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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

A Contemptible Trick.

One of the meanest and most contemptible of several recent attempts to deceive the public and poison the minds of the American people against Catholics in general and the Philippine friars in particular has just been exposed in the columns of a New York paper. It is a remarkable illustration of 'how history is made' and of the difficulty—one might almost say impossibility—of completely overtaking a lie when once it has got a fair start. It appears that in 1892 one John Foreman published a book in London on 'The Philippine Islands.' The book professed to be written by a Catholic and the words used by the author were certainly such as to justify the non-Catholic public in assuming that the work was really a Catholic work. The words we refer to appeared in the preface to the volume and were as follows:

'May the love of veracity (a befitting attribute of a good Catholic) be sufficient justification for what adverse allusions may have fallen from my pen on that respectable body which has moulded the thought of generations of civilised masses and successfully brought them to embrace our most Sacred Creed.'

It will be seen therefore that Foreman distinctly claimed to belong to the same 'most Sacred Creed' as the friars themselves, and to be not only a Catholic but a good Catholic.

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It was only to be expected, after such an intimation, that the non-Catholic public would receive the work as that of a Catholic and would place special trust and reliance upon it as being written by one who was himself of the same religious faith as the persons criticised—and that is precisely what did happen. One after another accepted the book as the standard work on the Philippine question. Thus a prominent Congressman, in an interview which appeared in the *New York Post*, said 'The best book on the Philippine Islands is that by John Foreman. I think it is the most dispassionate study of the subject we have had.' And the *Chicago Interior*, after making one of the usual slanderous attacks on the friars declared that the 'facts' it referred to 'may be learned from John Foreman's "The Philippine Islands," London, 1892. Mr Foreman is a devout Catholic, and, writes after a painstaking study of the islands, their races and religious condition.' Even whole books have been built up upon the production of this self-styled Catholic. Of these, two have been specially mentioned, viz., 'The Philippine Islands,' by Ramon Rayes Lala (Continental Publishing Company, New York, 1899), and 'The Philippine Islands and Their People,' by Dean C. Worcester (Macmillan Company, New York, 1898). In the preface to the latter the author, who is a professor of Michigan University, says: 'I wish to say that I have drawn my historical facts chiefly from Mr John Foreman's excellent book, "The Philippine Islands"; and he asks his readers to bear in mind, while weighing his (Foreman's) testimony the fact that he was himself a loyal Catholic.' After a long quotation from Foreman he continues: 'It is not from any lack of similar facts within my personal knowledge that I have quoted him (Foreman) so extensively in this connection, but for the reason that his religious proclivities place him above the suspicion of

prejudice which might attach to one not an adherent of the Catholic faith.' Thus not only the rank and file but the leaders of the people—politicians, editors, and professors—all pinned their faith to the testimony of this supposed 'loyal and devout Catholic.'

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Was Foreman really a Catholic? This question has been settled beyond all doubt by the investigations of Father Joseph Sittenhauer, O.S.B. After reading the book, Father Sittenhauer easily perceived, from internal evidence, that it was not the work of a loyal Catholic. A man who referred contemptuously to the Church as the Romish Church, who constantly spoke of Catholics as adoring saints and pictures, who called works of mortification follies, who referred to the unmarried state of nuns as an unnatural life, etc., had evidently received his ideas of the Catholic faith from other than Catholic sources. Father Sittenhauer, however, was not satisfied with the evidence of Foreman's fraud to be gathered from the book itself, but wrote direct to the publishers ordering a copy of the work, and requesting them to find out and inform him whether Foreman was a Catholic. The book came duly to hand with the answer as concise as the question had been: 'The author is not a Catholic.' Thus the whole fabric of slander and calumny which had been based on this writer's supposed impartiality topples to the ground. So far as Foreman was concerned, the whole thing was a dodge to make the book sell, and sell it did, selling not only itself, but the people who swallowed the lie. Well may Father Sittenhauer ask: If such methods as Foreman's were necessary to give the cause of the anti-friars any semblance of truth, what must we think of their cause?

The Sorrows of Royalty.

The heavy trial which the Royal Family have been called upon to bear in the King's sad illness serves to show how very little after all unlimited wealth and power can do to exempt its possessors from the ordinary woes and troubles of life. The sorrows of Royalty indeed are greater and more numerous than those of ordinary humanity. We do not know if the phrase, 'As happy as a king,' ever had much meaning outside the realms of fairy-tale, but it certainly has little justification in the hard world of facts of our day. Royalty has had in all times its full share of the great and petty fly-blisters that act as irritants upon the surface of human life. In 1759—long before thrones became wobbly and royal heads began to have uncertain tenure of royal necks and shoulders—Voltaire (who probably saw the drift of events) wrote to Lord Keith:—'The more happy I am the more I pity kings.' In our days the anarchist, the lunatic, the fanatic—armed with dagger, pistol, rifle, pointed rat-tail file, or picric bomb—have made royal lives worth shorter purchase than those of Whang the miller or Hodge the ploughman, or even than that of Mr. Thomas Atkins, although he belongs to

That noble trade
That demi-gods and heroes made—
Slaughter and knocking on the head!

And Samuel Butler sings:

Ah me! What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

A year or two ago we gave a lengthy list of the European rulers, crowned and uncrowned, who fell beneath the assassin's hand during the nineteenth century. In addition to these attempts were made during the past forty years on the lives of Napoleon III., Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Germany and Austria, the Czar of Russia, the present King Edward VII. (when he was Prince of Wales), and the King of Greece.

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But, independent of risks from assassin or conspirator, many of the royal families of Europe have more than the usual share of the personal and domestic woes that fall to the lot of people in humbler station. Domestic bickerings are the canker-worm of the royal houses of Russia, Wurtemberg, and Prussia. Scrofula has set its mark deep in the royal house of Madrid; lung-troubles in that of Savoy. Insanity in a hopeless form is the woful appanage of the royal stock of Bavaria, and, to some extent, of that of Denmark. The poor insane ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico still dwells in a palace in her native Belgium. The ex-Empress Eugénie is a lonely and heart-broken widow. The Emperor of Germany is the victim of a hereditary disease. Moreover, according to a contemporary, he 'now carries with him a small but serviceable revolver in his pocket, or in his belt when he is in full uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security.' The late king of Holland died by inches of disease contracted in his youth. The royal family of England has had, even within the past few years, severe domestic trials; that of Austria has been riven with a double grief within the decade. If the king and queen of Sweden have also their private skeleton in the closet, it does not appear in public. Plainly the mantles of kings Priam and Lear have fallen in shreds upon the royal palaces of Europe in our day.

The Convents of Great Britain.

One of the most striking evidences of the wonderful vitality and productive power of the Catholic faith in England is to be found in the extraordinarily rapid progress and spread of the convents and various charitable institutions throughout the country. In a new work just published in London, entitled 'The Convents of Great Britain,' Miss F. M. Steele tells the story of the rise and multiplication of these congregations of religious women, and the extent and rapidity of their development is indeed amazing. In 1800 there were no more than twenty-one convents in England. In 1892 they had increased twenty-fold, there being nearly four hundred and twenty religious houses for women. To-day, according to Miss Steele, there are over ninety distinct congregations of women, and the number of separate communities, nearly all of them possessing a chapel of their own, is over 600. Allowing an average of ten for each community this would give us, on the very lowest estimate, a total of at least 6000 nuns now settled in Great Britain.

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In most cases these communities have developed from very humble beginnings. The common type is that which has its origin in two or three sisters being set down in a small cottage in some obscure village or town, where they steadily increase, until in due time there appears the full blown convent building, with its school, church, and gardens complete. Some of the establishments however are of quite an ancient lineage and have a varied and interesting history. Of all the ninety congregations now existing there is only one it appears that can be traced back to pre-Reformation times. That is the community of the Bridgettine-nuns, once at Isleworth, who were driven out and settled at Lisbon, whence they returned a few years ago to Chudleigh. An English Dominican House was established by Cardinal Howard at Vilvorde in 1661, and is now found at Carisbrooke. The oldest convent that has remained in its original primeval seat is stated to be that at Micklegate Bar, York. This was founded in 1686, so that it has now been two hundred and sixteen years in the one abode. Of this venerable building Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in his *Fifty Years of Catholic Progress*, writes:—'I recall visiting the place when a boy, having an aunt in the convent. It was then a modest but substantial dwelling-house of old pattern, with about a dozen windows in the front and a heavy porch over the door. Passing by many years later, I was astonished to see the change. Great buildings had grown up, stretching down the side, with a church, spacious gardens and grounds all overpowering the original 'Mother House,' which still seemed hardy and full of vigour.'

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Full justice has not yet been done, and probably never will be done, to the part played by the convent institutions in the Catholicising of England. One thing at least is patent: the good nuns have lived down the odium and obloquy which were the portion of the pioneers of the religious Orders in England, and have now gained a sure place in the favor and goodwill of even the non-Catholic portion of the community. The convents have come to stay, and marvellous as has been their

progress in the past, it is, after all, only an earnest of still greater things to come. The eloquent words of Cardinal Manning on the future of the Church in England apply with special force to the future of her conventual institutions: 'The Church is now seen, and heard, and known. Englishmen have now for more than 40 years been with us in our worship; they have heard our preachers; they have seen our colleges, convents, and schools; they have laid aside suspicions, fears, hates; in the open light of day these old superstitions are gone to the moles and to the bats. Educated Englishmen know us better. The poor in England have no animosities against the Faith of their Fathers. Our people are mingled with them; and they labor together and live together. They are accustomed to see with no wonder our clergy and our Sisters visiting convicts. They were then in the first beginnings of our restoration. The walls were raised; but the mortar was yet moist, and the structure had not yet hardened into its solidity. We have now a system covering the whole land. The Church in England is now so rooted and so fruitful that it needs only time to grow to its fulness.'

A Boer Tribute to the Irish.

Now that the war is over we shall probably get more than one history of the struggle from the Boer point of view, and in due time the public will have some chance of seeing the war in its true perspective. So far as we know, the first authoritative Boer version of the contest which describes the war with any detail is the volume entitled 'With Steyn and De Wet,' which has been just published by Methuen and Co. It is written by Philip Pienaar, an educated Boer, who himself took an active part in the fighting, and who contributed some remarkably graphic sketches to the *Nineteenth Century* during the earlier history of the struggle. The present volume—judging from the lengthy extracts from it which we have seen—is full of interest, and should be a very welcome addition to the literature of the war. The book has not yet reached this Colony, but our contemporary the *Sydney Freeman* gives a very full account of it, and we take from the columns of our contemporary one or two brief extracts from the volume which throw an interesting light on the Boer feeling for the Irish and their unbounded appreciation of the Irishman as a fighter.

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'Sometimes,' says Pienaar, 'the merits of the different commandoes would be discussed. The palm was generally awarded to the Irish Brigade and the Johannesburg Police, two splendid corps, always ready for anything, and possessing what we others painfully lacked—discipline. The burghers used to relate with much relish a story of how one day the British shells came so fast that even our artillerymen did not dare leave their shelter to bring ammunition for the gun; how two of those devils of Irishmen sprang to the task, and showed how death should be faced and danger conquered. Erin for ever!'

Again he says: 'In the camp they had six Connaught Rangers—a captain, lieutenant, and four men, about four of the lot wounded. They alone of all their regiment had managed to reach the bank of the Tugela Bridge Drift, about 200 yards from the trenches of the Swaziland commando. Finding no shelter in the river bank, exhausted, wounded almost to a man, they ceased firing, whereupon our men left them in peace until the end of the fight, when they were brought over and complimented upon their pluck.'

The author has evidently a clear grasp, too, of the 'Irish Question,' and a full appreciation of, and sympathy with, the feeling which the Irish in Ireland have toward England, as the following passage will show: 'On crossing the railway near Honingspruit we captured a train. From the newspapers taken out of the mail-bags we learned that we were being closely pressed, and that hopes were entertained of our speedy capture. We did not grudge the papers the pleasures of hope; what we objected to was the crocodile tears over us poor misguided, ignorant burghers, who were too stupid to see the beauty of becoming exultant British subjects, like the Irish.'

Father Thurston's Challenge.

Some time ago we gave particulars in this column of a challenge recently made by Father Thurston, S.J., with reference to a disputed point regarding the moral teaching of the Jesuits. A writer in the *London Referee*, signing himself 'Merlin,' had trotted out the well-worn fable about the Jesuits teaching that 'the end justifies the means,'—a doctrine which they have over and over again denied and repudiated. Father Thurston then publicly offered to have the whole question submitted to an independent committee of expert scholars to be nominated by 'Merlin' and the editor of the *Referee*, and challenged the commission to produce one single Jesuit theologian who taught such a doctrine. The offer and challenge were accepted, and there was every prospect of an inquiry being held which would settle the question to the satisfaction of even the most bigoted anti-Jesuit. Unfortunately however the

proposal has broken down. 'Merlin,' the writer who started the controversy, states that he has for some time refrained from making any allusion to the proposed inquiry, because he has been hoping, in spite of many disappointments, that the matter might be disposed of on the lines suggested by Father Thurston, and accepted by himself. But he now announces definitely, as we learn from the *Catholic Times*, that it has not been possible to form such a committee of enquiry as was desired. Eminent scholars to whom the editor of the *Referee* and 'Merlin' appealed declined, with one consent, to be burdened with a discussion which would, they held, be purely academic and unproductive. We confess to a feeling of regret that the proposal for a commission has come to nothing, for we are heartily tired of exposing this hoary old fiction about the Jesuits, and the finding of a non-Catholic committee of experts would surely be accepted, even by our enemies, as conclusive.

'STUFFING' THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

WELLINGTON.

By this time our readers, who have followed the particulars regarding the Public Service, which have appeared in these columns, are satisfied that if the Government departments are 'stuffed' with any particular denomination it is not with our co-religionists. The following particulars concerning the Post and Telegraph offices, the head office of the Railways, Government Life Insurance, and Department of Roads, Wellington, will bear out our contention.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Grade.	Salary or Wages.	Religion.
Secretary	£700 per annum	non-Catholic
Supt. electric lines	650	"
Assist. sec. and insptr	600	"
Accountant	500	"
Chief postmaster	465	"
Inspector telegraphs	435	"
Officer in charge (Tel)	425	"
Assist. accountant	400	"
2nd clerk (G.P.O.)	330	"
Chief clerk (G.P.O.)	330	"
1 clerk	300	"
1 "	275	"
1 "	260	"
7 "	250	each
1 "	235	"

There is not a single Catholic among the 21 officers enumerated in the foregoing list. As it would take up too much of our space to give a list of individual officers in the Post and Telegraph department in Wellington we have bulked them according to salaries as follows:—

10	£220 per annum each	non-Catholic
3	220	Catholic
1	210	non-Catholic
27	200	"
2	200	Catholic
1	190	non-Catholic
42	180	"
4	180	Catholic
5	170	non-Catholic
6	160	"
5	160	Catholic
8	150	non-Catholic
4	145	"
1	145	Catholic
1	155	non-Catholic
5	140	"
14	130	"
3	130	Catholic
3	125	non-Catholic
15	120	"
1	120	Catholic
6	115	non-Catholic
2	110	"
3	105	"
18	100	"
1	100	Catholic
1	95	"
4	90	non-Catholic
9	85	"
21	80	"
7	80	Catholic
5	75	non-Catholic
12	70	"
1	70	Catholic
7	65	non-Catholic

Grade	Salary	Religion
1	65	Catholic
6	60	non-Catholic
1	60	Catholic
9	50	non-Catholic
1	50	Catholic
1	40	non-Catholic

Out of a total of 298 employees, 32 are Catholics, or less than one in nine. The total amount of the annual salaries paid by the department is £44,240, of which the sum of £4235 goes to our co-religionists—that is, for every £10 9s paid in salaries and wages Catholics receive £1. The general average salary paid to each employee is £148 9s 2d, the non-Catholic average being £150 7s 10d, and the Catholic average £132 6s 10d. This information has been taken principally from the Post and Telegraph Departmental list for last year. A few changes may have taken place in the meantime, but these would not alter the results to any appreciable extent.

HEAD OFFICE N.Z. RAILWAYS.

The approximate amount paid in salaries through the head office of the Government Railways is £25,000 per annum. We have been unable to get a list of the employees, but we are given to understand that the Catholics on the staff draw £1980 per annum, or about £1 in every £12 12s 6d.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

There are 131 employees, including temporary clerks, in the above department whose salaries amount to £22,908, or an average of £174 17s 4d. Of these, 14 are Catholics, who draw annually £1472. The average annual salary of each non-Catholic employee is £183 4s 3d, and of each Catholic employee £105 2s 10d. For every £16 paid by the department, Catholics draw £1.

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS.

Head Office.—There are 22 permanent and temporary employees in this department. Three of these are Catholics, and draw between them £357 4s per annum (an average of £119 1s 4d) out of a total of £3928 8s, the general average being £178 11s 3d, and the non-Catholic average £188 2s 1d. For every £11 paid in salaries or wages Catholics draw £1.

District Office.—Of the 29 employees in the District Office, five are Catholic, who draw an annual sum of £702 8s out of a total of £5045 16s—about £1 in every £7. The average for our co-religionists is only £140 9s 7d, against that of £180 19s 6d for non-Catholics.

HASTINGS, HAWKE'S BAY.

The following are the particulars regarding employees in the Post and Telegraph, Railway, and Justice Departments in Hastings:—

Post and Telegraph Department—

Grade.	Salary or Wages.	Religion.
Postmaster	£250 per annum	non-Catholic
Telegraphist	200	"
"	170	"
2 Cadets	66	each
Exchange clerk	70	"
Letter carrier	125	Catholic
"	70	non-Catholic
Messenger	34	"
"	31	"
"	26	"

Railway—

Stationmaster	200	"
Clerk	180	"
"	140	"
Cadet	40	"
Guard	7s 6d per day	"
Porter	7s 7d	"
"	7s 0d	"
"	7s 0d	Catholic
"	6s 6d	non-Catholic
" (junior)	4s 0d	"
"	5s 6d	"
Line Ganger	8s 0d	Catholic
Platelay	6s 6d	"
"	6s 0d	non-Catholic

The sergeant and two constables at Hastings and the constable at Clive are non-Catholics. Of the four Catholics employed in the departments mentioned only one is a salaried officer, the others being wages men. The proportion of Catholics in the departments is less than one in seven.

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

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

The Irish Question.

In the May number of an English review appears an article from the pen of Mr T. W. Russell, under the heading 'What are we to do with Ireland?'

Writing as an Irish Unionist, 'who saw from the beginning that the Home Rulers were the chief objection to Home Rule, but who all along recognised the mistakes, and even the hopelessness of English Government in Ireland,' Mr Russell expresses unfeigned regret that Lord Rosebery did not part with Gladstone in 1886 rather than now, in which case he thinks Gladstone would not have proceeded upon the lines of an Irish Parliament, but would have conciliated Irish opinion by a less heroic measure than the Bill for the Better Government of Ireland, and the Liberal Party would have gone forward in its path, and justified its title as a great instrument of human progress. Therefore, fairly enough, he saddles Lord Rosebery with a share of responsibility for the recent fortunes of the Liberal Party. However, practical-minded Unionist as he is, Mr Russell sees no good in crying over spilt milk.

What is the Actual Situation To-day?

Mr Russell believes the events of 1886 have resulted in two great calamities. Up to 1895 the Liberal Unionists preserved much of their old-time Liberalism. But with the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Irish Local Government Act, they disappeared as a political force. The Tories had gone as far as they would go. Mr Chamberlain had received his thirty pieces of silver, and the Tories said to him, 'Thus far shalt thou come and no further.' Then came the South African trouble, and the union with Toryism was complete. 'That was the first great calamity that followed from Mr Gladstone's forward step.' A second, and even a greater calamity was caused by the utter collapse of the Liberal party. The Irish Party, too, did not escape the prevailing demoralisation, but they have once more pulled themselves together. For all practical purposes in and out of Parliament the Liberal Unionist is a Tory—only more so. Mr Russell states that 'if Irish landlordism, the drink traffic, and unrestricted betting are to form part of the Unionist policy, there is part of the country—the province of Ulster—which will not tamely submit to such a degradation of politics.' The Liberals are broken and distracted. The Irish, on the contrary, are solid again. 'So long, however,' observes Mr Russell, 'as the Irish Party maintains its position, so long will the Irish question command attention. The calamitous war in South Africa will some day or other come to an end. There, under the Southern Cross, some kind of a settlement, dependent, probably, upon 50,000 English bayonets, will be patched up. But the Irish spectre will remain. New rules will not lay it at Westminster. Coercion will not destroy it in Ireland. Neither Mr Balfour's goodwill nor Mr Chamberlain's spirit will raze the written trouble from the Celtic brain. It will baffle us at every step. Eighty, or even fifty, Irish members at Westminster, hating English government and disloyal to English institutions, backed by their own people at home and throughout the world, will to a certainty cripple every movement in Parliament, and will go far to paralyse parliamentary institutions.'

The member for South Tyrone instanced the recent outburst between Mr Dillon and Mr Chamberlain, for which he declares Mr Chamberlain to have been

Primarily Responsible.

'This feeling of hate,' he says, 'the tension which exists between the representatives of the two nations, is the great and most dangerous fact in the politics of to-day. Can this feeling be obliterated or even allayed? This is a question worth asking, and which I propose to endeavor to answer. Now, first of all, as regards the National feeling, all parties must surely recognise by this time that it cannot be stamped out. Having outlived persecution and the sword, it is not to be wiped out by any parliamentary methods. Why should anyone seek to destroy it? Why should it not be used for the highest and noblest of purposes? If he were vested with responsibilities and charged with the duty of dealing with Irish affairs, Mr Russell outlined the course he would take: 'I should frankly and openly confer with the leaders of the Irish people. I should tell them, what indeed they already know, that in the present temper of the British public their demand for an Irish Legislature, be it a just or an unjust demand, was impossible of realisation. I should ask them, not indeed to relinquish it, because that would be to insult them, to set aside for the time being, and without prejudice, in order that they might co-operate in securing great and clamant reforms for the Irish people. In spite of the prejudice against programmes, I should say to the Irish leaders: 'Here are questions which everyone agrees must sooner or later be taken up and dealt with—(a) the land, (b) higher education, (c) Dublin Castle, (d) private bill procedure, (e) licensing reform, and the government of Ireland, with due regard to the ideas and wishes of the Irish people.' I should promise frank and hearty co-operation in securing these ends. When these great reforms had been achieved it would be time enough to raise afresh the National issue. My contention would be that with these reforms accomplished the demand for Home Rule would have lost much, if not the whole, of its force. The argument from neglect and grievance would be wholly gone. But in any case Home Rule would then have lost almost all its terrors, and the question would be dealt with on its merits. There would have been called into existence something like

A Homogeneous People.'

The member for South Tyrone would solve the education question by the endowment of a college under Catholic control. In the reform of Dublin Castle he would abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant, and have a member of the Royal Family resident in Ireland instead, with an Irish Secretary of State, having a seat in the

Cabinet, as supreme governor of the country; and he would clear the public offices of the ascendancy faction. He would relegate Irish Private Bills to Dublin, and establish a new licensing authority to control the drink traffic. He adds that a handful of broken and bankrupt landlords should not be allowed to stand in the way of England's reconciliation with Ireland. As to the reception by the Irish Party of his programme Mr Russell is confident 'There cannot,' he says, 'be a doubt they they would loyally co-operate with any party in Parliament to achieve these and similar results. The settlement need not be a party settlement. The whole question, in my opinion, is one for frank conference and discussion. It may be ignored to the definite loss of Ireland and the still greater detriment of England. But although English statesmen may choose to blunder on, Ireland and the Irish people will remain true to their country and their country's needs.' He defines his own position with clear words. He is a Liberal, as in 1886, minus Home Rule. He is a convinced Unionist minus the evil that shelters behind the flag of the Union. The conclusion of his very eloquent commentary on current politics reads thus:—'So far as the House of Commons is concerned I must plough my own furrow. But it is not a lonely one. Light is breaking in the North of Ireland. The hard, dry earth is cracking and breaking up even there. A new spirit is abroad. Men are everywhere beginning to realise that Irish landlordism has used them for its own purposes. The revolt is in progress, and we shall see, I am persuaded, in the not distant future a genuinely United Ireland for sane and sober objects. A man can well afford to face hatred, scoffing, and abuse, to live down calumny and misrepresentation for such a consummation.'

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 28.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy is at present in the Hawke's Bay district. He will be absent about a fortnight.

The Wairarapa Mounted Rifles, a Native corps, attended the services held at St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, on Thursday last.

Mrs Grace sent a donation of two guineas towards procuring some extras on Thursday last for the patients of Mother Aubert's Home for Incurables.

The weekly meeting of the Literary and Debating Society of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held as usual on Monday evening last. The programme consisted of recitations.

The Professors of St. Patrick's College have left for their holidays. Rev. Father Moloney has gone South and Rev. Fathers Taylor and Tymons to Wairoa and Palmerston North respectively.

The sum of £180 was realised by the social held recently in aid of the Sisters of Compassion.

The entertainment of the Catholic children took place at their respective schools on Thursday. The Marist Brothers and the Sisters took charge of the proceedings. The priests of the different parishes visited the schools during the time they were entertained and were thoroughly satisfied that the children had spent a most enjoyable time. The children of St. Joseph's Orphanage were entertained at a sumptuous tea by Mrs T. G. McCarthy. Three hearty cheers for their host were given by the children at the conclusion of the proceedings.

Masses were celebrated at the churches on Thursday for the speedy recovery of the King. At the Church of the Sacred Heart Rev. Father Costello was the celebrant. His Grace the Archbishop and the resident priests were present in the sanctuary. Among the congregation were Sir Joseph and Lady Ward and the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Grace. In addressing the congregation the Very Rev. Father Lewis expressed the sorrow all felt on hearing of the King's illness and asked the congregation to pray for his Majesty's recovery. At St. Mary of the Angels' Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Galerne.

NAPIER.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 24th.

After last Mass on Sunday a general meeting of the parishioners was held. Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., presided. The rev. chairman laid before the congregation the requirements of the Spit end of the parish, and also the necessity of painting St. Patrick's Church. He stated that a site had been purchased for a church at the Spit. The cost of the land was £125, and in less than a week the parishioners collected that sum, and had £50 besides towards the church fund. The statement was greeted with applause, and the whole congregation unanimously agreed to try and have both works completed before the return of their beloved pastor, Dean Grogan. This they think will be the most fitting testimonial that they could present him with. A strong and energetic committee was formed. Collectors are to be appointed, and everything augurs towards a near commencement of the works.

The ladies of the parish gave an agreeable surprise to the Rev. W. D. Goggan, S.M., on the eve of the feast of his patron, St. William. They invited him to an 'at home.' After the assembly had partaken of the many good things Mrs. E. Brophy, president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, wished the rev. gentleman a happy feast and said many kind things of his priestly zeal whilst amongst them. Miss Flannery then made a presentation of a handsome rug. The Rev. Father suitably and feelingly replied.

The Catholic Young Men's Association is making its power felt. It gave a *conversazione* in the Gaiety Theatre on last Monday. The subjoined report of the proceedings from the *Hawke's Bay Herald* will show how it was appreciated:—There was a very large attendance, and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Entertainment of a varied character was provided, ping pong and other parlor games being interspersed with dancing. Miss Henn supplied the music for the dances, extra dances being played by Misses Buchanan, Barry, Shanahan, Wells, and Mr. C. Eagar. A good musical programme was presented. Misses King and Benson, and Mr. Flanagan contributed vocal solos. Misses King and Staunton sang the duet 'What are the wild waves saying,' and Messrs. Mullane and Young danced an Irish jig and hornpipe respectively. The accompaniments were played by Misses Henn and Murnane. Refreshments were distributed during the evening. To the committee of the association, the president (the Rev. Father Goggan), and the acting-secretary (Mr. M. F. O'Rourke) credit is due for their efforts in providing such an enjoyable evening's entertainment. It is gratifying to learn that the association is rapidly increasing in membership, and is becoming a progressive and flourishing institution.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 30.

On last Sunday week his Lordship Dr. Grimes solemnly blessed and opened for Divine worship the splendid new church at Cheviot. Collections for Peter's Pence were made on Sunday. At Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral, his Lordship the Bishop preached on the feast of the day, that of St. Peter and Paul.

News has been received of the death at Lyons, France, of the Very Rev. Father Le Terrier, predecessor of the late Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, as Provincial of the Marist Order in New Zealand.—R.I.P.

Frequent annoyance and even risk have been occasioned the inmates of St. Joseph's Convent, Lyttelton, by boys throwing stones at the premises. Rev. Father Cooney had occasion last week to have one of the young offenders before the court. He said he did not wish to have the delinquent punished but simply warned, a course the Magistrate adopted.

The relatives of the Rev. Francis Morrell have just been apprised of his ordination to the priesthood at Sydney. Father Morrell is a native of Christchurch and commenced his education under Mr E. O'Connor when in charge of the local Catholic boys' school. For years he was one of the most devoted acolytes of the Pro-Cathedral. He continued his studies at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, and at the Meane Seminary; subsequently making his profession in the society of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart at Sydney.

On last Tuesday evening the members of the Christchurch Catholic Club held an 'At Home' at the rooms, Barbadoes street. Among the guests present were his Lordship the Bishop, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, Very Rev. Dean Foley, and Rev. Fathers Price (Hawarden), O'Connell (Waimate), and McDonnell. An enjoyable musical programme was taken part in by the Messrs Geohagan's Orchestra, Mrs Schwartz, Miss A. Bryant, Messrs Dykes, Beattie, Finlay, Hayward, Beveridge, J. J. Cronin, Schwartz and McNamara. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, and a particularly pleasant evening was terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

The keenest disappointment was experienced at the abandonment of the Coronation celebrations, and sincere sorrow manifested at the cause. On account of the altered circumstances Masses of supplication for the recovery of the King were celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral on Thursday morning. The various congregations were exhorted to pray for the speedy recovery of his Majesty, and the deepest sympathy was expressed with the Queen and the Empire generally. His Lordship the Bishop has ordered to be offered in all the churches throughout the diocese at Mass and Benediction the special prayer 'Pro Quacunque Necessitate,' instead of the 'Te Deum' previously prescribed. Special Masses were celebrated at St. Mary's, Manchester street, for the same object.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes was one of the principal speakers at the distribution of diplomas last week at Canterbury College in connection with the New Zealand University. The address of Dr. Grimes on the occasion is reported as follows:—After apologising for the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Governors he said that under ordinary circumstances he would deem it an honor to address such a distinguished audience, a statement that was greeted with appreciative cheers on the part of the students. But, the speaker continued, there was a very dark and very dreary, and, what was worse still, a very impenetrable cloud hanging over all of them at the moment, and he felt quite unequal to do justice to ordinary themes befitting the occasion, and he had thought it would be more suitable for him merely to endorse the Chancellor's statements with regard to their flourishing institutions, and to congratulate those who had achieved the honors. To do no more than this, however, might savour of discourtesy to the Chancellor, and he would, therefore, make a few remarks to the meeting. Everyone present would acknowledge that the honors about to be conferred would be well won by the recipients thereof, but besides the many literary and scientific facts wherewith they had enriched their minds during the last few years, there were two other great historical facts worthy of being treasured. At the outset of the recent sad war it was given us to witness an outburst of patriotism unparalleled in the history of any nation, ancient or modern. It would always be one of the glories of Canterbury College to have helped to swell that outburst. They had been grieved for the sorrows of those who had gone from this and other colonies to the war, they had sympathised with them in their sufferings and momentary disasters that befel

them, and only the other day they had hailed with delight the glad tidings that hostilities had ceased. This was one of the great facts he had spoken of, and the other was even greater still. It was one which in the military, civil, and political world had wrought a very revolution. The speaker then contrasted the old brutal cry of 'Vae victis! Woe to the vanquished!' with the recent peace, the conditions of which he characterised as the most generous, the most chivalrous, ever granted. Were the dark cloud still hovering over us to burst with the result that he dared not contemplate, even then the too short reign of our gracious King would for ever be immortalised by this bare proclamation of peace. In the meantime, though it was not granted us to rejoice, knowing that with old and hallowed rites, and with solemn symbolical ceremonies our King and Queen were not crowned, we should lift up our hearts and voices to God, and implore Him, with all earnestness and faith and love, to grant the prayer, God save King Edward VII. God save our Gracious King!

WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 30.

Considering the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance of members of the H.A.C.B. Society at St. Patrick's schoolroom last Monday evening, when the Rev. Father O'Connell was presented with a handsome travelling bag. Bro. T. Twomey, in making the presentation, referred to the energy and zeal of Father O'Connell, and hoped that he would always look on the present as a small token of the members' appreciation of his services. The Rev. Father Regnault, Bros. Harris, Cosgrave, and O'Connor also spoke at some length. The Rev. Father O'Connell, in returning thanks, said that whatever he had done for the society had been done in the interest of Church and country. During the evening various games were indulged in. Before dispersing the members were supplied with refreshments, provided by a few lady friends to whom the society is much indebted.

There was a large attendance at St. Patrick's Church last Thursday, when a special service was conducted by the Rev. Father Regnault, who made feeling reference to the illness of the King. He sincerely hoped that his Majesty would soon be restored to health. After the service the children were marched down to the drillshed, where, with hundreds of others, they received flags and were treated to refreshments. The Peace Committee had made arrangements to feast the children on Peace Day, but when it fell so near the coronation celebrations it was decided to amalgamate the events. However, the sad news of the King's illness put a stop to all the coronation festivities, with the exception of the children's treat. After justice had been done, Master Walter Boreham, of St. Patrick's School, proposed, on behalf of the children present, a vote of sympathy with the King in his serious illness, expressing a hope that he would soon be restored to health, and also a vote of thanks for the generous manner in which they had been treated that day.

TIMARU.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 24.

On Monday evening, June 23, a most successful concert was held in the boys' schoolroom in aid of the schools. The pupils of the parish (girls') school of the Sacred Heart were the chief contributors to the programme, and rendered kindergarten exercises, choruses, etc., with marked evidences of their careful training. The following gentlemen also contributed much to the success of the concert:—Messrs Jefferson, Eiby, McDonald, and Bennett, all being encored for their vocal items, while the last-named was recalled three times for his comic songs, which were sung with a keen sense of humor. Miss E. McGuinness, Miss Egan, Miss Golding, and the Rev. Father Aubry had the instrumental portion allotted to them, the two first-named opening with an overture. Miss Golding played the accompaniments for the physical-drill exercises in good style, and Father Aubry gave a selection on the violin, accompanied by Miss E. McGuinness, who also played the accompaniments for the other various vocal items during the evening. Amongst those present were the Rev. Fathers Tubman and Le Petit. The attendance was what may be termed good and the whole concert a success.

One of the events of the past week was the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and also the birthday of our worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Tubman. Preparations for a social evening were made in the girls' schoolroom, and there the Rev. Father was presented, before a large number of the congregation, with a purse of sovereigns by Miss M. Mullin (on behalf of the Altar Society), and an address was read by Mr Patrick Keane, the latter expressing the congratulations of the congregation to the Rev. Father on the success of the many parochial works he had inaugurated and successfully carried out. The Rev. Father feelingly replied, and said the purse would be devoted to the necessary repairs and improvements in the schools. Refreshments were handed round by the ladies and several games of ping pong, etc., were played. During the evening vocal and instrumental musical items were given by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs Lynch, Miss McGuinness, Messrs Eiby, McDonald, and Bennett (vocal items), Misses E. McGuinness, Egan, and Dennehy (instrumental selections). As the meeting broke up hearty cheers were given for the Rev. Father Tubman.

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

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

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 26.

During the remainder of the winter Vespers at St. Benedict's will commence at 6.30 instead of 7 p.m.

Sir Edward Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, and the Hon. J. A. Tole, ex-Minister of Justice for this Colony, were class mates in the Sydney University where both secured their degrees. The latter recently wrote to Sir Edward Barton to London upon the question of Home Rule for Ireland and the advisability of discussing it at the forthcoming Premier's Conference.

St. Patrick's Amateur Dramatic Club gave a very successful performance of 'The Lady of Lyons' in St. Benedict's Hall last Thursday evening. The building was filled to the doors. The cast was as follows:—Claude Melnotte, Mr. Jas. J. Donovan; Colonel Damas, Mr. W. Thorne; Beaumont, Mr. E. C. O'Brien; Glavis, Mr. P. L. Donnelly; Mons. Deschappelles, Mr. W. P. Naughton; landlord, Mr. R. J. Hoare; Gaspar, Mr. E. Bailey; Captain Gervais, Mr. F. J. Simpson; Lieut. Dupont, Mr. Goodge; Major Desmolins, Mr. Rae Owen; notary, Mr. John English; Pauline, Miss May Heighway; Madame Deschappelles, Miss Lillian Ferguson; Widow Melnotte, Miss Florence Lora. Rev. Father Patterson conducted the orchestra. The net proceeds are to be devoted to St. Vincent de Paul Society and St. Patrick's presbytery fund. The performers are to be highly commended for their efforts. It was an ambitious task for an initial performance, but they rose to the occasion. It is contemplated to repeat it at an early date.

The Bible-in-Schools agitation, fanned from the Nonconformist pulpits, has found vent in the public press. The following excellent letter, the writer of which is known to me, being an Anglican churchman, is, I think, worth producing. It appeared in our local evening paper:—'After reading as much as the average man can endure of the orations delivered on this subject, and noting the fact of the Catholics being in a minority in the Colony, it is pertinent to enquire: If these people give religious instruction in their own schools at their own expense, quietly and without ostentation, why do not some of the strong Nonconformist bodies do the same thing, and thus show the public they are really in earnest in the matter? Are they unwilling or simply unable to do this? At any rate we may apply the words of the wise man to the Catholics, "They are a feeble folk, but they have their home in the rock."'

At the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Mount Eden, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, last Thursday afternoon a new ward was opened. It is intended for consumptive patients, and is detached from the main building. His Lordship Dr. Lenihan performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of visitors, including the local clergy and members of the medical profession. Its chief features are that its north, east, and west sides are built like a verandah, with sliding glass doors, so that nearly the whole of these sides, above the handrail, may be thrown open to freely admit the air. At the invitation of the Rev. Mother Superior, the party adjourned to the main building, where an excellent repast was provided. The Bishop gave a brief history of the inception and progress of the institution, and wished it God-speed, as it supplied a long-felt want in the city, and concluded by highly complimenting the Sisters upon their good work. Dr. Purchas replied on their behalf, and heartily thanked the Bishop for his kind encouragement. Dr. Purchas described the cause and progress of consumption and the reasons for providing a ward designed to afford necessary shelter from the elements, at the same time making it possible for the patient to live in the open air.

WAIHI NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 21.

Last Wednesday night the pupils of the Convent School gave a concert and drama in the Academy of Music in aid of the school funds. The hall was crowded, and the audience were delighted, the unanimous opinion being that it was the best entertainment by local talent ever given in this town. This says much for the care and patience of the Sisters in training the little ones.

Last Monday the Sisters of Mercy took up their residence in the new convent building, which was blessed under the patronage of St. Catherine of Siena, and will in future be known as St. Catherine's Convent.

A contract for building the new convent school has been let for the sum of £461 to the same contractors, who built the church and convent in so satisfactory a manner.

Messrs Ridley and Son, tea growers and importers, of Christchurch, announce in this issue some startling reductions in the price of teas. Mr M. S. Ridley has just returned from Ceylon and India, having been on a visit to the tea plantations the firm are interested in...

It is almost unnecessary for us to direct the attention of our friends in the country districts to the notice from Messrs Reid and Gray, the well-known agricultural implement makers of Dunedin, which appears elsewhere in this issue, as they have a reputation that is not confined to New Zealand of being the manufacturers of up-to-date agricultural machinery of all kinds. Messrs Reid and Gray are sole agents in this Colony for the celebrated 'Deering' Harvesting Machinery—binders, mowers, knife grinders, and hay rakes. They have also for sale at lowest prices binder twine and machinery oil. Their new catalogue is now ready and can be had on application...

Opening of a New Catholic Church at Cheviot.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE development of the Cheviot settlement has naturally attracted the interest of the various religious bodies and several churches have already been erected to meet the spiritual requirements of that rapidly increasing district. The latest movement is the building of a beautiful Catholic Church (by far the most imposing structure in Mackenzie), on the splendid site purchased by Bishop Grimes some eight years ago, and which his Lordship generously presented to the Catholics of Cheviot on Sunday, June 22, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the church. The sacred edifice, which is dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua, affords seating accommodation for 250 people. Built in the style of early English Gothic, it comprises a nave 50ft long and 24ft wide with open timber roof and hammer-beam trusses, and an apsidal-ended chancel, 21ft in length by 16ft wide, separated from the nave by a lofty and richly moulded arch. The communion rail which is open Gothic panelling is exquisitely worked, while the altar in tasteful Gothic is in pleasing harmony with its surroundings. The sides of the nave and chancel contain double-lighted traceried windows, with cathedral glass in varied tints, and an elaborate three-light window of a similar character is placed above the west wall. A diagonal panelled dado runs the length and width of the church, and the walls are finished in sage green. The sacristy, 10ft x 10ft, is at the east end, and porch, 8ft x 8ft, at the west end, of the south side. The west end of the main roof supports an octagonal spire rising 54ft. The church, which has just been completed and furnished at a cost of £820, reflects great credit on the architects, Messrs Collins and Harman, Christchurch; while the contractor, Mr C. Jansen, of Cheviot, deserves much praise for the excellent manner in which he has executed the work entrusted to him. The new building is not only a convenience for the Catholics of Cheviot, but an ornament to the township of Mackenzie.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was beautifully fine, and a large and influential gathering was present at the important event. At 11 o'clock his Lordship solemnly blessed the new church, being assisted in the ceremony by the Rev. Father Marnane, S.M., of St. Mary's, Christchurch, and the Very Rev. Father Price, rector of the parish. High Mass was subsequently celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Price. After the first Gospel, his Lordship the Bishop preached an eloquent and touching discourse from the text 'I have loved O Lord the beauty of Thy House, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth.' He paid a warm tribute to the zeal and devotion of the rector, to the faith and generosity of the Catholics of Cheviot, and appealed to the liberality of the parishioners to defray the debt still remaining on the church that it might soon be offered unfettered to the great God in whose honor it had been raised. The appeal resulted in a collection amounting to £44 3s 6d. The music of the Mass, which was beautifully rendered by the Hawarden choir, was taken from Mozart's First and Murphy's in D, Mr. W. H. Dudderidge presiding at the organ with his accustomed ability. The principal vocalists were:—Mrs. C. T. White (soprano), Mrs. W. Dudderidge (contralto), Mr. C. T. White (tenor), Mr. W. Dudderidge (bass). At the offertory Mr. C. T. White gave a very pleasing rendering of Neidermeyer's 'Pater Noster.' In the evening solemn Vespers were sung by the Rev. Father Marnane, S.M., his Lordship the Bishop occupying a throne in the sanctuary. At the conclusion of Vespers, and prior to the Bishop's sermon, the Very Rev. Father Price appealed to his parishioners to assist his Lordship in the great work of his cathedral. He emphasised the enterprise as a most unselfish one, and worthy of the most liberal support. 'The people of Cheviot,' continued the rector, 'by giving all the material assistance they could to the great work, would not only be discharging a duty incumbent on every Catholic in the Diocese of Christchurch, but they would also be giving a practical proof of their gratitude to his Lordship for the munificent gift he had that day presented to them.' The Bishop then preached a powerful and convincing sermon on the necessity of an infallible Church, explaining with wonderful clearness the Catholic doctrine of the Pope's infallibility. The service concluded with solemn Pontifical Benediction.

The scheme of a sixpenny weekly collection in aid of the Cathedral building fund was enthusiastically taken up by several prominent ladies of the parish.

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL.

It is intended by the Hibernian Society at Townsville (Queensland) to erect a monument on the grave of the late Father Mulligan, and the congregation propose to perpetuate his memory by the insertion of a stained-glass window in the new church.

A memorial fair held at Westbury (Tasmania) for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the Archdeacon Hogan Clock Tower proved very successful. The takings for the first three nights amounted to £159. The debt on the Memorial Tower is about £260.

The Archbishop of Adelaide, who is a musical enthusiast, in addition to his many other versatile gifts (writes the *Southern Cross*) called upon Miss Amy Castles at the South Australian Hotel the other day. When Dr. O'Reilly first heard Miss Castles at one of our convent schools on her last visit to Adelaide he predicted a great future for her.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, held in the Cardinal's Hall recently to consider the best means of raising funds to meet the cost of renovating St. Mary's Presbytery, the ladies present pledged themselves to hold a social at an early date, by which they anticipated being able to raise at least half the required sum, namely, £250.

At the practical examinations under the auspices of the London College of Music at Maitland the other day, Miss Bertha McGowen and Miss Fanny Connelly, of Singleton, were successful in gaining the diploma of associate of the college, carrying with it the cap and gown of the college and the privilege of appending the letters A.L.C.M. Miss Clara Robinson, also of Singleton, secured a senior pass, with honors. The results were obtained on the pianoforte. The above-named young ladies were trained for the examinations by the Sisters of Mercy at the Convent High School, Singleton.

At an entertainment given recently in St. John's School Hall, East Melbourne, the Very Rev. Dean Phelan read the balance-sheet in connection with the recent bazaar. The total receipts were £726 18s, and the expenses £18 13s, leaving a net balance of £708 5s. Commenting on these figures the Dean congratulated all those connected with the bazaar, particularly the joint hon. secs., Messrs Brennan and Conlon, on establishing what he considered was a record. To run a bazaar for three weeks and clear over £700 with so little expense is, as far as I am aware, without a rival or anything to approach it.

'The Church Commonwealth,' the organ of the High Church party of Australia, in its last issue, has this paragraph anent the attacks of the ultra-Orange sheet—*The Rock*—'The Jesuits have scored a victory against the *Rock*. Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., determined to put a stop to the continual stream of slander which issues from the papers under Orange influence, and accordingly brought a test case against the *Rock* for libel in its references to himself. It is high time that 'Evangelicals,' as they love to term themselves, left off their use of carnal weapons of slander, and we trust the lesson learnt in the recent lawsuit will help them to mend their ways. It is strange to find ourselves in any sympathy with the Jesuits, but in this matter we are heartily glad for their victory.'

Mr and Mrs Thomas Curran, sen., (says the *Freeman's Journal*) have broken up their home at Glebe Point with a view to an extended residence in the old country. It is somewhat remarkable that Mr Curran, who for a number of years worked with an Irish Parliamentary Party whose usefulness was impaired by dissension, should on the eve of his return to London—when it is possible the Irish electors may again avail themselves of his services—have assisted at an enthusiastic Home Rule meeting in Sydney which has united local forces in the interests of a united Irish party and people.

A public meeting, at which the Mayor presided, was held recently in Newcastle for the purpose of taking steps to raise funds for the Waratah Deaf and Dumb Institution, conducted by the Dominican nuns. One of the speakers said there were 30 pupils now in the institution, many of them being non-Catholics, and all classes, irrespective of their religion or station in life, were admitted. The debt on the institution was £5250, and the annual interest to be paid amounted to £300. To meet the expenses the Sisters had to depend mainly on the voluntary donations of the public. If something were not soon done, it might be found necessary to close the institution.

Apropos of the rumours respecting Cardinal Moran's possible retention at the Curia, the Rome correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing on May 4, remarks:—"No Cardinal of English ideas and English speech has resided in the Roman Courts since the death of Cardinal Howard in 1892, after a couple of years of illness and absence in England. His last predecessor had been Cardinal Acton, the memory of whose opposition to the views of the English Vicars-Apostolic about the reconstitution of the national hierarchy spoke for independence of spirit and the immense influence attaching to such a position. Cardinal Newman had been created as a Cardinal of the Curia. He had no episcopal jurisdiction abroad, but he did not reside in the Court; the veneration entertained for his years, learning, and career had procured him the privilege of exemption from the obligation of residence. Such a case as that of Cardinal Moran was the exact reverse. He was a member of the Sacred College, with the status of a metropolitan in a national capital abroad, and his resignation would be in its consequences the converse to the elevation of Cardinal Newman to the purple."

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

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 6, Sunday.—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.
 " 7, Monday.—St. Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor.
 " 8, Tuesday.—St. Kilian, Bishop and Martyr.
 " 9, Wednesday.—Prodigies of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 " 10, Thursday.—The Seven Brothers, Martyrs.
 " 11, Friday.—St. Pius I., Pope and Martyr.
 " 12, Saturday.—St. John Gualbert, Abbot.

ST. KILIAN, BISHOP AND MARTYR.

St. Kilian was an Irish bishop who was martyred at Würzburg. He was the first to preach the Gospel in the north of Bavaria, the country now known as Franconia. With two companions, Coloman a priest, and Totnan a deacon, Kilian left Ireland, his native country, in 686, and with the sanction of Pope Conon, established a mission at Würzburg. Duke Gozbert received him kindly and was converted, and his example was followed by a great number of his subjects. But St. Kilian fell a victim to the hatred of Geilana, whose marriage with Gozbert, brother of her former husband, he declared to be contrary to the law of God. He and his companions, in the absence of the duke, were cruelly murdered, in 689.

THE SEVEN BROTHERS AND THEIR MOTHER, FELICITAS, MARTYRS.

The family of saints and martyrs whom we honor on July 10 were of noble blood and dwelt at Rome, where they suffered for the faith about the middle of the second century. Felicitas, who had been left a widow, brought up her sons in sentiments of heroic virtue. At length the pagan priests, enraged at the numerous conversions from idolatry which they attributed to the influence of Felicitas and her sons, so far worked upon the superstitious fears of the Emperor Antoninus, that he gave orders to Publius, the Prefect of the city, to deal with them in such a manner that the anger of the gods might be appeased either by their prompt submission or their condign punishment. Having summoned the whole family before his tribunal, Publius first took Felicitas aside and exhorted her to sacrifice to the gods, in order that he might not be obliged to proceed to extreme measures. To which she replied: 'Do not think to frighten me by threats or win me by fair speeches. My children will live eternally with Christ if they are faithful to Him, but must expect eternal death if they sacrifice to idols.' Then turning to her sons she said: 'My sons, look up to heaven where Jesus Christ with His saints expects you. Be faithful in His love and fight courageously for your souls.' On hearing these words Publius flew into a rage and ordered her to be cruelly buffeted. Being informed of their constancy, the Emperor gave orders that they should be distributed among the several tribunals and condemned to various deaths. Januarius was scourged with whips laden with leaden plummets till he expired. Felix and Philip were beaten to death with clubs. Sylvanus was thrown down a steep precipice, and the three youngest, Alexander, Vitalis, and Martialis, were beheaded. The heroic mother of this noble band followed her children by the sword of the executioner four months later.

ST. PIUS I., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Pius I. was Pope from 142 to 157. Assisted by St. Justin the Philosopher, he combated the heresies of Valentinus and Marcion, who denied the resurrection of the body and condemned marriage.

ST. JOHN GUALBERT, ABBOT.

St. John Gualbert was the founder of the celebrated abbey of Vallombrosa, in Tuscany, in the year 1038. He was a member of a noble Tuscan family, and had been charged by his father to take a bloody revenge upon the murderer of his brother Hugh, and, coming up with the object of his search on Good Friday, in a narrow defile, where escape was impossible, he made directly for him. The murderer threw himself upon his knees, and, arranging his arms in the form of a cross, besought his antagonist to show mercy out of love of Him Who that day suffered for all. From respect for the symbol of salvation, and touched with the beauty of the appeal, John not only granted the prayer of the murderer, but took him to his bosom and adopted him in place of the brother he had lost. He then withdrew to pray in the neighboring monastery of San Miniato, and, while kneeling there before a crucifix, saw the figure of our Saviour incline its head towards him. Accepting this as a token of divine approval of what he had done, he at once entered upon an ascetic life, commenced the practice of great austerities, and ended by founding an order, whose members were clothed in an ash-colored garment and observed the rule of St. Benedict in its more severe form. At the death of St. John Gualbert (1072), the community counted 12 monasteries.

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

The railway authorities notify that certain alterations in the time table came into force on the 1st inst. The express train leaving Dunedin for Christchurch at 11 a.m. will arrive at its destination at 8.15 p.m. The express from Christchurch will arrive in Dunedin at 8.15 p.m..

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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 Christiania (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Shipbuilding.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, have entered into an agreement with the new shipping corporation (Morgan and Co.) whereby in consideration of being shipbuilders and repairers to the combine they undertake not to build for any other ship-owners, provided orders from the corporation suffice to keep the works at Belfast fully and continuously employed. Under any circumstances they must not build for any competitors without purchasers' consent. The work will be carried out on commission terms, and the agreement is to be for ten years from date, and terminable at the expiration thereof, or after five years' notice by either party.

CLARE.—Heavy Sentences.

Before Messrs. J. Newton Brady, R.M., and P. J. Kelly, R.M., at a special court under the Crimes Act, held at Ennis, P. J. Lennane, chairman of the Ennis Urban Council and vice-president of the East Clare Executive of the United Irish League, T. Flanagan, J.P., chairman of the Corofin District Council, M. Griffeey, and M. O'Brien, district councillors, Joseph Sullivan, and two others were convicted of having taken part in a criminal conspiracy to compel certain parties not to continue in occupation of certain lands. Flanagan was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor, Lennane to three months without hard labor, Sullivan to three months, and the others to two months with hard labor, except in the case of Griffeey, who is nearly eighty years of age.

CORK.—Local Manufactures.

The following is a list of exhibits of Irish manufacture at the Cork Exhibition, which was opened on May 1:—Cottons and linens from Munster as well as from Ulster, umbrellas, hats and caps, boots, shoes, and boot leather from Cork, Dublin, and Killarney; jewellery made in Cork; hosiery, shirts, and ties, lace and crochet from different centres; furniture of all kinds, chiefly of Cork manufacture; pianos and organs, also made in Cork; chimney pieces and grates, carriages, saddlery, and harness, and horse shoes; cushions for cars, yachts, and church purposes; bicycles from the south and east of Ireland; baskets from Castlecomer; garden arches and flower stands; ornaments made of Killarney arbutus wood and bog oak, sporting guns, rifles, and shooting requisites from Belfast; bookbinding, printing, books, pens and ink stands, stationery and paper of every description; fancy leather and picture frames; stained glass; Irish marble; bricks, roofing slates; china, bottles, brushes from Dublin and Cork; brewers' casks; joinery, billiard tables; agricultural implements; scientific implements; tobacco and tobacco pipes, fishing tackle and flies; matches, soaps, candles, glycerine, starch, and blue and black-lead; mustard; cornflower; salt; sauces and sweets; bacon, hams, and pork; butter; biscuits and cakes; oatmeal and flour; condensed milk, whisky, stout, and beer. The list is a long one, and will probably surprise those persons who have been in the habit of taking it for granted that Irish manufactures were more of a name than an accomplished fact.

A Candid Opinion.

An Irish correspondent, said to be the Rev. Courtney Moore, of Mitchelstown, writing in the London 'Church Times' on the relations which exist between Protestants and Catholics in the South of Ireland, says:—The writer of this letter has some 200 parishioners of his own, while the Roman Catholic

population is between four and five thousand, and seldom a day passes that some of the latter do not seek him for advice on every-day matters. When it is understood that a clergyman of the Irish Church is not a controversialist, the local Catholic clergy will allow him to exercise any amount of undenominational philanthropy he pleases without let or hindrance towards the members of their flocks—e.g., one can visit them in their cabins and cottages and talk with them on the most friendly terms and see them in sickness also. Poor people! they are wonderfully lovable and attractive; I have often wondered how and why it is that the Irish are so hard to govern as a nation, when, individually, they are so delightful. The feature of abusing the Government, be it observed, is one common to all creeds and classes in Ireland. Nationalists as in duty bound do it; but just now Conservatives do it as loudly and pronouncedly. The Chief Secretary is as violently attacked by Trojan as by Tyrian. However, politics are not in my line. I speak of kindly, social intercourse 'with the Roman Catholic poor.' A clergyman, as such, is greatly respected and regarded—indeed, there is no member of the community who is treated with such marked and affectionate deference. It is well to bear this in mind, and to perceive and know that in so many almost purely Roman Catholic districts in Ireland our clergy are so popular and are able to do such an amount of practical, kindly good among the Roman Catholic poor. It is very creditable to all parties concerned that this is so. Judging from the newspapers we might fancy Ireland was always and ever a political boiling cauldron. No doubt it is too much so. Yet, on the other hand, what is said above about the kindly relations existing between different creeds and classes is absolutely true; but this sort of thing is not sensational, and does not find its way into the Press or Parliamentary debates. There is no doubt whatever that the relations between the Roman and Anglican clergy in Ireland are greatly changed for the better within the last half century.

DUBLIN.—Control of Tramways.

Some correspondence published in the 'Freeman's Journal' as passing between Mr. Davitt and Mr. Wm. Murphy, chairman of the Dublin Tramway Company, is of general interest because of the advocacy embodied in Mr. Murphy's letters of private as opposed to municipal ownership of tramways and similar enterprises in cities like Dublin. Mr. Murphy pits the Dublin tram service—privately owned—against that of Glasgow, owned by the community. Yet he is compelled to admit that in Glasgow the trams yield over 11d per mile, as against something like 8½d per mile in Dublin. He contends that this adverse circumstance is due to the fact that in Dublin the trams run in thinly-populated districts. That is another way of saying that they run where there is no demand for them; not a favorable testimony for their management. In Dublin, he contends, the trams pay £14,000 a year in way-leaves to the Corporation; in Glasgow, but £12,000. But in Glasgow the trams are owned by the citizens, who pay way-leaves to themselves, in Dublin by a private company, which has every right to pay a heavier way-leave than a public department. Glasgow gets 3d fares, and also the biggest value known in longer distances, e.g., a three-mile run for a penny. Dublin does nothing like that. Of course, it stands to reason that, as between private and public enterprises of this kind, public companies can give the best value. They have no dividend to earn. After the private company has paid its usual working outlay it must accumulate

dividend, and that can be done only from revenue, which in turn must be collected from the public.

MAYO.—The Cathedral.

Father T. H. Quin, of Ballaghaderreen, who spent some time in Scotland collecting funds for the Ballaghaderreen Cathedral, is now in New York on a similar mission. Father Quin, on his return to Mayo after his sojourn in Scotland, was presented with an address from the people of Ballaghaderreen expressing their gratitude for his labors in collecting so assiduously and successfully in Scotland for the cathedral, and wishing him similar success in his American tour.

WATERFORD.

The Protestant Bishop of Cashel, Dr. O'Hara, in the course of a sermon in Coleraine, was reported to have reflected on the Catholics of Tipperary and Waterford in a most offensive manner. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, in addressing a meeting at Waterford, referred to the matter and said: 'You are all aware that the feelings of the Catholics of Waterford city and county have been deeply stirred during the last few weeks by reports which appeared in the Belfast and Coleraine papers, in which certain words are said to have been used by a high dignitary of the Protestant Church in this city in the latter town. I have no desire to refer at length to these reports to-day, and what I say will be short. Indeed, I speak on the subject with pain. The Waterford Corporation, by a unanimous vote, called on the dignitary in question to write to the papers to contradict the statements. We know through a third person that his words were grossly distorted. So far so well; but up to this, so far as we know, he has not complied with the request of the Waterford Corporation, and under these circumstances it becomes my duty publicly to ask the dignitary in question to comply with the request of the Corporation. I cannot believe he will allow Waterford Catholics to remain under the grievous imputation cast upon them on account of the words alleged to have been used by him.' A few days later Dr. O'Hara addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Waterford:—'I wish to write to you in reference to a sermon lately preached by me in my old church in Coleraine, which you referred to in your address at Mount Zion. I have carefully read the report of my sermon given in some northern newspapers, which I have compared with my sermon notes. I can say with confidence that my meaning has been entirely misunderstood here. That report, which I never saw until a week elapsed, in consequence of its brevity and inaccuracy, does not express what I intended to convey or what I personally feel with regard to the mutual relations between Roman Catholics and Protestants in this part of Ireland. These relations I can only say I have found most friendly, and I have often spoken both in the north and here of the kindness and courtesy which I have received from all creeds and classes in Waterford, and of the way in which I have been able to co-operate with you in public work for the common good. I am sorry that remarks which were intended for Protestants have caused pain to others who have heard them, and I gladly avail of the opportunity of making the explanation which you have so courteously invited. I should have made it long ago were it not that before I was aware that the sermon was in print attacks were made on me that could only be met by silence. You will please regard this letter as a public one, and believe me to be yours faithfully,' etc.

GENERAL.

Envoys in America.

A New York cable message to the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal'

states that Messrs. W. Redmond and Devlin were meeting with great success in their mission on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in the United States. At a meeting of the United Irish League in New York, Mr. Finerty, who presided, submitted a manifesto thanking the race in America for their response to the appeals of the envoys, and declaring the mission a remarkable success. An appeal for further sympathy and support was made and adopted on the motion of Mr. Bourke, seconded by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Redmond proposed, and Mr. Devlin seconded, a resolution of sympathy on the death of Archbishop Corrigan. It was decided to hold a convention early in the autumn. Mr. Fitzpatrick read the treasurer's report, which stated that £2000 had been subscribed by the branches started by the envoys.

Licensing Scandal.

The Irish members of the House of Commons have agreed to the unopposed passing of a Bill to stop the issue of new licenses, unless in exceptional circumstances, in Ireland for five years. The Bill will be brought forward by Mr. Clancy, M. P., and is backed by Colonel Sanderson, M. P., Sir James Haslett, M. I., Mr. Samuel Young, M. P., Mr. T. L. Corbett, M. P., Mr. Jordan, M. P.

A Turn in the Tide.

The splendid Liberal victory in Bury was a great blow to the Government. The Tories were absolutely certain of victory, and their amazement at the result was very pronounced. The late member, though a military fossil, enjoyed a sweeping majority, and the Tories were confident that the son of the proprietor of the 'Daily Telegraph,' being a candidate of great energy, great ability, and great wealth, would vastly increase that majority. Mr. Lawson reckoned that in view of the Education Bill he would also capture the Irish vote, and to make assurance doubly sure he declared against coercion, but all in vain. He was a Radical and a Home Ruler up till a few months ago and the Irish would have nothing to do with the turncoat. As soon as he recanted his political faith the Tories took him up, and Bury as promptly put him down. He became a deserter to get into Parliament, and he is still outside.

Emigration.

According to the Registrar-General's returns the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ended 31st March last was 4395 (2683 males and 1712 females), being 579 less than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1901, and 749 under the average number for the first quarter of the ten years 1892-1901.

Canadian Opinion.

The Canadian Government passed a resolution the other day urging that a policy of magnanimity should be adopted by the British Government as regards the Boers in South Africa. Some remarkable speeches were made in the course of the debate, in which even Imperialist members joined favoring the motion, but the most significant and interesting of all was that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said—As to the right of this Parliament to interfere in this question, to affirm this resolution, I, for my part, unhesitatingly say there can be no discussion whatever. The Parliament of Canada to-day is a sovereign Parliament. It is a sovereign Parliament within the British Empire. Many years ago the Parliament of Canada asserted this authority, and claimed not only the privilege but the right to interfere in any question which might affect any part of the British Empire, of which we form a portion. It is now almost twenty years since the Parliament of Canada passed a resolution in favor of granting Home Rule to Ireland. We were not directly concerned with the question; but why did Parlia-

ment twice in succession affirm the position that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland? Because we felt that it was in the interests of Canada that the wrongs of Ireland should be righted. All this indicates more or less that Mr. Chamberlain's wonderful system of Colonial Imperialism may not, perhaps, work exactly as he expected. It would surely be the greatest piece of irony in the history of politics if it became the greatest factor in bringing about Home Rule for Ireland. Yet that is just one of the easy possibilities to which we may all not unreasonably look forward.

People

One of the late Dr. Lieber's brothers is a Jesuit who has labored many years on the mission in Sweden.

Sunday, June 22, was the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon's 57th birthday.

King Victor Emmanuel has given £100 to the Italian Hospital in London.

A silver medal of honor has just given by the French Minister of the Interior and of Worship to Sister Marie Louise Sanquez for 60 years of faithful tendance as infirmarian at the state insane asylum at Morlaix.

Lady Russell of Killowen has just witnessed the completion of the memorial placed upon her husband's grave in the Epsom cemetery. The cross now set in its place is reproduced from drawings Lady Russell has made after an ancient pattern still to be seen in the cemetery of the ruined abbey of Clonmacnoise, on the banks of the Shannon.

Book-keeping by double entry was made public by a monk, Paccioli, over 400 years ago. On November 10, 1494, he published a book 'De Summa Arithmetica,' in one chapter of which the system of double entry as now used was described. Paccioli had learned the art when tutor to the sons of a Venetian merchant, and though not the inventor of the system, was the first to make it known to the world.

One of the most remarkable personalities who arrived in London last week for the Coronation ceremonies was Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne. About a year ago the Archduke made a public speech, in which he expressed his opinions as a Catholic Prince, in a way which nobody could possibly misunderstand. Evidently, too, frankness is Archduke Ferdinand's way. The other day, for instance, he struck out Count Leo Tolstoy's name from a list of foreign honorary members submitted to the Emperor by the Prague Academy of Science and Art. His action has created quite a sensation in literary and art circles in Austria. But the heir presumptive apparently does not mind. He always takes his own line in life. Against the wishes and influences of his friends in the 'highest quarters,' he married Princess Chotek, the alliance entailing heavy sacrifices on his part. The accession to the throne of Austria of a man of such strong will may be an event of no little importance in European politics.

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M. P., who is said to be resigning the secretaryship of the United Irish League of Great Britain, is one of the most remarkable Irishmen in the House of Commons. He is the only man now living, who has been sentenced, by British law, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered for treason-felony. In 1867, in the days of the Fenian movement, O'Brien was arrested whilst leading an armed party which attacked a police barracks. On the trial it appeared that the barracks

were set on fire, and that the inmates, including some women and children, were in imminent danger, when O'Brien, at great personal risk, went to their relief; and this circumstance was commented upon in terms of praise by the judge when passing sentence. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, and some years later Mr. O'Brien was amnestied. He is now over 70, of patriarchal appearance, and one of the most kindly, gentle and unobtrusive men in the House, where his voice is seldom on never heard.

Mr. W. Shiels, who is the power behind the throne in the new Victorian Ministry, is an Irishman, and arrived in Victoria when a child. Like his chief, Mr. Shiels is a barrister.

Mr. Irvine, the new Premier of Victoria, is a lawyer, and a grand nephew of John Mitchell, the famous Irish patriot. Mr. Irvine was born in Newry, Ireland, in 1858, and is 44 years of age. He was educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He is a B. A. of Dublin University, and M. A. and LL.M. of Melbourne. He came to Australia in 1879, was called to the bar in Melbourne in 1884, and entered Parliament in 1894 as member for Lowan, which constituency he has represented continuously ever since.

London 'Truth' recalls that at the Coronation in 1831 the great row was about the homage, as when the 'ceremonial' was submitted for approval to William IV. he vowed that nothing would induce him to go through the ordeal of being kissed by the bishops. His Majesty did not object to the salute of the Peers, but he protested that he would sooner not be crowned than submit to being kissed by the prelates, and he ordered that part of the programme to be cut out. However, the Archbishop remonstrated vigorously, and the king knocked under, but with a bad grace.

A cable message states that a knighthood has been conferred on Captain Russell. This is a distinction that is well deserved, for the nominal leader of the Opposition is held in the highest esteem by all classes, and every one will admit that this is a well-merited recognition of public services extending over a third of a century. Sir William Russell, M. H. R., is the son of Lieut-Colonel Andrew Hamilton Russell, and was born at Sandhurst, Berkshire, England, on November 12, 1838, so that he is in his sixty-fourth year. When seven years of age he was brought to New Zealand by his father, and remained here until he was ten, returning to England to be educated. Having completed his education, he joined the army, and was successively Captain in the 58th and 14th regiments. He re-visited New Zealand on military service in 1857 and again in 1861. On the last occasion he decided to settle here permanently and purchased an estate near Hastings, Hawke's Bay, where he still resides. He was a member of the old Hawke's Bay Provincial Council, and on the abolition of the Provincial Governments he was returned to the House of Representatives as member for the district. He was Postmaster-General of the fourth Atkinson Administration in 1884, and later on was Minister of Defence and Colonial Secretary. Since 1890 he has been practically the leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, where his gentlemanly bearing and moderation have made him extremely popular with members of all shades of political opinion.

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CHRISTCHURCH

(Opposite Clock Tower).

Established 1889.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

CROXFORD AND SONS,
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Bell-hangers.
No 12 Frederick street.

We take this opportunity of **THANKING** our **NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS** and the **PUBLIC** generally for past favors, and notifying them that we have **REMOVED** to more commodious Premises at No. 12 **FREDERICK STREET** (opposite Mollison and Co.'s), lately occupied by Hitchcock Bros., cabinetmakers. We have in stock a great variety of Incandescent Pendants, Hall Lamps, Chandelier and Gas Brackets, also Globes in endless variety. Baths, Lavatory Basins, and Sanitary Goods of every description.

Note the Address: Croxford and Sons, Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 12 Frederick street (opposite Mollison's).

Telephone No. 576.

Commercial

(For week ending July 2)

PRODUCE.

London, June 25.—Wheat.—The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 3,045,000 quarters, and for the Continent 1,515,000 quarters. An Australian cargo sold at 30s.

Sydney, June 30.—Some agents have decided to lower butter one penny a pound owing to the difficulty in moving the local makes, and in face of the large stocks of New Zealand in hand.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Whole-sale—Butter (farm), 9d, butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1½d booked, eggs, 1s per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 6d; do, rolled, farm, 7d, hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, 14; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14; bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5 10s. Retail.—Butter (fresh), 11d, 1s; butter (factory), pats 1s 3d; bulk, 1s 2d; eggs, 1s 3d per doz, cheese, 7d; bacon (rolled), 9d; hams, 10d. Potatoes, £5 per ton, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lb, 25s; 50lb, 7s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s; pollard, 9s per bag; bran, 5s; chaff, 2s 3d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £4 0s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw: £1 12s 6d; 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 5d. Onions: Christchurch £7.

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

There was fair competition for most of the lots on offer, and except for

potatoes, which were without demand, prices were about on a level with late quotations.

Oats.—During the past week there has been practically no demand for export, and without this it is impossible to clear consignments as they come to hand. Stocks have therefore accumulated slightly, but any activity in outside markets will readily absorb all on hand. We submitted a mixed catalogue, suitable for local requirements, and all on offer were cleared at satisfactory prices. We quote. Seed lines, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime milling, 2s 6½d to 2s 8d; good to best feed, 2s 4½d to 2s 6d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Millers are not operating to any extent, and for prime quality there is therefore very little inquiry. Medium qualities cannot be placed except as fowl wheat. This is rather more plentiful, but continues to meet a fair trade. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium, 3s to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—We offered a fair selection, but in the absence of demand the bulk was passed in. A few sales of fair Derwents were made at £3 10s to £3 15s per ton. We quote: Prime Derwents, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; others, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The market is moderately supplied, and all good to prime quality is readily quoted at prices fully equal to late quotations. Medium and inferior sorts are still without much inquiry. We quote: Best oat-sheaf, £4 10s to £4 15s; good, £4 to £4 7s 6d; inferior and medium, £2 10s to £3 15s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

London, June 27.—The Bradford wool business is practically suspended. Common sixties, 21½d; super, 22½d.

LIVE STOCK.**SYDNEY STOCK SALES.**

Sydney, June 30.—Twenty thousand sheep were offered at the fat stock market to-day. There was splendid competition, and extreme rates prevailed, best wethers selling at up to 41s and ewes to 18s 6d. A small number of crossbred wethers, on account of Mr G. H. Scales, Wellington, were sold. Forty-three realised 29s 9d, and four fetched 26s 3d. Lambs were lower than last week. Best, up to 14s; good, 9s to 10s. Cattle had a brisk sale. Prime realised £15; good, from £9. Butter: Choice, 17d to 18d, prime factory, 14d less.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS

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

There was a poor attendance of buyers at our sale on Saturday, and a very moderate entry of horses. This was naturally to be expected so soon after our annual winter sale, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Only about half a dozen useful draught geldings—three of which came from Maniototo, and were sold on account of Messrs. John Dowling and Sons, at the following prices: Bay gelding, Nugget, aged, £39; bay gelding, Duke, £28 10s; brown gelding, Smiler, aged, £21 10s—were sold. A few others were offered, but as the bidding was not equal to owners' reserves they were passed in. About seven or eight inferior hacks and light harness horses were put up, but only one or two sales were effected. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, £38 to £45; extra good, prize horses, £45 to £52; medium draught mares and geldings, £28 to £35; aged do., £21 to £28; upstanding carriage horses, £25 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £80 strong spring-van horses, £25 to

£31; milk cart and butchers' order cart horses, £15 to £23; tram horses, £15 to £23; light hacks, £10 to £18; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £2 to £5.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—207 were yarded, mostly useful sorts. There was a very poor demand, and beef declined 2s 6d per 100lb; ruling 17s 6d to 22s 6d. Best steers, £9 10s to £11 2s 6d; others, £7 2s 6d to £8 10s; heifers, £5 15s to £7 17s 3d; cows, £4 10s, £7 5s to £8 5s; and £9 17s 6d for extra heavy. Very little business was done in store or dairy cattle.

Fat Sheep.—3500 entered, mostly ewes, with a few good lines of freezing wethers. The market was most irregular, but on the whole last week's rates were about maintained. Heavy wethers, 18s to 19s, freezers, 15s 9d to 17s 9d, including one line of 600 at 17s 6d; freezing ewes, 9s 6d to 15s; extra heavy, 16s to 18s; inferior, down to 7s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—300 were yarded, mostly taken for export at from 10s to 12s 8d; inferior, 7s 9d to 9s.

Store Sheep.—2500 yarded, nearly all wethers and lambs. There was a very poor sale, and a good number were passed. Wethers, 8s to 8s 6d; better, 10s, 10s 3d to 12s 4d. Nearly 1000 were withdrawn at 9s 9d and 11s 2d. No ewes were sold. Lambs, 6s 7d to 7s 9d.

Pigs.—About 400 were penned, mostly secondary sorts, and there was a weak demand, causing the market to become easier. Baconers, 36s to 46s 6d, or 3½d to 3½d per lb; porkers, 18s to 30s, or 3½d per lb; stores, 8s to 16s; suckers and weaners, 3s 3d to 7s.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE HERE!

What are you going to give your boys and girls for a Christmas present? If you use 'Book Gift' Tea you can have your choice from our catalogue of over 500 good and useful books, absolutely free. If you cannot procure catalogues of books from your grocer, send to W. Scoular and Co., wholesale agents, Dunedin, and a copy will be posted you by return mail. The following useful books are on our catalogue:—Mrs. Beeton's Book on Cookery and household management, given with 6lb of tea; The Doctor at Home, a book that should be in every house, given with 10lb of tea; The Amateur Carpenter, given with 10lb of tea; The Enquirer's Oracle, or Enquire within upon everything. The money spent by others in extensive advertising and showy labels and tins is given by us to the customer in the form of high class literature.—***

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

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.—***

THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

TUSSICURA

Sole Proprietor and
.....Manufacturer **S. J. EVANS, DUNEDIN.**

Wholesale Agents for N.Z.: **KEMP THORNE, 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.

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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

BOTTTLERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION
Including Eight English Competitors:—
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

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

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR . .

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager

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

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - **P. MCCARTHY.**

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

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

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO 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 Provable 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)—

Mokoia	Thurs, July 8	1 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., July 4	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues, July 8	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	Thurs., July 10	2.30 p.m. tr'n
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Te Anau	Fri., July 4	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., July 8	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., July 11	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia	Thurs., July 8	1 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., July 10	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues, July 8	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., July 22	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Warrimoo July 6 3 p.m. D'din
Mokoia July 20 2 p.m. D'din

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

Upolu Mon., July 14 1 p.m. D'din

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

Janet Nicoll Thurs., July 3 7 a.m. D'din

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednes., July 16
Connects at Suva with Mowera for America and Europe.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, July 2
RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., July 15.

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

Home Rule Meeting at Sydney.

ON Monday evening, June 16, what was intended to be merely a preliminary meeting to consider the project of a Home Rule movement for the purpose of rendering practical aid to the Irish Parliamentary Party was held in the vestibule of the Town Hall, Sydney. There was a crowded attendance long before the time appointed for beginning the proceedings, and when Senator O'Connor, K.C., Vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, mounted the platform, followed by a host of prominent citizens, there were almost as many people outside as inside the chamber. An agreeable feature of the gathering was that it included many ladies. For the rest, enthusiasm, genuine and unbounded enthusiasm, was the keynote of the demonstration. The high note struck by the chairman in an eloquent, powerful, common-sense appeal to the Empire for justice to Ireland was sustained right throughout the meeting by subsequent speakers. Almost every sentiment uttered on the platform carried with it an accompaniment of ringing cheers. The outcome of the meeting (says the *Freeman's Journal*) was a unanimous resolve to render material and moral aid to Ireland at this critical juncture in her history, and a beginning was made by spontaneous offers of pecuniary aid, although the appeal for money was deferred till the occasion of the mass meeting which follows in a few weeks.

Senator O'Connor was supported in the chair by a strong body of leading Irishmen. Among others, there were the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan (State Minister for Works), Hon. T. M. Slattery, M.L.C., Hon. John Meagher, M.L.C., Messrs D. O'Connor, J. G. Carroll, P. E. Quinn, R. D. Meagher, A. J. Kelly, and P. J. Clara, M.A.L.A., Thomas Curran and T. B. Curran, B.L. (late members of the Irish Parliamentary Party), John Flood, Major Freehill, Dr. C. W. MacCarthy, B. Gaffney, T. J. McCabe, etc. There was also a large number of the Catholic clergy present.

The Chairman, in the course of an eloquent and patriotic speech, said: We have now in Ireland a Parliamentary Party absolutely united, under the leadership of an eloquent, wise, and experienced Parliamentarian—John Redmond. There is in the ranks of that party absolute loyalty to his leadership, because Ireland has learned from bitter experience that it is only by absolute loyalty to leadership that the cause of Home Rule can be won. As we all know, Irishman can only succeed by getting the ear of England in the English Parliament, and by getting the force of English public opinion in its aid. And now, at a time when the strain and stress of a great war leaves the English Parliament free to consider other affairs—now is the time when we in Australia, whose voice has been heard and whose aid has been sought and felt in the building up of the Empire, should be heard and felt when we seek to remove one of the plague-spots in the internal administration of the Empire. The course is clear, and the road is open for the only way by which Ireland can achieve nationality, and that is by the processes of Parliamentary and constitutional warfare. We are ready to help in that. We are ready to send that material aid which is so much wanted by the party of noble and self-sacrificing men who give up their time month after month, and year after year, in a labour which some of us know and some here, like Mr. Curran, have felt that is unflinching and self-sacrificing to a degree beyond ordinary belief. Unfortunately, perhaps, the representatives of Ireland are not drawn from that class which can support itself. They must have some material aid, and how better can we show our love for the old land, and our admiration for the work of the Irish Parliamentary Party, than by sending some of that material aid, which generous hearts have always to give, to enable them to carry on their fight consistently and continuously, and successfully? I do not wish to trench upon the province of speakers whom you will hear this evening, but I would like to say two other words. In the first place, it is in the power of Irishmen in Australia and of Irish-Australians in Australia, and of that great body of democratic and fair-minded men who wish well to Ireland, to make the great body of public opinion at this end of the Empire felt in England itself. One of your objects should be that it shall make itself felt. The other word I wish to say is this: Let us have no narrow platform here. Let us have no platform upon which Irishmen only can stand. We have all through Australia sympathising friends and enthusiastic supporters of the cause of Home Rule, not only from the feeling which lies deep down in the hearts of Irishmen—the undying aspiration for nationality—but because they realise that it is right that every man should have a voice in framing the laws by which he is governed, and that no one has a right to deprive any man of that right unless for some very good reason. In Ireland the reason has always been the other way. Why is Ireland to-day, alongside her prosperous sister island, in a condition which alternates between military occupation, coercion, and the 'letting-alone' policy? It is because English statesmen have too frequently failed to recognise that there is an undying spirit of nationality in the Irish people, which can only be satisfied by Home Rule—that kind of Home Rule which Australia has to-day. Let us help to give Home Rule to the people of Ireland, and let us, out of the abundance and generosity of our patriotism, be generous in material and moral force. Let us embrace every man who thinks with us, and let us embrace the thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Australians who want to see this a great and contented Empire, and feel that it can never be so, so long as Ireland remains in her present position.

At the conclusion of the chairman's address the secretary read a number of apologies from gentlemen who were unable to be present, among these being Sir William Manning, Mr. T. Waddell (Colonial Treasurer), and Mr. John Toohy, M.L.C., who was absent through illness, but sent a cheque for £25. His Grace Archbishop Kelly, who had a prior engagement, wrote in part as follows:—'The banner of Ireland upheld by a faithful and disciplined body in Westminster or College Green will rally the forces of her chil-

dren and of her friends all the world over, and the forces must go on increasing till every rightful claim for creed and country be vindicated. The triumph of Ireland will be the triumph of the United Kingdom, unless it be delayed too long and arrive too late. While I do not identify myself with any political party or political organisation, I wish your meeting the fullest measure of success, and I assure it of my profound sympathy and willing support.'

Among the speakers were Major Freehill, Rev. Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M., Messrs E. W. O'Sullivan (Minister for Works), P. E. Quinn, M.L.A., Hon. John Meagher, M.L.C., Hon. T. M. Slattery, M.L.C., Mr R. D. Meagher, M.L.A., Mr D. O'Connor, M.L.A., T. B. Curran, and Dr. McCarthy.

The following resolution was passed with acclamation, and an Executive Committee appointed to give effect to it by calling a public meeting later on: 'That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when an appeal should be made to the people of New South Wales to render material and moral support to the constitutional efforts of the Irish people to obtain self-government.'

The subscriptions received at the meeting amounted to £120.

A few Sundays ago the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn, blessed and opened a new church at Galong. His Lordship, in the course of his sermon on the occasion, said: 'A church has to-day been blessed and opened without any appeal, direct or indirect, to the people for whose benefit it has been erected. To-day we take over, in the name of the Church, a beautiful site of two and a half acres of land with a church built thereon, a joint gift, without any lien or encumbrance whatsoever, to religion and to the Catholic people of this neighborhood, from Mr Edmond Ryan and his sister, Miss Anastasia Ryan, present occupants of the name and house of Galong. And this church, which has just been blessed and on whose altar the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass has just been offered for the first time, is such a thing of beauty! In architectural design, in solidity of material and perfection of workmanship, in elegance within and without, in supply of sacred furniture, it has, for its dimensions and as a church for public worship, hardly anything equal to it—certainly nothing superior—in the diocese of Goulburn, perhaps in the whole State of New South Wales. Every requirement, so far as immediate wants are concerned, has been anticipated. Nothing is wanting. It is complete in every detail—sanctuary, sacristy, altar, stained-glass windows, Stations of the Cross, vestments of all colors required by the Rubric, Benediction service; the provision made for lighting and ventilation; those splendid statues of the Sacred Heart and of Our Blessed Lady; those handsome and comfortable pews, the confessional, the sanctuary lamp—all are supplied, solid and precious, as to material, exquisite in finish. Rich yet chaste, ornate without being gaudy, a refined and delicate taste guided both artist and workman in conceiving the plan and in executing every minutest detail in stained-glass windows, in altar, in each separate article of adornment or of use. And as no cost was spared to realise the ideal of the generous donors, so the expenses will reach, we have been told, when everything has been taken in, a grand total of not much less than \$2000. This splendid donation is in keeping with the noblest examples of generosity and faith bequeathed to us by the pioneer days—and, thank God, we have very noble examples, even in this diocese, of generosity and faith, and a regard for man's supreme interest, his spiritual and immortal destiny—handed down to us from the fine Catholic men and women of the pioneer days.'

Mr Michael O'Halloran, late of the police force, and well known in this city and Ashburton, has leased the Pier Hotel, corner of Crawford and Jetty streets, Dunedin, where he will be happy to see any of his many friends. Considerable alterations and improvements have been recently made in this old-established hostelry, and families and the public generally will find that first-class accommodation has now been provided...

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 29 George street, Dunedin.

THE Best Place in town for TEA SETS is George Ritchie's Staffordshire House, 29 George street.

IF you want a Good DINNER SET cheap and good, Ritchie's Staffordshire House is the place.

FOR LAMPS and LAMPWARE go to Ritchie's Staffordshire House; the noted place for Fittings.

FOR all Household FURNISHINGS RITCHIE'S can't be beat.—29 George street.

CROCKERY LAMPS and CUTLERY Lent on Hire.

MONUMENTS.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB
SYMONDS STREET, AUCKLAND.

Have a Choice Lot of NEW MONUMENTS. Light and Dark Marble, and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate. Our work has again been awarded the highest honors presented at the Christchurch Exhibition. Three Exhibits. First Prize for Carving; First and Second for Lead Letters. Auckland Exhibition Four First Prizes and Gold Medal.

Designs Free on application.

All kinds of Iron Fences.

Telephone 732.

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 Surplice for assistance in Choir.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS. TIME-TABLE ALTERATIONS.

The following ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time-table on and after TUESDAY, 1st July, 1902:—

The Express Train leaving Dunedin for Christchurch at 11.0 a.m. will be accelerated, arriving Christchurch at 8.15 p.m.

The Express Train leaving Christchurch for Dunedin at 11.0 a.m. will leave Oamaru at 4.38 p.m., arriving Dunedin 8.15 p.m. This Train will stop daily at Maheno, but will NOT stop at Herbert except to allow passengers from north of Oamaru to alight.

The Train leaving Oamaru for Dunedin at 7.30 a.m. will have the intermediate times slightly altered, the Train leaving Upper Port Chalmers at 12.38 p.m. and arriving Dunedin as at present.

The Train now leaving Oamaru for Dunedin at 2.20 p.m. will leave at 2.5 p.m., Palmerston 4.33 p.m., arriving Dunedin 7.45 p.m. instead of 8.10 p.m.

The Train now leaving Dunedin for Oamaru at 7.40 a.m. will not leave until 7.42 a.m., leaving Palmerston 11 a.m., and arriving Oamaru 1.10 p.m. instead of 1.15 p.m.

The Train now leaving Dunedin for Oamaru at 3.0 p.m. will have the times at intermediate stations slightly altered, arriving Oamaru as at present.

The Train leaving Dunedin for Port Chalmers at 8.30 p.m. will leave Burke two minutes earlier than at present.

The Train now leaving Dunedin for Mosgiel at 6.55 a.m. will leave at 6.50 a.m.

The Express Train from Invercargill to Dunedin will leave Clinton at 2.15 p.m., Balclutha 2.58 p.m., Stirling 3.5 p.m., Milton 3.45 p.m., running thence as at present.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE POSTER TIME-TABLES EXHIBITED AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS.

By Order.

DEATH.

SPROULE.—On May 18, at his late residence, Palmerston street Westport, New Zealand, Frederick Henry Augustus Sproule, dearly-beloved husband of Mary St. Cecilia Sproule, and third son of the Rev James William Sproule, Vicar of St. Mark's, Lincombe, Bath; aged 46 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

CASEY.—In loving memory of Margaret Casey, beloved wife of William Casey, who died on the 1st July, 1900.

What lacks my heart that makes it
So weary and full of pain,
That trembling hope forsakes it
Never to come again.

Only another heart,
Tender and all mine own,
In the still grave it lies,
I weep alone.

God is all goodness, and He knows
The best lot for His own;
'Tis His decree—then let us say:
'Thy will not mine be done.'



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.



HE old adage, 'Man proposes, but God disposes,' received a very striking and unexpected illustration last week. Everywhere preparations for the Coronation celebrations were well advanced, the various programmes, civic, social, and religious, had all been arranged down to the minutest detail, the whole country was preparing to give itself up to whole-souled rejoicing, when the painful intelligence came that the King was seriously ill, that he had undergone an operation, and that his condition was such as to necessitate the abandonment of all Coronation festivities. It then became apparent that the King had in reality been seriously ailing for some considerable time, though the fact had been suppressed, or at least disguised as mere temporary indisposition arising from occasional attacks of 'lumbago.' Since the trouble reached its crisis the public have been made aware of the nature of the ailment and have been kept fully informed of the condition of the Royal sufferer from day to day. We have no need, therefore, to refer to the medical aspect of the trouble or to review the stages of the patient's progress towards recovery. It is only necessary to say that according to the latest intelligence the King's condition is now quite satisfactory, and that both King and Queen have borne themselves during this ordeal with the most praiseworthy courage and patience.

The feeling of regret and sorrow which spread over the Colony when the news of the King's illness was received was deep, genuine, and universal. It was in the first place a tribute to the King's personal popularity. For ourselves, we have, we confess, no particular love for Royalties as such believing that as a nation progresses representative institutions should do ever more and more and monarchy ever less and less in the work of government; but there is something so kindly, genial, and human in the personality of EDWARD VII. that even a thorough-going Radical can appreciate it. We can say nothing of the King's personal

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

relations to his friends, for practically all we get to know of him is in relation to the discharge of his official duties, but even in these he has not only displayed tact and dignity but has shown also that touch of personal sympathy which also wins the hearts of men and which, like mercy, 'becomes the throned monarch better than his crown.' This quality of kindly human feeling on the part of the King crops out even in the discharge of duties that are irksome and disagreeable to him. Thus on the occasion of his accession when making the infamous Declaration which brands as idolaters so many millions of his Catholic subjects it was noted that when he came to the hateful words he hurried over them with the greatest possible haste and said them in so low a tone that they were practically inaudible—thus showing his personal sympathy with Catholic feeling in the matter and his personal distaste for the duty which Parliament had stupidly and perversely thrust upon him.

*

Apart from his personal qualities, EDWARD VII.'s career as a King—short though it has been—has been very promising. It is true that under the present régime of constitutional monarchy the King no longer possesses such powers of producing rapidly tremendous results for good or evil as attached to the sovereign in the old days, when the monarch was absolute and supreme. Still, there are a great variety of matters, none of which in themselves are perhaps of very great significance, on which it is very important that the King should steadily and consistently arrive at sound judgments, and in the multitude of these small but not unimportant routine duties of kingship EDWARD VII. has so far made no false step. So far as the larger sphere of kingly activity is concerned, there have been two occasions on which he has exhibited qualities of statesmanship which go far to show that his reign is at least opening out on right lines. The first was his decision, immediately after the late Queen's death, to adhere to the plan of sending his only surviving son—the Duke of Cornwall—to open the first Parliament of the Australasian Commonwealth, and to even extend the Duke's mission so as to make it embrace practically the whole of the British possessions. We do not make much of the sentimental side of the incident, for there is no reason to suppose that the King's feelings as a father are any stronger than anyone else's, and many thousands of good men have had to make precisely the same sacrifice without ever being considered as special heroes or martyrs on that account. But what we do think noteworthy is the sagacity shown by the King in seeing the desirableness of such an undertaking at such a critical period of the Empire's history, and in realising the appreciable effect it would be likely to have on the tide of colonial loyalty and Imperialism. The second occasion on which the King has displayed statesmanship of the right kind has been in connection with the termination of the late war. According to the cables in Tuesday's papers Home newspapers are agreed that the King used his personal influence to secure peace, and they predict that he will be known in history as 'The Peacemaker.' It is an honourable and glorious title, and the King that deserves it has deserved well of the world.

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It would indeed be a calamity if anything should happen to cut short a career which promises so well, and we associate ourselves with the regret which has been universally expressed at even the passing prospect of such a possibility. As we have already mentioned, the latest intelligence as to the King's health is entirely reassuring and satisfactory, and it would appear that the important ceremony has been more or less definitely fixed to come off in a few months' time. We can only hope that his Majesty's recovery will be rapid and complete, and that King and people will celebrate the Coronation more gladly and gratefully than ever, because of the disappointment and trial they have been called upon to pass through.

Messrs Croxford and Sons, plumbers, gasfitters, and bell-hangers, in notifying their removal to more commodious premises at 12 Frederick street, take the opportunity of thanking their patrons for past favors, and intimate that they will be prepared to carry out work in future in that manner which has given such satisfaction in the past. They have in stock a large assortment of incandescent fittings, pendants, brackets, hall lamps, chandeliers, bath and lavatory basins, and other sanitary appliances. They guarantee that all work entrusted to the firm will be carried out at the lowest possible rate and in the best style of workmanship...

Notes

Pernicious Literature.

Modern education (so called) has brought into existence a mass of literature of the most pernicious kind, and it is the duty of those who have control of the young to exercise vigilance lest the youthful minds should be polluted and degenerated by its influence. Every week there pours from the press a weak, washy, flood of trash which is dignified by the name of fiction, but which is designedly written to stimulate the baser passions of its readers, and finds a ready market among those who have been taught to read, but have not been taught to think. It thus comes about that the tone generally of literary thought and effort exhibits a marked decadence, and that form and style no longer display the polish and excellence of the older writers. This indicates that the great army of readers swallow their food at a gulp, and that without masticating it. It would be bad enough were the diet wholesome; it is often ruinous to the moral digestion. The mere 'gutter' literature of the 'penny dreadful' class, is, of course, beneath contempt, though there is too much reason to fear that its circulation among boys is greater than might be expected. The books are not prurient, it is true, which is about the only virtue they possess, but the adventures with which they deal are so exaggerated, the language so bombastic, and the sympathy with lawlessness so marked, that they may be likened in their effects upon the moral health of the young, to some disease in its operation upon the physical system. Their low price, their gaudy external appearance, their public display in shop windows, particularly recommend them to young lads, who are thus insensibly taught that to be lawless is admissible if only the law breaker be courageous.

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The catalogue of every public library, no less than the records of those which are 'circulating,' prove that fiction constitutes the bulk of the literary pabulum of their patrons. Some of the fiction is merely inane, and perhaps does no greater harm than waste the time and enfeeble the intellect of its readers. These attributes are sufficient to condemn it, but they do not lead to the active practice of vice, except as a remote consequence. What are more terrible and more directly incentive to vicious thoughts are the books which, under cover of elucidating some social question, abound in details which poison ten for every one who is instructed. There are some newspapers, even, which profess to castigate vice, yet seem to take a delight in describing it. Everyone cannot touch pitch and remain undefiled. The bad seed may germinate even in the purest of minds. If it be said that current fiction reflects the mental fashion of the hour, and that history records the recurrence of healthy reactions, we must remember that the literature of the day is contemporaneous with an almost universal ability to read. It was not so when the masters produced their works. When Sir Walter Scott poured forth his series of romances, and Dickens and Thackeray took the reading world by storm, the circle of readers was limited to a class which may be said to have inherited the influence of education, and brought to its reading elevation of thought and purity of taste. But the readers of the literature of to-day have just come into the acquisition of a new sense, which they have not yet learned to employ to advantage. It needs guidance in the same sense that a child who is just learning to prattle should be guarded from the influence of improper conversation. Parents and guardians of the young should exercise the same caution about the mental as about the physical food or about the clothing. Much greater care should indeed be exercised with respect to the former, as neglect of the one may merely injure the body, while supineness about the other may work inconceivable mental harm and even imperil the soul.

Tuberculosis.

The paper on the diseases of stock read by Mr Gilruth, Government veterinary expert, at the Dunedin Agricultural Conference, is not very pleasant reading. The authority of the speaker is not open to reasonable question. Among the earliest, if not quite so, of the experts selected by the Agricultural department when it was galvanised into activity by the late Sir John McKenzie, he has not only enjoyed an extensive practice in the Colony, but has more recently paid an extended visit to Europe to make himself acquainted with the latest points in bacteriology. It may therefore be reasonably inferred that Mr Gilruth knows what he is talking about, and when he declares that one cow in every ten supplying milk for human consumption, and one bullock or heifer of from three to five years of age in every twenty, are suffering more or less from tuberculosis, the most dreaded of all diseases in civilised communities, the statement is an alarming one. Without going into the question, yet unsettled by scientific men, whether the germ of bovine tuberculosis, or consumption, finds a congenial 'host' in the

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human body, Mr Gilruth advances the opinion that it is the more virulent, but he does not pursue this branch of the subject further than by detailing the methods that may be adopted to check its ravages. It is to these methods that the public must look for protection, which must be strenuously sought. Even though the heroic sacrifice now being made by that French doctor, who has been inoculated with tuberculosis bovine serum, to test the question of communicability be happily decided in the negative, the public will not view with equanimity the consumption of milk or flesh from tuberculous animals, and there should therefore ensue that public pressure whose absence Mr Gilruth deplors in another part of his paper. Indeed, it would seem that the efforts of the department should be mainly directed for some time to come to the propagation of preventive information among the people. The Colony, while happily yet free from the scourges that periodically decimate flocks and herds in other parts of the world, nevertheless possesses an extensive list of diseases, many of which are inimical to mankind, yet are all susceptible of mitigation by preventive measures.

*

With respect to tuberculosis, Mr Gilruth repeats from his report of 1893 a short list of precautions that should be given the widest publicity. We therefore reprint them:—1. There should be a periodic examination of all cows supplying milk for human consumption. 2. The tuberculin test should only be applied where isolation of the reacting animals is possible, or where it is necessary to assist in diagnosis of doubtful cases. 3. Compulsory notification to the district stock inspector of any disease of the udder in milch cows. 4. Pasteurisation of milk in factories. 5. Inspection of meat. Some of these recommendations have been carried into effect, yet much remains to be done, and to effect this Mr Gilruth recommends, besides periodic and complete inspection, the co-operation of farmers themselves, and notification to the nearest inspector of any case of disease immediately when observed. The state pays half value in compensation for diseased animals which it destroys, and 'there is no reason why such co-operation should not be the rule, the more especially when it is considered the result is probably more beneficial, at least financially, to the individual himself than to the community.'

Mr. Seddon in South Africa.

Mr Seddon's meteoric flight through South Africa is not without its humorous aspects. Our Premier has not hitherto been credited with the ability to impart the saving salt of humor to his utterances and actions. He may, indeed, be endowed with humor of that description that exults over a discomfited antagonist, but that he is ever disposed to look on the funny side of things those who know him best would be the last to suggest. For example, it never seems to have occurred to Mr Seddon that there was something irresistibly comic in the circumstance that it should fall to the lot of Mr Hutcheson, formerly M.H.R. for Patea, to officially welcome him to Johannesburg, and to deliver the conventional laudation upon the distinguished guest. The chairman glided gingerly over the thin ice in referring to his acquaintance with Mr. Seddon in his capacity as Premier of New Zealand. Nor is there absent an element of humor in the fact that Mr Seddon's reply to the address presented to him was ruthlessly expunged by the Press censor. Neither does our Premier's reply to the toast of the evening (himself) appear in the reports of the gathering, so that Mr Seddon suffered ignominiously from the double extinguisher. In Cape Town, however, Mr Seddon was more fortunate. There he was fully reported, but this again leads to the highly humorous conviction that it would not have detracted from his reputation if the press censor had again intervened. He was very insistent upon the necessity of the British acquisition of the Delagoa Bay territory. Now, Delagoa Bay happens to belong to Portugal, one of the weakest powers in Europe. That country is largely indebted to Britain for the unpaid balance of the cost of the Peninsula War. During the recent South African War Delagoa Bay was a veritable thorn in the British side, for by that channel were conveyed supplies that enabled the Boers to prolong the contest. Mr Seddon seems to have imagined that the importance of Delagoa Bay had escaped the notice of British statesmen. The merest tyro in history should know that the possession of Delagoa Bay has been the subject of intrigue and negotiation for many years. It involves great international considerations in which its nominal owner, Portugal, has very little to say. All that Britain has been able to secure is an undertaking that if the territory is to be alienated she shall have the option of refusal. Its acquisition may now come more easily since the Boers have succumbed, but to point out what has been perfectly obvious for many years was certainly superfluous on Mr Seddon's part.

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

DIocese of DUNEDIN.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., Wellington, is at present conducting a retreat for the Dominican Nuns.

At the nine o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday his Lordship Bishop Verdon feelingly referred to the illness of the King, and asked the congregation not alone to pray during the Holy Sacrifice but also in their own homes that his Majesty might be speedily restored to health, and that he may be granted length of years to reign over his people. At 11 o'clock a Mass of supplication for his Majesty was said by Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. Before commencing the sermon Father Murphy exhorted the congregation to join with him in offering up the Holy Sacrifice that God might restore their Sovereign to health. He said that it was a time of great anxiety for the Empire, and that it was the duty of all its subjects to beseech the Almighty to spare to them for many years to come their Sovereign, who during the short time of his reign has given such splendid proofs of excellent administrative ability. Towards the close of the Mass a telegram from the Acting-Premier was handed to Father Murphy, which stated that his Majesty was out of immediate danger. His Lordship Bishop Verdon preaching at Vespers made feeling reference to his Majesty's illness, and asked the congregation to pray for his speedy recovery.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

A Miss Ailie has been received into the Church at Denver, Colorado. Her father was a well known Methodist minister.

Mr J. E. Holland, of British Guiana, was received into the Church in Rome a few weeks ago by the Most Rev. Dr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond.

At the Convent of the Sœurs Maricoles, Deynze, Belgium, on May 1, Miss Beatrice Marie Winefride Jellicoe, daughter of Mr Bernard Jellicoe, was baptised and received into the Catholic Church, Sœur Walburga acting as sponsor.

The latest convert to the Catholic Church is Colonel H. Affleck Groves, I.S.C., formerly Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department, Peshawar, Punjab, India. Colonel Groves was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Kenelm Digby Best, priest of the Oratory, London.

Rev. Cyprian Browning, B.A. (Eton and King's College, Cambridge), formerly of Longton and London, has been received into the Catholic Church at St. Buenos's College, North Wales, by Rev. Charles Dawson, S.J. He is proceeding to Rome to study for the priesthood.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, confirmed about 70 converts on April 27. Of these 35 were the result of the late mission at the cathedral in that city and were confirmed in the chapel; and on the same day, he confirmed 72 colored persons, about half of whom were converts, in St. Peter Claver's Church.

A Mr Juhlin, who was once a Salvation Army officer in British Columbia, and a Mrs Gerow, formerly an Episcopalian, were received into the Catholic Church, recently, at Dawson, Yukon District, in the new vicariate-apostolic of Mackenzie, by the Very Rev. P. E. Gendreau, O.M.I., V.G.

About the beginning of May some Royal converts (says the Rome correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) were received in audience by the Holy Father. First the Pope received in state audience the Langravine Anne of Hesse, Princess of Prussia. Then—I believe—the Queen of Wurtemberg, who came to Rome incognito as the Countess of Teck, and now Queen Natalie, of Serbia, is proceeding hither for the same joyful post-conversion ceremony. The progress of the faith through conversions is not confined to the highest classes of society. The secretary of the Index as Delegate to the Inquisition received the other day the abjuration of two Lutherans, G. J. Vahlbry, of Stockholm, and F. J. Thiel, of Lubeck, at the Apostolic Hospice of the Convertendi, where catechumens are lodged and instructed at all times. The case is merely one of a series which is ordinary in Rome.

Opening of Parliament.

PARLIAMENT was opened on Tuesday afternoon with the usual formalities. The greater part of the Governor's speech was of a retrospective character. The principal legislation promised consists of amendments of the Electoral laws, the Labor laws, and the Land laws. The Referendum Bill is to be re-introduced, also the Railway Servants' Superannuation Bill and the State Fire Insurance Bill. Provision is to be made for the conservation of forests, and for tree planting where the country has been denuded. There is to be a new Mining Bill, which will deal mainly with gold mining company law; and further legislation in respect to the establishment of a State coal mine. Measures are to be submitted with the object of preventing the creation of trusts and combines, and also for the purpose of developing the Colony's trade.

A POLL on the question of the adoption of the Rating on Unimproved Values Act was held in Christchurch on Monday. A good deal of interest was taken in the question, and the poll was carried by a majority of 84. The figures were: For, 596; against, 512.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

It is stated that the Representative Commissioners will recommend that the single electorates should be reverted to in the four cities.

THE Government have acquired, under the Land for Settlements Act, the Mead estate, of 6000 acres, belonging to R. N. Bealey, three miles and a-half from Rakaia.

THE Rev. Fathers Thomas Lane, A. C. Langerwerf, and H. J. Wientjes have been gazetted officiating ministers under 'The Marriage Act, 1880.'

AN outbreak of anthrax has occurred near Te Awamutu, and several cattle are dead. The men who handled the animals caught the disease, and are in the Waikato Hospital. One is not expected to live. The other two are less seriously affected.

THE Nelson *Colonist* reports that on Tuesday of last week the Rev. George Mahony received a cable message from London from the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney announcing his arrival in London, and also that he was in excellent health.

MR SEDDON is to visit Wales and Ireland. In referring to Sir M. Hicks-Beach's speech on the third reading of the Finance Bill, Mr Seddon declared that his attitude in regard to preferential trade had destroyed the main interest in the Imperial Conference, supposing he represents the views of his Government.

THE Coronation honors for New Zealand are: Captain W. Russell, M.H.R., of Hawke's Bay, and Dr. John Logan Campbell of Auckland, to be knights; Major Banchop, Companion of the Order of St Michael and St. George; Colonel Porter, Companion of the Bath.

TE WHITI, the Maori prophet, whose prognostications have for a considerable time been as reliable as the ordinary weather forecast, has evidently 'struck ill' this time, as he told the natives some days ago that the King's Coronation would not take place. As a result his *mana* has once more been placed on a solid basis, and the Maoris are greatly excited over the matter.

AN Auckland message states that in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday his Lordship Bishop Lenihan said that the Catholics heartily grieved and sympathised with the rest of the Empire over the King's illness. They recognised the King as a friend, though the King was forced by a Protestant nation to call Roman Catholics idolaters, and to say that the Holy Sacrifice the congregation were now engaged in was blasphemy. The congregation offered prayers for the restoration of the King's health.

Now and again we hear of a man asking the court for a prohibition order to apply to himself, but beyond this the case of an individual setting the law in motion against himself is very rare indeed. There is a constable in Waitara, who, if the report be true, has a very correct idea of how the law should be administered. He found his own horse wandering about the public thoroughfare the other day, and forthwith the offending owner was prosecuted and fined 1s and costs by the local justices.

THE Rev. Father Foran, military chaplain, who it will be remembered was here with the Imperial troops last year, has published a small pamphlet entitled 'The Church under the Southern Cross,' in which he writes as follows of the Maori Missions:—'To me personally the most interesting work of the diocese (Auckland) was that of the Maori Missions—that is, of missions carried on amongst the aboriginal natives. This great work has been entrusted to the Fathers of St. Joseph's Missionary Society of the Sacred Heart—a society founded by the present Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, and whose headquarters are at Mill Hill. There are 21 churches for the Maoris, many of which I was able to visit. I was filled with admiration for the heroic missionaries, many of whom are foreigners, who first of all had to learn English, and then when appointed to the Maori Missions had to acquire the language of the people. Their life among these poor natives is indeed a hard and trying one. They come to their work and devote not a part of that life, but the whole of it to the service of their people; there is to be no turning back, no lifting the hand from the plough; as they live among their people, so they die. A career worthy of all honor. The change which has been worked amongst the natives is marvellous. Less than a century ago they were cannibals. Indeed as late as 1809 a well-known case of cannibalism occurred amongst them, and it is said that between 1820 and 1840 30,000 Maoris were slain and eaten during their tribal wars. Christianity has changed all that, and a more loyal and order-loving people is not to be found at the present day. The Maoris, who have been in New Zealand for some five hundred years, are intellectually and morally far above any of the other Australasian aborigines. I noted in the benches in a Maori church several prayer-books in the native tongue, which proved that these poor people were by no means illiterate, and I brought away with me from New Zealand a very high appreciation of the natives, and a deep veneration for the noble, self-sacrificing pastors who minister to their spiritual needs.'

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

WEDDING BELLS.

ARMOUR—MCCONACHIE.

On Wednesday, April 23 (writes a Paeroa correspondent), Mr James Armour, son of Mr Alexander Armour, of Banerane, County Donegal, Ireland, was united in the holy bonds of Matrimony to Miss Jane McConachie, second daughter of Mr William McConachie, of Owharoa, by the Very Rev. Dean Hackett. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Sacred Heart Church, Karangahake, in the presence of numerous friends who assembled from all parts of the goldfields. Misses Mannix and Cullen were the bridesmaids, and Mr W. McConachie, jun., acted as best man. After the ceremony Dean Hackett congratulated the newly married couple and expressed the hope that they would continue through wedded life to give the same good example of practical Catholic life as they did since he first knew them. Theirs, he said, was a marriage which would have the blessing of God upon it, because it was entered upon with due preparation by the reception of the Holy Sacraments, and performed in accordance with the laws of the Church. The wedding party drove to the bride's home in the afternoon, when they were most hospitably entertained by her parents. The presents on the occasion were numerous. The health of the newly married couple was proposed by Dean Hackett. Mr and Mrs Armour spent their honeymoon at Te Aroha.

Obituary.

MR F. H. SPOULE, WESTPORT.

In referring to the death of the late Mr Sproule, a Westport exchange says:—'The late Mr F. H. Sproule was the third son of the Rev. James William Sproule, late Vicar of St. Mark's, Lincombe, Bath. Mr Sproule settled in Nelson in 1877, where he practised his profession as dentist for about six years and where he also married. In 1882 he removed to Westport, and during his long residence in this town had taken a keen and intelligent interest in matters of a public nature. With the establishment of the Westport High School his memory will always be particularly connected on account of his consistent advocacy for what has since proved a boon to this district and a credit generally. On the occasion of his funeral the remains were followed by a large concourse of citizens, as well as by the children of the public schools which had closed out of respect. The deceased leaves a wife and six young children, five daughters and a son, who have the sympathy of all classes in their bereavement.'

MRS. PETER GILFEDDER, ONE TREE POINT.

Our readers in Otago and Southland will hear with sincere regret of the death of one of the pioneers of Southland in the person of Mrs. Gilfedder, wife of Mr Peter Gilfedder, J.P., One Tree Point, who passed away on Friday morning. The deceased lady, who arrived in the Colony in the early sixties, settled with her husband in the One Tree Point district and displayed those qualities of industry, hospitality, and perseverance so characteristic of early colonists. By her amiable disposition and kindly acts, Mrs Gilfedder earned the esteem of a large circle of friends, who now mourn her death. The deceased leaves a family of five sons and one daughter, the eldest son being Mr M. Gilfedder, M.H.R. for Wai-lace. Mr Gilfedder, senr., and family have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in the great loss they have sustained.—R.I.P.

The King's Illness.

ABOUT ten o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week came the startling news that the King was ill, and that the Coronation, which was to take place on Thursday had been postponed. For a time many people were inclined to believe that the news was unreliable, but later on confirmatory messages came to hand, so that when the public had thoroughly realised the true position of affairs the keenest sympathy was felt for the Royal sufferer. The first messages received were somewhat contradictory, one stating that an operation had taken place, and another that an operation had been decided upon. It appears, however, that the operation, which was for an internal growth, was successfully performed on Tuesday.

It is needless to say that all celebrations at Home and abroad had to be postponed indefinitely.

Nearly all the European notabilities left in the early part of the week for their respective countries.

A message received on Friday morning stated that his Majesty had slept well during the previous night, and that he was making satisfactory progress.

The Colonial troops are to leave for home on July 11.

A bulletin issued on Friday morning stated that the King had passed a good night, and that his condition was attended by less anxiety.

On Sunday morning it was officially announced that his Majesty was out of danger. The wound still needs constant attention, and under the most favourable conditions will require some time to heal.

The following cable was received on Monday night:—The King's progress is uninterrupted. The doctors this evening decided that a bulletin was unnecessary until 10 to-day. Thereafter one will be issued at 7 in the evening.

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Monsignor Raphael Merry del Val, titular Archbishop of Nisere, Papal Envoy to the Coronation, conducted a notable service and special prayer for the recovery of the King at Brompton Oratory, in the presence of the leading Catholics of the Empire.

The London newspapers confirm the statement that the King exercised his personal influence to secure peace. They predict that the King will be remembered in history as Edward the Peacemaker.

The Round Towers of Ireland.

THERE are no structures in Europe, or perhaps in the world (say an exchange), that have caused so much discussion as the Round Towers of Ireland; for, as there are no literary memorials of the exact time of their erection, nor by whom, conjecture has been nearly exhausted in the inquiries concerning them. Though history is silent as to the time of erection, founders, or use, yet the minute researches of antiquaries leave little room to doubt of their having been erected for belfries; which opinion is confirmed somewhat by their shape, for though they differ in many respects, yet all have four apertures near the top, answering to the cardinal points, probably to let out the sound.

The tower of Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, strengthens the opinion that they were belfries: for near the top, inside, are still three pieces of oak, evidently for hanging a bell. There are also two channels cut in the sill of the door, where the rope may be supposed to have come out, the ringer standing outside. This tower is well built of hewn stone, which leads to the conjecture that its erection is much later than some have imagined probable—in the ninth or tenth century.

The first foreign writer who was struck with the singular appearance of these towers was Giraldus Cambrensis, who landed in Ireland a few years after the English invasion in the twelfth century. Cambrensis called them 'Ecclesiastical towers, which, after the fashion of the country, are slender, high, and round.' Taking ecclesiastical in the widest sense—belonging to a place for religious worship—it does not determine the time of the erection nor the particular use for which they were intended.

The arguments of Molyneux, or any other writer, that the ancient round towers of Ireland were the work of the Danes are fallacious. The Danes never erected such in their own country, nor in England, or Scotland, which they possessed longer than they did Ireland. In fact, so far from the Danes introducing stone architecture into Ireland, they found it flourishing in that country, and burned and ruined the finest buildings and destroyed every kind of civilisation wherever their ravages extended—thus doing in Ireland precisely as they did in France and England, as all historians testify.

The late Dr. George Petrie, the most distinguished Irish antiquarian who has investigated, is of opinion that the round towers were the work of Christian architects from the sixth to the tenth century, and that they were used: (1) as belfries (2) as strongholds or houses of shelter into which, in times of danger, the people might retreat; and (3) as watch towers and beacons. His work was published in 1845. In its preparation he had the aid of the best Celtic scholars of the day; and it is admitted that this work contains more solid information on the antiquities of Ireland than any other ever published.

Of the remains of some 120 round towers to be seen in Ireland at the present day, few of them can be said to be perfect. One at Drumkeen, County Louth is 130 feet high; that at Fertagh, County Kilkenny, 112 feet high; Kilmacduagh, County Galway, Monasterboise, County Louth and Kildare, are each 100 feet; one at Kells, County Meath, measures 99 feet; Cloyne, County Cork, is 92 feet high; Devenish, County Fermanagh, 71 feet; Teghadow, County Kildare, 71 feet; Cashel, County Tipperary, 55ft; Kilcullen, County Kildare, 40 feet.

The round tower at Swords, County Dublin, is 95 feet high, with a circumference of 55 feet, the wall being 4ft 8in in thickness. It stands close by the site of an ancient monastery founded by St. Columba in 512, and with which the round tower was supposed to be coeval. It was in this monastery that the body of Brian Boru was brought after the battle of Clontarf.

The most perfect of the round towers is in Antrim. It stands 80ft high, and is built on a solid rock. The door, 7 feet above the ground, is towards the north. It is 2 feet wide and 5 feet high. There are four openings toward the top, corresponding to the four cardinal points of the compass. It is built with lime cement. There are two others of these towers in Antrim County, one on Ram's Island, the largest island in Lough Neagh, one and a half miles from the shore, and one at Armoy.

Almost all the round towers are divided into imperfect stories of different heights, the floors supported by projecting stones put into the walls at building. Cashel tower is divided into five stories; Fertagh has five, Kilcullen three, and Kildare six. The door of Cashel faces the south-east, those of Kilkenny and Kildare south, and the others almost all east. The door in the tower of Kilmacduagh is the highest from the ground, 2feet; the lowest is that of Swords, 2 feet. The circumference varies from 55 feet (Swords) to 38 feet (Teghadow).

Two round towers, similar in all respects to the Irish type, are to be seen in the yet extant plan of the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, of the first half of the ninth century, and in the Latin inscription attached to the plan they are said to be ad universa superspicenda. The church and towers as rebuilt at that date are no longer in existence, but the latter were probably introduced in honor of the founder of the monastery, who was the leader of a colony of Irish monks who, early in the sixth century, carried civilisation and religion into the fastnesses of the Alps.

Scientific Puzzles.

A CERTAIN man (says the *New York Press*), who has since made a reputation as a journalist and author in this city, never could make much progress as a youth in chemistry because he wanted to know 'why.' When he saw the professor mix oxygen and hydrogen and produce water he demanded to know why this result, and as no one could tell him he became discouraged. As a matter of fact, a large portion of our scientific knowledge is purely empirical. The knowledge derived from the observation of phenomena, from experience and experiments, enables us to accomplish wonderful things, but there our knowledge sticks. The world is full of 'undiscovered discoveries.'

It is now six years since Professor Roentgen passed his new light rays through wood, paper, and flesh, but to this day no one understands why these rays act as they do. At first some scientists fell back in despair on the old theory of light, which was that a radiant substance gave off light as a flower does scent; but as that theory has been totally exploded the rays are as great a mystery as ever; in fact, the more we try to learn about them the more mysterious they become. Then there are the Y rays, by which their discoverer, Alexander Orloff, has steered a torpedo at a distance of two and a half miles with no connecting medium but the air and the water. The Y-rays are as great a mystery as the X-rays, and, as if those were not enough, along comes the Polish scientist, Cuire, with his Becquerel rays, which he obtained as the result of experiment and which puzzled nobody more than their discoverer.

A substance called radium, which Cuire discovered, can be made to act as a sort of mineral glow-worm. It will store up sunlight, and even if kept for five years in a pitch dark place, will give off light at the end of that time. As radium costs 10s an ounce to prepare, this sort of perpetual lamp is not likely to become popular, however.

Take a lump of loaf sugar and spin it rapidly on a turning lathe, tapping it gently the while with a small hammer. The result will be a constant display of light. Why? Nobody knows. Then there is that scientific wonder, the spectroscope, an instrument made of glass prisms. Iron, gold—each different element—produces a different dark line across the rainbow-like play of colors into which the prisms divide the white light, and we thus are able to know the composition of the sun, moon, and stars. We know by experiment that the different lines will be found in the spectrum and that they are caused by interference of rays. But why do these various substances produce these various rays? Again nobody knows.

We are so accustomed to the compass that we forget what a wonderful thing it is and how little we know of it. The greatest scientist to-day knows scarcely more about why the compass acts as it does than did the first man who used it 'in the early dusk and dawn of time.' We have discovered that a magnetised piece of steel, swung on a pivot, will, as a rule, point in a certain direction. Why it does so is not known for certain, and perhaps never will be, though any number of ingenious and learned theories have been advanced. In some parts of the world the compass points due north, and in others it points to the east or to the west of north. And in some parts it will not act at all. At a place called Kotchetowka, in Russia, Professor Leyst, of Moscow, found that the needle pointed downward, just as it does at the magnetic pole. And yet there is no iron within 600 feet of the surface of the earth of that place. The whole subject of magnetism and electricity is full of miracles and mysteries. It is not so long ago that the school textbooks used to start their little chapter on electricity with the calm statement 'electricity is a fluid,' and then proceed to tell about Dr. Franklin's experiments with the kite.

This had much more 'cocksureness' about it, and left the youthful mind in a much more satisfied condition than the vast amount of information as to what electricity will do and the explanations which do not explain which appear in the modern school books. Even ordinary everyday milk has its mysteries. It has been found that by putting milk into hollow steel cylinders and applying great hydraulic pressure it can be kept sweet for days. A pressure of seven tons to the square inch for an hour has been found to delay fermentation or 'souring' of the milk for seven days, while samples kept under pressure of fifteen tons to the square inch were sweet and fresh at the end of a fortnight. Here is something else to think over. How does mere pressure prevent fermentation?

Morals in Spain.

A CATHOLIC exchange writing on the morals of the Spaniards says:—Mr. Maxim, of gun fame, has told us that he has two factories, one in Spain, the other in England, and in the former locks are unnecessary; the doors of the factory and every compartment in it stood open; but 'had this laxity been practised in England the factory would have been gutted the first night it was unlocked.' When a lady asked Mr. Maxim to subscribe to 'the Spanish mission' he offered instead to subscribe to any movement that would make the morals of England like those of Spain. There are fewer suicides on 'the dark map of Spain' than any other. We must go to less superstitious and priest-ridden lands to find people so wretched or so base that numbers of them either do not find life worth living or fear to face the earthly consequences of their own acts.

Mr. Scott, a Protestant, says:—'The Spaniard looks upon a drunkard with the most undisguised horror and contempt. There are few mortals more abstemious and less given to excesses of any kind than the people of the Peninsula.'

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The Storyteller

THE OLD HATRED.

We are the the Uniackes of Castle Dare, and our cousins are the Uniackes of Burren Castle. There is not a quarter of a mile of country from one doorstep to another, but it was a distance no Uniacke had crossed for many generations. The distance between us in other matters was indeed a world wide. We are of the old religion and they of the new. We are gentle and they violent. And now at Dare we were shrunk to but two of us—my father, the Lord Uniacke, and myself, his daughter, Ursula. Once there had been three gallant gentlemen of our name, my brothers Ulrick, Terence, and Maurice. But they had followed Sarsfield and were dead in French Flanders, and so there was none to keep up the honor of our house saving only a girl.

My father was a very grave and somewhat sorrowful man, with one solace and one pastime in the pursuit of astronomy. When he had the heavenly globe between his hands he forgot for a time, I believe, how much of earthly happiness had slipped out of them with the death of my mother in her lovely youth and the following after her of her sons.

I used to sit by him like a mouse at my needlework while he pursued his studies, and if we spoke not for hours there was still a comfortable and loving communion between us. He had his study high in air, a lantern-room with four windows which surveyed the countryside, and from one corner of it a little winding stair ascended to the telescope on the tower-top. Often he has called me to follow him to the telescope end of a starry night, and then, applying his own eye to it, has forgotten all about me. Nor would I recall him by so much as plucking at his sleeve, but have waited patiently by him till he returned from heaven to earth, when it was his habit to be most repentant and to upbraid himself for his forgetfulness.

Indeed, he never seemed to love me less, but rather more, that I was a girl, and he was proud of me in his gentle way because I was fearless, and could ride and swim like any gentleman, and could shoot, too, if need be, though not the deer nor the birds, for they were all old friends to me, and I could never bear to hurt dumb creatures. But, although I could do these things, and had learned the dead languages from Father Richard, whom we had sheltered from the storms outside till we found him one day with his kind old gray head fallen between his crucifix and skull, and the last sands of his hour glass long run out, I was yet skilled in household matters. Indeed, I could candy with any one or distill sweet waters or make cordials or salves and I could never be of opinion that a woman was the worse for being able to spin and sew.

However, 'tis too much of myself.

The Uniackes of Burren were also at this time shrunken to one representative of the name, a young man, Sir James Uniacke, who had lived much in England and abroad, and at this time was doing the grand tour, as was the fashion with young men of rank, out in the world beyond the trials and poverty of Dare. He had had a brother, Ralph, a wastrel and a soldier, but he was reputed killed in the wars of the Low Countries. Often, often at night, when I have stood waiting for my father to remember me on the tower, I have looked across to the dark mass of Burren, black against the sky, with its woods and waters at its feet, and my thoughts could not help but play about the unknown cousin, the only other of our blood living, whom my father had taught me, as much as

consistent with his meekness and religiousness, to hate. For it was his conviction that nothing good could come out of Burren, so that to hate the last Uniacke of Burren was as though one hated a sin.

But one night, as I stood there by my father, a summer night of stars and purple, when hardly a leaf stirred in the woods below the tower, I saw that there was a light in Burren, in every window of the long range that ran to westward of the hall door. And, though it startled me, I said nothing, for I felt my father would not like me to think upon the house or the family.

The next morning I climbed the tower again. It was a shining morning of early June, and the woods for miles around sang a sleepy song, as though they rocked many cradles, which doubtless they did. And, standing there, I looked across to Burren, and as I looked I saw a servant leading a horse up and down. Then the doors opened and a gentleman came out on the steps. I shrank behind the telescope, lest he should look up and see me outlined against the sky, and from there I saw him mount and ride away.

Even at the distance I could perceive that he looked a gallant and dignified figure and made no doubt that my cousin James had come home, but I kept my counsel to myself.

However, it was not a week from that time when a servant came to my father, where he and I sat together in the tower-room, and announced a visitor, and no less a one than Sir James Uniacke. I saw my father's face whiten and then turn a dark red, as though some one had struck him.

'Tell Sir James Uniacke that Lord Uniacke receives no visitors,' he said, controlling himself, as I perceived, with difficulty.

But when the servant had gone he broke forth into such a passion of violence that I had not believed him capable of. His meekness and his piety seemed to have dropped away from him, and, seeing him in these transports of fury, I realised all at once that we were sprung from the same bloody and violent stock which had produced the Uniackes of Burren, with all their rough riding and cruel deeds. Nor could I forget him as he appeared then, although afterwards he did penance and wore himself thin with fasting, and was more meek than ever before.

A few days later Sir James Uniacke wrote, but my father, seeing the superscription, laid the letter upon the faggots unread and watched grimly the wax and the ribbons sucked in by the fire and the parchment roll itself up and disappear.

I sat with my eyes down while this happened, as becomes a girl, and kept my hands folded on my lap, yet I will confess that I had to struggle with myself to sit by so calmly and see the letter burn. Indeed, I was half ashamed of myself, a Uniacke of Dare, because something whispered within me that it was time the old hatred was forgotten. Yet, there was my father, as near a saint as I ever knew a man to be, and he could not forgive, and was I to be better than he?

Very soon after that the old flame of persecution, which had sunk low, suddenly sprang up again and the fines and threats of imprisonment came faster than ever.

'They will have all Dare before they are done,' said my father.

Alas, as though it were prophetic, the trouble was already on its way. Within a few hours we heard that Dare was no longer our own. It had passed from us to the younger branch of the house. A Papist had

no rights to lands nor houses, nor to anything of value. All that was ours had passed to Sir James Uniacke.

I thought in the first moments that the blow would have killed my father. But as soon as he had somewhat recovered himself, though trembling pitifully, he commanded me to put together the barest necessities and leave Dare free to James Uniacke to enter it.

In Dublin we found our refuge. There was just one friend in the world with whom my father had kept up communication, and that was Lady Barbara de la Poer, a friend of his youth and my godmother.

Lady Barbara found us lodging in Dominick street near her own, and it was very pleasant to be so near orchards and open country, and since we must be citizens, to have our lodging high on the steep hill which overlooks the city from the north.

I had never seen Lady Barbara, though I had always associated her with pleasant things, since many a gift such as girls love had come from her year after year to her godchild.

Now, when I saw her I thought I had never seen anything so pretty. She wore diamonds in her powdered hair, but they were no brighter than the black eyes under their black brows, which sparkled and laughed incessantly. I do not know how much her cheeks owed to the rouge pot. I was not skilled in city ways. But their delicate carmine repeated in her lips, contrasted delightfully with her powdered head. And her eyes, where little faint lines were, she had set a patch here and there to distract the gaze from them, and on her cheeks there was a crescent moon and a coach-and-horses to point the road to her dimples.

She was on her way from some rout or other when I first saw her, and she was wearing a sacque and quilted petticoat of pink satin, with a large brown velvet hat, its feathers clasped by a diamond buckle, set astride on her curled head.

I had taken her to be very rich by her garments and her jewels, but I knew later that she was poor. She was very reckless at the gaming tables and royally generous with her friends, so she had stripped herself of wealth, but, as she had never seemed to want for a fine frock or a guinea her poverty, I took it, was not the sort that irked.

When she had taken me in her arms—she was littler than I, and the plumes of her hat tickled my nose—she broke out in praises of me, saying she would show me at court. But my father shook his head, smiling at her as though she was pleasant to him; and so must she have been to any man, though he were a saint or an anchorite.

'No, no, Lady Babs!' he said. 'We are too poor to go to court, since even what remains of our portion has gone into James Uniacke's pouch. We shall bide at home, or pray in the church yonder. We have no fine, extravagant tastes.'

'If Ursula have none,' said she, looking at him from under her great feathers, 'then she is less or more than woman.'

'She has had a different training from most women,' my father reminded her.

'Ah! but under the scholar you shall find the woman,' she answered, stepping lightly to his side, and shining in the dark room like a pink moth.

'Ursula is grave,' said my father. 'Because you have made her so, Terrence,' said the lady.

Still, she had not her will of taking me to court, although she tempted my fancy with the fine clothes she would have given me. My father had indeed withdrawn from the world and taken me with him. We went nowhere except to the Church of the White Friars, over against our lodging, and, when the weather served, we took long walks through the apple and cherry orchards of

Drumcondra, and out into the open country beyond.

We attended none of Lady Barbara's receptions, and if we found anyone with her when we went we would withdraw. But once or twice we were discovered there by fine visitors, to my father's vexation, and once, when we left almost in haste, as much as my father's breeding would allow, a gentleman who was entering held the door for us to pass through.

He was dressed very finely in coat and waistcoat of pearl gray silk and white breeches, but it was no such foolish pretty things that attracted me. Little time though I had I perceived that his face had a clear pallor and was most interesting, with fine hazel eyes, and—an uncommon thing in those days—he wore his own hair.

He bowed profoundly as I passed, and though I did not seem to lift my eyes, I saw as plainly as possible how his chestnut hair waived from the parting and fell in a profusion of curls upon his shoulders. And, strange as it may seem, after that I thought much upon the gentleman, and was scarcely surprised when, two days later, I saw him ride slowly past our lodgings on as fine a black mare as ever I wished to see. And, a day or two later, I met him again, and his hat swept the pavement. Indeed after that there was hardly a day when I did not see him, either when I was out with my maid, Driscoll, or with my father. The meetings were enough to gild my days and my dreams at night. Even my father noticed a change in me.

Some evenings later, when my father and myself were returning late from Lady Barbara's we were set upon by a crowd of roughts who had imbibed too freely. My father remonstrated with them, when suddenly the leader, a tall villain, pinioned his arms, while another threw a cloak over his head. Just at this moment who should come to our assistance but the gallant gentleman I had met so often. He spoke out boldly to the leaders of the rousters.

'These are a noble gentleman and a noble lady,' he said, and what followed I could not hear, for there began such a jostling and swearing and laughing all together that my ears were deafened.

Whatever was said, whatever urged, I know not, yet it had its effect, for in an instant the tall villain was bowing over my hand and asking that he might have the honor of seeing me to my lodging. I was gladder than if he had made me free of the gate of heaven; and so, holding me by my finger-tips, daintily as though he had me out to dance, he brought me to the door of the house, and, having handed me within, retired, leaving my poor father, choking with anger, beside me.

God knows that I was relieved enough to forgive them, though my father was not. We saw them from the windows go westward in search of other victims, their torches dancing like fireflies in the night. My father raged helplessly. Doubtless it was to the bettering of his health, as it had been before, when he said that his anger acted like a blood-letting. I was beginning to think of late that my father's meekness was acquired and not natural, and the unnatural is ever the unwholesome.

I had to tell him of that gentleman whose intervention had saved us such indignities, for it will be remembered that they had stifled my father while their insolence was proceeding.

'Whoever he be,' cried my father, 'I am his friend to life! I swear it by all things I hold sacred.'

I said nothing of having seen him before. I know not why, only that my lips were sealed regarding him. But he was to be revealed soon enough, for as we sat to our morning cup of chocolate Lady Barbara was announced. 'So you fell in with the Mohocks last night,' she said

breathlessly, 'and a gentleman interferred to save you.'

'You had the news early,' said my father.

'The town has it,' she replied. 'And your deliverer was shot in the right side by the buck this morning. There were some sharp words spoken last night, in misunderstanding, before the thing was cleared up. They say that the buck is the sorriest man alive that he had to fight, but his honor demanded it.'

My father turned pale.

'I would see the gentleman,' he said. 'Where does he live?'

'No further than Henrietta street. And, by the way, I am his messenger. He asks to see you and Ursula while he yet lives.'

My father expressed no surprise, feeling, perhaps, that a dying man's humor must be satisfied. 'We will come,' he answered, rising and taking his three-cornered hat. 'Make yourself ready quickly, Ursula. Who is the gentleman, Lady Babs?'

'You will know soon enough. He is as dear to me as my son.'

I saw the tears in her bright eyes and loved her the more for it, if that were possible. And yet, if this wound should prove fatal, what woman on earth would have a right to weep save me?

I put on my feathered hat and my cloak of pure camelote, which wrapped me to my feet, hiding the roses and lilies of my gown, and Lady Barbara and I, taking an arm of my father, walked the little distance that separated us from Henrietta street.

All three of us were ushered into the chamber where our deliverer lay with his eyes watching the door, and as we came in they filled with satisfaction. But, lest he should see my face, so wrung with love and pity, I moved a little away behind the head of his couch, while my father went straight to him and kissed his cheek in the foreign fashion.

'My daughter and I are yours for ever, sir,' he said.

Then I saw that the sick gentleman had a parchment with many great seals dangling from it under his hand.

'I sent for you, Lord Unacke,' he said, speaking with difficulty, 'to restore you this in case my wound should not heal. My stewardship may be nearly at an end.'

'Your stewardship?' repeated my father, staring and reaching absently for the parchment.

'I took the title deeds,' the other said, 'lest my brother Ralph should have them. What did you not know that Ralph had come home from the Low Countries, more loo-sheving than ever, and yet a zealot? I pray I may still live, for your sake, to hold the deeds safe.'

'You are—James I make?' said my father, stammering.

'I am James Unacke. I tried to tell you, but you would neither see me nor read my letter, that I took your deeds in trust, for fear of Ralph. Will you not go back to Dare?'

Then my father slowly replaced the deeds where they had lain above the bandages and closed the pale hand upon them.

'Keep them for us,' he said. 'Live to keep your trust, and we will travel back to Dare together.'

Then I saw a light of joy break over the dear and noble face, which happily now is never far from me. But his eyes strained back as though he sought something. I came forward a step or two, and my father took my hand. 'Salute your kinsman, Ursula,' he said. 'The old feud between Burren and Dare is over for ever.'

I stopped to kiss my cousin's cheek, but he turned his face to mine and our lips met.

'Live for me,' I whispered, and knew not if I spoke the words or only thought them. But he heard them—in his heart, perhaps.

'I will live, beloved,' he answered.

After all, I left Dare only for Burren, nor was my father lonely,

for soon after I was a happy wedded wife he brought home the Lady Barbara de la Poer as his bride.—*Katherine Tynan, in 'Boston Journal.'*

Catholic World

ENGLAND.

The first solemn function in connection with the new Westminster Cathedral took place on Ascension Day, when High Mass was sung in the Chapter Hall.

Prebendaries.

Cardinal Vaughan has appointed as prebendaries of the new Westminster Cathedral the following members of his household:—The Rev. W. H. Kirnan, prefect of the sacristy; the Rev. G. Wallis, master of ceremonies; the Rev. Charles Brown, rector of the College Cathedral chaplains; and the Rev. D. Aveling, D.D., rector of the Cathedral choir.

Papal Honors.

Mr. A. R. Cannon, of Burnham Grange, Bournemouth, has been made a Private Chamberlain to his Holiness.

Foreign Missions.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Council of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill, at which the Marquis of Ripon presided, the secretary in his report said. The number of baptisms on our various missions for the year were as follows: Upper Nile, Uganda, 2656; Districts of Madras, 1383; Borneo, 210; Kashmir and Kafiristan, 41; Maori Missions, New Zealand, 309; total, 4599, showing an increase of 1020 over those of the number of the previous year. During the year 14 missionaries were sent out from Mill Hill, viz. 4 to Borneo, 2 to the Maoris, New Zealand, and 8 to the Upper Nile, Uganda. Although the last mentioned 8 did not leave the college until the 6th of January, 1902, they really belonged to last year's hands. All have since arrived safe and well at their distant missions.

FRANCE.—The Elections.

The French Ministerialists (says the 'Catholic Times') have not come out of the elections with anything like a big majority. After the first ballots they boasted of a decisive triumph, recognising the importance of the principle that nothing succeeds like success. But according to Mr. Davies Shepherd, who writes to us on the subject, which he has examined with special care, the official figures given to the press were cooked. On the first ballots, he states, the Waldeck-Rousseau party were in a minority, the exact figures being Anti-Ministerialists elected, 212; Ministerialists elected, 203; Anti-Ministerial majority, 9. Votes given for Anti-Ministerialists, 4,196, 066; votes given for Ministerialists, 3,762,713. Anti-Ministerial majority, 433,353. On Sunday 171 second ballots were cast, and the Premier, knowing that the fate of the Ministry depended on them, made a bold attempt to prevent the French parochial clergy from taking part in the elections, under the specious pretence of avoiding clerical intimidation. Owing to the number of groups or factions into which French politicians are divided, estimates differ considerably as to the effects of Sunday's contests on the Government's strength, the majority assigned to the Ministry varying from 60 to 90. Whatever the actual number may be, M. Waldeck-Rousseau can hardly congratulate himself on being assured of a long lease of power.

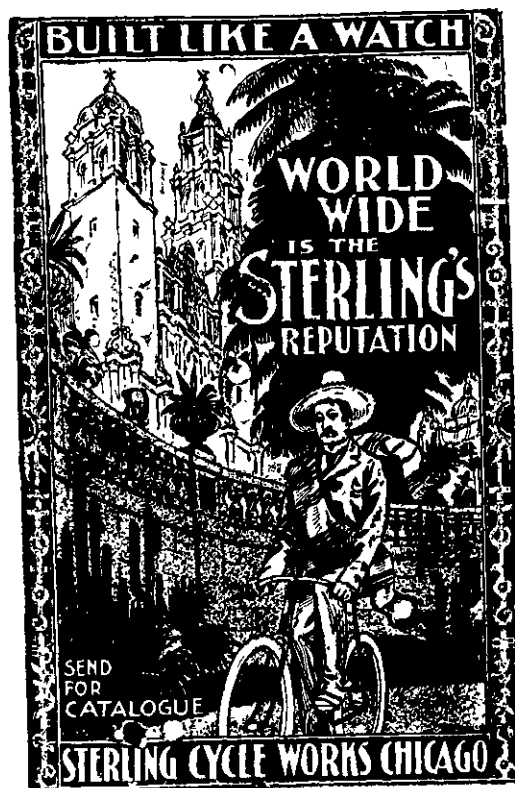
GERMANY.

In noticing the death of Dr. Lieber we ('Catholic Times') quoted a poetical motto of his college days in which he declared that he would not accept knighthood from a prince, and

Built like a Watch STERLINGS

CHAIN, CHAINLESS, and
FREE WHEELS

Are the Best, therefore
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'The Children's Bible History,' for School and Home use.
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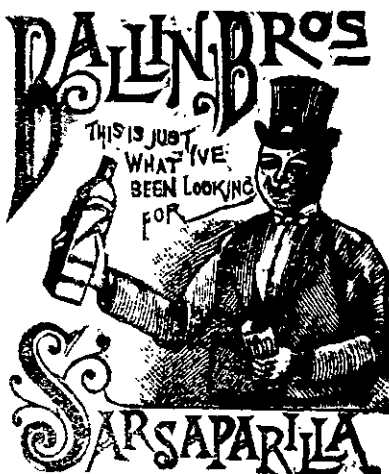
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Is the most effectual remedy for all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure a skin, deep and superficial ailments.

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Bladder Disorders

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I've a secret in my heart
You must hear—
A tale I would impart—
Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
And that footwear may be had
At LOFT & CO'S

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To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
Royal Arcade, don't you know—
Where the busy throng is passing
to and fro.

At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
At LOFT & CO'S.

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When the winter draweth nigh
unto thee,
And the rain clouds cross the
sky, gloo-mi-ly,
Then the Boot that's Watertight
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
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would refuse other honors since he desired to be as free as air in his service of God and the people. According to statements made by the German papers within the last few days, Dr. Lieber's resolution was put to the test. He was offered a Provincial Presidency. The Presidencies of the 14 Prussian provinces are, it need hardly be said, posts of high responsibility. Those who hold them receive a salary of 21,000 marks, and are lodged at the expense of the State. Dr. Lieber was, it appears, sounded as to whether he would take such a position, and gave a courteous refusal. Then he was sent for by the Emperor, who asked him to accept the presidency of the province of Hesse-Nassau. When he declined the offer, his Majesty proposed that he should accept an order. Dr. Lieber, whilst thanking him, firmly assured him that he was resolved to remain a plain man of the people to the end. 'Well, then, Doctor,' said the Emperor, 'you will at least accept a portrait of your Sovereign.' This, of course, Dr. Lieber very willingly did, and the portrait was handed to him with his Majesty's autograph.

HOLLAND.—Dutch Pilgrims.

The Holy Father, on receiving the Dutch pilgrims on May 8, inspired them all with the lively sense of joy by attesting in a very marked manner his interest in Holland, its ruler, and its people, and his satisfaction with the progress of the Church in that country. The pilgrimage, which was under the direction of Mgr. van de Wetering, Archbishop of Utrecht, embraced many men who hold representative public positions or offices at the Court, and they were visibly affected by the keen sympathy which his Holiness showed for the suffering Queen. She had, he said, evinced a most courteous disposition towards him, especially in the letter which she sent through the recent embassy, and day by day he earnestly prayed for her recovery. A burst of loud applause greeted this intimation. Then the Pontiff tendered his congratulations to Mgr. van de Wetering, Mgr. Schaepman, and the other pilgrims, on the work that has been done for the Church within recent years in Holland. His Holiness has raised Mgr. Schaepman to the dignity of Proto-Notary Apostolic, in order to give him, as the Brief says, 'a proof of his goodwill.' For years Mgr. Schaepman has been the leader of the Dutch Catholics in public life, and largely through his prudent guidance they have become a power in the State.

INDIA.—Catholic Successes.

Of the 20 scholarships awarded at the Primary Examination, in Calcutta, 13 have been secured by the pupils of the schools of the Jesuit Fathers, the Christian Brothers, and the Loretto Nuns, and one at St. Anthony's School at Boitackhana.

ROME.—The American Mission.

In spite of the determined opposition which the proposed American mission to the Holy See met with in

influential Protestant circles across the Atlantic (writes a Rome correspondent), I am in a position to inform you that this important diplomatic event may already be considered as 'fait accompli.' The Governor of the Philippines, Mr. Taft, will be the American Envoy Extraordinary, and he will be accompanied in a semi-official capacity by other well-known personages, including the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, who has already arrived in Rome. The American mission will be received by the Holy Father before the end of May, and it is regarded as certain in Vatican and diplomatic circles here that this act of homage and courtesy on the United States' part towards the Sovereign Pontiff will be followed in the near future by the establishment of regular and permanent diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the United States Government. The principal object of the American mission is to arrive at a definite understanding with the Vatican concerning the spiritual organisation of the Philippine Islands, but many other equally important topics will doubtless come under discussion when Mr. Taft and Cardinal Rampolla meet. That the Holy Father is animated by the greatest friendliness towards the United States, even as regards the unfortunate and delicate question of the Philippines is proved by the fact that in the forthcoming Consistory he will appoint Dr. Mesmer, Bishop of Green Bay, to the Archiepiscopal See of Manila, hitherto always occupied by a Spanish prelate.

SCOTLAND.—A Memorial.

A fund has been inaugurated for the purpose of placing in the Edinburgh Catholic Cathedral a memorial window to the late Archbishop MacDonald. It is also proposed to place the names of all the deceased bishops and Archbishops of Edinburgh on the slab over the episcopal vaults.

SPAIN.—An English Address.

A number of English friends and well-wishers of Spain acted on the suggestion made by Major Martin Hume and sent a congratulatory address to Don Alfonso XIII. on his accession to the throne of Spain on May 17. Among the signatories were Cardinal Vaughan and a number of members of the Houses of Parliament, including the Duke of Norfolk, besides many representative men in journalism, literature, science, and commerce.

A Devoted Queen

Senor Segasta, in presenting to the Queen for her signature the last decree she was to sign as Regent of Spain, delivered an eloquent address to her Majesty. Sixteen years and a half had elapsed, during which the Queen was sacrificing her youth, a slave to duty, and a jealous guardian of her children. She had suffered much, finding at last compensation to-day in the happiness of the King. The Queen was moved to tears. She hoped, she said, that the statesmen of Spain would help her

son as effectively as they had helped her. He was still very young and needed the counsel of them all.

UNITED STATES.

The 'Atlanta Age,' a paper conducted in the interests of the colored people, in writing with reference to the will of the late Colonel McKee, says:—While the adherents of the Catholic communion are not free from race prejudice, and while the Catholic Church, like the sects of Protestantism, takes on the color of the surrounding local atmosphere, it is, nevertheless, true that race prejudice among Catholics is less pronounced where races differing in physical appearance come into contact, than among Protestants under similar conditions. A good illustration of this is found here in Washington. The Columbian University, a Protestant institution of learning, positively refuses to admit any person of African descent to any of its courses. The Catholic University of America admits any person to its courses, measuring up to its moral and intellectual standards, regardless of religion or race. A number of young colored men have taken post graduate studies at the Catholic University. Of these, one was a Catholic the others being members of Protestant sects, and of these latter one was a Congregational clergyman. Such is Protestantism and Catholicism at the nation's capital. Whereupon the 'Boston Pilot' remarks:—Whatever an individual churchman may do, the spirit of the Church is always the same on the race question. As now in the Catholic University, Washington, so has it always been in the halls of the Propaganda, Rome, where side by side sit the white, black, brown and yellow candidates for the priesthood.

Mass for Night Workers.

For just one year Mass has been celebrated at 2.30 o'clock Sunday mornings in St. Andrew's Church, New York, for the Catholic night workers. Archbishop Corrigan had promised before his illness to celebrate the first anniversary Mass. Nearly 500 attend regularly, and a choir composed of printers renders the musical programmes.

The Paulists.

A very important indication of the success achieved by the Paulists is now given in the American press. The Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., has been authorised by the Directors of the Catholic Missionary Union to collect funds for the erection and endowment of a Mission House or College where priests may be prepared to labor as missionaries, especially in the South and in the insular possessions of the United States. The training will be distinctively adapted to missionary aims. The inmates of the Mission House are not merely to have special courses of study, but they will have opportunities of mixing freely with missionaries who have labored amongst the people. Facilities will also be afforded them for assisting now and then in practical missionary work. The project,

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(Net weight tins.)Iso Exhibition Brand Coffee
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Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the
Best Made in New Zealand.SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
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The New Zealand Medical Journal says
"In regard to the Water itself, as a table
beverage it can be confidently recommended.
Beautifully cool, clear and effervescing, the
taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate
astringency to remind one that there are heal-
ing virtues as well as simple refreshment in
the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to
become popular amongst all who can afford
the very slight cost entailed."We supply the Dunedin and Wellington
Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet,
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Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For
Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office
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W. J. COUGHLAN PROPRIETOR

Up in the World.

WHEN your enemy is down keep him down is the advice offered by those who regard
the game of life only in its brutal aspect.

Now, whatever may be said of the policy of keeping your enemy 'down' or 'up,' as the case may be, the great difficulty usually is the getting of him into one or other of those positions. With regard to health, it is certainly easier to retain it unimpaired than to recover it when once it is lost; but that cures are effected, even where the indications seem hopeless, the following case will prove. It is described by Mr Charles M. Morrison, of Arcade Buildings, High street, Armidale, Victoria, under date January 9, 1902:—"In 1887," says Mr Morrison, "a fire broke out in the kitchen of the house I then occupied in Melbourne. The flames burst forth with great fury, and threatened to speedily destroy the house and its contents. My wife was first to discover the fire, and she rushed forth to give the alarm. A neighbour's Newfoundland dog, hearing her outcry and seeing her run, sprang at her and knocked her down. Fortunately, the fire was extinguished before it had time to reach the main building; but thy shock of it, intensified by the attack of the dog, had a calamitous effect upon the health of my wife. She was completely prostrated by it, and brought as near to death as it is possible for anyone to be and yet live. Her nervous system was entirely deranged. She was unable to sleep, and perceptibly wasted away day by day. But her most serious trouble was an inability to retain food. The small quantity which she forced herself to take nearly always occasioned vomiting and intense pain. In this pitiable condition my wife continued for years, notwithstanding that she was at various times under treatment of no less than five different doctors. None of them appeared to understand her case, and all their efforts to relieve her proved quite futile. One doctor suspected she was suffering from cancer of the stomach. He made a searching examination, and, as a result of his investigations, stated that though there was no cancer, the stomach was badly ulcerated. He thought her condition very precarious. However, he could do nothing for her, and we had quite lost faith in doctors and proprietary medicines, when, a little over three years ago, a friend advised us to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He was very persistent, and at last we obtained a bottle of it. My wife took it regularly, as prescribed, and soon began to benefit in health and strength. In a little while she was able to take ordinary food, and retain it without pain or inconvenience. She took Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup three times a day for three months, at the end of which time she was completely cured, and she has remained well ever since. At present she is quite plump, has lost the haggard look she once had, and is able to perform her household duties. Having got the enemy "down" ("or up") by aid of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, we intend to keep him in that position by the same means. We hope our experience may prove of benefit to others."

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

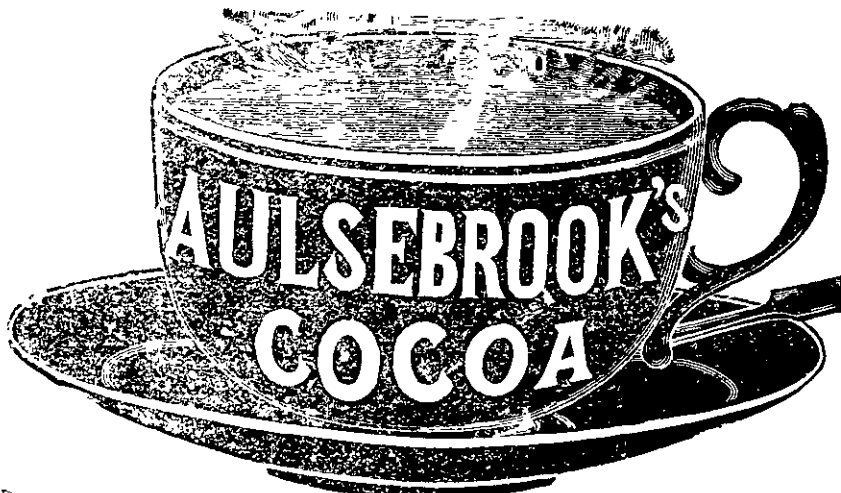
OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.**A**NOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon if required.**SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.**—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce.**WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.**—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.**PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.**—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.—We have made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous clients.**ADVANTAGES.**—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled show room accommodation.

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

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

which is strongly recommended by the Hierarchy of the United States, is sure to result in many advantages for the Church. The well-known missionary zeal of the Paulist Fathers may be taken as an assurance that it will be effectively carried out.

GENERAL.

A Refutation.

A non-Catholic clergyman in New York having in the course of a sermon made the statement that 'wherever the shadow of the Papacy had fallen, human liberty had withered,' was taken to task in the columns of the Brooklyn 'Citizen' by the Rev. W. F. McGinnis, D.D. In the course of a splendid refutation Dr. McGinnis asked for some evidence of the palsy power of the Church on the reason of such men as Bossuet, Sir Thomas More, Montaigne, Lacordaire, Chateaubriand, Newman, Manning, Brownson, Pasteur, Roentgen, and De Rossi—to name but a few; and of the padlock on the consciences of St. Philip Neri, St. Francis Xavier, St. Francis de Sales, St. Paul of the Cross, St. Vincent de Paul, Dom Bosco, and Father Damien. He showed the moral superiority of Catholic countries by Protestant testimony in comparing, for example, England, where upwards of 60,000 people die annually from the effects of alcoholism, with Spain, where drunkenness is unknown; of Sweden, the lowest in the scale of purity among civilised nations, with Ireland, the most chaste; or, England again, with one criminal in 190 of her population, and Scotland a little worse, with Belgium, having one criminal to every 1700 of her people, and Spain but one in 1000. Dr. McGinnis might have made some still more striking comparisons on facts nearer home—as between American Catholics and American Protestants in the matter of divorce and other crimes against marriage and family; or socialism and anarchy, and resultant crimes against the state.

Decline of Materialism.

M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, the French Academician, has been saying in Florence that Materialism is no longer fashionable, that inveterate unbelievers are turning towards Christianity convinced of an environment of mystery that science has been unable to penetrate, and that the Catholic Church has been making so much progress, especially in America, that New York is now the next great Catholic city after Paris and Vienna.

The St. Pierre Catastrophe.

A cablegram received in Paris states that 13 Fathers of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 11 secular priests, 33 Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, and 28 Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres, disappeared in the catastrophe at St. Pierre.

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Lettuce as a Medicine.

Various medical properties have been ascribed to lettuce, and it has especially been recommended as a good soporific, inducing pleasant sleep after eating it at night. There has been some doubt in the medical world as to the value of lettuce for any medicinal purposes, and the medicinal preparations from the plant were finally dropped in England and the United States. But recent investigations and experiments show, says Dr. Atkinson, that the narcotic constituents of the plants are very noticeable and of value. It is now established by the proper authorities that there is present hyoscyamine, the principal alkaloid of belladonna and henbane, not only in the cabbage and cos, varieties of the common lettuce, but also in the wild lettuce. The amount in young plants is not very great, but in the green extract the alkaloid occurs, to the extent of over two per cent. The value of both the wild and cultivated lettuce for medicinal purposes has consequently increased in the minds of many. The soporific value is not in the meantime lessened by this discovery. The plants were used years ago by many people for inducing sleep, and science has simply proved that there was some truth in their belief by tracing the soporific properties to their source.

Musical Pirates.

London has been enlightened of late (writes a correspondent of the Melbourne 'Advocate') by the raids upon the musical pirates. Perhaps you do not know what a musical pirate is. I don't think there are any in Australia. A musical pirate is a man who stands on the kerbstone and sells to passers-by for twopence the words and music of a popular song, for which you would have to pay two shillings in a shop. At first sight it would seem that he is rather a public benefactor than a pirate, but that is not so. He defrauds the author, the composer, the publisher, and the retail music-seller of many thousands of pounds every year. It may puzzle you to understand how he can sell at a profit for twopence in the street what costs two shillings in a shop. But the explanation is easy. You see, the music-selling business is a huge lottery. Nobody can tell, not even the most expert musician, that ever lived what song is going to catch the public taste. Sometimes the most idiotic things, such as 'Ta-ra-boom-de-ay,' catch on, while superior songs fall flat. A song may be a failure at first, and afterwards a world-wide success. Such was the experience of 'The soldiers of the Queen,' which was written and composed by a young Irishman named Barrett while he was organist of a Birmingham Catholic Church. He has now changed his name to Leslie Stuart, is established in London, and is rolling in wealth derived from his songs and his successful operas—'Florodora' and 'The Silver Shipper.'

The well-known song, 'Queen of my heart,' did not make any impression whatever when it was first sung here in the Gaiety Theatre; but when it was transferred to the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and introduced into the opera of 'Dorothy,' it made a tremendous hit, and became the success of the season. When a song does catch on, the rush for it is enormous. Such universal favorites as 'The Holy City,' 'The Star of Bethlehem,' etc., are veritable gold mines to all concerned in their production. The net result is that, out of every hundred songs that are printed and published, 89 or 99 are commercial failures. The one that does succeed has to pay for the

losses on all the others. That is why the music-publisher charges the public two shillings for what actually costs him in production less than twopence. Now you see where the pirate comes in. He does not touch any of the failures, but the moment a song becomes a great success he pounces upon it and does a roaring trade as long as its popularity lasts. There are thousands of these pirates in London and all the large provincial cities. The present raids upon them are the result of the phenomenal success of a melodious ditty, 'The honeysuckle and the bee.' It has been all the rage here for some time, and doubtless is now being warbled all over Melbourne and Sydney.

A Bill for the suppression of these pirates is now passing through Parliament, and, if not crowded out by the congestion of Government business, may become law before the end of the session. The author, the composer, and the publisher of a successful song have certainly the same right to protection from piracy that novelists, painters, and sculptors, now enjoy.

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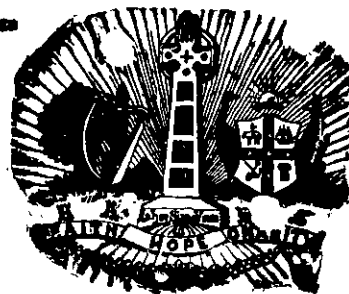
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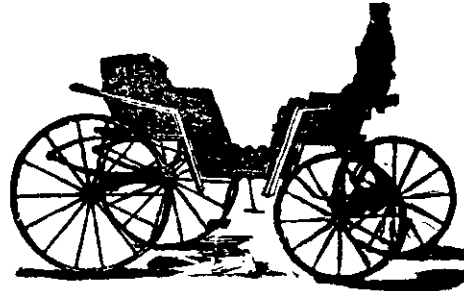
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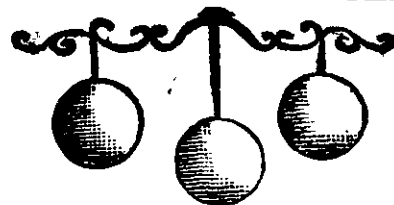
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