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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Melbourne Movement

The prediction which we made a fortnight ago that the attempt which was being made in Melbourne to establish a new Protestant organisation would only bring about an era of religious strife and bitterness shows signs of being only too rapidly fulfilled. The proposed preliminary meeting, to which we then referred, was duly held and from the full reports appearing in our exchanges we learn that it was marked by scenes of intolerance and disorderliness that were most discreditable and were themselves a sufficient indication of the real motive and spirit that is at the bottom of this movement. Before the first resolution was proposed the Rev. Dr. Rentoul, one of the best known leaders of Presbyterianism in Victoria, pointed out that according to the circular the meeting had been called to consider the proposal to form a league and asked whether he would be allowed to criticise the resolutions and discuss the proposal. The chairman's answer, and the account of the subsequent proceedings, may be given in the words of the *Melbourne Argus* whose report is as follows:

The Acting Chairman: No; this is a meeting of sympathisers (Loud 'Hear, hear.')

The Rev. Dr. Rentoul: According to the circular, the meeting is called to consider the proposal to form a league. Will not those who oppose such a proposal be permitted to discuss it? (Uproar, and cries of 'No, no.')

The Acting Chairman: No; the meeting is of sympathisers with the proposal. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. Rentoul: I claim my right to speak. ('Boo-hoo.')

I have done more for Protestantism than any man here. (Cries of 'No, no,' and uproar.)

A Voice: You're a pro-Boer. (Cheers.)

Chorus of Voices: Pro-Boer! Pro-Boer! Pro-Boer!

Another Voice: Give the man fair play. (Boo-hoo.)

A Third Voice: Go back to Pretoria. (Cheers and disorder.)

The Rev. Dr. Rentoul (gesticulating and endeavoring to make himself heard) We are citizens whether we are Protestants or not, and I maintain — (Uproar.)

The Acting Chairman rose, and both he and the Rev. Dr. Rentoul endeavored to address the meeting simultaneously. The voice of neither, however, was audible for some seconds.

At length after further continued uproar and disorder Dr. Rentoul retired from the meeting amid loud cries of 'Hear, hear,' and 'That's right.' The same intolerant spirit was shown even to the speakers appointed to propose the resolutions whenever they ventured to make the faintest and feeblest admission in favor of Catholics. Thus when the Rev. Dr. Fitchett remarked that he 'did not blame the Catholics for exercising their vote according to their lights' he was, according to the *Argus*, greeted with cries of dissent and the same reception was accorded to another speaker's apparently safe assertion that he 'knew personally good men among the Catholics.' In a word although the one or two well-known clerics who were present saved the meeting from utter disreputableness it was abundantly evident that the gathering was Orangite through and through, and it was marked by the vulgarity, intolerance and rowdiness for which that discredited fraternity are notorious.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting are, on the surface at least, sufficiently harmless. The first proposed by the Rev. Dr. Fitchett, was originally couched in these terms:—

'That this meeting resolves to form a league for the purpose of meeting and counteracting the Roman Catholic influence on legislation and administration of this State, without in any way interfering with the Roman Catholic religious position.'

After some discussion, however, the reference to the Catholic Church was struck out and the resolution was finally accepted in the following form:—

'That this meeting resolve to form a league for the purpose of organising the Protestant vote and influence, so as to give them due weight in the legislation and administration of the country.'

It was further resolved:—'That in addition to the signatures of the circular letter, all present who desired it might be enrolled as members of the league, and that an executive committee be appointed to draw up a constitution, and to suggest action with a view to secure large membership, this committee to report to a future meeting.'

The only noteworthy point about these resolutions is the fact that in the first and principal resolution there is not a word about religious instruction in State schools, the very question which was supposed to be the origin and justifying occasion of the new organisation. If, as the resolution would indicate, it is only a general Protestant League that is required, this exists already in the shape of the Protestant Alliance and the Orange Society, so that if the alleged special reason for the existence of the new organisation is taken away, the organisation stands forth as a self-confessed excrescence or nullity. It is, as Dr. Rentoul said, as good as dead, and foredoomed to certain failure.

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But though the organisation as an organisation must fail, the bitter and offensive spirit shown at its inception may, and probably will, work much mischief. In the first place it has, as Dr. Rentoul said, effectually killed for a long time to come the hope of getting any practical solution of the problem regarding religious education in the State schools by means of a kindly large-minded arrangement with the Catholic Church. In the second place, its inevitable tendency is to still further separate Catholic and Protestant, to divide them into two hostile camps, and to give a serious set-back to the growing spirit of mutual charity and good-will. The whole movement is entirely opposed to the spirit of true citizenship, and it certainly ought to be, as it no doubt will be, heartily condemned by intelligent laymen of all classes and creeds.

Scotchmen and the 'Sabbath.'

It was, if we remember rightly, Max O'Rell who defined a Scotchman as a man who 'keeps the Sabbath and everything else he can lay his hands on'; but however much the latter half of the definition may still apply, the amount of truth in the former portion of it is a fast diminishing quantity. In the matter of Sunday desecration the Scotland of to-day is, according to the Edinburgh correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, in a very bad way indeed. In his last letter to the *Times* this writer gives a woful account of his countrymen's falling away from grace in this respect. 'Scots,' he declares, 'who revisit their native land after a prolonged absence speak

of this as one of the things which strike them most. Tramways and bicycles have probably done more than any other things to break down the old order of things. Now, also, we have Sunday bands and concerts, a beginning in the opening of museums on Sunday, and engineering operations reserved for that day. The Dunoon Town Council has withdrawn its opposition to the calling of a Sunday steamer, which had led to fierce conflicts for two summers. The Paisley Town Council has just given formal leave to ice cream shops to be open for a number of hours on Sunday. Brakes full of pleasure-seekers traverse the streets of Edinburgh even while people are flocking to church in the forenoon. Scarcely a minister in the land raises his voice against these innovations, for the good (or bad) reason that ministers led the way in the matter by extensively using cabs on Sunday. In Edinburgh many of them now use the tramway cars, which are cheaper than cabs; though a few of them are still sufficiently shamefaced to use the cars only after dark. It is clear that an entire revolution of public sentiment is in progress, and is making way not only steadily but rapidly.

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Whatever may be said or thought of Scotland's present condition, there can be no doubt that in the past the Scotchman carried his regard for the 'Sabbath' to ridiculously extravagant lengths. We have all heard of the drunken Scotchman who when asked by a lady to oblige her by whistling for her dog that was some distance away, hiccoughed out, 'Wumman, do you no' ken this is the Sabbath.' Dean Ramsay, in his *Reminiscences of Scotch Life and Character*, gives many entertaining and at the same time authentic instances of the Scotchman's almost superstitious regard for his 'Sabbath.' We quote a couple of the shortest of these, which may be taken as fair specimens. An English artist travelling professionally through Scotland had occasion to remain over Sunday in a small town in the north. To while away the time, he walked out a short way in the environs, where the picturesque ruin of a castle met his eye. He asked a countryman who was passing to be so good as to tell him the name of the castle. The reply was somewhat startling—'It's no the day to be speering sic things!'

Still more entertaining is the following story supplied to the author by Lady Macneil. Her henwife had got some Dorking fowls, and on Lady M. asking if they were laying many eggs, she replied, with great earnestness, 'Indeed, my ddy, they lay every day, no' excepting the blessed Sabbath.'

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Absurd and ridiculous as are the ideas of Sunday observance implied in the foregoing no one who admires the strong moral fibre of the Scottish people can view with anything but regret the disappearance of their much-cherished 'Sabbath.' However grotesque their extreme Sabbatarian views may have been, their Sunday was at least a day of complete and genuine rest, and in these days of overwork and high pressure that is itself a great boon. Curious as it may at first sight appear, there can be little doubt that the tradition of strict Sunday observance has played an important part in moulding the Scottish national character, and it is every way likely that the change which is now taking place will in time have an appreciable effect on the moral and spiritual life of the people.

A Priest's Description of the 'Souffriere.'

The British island of St. Vincent, which, along with Martinique, has been the scene of the recent volcanic eruptions which have shocked and appalled the world, belongs ecclesiastically to the Archdiocese of Trinidad. Of late years Catholicity in the island has been handicapped by the great scarcity of priests, and has not made the progress which has marked some other parts of the archdiocese. In 1889, according to the *Missiones Catholicae*—the official Propaganda hand-book—the number of Catholics in St. Vincent was 3120, with six churches and chapels, four elementary schools, and 455 school children. The current issue of the hand-book does not give the statistics of the Catholic population of the island, but according to it the number of scholars has gone down to 320, whilst those in the other islands have greatly increased.

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Some interesting descriptions of the natural features of the island are given in a series of articles which appeared in the *Illustrated Catholic Missions* a few years ago: 'Among the islands of the West Indies,' says the writer, 'there are many larger, but none, I think, more beautiful than the island of St. Vincent, lying between those of Santa Lucia and Grenada. . . . I do not agree with those who think that Jamaica possesses more natural beauties than any of the West Indian islands. I have seen both, and more of Jamaica than of St. Vincent, and, in my opinion, the latter is far ahead of the former.'

After referring to his own visit to the Soufrière, 'the extinct volcano, which in days gone by worked terror in the hearts of the inhabitants,' the writer quotes the following vivid description by Father Cothonay:

'Picture to yourself,' says he, 'a large round opening sunk on the summit of the mountain to the depth of 400 feet, and of the same diameter, with a sulphurous lake at the bottom, and you will get a faint idea of the crater of St. Vincent. This gigantic cauldron is surrounded by great rocks which bear the marks of the flames.' There is a desolation reigning around which adds materially to the awfulness of the scene. This grand sight certainly made a greater and deeper impression on the good father than on a worthy English materfamilias, who could only exclaim as she beheld the crater: 'Why, it's nothing but a great big 'ole.' She might possibly have entertained a better opinion of the 'great big 'ole' had she lived at its base in the year 1812. Or, as everyone will involuntarily add, 'in the year 1902.'

The American Labor Market.

A few weeks ago we referred to the important resolutions adopted by the Irish Bishops in connection with the emigration question, and to the common-sense warning they gave as to the risk which Irish young men ran in rushing off to America, as times were at present in that country. Their Lordships' warning and advice has been officially endorsed by the Superintendent of the New York Labor Department, who has addressed to the *Irish Catholic* a weighty letter on the subject. We give one or two extracts from the letter, which is interesting as giving an official and authoritative account of the present condition of the labor market in America.

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'The recent proclamation,' writes the superintendent, 'issued by the standing committee of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland upon the question of emigration to America and the economic condition of Ireland is very timely. That part of the document dealing with the labor market in America is true to life, and is certainly not over-colored. Many a young man becomes a wreck here simply because he is too proud to return home and have to tell the people that he could not make out in America. It is to be regretted that the average Irishman coming to our shores has no commodity to place on the labor market save that of manual labor. Of this there is more than enough in our northern and eastern cities. People having such labor to place on the market to a great extent seldom leave New York. With reference to common labor, it is monopolised all through the east by Italians. They are willing to work for a lower rate than any other; they can actually live on the refuse of the average Irishman's table or on the scantiest kind of fare, and under social and economic surroundings repugnant to any other race. Starting from New York to work for a contractor, they carry on their backs, in their bags, a supply of bread which will last them perhaps for two weeks or a month; arriving at their destination they will sleep in huts hardly fit for beasts to dwell in. The fact of the matter is, no Irishman could compete with them at all in this line. Now, as for clerks and such like they are a drag on the market. At present you can get good clerks and book-keepers for actually less than laboring men earn. It is to be hoped that the people at home will be governed by the advice given them over the signatures of Cardinal Logue, that they will stay at home and build up industries in their own country by consuming products of home production.'

The Origin of the Liberty Cap.

WHEN the Phrygians from the shores of the Euxine conquered the east of Asia Minor, they distinguished themselves from the primitive inhabitants by wearing their national cap as a sign of their independence, and it was stamped on their coins. The Romans adopted it, and when a slave was freed, placed a small red cap, called a 'pileus,' on his head, proclaimed him a free man, and registered him as such. When Saturnus took the capital in 263 B.C., he hoisted a cap on a spear to show that all slaves who joined him should be free. When Cæsar was murdered, the conspirators raised a Phrygian cap on a spear as a symbol of liberty. In England the symbol of liberty is a blue cap with a white border; and Britannia is represented holding such a cap at the end of a spear. The American cap of liberty has been adopted from the British, and is blue with a white border, or bottom, on which are thirteen stars. It was adopted by the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop, in 1775, under whose escort Washington went to New York. It was the token of freedom, and was stamped on American coins in 1783.

Messrs Strange and Company, of Christchurch, proprietors of the largest business of its kind in New Zealand, and one of the largest in Australasia, announce on page 12 of this issue that their great annual stock-taking sale—their principal sale of the year—is now on, and that during the next 30 days, they will offer, at temptingly reduced prices, pretty nearly everything they make and sell, including a great quantity of high-class and most attractive furniture of their own famous manufacture, which will be submitted at such prices as ought to result in a rapid clearance of every line, and if unable to attend this really great sale in person our readers are recommended to procure a sale catalogue—Strange's will mail one post free to any address on application—and order what they require by post. By adopting this simple plan persons resident any distance from Christchurch may participate in all the advantages of the sale without trouble, inconvenience, or expense...

HOME RULE.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN SYDNEY.

As reported briefly by cable a great Home Rule demonstration took place in Sydney, on Monday evening, July 7. No more representative meeting (says the *Freeman's Journal*) was ever held in Australia. The demonstration was organised under great difficulties. It was ascertained that the large hall was only available on Monday night, having been booked after that to the 28th August. To have postponed the gathering till the later date, while it might have been the means of securing speakers from other parts of the Commonwealth, would have been unwise. The organisation committee did what was right, secured the hall for July 7, and called upon the people to support them. The result was, as we have said, a triumph. It must have been a pleasure to the various speakers to have looked at that sea of faces, animated by the enthusiasm of a great purpose; to have felt the cordiality of the crowded meeting reacting upon them as they spoke its mind and expressed the emotions of its heart.

When the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman Thomas Hughes) opened the meeting he was addressing an audience of quite 5000 people. The floor of the great hall presented a perfect sea of masculine heads, while the galleries were crowded with patriotic ladies and their friends. A more respectable-looking, more intelligently-featured, or more orderly gathering could not be conceived. The Mayor received a perfect ovation when he appeared, and the discriminating enthusiasm of the audience asserted itself at various stages of the evening's proceedings—notably when Senator O'Connor gave dignified utterance to the political faith that belongs to him; when Mr O'Sullivan once more asserted the genuine democratic instincts, that have carried him into the affection of the people; and again when 'The Dean of Newtown' spoke like the true Irishman and the true Australian citizen he is. Irish sentiments, it goes without saying, appealed to the audience; but the respectful and hearty manner in which it rose to acclaim its sympathy with King Edward in his illness might have been an object lesson to many an audience which is as perfunctory as it is insistent upon 'loyalty.' But to get on with the record.

A large extended platform had been added to the usual stage, and seated about the chairman were some 300 citizens. It was impossible from any given point to take in anything like a complete list of these, but one might see amongst others—Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C. (Vice-President of the Federal Executive), the Hon. John Toohey, M.L.C., the Hon. John Meagher, M.L.C., the Hon. T. M. Slattery, M.L.C., Sir William Manning, the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, the Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., Messrs J. G. Carroll, M.L.A., D. O'Connor, M.L.A., P. E. Quinn, M.L.A., R. D. Meagher, M.L.A., Neil Neilson, M.L.A., A. J. Kelly, M.L.A., W. A. Holman, M.L.A., P. J. Clara, M.L.A., M. J. McMahon, M.L.A., T. Rose, M.L.A., W. Daley, M.L.A., J. R. Dacey, M.L.A., J. J. Fowler, M.L.A., Major Freehill, Alderman J. D. Fitzgerald, Alderman P. Nolan, Alderman G. Perry, Alderman T. Fanning (Mayor of Redfern), Alderman M. O'Riordan (Mayor of Alexandria), Alderman J. Sutton, Dr. Charles W. MacCarthy, Very Rev. P. Le Rennelet, S.M., Very Rev. Dean Slattery, Very Rev. Dean Healy, Very Rev. T. A. Fitzgerald, O.F.M., Rev. J. P. Moynagh, Rev. J. J. Carroll, Rev. P. Dowling, Rev. J. Collins, Rev. J. Hyland, Rev. M. Kirby, Rev. J. P. Considine, Rev. J. J. Murphy, Rev. J. Collender, Rev. J. O'Reilly, Rev. J. Egan, Rev. P. J. Walsh, Rev. P. J. Moore, Rev. E. O'Brien, Rev. M. Fitzpatrick, Rev. J. Barry, Rev. J. Grace, Rev. Father Rohan (Moss Vale), Rev. Father Rohan (Annandale), Rev. Father Morris, etc., etc.

His Grace Archbishop Kelly wrote to the secretary as follows: 'I am in receipt of your invitation to speak at the meeting on next Monday. Official duties long since appointed keep me away. I should be happy in making any effort to re-enlist public confidence in the cause of justice to Ireland. I may be permitted to express my hope that earnestness, moderation, and good statesmanship will shine forth from the addresses, and permanently impress the assembly. If a subscription list be opened, please have me inscribed for £10 10s.'

Apologies were received from the following:—Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P. C. Hon. Sir William Lyne, K.C.M.G., Hon. T. Waddell, Senators Higgs, Thomas Glassey, and Messrs F. Clarke, J. C. Watson, J. Gormly, and other members of the State and Federal Parliaments.

After a brief opening speech by the Mayor of Sydney Senator O'Connor moved the following resolution which was carried with great enthusiasm, the audience rising and cheering loudly: 'That this meeting records its deep sympathy with the King in his illness, and earnestly wishes him speedy restoration to health, and a peaceful and prosperous reign.'

Senator O'Connor then proceeded to speak of the progress of the Irish movement. He said that they were met there to take practical action in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Party. They had met at a time which, of all occasions for some years past, was the most propitious. Ireland itself was united; the Parliamentary Party itself was united, under a leader of great experience and patriotism; Irishmen in America had consolidated themselves to aid the United Irish Party; Canada had done the same; the movement was spreading throughout Australia, and in Melbourne last Friday there was a magnificent demonstration of Irishmen and the friends of Irishmen to aid the Parliamentary Party; and he was certain that those before him would show that their generous assistance and moral power would always be at the service of Ireland. Another circumstance which made the meeting opportune was this: The Liberal Party, which so nearly carried the Home Rule Bill under the great Gladstone was now divided, and they found Lord Rosebery, who never had anything more than an intel-

lectual sympathy with Home Rule, coming forward, and, with several erstwhile Liberals, telling them that they were going to throw away the alliance; that they were going to wipe the slate clean. The slate of Great Britain could never be wiped clean of Ireland. It was very fitting that the Liberal Party should know now that Australia ranged herself behind Morley and Bryce and Campbell-Bannerman, and that whoever was with Ireland would have Australia's voice with them, and whoever was against Ireland would have Australia's voice against them.

AUSTRALIA AND IRELAND.

Why should they in Australia concern themselves with the question of Irish self-government? In the first place, they took that action as Irishmen—not only those who had the privilege of having been born on that sacred sod, but also the descendants of Irishmen to the second and third generations—in whose blood there lingered the memory of what their fathers had endured for centuries. As Irishmen they wished to take a practical step. They had to complain of seven centuries of misgovernment, of wrong and injustice, which culminated in the extraordinary position that of all the portions of the King's Empire to-day there was none in which the relations of Government and people were so unsatisfactory as in Ireland. As Irishmen they said that they were willing that all that should be buried in oblivion, because they recognised that whatever might have been the case in the past—and although years ago it was perhaps the best and strongest step that could be taken by many of those whose names would live for ever in Irish history, to take the step of freeing themselves from the union by means of physical force—they honoured them because in their time they did what was right to do. But history had moved and conditions had changed, and they recognised now that it was only their enemies who said that they wished to become independent of England, that they would ever conceive such an impossible situation as an Ireland absolutely independent of Great Britain. The situation was that they should remain portion of the British Empire; but a portion with equal rights and privileges, a portion with the same rights of making laws in accordance with the wishes of the people as every other portion of the British Dominions possessed. In Ireland to-day trial by jury could be taken away, trial of any kind could be taken away, laws for the protection of property and liberty could be suspended. And when such a proclamation took place in any district in Ireland that district went back 200 years in political development. In no country of the world was there so little sympathy between the laws, the administration of the laws, and the people who had to obey them as in Ireland.

THE RIGHTS OF EMPIRE.

There was one remedy: that Ireland should be granted self-government. This was a right not so great as that of which she was robbed a hundred years ago; it was a right taken away by treachery and corruption almost too rank and gross to be believed. Some things had improved in Ireland during the last thirty or forty years. The land laws had improved; local administration had been widened; many small reforms had been given, after the strongest agitation, to pacify the people;—but never would Ireland be satisfied until she had the right which Irishmen all the world over claimed to exercise—the right to make the laws, regarding purely Irish affairs, which they were expected to obey. They held to this right, not only as Irishmen, but as citizens of the British Empire. They should hold to it in no uncertain or hesitating way, but as men who had done their share in building up the Empire in every part of the world. They had done more than their share in defending it in every part of the world; and they held that the pride of the Empire was not the pride of England alone, but the pride of Ireland and Scotland and Wales. They had, therefore, the right to say to England, that while aiding to develop her Empire, and while pouring out her life's blood in developing it, they were at least entitled to that kind of legislation and policy which would give them something of the prosperity and well-being which England herself enjoyed. The greatness of empire did not depend alone on territory or the number of its fighting men, or the wealth of its inhabitants: it depended upon the solidity, the happiness, and internal peace of every portion of the Empire. The British Empire could not be truly great and prosperous until it had removed this cause of discontent and unhappiness and discord. He sincerely hoped that Ireland before long—nay, during the reign of the present King—would have conferred upon her that internal peace and prosperity and contentment which was the lot of every other portion of the British Empire. He moved—That this meeting of citizens of the Commonwealth of Australia expresses its earnest desire that the Imperial Parliament should satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish people by granting them a Constitution based on the principles of self-government, which has produced the happiest results throughout the Empire.

Mr E. W. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., in seconding the motion, said it was one that could be supported by every liberal man. Home Rule was simply a movement for equal rights by Ireland. As free constitutions had been granted all over the British Empire with the best results, what was there to fear that the same results would not follow in the case of Ireland? It was said it would not be safe to grant Home Rule to Ireland because there were so many people there of a different religion to that of England. But Home Rule had been given to Frenchmen in Canada and the majority of her people, of a different religion to that of Englishmen, had become most loyal subjects of the British Empire. This movement should receive general support. Why did it not receive general support? It was because there were class interests standing in the way. The King and Queen had not blocked the movement. It was blocked by the House of Lords, or Landlords and others who had their own greed and self-interest to serve.

The Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., supported the resolution. As had been said before—once a Home Ruler, always a Home Ruler, He saw no reason in the present, or any possible, state of affairs why

Ireland should not get that right of self-government which prevailed almost throughout the British Empire, and which at this moment was promised even to the conquered Boers. It was because of the self-government that we had enjoyed that we were proud to belong to the British Empire, and to stand by her in her time of adversity. If it was desired to win the respect and firm comradeship of the Irish people it would be best got by granting to them what had been granted to Australia—the right of governing their own people.

The resolution was carried unanimously, amid great acclamation.

Major F. B. Freehill moved that a Home Rule Fund be created for the purpose of enabling the Irish Parliamentary Party to continue the struggle for self-government for Ireland, and that subscription lists be now opened. He said that he was glad that Senator O'Connor had referred to one of those objections which were made by opponents of Home Rule—opponents, he was convinced, more from ignorance than conviction. There were fellow-citizens in our midst who had an idea that this was a movement for the separation of Ireland from England. He had always believed that the words of Henry Grattan, uttered more than 100 years ago, were true, and if they were true then they were true to-day. Grattan said: 'The Channel forbids union, the ocean forbids separation.' The Irish Home Rule question was not a question of the grievances of the past. It was a present vital question, which went to the root of the very stability of the Empire. Why did he say it was a vital question—a question of to-day? Because, if they took up the records of the statistician they would find that Ireland, when it was the home of their fathers and mothers, 50 years ago, contained more than 8,000,000 of human beings. The population had since diminished, till to-day it was only 4,000,000. Was that result a triumph of British statesmanship? Was it a thing that any man with the slightest feeling of humanity could feel proud of referring to? This question they could not regard, therefore, as one of old grievances, for it was a matter of living moment to every Irishman, and every Irishwoman, throughout the Empire, and to every Englishman and every Scotchman, too.

Sir W. P. Manning seconded the resolution, which he was sure would be received by the meeting with very generous estimation. He knew the Irish here too well to think that an appeal for such a cause as that of Irish Home Rule would ever be made in vain to them. The people of Ireland had kept the question of Home Rule alive for a long time. It was alive in the Irish heart to-day. They had never been conquered. They never would be conquered, but would strive, and strive, and strive again.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

They would be helped by the aid given to them by men, not of their race—by men like John Morley, by able, strenuous men like Campbell-Bannerman. And they felt also that the great Liberal Party had never forsaken the cause of Home Rule. There were no recreants from the Liberal Party. Those who had left them were never true Liberals. He was an Australian Irishman, and he appealed to his fellow-Australians of Irish descent to seriously follow in the footsteps of Senator O'Connor, and thus facilitate the great and glorious work—a work which would mean the achievement of public liberty for the land of their forefathers.

Very Rev. Dean Slattery said that after the able speeches that had been delivered by his friends Sir William Manning and Mr Freehill, it was unnecessary for him to address them at any length. He was sure they were all alive to the cause so dear to their hearts—the cause of Old Ireland. 'Look back for the past 100 years.' What did they find? At the beginning of the last century the Act of Union was passed, and that Act had proved itself to be a miserable failure, after being in force for over 100 years. That Act had been the ruin of the progress and commerce of Ireland. Ever since the passing of that Act they found their country governed by England, as if it were a conquered nation. She had recourse, time after time, to Coercion Acts. She never thought of granting the union which was brought about by that act of treachery passed by the villainous Castlereagh. No wonder, then, that through the century, and up to this hour, Ireland was discontented. No wonder that she was a source of weakness to England. She was a source of weakness and a scandal to England; and she would be a source of weakness and a scandal to England until her rights were obtained and her liberties granted. Let there be a reconciliation to-morrow between England and Ireland, and Ireland would be a source of great strength and power to the Empire, and he would venture to say that if England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales were united in a policy of justice and honor, he would march these people (with their friends from over the sea) against the whole united world.

On the motion of Mr John Meagher, M.L.C., it was decided that Mr John Redmond be requested to send a delegation to Australia, and that arrangements be made to hold a representative Irish Australian Convention in Sydney at a future date.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs R. D. Meagher, T. J. McCabe, P. E. Quinn, M.L.A., and T. B. Curran.

Before the proceedings were brought to a close it was announced that a sum of £700 had been collected at the meeting in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. A few of the subscriptions were as follows:—According to promise the Hon. John Toohy converted his preliminary cheque for £25 into £50. The announcement 'Mr Mark Foy, 100 guineas' was received with enthusiasm by the meeting, to whom the generosity of the brothers Foy was no new thing. Other accounts were The Hon. John Meagher, £25; Mr James Dalton (Orange), £25; Archbishop Kelly, £10; 10s; *Freeman's Journal*, £15; Dr. Mr T. J. Dalton (Sydney), £10; Mr Toohy, £10.

Cheers for John Redmond followed, and the meeting closed, as it began, with three cheers for the King.

MELBOURNE.

Fully 3000 persons were present at the Home Rule meeting held in the Hibernian Hall, Melbourne, on July 4. All classes and creeds (says the *Advocate*) were represented in that great and enthusiastic gathering of both sexes—the question of creed, and even of nationality, being apparently forgotten in the one, great, and absorbing desire to protest against the re-introduction of the Crimes' Act, and to demand for Ireland the inalienable right of every nation—self-government. A glance around that vast assemblage revealed the fact that interest in the question of Irish autonomy is not confined to men and women who had the privilege of being born in Ireland. The sons and daughters of those were there in their hundreds to demand that the same freedom to manage their own legislative affairs, as is happily enjoyed in the Australian Commonwealth, shall be given to Ireland. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, for even the most indifferent spectator of that great demonstration—palpitating as it evidently was with enthusiasm for the cause of Home Rule, and imbued with the resolve to protest against coercion—not to be powerfully moved with a feeling of genuine sympathy for so worthy and ennobling a twin cause. In proof of this, it may be said that there was not so much as a single discordant note heard from start to finish of that great meeting, which lasted for three hours.

Several apologies for non-attendance were received from prominent citizens, all of whom expressed their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Dr. O'Donnell, who presided, read the following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne:—'I shall not be able to attend to-night, but the object of the meeting recommends itself to me very strongly. Now that the Irish Parliamentary Party are united, and all are working for the common good of Ireland, they desire both moral and material support from Irishmen the world over. Long experience has shown that no substantial concession can be obtained from the British Parliament except as the result of continued and vigorous agitation. While the British Constitution is in itself one of the highest efforts and most matured products of statesmanship, and while England is just and even generous in the dealings with other parts of the Empire, Ireland has no share in that generosity which centuries of misrule should have elicited, and but scant measure of justice to which she is strictly entitled. If England had trusted the great body of the Irish people instead of the favored few, if she had legislated for the people instead of for their oppressors, long since Ireland would have been contented, peaceful, and prosperous. Coercion laws would not have so often disgraced the Statute Book, nor would thousands of young men and women be annually flying from their native land and building up in America a tradition of hostility which is a perpetual and formidable menace to England. Hitherto only one English statesman has arisen to a just conception of what is required as a reparation of the past and a sure means of reconciliation for the future. Mr Gladstone failed in his well-intentioned effort to weld the whole Empire into one harmonious whole. But he has left behind him the solution of the political problem. The Irish Parliamentary party are following in his footsteps, and the Liberal party, with some defections, are still faithful to his principles. Time and patience and conciliation will be required before Ireland is granted what the different States in Australia have long possessed—Home Rule. Meantime, the Irish Parliamentary Party must be sustained and encouraged. This, I understand, is the object of your meeting, and towards that object I enclose a cheque for ten guineas.' The reading of his Grace's letter was punctuated by applause.

Mr H. B. Higgins, M.P., M.A., LL.B., moved the first resolution, which affirmed 'unswerving fidelity to the principle of Home Rule.' One of the most telling points in the hon. gentleman's speech was a quotation from an address delivered in Leeds (England) by the late Grand Old Man's son (Mr Herbert Gladstone), who declared that if his hearers were treated as the Irish people were by England they would become rebels.

Mr Prendergast, M.L.A., in supporting the resolution, advanced some interesting statistics showing the blighting influence of Dublin Castle rule on Ireland.

The Chief Secretary and Minister for Labor (Mr John Murray, M.L.A.) was the subject of a popular demonstration, the entire audience cheering him repeatedly. In the course of a characteristically sarcastic and humorous speech, he ridiculed the vain attempt to govern Ireland from Downing street.

The other speakers included Senators Dawson and Stewart (Queensland), McGregor (South Australia), O'Keefe (Tasmania), Mr J. B. Ronald, M.P., Rev. Dr. Rentoul, and Dr. Maloney, M.L.A.

One result of the meeting was a large accession to the ranks of the United Irish League, some hundreds of new members being received. The gathering of over 2000 persons included many ladies.

A letter from his Eminence Cardinal Moran was received at St. Mary's Cathedral the other day, in which his Eminence alludes to his return to Australia. In an interview which a representative of the *Freeman's Journal* had with the Cardinal a few days before his departure for Rome, he learnt from his Eminence that he anticipated being back in Australia by about the first week in November. The Cardinal now states, in the letter above referred to, that he will be back a little earlier. It is probable his Eminence will arrive in Sydney in October. This information will be received with no small degree of pleasure, and will silence rumors and set doubts at rest regarding his Eminence's future movements.

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

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 19.

The Vev. Archdeacon Devoy, Provincial, has returned from the Hawke's Bay district.

Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., of Christchurch, was in Wellington this week for a few days.

It is the intention of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association to hold another social before the end of the present month.

The many friends of Mr E. Daly, of Newtown, will regret to hear of his serious illness.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, Adm., V.G., who has been spending a short holiday in Wanganui, has returned to town.

A Wellington lady has generously presented to Rev. Father Cahill for his church in Martinborough the Stations of the Cross and two pictures.

The schools of St. Mary's Convent, Hill street, Wellington, and St. Bride's Convent, Masterton, were re-opened after the mid-winter vacation on Monday.

At the weekly meeting of the Hibernian Society held on Wednesday last, the officers recently elected were installed. The Society's finances were reported to be in a very prosperous condition.

Some three months ago the second Sunday of the month was set apart for the Sacred Heart meetings for the men of the parish. The attendance of members has greatly increased, and the result of the change is a source of great consolation to the clergy.

The Count and Countess De Courte left by the express train on Friday morning for Auckland, where they intend to take up their residence, the French Consulate having been transferred to the northern city.

The members of the Marist Brothers' Dramatic Club are to be congratulated on the results achieved in the production of the drama, 'The Wearing of the Green,' on Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Guildford street schoolroom, in aid of the organ fund of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The attendance was very large on both occasions, and in the audience were his Grace Archbishop Redwood, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, and several of the local clergy. In the part of Barney Rooney, a young rebel, Mr C. Gamble portrayed the character faithfully. Mr E. Marshall as Edward Griswald, Mr D. Kelly as Humpy Dargon, and Mr J. Gibbs as Harry O'Connor were well suited, and Miss E. Ruddy as the heroine, Grace Redmond, and Miss M. Doyle as Molly O'Connor performed their parts satisfactorily. The minor parts were well filled by Messrs R. Sievers, W. Murphy, C. McGrath and A. McRae. During an interval an Irish jig was very neatly danced by Miss Foley and Mr McPhee.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 21.

The Rev. Father Hyland was, at its annual meeting, elected president of the Rangiora Brass Band.

An episcopal visitation will be made on Sunday next by his Lordship the Bishop to the parish of Darfield.

Rev. Father Lean has been transferred from Kumara to Ahaura.

Saturday next, July 26, Feast of St. Anne, will mark the fifteenth anniversary of the consecration of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes as first Bishop of the Diocese of Christchurch.

The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., attended a meeting of the Council of the Marist Order at Wellington during last week.

Dr. Frengley, late of this city, has been appointed to take up the duties of district health officer at Nelson. It has not been decided whether he will be permanently stationed there.

Dr. Davenport has been appointed by the St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society medical officer in place of the late Dr. J. Deamer.

Owing to ill health the Rev. Father Bogue, of Ross, has been compelled to relinquish duty for a time. The Rev. Father O'Connor, from Rangiora has gone to relieve him.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes made an episcopal visitation to Brackenridge (Amberley), and at Mass in the Church of the Passion administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of candidates and preached. A substantial amount was subscribed to the Cathedral building fund, and the sixpence-a-week contribution scheme for the same object organised.

His Lordship the Bishop preached at Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday an impressive sermon on the day's Gospel. The theme of his discourse was the life and sufferings of our Divine Lord and sin and its consequences. After Benediction a number of persons were invested with the scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

The funeral of the late Mr Francois Lelievre, last of the original French settlers at Akaroa, took place on Tuesday. A Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, who also officiated at the grave, and addressed the assembled mourners. The cortege left the church at 2.30, and despite the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance. The coffin was covered with wreaths and floral tributes from numerous relatives and friends.—R.I.P.

Another of those inter-club social reunions which, during the winter months, have done so much to assist in the cultivation of goodfellowship between members of the different Catholic organisations, eventuated on Wednesday evening last, when a return games tournament was played between representatives of the Hibernian Society and the Catholic Club in the rooms of the latter, the club being again victorious by 35 games to 29. Refreshments were provided, and during the evening recitations and musical items were contributed by a number of those present.

A successful concert in aid of the Catholic day schools was given on last Thursday evening at Leeston in the local town hall by a company of entertainers from this city, under the leadership of Mr W. H. Corrigan. Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion' formed the first part of the programme, the solos being taken by Misses L. Grady and F. Gardiner, Misses Grady, Slattery, and Buchanan, and Messrs Hynes, Buchanan, and Goggia assisting in other parts. In the second portion of the programme, besides the above mentioned who contributed items, Mr E. McNamara sang, Mr Corrigan played a clarinet solo, and Mr D. Ryan recited.

I have been afforded an opportunity by his Lordship the Bishop of viewing a remarkably fine drawing of the new Cathedral as it will appear when completed. It is the work of the architect, Mr F. W. Petre, and conveys a fine idea of the beauty of the magnificent structure. The picture is enclosed in a massive frame, and has been finely reproduced as a pictorial supplement by the Christchurch Weekly Press. The Bishop has a number of copies of the work, and no doubt many homes throughout the Colony will be adorned with specimens.

The Executive committee of the Christchurch Catholic Club decided at its last monthly meeting, that it was not desirable for members under 20 years of age to play billiards, and in future to withhold this privilege unless by special permit of the executive, and also to close the rooms nightly at 10 o'clock. A draft of additions and amendments to the existing rules of the club, and proposals for the devising of suitable means of recreation for junior members, were delegated to a special sub-committee.

In the Christchurch Catholic Club rooms on Tuesday evening last a very entertaining discourse was delivered by Mr Leo Fanning, of the Canterbury Times literary staff, to a large attendance of members on 'Football.' Modern application of passages from ancient and classical literature and incidents of remote times to the popular game was at once novel and quaintly humorous. The rise and progress of football, as now known, was fully gone into, the lecturer interspersing his remarks by original writings and extracts collected, by him in his journalistic capacity. The audience's keen appreciation of the lecturer's efforts to amuse and instruct was expressed in a vote of thanks moved by the secretary, Mr G. Dobbs, and seconded by the Rev. Father McDonnell, to which Mr. Fanning responded, stating at the same time that he would be always prepared when desired by members to treat of subjects of a similar character.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 17.

Mother Mary, Superioress of the Sisters of St. Joseph, continues in a very low state.

Tenders for the erection of the Marist Brothers' College, in Ponsonby, were called for last week, and are returnable by the close of the month. Genuine pleasure is evinced at the prospect of the college being in working order in the near future.

Rev. Father Mulvihill has arrived from Gisborne upon a short leave of absence, owing, I regret to say, to ill health. His very many friends hope that he may be speedily restored to health and vigor.

The sad news of the death of Rev. Brother Urban, Provincial of the Marist Brothers, was received by cable last Friday from Sydney. The deceased visited the houses of the Order in the Colony quite recently, and while here he was anything but well. He subsequently visited the Islands, and then returned to Sydney, where he died. He was comparatively a young man, and by those with whom he came in contact he was deservedly held in very high esteem, and his loss to the Order is very great. He was a native of County Sligo.—R.I.P.

At St. Patrick's presbytery last Sunday evening a very handsome marble clock was presented by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., to Mr Thomas Carty, an indefatigable collector at the Cathedral, on behalf of his Lordship the Bishop, himself (Father Patterson), and the Cathedral collectors. The presentation was a wedding gift. The Rev. Father, in making it, highly eulogised the services of Mr Carty, which were so ungrudgingly rendered, and felt assured that the happy union would be blessed and rewarded by God. He wished Mr and Mrs Carty every happiness and success. Messrs C. J. Nerbeny, H. Duffin and M. J. Sheahan, collectors, heartily endorsed the remarks of Father Patterson. Mr T. Carty suitably responded, and thanked the donors for their very nice and useful present. The party, which included Mrs Carty, were then hospitably entertained by Father Patterson.

Ryan's Hall, Karangahake, was packed when the Catholic Bazaar was opened on Thursday by the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. His Lordship, who addressed the audience, was warmly received. Accompanying Dr. Lenihan were the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly (Thames), Very Rev. Dean Hackett (Pacrao), and Rev. Father Kehoe (Te Aroha). Monsignor O'Reilly and Dean Hackett also addressed a few words to the people. The interior of the hall presented a very pretty appearance, and the array of fancy goods was displayed with great taste. The side-shows were well arranged, and a 'ping pong' court was set up in a corner of the hall, and did a thriving business. There was also a lolly stall and a tea and coffee stall both of which appeared to be well patronised. The

bazaar management were wise in excluding all vocal items from their programme. A series of tableaux were staged, and were much appreciated. The various stalls were presided over in an efficient manner, and the ladies all worked with great energy. The bazaar was open again on Friday afternoon and evening, when the various sideshows were well patronised and good business done all round.

The second social at Paeroa took place in the Criterion Theatre on one evening last week. The floor of the theatre was simply crowded, while a large number of spectators assembled in the gallery. The progressive cash-tables were kept busy for several hours, and the winners proved to be Miss Lucy Medhurst and Mr J. Byrne. The Very Rev. Dean Hackett made the presentation of the prizes to the successful players. The lady's prize, a gold brooch, was donated by Mrs Delany. During the evening the Right Rev. Dr Linnihan made a presentation to Master Michael McNamara, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Nelson, as a recognition for saving their little boy from drowning in the Ohinemuri river a few days ago. In making the presentation, the Bishop said that steps should be taken by the people of Paeroa and the matter represented to the Royal Humane Society, which would forward a medal for this act of bravery. The committee, headed by their capable and energetic secretary, Miss Delany, had every reason to be congratulated on the successful issue of the second social.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday afternoon Sir J. G. Ward, on introducing a Loan Bill, said it had been deemed desirable to bring down the loan proposals of the Government that day, so that members would be in possession of the fullest information before entering upon the debate on the Financial Statement. No reasonable complaint could therefore be advanced that the Government were submitting their financial proposals in a piecemeal fashion, and time would be saved in that the one debate would cover the Financial Statement and the financial proposals of the Government. The total amount provided for under the Bill was exactly the same as that set out in the Financial Statement—viz., £1,750,000.

On Tuesday evening the debate on the Financial Statement was opened by Mr J. W. Thomson, who was followed by Mr Witherford, Sir William Russell, Mr Napier, and Mr E. M. Smith.

Sir William Russell said that if they went on spending money at the rate of the last few years, it was his conviction that bankruptcy would be the result. The gross amount added to the public debt last year was £3,375,202, and that was enough to make them pause. The Government talked about a strong finance, and yet proposed borrowing over £2,000,000 of money. The amount of our interest was now so great that it took about a million more than the difference between our exports and imports to pay it. The total sent out of the Colony annually in payment of interest was £2,394,909, and when people talked of borrowing more money, he asked them, if they were sane, to pause. It was to meet that interest that borrowing was going on, and the state of things would continue so long as the Colonial Treasurer would not face the situation. Surely some day a Government would be found to pursue a course not of giving up public works, but of prudence. Sir William went on to remark that if England had borrowed at the same rate per head as New Zealand during the past year her national debt would have increased by £173,669,068.

The Budget was again under review on Wednesday evening, Messrs J. Allen and Haselden adversely criticising the policy of the Government, and Messrs Gilfedder and Flatman supporting it.

Just before the House adjourned, Sir J. G. Ward announced that the Pacific cable was now working duplex between New Zealand and Queensland. This was important, and the Colony should be made aware of it. It meant that the Pacific cable was now capable of double transit, and that there was a very great reduction in transmission both ways.

It was with some difficulty the debate on the Financial Statement was kept from falling through in the early part of Thursday afternoon, and on more than one occasion the Acting-Premier was on his feet to reply when some laggard came forward and added his quota to the discussion. The speakers were Messrs McLachlan, Ell, W. Fraser, McNab, and G. W. Russell. On the House resuming after the supper adjournment no one being evidently prepared to carry on the discussion, Sir J. G. Ward took up the running, and made a vigorous defence of the policy of the Government. He reminded those members who accused the Government of having departed from the policy of Mr Ballance that many duties had been cast upon the state nowadays that were unknown a dozen years ago. Such were the advances to settlers and the lands for settlements schemes. Dealing with the indebtedness of the Colony since the present party came into power, he admitted it was some £14,000,000, but emphasised the fact that about £9,000,000 was interest-bearing, while of the balance £4,000,000 was expended in public works, and prophesied that the people in the Old Country would, when they knew what the money was required for, not be prevented from purchasing New Zealand stock by any of the troubles connected with the Midland railway, or the criticism of the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. 'In fact,' added Sir Joseph with confidence, 'the Colony occupies a stronger financial position in London than any of the neighboring colonies.' He denied that loan money was being used to bolster up the revenue of the Railway Department. Touching on taxation, the Acting-Premier said that the Government had reduced charges and made remissions to the extent of over a million of money.

Shortly before midnight the debate, which was the most uninteresting and lifeless of its kind ever heard in the House, came to an end.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The Government cannot see their way to reduce the charges on telephones.

If inquiries, which are now being made, prove satisfactory, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy will be established between this Colony and the Chatham Islands.

'The increased expenditure on defence is appalling.'—A remark by Mr Gilfedder, which was received with marks of approval. The Government are preparing a text book on forestry, which will be published shortly.

A superannuation scheme for prison officials is under consideration.

A deputation of members waited on Mr. McGowan the other day for the purpose of bringing under his notice certain grievances under which asylum attendants labored. The deputation said there were numerous complaints from attendants at the long hours they were compelled to be on duty. It might be said their work was light; but the Minister, from his knowledge of the trying nature of the work, would admit that it was harder than physical work. The skilled attendants, too, did not receive the rate of pay given to persons in similar positions outside. Mr Field remarked that at present asylum attendants were working 3910 hours a year, as compared with 2172 hours worked by the ordinary working man. He believed many more of the best attendants would leave shortly unless a better state of things was brought about. Mr Bollard said attendants also complained of the irregular manner in which they were paid. The Minister, in reply, said he was inclined to think that the pay did not compare so badly with other services, because the attendants got rations, board and lodging, etc. He admitted the hours were long, and it was because of that the men got so many holidays and relief from duty. They got their full day off every fortnight, and 28 days in the year. He would consult his colleagues, and if they were prepared to add one-third to the staff an eight-hour day could be provided, but that would mean increased accommodation, which was already very circumscribed.

A Falsehood.

As an example of the reckless falsehoods which are hurled by the anti-Catholic Press abroad against everything Catholic (says the *London Tablet*) we may cite the following, which appeared in several papers of the kind just before the recent disturbances in Belgium. The paragraph was quoted from the *Vlaamsche Gazet*, which stated categorically that there are in Belgium 2221 convents, viz., 1951 for women and 270 for men. The value of the property held by them was placed at 612,517,000 francs. That of buildings and land let to third parties at 117,411,000 francs, and that of furniture, works of art, etc., issued in various companies, at 365,418,000. These figures are stated to be official. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* has lately put these extravagant assertions to the test, and compiled from Government sources the really official statistics. From this it appears that the real number of convents in all Belgium is 70 for men and 79 for women, total 149. Evidently, in order to arrive at such a figure the *Vlaamsche Gazet* has added together all schools, hospitals, and other institutions in which religious of either sex work either alone or in conjunction with lay persons. But even so the above total is far from being reached. On the contrary the actual figures are: State or private institutions, in which religious (men) are engaged in work, and including their own convents, 218; ditto, in which religious (women) are engaged, and including their own convents, 1425; total, 1643. The comparatively high number of institutions with which religious women are connected is explained by the very numerous hospitals, creches, day nurseries, orphanages, etc., in which Sisters are engaged, and sometimes, it should be noted, only two or three Sisters in each establishment. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that very many religious men and women have in late years had to take refuge in Belgium (as in England, Holland, and America), owing to persecution or vexatious legislation in their own lands—France, Germany, or Italy. Thus, in 1890 there were no less than 5513 non-Belgian inmates in all religious houses of men and women in Belgium. With reference to the colossal sum of 1,095,346,000 francs (say nearly £14,000,000), to which the above estimate of the combined properties of the religious Orders amounts, it has been obtained by the simple process of adding in the value of all institutions—hospitals, refuges, schools, etc.—belonging to the State or the municipalities; also all churches, chapels, and cemeteries, which are under the jurisdiction of the various communes and conseils de fabrique, and with which religious men and women have nothing to do. In such a way it is easy enough to manufacture any statistics that are needed for the occasion.

Every Catholic in the State (says the *Southern Cross*) will learn with regret that the Very Rev. Father Hilary, Superior of St. Paul's Retreat, Glen Osmond, will return to England very shortly. Father Hilary has resided in Australia for 14 years, and has given missions in all parts of the Commonwealth. He is an exceptionally gifted preacher, and the announcement of his sermons has always attracted large congregations.

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

INTERCOLONIAL.

The treasurers of St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund, Sydney, acknowledge the receipt of £500 from the executors of the estate of the late Hon. Thomas Dalton.

The death is reported of Sister Mary Antonia, of the Convent of Mercy, Adelaide. The deceased nun some years ago was, as Miss Gertrude Toleman, one of the most gifted students of the convent.

At the sixteenth annual social in connection with St. Patrick's Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, Adelaide, a presentation, consisting of a Gladstone bag and dressing case, was made to Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain of the branch. Councillor F. B. Keogh, in making the presentation, referred to Father McGrath's excellent work on behalf of the society, and the deep interest he had taken in the branch.

Very Rev. W. J. Quilter, of St. Francis Church, Melbourne, was presented with an illuminated address and purse of 125 sovereigns by his parishioners and friends, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. The ceremony took place in the Hibernian Hall, and Mr F. Reynolds presided. The presentation was made by Mr J. G. Duffy, M.L.A., who gave some interesting historical facts and reminiscences of the old church from the time when Dean Geoghegan first celebrated Mass in it in the year 1839, and in acknowledging the gifts, the recipient referred at length to the wonderful progress of the Church in Victoria.

The Orange party (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) made an effort to capture the Melbourne meeting of Protestant clergy which was convened to organise an agitation against the Catholic vote in regard to religious education—though nowadays 'Scripture lessons' are demanded. It was most noticeable at the meeting that the Orange champion, the Rev. D. M. Berry, was uproariously applauded. But the more moderate and saner men carried the day—the Rev. Dr Marshall, Fitchett, and Bevan. These men took the view that if the Roman Catholics had any organisation they were only within their rights; more shame to the Protestants that they had not organised long ago; and that any organisation of the Protestant vote might well be carried out without specific antagonism to any Catholic vote. And to this view the meeting agreed. The resolution reads to 'organise a Protestant vote so as to give it due weight in the politics of the country'; not as it was suggested it should read, to counteract the Catholic vote. It is pretty safe to predict that very little will come of it. The country is not with the clergy—not even for Scripture lessons in schools.

The *Australian Star*, writing on the great Home Rule demonstration which took place the other day in Sydney, said:—'That Irish-Australians would rally in force at such a demonstration as took place in the Town Hall was a foregone conclusion. Home Rule for Ireland are words indeed to conjure with wherever Irishmen or their descendants are to be found in any numbers. The enthusiasm they evoked from the vast audience that gathered in the Town Hall was unmistakable. Nobody who attended that meeting could doubt for a moment that faith in the cause of self-government in the country from which they trace their origin is as strong as ever among the Irish of Sydney. Their belief in that direction is one at all events which even those who do not share in it should at least be able to respect. No fact is better attested, not only in this part of the world, but in many regions besides, than that an Irishman's devotion to his native land has never interfered with his loyalty to the land of his adoption. At the meeting in question Irish-Australians in the second generation found some notable representatives, conspicuous among whom were the chairman (his Worship the Mayor of Sydney, Mr Thomas Hughes), Senator O'Connor, and Mr F. W. O'Sullivan, the Minister for Public Works.'

While the brilliant soprano, Amy Castles, was singing in Sydney (says the *Freeman's Journal*) the critics of the daily Press tried hard to lead the public to believe that Signor Dani, the favorite Italian tenor, was as much the attraction as Miss Castles. Their notices were headed 'Castles-Dani Concerts,' and in the case of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* it was pretty openly announced that the writer thought 'no great shakes' of Miss Castles and swore by the tenor. At that time we ventured in these columns to suggest that, with a view to test the matter, Signor Dani's friends should give a series of concerts for him without Miss Castles, and thus judge the drawing power of their star. This has since been done. The *Telegraph* reporter reports the result, which we reprint for general information:—'With the many concert novelties in view and several recent appearances of Signor Carlo Dani, it was scarcely to be expected that the Italian tenor, despite his pronounced popularity, would draw a very large audience to the Town Hall on Saturday evening last. Mere curiosity has been exhausted in the tenor, and at the present time he naturally only appeals to the regular concert-goer. But in addition no particular skill was exhibited by the management in initiating the season, and the result altogether was a comparatively small attendance. This in no way checked the enthusiasm of those present. Double encores, as heretofore, were rapturously demanded.' The text has, therefore, been made, and the inference is now plainly deducible that the great crowds which assembled at the 'Castles-Dani' concerts were there primarily to hear the soprano, and not the tenor. Take away the soprano, and the crowds vanish, and the result is 'a comparatively small attendance.' In making these few observations we do not wish to be understood as criticising Signor Dani. We regret that his concerts have not been largely attended, and we hope that at future concerts crowds will come to listen to his beautiful voice. He was in no way responsible for the attempts of ignorant persons to boom him at Miss Castles' expense.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 27, Sunday.—Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Veronica Juliana, Virgin.
 „ 28, Monday.—St. Victor I., Pope and Martyr. St. Innocent I., Pope and Confessor. Sts. Nazarius and Celsus, Martyrs.
 „ 29, Tuesday.—St. Felix II., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 30, Wednesday.—St. Martha, Virgin.
 „ 31, Thursday.—St. Ignatius Loyola, Confessor.
 August 1, Friday.—St. Peter in Chains.
 „ 2, Saturday.—St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.

ST. VICTOR I., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Victor I. was Pope from 192 to 201. He was a native of Africa, and exerted his zeal particularly in the controversy relating to the celebration of Easter. For the settling of this question he held a Synod at Rome, and called upon the bishops everywhere to meet in councils for the same purpose. He excommunicated Theodotus of Byzantium, and decided that common water might, in case of necessity, be used in baptism.

ST. INNOCENT I., POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Innocent I. occupied the Papal Chair from 402 to 417. He warmly espoused the cause of St. John Chrysostom, who had been unjustly deposed and exiled. To save Rome from being sacked, he urged Emperor Honorius to treat for peace with Alaric. Innocent condemned the heresy of Pelagius.

ST. FELIX II., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Felix was Supreme Pontiff about the middle of the fourth century. No records of his life are extant.

ST. MARTHA, VIRGIN.

St. Martha was a sister of Lazarus, whom Our Lord raised from the dead. During the great persecution of the Church at Jerusalem, Martha, Lazarus, Mary Magdalen, and other Christians were placed on a vessel without sails, rudder, pilot, or provisions so that they might perish in the midst of the sea. The vessel landed at Marseilles. St. Martha having converted the inhabitants of the city of Tarascon, lived there until her death in A.D. 84. She was buried in the actual crypt of the Church of St. Martha. She is the patron saint of Tarascon.

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA, CONFESSOR.

St. Ignatius was born at Loyola, in Spain, in the year 1491. He served his king as courtier and soldier until his thirtieth year. At that age, having been severely wounded, he received the call of Divine grace to leave the world and follow Jesus Christ. Prompted by their generous love he and his companions made a vow to go to the Holy Land; they wished to live where their Divine Master lived; they were prepared to die where He died. But war broke out and prevented the execution of their project. Then they turned to the Vicar of Jesus Christ and placed themselves under his obedience. This was the beginning of the Society of Jesus. When St. Ignatius died in 1556, it was firmly established in many countries of Europe, and engaged in successful missions in Asia, Africa, and America. It possessed upwards of a hundred houses and colleges, and numbered more than a thousand members divided among twelve provinces. Many Jesuits became martyrs of charity, others suffered actual martyrdom in China, India, Japan, and North and South America. From a rough calculation it would appear that, from 1540 to 1773, 21,000 Jesuits were employed in foreign missionary work. During this period, 500 Jesuits were recorded to have won the martyr's crown; some at the hands of the heathen, others through the persecutors of modern Europe. Of these martyrs three have been canonised, 75 beatified, and 27 declared venerable.


ST. PETER IN CHAINS.

There are four festivals of St. Peter; 1. The feast of Peter and Paul, on June 29th. This commemorates the burial of St. Peter and St. Paul, and is mentioned in the Liberian Catalogue. 2. Feast of the 'Cathedra of Antioch,' February 22nd. This feast is also mentioned in the Liberian Catalogue. 3. The feast of the 'Cathedra of Rome,' January 18th. 4. The feast of 'St. Peter in Chains,' August 1st.

'Mr. Washington.'

THERE is a fine, grim humor shown (says the *Free Maria*) in the incident of a flag of truce coming in at New York bearing a message from General Howe addressed to 'Mr. Washington.' The Father of our Country took the letter from the hand of the English soldier, glanced at the superscription and said: 'Why, this letter is not for me! It is directed to a planter in Virginia. I'll keep it, however, and give it to him at the end of the war.' Then, cramming the letter into his pocket, he ordered the flag of truce out of the lines and directed the gunners to stand by. In an hour another letter came back addressed to 'His Excellency General Washington.'

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A trial of Hand Cream Separator- lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Aharp 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 Galle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Aharp, 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 Aharp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—A Protest.

When the Lord Mayor of Belfast proposed that a congratulatory address should be presented to King Edward on the occasion of his Coronation, Councillor N. J. O'Donnell, 'on behalf of himself and his colleagues, the Catholic representatives of the Corporation who represented the Catholic portion of the community of Belfast, some 80,000 or 90,000 people,' at once entered his protest. They wished, he said, to protest against any address of congratulation being offered to the King so long as he was compelled to make a declaration at his Coronation the tenor of which the Catholic community regarded as not only insulting to themselves, but to Catholics generally. It may be thought, perhaps, by the Protestants of Belfast that we ('Freeman's Journal') take pleasure in such an incident as this. On the contrary, we deeply regret the occasion of it, and the more so as we believe that King Edward himself is a much better friend of Ireland and of the cause of Ireland than any of the Ministers who have forced him into the false position which makes such incidents now unfortunately necessary.

CORK.

The Rev. Francis Murphy, C. C., Midleton, Co. Cork, has just been the recipient of a presentation from the parishioners of Buttevant and Lisgriffin, where he labored most fruitfully for eight years. Father Murphy's separation from the people of his late mission, though on the occasion of his promotion to the premier curacy of the diocese, has caused keen regret.

Presentations.

Head Constable Talbot and Constables Horan and O'Sullivan have been the recipients of handsome presentations from the people of Kanturk for capturing a man recently, in connection with the sacrilegious robbery from the Catholic Church, Kanturk. In the encounter with the man, who was of powerful physique, both constables were severely injured. The presentations were made by the Rev. Father Brew.

A Warning.

In a letter to Monsignor Killeen, P. P. V. G., which was read at the Masses in Youghal on Sunday, June 1, the Bishop of Cloyne writes: 'In warning your Catholic people to dissociate themselves from any participation in the proposed entertainment at Youghal in aid of the well-known Dr. Barnardo's Homes of Refuge, you have only discharged the obvious duty of a good pastor towards his flock.'

DUBLIN.—Tramcar Accident.

Miss Maria Farlow, of Clontarf, has recovered £150 damages and £150 costs from the Dublin United Tramways Company for injuries which she sustained on the 27th January of the present year whilst about to get out of one of their tramcars near Vernon Avenue, in consequence of the car having been negligently and violently driven into collision with another tramcar in front of it. Two years ago she suffered from another tramcar accident and recovered £1100 damages from the company.

The Christian Brothers.

The centenary celebration of the foundation of the Order of Christian Brothers in Ireland was held at the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, on Monday, June 2, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and most fittingly it took the form of a great religious function, as well as the preaching of a panegyric by the Very Rev. Dr. Butler, O. C. C., on the great educational work accom-

plished by the Order in the last 100 years. The ceremonies commenced with High Mass at 11 o'clock, but for an hour previously the sacred building was thronged in every part by an enormous congregation. In fact, the event excited a great deal of interest amongst the Catholic citizens of all classes, and this was only natural as the greater number of the people were at one time pupils in the different schools so admirably worked not only in Dublin, but throughout the country generally, by the members of the great Order. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation attended in State, and had places reserved for them in front of the choir. Except certain sections of the building which were reserved for pupils of the Christian Brothers and members of the Order, the church was freely thrown open to the public, and the result was that from an early hour there was not even standing room available. On the previous evening the following telegraphic message from Rome was received:—'The Holy Father sends special Apostolic Benediction to all the Brothers, their pupils, and the benefactors of the Institute.'

A Sad Case.

A particularly sad story was related on the arrival of the American Line steamship Rhyndland from Philadelphia at Queenstown on May 26. Amongst the passengers were Mr and Mrs. Chas. Bellew, who were on their way to Dublin to take over a fortune they inherited there, but they never lived to take possession of it. Mr. Bellew became suddenly ill of syncope on May 20, and died, and his body was consigned to the deep. On the 24th his wife took ill, and she also died of syncope, and her body was buried at sea. A little boy of theirs, their only child, aged five years, who was also a passenger, was placed in charge of the captain of the Rhyndland, and carried on in the ship to Liverpool, to be placed in the custody, temporarily, of the American Line Steamship Company.

KERRY.—Fatal Accident.

An extremely sad driving accident, resulting in the death of a Tralee lady, Mrs. Lyons, wife of Mr. Thomas Lyons, a member of the Tralee Urban Council, occurred on Sunday evening, June 1. It appears that Mr. Lyons, Mrs. Lyons, and Miss Lyons were at the time returning from Fennit, and when nearing the Kernes Cross, the animal, which was a spirited one, bolted, upsetting the trap and pitching the occupants on to the road. Mrs. Lyons was thrown violently to the ground, and the wheel of the car came in contact with her head, inflicting such severe injuries that she became unconscious shortly after being conveyed home, and expired during the night from concussion of the brain.

Death of a Journalist.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Harrington, of the 'Kerry Sentinel,' who was for several years a prominent member of the Irish Party. He was returned unopposed for West Kerry in 1886, and represented that constituency till the general election of 1892, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas G. Esmonde. Mr. Harrington took a notable part in public affairs in the days of the Land League and was a well-known figure at the Nationalist gatherings of the Kingdom. On more than one occasion he suffered imprisonment for his devotion to the National cause, but his release always found him as staunch as ever in his advocacy of the views for which he suffered. In the old days Mr. Harrington was one of the most popular members of the Irish Party, to all of whom his ready humor and genial disposition cordially endeared him. By none will keener regret be felt at his death than by his old colleagues, who remember him as a sterling comrade and a staunch Nationalist. His brother, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended the funeral.

LIMERICK.

Mr. J. J. Cleary, J. P., who was Mayor of Limerick in 1872, 1873, and 1874, died at his residence, the Eagle Hotel, Lisdoonvarna, after a brief illness. Mr. Cleary was member of the various public boards in Limerick, and was highly respected as a man of the strictest honor in public and private life. He formerly owned Cruise's Hotel in Limerick, and several years ago took the Eagle Hotel, Lisdoonvarna.

MAYO.—Coercion Prosecutions.

Two members of the Ballyhannish branch of the United Irish League were sentenced in the early part of June to three months' imprisonment with hard labor for taking part in an 'unlawful assembly.'

WESTMEATH.

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, visited Clonmel on May 29 and confirmed nearly 400 children. His Lordship was attended by Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, P. P., and the local clergy. He administered the pledge to all the children and appealed to parents never by word or example to do anything to induce them to break it.

GENERAL.

A Mansion Destroyed.

Colonel J. R. Malone's mansion at Barronstown was burned to the ground on the night of May 13. Many valuable paintings, the result of many years' patient collection on the part of Colonel Malone, as well as many fine pieces of sculpture and articles of vertu, were fortunately rescued. Barronstown, County Westmeath, the seat of the Malone family, is associated with famous memories in legal, political, and literary history. Richard Malone, the first owner of Barronstown, was an eminent lawyer, who made a great fortune at the Irish Bar in the early decades of the eighteenth century. Richard Malone's eldest son, Anthony Malone, of Barronstown, was Prime Sergeant at the Irish Bar from 1740 till 1751, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland from 1757 till 1761. He was pre-eminent while at the Bar, and in the Irish House of Commons his second brother, Richard Malone, was Second Sergeant-at-Law, and his youngest brother, Edmund, was a Justice of the Irish Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Malone was the father of Edmund Malone, the renowned Shakespearean editor and critic. He, too, was a member of the Irish Bar.

Examiner in Irish.

The Rev. P. S. Dineen, the well-known Gaelic scholar, has been appointed Examiner in Irish under the Intermediate Education Board. Dr. Kuno Meyer holds a similar position.

The Irish Guards.

After the King had inspected the Irish Guards on May 30 the ceremony of consecrating the colors was performed by the Rev. Cyril Foster, Catholic chaplain of the regiment, and prayers were read by the Anglican Chaplain-General to the forces. The King then presented the colors, and briefly addressed the troops.

The Irish Party.

Mr. John Redmond was the chief speaker at a meeting held recently in Kensington in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. He denied that Ireland had been in sympathy with the Boers out of any feeling of hostility to England, and ridiculed the idea that any Liberal party could ever gain office without Irish support.

A Philanthropist.

Miss Holcroft, a relative of the late Cardinal Manning, and a lady who took a great and a very practical interest in the training of nurses for and otherwise improving the Irish workhouse hospitals has just died. With the approval of the Bishop of Waterford, Dr. Sheehan,

who is deeply interested in hospital reform, the Clonmel Guardians, and Dr. Crean, M.D., Miss Holcroft took charge of Clonmel Workhouse Hospital for some years, and started the system of training probationer nurses.

Catholics in the Navy.

In the South and West of Ireland, to which the great majority of the Catholic seamen in the navy belong, great dissatisfaction is felt at the refusal of the Admiralty to appoint a Catholic chaplain to the Channel Squadron as announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Arnold Foster. The necessity for one is undeniable. Accidents and frequent occurrence and Catholics are nearly always among the injured. On the occasion of the explosion on H.M. Mars off Berehaven (says the 'Catholic Times') two Catholic seamen lay writhing in agony all night and in momentary expectation of death. How these poor fellows must have longed for that consolation which a priest alone could afford them, and how petty the action of those who persist in refusing this great boon to brave men.

Economic Rents.

'Apart from the grazing land and the larger holdings there is absolutely not a penny of economic rent to be had out of the district.' In this sentence Mr. T. W. Russell, in an article in an English contemporary, summarises his experiences in the West during the Whitsuntide holidays. The English members of Parliament who accompanied him on the trip are of a like opinion, and it is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Mr. Russell, that they will state it in the House of Commons. It is extraordinary how little known is this simple elementary fact in the land problem, and those who know least of all about it are the men who make laws with the view of solving the question. Mr. Russell and his friends (says the 'Freeman's Journal') have seen the landlord 'on the pounce' for the American postal orders, and been impressed by the horrid injustice and cruelty of the present state of things. It is not entirely confined to the West, in certain districts in the south the tenants of wretched holdings periodically go to Wales for the purpose of earning in the mines the rent of the miserable home. Mr. Russell has taken off his coat to the work, having realised that shilly-shallying with this great question is almost criminal. Parliament must face the facts. The Land Commission must tell us on what principle they proceeded in fixing these so-called fair rents. They are at war with fact at issue with every principle of political economy. The question cannot wait. The fighting spirit is the winning spirit.

Holyhead Packet Service.

One of the monthly magazines has an article on the various mail packet services between Great Britain and Ireland and Great Britain and the Continent. The service between Holyhead and Kingstown is, of course, dealt with. The writer states that the post office pays the company £137 for each voyage, and the time is so strictly limited that if three hours and thirty-seven minutes be exceeded in the passage the company is called upon to forfeit £1 14s per minute over time. If the boat starts late the owners lose £10 per hour, and if a steamer should not be provided at all for the service the loss is no less than £100 for the offence.

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People

At the Coronation of the King in Westminster Abbey, the Duke of Norfolk, as the premier Duke, will kneel before the King and pay homage as the representative of his order in the peerage.

Sir Henry Trenchborne, who has just entered upon his 37th year, is one of the 22 baronets who are invited to the Coronation on the ground that their baronetcies were created before 1620. Sir Henry is the head of an ancient Catholic house.

Says Kaiser Wilhelm of his only daughter, Princess Luise: 'My daughter never forgets that she is the daughter of an Emperor, but she often forgets that her father is the Emperor.' Which goes to show in what domestic groove the man of the 'mailed fist' moves in his own family.

Mr. William Redmond when he returned to the House of Commons was heartily welcomed by his colleagues on the highly successful results of his mission to the United States. He gives a most encouraging account of the progress of the United Irish League in the States.

The position of chaplain to the lay Catholic undergraduates at Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. E. Nolan, B.A., has been taken by the Rev. A. S. Barnes, M.A. The appointment has been made by the Bishops, on the nomination of the Universities Catholic Education Board.

Queen Margherita of Italy will shortly make a journey to the Holy Land on board the ironclad Marco Polo. The Queen will land at Jaffa and go by rail to Jerusalem, the Sultan having done all in his power to make the pilgrimage safe and easy. The Queen will travel with only a small suite, and will not be accompanied by her mother, who is still in poor health.

Mr. Michael Herbert, who is, according to a recent report, the newly appointed successor to the late Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador at Washington, is the brother of Herbert of Muckross, late owner of that famous Kerry property before its purchase by Lord Ardilaun. Mr. Michael Herbert is married into one of the 'four hundred' families of New York.

Father Clare, who has just passed away in his 75th year (says the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal') was, perhaps, the most popular Jesuit in England and Scotland of his time. He was quite a young man when he became rector at Farm Street in London. He went to Liverpool in 1874 as Rector of St. Francis Xavier's. He was a preacher of remarkable power and dramatic talent, and as a Missionary Father he drew large crowds of people of all creeds in every city of Great Britain. His zeal lay more, however, in the direction of working in an unobtrusive way among the poor. In his early days he spent his time in the slums of Glasgow, and on the occasion of his last visit there he almost broke down in the pulpit, and said in extenuation, with the simplicity of a child, 'Somehow I always feel a sadness when I have to leave St. Joseph's.'

Rumours of difficulties about precedence in Ireland were rife some time ago and there would appear to be confirmation of these in a paragraph that is inserted for the first time in this year's edition of Burke's Peerage. It runs as follows: 'It is his Majesty's pleasure that the following rules be observed in the Colonies:—(a) Any member of the Royal Family, present in a Colony, shall rank of, etc., etc.' This is sufficiently explicit to set all doubts at rest, and it also accounts for the 'indisposition' of his Majesty's representatives on certain occasions when it must

have been extremely awkward for him to take precedence of Royalty. In England the Lord Mayor, it is well-known, takes precedence of Royalty, with the exception of the Sovereign and Queen Consort, in the City. But the necessity is avoided whenever possible. At the great Guildhall ball, held on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887, the Lord and Lady Mayoress preceded the King and Queen—as they now are—up the long corridor and looked very uncomfortable at having to turn their backs on their Royal Highnesses. In fact, they almost walked sideways at first. Such are the difficulties of precedence.

'The Holy Father,' says a Catholic exchange, is not the only grand old man high in the government of the Church in Rome. Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda, is another instance of what holiness and energy united in a sound mind and a sound body can offer in old age. One who can meet a serious attack of pneumonia at the age of 80, and recover, must have a vitality far beyond the ordinary. Although he is also blind from cataract, it is hoped he will soon resume his work as Prefect of the Propaganda. This title probably conveys no definite meaning to many readers. It means that he is the responsible general director of all the missionary work in the Church. In Rome he directs a large staff of officials who help to sort and sift and weigh and answer the thousands of questions and demands which pour in from all parts of the missionary world.

Someone took the trouble to analyse the pedigrees of the guests of honor and the speakers at the annual banquet of the St. George's Society of Ottawa, and discovered that the Englishman pure and simple was in the minority. There were Anglo-Scots, Anglo-Irish, Scots-Irish, and Franco-Irish, but the purebred Englishman did not cut any remarkable figure. This discovery has led to another interesting one. Canada has had eight Governors-General since Confederation in 1867, but only one has been an Englishman. Viscount Monck, the Confederation Governor, was an Irishman. Lord Lisgar was of an Irish family, though born in India; Lord Dufferin (Irishman), the Marquis of Lorne (Scotch), Lord Lansdowne (of Irish and English blood on his father's side, and of Scotch and French Huguenot lineage on his mother's). Then came the only Englishman Lord Stanley of Preston, now the Earl of Derby, and each of his successors—the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Minto—have been Scots.

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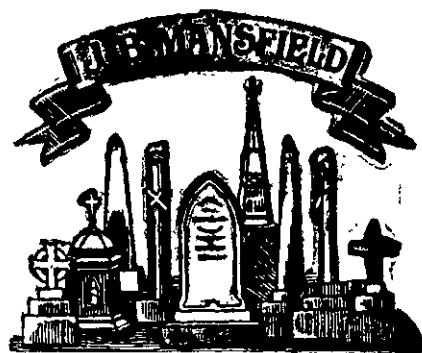
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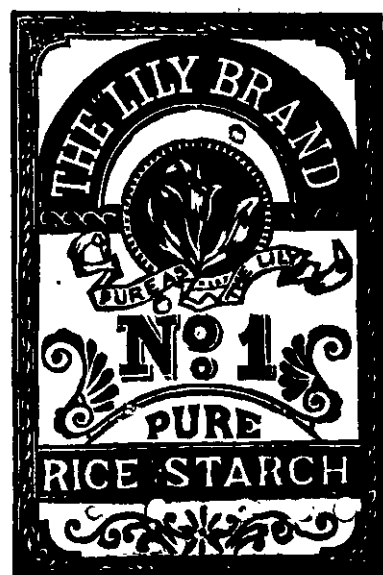
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Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.
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CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.

J. J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

Commercial

(For week ending July 23)

PRODUCE.

London, July 18.—Wheat. The fine weather is weakening the markets. English has declined 3d. The American visible supply is 27,793,000 bushels. Cargoes are dull. A Victorian March shipment sold at 29s 9d.

London, July 20.—Frozen Meat.—Mutton: All New Zealand sorts have advanced 1-16th. Lamb: New Zealand is unchanged; River Plate is changed, but mutton is unchanged. New Zealand beef: 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—ox fores, 2½d a hinds, 5½d.

Wellington, July 21.—The Agent-General's cablegram dated London, July 19, states that there is no alteration in the mutton market since last week, average price for Canterbury ewe, 3½d. Lamb is steady; Canterbury, 4½d, other brands, 4½d. Beef is firm, New Zealand hinds, 5½d; fores, 3½d. The hemp market is firm; good fair Wellington, £28 10s; July and September shipments, £26 10s. Cocksfoot is quiet: New Zealand 17lb standard, 49s. The wool market is firm.

Auckland, July 21.—The San Francisco mail steamer Sonoma has arrived. Her cargo includes 2972 sacks, 1715 half-sacks, and 458 quarter sacks of flour.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

There is a firmer feeling in the oat market owing to outside inquiries. No business of any consequence has passed, but a few small sales have been made at equal to 2s 2d (sacks extra, on trucks).

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

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 10s to £3 15s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £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; factory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory 5d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions: Christchurch, £6.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co report as follows:—

There was a moderate demand, many of the lines on offer having to be passed in owing to lack of competition. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—The market continues to be inactive and little business is passing. There has been rather more inquiry within the past few days, which we hope will lead to business. Meanwhile sales of anything like large lines cannot be effected, and quotations are therefore nominal. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6½d to 2s 7½d; good to best feed, 2s 4½d to 2s 5½d; inferior and medium, 2s to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling lines have

found buyers on a par with late quotations, but millers' immediate requirements being filled, the market is somewhat quiet. Medium quality is for the most part neglected, and only saleable as fowl wheat. The latter is offering more plentifully, and late quotations for it are barely maintained. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d, medium, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d, medium, 2s 10d to 3s, broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments have not been coming forward so freely, but those arriving, together with local stocks, are quite sufficient to supply the small demand. There is good inquiry for forward delivery, but so far no definite business has transpired. We quote: Prime Derwents, £3 7s 6d to £3 12s 6d; medium, £3 to £3 5s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Heavy supplies of medium quality have been put on the market, and sales for this class are slow, at a reduction of about 10s per ton on late values. Prime quality is not offering freely, and commands ready sale at prices which show little reduction. We quote: Prime oat sheaf, £4 5s to £4 12s 6d, good, £3 15s to £4, inferior and medium, £2 10s to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—Steady supplies are coming forward, and prices are practically unchanged, best Swedes selling at 13s to 13s 6d per ton, loose (ex truck).

WOOL.

London, July 15.—At the wool sales the Oreti clip realised 5½d.

At the wool sales there was keen competition at top prices.

London, July 16.—Merinos and fine crossbreds are 5 per cent. above opening rates; medium low sorts are weak. The Blackhead clip realised 4½d and the Elderslie 20½d.

Sales are firm and prices unchanged. Some merinos have been withdrawn.

London, July 18.—There is a good inquiry for merinos at the sales; they continue brisk and unchanged. Low crossbreds are firm. The Turntable clip realised 9½d.

At the wool sales to-day bidding was spirited, and all kinds offered were firm at late rates.

London, July 20.—At yesterday's wool sale there was a moderate selection, but a splendid sale, marked by good competition in all classes. Prices are unchanged. The Agolopa clip realised 4½d, the Gear 5½d, the Ben Ohau 9½d, the Hall 11½d. Up to date 134,668 bales have been catalogued, and 122,022 sold.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

We have again to report a very small entry for our weekly sale. All told, only 15 horses passed under the hammer, and with three exceptions these were town horses, aged and inferior, both draught and light. The three horses alluded to were fresh from the country, and elicited good competition, one, a light draught filly bay, 4yrs old, from Mr. Alexander Bannatyne, of Matanaka, brought £39, another, a useful spring-cart mare, 5yrs old, from Mr. David Hudson, of Warepa, was sold for £26. An aged draught gelding at £36, and a few inferior harness horses at from £5 10s to £10 were the only sales put through. We note a strong inquiry for useful young draught horses for town work and also for ploughing—even aged draughts if not too stale, are readily sold at good prices. We recommend consignments of all classes of fresh, sound young horses. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £42 to £50, extra good, prize horses, £52 to £55 medium draught mares and geldings,

£30 to £40; aged do, £16 to £28; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90, strong spring-van horses, £28 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £27; tram horses, £12 to £18; light, hacks, £10 to £17, extra good hacks, £18 to £25, weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—188 yarded, including some good bullocks and a few light-weight heifers and cows. There was good competition and a sharp rise. Beef realised 19s to 26s per 100lb. Best Bullocks, £10 to £12; ordinary steers, £6 to £9; prime heifers £8 to £9 10s, others £5 5s to £7; prime cows, £7 10s to £9; others, £5 5s to £7.

Fat sheep.—About 3000 of very mixed quality were penned. Good halfbred and crossbred wethers and prime ewes were in demand for export to Sydney, a trade having sprung up with that port. Freezing buyers were holding off except for prime wethers and good merinos on account of the unsatisfactory news from London. A few heavy wethers from South Canterbury made 19s 6d to 21s 9d, local heavy-weights, 10s 9d to 19s 3d, freezing wethers, 15s to 18s 8d, lighter, 14s 3d; pen extra heavy ewes, 16s to 18s; good sorts, 12s to 15s 6d, others 7s 6d to 10s 6d, merino wethers, 14s 6d to 18s 5d.

Fat Lambs.—160 penned and all were taken by butchers at 10s 6d, 13s 3d and 12s 4d for a line of shorn.

Store Sheep.—1126 were penned, and there was a better demand. Forward wethers fetched 13s, others 11s 4d to 11s 9d, good halfbred ewes, 12s 10d, sundries crossbreds, 8s to 9s, hoggets, 8s to 9s 6d.

Pigs.—About 400 yarded. There was a keen demand for fats, and a better sale for stores. Baconers, 38s to 51s, and up to 59s for extra heavy equal to 4d per lb, porkers, 25s to 32s, equal to 4d to 4½d per lb, big, forward stores, 25s to 30s, smaller, 14s to 22s, suckers and weaners, 10s to 8s 6d.

SYDNEY STOCK SALES.

Sydney, July 21.—At the fat sheep sales the supply was below the requirements, and prices showed a slight advance on the previous sale. Prime wethers realised 22s 6d to 31s 9d; 685 on behalf of New Zealand agents ranged from 21s 6d to 27s.

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. Scoular and Co., wholesale agents, Dunedin, and a copy will be posted you by return mail. The following useful books are on our catalogue:—Mrs. Beeton's Book on Cookery and household management, given with 6lb of tea; The Doctor at Home, a book that should be in every house, given with 10lb of tea; The Amateur Carpenter, given with 10lb of tea; The Enquirer's Oracle, or Enquire within upon everything. The money spent by others in extensive advertising and showy labels and tins is given by us to the customer in the form of high class literature.***

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THE SHADES DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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C. TILBURN,
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

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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,
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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.

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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.

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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.

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SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

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

Warrimoo	Thurs., July 24	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	July 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau	Fri., Aug. 1	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	July 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau	Fri., Aug. 1	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo	Thurs., July 24	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mokohua	Thurs., Aug. 7	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., Aug. 19	3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Monowai	July 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Taluna	Aug. 3	3 p.m. D'din

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

Upolu	Mon., July 28	1 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corinna	Thurs., July 24	1 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni 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.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tues., Aug. 12

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Examination of Catholic Schools.

In many parts of the Colony the Education Boards have permitted their Inspectors to examine the Catholic schools. We make the following extracts from the reports of the Inspectors just presented to Parliament:

Twenty Catholic schools were examined in the Auckland district. The roll number was 1541; 929 pupils were examined, and 720 passed in one or other of the standards.

The Chief Inspector, Wellington, reports: 'In the eight Roman Catholic schools 1,112 children were presented in 1900, and 1,079 in 1901, showing a small decrease of 33. The number presented in standards in 1900 was 656, of whom 558 passed; and in the past year, 1901, the number of standard children was 644, of whom 566 passed. These results tend to show that the efficiency of the schools is maintained. Improvement is in evidence also in the extent and quality of both standard and class work. In several of these schools elementary science, drill, and kindergarten occupations received more attention than formerly; and the teaching of arithmetic is much more satisfactory than it was in former years. Good reading, composition, and needlework are features of these schools; and very commendable order and control are met with.'

Mr Hill, Inspector to the Hawke's Bay Education Board, says: 'I do not think, however, that it will be possible any longer to continue my examination of the Catholic schools, for, though very willing to do so, the increasing number of Board schools, and the additional calls upon my time through the working of the technical classes for teachers and the operation of the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, compel me to limit external work as much as possible. In my opinion, the examination of the Catholic schools has been of public benefit, and it will be a pity if arrangements cannot be made whereby such schools may have the benefit both of inspection and examination on the lines of the Education Act.' Of the 530 children presented 414 passed, the percentage of passes being 79.6.

Regarding the Catholic schools in the Marlborough district the Inspector reports: 'I was unable to examine these schools last year through press of work, and this year for the same reason I am compelled to limit my examination to the sixth standard classes. Ten girls and six boys were examined, and all passed but one girl. The nine girls who passed made an average of 69½ per cent. of the possible marks, four of them gaining 'credit passes'—that is, over 75 per cent. of the total marks. The boys averaged 62 per cent. of the maximum. The average of the girls was 14 years and six months, and that of the boys 13 years and seven months; and, though the girls gained the higher average of marks than the boys, they had the advantage of nearly a year in age and a very much more regular attendance, the boys averaging only 250 attendances, against 367 by the girls. Both schools did very good work, the only weak subject being arithmetic; and a few of the girls were not very successful with spelling. On the other hand, the composition of the girls was, on the whole, somewhat better than that of the boys; so that, taking one thing with another, I consider they were practically equal, and both can bear comparison with most of our larger schools. The standards below the sixth were examined, according to the regulations, by the teachers.'

The following is the report on the Catholic schools examined by the Inspector to the Education Board, Greymouth: 'Reports, etc., were prepared and furnished to these schools in every respect similar to those supplied to schools directly under the Board. Appended are tables similar to those dealing with our schools: Total presented for examination, including infants and pupils above Standard VI., 270; total presented in standards, 169; total present in standards, 161; total promoted to a higher class, 160; total number of infants, 92; total number of infants over eight years of age not presented for Standard I., five.'

'In the five Catholic schools in the district (says the Westland Education Board's Inspector) the staffs are numerically strong and the majority produce results in many respect commendable. In all, however, the attention of the teachers is confined too much to the pass-subjects. While these are often well prepared, the average result in the class-subjects is in no case satisfactory. The promotion of the pupils is left in the hands of the Inspector, and the task is rendered at times difficult, owing to the weakness in branches outside the pass group. Of a total of 162 in standards, 116 passed, and this result would be a matter of congratulation to the teachers if the instruction in some of the extra subjects had been more successful.'

The South Canterbury Inspectors say that they examined five Catholic schools, which had 454 pupils examined in standards, of whom 394 passed.

The numbers presented in the standard classes in the Southland Catholic schools during the Inspector's annual visit were 317, of whom 278 passed.

A Madonna in Tapestry.

A LADY whose home is in Dresden has executed a wonderful piece of embroidery, the subject being the Sistine Madonna. Indeed, she has with her needle copied the famous painting so perfectly that those who behold it are amazed when they are told that it is done with silken threads instead of oil colors. She was engaged upon the task for more than five years, using variously colored silk floss and a number of different stitches.

In this sort of work, which may be called tapestry painting, the eyes are the most difficult part to represent. Many persons have succeeded with the main portions of an embroidered picture and failed with that; but Fraulein Clara has kept to the very expression of the eyes of Our Lady.

As soon as this marvellous picture was completed the King and Queen of Saxony came to see it, and it was afterwards exhibited at St. Petersburg and London, finding its way eventually to the Paris Exposition, where it received a gold medal from the judges.

On August 14 an important sale of leasehold properties, cottage household furniture, timber, ironmongery, tools, etc., will be conducted at Patearoa by Messrs Samson and Co., who have been instructed by Mr Thomas Tate. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns. The auctioneers are in a position to treat privately for Mr Tate's private residence and blacksmith's shop, together with a two-acre section...

S T. 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 all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

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

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

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

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BEATH AND CO

CAAHKEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, Fashionable Drapers,
Milliners and Costume-makers

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.

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TENDER FOR HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the 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.

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

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

JOHN LAFFEY,
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DUNEDIN.

MARRIAGES.

CROSBIE—MOLONEY.—On the 1th June, 1902, at St Patrick's Church, Lawrence, by the Rev. Father Geary, Joseph M. Crosbie, eldest son of J. N. Crosbie, late of Lumsden, to Margaret, fourth daughter of Denis Moloney, Dunedin.

CURTIN—GEARY.—At St. Peter's, Wrey's Bush, on the 18th June, by the Very Rev. M. Walsh, assisted by Rev. Father Keenan, Michael Curtin, of Wrey's Bush, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr B. Geary, South Riverton.

THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1902.

At 1 o'clock.

To Farmers, Storekeepers, Blacksmiths,
Wheelwrights, and Others.

Important Sale by Auction, on the Premises,
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Building Timber, General Ironmongery, Carpenters', Wheelwrights',
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JAMES SAMSON & CO
have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Tate
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LOT 1.—Leasehold Property in the Upper Taieri District,
being Section 23, Block I., containing about 50 acres in ryegrass;
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all securely fenced, and in splendid order.

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paint mill, sundries, including—crookery, enamelled, brash, and
tin ware, rod iron, spurs, watches, horse-covers, etc.

LOT 3.—The Household Furniture is nearly new, and contains
all the necessaries for a well-appointed four-roomed dwelling.

LOT 4.—100 Ewes (in lamb), also 1 buggy.

The Auctioneers are in a position to treat privately for Mr.
Tate's private Residence and blacksmith's shop, together with a
two-acre Section. Blacksmith's tools at valuation.

This is a splendid chance for a good, energetic business man to
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'To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways
of Truth and Peace.'

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902.

FOREST DESTRUCTION.



AS it CARLYLE who said that the most melan-
choly word in any language is the German
word 'nimmermehr'—which, being inter-
preted, meaneth literally 'Nevermore?' We
think our own expression, 'Too late,' is a
few times more desolate and despairing. It
is the cry of lost opportunity—the cry of
the man who has learned his lesson too late;
of the man who locks his stable door after his best steed has
been stolen; of the man who sets about laying the keel of
his ark only to find that the fast-rising flood is lapping his
insteps. Unless our legislators wake up and set seriously
about establishing a proper Forestry Department, placing it
outside the reach of political pressure or wire-pulling, and
regulate, on scientific and well-considered lines, the vital
questions of cutting-out and replanting, we shall see repeated
in New Zealand the woful experiences which, as indicated in
our leading column of last week, have followed the whole-
sale and wasteful destruction of forests in other lands.

*

The wise legislator learns lessons of prudence from the
mistakes of others. The quack politician either does not
learn at all, or he learns the lesson too late. As far back as
1789 France had to set herself—at enormous expense and in
a period of keen depression—to rectify some of the climatic
calamities which had befallen portions of the country and
turned it into a desert, as the result of the reckless forest-
destruction that had gone on practically unchecked for
generations. The costly work of reparation has been going

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

on with many interruptions since the year of the Great Revolution, when M. BREMONTIER began the vast operations which covered great tracts of shifting sand in the west of France with a thick belt of wealth-producing pinasters. In 1883 the acreage of the forests of France was greater by 7,000,000 acres than it was in 1848. 'In that interval,' says MULHALL, 'no less than 9,000,000 acres of waste mountain lands have been planted, the increase of urban population causing a great demand for firewood, the consumption of which averages 23 cubic feet per inhabitant.' Between 1860 and 1888 over 300,000 acres of flood-devastated land were, through the efforts of the Forestry Department, reseeded, at a cost of more than £2,000,000. The French Government also planted largely in Algeria, as many as 12,700,000 Australian blue-gums having been set on an area of 130,000 acres at Lake Fetzara. The Duke of Athol and the Earl of Seafield in Scotland, and Lord POWERSCOURT in Wicklow (Ireland) are firm believers in the advice which the far-seeing old Scottish laird gave to his son: 'Be aye stickin' in a tree.' They are the most remarkable men in the revival of arboriculture in the British Isles. Lord POWERSCOURT's expenditure of £3 6s per acre on tree-planting in 1866 has produced a vast plantation which in 1915 will represent a value of £50 per acre. There's clearly money in this business.

*

In 1894, according to MULHALL, there were 34,500,000 acres of forest in Germany, which afforded a decent living to a great army of 380,000 wood-cutters—or one axe-man to about 90 acres of timber. The vast forest area of the United States—which was officially stated at 458,500,000 acres in 1894—is being fast eaten up by the axe and the 'buzz-saw' to the tune of about £215,000,000 worth of timber per annum, not counting the demon's work wrought by the action of the fire-stick. Norway and Sweden—according to the Foreign Office report of 1893—possesses jointly 63,800,000 acres of forest-land; and their Governments are protecting this splendid national asset by laws which New Zealand legislators would do well to study and adopt. Timber-felling licenses there are issued only on conditions which provide for the systematic cutting-out in 'rotation blocks,' and equally systematic replanting. As a result, the forest areas never shrink, and a steady supply of timber is kept up for home use and for export; and tens of thousands of Swedes and Norwegians are eating the bread of comfort that has been cut—and we had almost said buttered on both sides—for them by the edge of their circular saws.

*

In a report sent to the Wellington Land Board in 1899, Commissioner Mr. W. J. A. MARCHMONT said that 'the revenue derivable from the produce of the forests should more than recoup the cost of administration.' Elsewhere in the same report he said: 'Our indigenous forests are so extremely sensitive and subject to destruction that I am led to the conclusion that it will be difficult, even under the most stringent safeguards, to preserve them except in specially favorable localities. Nevertheless, no one can doubt that it is the duty of the Crown to do all in their power to postpone, or prevent altogether, such a deplorable result. Likewise, arguing from analogy and altered conditions, in other countries, it seems inevitable that should there be widespread and general destruction of the forest, scrub, and coarse vegetation throughout the several districts, the loss to the Colony and community would be irreparable; for the whole face of the country would be affected by the constant exposure to the rain and the sun; the better portions of the soil being washed off the higher lands, the surfaces would become hardened and less fertile, and consequently the productive capabilities of the land would materially deteriorate. The exposed watersheds would tend to the drying up of the springs and water-courses, bringing disaster in the form of drought. On the other hand, the rapid distribution of rain-waters and their accumulation in rivulets and rivers would lead to the washing down and removal of the soil from the mountains and hills, the scouring of channels, the flooding of low-lying lands, and the deposit of detritus thereon. It is unnecessary to revert again to all the important considerations which should spur the community by every means in its power to avoid such disastrous consequences as are indicated. It is sufficient here to say that,

under such conditions, the country would be afflicted and impoverished, and certainly would no longer be the beautiful and attractive region it now is.' And the moral of it all is this: that a live, energetic, and capable Forestry Department is, in a way, about as important for New Zealand as is our Ministry of Lands or our Ministry of Mines.

A CORRECTION.

In a paragraph which appeared in Saturday's issue of the *Otago Daily Times* it was stated that a temperance paper, about to be published in the Bruce district, was to be edited by the editor of the TABLET. The statement is incorrect. The editor is at present in Europe, and the acting-editor has nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Notes

'In the Wake of the Rising Sun.'

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the graphic and scholarly articles, descriptive of a tour in Egypt and the Holy Land, by 'Viator,' which appeared from time to time in the columns of the N.Z. TABLET within the past two years, will probably be published in book form. The articles were republished by the *Belfast Irish Weekly*, which, in its issue of June 6, makes the following announcement: 'We have had numerous anxious inquiries respecting the very interesting series of articles by 'Viator' on a visit to the Holy Land which have appeared in these columns, and which have recently been brought to a close, as to whether they would be preserved in a form more enduring than the ephemeral newspaper sketch. We hope shortly to be able to make a definite announcement, which will be gratifying to our readers, that the articles are to take permanent form.'

The Thermal Springs.

The enormous activity of the Waimangu geyser, chronicled last week, might be superstitiously connected with the arrival of the new balneologist, or hot springs expert, Dr. Wohlman. It was of this gentleman, it will be remembered, that the Agent-general wired that notwithstanding the foreign flavor of his name, Dr. Wohlman was of an unimpeachable British descent of four generations. But at that particular moment a certain class of the public were aflame with anti-Continental resentment, and would have scouted the appointment of a foreigner even though his credentials were as long as from Dan to Beersheba. The new expert has been duly interviewed by the ever alert reporter, and the verdict is highly favorable. The doctor is about 36 years of age, and 'comes to this Colony with a reputation as a balneologist. For the last nine years he has been practising at Bath, but on receiving information of his appointment visited the principal European watering places for the purpose of bringing his knowledge as much up to date as possible. His conversation indicates that he nowhere observed model conditions, but he has obtained a great deal of knowledge, which he hopes will enable him to place Retoum and Hanmer in the first rank of sanatoria. Dr. Wohlman is insistent on the virtues of advertising. He says the attractions of this Colony cannot be too widely known, and the money spent in the process will, he feels sure, be handsomely reproductive. He does not anticipate that we shall entice many visitors from the Continent for various reasons, but very large numbers of people can be attracted from England, America, and Australia (particularly Australia). Dr. Wohlman drops a hint also that mineral waters are not so expensive to handle as frozen meat, and he thinks that something may be done in that direction.'

The Tourist Traffic.

Readers of the newspapers are continually reminded of the valuable asset which the Colony possesses in its scenery, and of the vast advantage likely to accrue from the influx of tourists, who are expected to shower gold in a Pactolian flood into expectant hands. There can be no doubt that a continual stream of sightseers, all of whom would presumably be possessed of wealth, and not afflicted with a sordid tightness of the purse, would stimulate trade along the different tracks to and from the innumerable sights the Colony has to offer; but we question whether anyone has yet considered the general effect which would probably ensue. There is nothing derogatory in a stage-coach proprietor taking advantage of an invasion of tourists, nor in the keeper of a hotel or other place of accommodation making special preparations for it and benefiting by his enterprise. But in the wake of an extensive traffic of such a nature there must arise a horde of hangers-on, who will depend for their

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existence not upon their own exertions, but upon the bounty of the visitors, and who will hibernate during the winter months, only to emerge in the spring ravenous for prey. We look for something better and more manly in the colonial youth than to see them anxious to perform menial services and ambitious of nothing higher than to act the part of cicerone. It were better that New Zealand possessed no 'wonders' at all than that each of them should be infested with a crowd of idlers like those that haunt the continental holiday places and become the sure progenitors of a race of mendicants. This is a matter that must be attended to at the very outset. The matter of guides should be placed on an intelligible and reasonable footing, and a certain number of them licensed to act, and at stated fees. Otherwise, the beauty spots will ere long become the refuge of the lazy and unthrifty, who will levy backsheesh upon grumbling travellers, and live in alternatives of riotous plenty and squalid starvation. It would be much more easy to exercise foresight and prevent the creation of such a class than to exterminate them after they have gained a foothold and reached formidable numbers.

Superannuation of Railway Servants.

The Government Railways Superannuation Fund Bill, introduced by the Acting-Premier on July 4, and referred to a committee, met with a most gratifying reception from both sides of the House, the chief opposition to it coming from the Government benches, and voiced by the senior member for Dunedin, who expressed the fear that the Bill was opening up a very large question without attempting to settle it. For, as he said, the other branches of the Civil Service will be clamoring immediately for similar superannuation schemes, as, indeed, the teachers are already doing, and the total liability will become a serious one. It is difficult to understand from Mr Millar's remarks what the Liberal opinions on this subject really are. If a contribution to the funds is demanded from the employee, that is considered unjust, and if nothing at all is asked, but a sum at the age of retiring is suggested, it is immediately replied that such a system would be one of pensions, and there could in Liberal ears be no more hateful word. The Government proposal is that the State should contribute one-half of the necessary amount, and the employee the other to the extent of a 3 per cent. deduction from their salaries. This proposal looks very fair, and is much more liberal than the terms given in connection with the police superannuation fund established a few years ago, where the nucleus was mainly derived from a fund which had accumulated out of fines and from other sources after many years. No one will for a moment contend that it is not desirable that public servants should look forward to some provision for their old age. The only question is as to the most equitable method of providing it. We are told that the average salary received by railway servants after 25 years of service is £180 per annum. That is not a munificent sum out of which to make provision for old age. The present haphazard system of making compassionate allowances has the elements of neither justice nor permanency. Men should not be called upon to accept as a favor that to which they are entitled as a right. The feature of compulsion, to which objection seems to be taken, is minimised by placing the control in the hands of a board, to be elected by the parties jointly interested.

*

It is above all things desirable that the public service should attract the best class of men. They are called upon to surrender their individuality to an extent not demanded in any private employment. From them is expected a high quality of efficiency, and a degree of ability that would frequently in outside employment gain for them more liberal pay. The one attraction about the public service is the certainty of employment during good behaviour, and the regularity of payment without deduction for loss of time. In the railway service the calls upon an employee's time are specially exigent. It is when other people are enjoying themselves that his work is the hardest, and his annual holiday of seven or fourteen days, according to his grade, is not commensurate with the 52 weekly half-holidays and about 13 full days besides that the outside employee enjoys. Above all, he is weighted with a never-ceasing sense of responsibility for the safety of those who travel. The managers plan, but it is the employee who holds the points, waves the flags, and displays the lights. Even the humblest subordinate may in a moment of forgetfulness disorganise the most skilfully arranged plans, and the best part of a lifetime spent under such enormous responsibility is poorly rewarded with a pittance to keep the wolf from the door in old age. Even the coldest-blooded actuary might be excused for straining a point in such men's favor. Similar schemes for other branches of the public services may follow, and when all have devised plans to suit the peculiarities of their services, it may then be possible to amalgamate the whole into one comprehensive scheme with different branches according to circumstances, as is done in insurance companies every day. That

being accomplished, the goal of universal insurance is brought appreciably nearer.

Imperial Expenditure.

A correspondent sends us the following paragraph clipped from a North Island newspaper:—Ireland pays only £2,200,000 a year towards Imperial expenditure, while Scotland, with a very slightly larger population, pays almost £10,000,000. The Imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation under the following heads: Customs, Excise, Stamps, Land tax, House duty, Income and Property tax. These six sources of revenue produce about 85 per cent. of the whole. According to a return (the latest to hand) for the year ended March 31, 1898, the amount of revenue, under the head of Customs and Excise, collected in Ireland was £5,361,000. From this our correspondent will see that the statement in the paragraph is incorrect.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

An entertainment of a social character was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening last in aid of the Home for the Aged Poor. There was a large attendance, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. A cornet solo ('The Holy City') by Mr R. Phillips was greatly appreciated. During an interval refreshments were handed round by a number of the lady members of St. Joseph's Club.

On Monday evening the members of St. Patrick's Catholic Literary and Social Institute, South Dunedin, discussed the question 'Should bachelors be taxed?' Mr Marlow opened in the affirmative, and was supported by Messrs Foster, Hoare, and Carr. The negative side was taken by Messrs D. McCurdy, P. Fitzgerald, E. O'Connell, and C. Foley. Rev. Father Coffey, who acted as judge of the debate, decided that although the bachelors delivered the better speeches, the arguments in favor of the proposed tax were more convincing and stronger. Some very excellent speeches were delivered during the evening. There was a large attendance and the keenest interest was taken in the debate.

Proposed Veterans' Home.

FOREMOST amongst the many schemes put forward for perpetuating the memory of those who fell in South Africa is that of His Excellency the Governor for the establishment of a Veterans' Home. Apart altogether from the sentimental point of view the movement deserves general support as it has for its object the providing of a home for men who have given the best years of their manhood to the service of the Empire and now in their old age deserve every consideration and attention. His Excellency has not been content to inaugurate the movement and leave others to do the work of organising, but he has pushed it forward with great zeal and enthusiasm which will undoubtedly win success. The proposal is highly philanthropic, and on this ground alone it should meet with a generous response from the public. The following are the suggestions of the committee, who have the matter in hand:—

The cost of a furnished home to accommodate 40 veterans, of whom provision for four married couples is also made, would be, exclusive of the cost of the land, £5000. The price of the land may be estimated at £1000. Putting it at the lowest estimate, £350, or the interest on £9000 will be required for maintenance. Although this will be insufficient to meet all contingencies, yet it is hoped by entertainments, etc., sufficient will be forthcoming to meet all that is required. From this it will be seen that £15,000 is all that is necessary to carry out the scheme in its entirety. The home would be made self-supportive, so to speak, as far as possible. The most deserving and needy cases would at all times receive first consideration as regards admission to the home, the selection being without canvas, and under the control of the committee.

The Governor's list of veterans now contains upwards of 2000 names, holding more than 2260 medals. Amongst these one holds the medal for Syria (Acre), 1840; four, China War, 1842; one, Scinde, 1843; twelve, the Kaffir War, 1853; five, Sobraon, 1845; six, Punjaub, 1846; nineteen, New Zealand, 1846; and there are representatives living of every campaign since, including 240 Crimea and 150 Mutiny.

WEDDING BELLS.

QUINN—TOOHERS.

On Tuesday morning, July 15, a marriage which excited a good deal of local interest was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church (writes our Waimate correspondent), the contracting parties being Miss M. Toohere, eldest daughter of Mr L. Toohers, a very old and respected resident of the district, and Mr P. Quinn, eldest son of Mr P. Quinn, Makikihi, also a very old resident. The ceremony was celebrated by the Rev Father Regnault. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a costume of royal blue cloth trimmed with white silk and lace. The bridesmaid was Miss Toohers, sister of the bride, and Mr J. Quinn was best man. After the ceremony a large number of guests assembled at the residence of Mr L. Toohers, where the wedding breakfast was laid. The wedding presents were valuable and useful, and showed the respect in which the recipients were held by their many friends. The happy couple left by the express for Dunedin, where the honeymoon was to be spent.

Obituary.

MR. JAMES KIRK, HOKITIKA.

It is again my sad duty (writes our Hokitika correspondent) to record the death of an old, well-known, and respected resident of our little town. On Sunday morning (13th) Mr James Kirk, for the past 20 years borough inspector, breathed his last. Mr Kirk was one of the earliest pioneers of the West Coast, arriving here in the early sixties from Canada, where he was born. He carried on the occupation of mining for many years at Kanieri, until forced by an accident to retire from such onerous work, when he received the appointment of borough inspector. Mr Kirk had been ailing for the last two years or more, and finally succumbed to his ailment on Sunday last, fortified and strengthened by all the rites of the Church. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and the number of persons from all parts of the district who followed the remains showed the esteem in which he was held.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE movement to erect a memorial on the first landing-place of Captain Cook in New Zealand is meeting with good support.

THE cost to the Wellington Corporation of the Coronation Day preparations amounted to £362 odd, including £217 for the children's fete.

MR SEDDON was entertained by the Vagabonds' Club, London, on Thursday. He said that if Canada and Australia were to become respectively the granary and butchery of the Empire, New Zealand would provide her with butter and cheese.

THE Mercedes, which left Westport on Saturday for Hongkong had the largest cargo ever taken across the Buller bar—viz., 3860 tons of cargo coal and 500 tons in the original bunkers.

AN old Auckland boy, Dr. Lambert Hepenstal Ormsby, has just been elected to the high position of President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

It is stated that Mr Seddon will return to New Zealand by way of Canada should Mrs Seddon be sufficiently recovered from her illness to undertake the trip.

IN a letter to the Patea Harbor Board Mr E. M. Smith stated that it is a certainty blast furnaces will be erected at Patea for utilisation of the ironsand.

AT the instance of Mr W. P. Reeves, the New Zealand Agent-General, a butcher was fined £5 and costs at Sheffield, England, for selling River Plate for New Zealand mutton.

THE Right Hon A. J. Balfour, the new Prime Minister of England, is (says an exchange) the owner of a large estate near Pahiatus, which he took up many years ago, and which has been very much improved.

MR SEDDON, in conference with the Austrian Ambassador, in London, assured him that Austrians were not treated differently from other aliens arriving in New Zealand.

THE Wellington Harbor Board have reversed their attitude on the dock question, and now propose to ask for parliamentary authority to borrow £250,000 for the construction of a dock and appliances.

WITH the view of avoiding the clashing of show dates, the Manawatu Association have decided to postpone their show till November 19, 20, 21, provided Wanganui, Hawera, and New Plymouth consent to put their shows off till a week later than the dates fixed. It was stated that there was no prospect of Canterbury giving way in the matter of race or show dates.

THE following cablegram (says a Napier paper) has been sent from here to Mr Seddon:—'The Irishmen of Napier would be glad if you could do something during your visit to the Motherland in the direction of promoting autonomy for Ireland, thus ensuring grasped hands across the channel.'

AT the Sydney Town Hall on June 18 the Hon. John Hughes M.L.C., on behalf of the Sydney Liedertafel, presented Mr Alfred Hill, the conductor, with a gold lyre, on the occasion of his departure for New Zealand. Mr Hill, who had been conductor of the society for five years, was very popular in musical circles, but is compelled to return to New Zealand on account of his health.

THE experiment of providing lectures for farmers, instituted by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association, had an initial trial on Saturday afternoon, when Professor Lowrie, director of Lincoln College, delivered an address on 'Technical Education and Its Relation to Farming.' About 70, mostly large farmers, were present. The next lecture will be given by Mr Gilruth, Government Veterinarian.

AN Auckland message states that the Waimangu geyser is extraordinarily active. On Tuesday morning Warder Scanlan, who has charge of the tree-planting operations in the vicinity, reported that the geyser was violently active for extended periods between 8 o'clock and 10.30 in the morning, a huge jet of water being thrown up to heights estimated by spectators to be between 800 and 900 feet.

THE July number of *The Catholic Magazine*, the organ of the Marist Brothers' Schools Old Boys' Association, Wellington, has come to hand. It is an excellent number, and highly creditable to the Association. Its pages are full of local and general news, which is presented in a crisp and compact form. A very artistic process-block photograph of the president of the Literary and Debating Society, the Rev. Father Herbert, is given as a supplement.

FOR some months past (writes a Taranaki correspondent to the *Waitara Daily Times*) we have at long intervals heard a prolonged rumbling noise, commencing loud and gradually decreasing in volume until it dies away. It has a muffled sound, and suggests a subterranean explosion. Very little notice was taken of the occurrence until last Friday, when it was exceedingly loud, much more so than on previous occasions, and was sufficiently startling to give rise to wonderment. We are anxious to know whether Egmont is preparing to treat us to a second edition of the Martinique disaster.

MISS MARY WOODS, A.T.C.L., associate pianiste (says the *Tuapeka Times*), scored a signal success at the presentation of prizes and musical certificates in connection with the Trinity College (London) musical examination, which took place at the Agricultural Hall, Dunedin, where all the performers were certificated musicians. The feature of the concert was Miss Woods' magnificent rendering of the first movement of Beethoven's *Waldemheim Sonata*, one of the most difficult compositions the great composer has written. Miss Woods' playing surprised and delighted the musical and critical audience present and at once established the performer's reputation as an artistic musician of a high order. Although unusual to single out particular performers at high-class concerts of this character, the *Otago Daily Times* says: 'Miss Woods was exceptionally successful in her playing of the first movement of Beethoven's "Sonata in C" (op. 33) and well deserved the recognition her fine performance received.' The *Evening Star*, while admitting it is contrary to rule to critically notice such a programme, claims pardon for recording the fact that 'Miss Woods surprised all present by the taste and finish of her pianoforte work', and added, 'This young lady is a musician and high possibilities are before her.'

ONE of the many and most enjoyable gatherings in connection with the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society was held on Thursday evening. It took the form of an 'At home,' and there was a good attendance of members and friends. The school was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, and reflected credit on the committee, and everyone, young and old, took part in the many games that had been provided. Mr Soal (president) in an appropriate speech welcomed the guests at the opening of the proceedings. A splendid programme was arranged, and was gone through to the delight of all present. The following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Instrumental selection, piano and violins, Miss Bournique, Mr John and Master Joe Moison; piano solo, Misses Devane and Brankiu; songs were given by Mesdames W. P. Daly, and J. Moison, and the Misses M. Madden and Bournique, and Messrs T. Nolan, F. Hanrahan, J. Moison, C. Healy, A. J. Muller and M. J. Burgess; recitations by Messrs F. Cooper, L. Hanrahan and J. Moriarty. During the evening the fair sex were kept very busy handing round the good things that were provided by the Society, the only thing wrong being that the time passed away too soon and left in the mind of all a wish for a repetition at a near date. The proceedings closed by the singing of 'God save the King.'

A cable message from London states that Sir Montagu Nelson on behalf of a number of Anglo-New Zealanders, presented the Right Hon. Mr Seddon with a massive silver centrepiece and Mrs Seddon with a diamond ornament, together worth £500, in recognition of Mr Seddon's patriotism in promoting the solidarity of the Empire. The subscribers included opponents of Mr Seddon's domestic policy, though all were admirers of his Imperial services. Mrs Seddon was present. Mr Seddon replied that the war had proved the virility, energy, and determination of New Zealanders. He claimed that New Zealanders recognised the dangerous character of the South African difficulty before the Motherland. He referred to the overwhelming character of British hospitality. He was confident the future would show that the ties of Empire would become closer and closer. He believed good results would follow from the Imperial Conference and become apparent much quicker than many suspected. New Zealand desired to see Great Britain a self-contained nation, less dependent on foreigners, who must allow the British the same liberty of action that they claimed and exercised. He considered the gigantic American trusts a great danger to Great Britain. If Great Britain were once aroused she would be able to avert the evil consequences. New Zealand was willing to concede preferential relations to the Motherland without exacting a reward, though the Motherland was able by means of subsidies to steamers and bounties in other ways to help the colonies.

The Horse-chestnut.

THE horse-chestnut was taken to Europe from Asia. There it was had been used as food for horses, as they still are in Turkey. On this account, and because they look like the sweet brown chestnuts, they are called 'horse-chestnuts.' In Southern Europe they are fed to sheep, cattle and poultry. In Ireland they are used in the bleaching of linen. In America they are sometimes used by foolish people as a charm.

Chestnut-trees have been known to live to an age of several hundred years. One on Mount Etna, in Italy, is a hundred and ninety feet around. It is called the 'Tree of a Hundred Horses,' for it once sheltered a queen with her followers. It is a Spanish or Italian chestnut. Other very old ones are found in England.

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Ireland in America.

IN view of the triumphal progress of the Irish delegates in America, it may be interesting to give some figures showing what Irish-America really means. The city of New York contains more Irish than Dublin, Cork and Belfast combined; the city of Brooklyn contains more Irish than Galway and Waterford put together; there are more Irish in Boston than in Dublin, and more in Philadelphia than there are in Belfast. But it is in the Irish names in America that the greatest proof is evinced of the devotion of the Irish exiles to the old land. There is an 'Ireland' in Alabama, another in West Virginia, another in Indiana, and another in Minnesota. There are three 'Hibernias' situated in Florida, New Jersey, and New York. There are five 'Erins' scattered throughout the States of Georgia, New York, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. There is an 'Irishburg' in Virginia, an 'Irish Ridge' in Ohio, an 'Irish Ripple' in Pennsylvania, an 'Erina' in Nebraska, 'Erin Shades' in Virginia, and 'Erin Springs' in Indian Territory. The names of Irish provinces are illustrated by Munster in Illinois, and Munster and Ulster in Pennsylvania. In New York there is an Ulster Park, an Ulsterville, and an Ulster County. There are 17 Dublins in the States, 18 Waterfords, 9 Tyrone's, 7 Limericks, 5 Clares, 4 Mayors, 4 Sligos, 3 Corks, 3 Wexfords, 6 Antrims, 9 Derrys (four of which are called Londonderry), a Roscommon, a King's County, a Queen's County, a Galway, a Wicklow, a Longford, a Kilkenny, a Kildare, a Donegal, a Carlow, a Monaghan, and an Armagh. There are 12 places styled Avoca, and 6 places called Avondale in honor of Parnell. There are also several places called after Parnell himself.

There is a Garryowen in Iowa, a Tallamore in Illinois, a Rathdrum in Idaho, an Achill in Roscommon County, Michigan, a Ballina in California, a Doneraile in Kentucky, a Strabane in Dakota, an Ardee in New York and in Tennessee, a Kinsale in Virginia, a Kincoira in New Jersey, a Tara in Iowa, a Navan in Iowa, and another in Michigan, a Queenstown in Maryland and one in Pennsylvania; while there are twelve towns called Westport, four towns called Newry, thirty towns called Newport, a Valencia in Kansas, another in Pennsylvania, four places called Ennis four called Kilgore, a Kilmichael, a Kilmanagh, a Lismore, a Lisburn, and eleven Bangors. There are ten places called Belfast, a Boyne in Michigan, a Bandon in Minnesota and in Oregon, a Lurgan and a Fermoy in Pennsylvania, a Nenagh in Wisconsin, an Athlone in California and in Michigan, a Bray in North Carolina, a Clontarf in Minnesota, a Danganmon in Ohio, a Dromediffe in Maryland, a Cookstown in Georgia and in New Jersey, a Boyne in Kansas and in Pennsylvania, a Ballycough in Iowa, ten places called Banbridge, five called Coleraine, a Green Isle in Minnesota, two places called Green Island, twenty-five Milfords and five places called Adair.

Almost every State in the Union has counties called after the famous Irish-Americans of revolutionary fame. There are two counties eight towns, and seven lesser places called after Jack Barry, 'the father of the American Navy' who was a County Wexford man. Charles Carr St. of Carrollton, has 13 counties, 38 towns, and 20 lesser places called after him. Mad Anthony Wayne, another Irish-American hero, has 15 counties, 58 towns, and 15 lesser places named in his honor. In honor of John Hancock, who was the first to sign the Declaration of American Independence, there are 10 counties and 18 towns. It would be almost impossible to enumerate the towns and places named after 'Old Ironsides,' Parnell's grandfather. The 'Starktowns' are also very numerous, some in honor of General Stark and some in honor of his wife, 'Irish Molly Stark,' as she was always lovingly described, who took her husband's place when he was killed at his gun, and remained in command of the gun till the end of the war. She was created captain for bravery in action, but never lost the title of 'Irish Molly.' In honor of O'Brien, of Machias Bay fame, there is an O'Brien County in Iowa, and an O'Brien in Glynn County, Ga. In honor of Patrick Henry we have 10 counties and 18 towns. There are towns and counties ad libitum called McDonough, Sullivan, McCracken, Calhoun, O'Brien, Emmet, Meagher, Dougherty, Murphy, etc. Phil Sheridan has no fewer than 3 counties and 17 towns named in his honor; while there are several Corlons, Burkes Shields, Kearney, Cleburn, Mulligan, Moran, Lynch, Kelly Malone, etc.

A Great Archdiocese.

THE demise of Archbishop Corrigan reminds us (says an American exchange) that after Paris, the Archdiocese of New York has, perhaps, within its jurisdiction more Catholics than any other in the world. Its churches and chapels number 552, its priests count 716, its parish schools 129, its hospitals 16, its industrial and reform schools 26, its orphan asylums 6, and its Catholic population is estimated at 1,200,000. These figures do not touch the suffragan dioceses subordinated to New York, nor do they cover the statistics of even the country parts of the diocese proper; they apply only to the city of New York itself, not counting Brooklyn.

And yet two centuries ago New York was in the woods! The Indian wigwam was almost the only human habitation on Manhattan Island, and the Indian canoe was the only craft that rippled the surface of its waters. To-day the number of Catholics in New York city proper is almost half the total population of the United States at the close of the war of independence.

The first diocese created in the United States was that of Baltimore, and the first bishop appointed to the Baltimore diocese (and that largely at the instance of Benjamin Franklin) was the Right Rev. D. Carroll, cousin of the famous Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whose name is inscribed in the list of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Later on—in 1808—the Holy See created four new dioceses, those of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Bardstown,

and raised Baltimore to the dignity of an archdiocese. To-day there are fourteen archbishops, sixty-nine bishops and five vicars apostolic in the government of the Church in the United States.

Archbishop Corrigan was the sixth bishop of New York, and he, like all his predecessors except one was of Irish blood. Archbishop Hughes, the first raised to the dignity of archbishop in New York, stands out as the boldest figure in the American episcopate. Under him and by him was laid the corner-stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the most majestic temple of worship in the New World. On the eve of that noteworthy event some of our Anglo-Irishmen, who had made money and drawn the line between themselves and their poorer brethren, whispered with unctuous suggestiveness to the great prelate that it would be politic to change the name of that church from Saint Patrick to some other saint. Doubtless Saint George would have suited those gentlemen. Archbishop Hughes alluded to the matter in his corner-stone sermon. He said that nothing of that kind could be done without express permission from Rome; and, speaking for himself, he declared that he could not do so if he would and that he would not do so if he could.

Candid Testimony.

THE work which the Catholic Church has been doing among the Indians of the United States has been acknowledged by all fair-minded men as worthy of all praise, but the greater the success of the Catholic missionary and teacher the greater the opposition of those who would prefer to see the natives remain heathens than become good Catholics. In a lecture delivered recently in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Charles F. Lummis, a well-known writer, and a non-Catholic, who has lived for many years among the Indians, gave his views on the work which is being done by the Catholic Church among the various tribes.

'You know,' he said, 'that for something like a dozen years there has been a great cry raised in regard to "sectarian education" of Indians. In plain language, the fight has been to wipe out the Catholic Contract Indian Schools. . . . "If it is fair to leave out the Presbyterians and Methodists, it is also fair to leave out the Catholics," said the sly politicians. The simple fact that there are one or two Methodist schools and five or six Presbyterian, and fifty Catholic, does not cut any figure, of course! The fact is that the Catholic schools were and are the vast bulk of the Indian schools. Do not think I mean to say that Catholic schools should be allowed to remain because they are Catholic schools. My reason for objecting to the campaign against them is not because they are Catholic, but because they are good schools; not because they are Church schools, but because they are beneficial and competent and honest, and that is the chief reason why you should object to the campaign, with the added reason that your faith is attacked. I pity the man who does not believe what he believes, enough to fight for it.'

The fact is that the Catholic Church and its schools are the pioneers in Indian education in America. It was not until 1807 that an English-speaking person came to New Mexico. In 1617 there were 11 Catholic churches in New Mexico, and all had their Indian schools. The reason why I am opposed to this campaign is because these are the only schools I know of that are doing the Indians lasting good. Not because of the religion, which is nothing to me, although it is the Indians' religion to a great extent. I do not believe that one should be taken from his father's faith or his mother's faith for the whim of a school teacher. I am judging by the long results. I have not known a child from a Catholic school who had forgotten his parents or his language. I have not known any of the girls that have gone wrong in the Indian towns to have come from a Catholic school. Not one! But I have known a good many from Carlisle and other Government schools. Go with me to that exquisitely neat and motherly school of Sister Margaret, at Bernalillo; go with me to the Albuquerque, or to the Santa Fé school, and then let a man of the world judge which of those he would choose as a place for his children.

If there is anything in the world, though not a Catholic, that I revere, it is a Sister of Charity. There is something selfish in that admiration as well as something of experience, for I have known them for a long time, and in boyhood I thought they were terrible; but I have seen then when the black vomit raged in the tropics, and mothers and fathers fled away from their own children, and people fell in the streets, and those daughters of God picking up the deserted dead and dying. And I have felt their tender mercy myself; and when a man comes to me and says that a child—or a dog—had better be taught by a politician who is rewarded by a place in a government Indian school than by a Sister of Charity, he wants to bring his fire-escape with him, that's all. And it seems to me that any American, not to say any Catholic American, could not better employ part of his money than in aiding the support of the Indian schools conducted by these noble and unselfish women, now frowned upon and even actively antagonised by the partisan spirit of our politicians.'

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P. J. HELEAN.

The Storyteller

THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.

(Concluded)

Genevieve Claes sat at her window looking at Gretchen walking down the street. She had sent her on an errand which she would fain have performed herself. Since her return from church she had been watching for an opportunity to go and inquire after Quintin's health, but her father had kept her closely occupied in his studio preparing colors and cleaning his brushes, which was one of her habitual tasks, and now he had ordered her not to go abroad that day, for he expected his friend, Master von Daxis, from Haarlem, and Genevieve must be at home to receive him and attend to all the duties of hospitality. Her heart sank within her, for she foresaw what this meant, but it was better not to let Quintin expect to see her that evening and disappoint him at last, so she despatched Gretchen to say she was detained at home, to ask how he did, and give her love to Madame Matsys.

The lamp was not yet lighted in the blacksmith's house. His mother sat at the window as Genevieve had done, but not to look out into the street, only to catch the last rays of light wherewith to finish mending her son's stockings. Now and then she turned towards him and noticed that his much-loved face was looking still paler and more wan than usual, except when the hectic flush of fever brought a fitful color into his thin cheeks. Dark shadows were passing that evening over his countenance, even as the clouds were swiftly careering across the sky, which had suddenly become stormy.

'Mother,' exclaimed Quintin, raising himself from his couch after a long silence and leaning on his elbow, 'mother, just look out and see if it is raining.'

At that moment Gretchen knocked at the door. He sprang to his feet, but fell back disappointed when he saw that it was only Gretchen.

'My mistress,' said the handmaid, 'sends her love to you Madame Matsys, and these preserves, which she bade me say are of her own making, and begs to know if your son is less ailing than when she called on you last night. She cannot leave home this evening as my master is expecting company.'

'Company?' ejaculated Quintin, faintly.

'Yes, company from Haarlem. The worthy Master von Daxis, head of the school of painting in that city. He is bringing to Antwerp his famous picture of the raising of Lazarus, which is to be exhibited in the Town Hall, and to carry off the prize too, it is supposed. What answer shall I take back to my mistress? I am afraid you are not better, sir,' she added, as the young man leaned back on the couch with a face as pale as ashes and a quivering lip.

'Tell Genevieve to pray for us,' said Madame Matsys in a sorrowful voice.

'What is the use of praying,' exclaimed her son, with bitterness, and when the door was closed upon Gretchen he broke forth into passionate lamentations. 'I have prayed for days, prayed through long, sleepless nights, prayed to be saved from starvation, beggary, disgrace, prayed that this poor, weak arm might be strengthened to work. Look at it, mother, how wasted it is— weaker than ever to-night. I have never felt so ill as to-day. That is all the answer that my prayers and yours and hers have received. And yet I had so hoped, so trusted that for Genevieve's sake they would have been heard! If ever there was a good little soul on earth—'

'Of course she is,' chimed in his mother. 'The best creature that ever breathed, and the prettiest into the bargain. It is a shame and a sin that her father should compel her to marry the old, hideous Von Daxis, just because the man can hold a painting brush between his fingers.'

'Oh, mother, do not talk of that, you torture me—you drive me wild! My head is burning and I lie here and think and think till my brain seems on fire.'

'Nay, but that will never do, my boy,' said a rough, good-humored voice at his elbow.

'Dr Armen! is that you? Oh, sir, you can do nothing for me, and the Blessed Virgin will not help me.'

'And cannot you do something to help yourself, my boy? Why are you lying there idling away your time?'

'Doctor, this is cruel. God and my mother know that I would give away half of my life for the strength to do a day's work.'

'Nobody wants half your life, or any part of it either. But there must be an end of this doing-nothing system, it is enough to give you a brain fever.'

'But when a man cannot so much as lift a hammer?'

'And who wants you to lift a hammer, you booby? Has the Almighty made nothing in this world but blacksmiths and hammers? Sit up. What, too weak to stand? Not such a very weak pulse though—nothing but exhaustion from fretting, I suspect. Come mother prop him up with pillows and bring that candle here. Now, what will you do? Anything but lie there thinking?'

'He has not closed his eyes for several nights,' said Madame Matsys. 'I should not wonder at all. More shame for him! What have we got here—a picture?'

'Ah! When that picture was put into my hand this morning I did hope—'

'Never mind what you hoped this morning. Here is a sheet of paper and a pencil, copy for me directly those figures and that queer little bit of landscape in the background. I have never in my life held a pencil, sir.'

'What does that signify? Do as I bid you. Fly.'

A faint smile passed over the young man's face.

It is a new sort of physic you are prescribing for me, sir.

Ah, there are more medicines in this world my boy, than are found in chemists' shops or than wiser heads than yours have ever heard of. I shall call again in two or three hours and if you have not followed my prescription I shall never come near you again.

So saying the little doctor departed, and Quintin set about examining the picture he was desired to copy. It was a stiff and somewhat angular production of the work of some great master, and represented the figure of Our Lord as He stood at the door of St. Peter's house healing all manner of diseased persons. Quintin gazed upon it long and steadily, and then began his task. His fingers felt very stiff and awkward at first, but gradually he grasped the pencil in a firmer manner and as he proceeded his whole soul was absorbed in his employment. The burning flush on his cheeks subsided, a calmer expression stole over his face. When he had completed the principal figure and saw that it was not unlike the original—that there was even something more noble and more easy in the attitude of the one he had drawn than in that of the wood-cut engraving—a look of pleasure beamed

in his eyes. He copied it over and over again, and when he sketched the face of a young girl just restored to health and gazing on our Lord with enraptured gratitude, he made the features like those of Genevieve, and gave them her expression. Then a strange kind of joy rose in his heart and quieted his brain. But he was very weak, and as the fever on his spirits subsided he grew sleepy, his head fell back on the pillow, and when the doctor returned he was lying fast asleep, with his pencil in his hand and his drawing before him.

As Dr Armen gave a glance at the paper a broad smile spread over his good-natured face.

'Hum,' he said to himself, 'I think I see my way to a still more efficacious medicine for this complicated case than even my prescription of to-night has furnished. Twenty grains of bodily repose and as many of intellectual employment, mixed up with an ounce of happiness: if that recipe does not succeed, let me never be called again a good physician. Let him sleep on as many hours as possible, good mother,' he said, taking leave of Madame Matsys, 'and when he wakes tell him the doctor has stolen away his drawing.'

Genevieve was presiding next morning at the substantial Flemish breakfast, to which her father and Master von Daxis were doing ample justice. Though she answered very prettily when spoken to, she did not appear much inclined to converse. Once only she answered a question with considerable energy. Their guest inquired if she cared for paintings.

'No, sir,' Genevieve replied; 'I don't like them at all!'

'I hope, fair maiden,' he rejoined, 'that this dislike does not extend to painters?'

'My father is a painter, sir,' she replied, with a deep blush.

'But for that circumstance you would, perhaps, have answered in the affirmative,' exclaimed Von Daxis laughing. 'It is strange how seldom talents and tastes are hereditary.'

'That is quite true, sir,' she eagerly observed. 'I could never draw at all.'

'What a blessing for your husband, Mistress Genevieve! His clothes will then have a chance of being properly mended and his dinner properly cooked.'

Genevieve bit her lip, and for the first time wished herself endowed with the genius of an Elizabeth Stuart.

Dr Armen was at this moment announced. He was a favorite both with Hans Claes and with his daughter. After he had seated himself at the breakfast table and been helped to Westphalia ham, he drew from his pocket a thick roll of paper.

'Look at this, sirs,' he said, addressing the two painters, 'you both well know what talent is; there are no two better judges of design than Master Claes and Master von Daxis. The sketches which you see before you are the performance of a man who never till yesterday had held a pencil in his hand or drawn a line upon paper. What say you, good sirs, to the promise of genius such as a first attempt holds forth? What think you of it, my masters?'

Hans Claes put on his spectacles, and his friend looked over his shoulder. On their grim faces stole a look of wonder, and then they turned to each other and smiled.

'Can you give me your word of honor, Dr Armen,' said Hans Claes, 'that the person who made this copy had never before attempted to draw?'

'I can take my oath on it, Master Claes.'

'But, hold!' exclaimed the Haarlem painter, 'tis not altogether a copy, I suspect. Look at the face, Master Claes. Who is it like, should you say?'

'Why, it strikes me that it is a likeness, and a good one too, of my daughter; the expression of the eyes has been hit off to the life. Dr. Armen, listen to me!' cried Hans Claes, striking the table with his fist. 'If you warrant me that the man who has made those sketches be an honest fellow, though he should be begging his bread—I will take him into my school; I will teach him myself; I will provide for his wants, and if in time he arrives at being what he should be with such a master—though I say it that should not—why, if he cares to have her, I will give him that girl there for a wife. I beg your pardon Master von Daxis; there was nothing agreed upon, you know, between us, and this man, whose first attempt I hold in my hand, will prove, please God, an honor to the good town of Antwerp and to his master, Hans Claes.'

Genevieve turned her eyes reproachfully on Dr Armen. He was looking so provokingly pleased, as if he could hardly contain his joy. It was unkind of him, she thought, not to feel for a poor girl who was made the sport and the victim of her father's fanatical passion for his art.

'Is that really a promise, Master Claes?' the doctor said; for, mind you, this incipient lunner, who is as worthy a fellow as ever breathed, is, as it appears, a friend of mine, and as sure as my name is Armen, I will keep you to your word.'

'I give you my hand upon it, doctor. Master von Daxis, you know I made you no promise.'

'And if you had, good master, I would release you from it. Your daughter hates painting and painters, and it is a shame to force her inclinations. If I were you—'

'If you were me, Master von Daxis, you would consult your child's best interests by bestowing her hand on one who will share with her an honored name. To be the wife of a great painter is more glorious by far than to wed a monarch. And now let me know the name of your friend, who will be tomorrow my pupil, and, if he wrap not his talent in a napkin, one day my son-in-law.'

Dr. Armen smiled and played with his teaspoon. Without raising his eyes he said:

'Quintin Matsys, the blacksmith.' Hans Claes made an exclamation of surprise. Genevieve clasped her hands together and looked at her father with an imploring countenance.

'The world will one day hear of the Blacksmith of Antwerp,' he exclaimed, with enthusiasm. 'Fetch the boy. His mother, too—she nursed that child of mine for many a long year. We have neglected her too much. Ay, indeed, you may smile, Mistress Genevieve—you may kiss your old father and hang about his neck, but mind, girl, if Quintin Matsys is ever to be thy husband he must be also an eminent painter. And hark ye, one thing more I have to say: there must be no love-making in the school—no cleaving of brushes or preparing of colors there to distract the youth from his studies.'

Genevieve looked very humble and submissive, and when Quintin Matsys entered the house from which he had been so long excluded, still walking feebly and leaning on the doctor's arm, but with a look of returning health on his face, she tried very hard not to smile or cry, but when she kissed his mother, try hard as she would, she did both. Later in the day, too, when Master von Daxis maliciously reminded her that she hated paintings and painters, she laughed outright, but when Quintin Matsys whispered to her, 'I will never say again "What is the use of praying?"' then her tears fell fast.

The little Confraternity picture was framed and hung up in the room of the Blacksmith of Antwerp when

he married, and every year, with his wife Genevieve, he went on the day of the procession to return thanks at Our Lady's Altar, where he had once thought he had prayed in vain—'Catholic Standard.'

Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Presented.

The Very Rev. Prior Thomas R. Laws, O.P., had the honor of being presented to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at the reception on Monday, June 2, at Marlborough House.

Catholic Association.

At a meeting of the Catholic Association, held on June 3, the Very Rev. J. P. Bannin, P.S.M., was re-elected chairman of the committee for the ensuing year, Mr. G. H. White was elected deputy chairman, and Mr. J. Woulfe hon. assistant secretary.

Brought to Book.

Father Bernard Vaughan has got a verdict for £300 (says the 'Catholic Times') in the action for libel which he brought against the 'Rock.' We are not of those who rejoice in punishments of any kind and naturally we have a special dislike for the punishment of journalists. But we feel that the penalty inflicted on the editor of the 'Rock' was a necessity. The vituperation and violence with which it has been carrying on a campaign against the Jesuits have far exceeded the bounds of legitimate controversy. The Jesuits, it appears to us, have been much too patient. They have gone on with the works of their ministry diligently, without troubling themselves about what their adversaries have been saying—have been at the bedsides of the sick comforting them, have been instructing and guiding penitents, have been training youth, have been giving missions and retreats, in a word, have been occupied with tasks powerfully tending not only to the spiritual welfare of the people, but also to their social enlightenment and happiness. What their enemies have been doing for humanity cannot be called honest work. They have simply been indulging in a taste for reviling others. It is time the vilification was checked, and the result of the action taken by Father Bernard Vaughan will, we feel sure, have a wholesome effect. It will teach Catholic priests that when they are unjustly attacked they may trust a British jury's sense of fair play in claiming damages, and to the Protestant religious press it will give the lesson that in controversy greater restraint must be exercised for the future.

The Kensington Pro-Cathedral.

The Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, more widely and familiarly known among Catholics as the Pro-Cathedral, has now lost that title, which it had borne since 1869, when Archbishop Manning transferred from old St. Mary's Moorfield, the archiepiscopal throne to the newly-built church in High Street, Kensington. Cardinal Vaughan has now removed the throne to the Chapter Hall of his own house, now doing duty as a temporary chapel until the new cathedral is made ready and fit for public service. Canon Fanning, who has for more than 20 years administered the church as the metropolitan church of the archdiocese, has been appointed missionary rector, an appointment which coincides with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his ordination.

The New Cathedral.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has issued a Constitution for the government of the new cathedral, providing a College of Prebendaries

and Cathedral Chaplains who will sing the Office. Some time ago Office and High Mass were celebrated in the Chapter Hall, which has been fitted up on the model of a Papal chapel. They will continue to be sung there every day. The full choral service will, it is hoped, be perfected by the date of the opening of the cathedral.

A Scholarship.

The Baron and Baroness Anatole von Hugel have founded a new scholarship at Cambridge, to be known as the 'Hugel Froude' Scholarship. It is tenable by an ecclesiastical student or priest, who, with the sanction of his Bishop and in accordance with the regulations of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide (June, 1896), intends to begin residence in St. Edmund's House in October, 1903. This scholarship will be of the annual value of £50 and will be tenable for three years. It may be held by a student from any diocese of England and Wales (except the diocese of Westminster) who takes up his residence as a member of the university and reads for honors. Preference will be given to a student under 25 years of age.

The Holy Father's Jubilee.

The celebration of the Holy Father's silver jubilee will be marked by special gifts from the Catholics of England. Besides a tiara, a description of which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago, richly embellished with precious stones, his Holiness will be presented with a substantial sum of Peter's Pence. Should the Holy Father live until 1903, he will celebrate his diamond jubilee as a bishop, his golden jubilee as a Cardinal, and his silver jubilee as Pope, a unique record in the history of the occupants of the Papal throne.

A Ritualist's Appeal.

The 'Staffordshire Sentinel' reports that the Rev. W. S. Brindley, preaching the other day at Shelton parish church, said: 'It was very hard indeed to work up to the ideal of Catholic faith and Catholic worship in the midst of so much cold and heartless Protestantism, which ran so rampant in the England of to-day. But he had no doubt it was worth the struggle. Stand up,' said he, 'for Christ's Holy Catholic Church in this land, go and fight for her faith, use devoutly her sacrament, Confession, Communion, and the others as need be.' The rev. gentleman in his peroration urged his hearers to 'fight against the opinions, the fads, and fancies of Protestantism.'

FRANCE.—A Bishop consecrated

In the basilica of Fourvieve on Sunday, June 1, the Cardinal-Arch-Bishop of Lyons consecrated as Bishop the Rev. Edward Clark (in religion Father Bernardine Thomas, O.S.F.C.), a native of London, nominated Vicar-Apostolic of Aden and Arabia. The assisting consecrating prelates were his predecessor, the retired Bishop Lasserre, and his former ordinary, Dr Hudrisier, Bishop of Port Victoria, Seychelles, in whose diocese Father Clark has worked for the last 18 years.

GERMANY.—The See of Cologne

Cologne, whose Archbishop died recently, is one of the most ancient sees, with close upon two and a half million Catholics in the whole Church. It had a bishop in 312, and from the sixth century its list of bishops is almost unbroken.

ITALY.—Collapse of a Campanile.

The Campanile of St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice, collapsed last week. Evidently the fall was expected as the piazza had been cleared of people, and consequently no fatalities occurred. The collapse was attributed to an earthquake which was experienced a short time before. The



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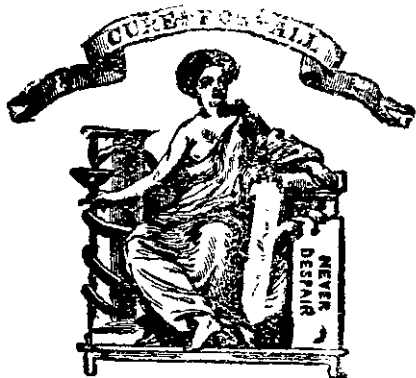
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Campanile or bell tower, which stood at the west of the church, was founded in 900 by Doge Pietro Tribuno, and finished in 1181, or soon after. It was a very massive square tower of brick, 325ft high by 42ft square, on a stone base, simply decorated with slight pilasters. The ascent to the top was made by a series of inclined planes instead of stairs. The upper part was added in the sixteenth century; on the apex was a fine colossal statue of an angel, formed of plates of gilt bronze on a wooden cone—a work of the end of the fifteenth century.

ROME.—Congratulations.

His Holiness Leo XIII telegraphed to King Edward congratulating his Majesty in touching terms upon the restoration of peace. When Archbishop Stonor told the Holy Father that the war was at an end, his Holiness said: 'God be blessed! Pray communicate to the British Government my full content.'

The American Mission.

The members of the American Mission, sent here by President Roosevelt (says a Rome correspondent) in order to arrive at a definite and mutually satisfactory arrangement with the Holy See concerning various questions of a religious character still pending in the Philippines, foremost amongst them that of the dispossessed religious Orders, has arrived. The head of the Mission is Mr. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, who is accompanied by an ecclesiastical adviser in the person of Mgr. O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, and by a diplomatic adviser, Mr. Hugh Smith. The Holy Father will grant a special audience to the American Mission. The Sovereign Pontiff received Cardinal Martinelli most cordially immediately on the latter's return to Rome, and paid his Eminence a handsome and well-deserved tribute of praise, adding that it would give him great pleasure to personally confer the hat upon him on the occasion of the forthcoming Consistory.

Honoring a Journalist.

A well-deserved honor, the Cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice,' has been conferred by the Holy Father on Rev. P. O'Kelly, D. D., who, besides being a Professor at the Roman Seminary and teaching in various other religious colleges, may be regarded as one of the leading Catholic correspondents in Rome. The numerous Catholics, especially in America, who read and admire the brilliant articles of 'Vox Urbis' (Father O'Kelly's pen-name) will, doubtless, rejoice to hear that Father O'Kelly's merits as a Catholic and as a journalist have received official recognition in the highest possible quarter.

Maltese Pilgrims.

Mgr. Pace, Archbishop of Malta, accompanied by a small but very representative group of pilgrims, was received in special audience by the Holy Father on May 29. His Grace presented the Pontiff with the 'Obolo di San Pietro' collected in his archdiocese, and amounting to £200,

together with a magnificent jewelled pectoral cross, the gift of the Maltese to their Archbishop on the occasion of his recent episcopal jubilee. In accepting this gift, the Pontiff was greatly touched and affectionately blessed Mgr. Pace and his flock. Cardinal Ferrata then separately introduced to the Holy Father a deputation of the Maltese 'Camera Pontificia.' No allusion was made to the Maltese language question in the course of the audience, which was brought to a close by the Pontiff cordially bestowing Apostolic Blessing on the pilgrims and on their families.

Encyclical Letter.

The Encyclical letter on the Holy Eucharist which has just been addressed to the Catholic Hierarchy of the world (says the 'Catholic Times') is one of the most important documents published by the Holy Father in the course of his long Pontificate, and its profound treatment of a doctrine intimately connected with spiritual and moral progress will, we feel sure, be productive of innumerable blessings. His Holiness at the outset states that in laying the Encyclical before the Bishops and their flocks he is endeavoring to follow, as duty prescribes, and as he will do till his last breath, the example of our Lord in His wonderful love for souls. In days when the truth is fiercely assailed, his Holiness, as intimated in his last Apostolic Letter, has left nothing undone in his efforts to remove error and restore Christian life. Of his acts there are two that afford him seasonable consolation amidst so many causes of anxiety. One took place when he gave his approval to the consecration of the human race to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord, and the other when he exhorted all Christians to unite themselves to Him Who is, in a Divine way, both for the individual and for society, 'the way, the truth and the life.' He now desires to add to those two acts what may be regarded as their crown—to recommend the Holy Eucharist to Christians as that most Divine gift which came forth from the depths of the Heart of the Redeemer Who 'with desire hath desired' this singular union with men—a gift made chiefly in order to multiply the salutary fruits of redemption. The Holy Father recalls how he has given his approval to institutes and sodalities engaged in the promotion of perpetual adoration, has encouraged Eucharistic Congresses, and to all engaged in such work has assigned as heavenly protector St. Paschal Baylon, who was distinguished for his devotion towards the Mystery of the Eucharist. His Holiness then gives a beautiful exposition of the benefits that follow from the adoration and reception of our Blessed Lord in the Holy Eucharist and points out that this devotion, which he is happy to observe has been extending in recent years, is the sovereign remedy for the spiritual indifference and the other evils of the age.

SCOTLAND—A Memorial.

With a view to promoting a memorial of a substantial and enduring character to the late Archbishop Eyre a meeting of delegates from the different parishes of the archdiocese of Glasgow was held recently in the St. Alphonsus Parochial Hall, Glasgow, when, with his Lordship Bishop Maguire in the chair, it was resolved, on the motion of the Very Rev. Canon Mackintosh, that the proposed memorial should take the form of an industrial school for little children at Bishopriggs, to be known as 'The Archbishop Eyre Memorial Industrial School.' A representative executive, clerical and lay, to carry out this project was then appointed, with Very Rev. Canon Mackintosh as convener. Subscriptions to the extent of £1600 were intimated ere the meeting closed. These included £1000 from the executors of the late prelate, £50 from his Lordship Bishop Maguire, and £25 each from Very Rev. Canons Mackintosh and J. B. MacLuskey.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Philip J. Garrihan, D.D., Bishop-elect of the new diocese of Sioux City, Iowa, was consecrated on Sunday, May 25, by the Right Rev. Bishop Beaven. The Most Rev. Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Iowa, was the preacher.

GENERAL.

The Franciscans.

The Very Rev. F. Alfred McLaughlin having been appointed Visitor of the Irish Franciscan Province by the Most Rev. F. David Fleming, the Very Rev. T. Francis Verhagen is delegated as Superior of the English Franciscans.

The Soudan Missions.

The Catholic missions in the Soudan have suffered a terrible blow by the sudden death of the young and zealous Vicar-Apostolic, Bishop Rovoglio, who has fallen a martyr to duty at the early age of 36.

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is one that restores tone and efficiency to the stomach, liver and kidneys impaired through worry, overwork, climatic changes, unhealthy atmosphere in factory or office, disease or any other cause. It promotes the thorough digestion and assimilation of food, which are the foundation of good health. Such a tonic is Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Mr. ALEX. COCHRANE, Eva St., Tooranga, Victoria, in a letter describing how he had for five years suffered from acute indigestion and been completely cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, says: "Though it is eighteen months since I took the last dose I feel better and stronger than ever I did in my life before." Such is the power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

MADE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS.

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

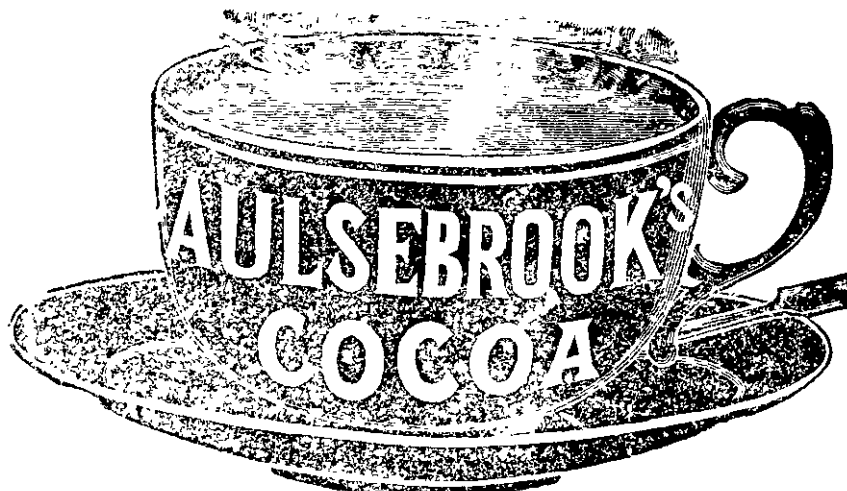
OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

Mahogany Trees.

In Central and South America the revenues of many districts depend on the skill and activity of the mahogany hunters. Mahogany trees do not grow in groups, much less are there whole forests of them. They are scattered, usually concealed in thickets. It requires skill and experience to find them. To fell a tree involves the work of two men for a whole day. On account of a thick, thorny growth near the base of the tree, a scaffold is erected around it, and above this, at a height of from 10ft to 15ft, the tree is cut, so that the best part is really lost. The felled tree is then freed of branches, and hauled on a rough waggon by oxen to the nearest river, where rafts are made and floated down.

A Memorial.

A monument has been erected in the Hookwood cemetery, Sydney, to the memory of the late Mr. Charles O'Neill, who, it is stated, started the first conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in New Zealand. He was the first president of the Society in Sydney. Mr. O'Neill (says the 'Freeman's Journal') was born of Irish parents in Glasgow in the year 1828, and adopted the profession of a civil engineer. In this profession he rose quickly, and it was within his capabilities to amass wealth, and live a life of comparative luxury. But he was a man of other ambitions. To assist the poor was his dearest aim, and that ideal he kept before him with unwearying fidelity all through life. Coming to Sydney from New Zealand in 1880, where, in Christchurch, he had firmly established the St. Vincent de Paul Society, he at once set about establishing a branch in the queen city of the Southern Hemisphere. As in most undertakings that are destined to flourish, his efforts met with considerable opposition. Many assuming him that there was no need for such an organisation in Australia. But with the eyes of charity he saw differently to others, who, though more worldly wise perhaps than he had the interest of indigent humanity less at heart. With the assistance of the Marist Fathers he carried his project through, with the result that at the time of his death there were something like 33 branches of the society firmly established in the archdiocese. No two figures were better known in the streets of Sydney than those of Charles O'Neill and his brother John, who was his inseparable companion, and who died a few months after the decease of his brother, and there was no religious undertaking of whatever sort but their conspicuous figures were in evidence. Charles died at St Vincent's Hospital on November 8, 1900, his devoted brother following him seven months later, on June 13, 1901. A lengthy volume could be written concerning the attachment of the two brothers, and the many anecdotes of pathetic simplicity, mutual forbearance and self-sacrifice of the two pious men, who lived more in heaven than on earth. They both share the same grave, and the monument commemorates both.

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.—***

A Bird's Clever Device.

In front of a window where I worked last summer (says a writer in an American magazine) was a butternut tree. A humming-bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. We could look right into the nest. One day, when there was a heavy shower coming, we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. When the first drops fell, she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close by, and laid this leaf over the nest so as to cover it completely; then she flew away. On examining the leaf, we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to, or hooked upon. After the storm was over, the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.

Exercise not Medicine.

The world grows better tempered every day (says an exchange) and the presence of melancholic persons is increasingly resented. There were days when these were pitied and fed with commiseration, but in those days to be slightly indisposed was taken as evidence of refinement and good ancestry. Nowadays, less tolerance is shown, and the general opinion, publicly expressed and privately insisted upon, is that what victims of melancholy require is a good shaking, only a slight amendment in the instruction on medicine bottles with which they surround themselves appears to be required.

It seems harsh to dictate to folk who find then chiefest joy in being miserable, but the general comfort has to be considered and an hour or two of exercise every day would bring them into line with the majority, and enable them to see that the highest form of sport does not consist in waiting expeditions. Condolence only makes them proud of their defects, and sympathy encourages them to dive to a deeper depth. A little selfishness is an excellent thing and better than offering good spirits to those who will not take them; it is to keep them in the bottle for one's own use.

It is not every king whose dignity would remain unruffled at the idea that he had been mistaken for a swindler. Such was the experience the other day of the King of the Belgians, who finds a sea voyage good for his health, especially when there are political troubles at home. His yacht, the *Alberto*, was lying off Dieppe. The crew were preparing to leave the port, when the officers noticed two seedy-looking men keeping a watch on all their movements. Somewhat exasperated, they asked 'What are you doing here?' and the reply given was, 'Our duty.' Perhaps you could do your duty somewhere else,' retorted the Belgians, to which the shabby-looking pair answered, 'Our duty is here.' While the wordy war was proceeding, King Leopold, wearing a soft felt hat, and carrying a small valise, came up. At once his Majesty saw how the land lay, but for the sake of form he asked, 'What is the matter?' and was told, 'There are two men here who are doing their duty.' 'Ah, yes, I understand,' said the King. 'You did not tell them I was the King of the Belgians; they take me for one of the Humbert swindlers.'

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.—***

For Cleansing the Hair.

To women who wash their own hair the word is given by a highly-trained pharmacist, that there is nothing which can be applied to the hair or scalp that will be of the slightest benefit except cleansing agents like soap and water, extreme care to be taken that the soap is carefully washed off. Dandruff should not appear when the scalp is kept perfectly clean. The same authority says further that the rubbing in by professional hairdressers of this and that mixture is not only a foolish and useless process, but may be at times a positively dangerous one, in case the attendant is not over-nice in hands and nails.

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

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, Chandeliers 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.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE] [JAMES A. HASLETT
JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
(Licentiates 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 immediate and careful attention.

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
Manse Street, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

THE

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

Hereby Notify Householders 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.

A L B I O N H O T E L

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW IS THAT

R. WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

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 Wakanni 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.

Authorised by
N.Z. Government.

PATENTS

All information
obtainable on
application.

AND TRADE MARKS PROTECTION

Obtained in All Countries.

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

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

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

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky
drawn from the tap.

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

A. SMITH

Dentist

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

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

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

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

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

PATERSON BROS.,

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

GLADSTONE HOTEL

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

Having leased the above centrally situated
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer
First-Class Accommodation to the 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.

J A M E S K E E N E Y

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

WELLINGTON,

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

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

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

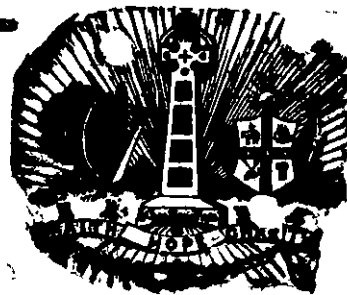
Also Importers of

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 d sion 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 Tanaaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

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 Traveller and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Traveller 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 JEFFES (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. OUSKILL AND McNAB
SYMONDS STREET, AUCKLAND.

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

Designs Free on application.

All kinds of Iron Fences.

Telephone 732.

J. A. S. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

W. G. ROSSITER,

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

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

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

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

Note Address:

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

LEST YOU FORGET!

TIGER 2s. TEA

IS THE BEST.

LEST YOU FORGET!

**HARLEQUIN -
- - TOBACCO**

IS A FIRST FAVOURITE.

- - 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 { GEORGE ST., near Octagon;
in { And PRINCES ST., opposite
Dunedin { 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;
Wedderburn: 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 dis-
posal of farmers' wool.**DEAR ME**I've forgotten that **SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE**, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest
Store you can lay All Keep