

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXX.—No 29

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

PRICE 6D

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.

Azil 4, 1900.

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Financial Statement.

The Financial Statement which was delivered by the Acting Colonial Treasurer on Tuesday of last week has been remarkably well received throughout the country. Sir Joseph Ward has something of the Gladstonian gift for making even a Budget interesting and it is admitted on all hands that this year's Statement is as clear as it is comprehensive, and is besides thoroughly honest and straightforward. The present financial position of the country as disclosed in the Statement, is entirely satisfactory. Although the expenditure during 1901-02 was exceptionally heavy the Treasurer is able to show a net surplus of £270,486, and even the most hostile of the critics have not ventured to suggest that this surplus is fictitious or even exaggerated. Moreover, apart from the surplus, the revenue returns themselves demonstrate the continued buoyancy of our finances. The revenue proper of last year exceeded six millions, the highest in the history of the Colony, the actual figures being £6,053,070 1s 6d, or £234,451 in excess of the estimate, and £200,364 9s 6d in excess of the revenue received during the preceding year. This, Sir Joseph pointed out, has been attained not only without extra taxation, but in spite of the concessions made in Customs duties, in railway rates and fares, and in the adoption of penny postage of letters. Such an expansion certainly is, as he opines, satisfactory evidence that our people are prosperous and our trade is flourishing.

*

But it is to the financial proposals for the future that the special interest of the Budget attaches, and it is in this portion of the Statement alone that there is any possible room for serious criticism. These proposals include the authorising of a new loan of £1,750,000, to be allocated for the following purposes: For the construction and completion of trunk and other lines of railways, £750,000; for the construction of roads, tracks, and bridges, £450,000; for the cost of additional rolling stock and the relaying of permanent ways, £450,000; for the purpose of developing the goldfields, £50,000; for telegraph extension, £50,000. The grounds on which Sir Joseph Ward justifies this proposal are: First, that the works for which the loan is asked are absolutely necessary; and secondly, that the works are for the most part reproductive, and this being so, and our revenue being buoyant and increasing, the increased charges can easily be incurred without in any way imposing further taxation upon the people. A loan proposal usually offers a splendid opening for Opposition attack and criticism, but on this occasion the force and cogency of the Treasurer's facts and reasoning are generally admitted, and beyond drawing attention in a general way to the increase in the public indebtedness of the Colony, the critics have practically nothing to say. It is safe to say that, large as the amount is, the loan will be agreed to by the House with scarcely a single dissident.

*

Although the question of the new loan naturally bulks most largely in the public mind there are other proposals in the Statement that are very well worth noting. It is proposed to reduce the mortgage tax by 25 per cent., a proposal which,

while directly benefiting the mortgagee will tend also to benefit the mortgagor by easing the local interest market. Further railway reductions are also promised upon wool freights and passenger fares, also in the rates for small lots of farm produce, as butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, poultry, and honey; in the minimum of artificial manures from 30cwt to 5cwt; and in the extension of the period of free returns of stud horses, cattle, and sheep, these concessions representing a reduction in rates of at least £40,000 per annum. Passenger rates on the railway are also to be further reduced, but the reductions will only apply to distances of over 50 miles. An important and much-needed measure of relief is to be given to what are known as our 'back-blocks' settlers. It is proposed to introduce a Bill this session providing that in all future disposal of bush lands on settlement conditions the selectors, upon payment of first half year's rent, will not be called upon to make further payments of rent for the period of from two to four years of their leases, according to the expense of clearing, the rents remitted being capitalised and interest charged thereon for a period of ten years from the date that the rents became payable. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and the concession granted will help to materially lighten the very heavy difficulties with which our bush farmers have to contend.

*

Altogether it must be admitted that the Acting-Treasurer's Statement fully deserves the general commendation it has received. Its proposals are progressive without being reckless, and if the policy it outlines is fairly and judiciously carried out it gives every promise of helping to improve the condition of all classes in the community and of materially assisting to maintain our general welfare and prosperity.

The Dangers of Spiritualism.

The subject of Spiritualism has more than once been fully dealt with in these columns, and its fraudulent character and baneful effects have been clearly pointed out. It is interesting, however, to have the testimony on this point of those who have themselves had extensive personal experience of actual spiritual phenomena, and this is furnished in a little volume just published in London, entitled *The Dangers of Spiritualism*, written by a member of the Society for Psychical Research. It is a carefully written record of actual experiences and of the conclusions to which they lead an honest and candid inquirer on the subject. As the result of his investigations the author is convinced that at least a percentage of the alleged spiritualistic phenomena are undoubtedly real, but that the overwhelming weight of evidence goes to show that they are the work of bad, and not, as the Spiritualists claim, of good spirits. He declares roundly that both amateur and professional mediums are 'possessed,' and gives numerous instances of the tremendous hold and debasing influence which the controlling spirit has upon its victim. It will suffice to cite one rather remarkable example:

It is stated by the author that the well-known medium, Home, determined to give up spiritism and to become a Catholic; that the spirits ridiculed the idea of one upon whom they had acquired so firm a hold escaping from their grip; but that they had told him they would leave him for a year, and that at the end of that time he would be again under their influence. 'Home,' says the author, 'was received into the

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

Catholic Church—an event which was attended by some very extraordinary occurrences (described to me by an eye-witness)—and his duties as a Catholic brought about the cessation of all spiritistic practices for a time. But it is a fact that a year after this event he was induced to hold a séance in Paris, at which the Emperor Napoleon was present, and that subsequent to this he resumed his mediumistic career.'

*

As to the general effect of Spiritualism on the life and character of those who follow it this author's testimony goes to show that it is wholly bad. 'The first impressions,' he says, 'which spiritistic phenomena are apt to cause in the sceptical mind are no doubt calculated to awaken the dormant spiritual faculty, and to bring the mind face to face with the realities of the unseen world; but it is in very few instances only that this can be said to have become the stepping-stone to higher things. . . . It is a fact universally acknowledged and admitted by experienced spiritualists that the influence of the séance-room is on the whole debasing, and that it tends to banish all true devotional feeling and true religion.' Which amounts pretty much to saying what Artemus Ward less elegantly but more forcibly expressed when he said, speaking of the professional spiritualist: 'He don't do nobody no good and is a cuss to society and a pirit on honest peple's corn beef barrils. Admittin all you say abowt the doctrin to be troo, I must say the reglar professional sperrit rappers—they as as makes a biznis on it—air abowt the most ornery set of cusses I ever enkontered in my life.'

*

The teaching of the Church on this subject has been often stated in the N.Z. TABLET and our readers are all familiar with it. It could not be more tersely or concisely expressed than in the following paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of the *Osservatore Romano*: 'The theory of the Church, based on Biblical history, is that the world of spirits exists, and that the apparition of spirits is classed among events that have occurred or may occur, or will occur, if it be God's will. In the meanwhile the Church condemns the evocation of spirits and everything relative or pertaining thereto.'

Catholics and Non-Catholic Worship.

In view of the then approaching Coronation and of the religious services to be held in connection therewith a correspondent in a recent number of the London *Tablet* raised the question of the attitude of Catholics to such services and wished to be enlightened as to their exact position in the matter. He himself argued that it was the *internal* and not the *external* act that was of importance in such cases. If, for instance, he said, I sit down to a banquet with Protestants on a Friday, and if, moreover, meat is put upon my plate, and I even raise it to my lips, but do not taste it, I have not broken the law of abstinence, however much *appearances* may be against me. If, again, I go to Mass, *but have no intention of assisting thereto*, but merely go for the purpose of listening to the music, or from some other motive, I do not hear that Mass, even though I *appear* to my neighbor to do so. Applying these principles to specific cases of non-Catholic worship he contended that if he went to a Coronation service merely to see the show, or to a funeral merely to express sympathy, or to a marriage merely to honor the bride he was not to be condemned as joining in the worship provided he excluded from his mind the intention of taking part in the religious side of the act.

*

The letter evoked from a *Tablet* contributor a clear and full statement of the teaching of Catholic theology on the question and as the matter is one of general interest we reproduce the substance of his remarks. With regard to the example first quoted by the correspondent the *Tablet* writer points out that an individual would certainly commit the sin of scandal if by 'appearing' to eat meat on Friday he gave his Protestant friends to understand that he was breaking the law of the Church. The writer then disposes of the main question as follows:—

'There are cases in which Catholics may be present at Protestant services, as spectators (e.g., at funerals or marriages), or as officials or attendants (e.g., soldiers in attendance on a prince), but never as partakers, in the sense of joining formally and outwardly in non-Catholic worship. Hence it is not, as "Inquirer" seems to imply, a mere distinction of internal and external. A Catholic, by Divine Law, cannot join even outwardly in anything which in itself or in the common estimation of the public, implies profession, approval, or sanction of a false religion. In the early Church, the outward offering of a mere grain of incense before a pagan altar was rightly held to be apostasy, even though inwardly the offerer had no intention of worshipping and had nothing but abhorrence for the false worship. The natural and normal way in which men outwardly profess their adhesion to a sect is by going to its places of worship and assisting at its services. A Catholic cannot do these things without sharing in such outward professions, unless he is cleared from such imputation by

the fact that there is some circumstance publicly known, which makes it sufficiently plain that his presence is due to civil or social and not to religious reasons. Such circumstance is, at a funeral, the presence of the remains of a dead friend to whom he desires to pay respect; or at a wedding, the presence of the bride or bridegroom, whom he desires to congratulate; or at a coronation, the presence of a sovereign to whom he wishes to pay civil honor. In all such cases, it is the outward publicly known circumstance which relieves the assistance of a Catholic of all note of religious participation, and gives to it the character of purely civil or social courtesy. Of course, as "Inquirer" states, even then there must be no inward assent to false worship. I have merely wished to point out what, indeed, all Catholics know, that we cannot deny our faith outwardly, even though we keep it inwardly; that we cannot do things which, in the ordinary acceptance of mankind, imply profession of false religion, though inwardly we may not conform to it, and that the distinction to be kept in view is not merely that of external and internal, but that which separates religious from mere civil honor. To determine the latter, as marked off from the former, a public external circumstance—the burial of the corpse, the marriage of a bride and bridegroom, the coronation of the King, suffices.'

Priest and Puritan.

The Boers, as is well known, are of Puritan stock and are reputed to hold to their religious beliefs with all the old Puritan tenacity, but they seem to have little of that silly dread of and dislike to Catholic priests which are sometimes displayed by their co-religionists in more civilised communities, so at least it would appear from the testimony of a Catholic missionary in Cape Colony, who gives the following account, quoted in the *Ave Maria*, of his experiences amongst the Boers:—'In every house a chapter from the Scriptures is read every evening, with singing and prayer; this not alone on Sundays, but every day alike. This is done whether there are guests present or not. I have very often been asked to read the chapter from the Bible and to offer prayer, which I was naturally always willing to do. On Sunday every family rides to church; and when the distances are too great, the neighbors within five or ten miles assemble at a farm, chosen beforehand, to hold public worship in common. But every family travels to church at least twice a year, however great the distance may be. The journey often lasts several days, so that the visitors to the church spend a week or longer in their waggons and tents. Boers are Protestants and I am a Roman Catholic priest, but I speak of them just as I found them.'

*

We have read lately of a Catholic priest in one of the American cities accepting an invitation to lecture in a Protestant church on the Catholic religion, and of his taking full advantage of the opportunity to do good service for his Church. But the picture of the priest leading the devotions of these old Puritan farmers is still more out of the common, and a still more remarkable illustration of the way in which circumstances conspire to make 'extremes meet.' All the same the picture is a pleasing one, and the experiences described are creditable to all concerned.

His large circle of friends will regret to hear that the Right Rev. Mr. Kiney, of Prospect (says the *Freeman's Journal*), is still seriously ill, though a slight improvement in his condition is noticeable within the last few days. The Monsignor's duties during his illness are being fulfilled by the Rev. T. O'Reilly, of Parra-matta.

The newly-erected Catholic church at Tuggranong was opened on Sunday, June 23, in the presence of a large congregation. The Coadjutor-Archbishop of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Gorman (Michelago), performed the opening ceremony. The Rev. Father Collander (Queenbeyan), and the Rev. Father O'Driscoll (Bugendore) were also present. The building, which is a handsome one, is built of weatherboard, and has seating accommodation for 200 persons. After the opening ceremony speeches were delivered by Fathers Collander, O'Gorman, O'Driscoll, and others. The building cost over £200, £127 of which was collected that day.

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

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Eselsior ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soil 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.—*.*

The Christian Brothers.

In view of the centenary of the founding of the Institute of the Christian Brothers it will not be inopportune (says the *Freeman's Journal*) to give a brief sketch of the career of the remarkable man who founded it, and to enter on a short history of the great undertaking with which his name will ever be identified. Edmund Ignatius Rice was born in June, 1762, at Callan, county Kilkenny, of highly respectable parents. His father, Mr Robert Rice, was descended from an ancient family of that name, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Tierney, was a near relative of Mr Valentine Maher, who was at one time M.P. for Tipperary, and of Mr Valentine Smith, who was one of the first Catholics in the county Kilkenny who purchased an estate after the relaxation of the Penal Code in 1782. The future founder of the famous Institute was the third of six brothers. He received his education at Callan, in the first instance, and subsequently in Kilkenny. In 1779, he being then 17 years of age, he went to reside in Waterford with his uncle, Mr Michael Rice, who was a wealthy merchant in that city, being chiefly engaged in the provision trade, which was then very flourishing. After having spent some years with his uncle, he succeeded him in his business, and after a time he realised a considerable fortune. As the eighteenth century was drawing to a close, Mr Rice, then almost 40 years of age, began to seriously entertain thoughts of embracing

The Religious Life.

He had long been noted for his deeds of charity and other good works. After he conceived the idea of retiring from the world, his first purpose was to proceed to Rome, and afterwards to enter one of the Continental monasteries. But a circumstance occurred which diverted him from his intention, and induced him to consider the possibility of devoting his life to a great work nearer home. He was one day walking in the outskirts of the city, when his attention was attracted by a number of boys who were playing on the roadside. He questioned them, and was much struck by their want both of religious and secular knowledge. The fact caused him to dwell on the urgency of an institution which would provide gratuitously a good Christian education for the boys of his adopted city. The idea strengthened with reflection. He recommended the matter earnestly to God, and implored light for his direction. He sought the advice of a pious and learned clergyman, and consulted with other friends. At length doubt vanished, his vocation became fixed, and his great project gradually took definite shape. In 1802, with the approval and aid of the Most Rev. Dr. Hussey, then Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, he began the erection at Mount Sion, Waterford, of a dwelling intended for the residence of himself and his associates in the educational work which he contemplated. In June, 1803, he went to reside there. He then had two associates swayed by a purpose similar to his own—Mr R. Gavenor, of Callan, and Mr Thomas Finn. The schools were opened for the reception of the children on the 1st of May, 1804. They were only a short time in operation when the good effects of the instruction imparted in them became apparent.

The Fame of the Rising Institute

spread rapidly, and attracted attention all over Ireland. It soon numbered amongst its admirers the most distinguished members of the Hierarchy, who became anxious to extend to their own dioceses the educational blessings which it was bestowing on Waterford. The Most Rev. Dr. Hussey was succeeded in the See of Waterford and Lismore by the Most Rev. Dr. Power, who continued the helpful patronage of his predecessor towards Brother Rice and his associates. The next foundation on the plan of the Mount Sion Schools was at Carrick-on-Suir, the native town of Mr Thomas O'Brien, a wine merchant of Waterford, who, with the approbation of Dr. Power, founded an excellent dwelling and school in Carrick in 1806. A third establishment was founded in 1807 in Dungarvan. At the beginning of 1808 the Community in the Waterford house numbered five, and there were two in Carrick-on-Suir and two in Dungarvan. About this time they came to the resolution of making annual vows; and on the Feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady in 1808, after an eight days' retreat, seven members, including Mr Rice, pronounced these vows in the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Power according to a formula drawn up by his Lordship. The next foundation was in Cork in 1811. The Most Rev. Dr. Moylan, Bishop of Cork, happened to visit the schools at Waterford, and he was so impressed by the valuable work they were performing that he determined to give his own diocese the advantage of a similar institution. After his return home he sent two young Cork men to be trained in the Waterford house. In due time they came back to Cork equipped for the work that lay before them, and they commenced, under very modest circumstances indeed, their labors in the cause of education. As the years went on, the importance of the Cork Community expanded, eventuating in the building of

That Magnificent Educational establishment,

the North Monastery, now Our Lady's Mount. The Cork Schools have frequently secured the first place in the Intermediate Examination contest by reason of the number of their distinctions; and for many years, when they have failed to secure the position of honor, it has been but to yield it for a time to the sister establishment in North Richmond street, Dublin. After Cork the next foundation was in the city of Dublin. In May, 1812, an establishment was founded in East Hanover street, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, who was a warm friend of Brother Rice and his assistants. The schools in Hanover street continued to exist for a period of 32 years. In 1813 two Brothers were sent to start a school in Mill street at the solicitation of the Very Rev. Dr. Hamill, V.G., the parish priest of that district. The foundation-stone of the North Richmond street establishment, which may be said to have been the offspring of the Catholic

Association, was laid by Daniel O'Connell in June, 1828, in presence of an immense multitude, who walked in procession from the Corn Exchange for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. In 1815 a Community was established in Thurles on the invitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Bray; and in the following year a similar advantage was conferred upon Limerick under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Tuohy. On the 5th of September, 1820, the Bull of his Holiness Pope Pius VII. was issued, confirming

The Institute as a Religious Society.

Father Kenny, a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus, and the confidential and bosom friend of Brother Rice, was the bearer of the Pope's Brief to Ireland. The Brothers, having learned of the arrival of this important document, lost no time in arranging the necessary preliminaries for its formal adoption. They met in August, 1821, at Thurles for the purpose, and, after transacting the business for which they had assembled, they agreed that a general meeting of the society should be held at Waterford the following January to carry the new constitution into effect. The Brothers assembled at Mount Sion, Waterford, accordingly, and after a retreat of eight days, Brother Rice was elected Superior-General of the Society on the 20th January, 1822. The Pope's Brief having provided that a general chapter should be held at the end of every 10 years, and that the Superior-General should govern for 10 years only, Brother Rice was re-elected to that high office in January, 1832, at a chapter convened at the House in North Richmond street. In July, 1838, he resigned the office of Superior-General, years and infirmities pressing hard upon him. He died on the 29th August, 1844, aged 83 years; and his remains were laid in the cemetery of the Brothers at Mount Sion, Waterford. During his life, and after his death, the Institute which he had founded continued to spread, as has been already indicated, until it extended all over the world. A Junior Novitiate was established at St. Joseph's, Baldoyle, and a Senior Novitiate at Marino for the training of the Brothers, among whom there have been during the past century very many distinguished men. The best remembered, perhaps, is Gerald Griffin, whose remains lie in the beautiful cemetery attached to Our Lady's Mount at Cork. In addition to their work of imparting education in their ordinary day schools the services of the Christian Brothers have also been eagerly sought in the management of several orphanages and industrial schools; and the success of their labors has been as conspicuous in the management of such magnificent establishments as the Artane Industrial School as it has been in other spheres of educational effort.

Public Affairs in Belgium.

A WRITER in a Home paper, who has been residing in Belgium for several years, throws considerable light on public affairs in that country, and especially on the methods and aims of those who instigated the late strike. He says that the real object of the Socialists is the setting up of a republic after the French model. Their seditious language in the Chamber, the teaching of their Press, the speeches at their meetings, the cries lately heard in the course of their processions, sufficiently reveal their sentiments concerning monarchical institutions and the form of Government they desire to set up. For the moment they might be content with universal suffrage; later on, we should see them use it as a convenient instrument whereby to gratify us with Republican régime. The Ministry and its supporters having declined to be intimidated by either the threats or violence of the revolutionary agitators, the Socialist chiefs, as a last resource, decreed a general strike, expecting that the resulting paralysis of industry, the great injury to trade and business, and the terrorism exercised by the strikers, would force the Government into a surrender. A general strike was the great weapon with which they hoped to carry their point. But the strike turned out

A Complete Failure.

It was far, indeed, from being general. In some parts of the country—in the Flemish provinces especially—the manifesto proclaiming it was practically unheeded; in other places, numbers joined only under threats of personal violence; nowhere did the men enter the movement spontaneously or with any enthusiasm. After a few days the combination collapsed; there were no funds to fall back upon, and the subscription started for the support of the strikers proved a wretched fiasco, the total amount received being a little over £1000, of which £400 came from the Socialists in Germany. Large numbers of men had already returned to work, and almost all the rest would have followed their example in a day or two, when the Council-General of the party deemed it prudent to issue a fresh manifesto, directing a cessant of the strike, although within the same week the leaders in the agitation had again and again declared that the fight should be continued to the bitter end and that it was certain to be crowned with success. The so-called general strike having thus ended in absolute failure, and the Civic Guards and the army having shown unshaken loyalty, the insurrectionary bubble burst, and no more was seen of it. Whatever unrest there may be in Belgium is as factitious as it is superficial; in truth, no elements exist to justify or provoke serious discontent, and the vast majority of the working population, if left to themselves, would ask nothing better than to be allowed to pursue in quiet their customary avocations. But thus would not suit the designs of the scheming, insincere politicians who, to put themselves in evidence and obtain positions which bring them honor and profit, proclaim themselves the sole champions of the interests of the masses, whom they represent as cruelly and heartlessly oppressed. The

Wealthy Pseudo-Democrats

who preach upon the beauties of the Collectivist theories, who pretend to have a robust faith in the Social millennium, and profess a

devouring zeal for the well-being of the toilers, have as much true sympathy for the workers, as much genuine desire to improve their condition, as they have of fearful commiseration for the possible woes of the problematical inhabitants of the planet Mars. For them the working man is simply a voter, a political tool, a sort of commercial asset to be exploited for the benefit of the exploiter only. The present writer may claim to know Belgium fairly well. He has been residing in the country for several years, has visited on many occasions all the larger towns, has travelled through most parts of the provinces, carefully observing the social life of the people, and inquiring, as opportunity offered, into their economic and industrial condition. As the result of what he has seen and heard, he ventures to think there is more downright poverty, more abject misery, in London, or any two of the great English cities, than exists from one end of Belgium to the other. He has not yet heard or read of a single death from starvation in any part of the kingdom, an event not quite unknown in rich and happy England. We have not here, it is true, the colossal fortunes so common in Great Britain, but all the same, the public wealth is very considerable and, better still, is more widely and equitably distributed. For the toiling masses there is

Abundant Employment,

and if the scale of wages is relatively low (as in all the Continental countries), it must not be forgotten that living is comparatively cheap, that thrift is a national habit, and that the common people are content with a modest standard of domestic comfort. Then consider how light is the incidence of taxation. There is no country in Europe, save Switzerland and Russia, where the burden of direct taxation falls less heavily on its inhabitants than it presses on those of Belgium; as regards taxes on articles of necessary consumption, the amount per head is the trifling sum of 5s. I may add that the quota of indirect imposts paid by the working classes is more than refunded to them in the shape of old age pensions, reduced fares for railway travelling, exemption from house tax, subsidies to benefit societies, etc. A further confirmation of what I have remarked concerning the satisfactory social condition of the mass of the working population is to be found in the returns of

The State Savings Bank.

an institution which corresponds to the Post Office Savings Bank in the United Kingdom. At the close of the year 1900 the amount invested was no less than 600 million francs, or close upon 22½ millions sterling, which compares very favorably with the sum standing at the same date to the credit of a similar class of investors in the British Savings Bank. The number of depositors was 1,757,916, or more than a fourth of the entire population. Against the Government now in office, or against any of the Governments that preceded it since 1884, no charge of incompetency, maladministration or want of active interest in the welfare of the workers can be adduced that will bear a moment's scrutiny. If Liberals and Socialists declaim against 'Clericalism,' as is their wont, it is because Catholics are in possession of power, not because they abuse it. Never in its previous history was the country so prosperous, never were the public finances in a more satisfactory state, never was such encouragement given to education, and never did the Legislature occupy itself so actively and so successfully with measures to ameliorate the lot of the majority of the people. To the Catholic Government is due the credit of powerfully aiding the development of trade,

Diminishing Taxation,

rendering the military service less onerous by introducing voluntary enlistment, and granting remuneration to the private soldier. To the Catholic Government we also owe it that the franchise has been placed on a broad and extremely liberal basis, that woman and child labor in the mines has been abolished, that great facilities are given to the working classes for the acquisition of their dwellings, that adequate protection is afforded to the workers in mines and factories, that old-age pensions have been instituted, that friendly societies have taken so remarkable and gratifying an extension. And what a splendid array of religious, social, and charitable institutions have been founded and maintained through the zeal and generosity of the Catholic clergy and laity. Wherever we turn we find numerous schools, orphanages, patronages, workmen's clubs, workmen's hostels, and kindred works, all devised in the moral and material interests of the toilers, whilst for the agricultural laborer and the peasant farmer excellent societies have been organised in all, or nearly all, the rural districts, to meet their special necessities. In no other country have Catholics shown such alacrity to carry out both the letter and the spirit of the encyclical instructions of Leo XIII. on the Social Question, and in no other country has obedience to the Pontifical counsels been followed by more happy results.

A Round Robin.

It often happens, especially at sea, that men who have a grievance wish to present a petition for redress to those in authority over them, yet no man wishes to make his name prominent. So some one invented the fashion of signing the names in a circle in which it is impossible to tell which was written first. This peculiar petition is called a round robin, which is merely a corruption of the original French name *round ruban* (round ribbon).

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

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

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 12.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy will conduct the services at St Patrick's Church, Masterton, to-morrow.

Mr. D. Twohill, who was on a visit to Masterton, sang 'Ora Pro Nobis' as an offertory piece at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. The music both in the morning and evening was excellently rendered.

Rev. Father Bowden, one of the professors of Measey Seminary, who has been spending part of his holidays at the presbytery, Boulcott street, returned on Thursday last.

Rev. Father Costello has been appointed to the newly-formed parish at Marton, which includes Hunterville, Tarakina, and Bulls. He will take up his residence at Marton, which is the centre of the district.

Signor Borzoni, who has taken up his residence in Wanganui, passed through Wellington this week. It is his intention at the coming bazaar to hold a military review representative of the whole of the British regiments.

At St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, on June 26, the marriage of Mr C. H. Russell to Miss R. Toucher, youngest daughter of Mr John Toucher, an old and respected resident of the town, was solemnised. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss M. Hanly as bridesmaid, and Mr B. Brown acted in the capacity of best man.

The success which attends the various functions in connection with the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association is proverbial, and a dance held under its auspices in Spiller's Hall, Boulcott street, was no exception. Messrs P. J. Twohill, J. Strauford, and H. McKeown (secretary) acted as Masters of Ceremonies, and were indefatigable in their efforts to make the evening enjoyable. The annual Association social will, in all probability, be held in the last week of August.

WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 12.

The Rev. James Tymons, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, is spending the winter holidays with his parents, who have decided to make Wanganui their home. On Sunday last the Rev. Father Tymons celebrated Mass and preached on the Gospel of the day (Matt. vii. 15-21). He again occupied the pulpit in the evening, preaching an impressive sermon from the text: 'Hitherto you have not asked anything in My name. Ask and you shall receive; that your joy may be full' (John xvi., 24).

From the *Mangaweka Settler*, of June 28, I learn that the Catholics of Mangaweka had a very successful bazaar about the end of last month. Great enthusiasm was displayed in working up the venture. People of all denominations gave their hearty co-operation, thus testifying in a practical manner to the high esteem in which Rev. Father Lacroix is held by the whole community. When such unity and energy were shown, it is not surprising to find that the financial result was most satisfactory.

The *Wanganui Herald*, of July 5, evidently in an unguarded moment, published a paragraph about the story—now three years old—of the 'conversions' to Protestantism of several hundred French priests. A correspondent under the nom de plume of 'A Catholic Lie der' at once took the matter up, and showed that this 'remarkable movement,' as the *Herald* called it, was fully exposed in the N.Z. TABLET of July 26, 1900.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 14.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley is still in charge at Akaroa, and besides parochial work is engaged in collecting for the Cathedral building fund.

On Sunday last his Lordship made a visitation to the Church of the Passion, Brackenbridge, thus having visited all the churches in the scattered parish of Hawarden. Throughout the district the Bishop's appeal on behalf of the Cathedral has been generously responded to, and the scheme of a sixpenny weekly collection has been heartily taken up.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Addington in connection with school requirements, it was decided to make a final effort by voluntary contributions and entertainments to pay off the existing small balance on the church building erected a few years ago, and then take immediate steps to have erected a new school. A bazaar at an early date was one of the means suggested and likely to be acted upon to raise the necessary cost, said to be approximately £500.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimms made an episcopal visitation on Sunday the 6th inst. to St. Raphael's Church, Hawarden, being received by the rector of the parish, the Very Rev. Father Price. His Lordship preached at the 11 o'clock Mass, and appealed for funds to enable him to carry on the work connected with the Cathedral. The appeal was liberally responded to, the sum of £75

7s being subscribed by the parishioners. After Mass the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 16 candidates, 13 of whom were males, including two converts.

During a recent visit of his Lordship the Bishop to North Canterbury he was presented by the parishioners at Waiata with a very handsomely executed illuminated address. The text, neatly engrossed in gilt lettering on white satin, conveyed in effect a concise history of the Church in that somewhat isolated settlement. Eight years ago, it is stated, on the occasion of his Lordship's first visit, Mass was celebrated in the public schoolroom. Since then a fine new church has been erected on an excellent site, in the building of which non-Catholics very materially assisted. The new Cathedral was referred to, and was described as a great and noble work, and the zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Bishop in its erection, have gained for him the affection of his own children and the admiration of those outside the Church. The parishioners, the address went on to say, deemed it an honor as well as a duty to contribute their mite towards that great diocesan work, and concluded by praying that his Lordship may long be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors and rule over the diocese. The address was signed on behalf of the congregation by Messrs John Coakley, Daniel Mullane, Alfred O'Malley, and Thomas Monahan. The illuminating, which was most artistic, was done by the Sisters of Mercy at Lyttelton, being a pretty floral design in oils. The address was handsomely framed.

A drawing-room entertainment was given in the Choral Hall on Thursday evening last to a fairly large audience, in aid of the Pro-Cathedral parish schools. Among those present were his Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and Rev. Fathers Marnane, Cooney, Price, and McDonnell. The entertainment was organized and most successfully carried out by Mr and Mrs. A. Mead, and the Hayward family, assisted by a few friends who are to be warmly complimented on the nature and variety of the programme, excellent management, and particularly enjoyable evening afforded. Part I. consisted of the amusing cantata entitled, 'Soot and the Fairies,' with the following cast of characters:—Queen Lily, Miss Florence Gardner; Queen's Secretary, Miss Violet Hall; Lady Bootlace, Miss Mabel Harrington; Lady Soapbuds, Miss Laurie Bradley; Dr. Sunlight's Secretary, Miss Rima Young; Dancers to the Queen's Court, Miss Mona Fraser, Miss Daisy Watkins; Dr. Sunlight, M.R.C.S., Master Len Bradley; Baron Hairbrush, Master Jack Hall; Wag, Master Reg. Bradley; fairies in attendance, Misses Muriel and Olive Courtney, Hilda Harrington, Moya Hayward, Madge Donohue, and Master Leonard Hayward; Captain Soot, Master Claude Bradley; followers of Captain Soot, Misses Dolly Hall, Winnie Harrington, Masters Willie Dobbs and Clarence Courtney. This was charmingly given, the tuneful voice of Miss Gardner in the incidental songs suiting admirably, whilst the clever dancing of Miss Daisy Watkins and especially Miss Mona Fraser was a distinct feature of the whole entertainment. The cantata was followed by a choice little concert programme, consisting of a clarinet solo by Mr. W. H. Corrigan; song, 'The last rose of summer,' Miss M. McLaughlin; song, 'His Majesty the King' and 'Doreen,' Mr. Chas. Read; recitation (selected), Miss McNeish, and Moore's 'Oft in the stilly night' as a recall. All the items were encored. The concluding portion of the entertainment was a very capable performance of the charming and amusing comedy in one act entitled 'A Baronet's Marriage,' in which the following took part:—Messrs. R. Beveridge, Henry Hayward, A. J. Barnard, J. Quinlan, and Misses Lillian Thompson and May Wells.

WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 14.

St. Patrick's School reopened last Monday. Parents should see that their children attend school regularly, otherwise they will not be able to pass their examinations at the end of the year. If the children are not successful parents very often blame the teachers for what is really due to their own negligence.

A very pleasant evening was spent in the Oddfellows' Hall last Monday evening, when the Hibernians met the Oddfellows in a crib and euchre match. Considering the short notice they received the Hibernians turned out fairly strong and proved too good for their opponents. The scores being Hibernians 21 games, Oddfellows 20 games. At the conclusion of the proceedings light refreshments were handed round. Bro. Sims, on behalf of the Hibernians, thanked the Oddfellows for the way in which they had been treated, and hoped that they would soon meet again in a return match. Bro. Jackson suitably responded.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 10.

Tenders will soon be called for the erection of the Marist Brothers' College in Ponsonby.

An active canvass is now in progress in the city collecting funds for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and so far the results are most encouraging.

The Sisters of Mercy, of St. Patrick's Convent, Hobson street, had a three days' retreat conducted for them during last week by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm.

The Rev. Father Gillan is, I am pleased to say, on the way to recovery, and is now able to perform a portion of his many ministerial duties. All his friends are delighted to see him about once more.

His Lordship Bishop Lenihan left town for Paeroa last Friday for the purpose of opening the new convent there. The energetic

parish priest, the Very Rev. Dean Hackett, the Sisters of St. Joseph and the people of Paeroa are to be highly complimented on the successful issue of their work.

Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., preached last Sunday evening at St. Patrick's upon the marks of the true Church. He referred to the early days of the Church in England, the unity which then prevailed, and the three hundred odd sects that now existed there as the result of the so-called Reformation.

At St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, last Saturday afternoon, the interesting ceremony of the reception of two postulants into the Order of Sisters of Mercy took place. The Bishop being absent in Paeroa, the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., conducted the ceremony. There were also present Rev. Fathers Tickell, O.S.D., and Russell, of St. Benedict's. The music incidental to the ceremony was very devotionally rendered by the convent choir, which was strengthened by Misses Lynch and Thomson the former singing the 'O Salutaris,' and the latter the 'Salve Regina.' The two postulants were Miss Maud Towers, Taree, New South Wales, in religion Sister Mary Bernard, and Miss Cecilia Carrington, Auckland, a member of a very old and respected Catholic family, who took the name of Sister Mary Hilary. At the conclusion of the ceremony the relatives and friends of the novices assembled and partook of afternoon tea. Before leaving all heartily congratulated the two young ladies upon entering the religious life.

A Retrograde Movement.

THE Protestant League that has just come into existence in Victoria, to the great joy of the Orange lodges, has met with little encouragement from the secular Press, whilst the Anglican organ, the *Church Commonwealth*, administers the following rebuke to the zealots who are endeavoring to stir up religious strife in the State: 'No one who reads this journal can accuse us of undue sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church, either in some of her religious developments or in the methods she adopts here and in Europe to achieve political ends. And so we have no compunction in declaring emphatically that the circular published in Melbourne, which affirms that it is "desirable that a league should be formed for the purpose of meeting and counteracting the organised Roman Catholic influence on the legislation and administration of this State (Victoria), and which is unfortunately signed by three junior bishops and a priest of our Church, is utterly unjustified by the facts, is an error in tactics, and is calculated to bring into existence the very shadowy and unproved organised Roman Catholic influence which has smitten horror into the aforesaid three bishops and one priest, and the miscellaneous hodge-podge of religious opinions represented in the subsequent signatures. Surely these ecclesiastics might have learned statecraft from the wise and venerable Administrator of the Melbourne diocese. His long experience and the keen wisdom of the Archdeacon of Melbourne have at least saved the diocese from becoming officially compromised in this false move. If danger threatens, Anglicans outnumber Roman Catholics by three to two at the least, and if our clergy wish to oppose Roman political influence, let them try to organise their own people instead of associating with those who deny some of the very foundations of our Church's position.'

'We have denied that there is any organized Roman Catholic vote in Victoria, and the burden of proof is, we think, on those who affirm that there is. But a few instances may be given to show that there is not. So far back as 1883, Sir John O'Shannassy, the leading layman of the Roman Church, was defeated at Belfast (now Port Fairy), a thoroughly Roman Catholic electorate, and that although the whole influence of the Church from altar and elsewhere was thrown in his favour. The same constituency has twice rejected Sir Bryan O'Loughlin in favor of a Protestant, who now represents it. The districts about Kilmore, Lancefield and Broadford have a very large Roman Catholic vote, and yet they have at different times defeated the popular Mr. Gavan Duffy, Mr. P. Hunt, and Mr. Rawson, two Protestants, Mr. Argle, and Mr. McKenzie, now representing these districts. If the Roman Catholic organised vote were a political influence, Mr. Duffy would have been returned to the Senate last year, but instead he only received about two-fifths of the votes given to the Orange Mr. Fraser, and was hopelessly out of the running. Again, Warrenehup, a thoroughly Irish electorate, returned for many years the genial Mr. Murphy but on his death a Wesleyan captured the seat, to the great chagrin of the *Tribune*, which loudly prophesied his defeat at the next election. The election came, however, and Mr. Holden still holds the seat. If the Roman Church has 'organised for political purposes' in Victoria, she is making a worse job of it than one would imagine, or else her power is so small that it is needless to organise against her.

'But let our three bishops, one priest, not forgetting a lonely layman who also signs this foolish document, remember that our Church is fighting in England the very battle that Rome is fighting in Australia, and that her would-be allies here are her bitter and unscrupulous foes there. For the ragged regiment do not conceal that their aim is to make the education of Roman Catholic children in the way their Church desires as laborious and burdensome as possible. Instead of endeavoring to follow the magnificent example of self-denial, faith, and energy, set them by that Church in the matter of religious education, they desire to make her task heavier. That Roman Catholics conscientiously object to their children attending secular State schools is nothing to them. Rather compel them to violate their conscience than let their children be taught the faith of their fathers. And let us sound a note of warning for the benefit of those impetuous prelates who are bawling "No Popery" in the daily press. If they are content with the non-descript lessons, prayers and hymns drawn up by the Royal Commission on the principle that anything positively affirming any-

thing was to be omitted, then they are untrue to their Church, and instead of giving the children bread they are offering them stones. Rather let them fight their own battles, try to establish their own schools, and join with Roman Catholics in urging that the State, as it is relieved of expense by religious bodies giving adequate and tested secular instruction in addition to spiritual, shall help those taking trouble and financial liability upon their shoulders, and not as at present place a double burden upon them.'

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

There was what is called in theatrical parlance a full house on Tuesday evening when the Acting-Premier delivered the Financial Statement. It occupied an hour and a half in the reading and during the time neither the interest of the members nor of the public in the crowded galleries flagged. The Statement showed that the surplus for the past year was £270,458. The revenue for the present financial year is estimated at £6,026,000, while the expenditure is set down at £5,987,063. Sir Joseph Ward announced that it was intended to reduce the mortgage tax by 25 per cent. Reductions will be made in railway charges and rates on wool, passengers, and small lots of dairy produce, which are estimated at £40,000; while bush settlers are not to be asked after payment of the first half-year's rent to pay any more for two or three years. During the past year the public debt was increased by £3,375,202, and the gross public debt now stands at £52,966,447. This year it is proposed to borrow £1,750,000, of which £750,000 is for railways, £450,000 for roads, tracks, and bridges, £150,000 for rolling stock and additions on railway lines, £50,000 for the development of goldfields, and for the extension of the telegraph lines.

Sir J. G. Ward was congratulated all round, not only for bringing down the Budget at so early a date after the opening of Parliament, but also for the clear and succinct statement of the finances of the Colony presented.

At the suggestion of Sir William Russell the discussion on the Budget was set down for Tuesday night.

The whole of Wednesday afternoon was taken up with formal business. In the evening Mr Hornsby moved the second reading of the Rings and Combines Suppression Bill to prevent the continuance or establishment of monopolies.

The motion for the second reading was seconded by Mr Gilfedder who said that the Millers' Trust should be burst up, and condemned the nefarious system of tied houses.

The debate lasted until two o'clock on Thursday morning, the consensus of opinion of the speakers being that it would be advisable to await the Government's proposal on this matter.

The second reading was carried by 21 to 15, and at the suggestion of the Acting-Premier the mover decided not to proceed further with the measure as the Government promised to bring down legislation of a similar nature.

On Thursday afternoon Mr McNab introduced his Absolute Majority Voting Bill to ensure the representation of majorities. At the suggestion of Sir J. G. Ward the debate was adjourned until the Government's Electoral Bill is brought down.

The State Fire Insurance Bill, introduced by the Acting-Premier, was, after a lengthy debate, allowed to pass the second reading. In the course of his speech Sir J. G. Ward said that a Government Fire Insurance Department would not only get a share of the business of the Colony, but would fix the minimum rate of charges and prevent them being raised abnormally, and so do injury to the community. If the House would effect such a desirable change the Government did not want to prevent other companies doing business here, and he did not desire to say anything against these private institutions. The Government would, if the measure was carried, conduct the department on strict business lines, with every provision for reinsurance, and he believed other offices would be glad to do business with them in that respect, and that the Government department would be able to confer valuable business on other companies. It was proposed that the department should commence with a capital of £250,000, and provision was made for a sinking fund for the redemption of the original capital. On the whole he thought the business of our fire insurance companies had been carried out with advantage to themselves, and if the State department was run in a business-like way he did not think it would prove to be injurious to private companies.

In the House of Representatives on Friday the whole of the afternoon was taken up with formal business and replies to questions. In the evening the Orchard and Garden Pests Bill and the Land and Live Stock Auction Bill, introduced by the Minister for Lands, were read a second time, and referred to Select Committees. The Birds Nuisance Bill, and Second-hand Dealers Bill, the latter to provide for the licensing of such dealers, also passed their second reading after which the House rose.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

One thousand foot warmers have been imported, and will be provided for second class carriages on the South Island lines without charge.

In his report presented to the House the Commissioner of Police says with regard to persons who have been repeatedly convicted of drunkenness: 'I submit it has become a moot question whether the time has not arrived when these persons ought to be treated as suffering from a disease, instead of vainly endeavoring to coerce them into sobriety by the imposition of a monetary penalty or

temporary loss of liberty, as at present. Dealing with these "old drunks" under the present system takes up a very considerable portion of the time of the police, magistrates, and prison officials, and is a very considerable expense to the community, with no good result.'

During the year ending March last there were 148 prosecutions for sly grog-selling, resulting in 82 convictions, against 169 prosecutions and 107 convictions in 1900. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was £1164 5s, against £1351 4s in the preceding year.

The police force is evidently becoming popular with a large number of young men, as the applicants for admission last year were 111, 23 of whom were taken on. The nationalities, religions and occupations of these 23 men were:—Nationalities—New Zealand-born 17, English 3, Scotch 2, and Australian 1. Religions—Church of England 9, Presbyterian 6, Roman Catholic 5, Wesleyan 1, Lutheran 1, Congregational 1. Occupations—Laborers 8, miners 3, farmers 3, grocer's assistant 1, cooper 1, blacksmith 1, survey linesman 1, clerk 1, tanner 1, station hand 1, asylum warder 1, and engine-driver 1.

On March 31 last the strength of the force was 604 of all ranks, being an increase of 13 during the past 12 months. The total comprises 7 inspectors, 5 sub-inspectors, 2 sergeants-major, 56 sergeants, 514 constables, and 20 detectives. There are besides 4 police surgeons, 4 matrons, 22 district constables, and 7 native constables. During the year there were 23 casualties, being 6 less than during the previous year; 11 retired under the Police Provident Fund Act, 9 resigned, and 3 died.

New Zealand has one policeman to 1375 of her population at a cost of 2s 10½d per inhabitant, Victoria, one to 815 of her population at a cost of 4s 5½d; New South Wales, one to 640 of her population, at a cost of 5s 9½d; South Australia, one to 1013 of her population at a cost of 4s 2½d; Queensland, one to 518 of her population, at a cost of 6s 9½d; Western Australia, one to 353 of her population, at a cost of 13s 11½d; Tasmania, one to 735 of her population at a cost of 4s 4½d.

In reply to a question in the House it was stated the other night that a year must elapse before coal would be available from the State coal mine for public or other uses.

The Hon. W. C. Smith has been elected Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Council.

In the discussion on the State Fire Insurance Bill a southern member stated that last year there were 230 fires in the North Island costing £231,797, whereas in the South there were only 99 fires costing £101,277. He hoped that some explanation of the disparity would be forthcoming, but none of the members offered to account for it.

How Japanese Boys are Named.

A JAPANESE boy is never very sure what his name is, for every little while he receives a new one. The first is given him when he is a month old. He is then taken to the temple, where three different names are written upon slips of paper; these are tossed into the air while prayers are made to the particular god of the family. The first name that reaches the holy floor is the one by which the little fellow is known until he is three years old. At that time his baby clothes are laid away, and with his new garments, bound by a tight girdle, he gets a fresh name and his education begins. At 15 he attains his majority, and is thought to be a man; so, naturally, another name is given him; and at the slightest advancement in office or position, and especially at his marriage, the name is changed once more. His last name, the one that never changes, is bestowed upon him when he dies.

It will be within the recollection of our readers (says the Sydney Freeman's Journal) that some six or eight months ago the Commonwealth was startled by the romantic account of how the Rev. Father Rouillac a simple missionary priest of the Marist Order, sailed his little schooner, Eclipse, manned by a crew of dusky boys, from the Solomon Islands into Sydney Harbor. His action in navigating his tiny craft through the storms of the Pacific, evoked at the time a note of universal applause. The little vessel, which he had brought to Sydney for repairs, was barely seaworthy, and wonder was expressed by those who saw her that she had survived the huffeting of an unusually rough passage. Then some of the yachting clubs of Sydney enthusiastically took the dismantled Eclipse in hand, and returned her to her missionary captain thoroughly renovated. Father Rouillac returned with his boys to the islands, and an occasional echo of his doings reached Sydney from the great silence of the Solomons, and told his friends that he was doing well. But a few weeks ago a cable report from Norfolk Island appeared in the Sydney papers, stating that the Eclipse had been caught in a storm, became unmanageable, and was stranded. The Titus, one of Messrs Burns, Philp's island fleet (it was from one of Burns, Philp's officers, by the way, that Father Rouillac received his first lesson in navigation, and made Sydney on the strength of it), arrived in Port the other day bearing the news of the misadventure. Captain Bibbing stated that the scene of the disaster was on the weather side of Gaudalcanar, but the damage done to the schooner was not of a serious nature. In all probability, the Captain said, the schooner would before long be floated. This was also the general opinion of those who had visited the scene of the stranding. Father Rouillac is an intrepid mariner, recalling in the present, as in his past previous risky experiences, some of the best traditions of early Irish missionering.

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

INTERCOLONIAL.

His Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Sydney blessed and opened a new church at Katoomba on last Sunday.

Mr T. O'Callaghan has been permanently appointed Commissioner of the Victorian Police at salary of £900 per year.

Of 8000 rats examined by the health authorities of Sydney since April 1, only 64 were found to be suffering from plague.

The population of Victoria on March 31 last was estimated by the Victorian Government statist to be 1,208,395.

The new presbytery has been completed at Dubbo at a cost of about £1500. The presbytery is a very fine building—in fact, among the finest in the place, commanding an extensive view of Dubbo and surroundings.

On Thursday, June 26, Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, to invoke the blessings of peace and prosperity on the Reign of King Edward VII. The vast building was filled, the whole of the seating accommodation being occupied.

The Melbourne *Advocate* has been permanently enlarged to 36 pages, and is much improved in appearance by a green cover. To keep pace with the times the proprietors have imported a font of Irish type, so that students of Gaelic can now express in its columns their thoughts and sentiments in Irish.

Major F. B. Freehill entertained Mr Thomas Curran at dinner on the eve of Mr Curran's departure for Ireland. Major Freehill, Mgr. O'Brien, and the Hon. John Meagher having eulogised Mr Curran's services to the Irish cause the toast of his health was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr Curran, in reply, said that it was his intention to finally settle down in Ireland. Several prominent citizens assembled at the boat to say farewell to Mr Curran.

Lady Rawson paid a visit the other day to St. Magdalen's Refuge, Tempe, at the invitation of Rev. Mother Dominic and the ladies of the committee for the Tempe ball, which was held in the Town Hall. Her ladyship, who drove out with Mrs John T. Toohey, was met on her arrival by the Rev. Mother and Sisters and the hon. secretaries (Mrs E. W. O'Sullivan and Mrs P. E. Quinn), and the hon. treasurer (Mrs W. F. Brennan), and the members of the committee. Lady Rawson was escorted through the Home, taking the keenest interest in each department. It was explained that the Refuge was started 15 years ago by the Rev. Mother Gertrude Byrne. Since then over £20,000 had been spent on buildings and machinery for the laundry work. The institution is self-supporting. A debt yet remains of £4000 on the buildings. The object of holding a ball annually by the ladies was to help to reduce this debt. Lady Rawson was particularly interested in the spotless state of the living apartments of the inmates, and in the laundry, where it was evident that no trouble or expense had been spared in fitting it up with the latest machinery, etc.

Not since the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral in October 1897 (says the Melbourne *Advocate*) had so immense an assemblage been gathered within the four walls of the noble temple as that which assembled at the intercessory service for Edward VII. on Sunday evening, June 29. The people began to assemble shortly after 5 p.m., and at 6 o'clock every available seat was filled. There were then some 6000 persons present. The stream of people continued to pour in right up to the hour appointed for the commencement of the intercessory service—7 o'clock. There was a strong force of police, who, however, found no little difficulty in keeping the passages clear, in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Health—a wise precaution, too, for were a panic to occur in such a closely packed assemblage, the result would have been disastrous to life and limb. A few minutes before 7 o'clock, Lord Hopetoun, accompanied by Captain E. W. Wallington, C.M.G. (Private Secretary) was received at the main entrance by the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, Adm. Very Rev. T. Lynch, P.P., and others of the clergy, Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A., etc. On the left of the Earl of Hopetoun's party were His Excellency the Governor of Victoria (Sir George Sydneyham Clarke), Lady Clarke, and Captain C. V. Vallance (private secretary). Immediately behind the Vice-regal reserve were the Acting Prime Minister and Federal Attorney-General (Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.P.), and Mrs. Deakin. Senator R. E. O'Connor (N.S.W.), Senator J. H. Keating (Tasmania), Senator the Hon. J. G. Drake, Postmaster-General (Queensland), the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Henry Wrixon) and Lady Wrixon, Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A., Lady and Miss Madden, the Mayor of Melbourne (Sir Samuel Gillott, M.L.A.), Sir Edward McKenzie, Captain Tickell (Naval Commander), Surgeon-General Colahan, Mr. P. J. O'Connor, M.L.A., Cr. D. V. Hennessy, M.L.A., and members of the Melbourne City Council. The occasional sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, which was based on the text, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.' In concluding, his Grace said: 'And now, your Excellency, who so worthily represents the King in this new Commonwealth of Australia, we desire, on the eve of your departure, and in the performance of almost your last official act in Victoria, to convey to you our appreciation of your uniform kindness and courtesy towards the Catholic section of the community. We had hoped that your residence amongst us would be prolonged, so that by your earnest zeal, tactful administration, and transparent sincerity, you might further assist and advance the cause of Australian unity. But as this is not to be, we thank you sincerely for the past, and we wish you and yours every happiness in the future. We are deeply gratified that his Majesty has added to the honors and decorations you so worthily bear, and we ask you on your return to England to convey to his Majesty the expression of our loyal attachment, and fervent joy and thankfulness to God for his happy recovery.'

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 20, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.
 „ 21, Monday.—St. Alexius, Confessor.
 „ 22, Tuesday.—St. Mary Magdalen, Penitent.
 „ 23, Wednesday.—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 24, Thursday.—St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor.
 „ 25, Friday.—St. James, Apostle.
 „ 26, Saturday.—St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin.

ST. JEROME EMILIAN, CONFESSOR.

St. Jerome Emilian belonged to a noble Venetian family, distinguished for its many services to the State. Upon the death of his father, when he was about 15 years of age, he entered the army, to the great affliction of his mother, who soon beheld him fall into a dissolute way of life through the bad example of his companions. Having received a commission from the Venetian Senate to relieve the garrison of Castellanovo, which was invested by a German army, Jerome succeeded in effecting an entrance to the citadel, and in repelling for some time the assaults of the enemy. Upon the fall of the castle he was seized, loaded with chains, and cast into a dark dungeon. In these straits he began to reflect with anguish on the state of his soul, and with sighs and tears acknowledged the justice of God in thus treating him according to his merits. Suddenly a ray of hope penetrated his heart when he thought of the tender mercy of our Blessed Lady, and he made a vow on the spot, in case of his deliverance, to visit barefoot her celebrated shrine at Treviso, and there publish aloud her bounty in his regard. No sooner had he pronounced the words of his vow than Mary appeared to him in the midst of heavenly light, and giving him the keys of his fetters and of the prison door, conducted him through the midst of the enemy to the very gates of Treviso. As soon as he completed the terms of his vow he returned to Venice, and renouncing the honors and offices of the State, devoted himself henceforth to the service of God and the relief of the afflicted poor.

Jerome determined to establish a congregation of men who were willing to devote their lives to the relief of the needy and afflicted. The foundation of the new congregation was laid in the village of Somascha, not far from Milan, and there Jerome trained his first disciples. A frightful pestilence having broken out in Bergamo, Jerome hastened thither to minister to the wants of the victims of the plague. While employed in this charitable office he was himself attacked by the disease, and died happily at Somascha on February 8, A.D. 1537, at the age of 56.

ST. APOLLINARIS, BISHOP AND MARTYR

St. Apollinaris, who was the first Bishop of Ravenna, and the only one of this Church who suffered martyrdom, was, it is believed, a disciple of St. Peter. He is famous in Church history, although the acts of his life, such as we have them, are not authentic. His panegyric was pronounced by St. Peter Chrysologus, one of his successors. Hungary claims him as its apostle. His remains, formerly kept at Classe (ancient sea harbor four miles from Ravenna), were transferred in 549 into a vault of the same church. Pope Honorius founded a church at Rome in honor of St. Apollinaris about the year 630.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, CONFESSOR.

St. Vincent de Paul was born in 1576. The indications of ability which he exhibited led to his being sent to school at Toulouse. He was admitted to priest's orders in 1600. He laid the foundation of what eventually grew into the great and influential Congregation of 'Priests of the Missions.' Vincent's preaching was of the most simple kind, singularly affecting and progressive. He founded the Order of the 'Daughters of Charity' at Paris in 1634. The Order is popularly known by the title of 'The Sisters of Charity,' or 'Grey Nuns,' and its members have won for their Order as well as themselves the admiration, esteem, and well-deserved praise of all nations for their godlike ministration to the sick and afflicted, during times of war and peace. St. Vincent died at the advanced age of 85, at St. Lazare, September 27, 1660; and was canonized by Clement XII. in 1737.

ST. ANNE MOTHER OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

According to old traditions, the saintly mother of the Blessed Virgin, whose name, Anne, signifies grace, was descended on her father's side from the tribe of Levi, and on her mother's side from the tribe of Juda. She was born in Bethlehem and was married, while still a pure and pious virgin, to Joachim, a man of position, with whom she lived, occupied in pious works, and patiently conforming to the will of God in all things. When the pious couple had reached a very advanced age, in which they could scarcely expect to have children, an angel announced to them that they were to be blessed with a daughter whom they were to name Mary. And it occurred as foretold. In the autumn (September 8) following the announcement was born the holiest of God's creatures, the Queen of angels and of men, the chosen Mother of the Son of God, not so much the fruit of the body as she was the fruit of grace. Joachim and Anne brought this child Mary, at a very tender age, to Jerusalem, presenting her to the high-priest as an offering to God, to be brought up in the service of the temple. How long Anne lived after this sacrifice is not known, but she is now enthroned among the elect in heaven with her beloved child in glory. The devotion towards St. Anne is very great among the faithful. Her remains, first buried at Bethlehem, in the tomb of her parents, then transferred by the faithful into the Church of the Sepulchre of Notre-Dame, in the valley of Josaphat, were, finally, transferred into the Church of Apt, in Provence.

Don't be Humbugged!

... THERE'S ONLY ONE

Cock o' The North Tea

The quality will suit you!
The flavour will please you!
The price will satisfy you!
The name will delight you!

"The working man's **Favourite Tea.**"
"The rich man's **Choicest Tea.**"

And exclusively supplied (by Appointment) to . . .

The Dominican Convents of Otago and Southland

HONDAI-LANKA COMPANY'S PURE UNBLENDED CEYLON TEA.

"In Original Packets and Boxes."

Agents

{ John Orr and Co., Ashburton. Hibbs Bros., Methven. Gudsall, Timwald. Sherratt, Geraldine.
{ Co-operative Stores, Butcher, Shackleton and Grant, Waimate.
{ George Park, Glenavy. Leading Timaru, Temuka, and Pleasant Point Stores.

OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN

WATCHES CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,

ETC., ETC ETC.,

FROM

JOHN HISLOP,

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.



Full satisfaction.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

MASON, STRUTHERS & CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH,

NOTE.—We supply every requisite for a Dairy or Dairy Factory, large or small.
Send for our Illustrated Priced Catalogue; posted free on application.

P. FITZGERALD
PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER

HOUSE DECORATOR.

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

EMPIRE HOTEL,
LONDON STREET,
LYTTELTON.

E. F. KING ... Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

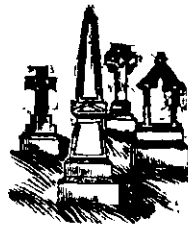
Crown Brewery's (Christchurch)
Sparkling Ales always
on tap.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURER.

J. TAIT,

CASHEL STREET WEST
CHRISTCHURCH.
(Opposite Drill Shed).

Established for over 15
years. A fact which
speaks for itself.



Photographic designs sent on application.

HAYWARD BROS.
PICKLES



TOMATO & WORCESTER SAUCES
CORNUCKY, BAKING POWDER, &c.

Irish News.

ANTRIM.—A Memorial.

In the cemetery attached to the old chapel, Newry, a massive cross of polished granite has been erected in memory of the late Most Rev. Dr. McGivern.

A Fortunate Fishmonger.

It is reported in Belfast that Mr. Peter O'Rourke, fishmonger, of Cromac street, Belfast, has received the startling—but to him extremely satisfactory—information that he is the heir to an immense fortune, the total amount of which is estimated to be 20,000,000dols. It appears that Mr. O'Rourke, who has been completely unconscious of the immense fortune awaiting him, was called upon by a gentleman from Georgia, U.S.A., whose mission was to trace the whereabouts of the heir or heirs to the fortune in question. In the year 1868 Mr. Page O'Rourke, a native of Dromahaire, County Leitrim, died at Chicago, leaving a sum of about 7,000,000dols, in addition to several properties which he owned in 'Porkopolis.' He left no will, but it is represented that there was a note in his diary indicating his intention that the vast wealth he had accumulated should go to his next of kin. Since his death, 34 years ago, the value of the estate has increased to some 20,000,000dols. As the result of searching inquiries, it has now been discovered that Mr. O'Rourke is entitled to become possessor of this extensive fortune.

CORK.—The County Council.

At the final meeting of the first County Council of Cork, Mr. J. J. Howard, the able and popular chairman, in the course of a farewell speech, recounted the results achieved by the Council. He said: 'Three short years ago a tremendous responsibility was thrown upon the people of the country. When the Local Government Act became law, and when the control of the fiscal affairs of the country was taken from the classes and transferred to the masses of the people of this country, great doubts were then expressed as to what the results of the change would bring, and some persons were buoyed up with the idea that the result would prove disastrous to the country. However, it is satisfactory to be able to state on this the finishing of the first term of the County Councils in Ireland that the transformation so brought about has proved in the most conclusive manner that the prophets for evil were all wrong, and, thank God, to-day we can proclaim in no uncertain manner that the results have clearly proved that the vast majority of the people of the country have proved themselves equal to the task, and it is an admitted fact that the County Councils and Rural District Councils of this country have proved themselves capable and efficient administrators. This is no mere idle or empty boast, for it had to be, and was admitted by the Government authorities who were responsible for looking after the County Councils in Ireland. You know yourselves what your responsibilities have been in the past. You know that every year close on a quarter of a million of the ratepayers' money of this country is passing through your hands. You have raised for agricultural and technical education throughout the country a sum of £8000, and you are only too familiar with the ways and means of this Department that has been frustrating and blocking the introduction of education into the country. Despite the heavy drain upon our administration it is satisfactory to be able to observe that the annual expenditure has not been on the increase, but rather, I am proud to state, on the decrease, as the following facts and figures will clearly show.—The amount levied

for General County Union and District charges for the first year ending 31st March, 1900, was £189,162; for the second year ending 31st March 1901, £157,726; for the third year ending 31st March, 1902, £150,180; for the fourth year ending 31st March, 1903, £149,925.

DERRY.

The death is reported of Mr. David R. Babington, solicitor, and secretary to the Derry County Council. The deceased gentleman, who was 49 years of age, had been secretary to the Grand Jury, and on the introduction of the Local Government Act, became secretary to the County Council. About 15 years ago Mr. Babington was stricken with paralysis, which deprived him of the power of his lower limbs, and the duties of secretaryship of the County Council had to be discharged largely by deputy.

DONEGAL.—Diocesan Chapter.

The new Diocesan Chapter of Raphoe has been appointed. Mgr. McFadden is Dean, and Mgr. McGlynn Archdeacon.

Complimentary.

At the final meeting of the Donegal County Council Captain Storey, addressing the Council, bore eloquent tribute to the work of the members during their years of office. He touched upon the difficulties which surrounded them at the beginning; and now, he said, a state of things existed in the county which could not be paralleled at any previous time. He complimented the chairman, Mr. McFadden, and bore testimony to the courtesy and generosity with which the minority at the Board had been always treated.

DOWN.—A Serious Fire.

On the morning of May 19 a fire which had disastrous consequences broke out in Mr. T. P. Willis's bakery premises, Newry. The damage was estimated at about £5000. About 30 hands were thrown out of employment.

GALWAY.—Kilemore Castle.

The Gothic Castle of Kilemore, which Mr. Mitchell Henry, ex-M.P., erected at a cost, it is said, of close on £500,000, is to be sold, also 13,000 acres of land, lakes, and rivers around it. Over 30 years ago when the late Canon Wilberforce joined the Catholic Church, he retired to the wilds of Connemara, and rented a small house on the Kilemore estate, belonging to the Blake family. On a visit to the Canon, Mr. Mitchell Henry became fascinated with the beauty of the estate and resolved to purchase it. He did so, and built the great pile now for sale.

KERRY.—The Killarney Disaster.

At a public meeting in Killarney a fund was inaugurated to relieve the families of the boatmen who were drowned through the recent sad accident on the lakes. £170 was subscribed. The sum included 25 guineas from Mr. Furness, who lost his mother, brother, and sister on the occasion.

KILDARE.

The Carmelite Order in Ireland has sustained a serious loss by the death of the Rev. James E. Davis, O.C.C., who died at the Carmelite Convent, Kildare, recently, in his 66th year. Father Davis was a man of national notice as a theologian, and was well known throughout Ireland by reason of the many missions and retreats which he had preached. A great part of his life was spent in Dublin, and he also served in the Carmelite Convents in Moat, Kinsale, and Kildare.

LEITRIM.—Satisfactory.

At the last meeting of the first Leitrim County Council, Mr. J. O'Donnell, J.P., presiding, said that the report of the finance committee was indeed very satisfactory. They had to their credit, after paying out

that day close on £10,000, the grand balance of £6477 0s 7d, and that was as good, if not better, than any county in Ireland. When the County Council came into office the Grand Jury handed over to them some £3000 odd, and, considering the fact that the County Council paid out about three times as much money as the Grand Jury did, he thought that their financial position, that day was splendid.

All about a Flag.

I believe (writes a Dublin correspondent) it is a commonly received fallacy in Great Britain that Ireland enjoys precisely the same laws as the sister country. Of course, every day in the week we have examples to the contrary, and one of the latest is that supplied by the Local Government Board in surcharging the Leitrim County Council because it purchased a green flag to fly over the County Council buildings. If the County Council had spent £800 on the purchase of a Union Jack instead of £8 on this green flag the Local Government would doubtless never have mentioned the extravagance. The County Councilors of Leitrim are responsible to the people who elected them and pay the rates which the councillors spend. Needless to say, they had no objections to the purchase of a flag, and if it cannot be paid for out of the rates, the Leitrim men are determined to have the honor of supplying it, and to raise the amount of the surcharge by public subscription.

LIMERICK.

Limerick (says an Irish exchange) is to be commended on its public spirit in the matter of providing dwellings for the workers. At a meeting held at the Limerick Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, May 6, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer presiding, it was decided to form a Limerick Artisans' Dwellings Company, with a capital of £15,000. Nearly £9000 has been already subscribed. Lord Iveagh has subscribed £1000 towards the company. The noble example set by the City of the Violated Treaty, will, it is to be hoped, be speedily followed by other places in Ireland.

MAYO.—Searching for Arms.

A few weeks ago a Longford merchant, accompanied by a Westport friend, was driving to Connemara to visit a sick relative when he was pursued by two policemen from Westport, who, overtaking him, much to his surprise searched his car for arms. The search was fruitless and the constables returned homewards disappointed. Neither of the suspected gentlemen has been identified with any political movement, and the incident caused them considerable annoyance. It is stated that the police had received information that a case of arms recently arrived at Westport railway station and disappeared in some mysterious manner, but this explanation may be taken with the proverbial grain of salt.

A Wealthy Pauper.

While an old woman named Mary Rattigan, from the parish of Knock, now an inmate of the Claremorris Workhouse, was being attended in the infirmary, a large sum of money—something over £180 in gold and silver—was found concealed in old rags under her pillow.

MONAGHAN.

The Bank of England was some weeks ago the scene of an audacious robbery. Patrick Canlin, of Monaghan, went to London with the idea of coming to New Zealand. Arriving at Euston Station, he was accosted in a fine Irish brogue by a fellow-countryman, who, like Canlin, was off to the Antipodes. Consequently, for companionship sake they decided to chum in together. First they had breakfast. During this repast Canlin displayed his Bank of England notes as well as gold and the Ulster lad spoke of the large and prosperous

farm he would have on his arrival under the Southern Cross. Canlin's new associate suggested that these bank notes might be bad. In fact, he remarked, several men had already been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for forging such bank notes as Canlin had. How terrible it would be if he arrived in New Zealand to find they were worthless! Why not go direct to the Bank of England to see if they were genuine, and get them changed into gold? They went to the city. While Canlin waited in the main entrance of the Bank of England, Canlin's £5 bank notes were being changed, and the friend of a few hours departed, presumably by the Prince's street entrance. After waiting nearly an hour Canlin began to hunt for his associate, and, not finding him, complained to the officials of the Bank of England. A telephone message to Old Jewry brought over officers, and Canlin was conveyed back to the police station. Detective Ferguson took Canlin to the Agent-General for New Zealand in the hope that with the balance of cash he might get an assisted passage to New Zealand. In this respect Canlin was disappointed, as there are no such passages granted now.

GENERAL.

Gaelic League.

In the course of his annual report, read at the Irish Congress in Dublin, the General Secretary of the Gaelic League stated that the number of branches affiliated with the Executive was 412 as against 227 last year. Since the last Congress two additional organisers had been appointed, and had gone through the Irish-speaking counties of Cork, Galway and Mayo, and devoted special attention to the schools of the districts, and brought pressure to bear on the managers and teachers. Within the past year Irish has been introduced into no less than 1300 National schools, and previous to that the number of schools in which the language was taught was only 139.

Higher Education.

Speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Clongowes Wood College Union, of which he is president, the Chief Baron said—During the time I myself was at school here—when I left in 1847—we knew by comparison of our fellows who left this for Stonyhurst, and by comparison with those who came from Stonyhurst to us, that those that were educated at the Irish College could successfully compete with those educated in England, and leave them nowhere. We have now a struggle of another nature. We have a struggle between Irishmen who are educated in different classes of schools. We have here in Ireland denominational education going on. We have the Roman Catholic school and the Protestant school. Well, I have always had the conviction formed from my knowledge of the characteristics of your race, and of the race which predominates with the other—I have always had the strongest conviction that if we only were on terms of equality, we would do to them what we and they have already done to English scholars, and to accomplish that it is the Jesuits we have to look forward to as foremost in the movement, and it is to Clongowes—their principal college—that we have to look forward as taking a foremost place in the van of the movement.

Maynooth College.

Rev. Peter Coffey, B.D., Dunboyne Establishment, Maynooth, was the only candidate for the vacant Chair of Philosophy at a Concursus which opened recently in the College.

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

People

It is said that there are several Irishmen in the German Fleet which recently visited Ireland, and that they can speak Irish and German fluently.

Mr Robert J. Wynne has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States. Mr. Wynne is a convert to the Catholic Church. President Roosevelt is reported to have said when appointing him: 'If I hit upon the proper man, other qualifications being equal, I shall certainly offer a portfolio in the Cabinet itself to one of your co-religionists.'

Mr. Neal O'Donnell, of New York, died on May 12. His brother Hugh died less than a month before. Both were octogenarians, and in the course of their long lives, had given thousands to Catholic institutions throughout the world. They had organised a coöperage manufacturing business, and it is stated that after they had gained large fortunes, they began distributing the profits, which exceeded £10,000 yearly; and this course they followed for 18 years.

Florence Nightingale, the world-famous army nurse, recently celebrated her 81st birthday at Claydon House, Buckinghamshire, England. It is interesting to recall that this noble woman completed her preparation for her lifework over 50 years ago, as a volunteer assistant in the great hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Paris; and that her most valued assistants during the Crimean War were Sisters of Mercy from Ireland and England.

Of the new President of independent Cuba, an English writer says:—In personal appearance President Palma is unassuming. He is 66 years old, and almost 40 years of incessant toil have left their mark upon him. The dominant chin and the firm lines of his mouth denote tenacity of purpose and strength of mind. He has the forehead of a statesman, and his eyes, overarched by his brows, show the man of thought and intellect. The dominating expression is that of a strong man with a kindly nature. He is well-read, being familiar with the literatures of five countries, and these he has studied at first hand. Patriot, statesman, jurist, soldier and student—it would be impossible to find a man better qualified for his onerous and responsible position than Thomas Estrada Palma.

The following account of Sienkiewicz at work is from a German source: The great historical romances, "The Polanekki Family," and "Quo Vadis," first appeared in the newspapers of Warsaw. Sienkiewicz wrote both in great haste. The manuscript went piecemeal directly from the workroom to the press. Sienkiewicz produced every day just as much as the journals printed the day following. This exhausting manner of writing imposes the greatest demands upon the strength of a writer, and renders it impossible for an author to make any changes in his manuscript. Sienkiewicz rarely alters or corrects anything. While working he seldom pauses, but sits at his desk writing with great energy. Never has an editor received a complete manuscript from him—only single chapters. While writing his novels and tales Sienkiewicz is very nervous, and often is overcome with great restlessness. Then he generally changes his place of residence and travels with his manuscript from Russian Poland to Austria. Then he goes to Southern France, and so on. The change of surroundings benefits him, and his Wanderleben lasts for weeks or months until his work is completed.'

Lady Bellew (says the 'Candid Friend') is the wife of Lord Bellew, of Barmeth, County Louth, the head of one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman Families in Ireland—a family, however, which has retained the ancient faith through all the penal laws and persecutions from which, in the eighteenth century, Ireland suffered so greatly. The present Lord Bellew and his wife are both of rather small stature; they are most agreeable people, and very popular in both London and Dublin society, at either of which places they are very well known. Lady Bellew was by birth a De Trafford, being a sister of Sir Humphrey De Trafford. Her mother was the daughter of that once well-known lady, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, whose first marriage was with a Colonel Talbot, who, had he lived long enough, would have become Earl of Shrewsbury. Lady Annette De Trafford's brother, however, was Lord Shrewsbury for a few years; and at his premature death, in 1856, that ancient earldom became extinct in the Roman Catholic line and the Earl of Talbot, a distant cousin, succeeded to the historic title of Shrewsbury, and became premier earl of England.

A most unique record has just been decided in the London Law Courts, and is all the more remarkable as concerning a musician whose name rests principally on the composition of an Anglo-Irish song, 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' which still has a certain popularity. The case under notice is that of Frederick William Nicholls Crouch, who became bankrupt in 1837, and whose creditors (more correctly their survivors) were recently called together, 65 years after his failure, with a view of proving their claims and discussing matters, resulting in the very substantial dividend of 11s 9d in the pound. Crouch, in the bankruptcy returns of 1837, is described as 'Professor of Music, Felix terrace, Liverpool road,' and he was the son of Frederick Crouch, a fair violinist and composer, who died a pauper in 1840. Born in London in 1808, the younger Crouch, who was a 'cellist, leaped into fame in 1835 as the composer of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' and died at Baltimore, U.S.A., in 1897, aged 89. It was not, however, by music that the late Mr. Crouch acquired a property which has now resulted in a belated dividend, but from a garden in Pentonville, originally only worth 6s a year, but now extremely valuable.

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.***

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.***

PIANOS ORGANS MUSIC

EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC
CAN BE OBTAINED AT . . .

BEGG'S

LARGEST STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM
RELIABLE GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

CHAS. BEGG & CO., LTD.,

Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, & Invercargill.

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),
SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

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

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Knox Church).

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL
Corner of
HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES MURPHY . . . Proprietor.

The above hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation.

Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone 428.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY . . . Proprietor

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on tap.

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

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH . . . Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE

BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited upon daily for orders.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

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

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

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

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

J. STAPLES AND CO.
(Limited),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

ST. GEORGE JAMS

POTTED AND - - -

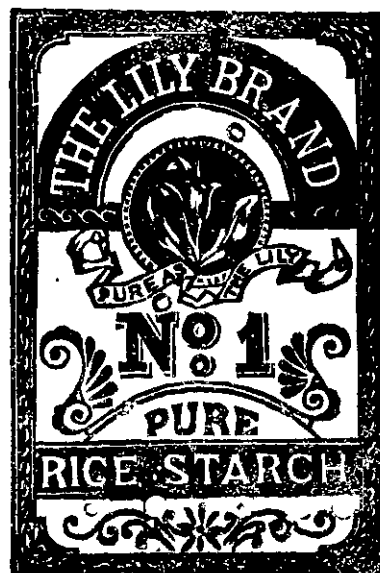
- - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH

USE NO OTHER.

Procurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



"Engaged Couples,"

HEADS OF FAMILIES, AND ALL WHO MAY BE THINKING OF FURNISHING OR REFURNISHING,

Are advised to place their orders with us. We make the Furniture we sell, AND SUPPLY FURNITURE FROM FACTORY TO PEOPLE DIRECT. We also supply BEDDING of all kinds and WIRE MATTRESSES, VENETIAN BLINDS, etc., of our own manufacture, and stock the grandest assortment of Carpets, Linoleums, Floorcloths, Curtains, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc. in New Zealand. Estimates and full particulars on application. Prices to suit all pockets.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY EXECUTING ORDERS FOR FURNITURE RECEIVED FROM ALL PARTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

STRANGE AND COMPANY,
CHRISTCHURCH.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS
And Complete House Furnishers.

ESTABLISHED 859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**
WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality
OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL

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

WAVERLEY HOTEL

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
H. COUGHLIN Proprietor.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

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

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

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),
CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90,
INVERCARGILL.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN,
SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.
Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.
Roses, the best novelties—Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.
Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.
Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.
Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application R.H.S. Medal.
Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.
Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture. 'Montauk' is the most effective blight specific for scale and woolly aphids. In tins, 1s, 2s, 6s.

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

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



A HAPPY MEETING

CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.

J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.
300 AND 302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

BOOKS OF DEVOTION TO SOULS DEPARTED.

	Posted
All Souls 'Forget-me-not.' A prayer and meditation book for solace of souls in purgatory. 1s 6d ...	1 9
Little Month of Souls in Purgatory. Practical meditations. 1s ...	1 2
Purgatory: Its Pains and Consolations. Kinane. 1s 6d	1 9
Souls Departed: Catholic Doctrine on Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead. 3s 6d ...	3 10
Voices from Purgatory. Meditations and examples 1s 3d ...	1 6
Holy and Wholesome Thoughts on Purgatory. 1s 3d	1 5
Treatise on Purgatory. By St. Catherine of Genoa. 1s Carmelite Habits, always on hand, from 17s 6d.	1 2

Largest and best Assortment of MEMORIAL CARDS in Australia (Approved Catholic designs kept in stock).

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,
In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

GALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.
(Next U. S. N. Co's Offices).

FISH AND POULTRY.

MRS FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Wilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September, and trusts by promptitude, Cleanness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

Telephone, 880 Post Office Box, 168.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE] [JAMES A. HASLETT
JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
(Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Ireland),
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

We have landing a COMPLETE STOCK
of SPECTACLES in all the Later Varieties—
Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Nickel, and Steel.
Mr Haslett (Fellow in Optics, Illinois
College) has had 20 years' experience in
Auckland in the manufacture and fitting of
Spectacles, and has a thorough knowledge
of this branch of the firm's business.
Orders sent by post will have our imme-
diate and careful attention.

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
Manse Street, Dunedin.

Commercial

(For week ending July 2)

PRODUCE.

London, July 11.—The wheat mar-
kets are firm, but quiet. Paris is
rather easier. Cargoes are firmly
held. A march shipment is quoted
at 30s 3d.

An Australian wheat cargo sold at
30s 1½d.

London, July 13.—Frozen Meat.—
New Zealand mutton and Canterbury
lamb have declined 1-16d. New Zea-
land beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair aver-
age quality. Ox fores, 3½d, ox
hinds, 5½d.

Wellington, July 14.—The follow-
ing cable has been received from the
Agent-general, dated London 12th:—
"The mutton market is dull. The
average price for Canterbury is 3½d;
Dunedin, Southland and W. M. E.
Co., 3½d; other North Island sup-
plies, 3½d. There is a better demand
for lamb, but no change in prices.
Stocks on hand are heavy, and wide-
ly distributed amongst agents, who
are pushing sales. The increase over
last year for six months was
643,000. Stocks of New Zealand
beef are light. Hindquarters are firm
at 5½d; fores, 3½d. The hump
market is steady. "Good fair Well-
ington" grade on spot, £28 10s,
July-September shipments, £26 10s;
buyers are not keen to do business in
cocksfoot seed, the hindrance being
the American crops, and in order to
push sales, lower prices have to be
accepted.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, re-
ports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats:
Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d, feeding,
2s 4d to 2s 6d. Wheat (good de-
mand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d;
fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 10s
to £3 15s. Chaff: Inferior to me-
dium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4
10s. Straw: 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; fac-
tory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d;
factory 5d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions:
Christchurch, £6.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Whole-
sale.—Butter (farm), 9d; butter (fac-
tory), 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, 4½d;
flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal,
£13 10s to £14; bran, £4 10s,
pollard, £5 10s. Retail.—But-
ter (fresh), 11d, 1s; butter (fac-
tory), pats 1s 3d; bulk, 1s 2d;
eggs, 1s 3d per doz, cheese, 7d; ba-
con (rolled), 9d; hams, 10d; Pot-
atoes, £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.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Agricultural statistics for the
Colony appear in last week's

'Gazette.' The estimate of the yields
of wheat, oats, and barley was as
follows.—Wheat, 25 bushels per
acre; oats, 34 bushels; barley, 28
bushels. The actual yields are as
follows:—Wheat, 24.76 bushels per
acre; oats, 37.06 bushels; barley,
32.28 bushels. The area in wheat
for threshing was 162,462 acres,
yielding 4,046,589 bushels. The
yields of the other crops were:—
Oats, 15,045,233 bushels; barley,
855,993 bushels; rye, 27,240 bushels;
maize, 571,834 bushels; peas,
164,712 bushels; beans, 88,905
bushels; rye grass, 356,765 bushels;
cocksfoot, 4,481,340lb; potatoes,
206,815 tons. The apparent deficit
in wheat is 36,152 bushels, but this
will be increased by the large amount
of the grain unfit for milling.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. report
as follows:—

Oats.—There is no change to report.
Export trade is in the meantime
practically at a standstill, and any
sales passing have been chiefly to lo-
cal consumers. Quotations. Prime
milling, 2s 6½d to 2s 7½d, seed lines
2s 7d to 2s 10d, good feed, 2s 4½d
to 2s 6d, inferior to medium, 2s to
2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—We have some inquiry for
lines of prime velvet. These however
are offering sparingly, the bulk of
the southern crop in stores being
more or less sprouted renders it unfit
for millers' requirements. Other
sorts of milling are not strongly in-
quired for. Fowl wheat is offering
more plentifully, but meets fair sale.
We quote Prime milling, 3s 10d to
4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s
9d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 2d;
broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d
per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Holders are not dis-
posed to reduce reserves, and al-
though the market continues
to be well supplied, late sales are
rather in excess of arrivals. We
quote Prime Derwents, £3 10s to
£3 15s, others, £3 to £3 7s 6d
per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf continues
to meet most attention from buyers,
and this class is readily placed on
arrival. Medium quality is fairly
plentiful, and only saleable at a
slight reduction. We quote Prime
oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 15s, me-
dium to good £3 10s to £4, in-
ferior, £2 to £3 per ton (bags
extra).

Turnips.—A large supply came for-
ward to-day, and values suffered in
consequence, best swedes selling at
12s 6d to 13s 6d per ton, loose, ex
truck.

WOOL.

London, July 8.—The fourth series
of colonial wool sales has opened.
Prices are practically unchanged,
with an occasional weakness in
coarse crossbreds.

London, July 9.—At the wool sales
merinos and fine crossbreds are very
firm, low qualities are irregular.

Wellington, July 10.—The Depart-
ment of Industries and Commerce re-
ceived to-day the following cable-
gram from the Agent-General. Wool
sales commenced, good competi-
tion. Fine crossbred and merino
firm, 5 per cent advance, coarse
crossbred, in larbo supply, 3 per
cent decline.

London, July 9.—At the wool sales
Messrs Buxton and Ronald, Balme
and Co., and Jacob and Son of-
fered 12,630 bales. It was a
wretched selection, chiefly inferior
New Zealand crossbred. There was
a full attendance and good competi-
tion, chiefly amongst Home buyers.
Merino was very firm, with an up-
ward tendency. Medium and fine
crossbred was unchanged. Coarse
were at par to 5 per cent easier
compared with closing sales of the
last series.

At the tallow sales 1300 casks
were offered and 525 sold. Mutton.
Fine, 37s 9d, medium, 32s. Beef
Fine, 35s 6d; medium, 31s 6d.

London, July 10.—At the wool
sales the Otira clip sold at 4½d, the

Dunrobin 10½d, and the Lowan 10½d.
London, July 11.—The London
sales yesterday were firm, but prices
are unchanged. There was a poor
selection. Remuroa sold at 4½d;
Keri, 8½d; Mangoplas, 10½d, Pon-
tarac, 4½d; Taer, 8½d.

London, July 11.—The Bradford
wool market is firm. Merino shows
a hardening tendency. Crossbreds
are weak. Common sixties, 21½d
super, 23½d.

London, July 13.—The quantity of
wool catalogued up to date is 54,522
bales, of which 49,256 bales have
been sold. There was keen competi-
tion at yesterday's sales for merinos.
Continental buyers are operating
more freely at top rates. Crossbreds
are unchanged. The Tavapu clip rea-
lised 4d, the Glenmore, 4½d, and the
Battlehill 4½d.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entry for Saturday's sale was
very small, only about a dozen hor-
ses coming forward. Two or three
useful draughts were offered, but
failed to find buyers, the reserves
being considered too high. A good
class of mare, three years old and
suitable for spring-wan work, chan-
ged hands at £33 10s, and two or
three other aged horses at correspon-
ding values. There were a few
buyers present for good young sound
geldings, and we can safely recom-
mend consignments of this class,
which should be easily placed at late
ruling values. The few light horses
offered were a very inferior lot, and
practically no business was done in
this class. One good sort of spring-
cart mare, (aged) found a new
owner at £16. Young sound spring-
dray and spring-carters are wanted,
and a few could be easily disposed
of at quotations. We quote: Super-
ior young draught geldings, £40
to £48, extra good prize horses,
£50 to £54, medium draught hor-
ses and geldings, £29 to £36; aged
do, £19 to £26, upstanding car-
riage horses, £25 to £35; well-
matched carriage pairs, £65 to £75;
milk-cart and butchers' order-cart
horses, £16 to £25, team horses,
£15 to £22, light hacks, £15 to
£18, extra good hacks, £25 to £30;
weedy and aged hacks and harness
horses, £2 to £4.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—155 were yarded,
mostly secondary sorts. There was
an improvement for prime beef,
which brought from 18s 6d to 24s
per 100lb. Prime stores, £9 5s to
£10 12s 6d, others, £6 10s to £8
10s, best heifers, £8 to £9 15s;
cows, £5 to £8 12s 6d. There was
no business done in stores. Good
dairies sold well at from £7 10s to
£9 12s 6d, others were neglected,
£4 to £6 10s.

Fat Sheep.—3500 were offered,
mostly ewes, with a few good
wethers. Exporters and butchers
competed keenly for suitable wethers,
but only best ewes were in demand.
Anything likely to be in lamb was
neglected, and several lines passed.
Heavy wethers, 19s to 22s 6d; free-
zers, 15s to 18s 6d, prime heavy
ewes, 17s to 21s 8d, good, 12s 6d
to 16s 6d, inferior, 6s 6d to 11s.
About 250 prime merino wethers
were taken for export at from 16s to
18s 7d.

Fat Lambs.—600 yarded, mostly of
secondary quality. There was a
better demand for good sorts, the
bulk being taken for export at from
10s 6d to 13s 5d, a few extra good
sold at 14s 3d, inferior, 7s 6d to 9s
6d.

Store Sheep.—800 were brought
forward. The only lot of wethers in
sold at 11s 9d; small lots of good
ewes brought from 10s 6d to 12s 8d;
aged, 7s 4d to 8s, and boilers from
2s 4d; 196 lambs sold at 8s 4d,
and small lots at from 6s 3d to
9s 2d.

THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

TUSSICURA

Sole Proprietor andManufacturer **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.

H. PALMER

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLERS 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. 614
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 Procurable Brands.

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

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

Talune	Thurs., July 17	1 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., July 18	3 p.m. O'din
Waikare	Tues., July 22	3 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo	Thurs., July 24	2.30 p.m. t'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., July 18	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., July 22	3 p.m. D'din
Tarawera	Fri., July 25	2.30 p.m. t'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Talune	Thurs., July 17	1 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo	Thurs., July 24	2.30 p.m. t'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Tues., July 22	2.30 p.m. t'n
Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	July 20	3 p.m. D'din
Menowai	July 27	2.30 p.m. t'n

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

Polu	Mon., July 28	1 p.m. D'din
------	---------------	--------------

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

Janet Nicoll	Thurs., July 17	1 p.m. D'din
--------------	-----------------	--------------

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednes., Aug. 13
Connects at Suva with Aorangi for America and Europe.

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

Hauroto Wednesday, July 30

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., Aug. 12.

BROWN, EWING'S

 Great End of Season

SALE!

of **SURPLUS STOCK** is Now Proceeding.

NOTABLE REDUCTIONS IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS.
SENT POST FREE.

BROWN, EWING & Co., Limited, Dunedin.

Late Burnside Stock Report.

(Per favor Messrs Donald Reid and Co.)

Cattle—106 yarded. Best bullocks, £11 7s 6d to £11 17s 6d; medium, £9 15s to £10 15s; others, £6 7s 6d to £8 17s 6d; cows, £8 5s to £9 5s; medium, £6 7s 6d to £8.

Sheep—1975 penned. Best wethers, 16s 3d to 17s 6d; medium, 11s to 15s 3d; best ewes, 13s 6d to 15s 3d; others, 7s 6d to 11s 9d.

Lambs—886 penned. Only freezing lambs were saleable. Best lambs, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; medium, 6s 6d to 8s 6d.

Pigs—135 forward. There was no sale for small pigs. Suckers, 5s 6d to 10s; slips, 12s 6d to 15s; stores, 18s to 22s; porkers, 25s to 31s; baconers, 40s to 50s.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

DUNEDIN.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Dunedin Branch of the Hibernian Society was held on the 8th July, a large number of members being present. The balance sheet for the June quarter, which was read and adopted, showed a substantial increase on the quarter's transactions, the receipts from all sources amounting to £133 2s 10d and the expenses to £100 6s, leaving a profit of £32 16s 10d to the Branch funds. In consequence of the large number of unfinancial members a committee was appointed to interview these and induce them to pay up arrears. A considerable amount of discussion arose out of the fact that no information had been received in connection with the District Board meeting held in February, with the result that the secretary was instructed to write to the D.E. and request an explanation. Bro. T. J. Brown, of Perth, Western Australia, was introduced, the president extending to him a cordial welcome on behalf of the Dunedin Branch, to which Bro. Brown feelingly replied.

The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing term, Bro. J. J. Marlow, P.P., acting as installing officer:—President, Bro. T. Hoare; vice-president, Bro. J. Ford; secretary, Bro. J. O'Connor; treasurer, Bro. D. O'Mahony; warden, Bro. J. Swanson; guardian, Bro. M. Colgan; sick visitors, Bros. J. Pimley and J. M. Casey; auditors, Bros. W. Carr and J. Hally.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers. Two candidates were initiated members of the Society.

CHRISTCHURCH.

In connection with the St. Patrick's Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society (writes our Christchurch correspondent), a very pleasant gathering of members, friends, and visitors was held on Wednesday evening last in the Hibernian Hall, Barbadoes street. The President (Bro. R. Evans) presided, and, assisted by Bro. J. Nelson, P.P., installed the following officers for the ensuing term:—President, Bro. D. Edmonds; vice-president, Bro. Packer; secretary, Bro. G. J. Sellars (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. J. Hynes; warden, Bro. Keating; guardian, Bro. Packer; sick visitors—Bros. J. McCormick and F. O'Connell. Among the visitors present were the following officers of St. Patrick's Branch, New Headford:—Bros. P. Ryan (president), E. Cunneen (vice-president), S. Ryan (secretary), J. Doherty (guardian), E. Mearnell and Jas. Ryan (sick visitors).

The President-elect in his address said that whatever else he lacked, perseverance in carrying out the duties of the office he had been honored with and the advancement of the interests of the branch should not be his failing. He would always foster the objects of the Society. He thanked the members for his election, dwelt on the great advantages resulting from membership of the Society, and said that every Catholic young man should join it.

The Vice-President, in returning thanks, expressed his intention of interviewing careless members, securing new ones, and exerting himself generally in effecting a successful and useful term of office.

The Secretary, in accepting office for the twelfth term in succession, sincerely thanked the Society for the sustained confidence in him. Bro. Sellars quoted figures which went to show that during the six years he had held office the branch had paid away in sick benefits £562 4s; in funeral expenses, £190; management fund, £1031 4s 10d; and in benevolence, £89 10s—which was, he contended, a worthy record, and totalled in hard cash an expenditure, with other items, of over £1800.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers, Bro. J. McCormick, P.P., spoke in eulogistic terms of Bro. R. Evans, P.P., who, he said, had discharged the duties of president faithfully and well. With particular emphasis Bro. McCormick referred to the numerous acts of kindness and charity performed by Bro. Evans, not alone in connection with the society, but in his private capacity.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley, chaplain of the branch, said that by a fortuitous circumstance he happened to be in the city at the time and was enabled to be present at such an important gathering; indeed, he would have much regretted being absent. He apologised for the unavoidable absence of his Lordship the Bishop, who requested him to convey his congratulations and blessing on their work, and coupled with this, said the Dean, I extend my own earnest and most sincere congratulations. It was a great pleasure to him to be present at even their ordinary meetings, but infinitely more so at an installation. Continuing, the Dean related interesting facts about the origin of the society which had long ceased to be exclusive, and in proof of its now cosmopolitan features, members of every nationality professing Catholicism were numbered in its ranks in a bond of brotherhood. He concluded by testifying his personal appreciation and esteem of the past and present officers, and expressed a wish to be able to found a branch in Akaroa during his stay there.

Bro. P. Ryan (president of the New Headford branch) returned the sincere thanks of himself and companions for the cordial welcome accorded them, and took the opportunity of paying an eloquent tribute to the N.Z. TABLET for its unwearied advocacy of the claims of the Hibernian Society, and the great service rendered by the journal in the cause of religion and nationality.

Bro. Ryan's remarks were received with evident approbation.

After Bro. Nelson, P.P., in appropriate terms, addressed the incoming officers, the President closed the meeting.

Refreshments were then handed round by the officers, after which the meeting took the form of a conversazione, a very pleasant time being spent.

The officers of the Catholic Club were present by invitation, and expressed appreciation of the kindness extended and pleasure afforded.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

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.

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

NOTE—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

TENDER FOR HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the Goodwill, Stock and Furniture of the well-known GRIDIRON FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situate in Princes Street, Dunedin. The Gridiron is one of the oldest and best-established hotels in Dunedin, and has a recognised Country Connection second to none in Dunedin. The building has lately undergone a thorough overhaul from floor to ceiling, and has been refurnished throughout regardless of expense.

It is within five minutes walk of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Station and Wharves, and offers to an energetic and capable business man an opportunity of securing one of the best Hotel Businesses in the South Island.

Separate TENDERS will also be received for the Lease of the above Hotel for five years.

Immediate possession given to successful tenderer.

Tenders containing 10 per cent. of purchase moneys to be addressed to

JOHN LAFFEY,
OTAGO HOTEL,
RATTRAY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

DEATHS.

LISTON.—On the 14th July, at her residence, Elm row, Mary, relict of the late James Liston; ag d 55 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

KENNEDY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of John Kennedy, ag d 52 years, who died in London on May 19. The beloved brother of James Kennedy, gas manager, Greymouth.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

AXE AND FIRE-STICK.



HE old saying that 'all work and no play makes JACK a dull boy' holds good of statesmen and philosophers as well as of human units in less exalted stations. Two of the greatest philosophers of ancient Greece were once 'caught' in the act of making bits of flat shingle 'skim' or ricochet over the gentle heaving surface of the Gulf of Ægina. And does not Mr. BALFOUR find relaxation in golf, and did not the late Mr. GLADSTONE relieve the brain-strain by wielding his practised axe right sturdily upon the lords of the park or forest in Hawarden? It is well for the world that philosophers and lawmakers kick off the harness and turn their jaded minds to grass once in a while. But it is also well that the wearied ones should find their periods of relaxation—as did the pair of ancient philosophers and of modern legislators mentioned above—outside the boundary-lines of their customary pursuits and duties. This would, to some extent, save the world from the curse of dilettantism and faddism in philosophy and from tinkering legislation in politics.

For many years past New Zealand legislators have made forest-conservation the subject of this kind of leisure-hour and trivial law-making. It is sheer tinkering, and wholly unworthy of the New Zealand statesmanship which, in its serious and workaday moods, has found solution for the gravest problems of social and industrial legislation. And in the meantime—as the 'Official Year Book' states—'our native forests are fast disappearing before the woodman's axe,' and 'it is only a question of time when supplies will have to be drawn from artificial forests or from foreign sources.' A few years ago the institution known as Arbor Day was introduced by our Government. It is a tolerably popular festival in the United States and Canada, and has clothed many bald patches of the land with nature's native tresses of waving trees; but in Australia and New Zealand it has not thus far got its feelers around the popular fancy. It is, says the 'Year Book,' 'a matter for regret that New Zealand settlers have not as yet entered into the spirit of the institution, as it was hoped they would.' Here and there throughout the Colony, Arbor Day means sundry knots of school children and small groups of holiday-makers playing at tree-planting, not for commercial purposes, but for shelter or adornment. This mild annual outbreak of dilettante arboriculture is supplemented by more systematic tree-planting, under Government auspices, but on a relatively insignificant scale, about Rotorua, Tapanui, and a few other places. But for the one that is planting or engaged in the make-believe tree culture of Arbor-day, there are a hundred at work with axe and fire-stick on every working day of the year, reducing our once magnificent and fast-diminishing forest resources. We are destroying by the square mile. We are planting by the rood. The process has already led to the deforesting of vast areas of the Colony. And it has already made a hole in our timber trade which is being felt, and which promises to be far more keenly realised in the future.

There is a refreshing frankness in the report furnished to the New Zealand Government by Mr PERRIN, the scholarly and experienced Conservator of State Forests for Victoria. 'The value of timber from New Zealand forests,'

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

said he, 'which has been used in the building of prosperous provincial cities and in other directions during the past fifty years is not easily estimated. It is quite safe to say, however, that the kauri timber thus used represents an almost fabulous sum of money. Yet, in spite of expert evidence as to the utilisation of these magnificent resources, in the face of rapid denudation of forest areas near the centres of trade and industry, the probable total extinction of the noble kauri, and the absolute certainty that thousands of acres of forest are practically perishing—since, unlike those of Victoria, New Zealand forests do not readily renew themselves by natural growth—the extraordinary fact remains that in the past forest-conservation has been allowed to retrograde, although disaster must inevitably result from such neglect in the loss of timber supplies. Nature,' continues the same authority, 'invariably avenges reckless disregard of her laws, and if the fire-stick is thoughtlessly used to strip hillsides of their natural protectors, floods and landslips very soon destroy the arable country at their bases. Because, up to date, no very serious disasters of this kind have overtaken New Zealand farmers, it by no means follows that such will not occur. On the contrary, it may be regarded as certain that, unless the teachings of experience in European forestry lead to the adoption of such scientific means as are there employed, the occurrence of disaster is merely a question of time. Although not due to precisely the same causes, the disastrous floods at Napier, whereby property valued at £100,000 was destroyed, is an illustration of what is likely to occur through deforesting. All experience shows, indeed, that a disregard of the value of trees in the economy of daily life entails serious consequences upon the country interested; that the wholesale destruction of timber-trees is a national mistake; and that reparation of damage thus caused involves the outlay of enormous sums of money.'

*

The deforesting of a country exposes its surface to the full fury of the action of what Lapparent—the great French authority on the subject, whose work is before us—calls 'the earth's external dynamics.' Chief of these are air and water. The air exercises a powerful effect on precipitation; and condensation, as is well known, is much greater in a mountainous country like New Zealand than in countries of a lower and more uniform level. The worst effects, and those most difficult to regulate, are those produced by water. Forests ensure the gradual distribution of the rainfall by arresting the speed of the rills which go to form the rivulets, which in turn become torrents and swoop down furiously to swell the flooded river that spreads devastation over the low-lying lands. Besides the rapid descent of storm waters, the deforesting of a country leads to the degradation or grinding away of the surface of the mountains, the impoverishment of the higher lands, the deposit of great quantities of detritus in the valleys, the silting up of the lower reaches of rivers, the occasional drying up of springs at the sources of streams, and the destruction of much scenic beauty—in addition to the injury done to the economic and domestic requirements of the people. There is one urgent danger in connection with the present system of indiscriminate forest-destruction which is more to be dreaded than the direct loss of the forests themselves. It is the loss of rich agricultural regions of the Colony through devastating floods rushing down from naked mountains, bringing with them vast quantities of sand, gravel, etc., to be spread over the lowlands. The devastation wrought by the northern rivers of New South Wales furnishes examples in point. In an article written by us a few years ago on this subject we gave many striking instances in point from Sicily, Greece, Tunis and other parts of North Africa, and from what we had personally seen in Southern France, certain parts of Italy, and in those beautiful provinces that form the 'Garden of Spain'—Barcelona, Tarragona, Alicante, Murcia, and Valencia.

O Christ, it's a goodly sight to see
What heaven hath done for this delicious land
What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree,
What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand.

A tour of inspection by our legislators through those treeless and flood-scourged regions would probably lead to some such system of forest conservation and reforestation as has saved the commercial timbers of Norway and Sweden from reckless and irresponsible destruction.

Dean SWIFT was once asked what was the easiest and at the same time the most difficult thing that a man could do. 'Bolt a door,' he replied. The example of Sweden and Norway shows that the door may be easily closed and barred and bolted forever upon the woful and wasteful destruction of our forest resources. But our Government—which has 'shown a pair of clean heels' to the rest of the world in the courage and success with which it has faced and settled land and labor and poverty problems—act as if it found itself landed right up against an unsurmountable difficulty when it becomes a question of systematic and effective forest-conservation. It is certainly not from lack of good example. The matter has been taken up in Scotland, in England, in India, and of late years in the United States. France has spent close on £1,000,000 in re-foresting some of the torrent-scourged areas in her southern provinces; her vast pine-forests on the dunes of drifting sand between the rivers Adour and the Gironde represent, perhaps, the greatest efforts at tree-culture the world has ever seen, and are to-day a vast source of wealth to the nation; and her great School of Forestry at Nancy is frequented by students from the British Isles and from other parts of Europe. New Zealand could, perhaps, find no better model than Sweden, with its admirable Forestry Department, its carefully-regulated cutting-out of timber in 'rotation blocks,' and its systematic and scientific re-planting. At Orsa, in that far northern kingdom, 'there is,' says an authority before us, 'quite a little Utopia. The community have sold about a million's worth of timber in a generation, and have in consequence no taxes to pay.' By judicious planting they hope to realise as much income every thirty years. The railways, telegraphs, telephones, schools, and many other institutions are all free.' This prosperous and happy community is an object-lesson as to the value of the timber industry which with us is going to such ill-regulated waste. 'The care of the national forests,' said Mr. CHARLES W. ELIOT in the "Atlantic" some time ago, 'is a provision for future generations, for the permanence over vast areas of our country [the United States] of the industries of agriculture and mining, upon which the prosperity of the country alternately depends. A good forest administration would soon support itself, but it should be organised in the interests of the whole country, no matter what it costs.' Similar advice was tendered, with refreshing frankness, to the New Zealand Government a few years ago, by Mr. PERRIN, whose words we have already quoted in the course of this article. 'In view of the experience elsewhere,' said he, 'the question of how best to deal with conservation of forests must be regarded as of momentous importance to the people of New Zealand, since upon the efficiency or otherwise of the work undertaken depends whether they shall gain a substantial revenue from their timber or suffer tremendous national loss.'

Notes

'Arbor-Day.'

Tuesday was Arbor Day in New Zealand, but so far as could be observed the name might as well be struck from the calendar. In the southern part of the Colony there was a grim irony about the event, inasmuch as the weather was more suitable for hovering near the fireside than propitious for the planting of trees. One who has arboricultural taste, and, therefore, desires to see his foresight rewarded with fruition, does not plant trees when snow and sleet are on the ground. Moreover, to generate national enthusiasm in the planting of trees it is necessary that some ceremony should be observed, and that the young should take part in it. Few parents would permit their children to assemble and stand for hours in a bleak and exposed locality, condemned to endure the bitter July blasts, and the not less grievous infliction of windy speeches. As a matter of fact, a highly meritorious event which should recur annually is doomed to failure because of a stubborn and futile attempt to fly in the face of nature by selecting the one day for the whole of the Colony. Nature ridicules such efforts, and eventually resists them by displaying her most bitter moods. It has thus come about that the observation of Arbor Day has already fallen into desuetude, though inaugurated only a few years ago, when the barren aspect of great parts of the Colony called for reproach, and when the rapid diminution of available forests acted as a warning. In a few years New Zealand will be a treeless waste, unless some systematic national attempt is made to plant the

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEB STREETS
INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

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

naked places. To neglect the opportunity is to ignore the potentialities of wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, and the generations of the future will not be sparing in their reproach.

Cheap Railway Travelling.

A few weeks ago we advocated in this place a sliding scale of railway passenger fares and goods rates for freight, and we cannot feel otherwise than gratified to see the principle introduced by the Acting-Premier in the Financial Statement delivered last week. In this innovation, which, so far as we know, is peculiar to New Zealand, it is easy to recognise the progressive spirit that moved Sir Joseph Ward to put into execution his long-cherished scheme of penny postage, which has proved successful to an unexpected degree, and has placed the Colony at the head of the list of all civilised communities in the matter of the number of letters posted per head annually. Such a position indicates a high degree of social and commercial intercourse, and the new railway fares will have an effect no less marked. It has hitherto been the custom in computing railway fares to charge the person who travels 100 miles a hundred times the sum charged for travelling one mile. It is now proposed to adopt a scale whereby the passenger who travels over 50 miles will be charged one farthing a mile less. After 100 miles have been travelled, the charge is further reduced by one half-penny a mile. In effect, the second class passenger who travels from Christchurch to Dunedin, or *vice versa*, will now be accommodated at three farthings a mile for the first 50 miles, and one half penny a mile for the balance of the journey. This makes the charge for the 230 miles the small sum of eleven shillings and eight pence. At such a figure few persons will now travel by steamer unless under special conditions as to hours that the trains will not meet. And it has to be remembered that these rates will prevail over all the lines, so that when the trunk lines are completed railway travelling in New Zealand will be the cheapest in the world.

Obvious Dangers.

We have observed, however, that from a comparative table which has been published New Zealand stands unenviably at the head of the list for frequency of railway accidents and the number of passengers injured. It is true that the actual number is small. And perhaps it is not fair to compare the proportionate numbers in New Zealand with results where traffic is congested about the European commercial centres. But an impression is gaining ground that the rolling-stock is becoming much too heavy for the rails that have to carry it. We are not unaware that the formulae of railway engineers provide in the fullest manner for all possible contingencies. Every bridge, every culvert, even every rail is calculated to withstand a certain strain, stationary and in vibration. But the tests are not applied every day. And when some accident occurs, the engineers point confidently to their tables and profess to regard the misadventure as unavoidable. Per contra, it must be stated to the credit of the account that most of the New Zealand railways run through difficult and rough country, which produces 'slips' and other accidents which are outside, or almost outside, ordinary calculations. These drawbacks are incidental to development. By and bye all the slips that can possibly impede the lines will have fallen, and the soothing hand of nature will have softened the rugosities made by bustling man. Nevertheless, it would be well were the public mind assured that seventy-ton engines and fourteen-ton trucks can travel safely over the lines at the increased speed now demanded, and the department will be wise in its own interests if it submits to a public instead of a departmental inquiry the next time there is a big accident.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

We observe that one Employers' Association has been individually consulted by its executive on the results of the operation of the Industrial Acts of 1894. The result is a statement of the position from an employer's point of view. No other answer than that given could be expected from the nature of the questions asked, and from the manner in which they were framed. Now, we have ever studiously avoided taking any side in the political discussions that from time to time rend the air, but we cannot refrain from commenting upon a notable omission in the list of questions put to an unnamed number of employers. Whoever framed the questions altogether omitted to ask about the effect of the labor laws upon the workers. Among the questions put to the employers there are many which refer to the alleged friction caused by the Act, to the restrictive tendency of it, and to the loss of time caused by discussing disputes. But the cardinal point remains untouched, and that is that the existing law effectually forbids that disastrous form of industrial war known as strikes. Even one strike of any magnitude would bring more disaster in its train than a large number of disputes, settled by a recognised form of law. We are very much

afraid that in the movement now initiated there is the foreshadowing of a rebellion against the present system, and on the grounds alleged this would be nothing short of a disaster were it successful.

An Old Story Revived.

Just two years ago a paragraph went the rounds of the non-Catholic press to the effect that 'a Protestant revival' was taking place in France. It was stated at the time, with a disregard for facts, figures, and details which is a peculiar feature of all statements regarding the alleged progress of Protestantism in Continental countries, that many hundreds of priests had left the Catholic Church and had become Protestant ministers. We dealt with this fiction at the time, and since then the matter was not heard of until the other day. Evidently the paragraph was pigeon-holed for further use, and now we hear of it gracing the back pages of some of the North Island secular newspapers, its reappearance coinciding to some extent with that of the sea serpent. Here is what a writer in an English review of a recent date says of Protestantism in France:— 'An inquiry into French Protestantism is met at the threshold by this singular paradox: that while the Protestant spirit has taken possession of France, Protestantism as a form of church life is declining. On the other hand, its influence so increases that Protestants are to be found in all sorts of positions of authority and power far out of proportion to their estimated numerical strength; on the other hand, its temples are empty of worshippers, and the number of members diminishes with ominous rapidity.' In other words, it is a political, not a religious factor.

*

In our issue of July 26, 1900, we wrote in part as follows regarding the alleged 'conversion' of French priests to Protestantism:— 'The collapse of the "*les von Rom*" fairy tale was followed by the story of "a Protestant revival" or "a new reform" in France. The "revival" consisted in the alleged adoption by some French priests of some more or less vaguely Protestant principles and modes of belief. As in the case of the "*les von Rom*" fiction, the estimates of the number of French clerical "converts" presented a curious diversity where statistics ought to have been so easy procurable. They ranged from 30 or 40 to 200, and, as is usual in such circumstances, were suspiciously chary of furnishing names of places, and persons and other particulars which would have made it possible to test the truth of the story. It is now twelve months since the story first originated. As "news" it is rather mouldy now. Yet it has been served up quite recently as something fresh and new, and found its way into those dumping grounds of "Catholic intelligence" that is mostly anti Catholic—the religious columns of some of our Saturday daily papers. One or two of the alleged clerical "converts" belong to the class of genuine ex-priests. We have, thus far, no evidence that any of the others ever were priests. Nor is there anybody to vouch for the personal character of the alleged "converts"—a rather important omission, seeing that, as a matter of common notoriety, an enormous proportion of those that pose, or have posed, upon the platform as "ex-priests" were adventurers or criminals who were never in the Catholic ministry, nor even members of our Church. Practically all those that were genuine—and they are happily very few—were unfrocked clerics who, like the self-confessed impostor Slattery, were drummed out of the ranks of the Catholic clergy for conduct unworthy of their high and holy calling. We have only to add that (1) we have no evidence whatever that 100 or 200 or 50 not yet a score of persons *professing* to be priests have 'gone over' in France, much less that genuine priests have done so. Some of our readers may recall the story published in the *Church Standard* (Philadelphia) last year by Rev. J. S. Hartzell to the effect that during the 10 years, 1888-1897, 17 priests in the United States had 'verted to the Episcopal Church. When the matter was investigated, not so much as one of the alleged 'converts' could be named or discovered. A detailed report of the curious controversy on the subject appeared in the *Philadelphia Standard and Times* of July 29, 1899, and furnishes a further warning against lightly accepting figures of such 'conversions' coming from a country such as France, the Catholic clergy of which bear so honorable a record for zeal and piety and devotion to their sacred calling.'

One of the features of Christchurch nowadays is the magnificent establishment of Messrs Strange and Co., which for extent and style, and the varied stock contained therein compares favorably with the best in Sydney or Melbourne. One of the departments that the firm takes considerable pride in, and which has become very popular with the public, is that devoted to furnishing. The making of furniture is a local industry which has increased by leaps and bounds since it was started a few years ago by Messrs Strange and Co. Its success has been due in a great measure to moderate prices, excellent workmanship, and good material. There are no middle profits to be paid by the purchaser, as the firm sells the furniture direct from the factory to the people...

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

On Friday evening a social and concert were given in St. Joseph's Hall in aid of the building fund of the hall. The Misses S. and N. Hall opened the concert part of the programme with a faultlessly played pianoforte duet, the overture from 'William Tell.' Miss Pearson sang with much taste Hervey's 'Once,' and Mr Eagar gave a fine rendering of the popular song, 'My sweetheart when a boy.' Mr Hussey sang 'The Bugler,' and in response to an encore he gave 'In Old Madrid.' Mr J. B. Callan, jun., recited 'The Raven,' and Mr D. Columb sang 'The King's Minstrel.' A cornet solo, 'The Holy City,' by Mr R. Phillips, well deserved the applause which it received. The accompaniments were played by Miss S. Hall in a finished manner.

INVERCARGILL.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 15.

A big thing is going on in the Bluff at present—nothing less than a Coronation Demonstration, which, if it does not equal, will at least imitate the ceremony in London, England. Yesterday I saw a railway carriage full of mothers coming to town to buy silks, satins, and ermine for the dukes, duchesses, marquesses, marchionesses, knights and ladies who are to take part in the function. It is proposed by those in charge to surround this 'Grand Coronation Festival' with royal amusements, in the way of comedies and comediettes, tableaux and processional marches. I learn by the cablegrams that the second civic procession is to be omitted in the London pageant, but not an item will be left out in this—not even one fairy dance. A strong orchestra will enliven the show. We all have 'an eye to business,' as Dunedin people know so well, even in our loyal and warlike demonstrations. With that view busy hands have been at work for the past three months, so that a variety, large indeed for the Bluff, of many goods—screens, panels, pictures, plaques, chairs, lounges, fender-stools, fancy curtains—are already on exhibition. The proceeds will go to St. Teresa's new convent; hence all the Dominican convents round about and many ex-pupils of the Dominican nuns have been generous in their gifts. The business portion of the 'Grand Coronation Festival' will be in the hands of Mesdames St. George, Tulloch, Rose, Sullivan, McGrath, McEntyre, and Preston, presided over by Mrs Tipping, who has achieved many a success in the governmental department of similar undertakings. The Bluff 'Grand Coronation Festival' will take place on July 30, 31, and August 1, 2. Mr Liston, who has a family taste for the drama, supervises the dramatic performances.

The Invercargill Literary Society intends to give a 'literary evening' to the congregation. Several members with literary tastes are engaged upon papers.

The plans for new St. Mary's are now ready, and the call for tenders will soon be out.

WEDDING BELLS.

LONERGAN—DARBY.

A marriage of more than ordinary interest (writes our Auckland correspondent) was solemnized in the Bishop's private chapel on Wednesday, June 18. The contracting parties were Mr. T. A. Lonergan, surgeon dentist, and Miss Gertrude Darby, both of this city, and members of very old and deservedly respected Catholic families. The ceremony was performed by his Lordship Dr. Lenihan, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and Father Darby, brother of the bride. There were also present the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly, Very Rev. Dean Hackett, Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and other members of the clergy. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Patrick Darby, and wore a beautiful dress of soft, white silk, which was a mass of tiny tucks, insertion lace, and lace trimming. She also wore a prettily embroidered tulle veil and coronet of orange blossoms, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet finished with streamers of ribbon, the gift of the bridegroom, who also presented her with a gold bangle. The bridesmaids were Miss Lonergan, sister of the bridegroom, and two little nieces of the bride, Miss Patricia, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Darby, and Miss Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Darby. Master Joe Darby, in a pretty Highland suit, acted as page. Each of the bridesmaids wore a gold brooch presented by the bridegroom as souvenirs of the happy event. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Walter Darby, brother of the bride, and Mr. Fred Lloyd. After the ceremony, a splendid wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, when the customary toasts were honored. The guests included the members of the contracting families and his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, Dr. Egan, Monsignor O'Reilly, Dean Hackett, Rev. Fathers Darby, Patterson, etc. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable, and included a handsome and valuable travelling case, the gift of the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rev. Father Buckley, and the members of St. Patrick's choir, of which the bridegroom has long been a valued member.

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

Messrs J. N. Merry and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, are cash buyers of wool, sheepskins, rabbitskins, hides, tallow, horsehair, etc. The firm have been noted for their promptness in attending to consignments and in rendering account sales for same. No commission charged...

Obituary.

MR T. F. MINOGUE, MASTERTON.

Mr Thos. Minogue, Te Ore Ore, Masterton (says the Wairarapa Age), has lost his second son, Thomas Francis, who died on Thursday night, July 3, at the early age of 19 years. The deceased, who was a young man of promise, had been in ill health for some months. His death is deeply regretted, and much sympathy is felt for his parents in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

MRS. M'DONALD, BALCLUTHA.

Another of the fast diminishing band of early settlers (says the Leader) passed away on Thursday in the person of Mrs. Margaret M'Donald, who resided in Renfrew street, Balclutha. The lady, who had attained the ripe old age of 85, suffered an illness about a year ago, and although she had not perfectly recovered, she was able to attend to her duties up to the date of her death, and in fact was in full possession of all her faculties. The end, though not unexpected, was rather sudden, as the lady was apparently in her usual health, and she requested her husband to obtain her a drink, but when he returned the lady had breathed her last. Mrs. M'Donald was a native of Inverness-shire, and arrived in the Colony along with her husband, in the ship Robert Henderson, in 1862. Arriving in Port Chalmers Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald came on by boat to Port Molyneux, where Mr. M'Donald worked for some time on Brugh's run, after which they took up land at Ahuriri, but old age coming on they came to Balclutha about seven years ago, and have resided here ever since. The funeral took place on Sunday. The remains were taken to the Catholic Church in the morning. The Rev. Father Howard, who officiated, spoke in feeling terms of the deceased lady. At 2 o'clock the funeral took place, Mr. Walls playing the 'Dead March,' as the body was removed from the church. A large concourse of people followed the remains to their last resting place. The Rev. Father Howard read the burial service at the grave. Mrs. M'Donald leaves a husband, two daughters, and four sons to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MRS LISTON, DUNEDIN.

Early on Monday morning there passed away one of the best known and most esteemed Catholic ladies in Dunedin in the person of Mrs Liston, relict of the late Mr James Liston. Mrs Liston had been only ill for about ten days, and the news of her death came as great shock to her many friends, not alone in Dunedin, but in other parts of the Colony. Her death will be sincerely mourned by a large number of people who had from time to time experienced her generosity, for she was ever ready to extend a helping hand to the necessitous, and her many private charities, performed so unostentatiously, will never be known, as she was one of those who liked to do good by stealth. The deceased was a consistent and practical Catholic, and no appeal was made to her for her Church or her neighbour but was responded to with that generosity for which she and her late husband were noted. Mrs Liston, who was fifty-five years of age, was a native of Ennis, Co. Clare. She was married to the late Mr Liston about twenty-eight years ago, and after spending some time in the West Coast, they came to Palmerston, staying there only a short time, after which they settled down in Dunedin—something over twenty years ago. During her illness Mrs Liston was constantly attended by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, who was also present a short time before her death. On Wednesday morning the remains were removed to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated. His Lordship Bishop Verdon was celebrant, Rev. Father Delany assistant-priest, Rev. Father O'Reilly deacon, Rev. Father O'Neill sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Murphy master of ceremonies. There were also in the sanctuary Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell (Ashburton), Rev. Father Coffey (South Dunedin), Rev. Father Lynch (Palmerston South), and Rev. Father Howard (Milton).

The funeral took place in the afternoon, the place of interment being the Southern Cemetery. The large concourse of mourners bore testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The late Mrs Liston leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. The second son is at present in Europe studying for the priesthood. To the bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy in the loss sustained by them. R.I.P.

For Chilblains there is positive lyno remedy to approach Evan's WITCH'S OIL—an absolutely certain cure.—*.*

The following is from the Wellington Evening Post:—One of the largest and most important transactions in hotel properties in this city for some time past has been effected by Messrs Dwan Bros., of Willis street, Wellington, in the sale of Searl's Hotel, Lambton quay, to Mr Frank M'Parland. The new landlord entered into possession last night. Messrs Dwan Bros. also report the sale of Mr E. F. Darby's interest in the lease and furniture of the Imperial Hotel, Wellington, to Mr J. Jackson, late of the Empire Hotel, Petone; Mr T. J. Grey's interest in the lease and furniture of the Shamrock Hotel, Molesworth street, to Mrs Kate Kennedy, well known in this city; Mr John H. Fairbairn's interest in the lease and furniture of the Post Office Hotel, Woodville, to Mr A. W. Lourie, late of Turakina; Mr James Wareham's interest in the lease and furniture of the Railway Hotel, Johnsonville, to Mrs G. Dennis, late of Wellington; the freehold of the Stratford Hotel, Stratford, on account of Miss E. F. Crawford to Mr Thomas Lawless, late of Paeroa, Auckland; also Mr R. S. Baker's interest in the lease and furniture of the Club Hotel, Wellington, to Mr E. J. Searl, late of Searl's Hotel, Wellington...

GEO. T. WHITE
LATEST NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES

Importer, Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweller, Medalist, etc., etc.
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON. COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
ESTABLISHED ... 1875

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE three plague patients in hospital at Christchurch have recovered, and will be released when their condition justifies such a course.

A NEW geyser has broken out in the Spa Grounds at Taupo, a spring having suddenly become active, throwing up water 10ft high, and going off with a loud report.

A PARTY of 180 Australian troops and the New Zealand Contingent visited Windsor last week at the King's invitation, and lunched at the Castle.

THE Union Steam Ship Company have received a cablegram advising that their new intercolonial steamer Moeraki was launched at Dumbarton last week, in the presence of the Right Hon. Mr Seddon (Premier of New Zealand) and his daughter.

MR. SEDDON was absent from the Empire Coronation banquet at the Guildhall last week owing to the serious illness of his wife. A later message states that Mrs. Seddon is weak, and her condition still occasions anxiety, though slightly better.

MR. FRANCOIS LELIEVRE, the last survivor of the band of Frenchmen who settled at Akaroa before the British took possession of the peninsula, died on Saturday, at the ripe age of ninety-three years.

THE London Lancastrians banqueted Mr. Seddon at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday. Earl Derby presided. Mr. Seddon said that the proposal that the colonies should definitely contribute an Imperial levy was a great error. It would be sufficient if help were given in an emergency. In the Empire's extremity the colonies would not consider the matter of cost.

AT Hororata, Canterbury, early last week, a young horse attached to a dairy cart, while left for a few minutes unattended, bolted and got out of sight of the owner. Search was made without success, till two days afterwards, when the horse and cart were found four miles away, on the Selwyn riverbed. Strange to say, not the slightest damage had (says the *Press*) been done, and nothing was lost out of the cart. Even on the rough riverbed a capsize had evidently been avoided.

'It only wants a large population in New Zealand to make landlordism as bad here as it has been in Ireland,' said a delegate during the debate on land tenure at the Farmers' Union Conference in Wellington on Saturday. He went on to say that if the resolution before the meeting—urging the giving to Crown lessees the right to acquire the freehold—was carried, the Union should alter its name from the Farmers' Union to the Landlords' Union.

SAYS the Montreal *True Witness* of a recent date: Rev. H. W. Cleary, the scholarly patriotic Editor of the New Zealand TABLET, of Dunedin, and a journal which has rendered yeoman service to the cause of Catholicity in that progressive country, called at the composing rooms of the *True Witness* a few days ago. Father Cleary is in the prime of vigorous manhood, and is both enthusiastic and practical. He expressed convictions regarding the possibilities of Catholic journalism which we believe will be realised ere long.

THE Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, commenting on the New Zealand Budget, says that it discloses a very enviable position. Not only is it satisfactory in respect to the Government and its finance, but the Colony undoubtedly continues to enjoy the prosperity which set in ten years ago, and still gives signs of progressive improvement. The paper refers to the shrewdness of its commercial representatives abroad in obtaining such a large share of the South African trade, and commends the Government scheme of small settlement, which is a notable achievement, and, like the surplus, an enviable one.

SIR J. G. Ward (says the *Tuapeka Times*) has already succeeded in impressing not only the House but the country with his valuable business qualities which have received striking illustration since the opening of the session. His urbane and conciliatory manner is in pleasing contrast to the demonstrative and less considerate manner of the Premier. He has the instinctive habit of moving along the line of least resistance without forfeiting a single advantage, straining the loyalty of his supporters or arousing the hostility of his opponents. All this, among other valuable results, makes for economy of time, which is an object of importance not only to members of the House but to the country. It leads to sound legislation, but it conserves the physical strength and mental freshness of members, and saves the country the cost and the disgrace of those barren and frequent wrangles that might have been avoided by a greater exercise of tact and conciliation.

'THE quality of mercy is not strained . . . it is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes,' so wrote the immortal Shakespeare. We make use of the foregoing quotation in view of the fact that a movement is on foot to ask the Government, in connection with the forthcoming coronation festivities and as a recognition of the thankfulness of the people for his Majesty's restoration to health, to remit the remainder of sentences on prisoners now undergoing imprisonment for first offences. Many of these were, up to the time of their lapse from rectitude, good citizens, and there is every reason to believe that if the clemency of the Crown were extended to them on this auspicious occasion they would again become useful members of society. Their discharge would relieve the State of their maintenance, and the ends of justice would be served by the lesson which they have already received. Should the Government adopt this course, discrimination will be necessary, as only first offenders whose record had been previously good should be set at liberty. We believe that neither the State nor society would suffer by such an act of clemency.

Opening of a New Convent at Paeroa.

SUNDAY, July 6, was a red-letter-day for the Catholics of Paeroa (says a local paper), the occasion being the opening of the handsome convent which has just been completed. Fortunately, the weather was fine, and a large number were present to witness the opening ceremony after the 11 o'clock Mass. The Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan was present, and performed the ceremony, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Hackett.

At the gate at the entrance to the church grounds was displayed a sign with the word 'Welcome' on it, and a large red ensign waved about the sign. In front of the convent was another sign bearing the inscription 'God Bless Our Bishop.' Visitors were present in large numbers from Waikato, Karangahake, and other up-country places, special conveyances running for the occasion.

His Lordship, in the course of his address, congratulated the Catholics of Paeroa on having erected such a splendid, commodious, and up-to-date convent, which was a credit to the place and to those who had worked towards its completion. He referred to the fact that the church grounds had been secured many years ago by the forethought and generosity of Mgr. O'Reilly, who at one time paid periodical visits to Paeroa. He also made reference to the good work that had been done by the Very Rev. Dean Hackett, who had so materially assisted in having the convent erected. The Bishop also stated that the contractor for the convent, Mr Douglas, had carried out his work in a highly satisfactory manner, and one that was a credit to Paeroa. Mr Mahoney, the architect, was particularly pleased with the way in which Mr Douglas had carried out his instructions.

The Very Rev. Dean Hackett read out a list of donations received towards the cost of the convent, the total being £240. There were several substantial sums on the list—one of £20, several of £10, and a large number of £5. The amount collected by the Sisters was £52, including their own donation of £10.

The convent is a two-storey building and has a fine imposing appearance with a verandah and balcony in the front. It was originally intended to have a balcony on either side but owing to the extra cost this was omitted. No doubt, however, with additions that will have to be made in later years, this will be done. All those who took advantage of looking through the building were unanimous in their praise of the excellent manner in which the work was finished off. The ground floor occupies a space of about 2300 square feet. A flight of steps leads on to the verandah which is 8ft above the level of the ground. On entering is the hall which is 28ft x 8ft with walls 12ft high. To the right of the hall is the reception room 18ft x 14ft. Opposite to this is the community room which is 16ft by 14ft. Proceeding down the hall we come to the music room which is 14ft x 10ft. On the ground floor are also a refectory 14ft x 14ft, store room 9ft x 7ft, pupils' dining room 22ft x 14ft, kitchen 14ft square, pantry and scullery. From the balcony of the second storey a very fine view of the district can be obtained. The apartments here are an oratory 18ft x 15ft, nuns' dormitory 16ft x 18ft, children's dormitory 22ft x 14ft, infirmary, bathrooms, etc. The building is supplied with water from the county service, and is to be lighted with gas. There are in addition outbuildings such as wash-house, etc. The work was begun in February last, the contract price being £1139, and it is one of the largest buildings of its kind erected in the district.

The Catholics of Paeroa and district have now accomplished a work which does them great credit, and they have every reason to be proud of the new convent.

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

Messrs Louis Gille and Co., of Sydney and Melbourne, have a list of new books in our advertising columns...

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the well-known Grid-iron Hotel, Dunedin. This hotel has been lately renovated and refurnished, and having a well established country connection, a capable business man would have the opportunity of making it one of the best-paying houses in the city...

Messrs. Duthie Bros., George street, Dunedin, have now on display in their show rooms an unrivalled stock of millinery, dress fabrics, jackets, waterproofs, hats, etc., all of which are in the latest shades and styles. This firm is noted for keeping only the best lines of goods, and also for its moderate prices. Our lady readers in Otago should pay the establishment a visit and see the beautiful things that are now shown....

Farmers who wish to keep up-to-date should pay a visit to the establishments of Messrs P. and D. Duncan at Christchurch and Ashburton where they will have the opportunity of seeing a splendid collection of the most modern farm implements, which includes the new Eclipse drill, cultivators for every description of farm cultivation; disc harrows, specially designed for local requirements; stubble ploughs, suitable alike for stiff and friable land, rollers, wool presses, etc. All of these are of the best material and in that finished style of workmanship for which this old-established firm has always been noted...

At this season of the year when people are very subject to coughs and colds it is important to know where to go for a safe and sure remedy. Messrs Wallace and Co., Chemists, the Triangle, Christchurch, direct attention to their Elixir of Horehound and Aniseed which has proved invaluable in all such cases. This excellent and popular medicine, which was discovered many years, still maintains its supremacy as a special and specific remedy in the treatment and cure of asthma, bronchitis, etc., and has chemical and curative properties peculiar to it, and not possessed by many of the cough mixtures competing for public favor...

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg respectfully to announce that their

ANNUAL COLOSSAL SALE

Will Commence on **FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st**,
And continue for Six Weeks, during which time the whole of their
Extensive Stock will be Reduced in Price.

See 'Otago Witness' of 2nd, 16th, and 23rd July, which will contain full Eight-page Catalogue
of Prices. Catalogues may also be had on application.

Please send in your Orders as early as possible.

A. & T. INGLIS

 CASH EMPORIUM

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

P

& D. DUNCAN, LTD

All Farmers wishing to keep up-to-date should purchase

Duncan's Celebrated Farm Implements

Duncan's New Eclipse Drill. The most Up-to-Date on the market. Fitted with Duncan's new Turnip Force feed for Turnips and Rape

Duncan's Cultivator. For Every Description of Farm Cultivation

Duncan's Disc Harrow. Specially designed for Colonial requirements. Fitted with Oil retaining Bearings

Duncan's Stubble Plough. Suitable for both Stiff and Light Stubble work.

Duncan's Ploughs, Rollers, Drays, Woolpressers, etc.

The Best that can be bought.

D



Christchurch & Ashburton.

SUCCESS SUCCEEDS SUCCESS!

Wallace & Co.'s ELIXIR

... OF ...

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA.

Price - 1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.

Owing to the success in all cases where the Elixir has been used we claim the attention of those suffering to give it a trial. This important **VALUABLE ELIXIR**, discovered years ago, maintains its supremacy as a special and specific remedy for the treatment and cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, and Colds. In its composition and effects it bears no resemblance to the many cough mixtures advertised, but has curative and chemical properties peculiarly its own.

 Wallace & Co., Chemists, Triangle, Christchurch.

WHY PAY

From 1s 10d to 3s per lb for Tea? when we can supply you with the Finest the world can produce at

 **1s 9d per lb.**

No Higher Price.

Other Prices ... 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d.

RIDLEY AND SON,
Tea Growers and Importers,
CHRISTCHURCH
(Opposite Clock Tower).
Established 1889.

GRIDIRON HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

CHARLES NIEPER ... Proprietor.
This popular and centrally-situated Hotel has been renovated from floor to ceiling and refurnished throughout with the newest and most up-to-date furniture. Tourists travellers, and boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families. Charges strictly moderate.

A Special Feature—1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

A Night Porter in attendance.

CHARLES NIEPER, Proprietor.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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

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

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

R. B. DENNISTON & CO,
Stuart street,

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Branches from Auckland to Invercargill.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

NOW SHOWING ALL THE

NEWEST LONDON STYLES

... IN ...

Gents' Hard Hats from	...	7s 6d
Gents' Frame Hats from	...	4s 6d
Gents' Tweed Caps from	...	1s 6d

... Hats and Caps ...

... Made to Order if Required ...

INSPECTION INVITED.

**NEW ZEALAND
Clothing Factory.**



FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

NOW SHOWING ALL

THE NEWEST SHAPES

... IN ...

Gents' Linen Collars.

The Woolsley	...	2½ in. to 2¾ in.
Sir Garnet	...	2¾ in. to 3 in.
Director	...	2¾ in.
The Prince	...	2¾ in.

... ALSO ...

BRILLIANT DISPLAY

... OF ...

GENTS' TIES from 1s to 2s 6d

**NEW ZEALAND
Clothing Factory.**

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in New Zealand to select from at

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

DESIGNS, PRICES AND TERMS
POST FREE.

OR ON THE ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS' HIRE SYSTEM
FROM 20s. MONTHLY.

OUR SHEET MUSIC DEPARTMENT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE COLONY.

Catalogues Post Free on Application.

THE DRESDEN

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,
and 81, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. X. RIEDLE, Manager.

THOMSON, BRIDGER & CO.

DUNEDIN & INVERCARGILL.

Ironmongers, Iron and Timber Merchants, and Importers.

Manufacturers of Doors and Sashes, Coach Builders Woodware, &c., &c.

IRONMONGERS STOCKS OF FIRST QUALITY IN FULL ASSORTMENT, AND AT PRICES TO COMPARE WITH
SO-CALLED CHEAP QUOTATIONS.

SPORTING MATERIAL. FURNISHING UPPLIES. ELECTROPLATED WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

NOTICE.

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

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

To be had from—

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

Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

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

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

P. J. HELEAN.

The Storyteller

THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.

On an Autumnal evening, in a narrow, obscure but picturesque street of the old town of Antwerp, more than 300 years ago, a blacksmith's forge was throwing out bright, sudden flashes of light, which cast at intervals a ruddy glow on the faces of the workmen, whose strong, Flemish arms were making the anvil ring with their sturdy blows. The scene was an animated one, the noise and warmth within the precincts of the forge presenting a marked contrast to the gloom of the ill-lighted and unfrequented street, where a drizzling rain was beginning to fall. Attracted by the influence of the light within, some idlers had assembled at the entrance of this swarthy region, under the shelter of its projecting roof, and, as far as the noise would permit, carried on a desultory conversation with the men who were at work.

Amongst the group was a young girl of about 17 or 18 years of age, accompanied by a maid, her face and sunny hair just visible under the black hood and mantilla, worn in the Spanish fashion, prevalent at that period in the Low Countries. She stood at the door, hesitating to advance and reluctant to withdraw. As the sparks flew from the anvil, like rockets on a birthday night, and a broad flickering illuminated for an instant the whole interior of the forge, she cast a hasty glance into its inmost recesses. Having done so once or twice, she at last put down her veil, and, making a sign to her companion, was moving away. At that instant an old man, one of the most inveterate gossip-mongers of the town, happened to be entering. Her first impulse was to wrap her mantilla more closely around her and to avoid his notice, but on second thought she turned back and asked him

'Has Quintin Matsys been here to-day?'

'Quintin Matsys, maiden? Yes, indeed, he was here this morning. I happened to be passing this way as the town clock was striking, and observing that a crowd had gathered round the door of the forge, I stopped to inquire what was the matter, and I heard that Quintin Matsys had been taken ill and fainted, after spending some hours at work at the anvil.'

'Again!' ejaculated the maiden, wringing her hands. 'It is but two days ago that he was carried home in a dead swoon.'

'Of course he was, and how should it be otherwise? The stripling is too weak for this sort of work. He will kill himself, there can be no doubt of it. Dr. Armen has said so even since last Michaelmas, when he sickened with the ague. It is always the same story. He must needs support his mother. Much good it will do her to have him lying in the churchyard. He is making his way there as fast as he can, for he is like the steward in the Gospel: he cannot work and to beg he is ashamed. But whither are you hurrying, Mistress Genevieve Claes? Let me hold an umbrella over your head and escort you home. Is it true that your father has invited to Antwerp Master von Daxis, of Haarlem, and that he is to exhibit in the Town Hall his great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus"? Oh, you are not going straight home! You have a call to make on your way. It is a wet evening for young damsels to be visiting about the town. Perhaps I may look in on your father in an hour or two, when the rain has abated.'

Genevieve had glided out of sight whilst her companion was still speaking. With hurried step she hastened down a narrow little street at the back of the forge. Gretchen, her maid, had great trouble to keep up with her. The rain was beating against their faces, but there were tears as well as drops of rain on the young girl's cheeks. The words of the old man had deeply affected her. The mother of the blacksmith had been her nurse, and the little low house behind the forge the home of her childhood. Her father, Hans Claes, a painter of some reputation, who had risen by means of his talents from an obscure station in life, was noted in his native town of Antwerp as well for his eccentricities as for his passionate devotion to his art. He had lost his wife soon after the birth of his little girl, and had consigned the latter to the care of Madame Matsys, the blacksmith's wife, whilst through great hardships and poverty he had pursued his studies at Rome and at Bologna.

Quintin Matsys was the foster-brother of Genevieve Claes. They had been playmates in infancy and companions in childhood. The forge had been a kind of fairy world to the two children, and Genevieve, who since her father's return from Italy had dwelt under his roof, often timidly made her way to the favorite haunt of her earlier days, and still thought the sparks very beautiful as they flew upward in fiery spangles, and the sound of the hammer as it fell on the anvil pleasant music to the ears, and the face of Quintin Matsys, her old playmate, with his fair hair and ruddy complexion besotted and begrimed by the labors of the forge, the handsomest she had ever set eyes on. She never shook off these old impressions. They had become part and parcel of her nature. She had suspected for some time that those she so dearly loved were in poverty. Old Matsys, Quintin's father, had been dead about a year, and since then his son had had to work far harder than he had ever done before. Indeed, he worked hard for the first time in his life, for he had always been of a delicate constitution, and his strong and loving father had been wont to take the hammer out of his hands on hot summer days and to send him to walk in the green fields on the margin of the Scheldt, where he often met Genevieve and her maid Gretchen, and watched by her side the bright red sunset clouds fading away into the gray hues of twilight and the barges gliding lazily along the sluggish stream even as they had been used when children to watch the sparks dying in the embers, or the ever-sounding, ever-restless bellows.

He had never known what it is to toil with aching limbs, to labor with sinking strength, until that tender, fatherly heart had ceased to beat in the strong frame, and the hands which had so long worked for others were mouldering in the grave. But if Quintin was weak in body, he was not faint-hearted. Patiently and manfully he strove to make up by energy of will for the physical strength which he lacked. Day after day he worked at the anvil in that forge where he had been so happy as a child till the light seemed to grow lurid in his eyes, and the sound of the hammer's strokes reverberated through his brain with a maddening force.

At last his shrunken, wasted arm sought in vain to wield the heavy sledge, the hectic spot on his cheeks wore a deeper hue and he fainted away at his work, as the old man had told Genevieve. Now, with his eyes mournfully closed, he was lying on a low trestle-bed in his mother's little chamber, and a feeling of despair was creeping into his heart, as when the first chill of an ague fit invades a sick man's frame. Poverty

was staring him in the face; no, not poverty—that he had always known and never dreaded—but want and starvation in their sternest form.

Genevieve had suspected that it was even so, and pondered deeply on the means of relieving, without wounding, those she was so devoutly attached to. Her father was a parsimonious man, and though he furnished her with whatever was necessary for her support and proper appearance amongst those in her own rank and life, she had seldom any money at her own disposal. If she wanted to buy a new kirtle or to give an alms, she had to make her request at a well-chosen moment, when, for instance, Hans Claes had just put the finishing touch to a picture purchased by the town councilors or received an order for an altar piece in his favorite style.

She had now hoarded a little sum out of her own expenditure, and had been watching for an opportunity of giving it to Quintin for his mother's use. She thought it would be easier to make him accept it in this way, and had gone to the forge in the hope of seeing him privately and making her little offering in such a manner as would insure his not refusing it. But having been disappointed in her expectation, she resolved at all events to satisfy herself by a visit at their house that he and his mother were not in actual want, and if possible to press upon one of them, for the sake of the other, the small purse which she held tightly in her hand.

When she had knocked at the door and Madame Matsys had opened it and exclaimed, 'Here is Genevieve Claes!' her son started up and held out his hand to her with an attempt at a smile.

'You are ill,' she said, placing her cold hand, wet with the rain, in his burning one. 'What ails you, Quintin?'

'I believe the work is too hard for me just at present,' he answered, 'but in a short time I dare say I shall be stronger.'

'The truth is—' began Madame Matsys.

'Don't talk nonsense, mother,' interrupted her son.

'How do you know what I am going to say? The truth is that—'

'No, it is not the truth.'

'The fact is, Genevieve—'

'No, it is not the fact.'

'Genevieve knows as well as I do—'

'She knows nothing about it.'

'He is breaking his heart, Genevieve, because he has not strength to go on working as a forger, and that he foresees that I shall have to go to the almshouse.'

'No such thing, mother; you don't know what you are talking about. Just open the window, will you, and let in the fresh air; there, now I breathe better. I thought you never meant to come and see us again, Genevieve. My mother has been fretting at your staying away.'

'But, Quintin, you know you said—'

'Ah, I know what you are going to say. The day you told me of your father's writing in his Missal that he would never give you in marriage to any one but a painter, I was so vexed, so angry, that I was fool enough to exclaim that if that was true we had better not meet again as I could not bear to see you and think that I was never to be your husband. Well, I have found out since that there is something still more difficult to bear—never to see you at all; not for days together to hear the sound of your voice. I am afraid it makes me hate your father when I think of this cruel fancy of his.'

'Oh, that is dreadful, Quintin. I shall not love you any more if you hate my father.'

'But it is very wrong of him to have written such words as those in a book, and a holy book, too.'

'Yes; in the beautiful Missal painted by the monks of Bruges, which he values as the apple of his eye, and this makes me so afraid that he will never change his mind.'

'That book ought to be burnt, pictures and all.'

'I should like very much to throw it into the fire, only it would be a sin; and then, you know, it would not prevent his keeping to his resolution.'

'People have no business to make such resolutions.'

'Well, I don't think they should. It is very hard upon a girl who does not care at all for pictures to be obliged to marry a painter; but, Quintin, you must not hate my father, for all that. Promise me not to hate him.'

'Genevieve, as long as I thought I might have married you if it had not been for his mania about paintings and painters I could hardly keep down the bitter, angry thoughts that were ever rising in my mind. But perhaps, just because of those thoughts, Almighty God has humbled me by taking away my strength and making us poor. I used to talk of supporting a wife by my labor, and now I am become a burden on my mother in her old age. Oh, it is a great and bitter trial!'

He covered his face with his hands and tears trickled down his cheeks. 'Quintin, suppose it were God's will that we should never marry?' said Genevieve, earnestly, as if her very soul was looking out of her clear, calm blue eyes.

'Well, and if it were so, how would it mend the matter?' he asked, sorrowfully and half reproachfully.

'Why, you know, we could not be angry with him.'

The young man reverently looked up to heaven and in a low voice said 'No.'

'God is so good, and he loves us so much,' continued Genevieve, leaning her head against the back of the chair on which he was sitting.

'I know it,' Quintin answered in a subdued manner. 'I know he is good. Did he not make you, Genevieve? He must be very good Himself to have made any one as good as you. I have always felt that. After a pause he added: 'Now, Genevieve, I will tell you a thought that has come into my head even whilst we have been talking; I think it must have been my good angel inspired it. To-morrow, you know, is the festival of our Lady of Antwerp. Numbers of sick people come and pray at her altar and many of them are cured. I will go with the rest and get the Archbishop's blessing and the picture which he gives to all the members of the confraternity. You have always been a great hand at praying, Genevieve. I am sure your prayers will be heard; and then as the priest told us last Sunday when he was preaching about the confraternity, when two or three have agreed to ask something of God, He gives it to them. And you and my mother and I, we make three besides all the other people who will be praying too.'

'But, dear Quintin, if God should think it better for you not to get strong again at present, you will be patient, won't you?'

A cloud passed over the young man's face.

'It is not for my own sake,' he somewhat bitterly said, 'that I want my strength. It is easy to speak of patience.'

'Oh, Quintin!' exclaimed Genevieve, her eyes filling with tears, 'do you think I do not feel for you?'

'I know you do, dearest; forgive my hasty words. But if you will think of all that is involved in the word "health" — he glanced at his mother, who was crossing the room with feeble steps — you would indeed pity and excuse me. But don't weep so bitterly, dear love; I think our Lady will do something for me to-morrow.'

Genevieve wiped her eyes, kissed Madame Matsys, forced into her hand

the little green purse which she had held concealed in her own during her whole visit, silenced her with another kiss on the lips when she tried to remonstrate and glided out of the house, followed by the son's loving glance and the mother's murmured blessing.

On the following day the sun shone forth brightly, gilding with its autumnal rays the quaint, picturesque buildings of the old Flemish city. Its inhabitants were stirring at an early hour, and crowds from the neighboring villages kept flocking in at the gates, dressed in their best Sunday clothes. Many a peal from church and convent tower gladdened the air with silvery tones whilst the procession formed in the principal streets. From every window and over every doorway hung rich carpets and rare tapestry and damask silks of gorgeous colors decking and adorning the grim, sober old town in a bright and fanciful attire.

The Church of Our Lady of Antwerp was soon filled to overflowing. There were reserved seats in front of the altar for the members of the Confraternity and for infirm and sick persons who were joining in the devotions with the hope of obtaining relief. Quintin was amongst them and looked flushed and excited. His mother and Genevieve, who occupied seats in another part of the church, kept watching him with anxiety. Genevieve could scarcely endure the sight of his eager countenance, fixed with feverish intensity on the preacher about to begin his sermon.

When mention was made in the discourse of the answers to prayer which had often been vouchsafed on such occasions, his eyes flashed with joy and his whole face brightened up, but when the priest spoke of resignation, of denials sometimes sent in mercy and patience under disappointment, his lips quivered and his countenance became dejected. At last Genevieve could no longer bear to watch the wild, varying expression of the face she loved. Bowing down her head, she poured forth silent supplications—pure, ardent and unselfish as those of a guardian angel for his human charge. She had no hopes of happiness for herself,

hers was no fond, imaginative dream,

Gilding the future with illusive beam

Sorrow seemed before her whichever way she looked, and her father's decree, to which it never occurred to her that it would be possible to offer any opposition, so strict at that period was considered the duty of filial obedience—robbed the future of all glad anticipations. One sentence of the sermon she carried away with her and laid up in her heart 'every prayer is heard,' the preacher had said, 'even though it may remain apparently unanswered.' Once more she bowed her head in intense supplication. When she raised it again the Archbishop was distributing little pictures to those who knelt in rows before the altar. An instant afterwards Quintin rose and left the church. She followed him with her eyes, but soon lost sight of him in the crowd.

The evening came, and the sun, which had shone brilliantly all day, was now sinking peacefully to rest in a bank of purple clouds. The flat, level plain which surrounds Antwerp was studded with groups of country people slowly wending their way home through the green, misty meadows or alongside the banks of the 'lazy Scheldt,' little children running to and fro gathering daisies and singing songs about cows and buttercups. The streets had become solitary. The churches were shut up, the sound of footsteps on the uneven pavement less and less frequent. Peace and stillness reigned over the old city so full of animation a few hours before.

(To be concluded next week)

Catholic World

BELGIUM.—The Elections.

The results of the elections in Belgium leave no doubt that the feeling of the Country towards the Catholic Government is, as described in an article from a special correspondent which we publish elsewhere, one of confidence. The elections were for half the old seats in the Chamber of Representatives and for some new seats in the Chamber of Senate. From the analysis of the returns it appears that 77 seats were vacated by retiring deputies, the Catholics have secured 48, the Liberals 19, and the Socialists 10. Fourteen new seats are represented by eight Catholics, two Liberals, three Socialists, and one Christian Democrat. Thirty-nine Catholics, 14 Liberals, 21 Socialists, and one Christian Democrat have not had to seek election on this occasion. The new Chamber will accordingly comprise 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and two Christian Democrats, giving the Catholics a clear gain of four seats. In the face of the extraordinary expedients adopted by their opponents, who descended to every form of misrepresentation, their victory is significant and opportune. During the recent Socialist reign of terror the leading spirits tried to justify violence by asserting that the Government did not really represent the people. We ('Catholic Times,') now see what those statements were worth. The electors have given their verdict, and it is an unmistakable condemnation of the Socialistic outbreak.

CHILE.—The Church.

Two large cathedrals are being planned for erection in Chile. It is claimed for the Church in that country that nowhere is Catholic education more advanced, and nowhere are there laymen more practical and progressive.

CUBA.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in all the churches of Cuba on the inauguration of the new Republic, and afterwards the 'Te Deum' was sung in the Cathedral.

ENGLAND.—The Education Bill.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hedley, Bishop of Newport, on a Sunday recently blessed and laid in the presence of a large congregation an inscribed corner-stone on the large extensions undertaken at St. Peter's schools, Cardiff, in compliance with the Education Board's requirements. He spoke at some length on the Education Bill and said it might be held as the best charter of free and universal education that the people had had since school legislation began. Alderman Carey quoted statistics compiled by the Town Clerk of Cardiff, showing that whilst the scholars in the Cardiff Board Schools had during the past year been receiving 72s 8d of public money, the scholars in the voluntary schools of Cardiff had received only 24s 2d per head.

Westminster Cathedral.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has appointed Mr. George Lambert curator of all the works of art of the new Westminster Cathedral and of Archbishop's House. The collection of paintings is a very interesting one, and decidedly very valuable. It includes some very choice paintings on wood of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful 'Assumption,' attributed to Murillo, which has been valued at £30,000.

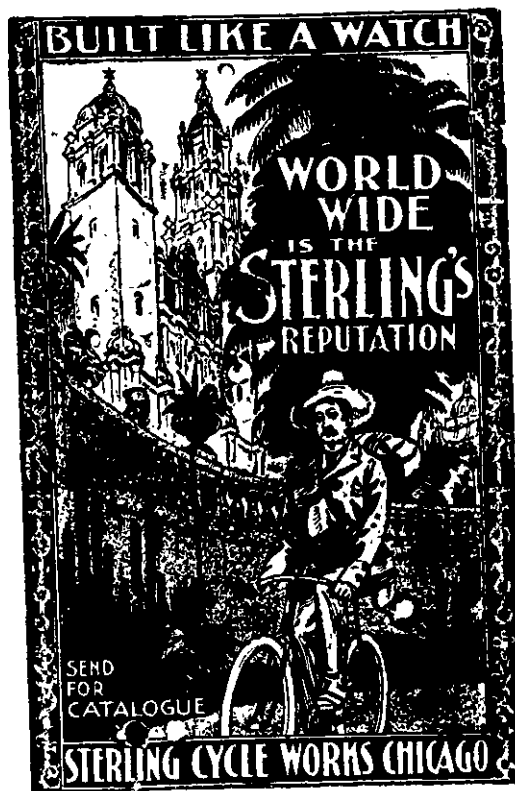
Challenge not accepted.

Mr. John Kensit was challenged the other day at Cirencester by Mr. Grey, of Stratton, to give the name of one living Catholic priest who had received payment for hearing confession or one living layman who had paid money for that purpose. Mr. Grey undertook, if such a case could

Built like a Watch STERLINGS

CHAIN, CHAINLESS, and
FREE WHEELS

Are the Best, therefore
the Cheapest



SOLE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

J. N. MERRY & CO.,

34 Bond Street, DUNEDIN,

CASH BUYERS OF WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBIT-
SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, HORSEHAIR, Etc.

Consignments Promptly Attended to.

Account Sales for same, with Cheque, returned day following
Receipt of Goods.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly
coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.

W RIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS

PHOTOGRAPHERS

To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

35 BARBADOES STREET SOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH.

(Opposite New Cathedral).

No connection with any other house in the Colony.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Fresh supplies in BOOKS and RELIGIOUS OBJECTS are now
arriving from America, Dublin, London, etc., etc. Numerous Novel
ties, also Orthodox Publications as well as Works of Fiction, suit-
able for Presents and School Prizes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

'The Approved New Catechism for New Zealand.' Nos. I. and II.
'The Explanatory Catechism, with an Appendix.
'The Children's Bible History,' for School and Home use.
'The Children's Companion to Christian Doctrine.'
'The Catholic's Complete Hymn Book.'
'Crown of Jesus,' Music.

A Select Variety of Religious Pictures in different sizes, also
Statues, Crucifixes, Fonts, Medals, Scapulars, Badges, Rosaries,
Altar Charts, Sanctuary Lamps (Plain and Colored Glasses), Floats
Tapers, Charcoal, Incense (which will not ignite), and Tucker's
Wax Candles. No. 1 quality with plaited wicks, patented.

School Committees, Librarians, and the Trade liberal deal
with. Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

C O B B A N D O O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-
MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch,

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO
Proprietors

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,
COMMERCIAL HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH

The Musical Exchange

159 & 161 Manchester Street, Christchurch. Pianos from 20s a month
Organs from 7s a month. A Choice Assortment of Violins, Banjos
Guitars, Mandolines, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes etc. on Easy Time Payments.

J. BALLANTYNE & COY.,

Upholsterers and Specialists in Art Furnishings,

Hold Choice Stocks of

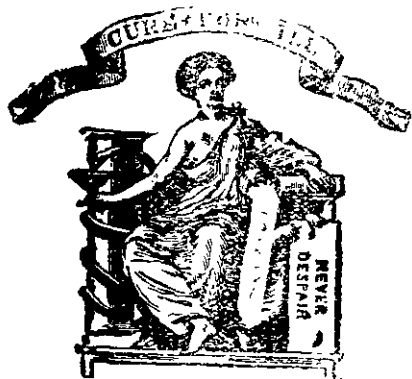
TAPESTRIES, ART SERGES, VELVETS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, PLUSHETTES, &c
In Modern and Artistic Designs.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND DRAPINGS.

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS. EMPRESS AXMINSTER CARPETS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

LINOLEUMS, FLOORCLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c.

DUNSTABLE HOUSE - - - CHRISTCHURCH



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.: coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure aches, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Oxford Street, London.

counterfeits that may mislead you, and the

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



IS THE VERY BEST.

**WILKINSON'S EMULSION OF
COD LIVER OIL**

Combined with

Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda,
Is recommended to you as a remedy for all
affections of the Throat and Lungs.
It is freshly prepared from the purest Cod
Liver Oil, combined with the Hypophos-
phites, is pleasant to the taste, and
invaluable in cases of Chronic
Cough and all Pulmonary
Complaints

In bottles at 3s 6d each, or 3 for 9s; larger
size at 5s 6d each.

WILKINSON & SON, Chemists, Dunedin

**WARNER'S
Safe Cure**

Permanently Cures

ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

LIVER

FROM

**Biliousness and
Indigestion**

TO

**Anaemia and
Jaundice.**

LOFT AND CO.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 2, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,

And that footwear may be had

At LOFT & CO'S

Chorus

To Loft and Co.'s you must go—

Royal Arcade, don't you know—

Where the busy throng is passing

to and fro.

At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

At LOFT & CO'S.

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

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

When the winter draweth nigh

unto thee,

And the rain clouds cross the

sky, gloo-mi-ly,

Then the Boot that's Watertight

Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

LOFT & CO.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium

situated in

The Centre of Trade,

The Centre of the Royal Arcade—

The Centre of the City of Dun-

edin.

SPLendid GUM BOOTS, 21s

The Largest Equerry



in New Zealand.

R I N K S T A B L E S

GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

W HAYWARD & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

CYCLERY.—The latest convenience of the age Bicycles Stored
Patent stall, 3 per day.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L,
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to
notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to
Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR

GO TO

HARDLEY BROS.,

ASHBURTON, for your PLUMBING and IRONMONGERY

be found, to pay £10 to the Cottage Hospital. Of course Mr. Kensit did not accept the challenge.

FRANCE.

Notre Dame (writes a Paris correspondent) was the scene on May 12 of the celebration of the centenary of Lacordaire, the great Dominican orator. The French Academy was represented by all its officers, and the Paris Bar, of which Lacordaire was a member before joining the Order of St Dominic, sent a deputation of its Batonnier and Ancien Batonnier. All the Dominicans of the Rue de la Chaise and of the Faubourg St Honore were present. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Altmeyer, the Dominican Archbishop of Bagdad, and the panegyric of Lacordaire was delivered by Mgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, who is one of the most eloquent members of the French Episcopate. In the course of his splendid oration, which was once interrupted by the spontaneous applause of the audience, the orator showed Lacordaire as a great citizen, an inspired apologist, and an heroic monk. During 20 years his eloquence drew crowds round the pulpit of Notre Dame. No one, more than he, has moved hearts and awakened and quickened consciences. In the nineteenth century he occupies the place of a Father of the Church. The French Academy, faithful to its traditions of liberalism and impartiality, had elected Lacordaire to the chair left vacant by De Tocqueville. He was received on the 24th June, 1861, and was introduced by those two very famous orators, Montalembert and Berryer. One of the most interesting features of this interesting sitting was that it fell to Guizot to welcome Lacordaire into the Academy—Protestantism welcoming Catholicity. Guizot's reply to Lacordaire's speech has remained famous in the annals of the French Academy. It began as follows:—'What would have happened, Sir, if you and I had met 600 years ago, and if it had been our lot to have any influence upon each other's destiny? If, 600 years ago, my co-religionists had come across you they would have assailed you in their wrath as a persecutor, and yours would have armed themselves and risen up against the heretics. We are here, Sir, you and I, the living proof and the witnesses of the progress which the world has made in understanding and respecting the rights of justice, of conscience, of right, and of divine laws, so long misunderstood when God and Faith were in question.'

GERMANY.—Death of a Prelate.

The Archdiocese of Cologne has been sorely tried of late. Only three years have passed since it lost Cardinal Klementz, its Archbishop. A few months later the Assistant Bishop, Dr. Schmitz, died at a comparatively early age. And now Archbishop Simar, the successor of Cardinal Klementz, has passed away after a brief illness. The Archbishop was 67 years of age, having been born at Eupen, in Rhenish Prussia, in 1835. He spent seven years at the

University of Bonn, attending the lectures of, amongst others, such eminent men as Ritschl and Heimsoeth. Dr. Simar completed his course of studies at Munich. For 30 years he taught theology as a professor at Bonn. During that period he published works on Dogmatic and Moral Theology. When the Old Catholic movement began to disturb academic centres, his firmness in adhering to the orthodox Faith was rigid and decisive, but he highly valued the friendship of some who fell away, and the separation which followed was a severe shock to him. In 1891 he was appointed Bishop of Paderborn, and when the See of Cologne became vacant through the death of Cardinal Klementz, Dr. Simar, as a learned and energetic ecclesiastic and a patriotic German, was the choice of the Chapter, the Emperor, and the Holy Father, all of whom have now given expression to their grief at his death. His place as the head of one of the most important dioceses on the Continent will not be easily filled.

ITALY.—Feeding the poor.

At the close of the Catholic Congress of Bari, Italy, not long ago, a banquet was given to 300 poor persons, who were waited upon by the Archbishop of Bari and ten bishops.

ROME.—Ordinations.

At a recent ordination ceremony at the Church of the Apollinare, Rome, four students of the Scots College received the Sub-Diaconate, viz.:—The Rev. John Nicholas Murphy, of the Diocese of Galloway; the Rev. Thomas Gillon, of the Archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; the Rev. Patrick Loy and the Rev. Patrick Keenan, both of the Diocese of Aberdeen.

SPAIN.—A Fair Estimate.

We hear (says the New York 'Freeman's Journal') of the Spaniards in Spain, being a 'decaying race,' but the 'New York Sun' special reporter of King Alfonso's coronation celebration saw no evidence in that direction in the multitudes that thronged the Spanish capital on the occasion, the appearance of which he thus describes:—'To any one spending a week in the Spanish capital the talk of Castilian degeneracy is the merest mockery. The sturdy vigor of one of the oldest European peoples is evidenced not only by the splendid assembly of the nation's aristocracy, but by the character of the peasantry, who number fully 50,000, and who throng the streets of the capital. They are a strong, clear-eyed type, of magnificent physique, and are immensely superior to the aperege inhabitant of the English manufacturing town.' This is something different from the current Anglo-Saxon literature notion of the subject.

UNITED STATES.

Certain daily papers (says the Boston 'Pilot') comment on the heroism of a Catholic priest, the Rev. R. Burke, of St. Columba's Church, Buffalo, N.Y., stricken down by smallpox while ministering to a dy-

ing victim of the dread disease; and of the Rev. Francis May, a Capuchin monk, of Yonkers, N.Y., for receiving into the Church and administering Extreme Unction to a poor woman, dying in the smallpox ward of the City Hospital in that city. It seems strange to Catholics that such matter-of-course devotion to duty should attract so much attention. The marvel to us would be if a priest failed to brave the terrors of smallpox or any other contagious disease in the spiritual service of his people. The priest at the bed of pestilence, however, seems to have been the cause of the conversion of the poor Protestant woman in the Yonkers Hospital, and his prompt response to her call and subsequent administration of the Sacraments were noted with the deepest interest by the Rev. Epiphanius Wilson, a Protestant clergyman, suffering from the smallpox in the same institution.

The Hierarchy.

Archbishop Corrigan was not quite 68 years old when he died. The 'Catholic Citizen' says we are to reflect that most of the Archbishops are now upwards of 60 years of age. Archbishop Williams of Boston and Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati are over 80. Archbishop Feenan, of Chicago and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia are over 70. Cardinal Gibbons is 68, Archbishop Ryan is 64, Archbishop Keane 63, Archbishop Riordan and Archbishop Kain 61, Archbishops Chapelle, Katzer, and Bourgade are within a few years of 60. Archbishop Christie of Portland is the youngest Archbishop.

Archdiocese of New York.

At a meeting of the irremovable rectors to select a successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan the result of the voting was as follows:—Bishop Farley dignissimus, Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, dignior, and Very Rev. Father Mooney, V.G., dignus.

Greek Catholics.

Permission has been given for the formation of a parish of Greek Catholics in Allegheny Pa. An appointment has been given a Greek Catholic priest for that purpose.

Bohemian Catholics.

It is stated that there are in the city of Chicago more Bohemian Catholics than in any City in the world excepting Prague in Bohemia itself, and more Catholic Poles than in any city except Warsaw in Poland.

Agricultural School for Boys.

In California recently a tract of 1000 acres was acquired by the 'Youth's Directory' for the purpose of establishing under Catholic auspices an agricultural school for boys. The idea is taken from France, where there 49 agricultural institutes under control and direction of the Church. These schools have popularised farming as a means of livelihood, and have very much improved the farm-

BENJAMIN GUM

...THE...

KING of COUGH CURES.

Suits Old and Young.

Children Like It.

1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Chemists and Grocers.

KOOLIBAH

The Athletes Friend

UNEQUALLED FOR CHILBLAINS (Unbroken).

Soak the feet in hot water and rub in "Koolibah." Result:

Instant Relief and Reduction of Swelling.

Price, 2s. Everywhere, or Post Free from

Loasby's Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Dunedin.

Wholesale from all Merchants.

Wholesale Agents:

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.'s N.Z. DRUG CO., LIMITED

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

Crown Brand Coffee

Elephant Brand Coffee
(Gross weight tins.)The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

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

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

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

Note the address

ALEX. SLIGO,**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,**
42 George St., Dunedin.**SHAMROCK HOTEL**
DUNEDIN.**W. J. COUGHLAN** PROPRIETOR**PRICE & BULLIED,**
TAY ST., INVERCARGILL**The Rate of Wages.**

IT is the custom of a certain London merchant to refuse an increase of salary to an employee who presumes to ask for it, regarding any such request as impertinent, while those who don't ask he says don't need it. That merchant is difficult to deal with; yet there is a way to deal with him and his like. The employee who is full of energy, with a thorough mastery of the affairs entrusted to him, will never want for employment and fair pay. Where one employer will let him go, ten others will be eager to grip hold of him, for there are none too many of his kind. Why are such men scarce? The answer is ready: Energy can co-exist only with health. Take the case of Mr. August Jansen, of Karabury Station, near Hay, N.S.W., an unquestionably industrious man who used to be laid aside from time to time. Writing on January 20, 1902, Mr. Jansen says: "Towards the close of 1899 we had extremely hot weather in this part of Riverina, day after day the thermometer registering 100° to 120° Fahr. in the shade. My occupation (that of station carpenter) compelled me to spend the greater portion of my time exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, a fact to which I attribute my subsequent sufferings. The first symptom was a sensation of sickness at the stomach on rising in the morning, and a distaste, almost amounting to a loathing, for food of whatever kind. Then I became alarmed by acute pains in the region of the heart. The bowels, too, were very irregular in their action, extreme constiveness alternating with violent purging. I could not eat, and, for want of proper nourishment, became so weak that I could hardly stand. Frequently I had to lay up entirely, neglecting my work for days at a time.

Each week marked a change for the worse in my condition, and to my other symptoms were soon added sick headaches and terrible pains about the chest, all of which made me nervous, low-spirited, and irritable. After ineffectually taking as much patent medicine as would fill a sheep tank, I placed myself in the care of a doctor, who informed me that I was suffering from acute indigestion, and that my nervous system was shattered. He attended me for twelve months, at the end of which time I was worse than when I first consulted him. Although only a little over 50 years of age, I felt like a worn-out old man, and had not the strength of a ten-year-old lad. I began to think I was beyond the aid of medicine, when a friend of mine, who had used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup with much benefit, persuaded me to try it. I agreed, and found relief from almost the first dose. By the time I had taken two bottles I knew that I was fairly on the road to health. My strength returned much quicker than it had departed. Before the sixth bottle was emptied I was restored to a thoroughly healthy and robust condition. I could eat, sleep, and work without distress or even discomfort. It is now six months since my cure was completed, when I gave up taking the Syrup regularly; but, as a precaution, I still take a couple of doses every week. Many other persons in this district have taken it on my recommendation, and in no case has it failed."

3

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

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

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

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

PRICE & BULLIED, BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOE
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
TAY ST., INVERCARGILL STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED

ing methods of the French people. Consequently France has 10,000,000 of peasant proprietors, while England and Ireland together have less than 900,000. The California project has the cordial approval of Archbishop Riordan.

GENERAL.

Death of a Patriarch.

The Greek Melchites (in union with the Holy See) have just lost their patriarch, Mgr Peter Geragry, a learned prelate who was born in 1841, and was elected Patriarch in 1898.

The Little Sisters of The Poor.

Writing of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Louvain correspondent of the 'Catholic Sentinel' says: It may interest you to read some data concerning it, brought to light in a recent booklet written by the chaplain of their mother house at St. Servan, France. From that work we learn that the community was founded in 1840 at St. Servan, Brittany, by Father Le Pailleur; that it has now 274 houses scattered throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, America, and that it shelters and supplies the daily wants of 40,000 aged people. Whence, may you ask did the means come from to build all these houses? To board and clothe all their inmates whence do the means come from? From the alms, and from these only, which the good Sisters go around gathering every day. To each hand which Father Le Pailleur sent out to erect a new home he invariably gave 10 cents and his blessing. Weighted with that wealth, the Little Sisters started on their mission. I have told you with what success. They dispose of no fixed revenues, they have no endowed rooms or beds; their old people and they live on what is daily given them on their rounds. The bread which Christian charity bestows upon them they divide first among their charges, and of what is left they make their own meals.

Moved with pity and admiration in the presence of such devotion, a wealthy citizen of Orleans once offered to the Little Sisters a capital of which the yearly interest should suffice to keep up at least one house without daily collecting. The Sisters refused, saying: 'We are the daughters of Providence, we cannot give up being such; we must continue to live from daily alms.' The great Bishop of Orleans, Dupanloup, in a speech made before the French Parliament, mentioned this answer, to the plaudits of the assembly.

In the United States the Little Sisters have 39 homes and 8500 inmates in these homes. Neither in America nor elsewhere do they make any distinction on account of religion or nationality, but receive under their hospitable roofs all the destitute old people they can accommodate. Father Leroy's book informs us that in New Orleans one of the two homes there sheltered at one time old folks of 18 different nationalities. From 18 countries of the globe these poor people had gone to the United States to gather wealth, and they had gathered misery and hunger until their old age had entitled them to a home with the Little Sisters of the Poor.

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

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

The Inventor of The Camera.

Wherever one goes he is sure to see the man or woman with the kodak capturing bits of scenery or homes of famous people for his collection of views. It is generally thought that the camera is a new invention, but it was really in use as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, when an Italian named Battista Porta, made use of a dark room into which light was admitted through a small hole in one corner.

The rays made a brilliant picture on the opposite wall, where one could see the natural objects outside reproduced as in a looking-glass, although they were upside down, as your picture is in the lens of your camera when the photographer is posing you, and as it is when the polite son of Erin asked: 'My dear sir, wouldn't it be easier for you to take my picture if I stood on my head?'

Porta finally improved his little dark room by the use of mirrors and lenses until he had a real camera obscura, and this unknown Italian may be called the inventor of photography.

The Cat and The Tiger.

The cat and the tiger were once on very good terms. They considered themselves members of the same family, and, whenever any disputes arose among the animals, they were both found vigorously supporting the other's cause. They were often to be seen roaming about the country together, and they frequently did each other great services, the tiger by his superior strength, and the cat by his more nimble wit.

Although, for the most part, fast friends, the tiger, when they were by themselves, would often harass the cat by his conceited speeches.

'You may be very well for small game,' he would say, striding up and down, and lashing his tail to and fro, 'but you must know that you are but a small and very plain edition of me. I can easily bring down deer, and I have even put the great elephant to flight. Look how my beautiful stripes flash in the sun. Are you not proud of belonging to my family?'

To this the cat said nothing, but closed his eyes and mused that the time would come again, as it had frequently in the past, when he would be able to even the score.

Now, it is well known that, though the tiger can easily climb a tree, once he is up, if he wishes to come down, he must either leap or fall, since he is unable to climb down.

One day he said to the cat: 'I have long wished that I could climb a tree. Many of my tormenting enemies escape from me because I must stick on the ground. You climb very well, though you are so little. Why will you not teach me?'

With pleasure, said the cat, leading 'Come along, I will teach you the way to a tall tree. After a deal of instruction the tiger succeeded in getting up the tree, but the cat, seeing now an opportunity to retaliate for some of the tiger's unpleasant words, ran off, laughing.

'I am up very well,' said the tiger, a little frightened at finding himself so far from the ground, 'now show me how to get down.'

'Oh, no,' said the cat, 'I was only to show you how to get up. Now you must get down the best way you can. Since you are so much more powerful and beautiful, surely you can do that much better than I.'

The tiger tried to cajole his small friend, then begged him for help; but, finding him obdurate, flew into a rage and leaped to the ground,

meaning to catch him and crush him at once. Instead, he was almost crushed himself, and lay on the ground for some moments gasping for breath.

At last when he was able to rise, he rushed after the cat with the best speed he could master. Lame as he was he gained rapidly, and it would have gone hard with the cat had he not, luckily, spied a man's house a little way off. In this he took refuge, and he has never yet mustered up courage enough to leave that protection.

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

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. —***

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. Scouler 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.—***

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.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

THE

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

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

UNSCREENED COALBROOKDALE COAL,

Which can be obtained from all Coal Merchants at

35/ PER TON DELIVERED.

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

CITY HOTEL

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

ALBION HOTEL

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW
IS THAT

R. WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

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

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: STUART ST., DUNEDIN

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

WATERLOO HOTEL,

CORNER OF DAVID ST. & CARGILL ROAD
CAVERSHAM.

J. RYAN (late of Ranfurly), Proprietor.

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

First-Class Accommodation for Travellers.
TERMS MODERATE.

A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

Authorized by
N.Z. Government.

PATENTS

All information
obtainable on
application.

AND TRADES MARKS PROTECTION
Obtained in All Countries.

88K STREET, INVERCARGILL; 208 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH; and
26 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

A. J. PARK

Head Office: DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

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

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

JAMES SAMSON AND CO

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

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL, TOTARA FLAT.

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

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

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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

HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

EXCELSIOR HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

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

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

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

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

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

A. SMITH

Dentist

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

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL

PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

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

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

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

PATERSON BROS.,

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

GLADSTONE HOTEL

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

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

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

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

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

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

One of Alcock's Billiard Table

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

BEATH AND CO. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH

JAMES KEENEY

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

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

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

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

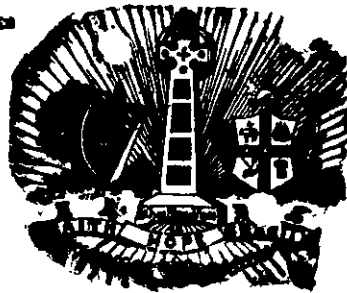
Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

TE ARO HOTEL,

UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trusts, by keeping only the best brands of liquor and giving the best accommodation, to merit a share of their support First-class table. Hot and cold shower baths. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

PYKE'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

CUBA STREET,

WELLINGTON.



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

"KUKOS" TEA

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

F O R S A L E

Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £ weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease Hotel Tauaki, 9 years' lease, £2500.

DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington.

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

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

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

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

P.O. Box 90.

TELEPHONE 42

ALBION CLUB HOTEL

GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.

(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office.)

T. STEELE ... Proprietor

First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables.

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

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

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

SATURDAYS, as a convenience for Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.

MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.

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

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

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

CRITERION STABLES
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle.

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH

A. J. S. HEADLAND

HAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

SHIP HOTEL

TIMARU.

B. J. McKENNA . . . Proprietor

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

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

PIER HOTEL,

Corner of

CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By



Appointment

W. S E Y,

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL
PAPERS107 COLOMBO STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.

MONUMENTS.

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B
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.

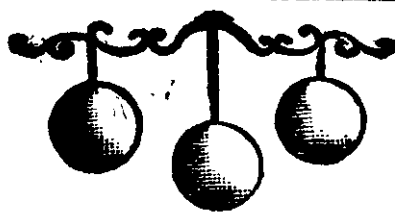
All kinds of Iron Fences.

Telephone 732.

J A S. S P E I G H T A N D C O

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



Dunedin Pawn Office

Money to Lend in
Large or Small Sums.NOTE ADDRESS:
5, George Street,
DUNEDIN.**W. G. ROSSITER,**

(For 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon).

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Money Advanced on all Descriptions of Pledges at the Lowest rates of Interest. Watches, Diamonds, and all kinds of Jewellery.

Note Address:

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

IS THE BEST.

LEST YOU FORGET

**HARLEQUIN -
- - TOBACCO**

IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

- - VISIT - -

SIMON BROTHERS.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Are our best advertisement.

OUR VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,

At Moderate Prices, are giving satisfaction.

Our "BEEHIVE BOOTS" are unrivalled

For real hard wear.

Send for Price List.

Address in } GEORGE ST., near Octagon;
Dunedin } And PRINCES ST., opposite
Post Office.

Also at CLYDE STREET, Balclutha.

**Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association
of N.Z., Limited.**

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents,
Grain Produce Insurance, and Ship-
ping Agents, Wool Brokers,
Indenters, etc.

SALES:

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

AGENTS:

London: N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative As-
sociation; Gore: Southland Farmers' Co-
operative Association; Tuapeka West: Mr
Geo. Smith; Waipahi: Mr Jno. McCallum;
Otago and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh;
Waddellburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middle-
march and Palmerston S.: Mr Geo. H.
Webb; Otago Peninsula: Mr T. McQueen;
Oamaru: N. Otago Farmers' Co-operative
Association.

FARM PROPERTIES:

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

WOOL! WOOL!

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