neck, pressed her cheek to his and said: 'If you are willing, Albert, I should like to keep this child as my own.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

Catholic World

CANADA — Bishop of Montreal,

Father Shelfhant, C.S.S.R., who has been created Bishop of Montreal, had to retire from the Redemptorists to accept the new dignity. He was reluctant to do so, but when the order came from Rome he felt it was his duty to obey.

ENGLAND.—Presentations.

King Edward has sent silver writing sets to Mgr. Cagianio, the Pope's major domo; Mgr. Bisleti, master of the chamber; and Mgr. Della Chiesa, deputy Secretary of State at the Vatican.

An Encyclical.

A telegram from Rome to the London papers states that the Holy Father intends soon to address an Encyclical to the Catholics of the English-speaking world.

Bigots Balked.

The Court of King's Bench in London (says the 'Monitor') has unanimously upheld the decision of the Magistrate in Great Marlborough street who refused to penalise certain Jesuit priests simply because they were Jesuits and resided in England. According to the strict letter of the law as it remains on the statute book, such Jesuits are liable to penalty or expulsion. Some kindly bigots of the Kensit stamp sought to enforce this law, and applied to a London magistrate, Mr. Kennedy, to set it in motion. Mr. Kennedy refused, and the bigots appealed to King's Bench. The Court unanimously decided that the Magistrate had a discretionary power to say whether or not the law should be put in operation, and had exercised a valid discretion in refusing the motion made to him. It is expected that the bigots will try still another method now that this resort has failed. We trust they may. The more light thrown upon such tyrannous and needless statutes, the stronger becomes the case for their abolition.

The Priesthood.

The Bishop of Salford points out with regret, in a pastoral letter, that from the noblest Catholic families in the country to-day, and even from the next in social rank, there are but few aspirants for the priesthood. This he regards as an unhealthy and somewhat alarming symptom which is not manifesting itself in the Salford diocese alone. Nor does it augur well for the Church's growth in England. He says that he often asks himself whether the lack of vocations to the priesthood at the present day from the upper and middle class Lancashire families is the penalty of worldliness and of the keen race for wealth in the parents or arises from the children themselves, who, brought up in the indulgence and effeminacy, are so devoid of habits of industry, self-denial and restraint, or even of any serious

purpose in life, that they have not manly courage to endure the bracing discipline of college life, or the heroism to devote themselves to God or the salvation of souls in the priestly state. The Bishop appeals to Catholic families to remember their duty in this matter.

ENGLAND.—A Dispensation.

The Holy Father desiring that Catholics throughout the British Empire might be enabled to participate more easily in the festivities that will mark the King's Coronation has dispensed them from the law of abstinence on Friday, June 27, and from the law of fasting and abstinence on the Saturday following, which is the Vigil of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. But it is the desire of the Holy Father that they should make up for this dispensation by the recital of certain prayers which are to be prescribed for them.

An Intolerable Strain.

In a letter to the 'Daily Chronicle' on the Education Question, Father Bannin, of the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, says:—'The intolerable strain which has been upon us ever since 1870 is to be seen in the fact that notwithstanding the millions which Nonconformists have received out of the rates, for building and maintaining Board schools, our Catholic schools are almost on a level with them in the standard of education given (vide Blue-book). And if one considers the amount of money expended on education in both sets of schools, the standard of efficiency is higher in ours than in theirs.'

FRANCE.—Harassing the Jesuit

The members of the world-famed Order of St. Ignatius Loyola (says the 'Catholic Times') must feel that all their stores of logic are useless in the presence of the persecuting spirit of the French Government. While they lived together in community, it regarded them as dangerous to the State owing to their submission to a foreign rule. In order to prevent this evil it broke up their organisation, and only consented to regard them as good citizens. But its hatred is not yet satisfied. It will have the Jesuits neither in community or out. They might not teach collectively; they may not teach individually. The other day at Marseilles the Public Prosecutor brought an action against four Jesuit Fathers for the heinous crime of having given lessons in private to some youths whose parents had desired Jesuit instruction for them. The magistrate held that Jesuits had as much right as any other citizens to give private lessons, and dismissed the case. However, the Public Prosecutor gave notice of appeal, and no doubt the Government will furnish up some rusty old legal enactment by which it may secure conviction. The incident discloses the true inwardness of the ruthless persecution which has fallen on the French religious Orders. Certainly we want no such State control here.

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Farmer Oak and the Storm.

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

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

"As I suffered for about three years from most acute indigestion," she writes, "it gives me great pleasure to testify to the complete cure which a small quantity of Seigel's Curative Syrup effected in my case, after several medical men had prescribed for me in vain. From 1897 until about two months ago (the date of Mrs. Green's letter is December 3rd, 1900) I endured a continual agony of sleepless nights, racking headaches, tired and languid feelings and nasty choking sensations in the throat. A great deal of my time was spent in bed, as I was quite unable to get about."

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

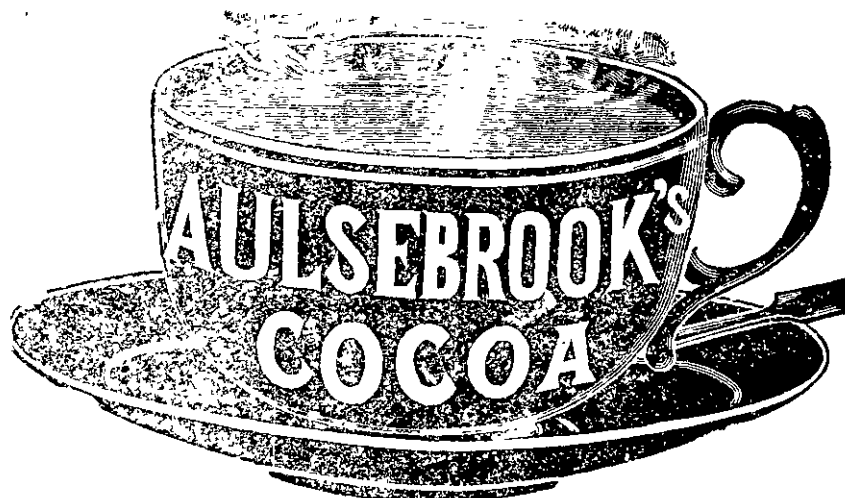
PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

DONALD REID & CO., LTD.**Build up your Constitution by taking****Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.****PRICE & BULLIED,**
TAY ST., INVERCARGILLBUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOES
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED

A Mayor's Decree.

The Mayor of Choisy-le-Roy, near Paris has solemnly published the following decree:—'Considering that the presence of ministers of different religious denominations at funeral processions may lead to a disturbance of public order, interfere with the public tranquillity, and hamper the circulation of passengers in the streets, quays, squares, and public places; Considering that it is the duty of the municipal authorities to see to the maintenance of order, Decreed: that the ministers of the different religious denominations are forbidden to accompany funeral corteges, processions, outside religious edifices, in the exercise of their functions, otherwise than in a closed carriage.'

ROME.—Australian Visitors.

The Right Hon. E. Barton, Premier of the Commonwealth, and Sir John Forrest were in Rome last week. The Holy Father accorded an audience to Mr. Barton and Sir J. Forrest. He declared that he had followed with keen interest Australia's progress. He was delighted at peace being declared, and joined heartily in the festivities at the Coronation of good King Edward. —

The American Pilgrimage.

A numerous American pilgrimage (writes a Rome correspondent under date April 25) is expected to arrive in Rome in the course of the week. The pilgrims, nearly 1000 in number, sailed from New York on board the White Star liner *Majestic*, and after a few hours' stay at Queenstown, proceeded to Naples. They are led by the Bishop of Brooklyn and 40 priests. The reception by the Holy Father will be attended by great solemnity, as this is the most numerous pilgrimage which has ever been to Rome from the United States. In a recent conversation with Mr. Kennedy, Rector of the North American College, the Holy Father expressed the greatest satisfaction with the wonderful progress made by Catholicity in the United States, adding that he would be very pleased to receive the filial homage of the American Catholics now journeying to Rome.

Death of a Cardinal.

In the course of three months no fewer than three of the Cardinals who were raised to the purple at the Consistory on the 15th of April 1891, have died, the last being his Eminence Cardinal Augustin Riiboldi, Archbishop of Ravenna. Only a few days previous to his demise his Eminence was in Rome, at the head of a numerous group of pilgrims, and received the Pope's congratulations for the zeal and energy he had displayed in his new diocese. Although 63 years of age, Cardinal Riiboldi was still very active.

A Week's Record.

A Rome correspondent gives the following record of the amount of work done in a week by the Holy Father with regard to the reception of pilgrims:—The Pope blessed more than 500 Swiss pilgrims, and about 100 Alsatian pilgrims in the Ducal Hall on April 20th; about 3000 pilgrims from Amiens, Belgium, and the Roman provinces in the Sixtine Chapel on April 23rd; and about 10,000 pilgrims from various parts of Italy in St. Peter's on April 24th. About 10,000 other visitors were present at the third of these ceremonies. His Holiness replied to addresses at the first and third.

Gone to China.

Ten Franciscan Fathers, of the Convent of St. Anthony in Rome, left for the China missions on April 26, after the customary farewell ceremony, at which all the brethren, headed by the Very Rev. Father David Fleming, Vicar-General of the Order were present.

UNITED STATES.

The letter (says an exchange) in which the Holy Father has replied to

the Jubilee address presented to him by the American hierarchy will certainly be read with pride in the United States. It is not merely a testimony of singular esteem but a handsome recognition of progress achieved. The Pontiff's words must be very welcome in view of the criticism to which the Church in the United States, like the Church elsewhere, is at times subjected. On the whole, the criticism probably does good by acting as a stimulus, but the Catholic authorities in the States have the best possible answer to it—the congratulations of Leo XIII. In his letter he assures them that their filial wishes have given him peculiar pleasure on account of the progress of religion, wherein they easily excel most places, and because of the special love he bears them. When he became Supreme Pontiff the condition of the Church in the United States gave him joy, and now, after having occupied the Papal chair for 24 years he can say that that joy has been continually increased by the growth of the Church through the zeal and energy of the American hierarchy. Their prudence had provided institutions suitable alike to the wants of the country and the needs of the people to whose religious interests they had to attend. And whilst the state of affairs elsewhere caused anxieties the youthful vigor of the American Church afforded a most cheerful outlook. The Holy Father praises the efforts of the Bishops in providing ecclesiastical seminaries and the selection of missionaries to preach to non-Catholics, and, in concluding, thanks the Catholics of the States for their generosity towards the Holy See. His Holiness evidently feels that the Church in the United States is one of the great bulwarks of the Catholic religion.

The Divorce Evil.

In 1886 the Commissioner of Labor was deputed (says the 'Ave Maria') by the United States Congress to gather data on the subject of divorce; and though his report aroused the public conscience for a time the effect was transient. The Commissioner in his report made due acknowledgment of the attitude of the Church towards marriage. He said:—'Large and increasing as the number of divorces in the United States is, it is an undemable fact that were it not for the widespread influence of the Roman Catholic Church, the number would be much greater. The loyalty of Catholics to the teachings and doctrines of their Church and the fact that one of the cardinal doctrines of the Church is that Christian marriage is a holy Sacrament, which, when consummated, can be dissolved for no cause and in no manner save by death, has unquestionably served as a barrier to the volume of divorce, which, except among members of that Church, is, and during the past 20 years has been, assuming ever-increasing proportions throughout the country.'

Mission to non-Catholics.

The 'Missionary,' a quarterly devoted to the work of the missions to non-Catholics, says:—'The missionaries associated with the Catholic Missionary Union have given within the last few months 40 missions, during which they received 78 converts and left 138 under instruction with the resident pastors. There is nothing, perchance, which better indicates the growth of this movement than this simple statement of fact. A few years ago we were very content if we were able to record that there were some interested listeners. Now it is actual converts that are reported. It will be remembered that these converts have been made in out-of-way places, where the Catholic Church was scarcely known, or, if known at all, was not known very favorably, in places where bigotry was rampant, ingrained prejudice prevailed, in places where the Church was timid, hiding itself on a back street, where it had no influence in

public sentiment. Now all this is changed. Catholic doctrine has been preached. An aggressive attitude has been assumed and an appeal to truth has been made. The attractive power of the Church has been aroused. This change has taken place all over the country as the result of the non-Catholic movement; and the reports that are made to-day will be deemed as meagre, 10 years from now, as we consider the reports of five years ago, when the work first started. Verily the Church is moving on into that larger area of activity and usefulness when she will become one of the dominant factions in our national life.'

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.—***

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

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

WINCHESTER HOTEL

R. GRIEVE ... Proprietor.
This Hotel offers first-class accommodation to the the travelling put A good table kept.
All the comforts of a home. The best brands of Wines and Spirits supplied.

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 Instant executed for all classes of Tangye's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO,
Stuart street.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

THE

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

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

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

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

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.

ALBION HOTEL,

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,

13 THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS
OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: STUART ST., DUNEDIN

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
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Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the
greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most
Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
Factory.

WATERLOO HOTEL,

CORNER OF DAVID ST. & CARGILL ROAD
CAVERSHAM.

J. RYAN (late of Ranfurly), Proprietor.

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

First-Class Accommodation for Travellers.
TERMS MODERATE.

A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

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REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

Authorised by
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Obtained in All Countries.

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26 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

A. J. PARK

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PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

Auctioneers, Commission, House and
Land Agents, Valuers,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL, TOTARA FLAT.

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

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

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

HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

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

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

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

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

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

A. SMITH

Dentist

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL
(Over Macalister and Steans').

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free.
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL

PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - - Proprietor.

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

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

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

PATERSON BROS.,

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

GLADSTONE HOTEL

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Billiard Table
JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

J A M E S K E E N E Y

Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce
that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

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.

JAMES KEENEY

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FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China
Teas, and American Goods

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CHRISTCHURCH.

TE ARO HOTEL,
UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel)
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 accommoda-
tion, to merit a share of their support
First-class table. Hot and cold shower
baths. Letters and telegrams promptly
attended to.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and reno-
vated throughout.

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

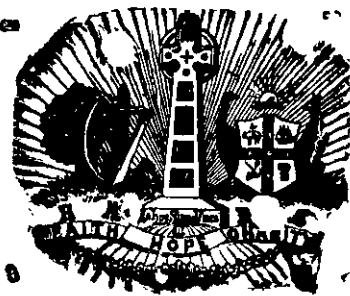
Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy

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IMPERIAL HOTEL,

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The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this
excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and
Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of
Membership.

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland



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

"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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Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease
rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £
weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required;
Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly,
moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14
years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland
trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price
£1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wai-
rarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price
£3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease
containing purchasing clause, freehold, price
£2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease
big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc,
freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price
£1000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease
Hotel Tauaki, 9 years' lease, £2500.
DWAN BROS, Willis street, Wellington.

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New
Zealand at following prices:
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

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FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

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P.O. Box 90.

TELEPHONE 42

ALBION CLUB HOTEL

GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.
(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office)

T. STEELE - - - Proprietor

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables.

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

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

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

SATURDAYS, as a convenience for
Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.

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Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and Southland.

OFFICES: No. 10 RATTRAY STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

DRINK... **PURDIE & CO.'S****AERATED WATERS**

HIGHEST AWARD FOR FIRST QUALITY AERATED WATERS AT CANTERBURY JUBILEE EXHIBITION, 1900-1

REGISTERED MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED . . .

- - FIZOLA - -

COPIED BUT NOT EQUALLED.

A. J. S. HEADLAND

HAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

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TIMARU.

B. J. McKENNA - - - Proprietor

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

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

SCOTIA HOTELCorner of
LEIGHT AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

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

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

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

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By



Appointment

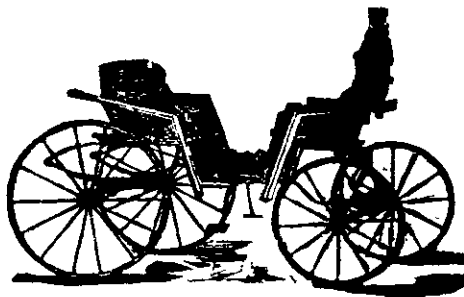
W. S E Y,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS

107 COLOMBO STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.**DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY**

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE

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

W. G. ROSSITER,

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

A choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, Silver and Plated Goods, Field and Opera Glasses, Musical, Striking, Alarm Cuckoo, and Fancy Clocks.—Bargains.

Also Musical Boxes, Instruments, Billiard Pockets, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cameras, Sewing Machines, and Gun Fittings for Sale.—Great Bargains.

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

Note Address:

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

IS THE BEST.

LEST YOU FORGET

HARLEQUIN - - TOBACCO

IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

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