

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXX.—No 33

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

PRICE 6D

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

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

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., P.M.

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Old Line.

His present Majesty, King Edward VII., reigns in right of the Protestant Succession from the more remote line of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland. The Catholic or senior line is still existent, and its present head is Mary of Bavaria. It is strange that, despite the long-consecrated prescriptive right and indefeasible tenure of the present Royal House, there are still in existence small groups of supporters of the Stuart line at both sides of the Atlantic—non-Catholics, too—who still drink to the memory of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' and style Mary of Bavaria 'Mary III. and IV.' And yet it is even so. 'But,' says a recent English Catholic writer, 'as Mary of Bavaria makes no claim to the Crown, except a genealogical one—which no one questions or denies—and as she has authorised no one to make any claim on her behalf, and as she, being a staunch Catholic, cannot reign in this country, I have always thought the periodical proclamations concerning her, made by irresponsible persons, somewhat unmeaning and slightly ridiculous. I do not deny that there is something pathetic in them as well. The whole history of the House of Stuart, a fascinating and fateful race, is pathetic. And in that history nothing is, perhaps, more touching than the closing scenes: James II. and VII. in exile in France, and rather laughed at by the Most Christian King; the abortive attempts of his son and grandson to restore the fallen dynasty; the catastrophe of Culloden, and the plaintive Jacobite songs sung to the accompaniment of harpsicord and spinet by ladies of high degree in Scotland, while the hero of these songs, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," was engaged in drinking himself to death in Florence or in Rome.'

The Protestant Succession.

In the agitation which bubbled and sizzled at intervals regarding the alteration of the offensive terms of the Coronation Oath, the 'Protestant Succession'—to which, by the way, we have not the slightest objection—was the centre around which whirled many a coruscating and noisy display of oratorical fireworks. It possesses, too, more than a merely passing interest at the present time. Perhaps not more than one in ten of the many orators whose burning words gyrated around this central theme could have given a connected account of the subject of their fiery eloquence.

The term Protestant Succession simply amounts to this: that the Sovereign of Great Britain shall not be in communion with the See of St. Peter. Only that and nothing more. Incidentally, he or she must conform to the particular forms of 'the Protestant religion' that are established in Great Britain—they must be Anglican Episcopalians in England and Wales; they must be Presbyterians once they cross the border into the Land o' Cakes. The definite parting of the ways came on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. With one exception all Anne's children paid the debt of nature before they were old enough to talk or toddle. The exception was the Duke of Gloucester—a puny, weedy boy. Death pulled him up by the roots in 1700, and Anne reigned and died childless. The succession to the

throne had to be determined. There were two claimants in the field. The one was of the senior and direct line of the exiled Catholic Stuarts—descended from Charles I. But these had been made ineligible for the Crown by an Act of Parliament which limited the succession to Protestants. The other was the more remote line—descended from James I. of England and VI. of Scotland. This line was represented by the Electress Sophia of Hanover. She was a Lutheran, and upon her and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, the succession to the throne of England was therefore fixed.

Sophia's Fate.

The Electress Sophia lived and died in a state of 'gilded misery.' Lyttelton said in his 'Advice to a Lady':—

What is your sex's earliest, latest care,
Your heart's supreme ambition? To be fair.

Such a thing was past the power of the Electress. Her 'heart's supreme ambition' was to be Queen of England. And she had a reasonable hope of wielding the sceptre of the Britains—she saw her Promised Land: it was so near, and yet so far. She asked permission to go to England as the heir apparent, or at least to send her son (afterwards George I.) as heir-presumptive. But Anne would have neither the one nor the other flitting about her court, and she wrote a letter to the aged Electress conveying an intimation to that effect in terms that are not to be found in the *Polite Letter-Writer*. She even warned the aspirant to the throne that 'such conduct may imperil the succession itself.' The historian Green tells the sequel: 'To Sophia the letter was a sentence of death. Two days after she read it, as she was walking in the garden at Herrenhausen she fell in a dying swoon to the ground.' There her eyes closed for ever—never to rest upon the England for which her heart had so long been aching. She died, as she had lived, a staunch Lutheran. Queen Anne followed her a few months later to the great Beyond.

Sophia's son, George I., came to the throne of Great Britain. History does not make him out to be either interesting or attractive. He had a marked partiality for stale oysters, and, like his mother was a Lutheran. His Protestantism, if not deep, was unimpeachable. He readily abandoned the creed of his birth and conformed to the Church of England as by law established. But he was neither baptised nor confirmed in the official creed of his adopted country. Neither was his son, George II. George III.—the 'Whig of the Revolution'—was the first of the Hanoverian line that imbibed Conformity. 'The Kings of the House of Hanover,' says a recent writer, 'all became English Episcopalians, and all married Lutherans who conformed to the Established Church, but were never formally admitted into the same by any rite or sacrament. This custom has continued to the present day. The late Prince Consort, a high-minded religious man, was a Lutheran born, bred, baptised and confirmed. When he married our late Sovereign Lady he simply conformed to the Church of England in this country, to the Church of Scotland when north of the Tweed, and to the Lutheran Church of his baptism when he and Queen Victoria visited Germany.' With the exception of the Duchess of Coburg, who is an adherent of the Orthodox Greek Church, all the children-in-law of the late Queen Victoria are Anglican Epis-

copalians in England and Presbyterians in Scotland. On Holy Thursday of last year (1901) her Majesty the present Queen—as reported in the papers at the time—received communion according to the Lutheran rite with the Danish Royal Family at Christianborg.

Changed Conditions.

The notable ceremonies that took place a few days ago in Westminster Abbey led us to make a passing reference in a recent issue to the enormous change which has been wrought in the relations of royalty to the people by the general abandonment of the principle of personal rule. It is a long stride, not in time, but in progress, back to the days when Louis XIV., as a boy, wrote, line after line, in a large, straggling hand the following lesson set him by his tutor: 'Homage is due to kings; they do what they like'; and when, in later years, he appeared before his Parliament and said: 'I am the State'; and when he detailed the following direction for the guidance of his grandson, the Duke of Burgundy: 'The nation is not corporate in France: it lives entirely in the person of the king.' On another occasion, a number of Louis's courtiers were detailing in his presence some examples of the absolute power which the Sultans of Turkey exercised over their subjects. 'That,' exclaimed the autocratic monarch, 'is as it should be; that is really reigning.'

★

It was such absolute rule that Elizabeth Stuart (daughter of James I. of England) had in her mind's eye when she successfully urged her wavering husband, the Elector Palatine Frederick V. to accept the Crown of Bohemia. She loved the royal style and title; but she loved still more dearly the power which was associated with it in those days. 'You would not,' said she to Frederick, 'have married a king's daughter if you had not the courage to become yourself a king.' 'To reign is glorious,' said she to him again, 'were it only for a moment.' But Frederick gauged the situation more accurately, and was not so greatly attracted by the glint of barren titles. 'If I accept,' said he 'I shall be accused of ambition; if I decline, of cowardice. Decide as I may, peace is over for me and my country.' At his wife's urgent pleadings he accepted the empty honor of a shaky throne. It was a fatal step, that involved him in a death-grapple with the Emperor of Germany, and cost him not alone the crown that he had reached out his hand to seize, but his safe hereditary electorate as well. An idea similar to that of the ambitious Elizabeth Stuart seems to have worked its way into the brain-cells of the First Napoleon. When he was playing the part of another Warwick the King-maker and disposing of crowns to his relatives and friends, he urged that of Holland upon his brother Louis. Louis pleaded ill-health as an excuse for declining the honor. Napoleon answered: 'Better die a king than live a prince.'

In England.

In England the change from an absolute monarchy to limited personal rule and from that to present conditions was effected by slow and painful degrees. It is said that George I.—who 'hated all Boets and Bainters'—was greatly disillusioned when he found, after reaching England, that there were, for the times, pretty rigid limits to the exercise of the royal authority. He is alleged to have phrased his disappointment in the following way. 'This,' said he, 'is a strange country. The first morning after my arrival in St. James's I looked out of my window and saw a park with walks, a canal, etc., which they told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of my canal, and I was told that I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing my own carp out of my canal in my own park.' The second George held a more liberal view of the position of a king in a constitutional government. 'In this country,' said he, 'Ministers are king.' The statement was a bit overdrawn, but it served its immediate purpose of drawing an 'odorous' comparison between the comparative freedom that existed in England under Parliamentary institutions and the condition to which Germany was reduced under the petty despotism that prevailed there. The Third George was, on occasion, 'as stubborn as an allegory on the banks of the Nile.' His obstinacy resulted in the foolish legislation that led to the War of American Independence. He set his face with the hardness of flint against Catholic emancipation. He said in reference to the subject: 'I can quit my palace and live in a cottage; I can lay my head on a block and lose my life; but I cannot break my oath.' We have already seen how the days of personal rule ended with William IV., and that a new era in the history of British royalty was ushered in with the accession of the late Queen Victoria. And her tactful recognition of the limitations of her office, as well as her personal qualities, did much to consolidate the throne of England at a time when those of other countries were tottering to their fall.

A Dignified Rebuke.

Our Melbourne and Sydney cables of a few weeks ago let us know that the 12th of July was not allowed to pass in those centres without the usual Orange eruptions and though the messages contained little detail sufficient was said to indicate that the Orange orators had been more than usually coarse and violent and had literally 'gone the whole hog' in their denunciations of the Church. We now learn that the conduct at these meetings was so outrageous that all religions were more or less brought into disrepute by such an exhibition, and Archbishop Carr accordingly deemed it his duty to draw public attention to the unchristian and anti-social character of the Orange utterances and to administer to the bigots a dignified and effective rebuke. The Archbishop selected as the occasion for his reference to the matter the issue of a Pastoral Letter in connection with the annual collection for Peter's Pence in which, after alluding to the personality and life-work of the Pope and to his masterly refutation—in his recent great Encyclical—of the many calumnies urged against the Church, his Grace proceeds to refer specifically to the recent 'Orange attacks.'

★

We make one or two brief extracts. 'The same calumnies,' said his Grace, 'which were refuted in the encyclical of the Holy Father they had repeated amongst themselves during the past week. That they should be repeated by men who sought notoriety by abuse of the Catholic Church they need not be surprised. But what Catholics had a right to complain of was that those men should profane the Gospel of peace and of charity by quoting texts to suit their evil purposes. Let them appeal to some Draconian code in justification of their uncharitable and unchristian hatred and calumnies, but let them spare the letter and the spirit of the Holy Bible from the profanation of such association. They had a right to complain, too, that reputable citizens lent the sanction of their name and presence to proceedings which, even if they were not so wanting in truth and charity, were so demoralising as to greatly lower the standard of public decency and propriety.' His Grace acknowledges that there may be some who are sincere in this public opposition to the Church but for the most part they fail to see the true inwardness of the agitation in which they are engaged. 'No doubt,' he says, 'there are some who honestly believe that there is something to be feared from the Catholic Church, and therefore that it is well each year to assemble and demonstrate against her.'

They do not advert that many of the orators are making political capital out of these demonstrations, and that to produce any effect they have to appeal to the lowest passions of their audience, or go back to ancient times and ancient feuds, and try to fasten the odium of these on the Catholic Church. But they can produce nothing certain, nothing tangible, nothing present, beyond their own unfounded suspicions and vague uncharitable charges.'

★

This last sentence really contains the pith of the whole matter. In all this din and hubbub against the Church which is periodically made by the Orange organisations they produce 'nothing certain, nothing tangible, nothing present,' nothing the truth or falsity of which can be promptly tested here and now. For the rest it need only be said that Dr. Carr's whole letter was, both in its matter and in its spirit, a model of what such an utterance should be, full indeed of loyalty to principle and to conviction, but full also of Christian charity, courtesy, and forbearance.

The Fortune-Tellers and the Coronation

'Young man,' said Josh Billings, 'never prophesy, for if you are right no one will remember it, and if you are wrong, no one will forget it.' A successful prophecy on the subject of a king's coronation, however, would undoubtedly stand a good chance of being remembered, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that superstitious people generally and the race of prophets in particular disregarded the humorist's sage advice and were for some considerable time prior to the consummation of the great ceremony of Saturday freely scattering predictions as to the fate in store for King Edward in relation to his Coronation. Whatever interest was felt in such utterances naturally centred in the vaticinations of the professional prophets, and it is rather remarkable that amongst these there appears to have been something like a unanimous verdict that the King would never be crowned, a gypsy, a London palmist, and a Parisian fortune-teller all being credited with having foretold that Edward VII. would die before the day of his Coronation.

★

Popular feeling in London appears to have been sufficiently interested in the matter to make the Paris correspondent of *The Times* think it worth his while to interview the famous fortune-teller, Mme. de Thèbes, and inquire whether she had been one of those who had given utterance to these doleful premonitions. The lady was good enough to give him the

following as her version of the matter: 'I saw eight or ten years ago in a *salon* a man who had scarcely reached maturity, and of pleasing physiognomy, whose name was kept concealed from me in order that my science might be put to the test. I was struck with the peculiar character of nobility and greatness indicated by his hand, which was robust but of perfect beauty, and I remarked, "It is a royally fine hand." This is the expression which struck those present. What I perceived in that hand was that its possessor was threatened with an intestinal malady, and when later on I was informed that it was the Prince of Wales, I said, "The greatest enemy of that man is his intestines, and England should tremble whenever it should be told that he suffers from the intestines." Madame de Thèbes admitted however that she had a presentiment—to which she was doubtless assisted by the favorable bulletins then being issued—that the King would recover and be crowned in due course and it is satisfactory to note that this tolerably safe prediction has been duly fulfilled.

EDWARD VII., 'DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.'

STORY OF THE 'POPERY' ON OUR COINAGE.

In our leading columns last week appeared the following words: 'To this hour, from the bronze farthing to the £5 gold piece, every minted coin that circulates among us recalls the days when the English people were joined in faith with the centre of Catholic unity.' Pick at random out of purse or pocket or till the first few coins that come to hand. You will notice in the circling inscription the letters 'Fid. Def.' or 'F.D.' These, the Latin words 'Fidei Defensor,' which, being interpreted, mean 'Defender of the Faith.' The title was conferred by a Pope upon an English king for his written defence of the Catholic Faith against the assaults of Luther just when the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century was making headway in Germany—which, once the cradle of the reformed creed, has now become its grave. The title is still retained. It was blazoned forth amidst the splendid pageantry of the Coronation. British royalty no longer believes in the Faith for the defence of which the title was bestowed. Yet so cherished is this verbal appanage, that—as stated by us elsewhere—the florin of 1849 had to be recalled, melted down, and recoined, simply because the magic letters 'F.D.' had been inadvertently omitted. Our readers will, no doubt, welcome a more detailed narrative of the title than it was possible for us to give in the course of a leading article.

*

In 1517 Luther started at Wittenberg the religious upheaval known as the Reformation. He began by theses attacking particular doctrines, but, as is usual in such movements, he progressed rapidly on the downward grade, and in October, 1520, published his book 'On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church,' which, like his conversation and like the remainder of his controversial writings, was marked with great coarseness and studded with clamorous invective. On May 20 of the following year (1521) King Henry VIII.—then eleven years upon the throne of England—wrote to the Pope (Leo X.) that he was engaged in the work against Luther, and desired to dedicate the book to his Holiness. The volume was completed in August, 1521, was written in Latin, and was entitled 'Assertio Septem Sacramentorum,' or 'A Defence of the Seven Sacraments'—Luther having attacked the whole Sacramental system in his clamorous treatise. The authorship of the book has been variously attributed, but without adequate reason, to Bishop Fisher of Rochester, to Erasmus, to Cardinal Wolsey, to Archbishop Lee of York, and to Sir Thomas More. But both Fisher and Henry VIII. distinctly state that it is the work of the royal hand. According to Lingard the contemporary opinion was this: that the book, though written by Henry, was revised and improved by the superior judgment of Cardinal Wolsey and Bishop Fisher of Rochester. As to More, he states that, 'by his Grace's [Henry's] appointment, and consent of the makers of the same, he [More] was only a sorter-out and placer of the principal matters therein contained.' We may therefore conclude that the work was Henry's own, but that others may have given him theological and literary aid. In view of Henry's subsequent rupture with the Holy See and the national repudiation of the supremacy of the Pope, it is interesting to note how explicit he is in this famous volume on the prerogatives of the successor of St. Peter. In the very first chapter he calls the Pope 'the chief bishop'; in the second he refers to him as 'the supreme judge on earth'; in the fifth he terms the Pope 'the successor of St. Peter, Christ's Vicar, to whom as to the Prince of the Apostles it is believed that Christ gave the keys of the Church'; and again in the twelfth chapter the 'Defender of the Faith' styles him 'Christ's Vicar in that Church over which Christ is the Head.' And on the question of divorce he wrote as follows—'he had not then met Anne Boleyn nor seen the light of the new gospel in the light of her eyes:—

'The heathen were wont by human laws to take wives and cast them off. But in the people of God it was formerly not lawful to separate those who were joined in matrimony. And if God, by Moses, allowed the Hebrews to give a bill of divorce, Christ teaches that the permission was given on account of the hardness of heart of the people, for otherwise they would have killed the wives that did not please them. But from the beginning it was not so. And Christ recalled Christians to the original sanctity of marriage.'

Henry soon became an adept in the art of 'killing the wives that did not please him.'

When the book was out of the binder's hands, Henry sent John Clarke (afterwards Bishop of Bath) as a special envoy to bear it to Rome. Twenty-eight copies of the book, richly bound in cloth of gold, were entrusted to the envoy for presentation to the cardinals, or to be sent by the Pope to princes, and in one copy—which is still preserved in the Vatican Library—the king wrote with his own hand:—

'Anglorum rex Henricus, Leo decime, mittit
Hoc opus et fidei testem et amicitia.'

Which, in English phrase, meaneth: 'Leo X., Henry, King of England, sends this work as a testimony both of his faith and friendship.' The Cardinal-Archbishop of York—who was the Pope's legate in England—had already written to Leo X. (we may readily surmise at whose suggestion) stating that it would not be inopportune (inconveniens) for his Holiness to give some title to the King of England as a reward for his defence of the ancient faith against the innovations of Luther. A title of honor was eagerly sought by Henry from the Pope, as from the only authority then competent to bestow it—something that would raise him to the level of the 'Most Christian' King of France and the 'Catholic' monarch of Spain. Some of the Kings of England—such as Richard II. and Henry IV.—called themselves in one form or another Defenders of the Faith, and proved themselves such before the days of Henry VIII. But this, be it noted, was used as an epithet or title used by way of zeal or duty or devotion: it was not conferred by way of honor and distinction, and could have been claimed in the same sense by the kings of France and Spain as well as by the kings of England. We have stated elsewhere that the kings of France held the title of 'Eldest Son of the Church,' and 'Most Christian.' During the Anglo-French wars several of the English kings affected the latter title, and when, in 1511, Louis XII. (as Lingard points out) set up the schismatical synod of Pisa, Pope Julius II. transferred the coveted distinction to Henry VIII., but with the understanding that the transfer should be kept secret till the services of the king might justify in the eyes of men the partiality of the Pontiff. After the victory of Guinegate, Henry demanded the publication of the grant; but Julius was dead, and Leo declared himself ignorant of the transaction, and means were found to pacify the king, with the promise of some other but equivalent distinction.

*

The title that found most favor in Henry's eyes was that of 'Defender of the Church,' or 'Defender of the Faith.' Negotiations were carried on by him in 1515 and 1516 with the Holy See. Leo X. moved slowly, and, as Brewer shows, Henry began to show signs of impatience. The publication of Henry's book, however, coupled with the broad hint from the Cardinal of York, put a different complexion on matters. Various titles were suggested by the Cardinals. Some of these were submitted to the king through the Cardinal of York. Henry clung to his old favorite, 'Defender of the Faith.' Through his envoy, Clarke, he requested that it should be conferred in a public Consistory. This, however, Leo X. would not agree to, and in a private Consistory held on October 25, 1521, a copy of the Bull and Brief was read granting to King Henry VIII. the title, so long coveted by him, of 'Defender of the Faith.' The Bull was forwarded at once by special messenger to Cardinal Wolsey, and was by him presented, with an appropriate speech, to the king. Henry was greatly overjoyed. All England held high festival over the event. Gold medals were struck with the title in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, copies of Henry's 'Defence of the Seven Sacraments,' printed on vellum and elaborately upholstered, were sent to royal personages on the Continent, and a downpour of congratulations fell upon the king.

*

There was no hint in the Bull of Pope Leo X. that the title 'Defender of the Faith' should descend to the successor of Henry VIII. Father Bridgett, after quoting the words of the Bull, concludes therefrom that it was to be hereditary rather than hereditary, and that the granting of it to any of his successors would depend upon their proving themselves worthy of such a distinction. Three years later, in 1524, the grant was confirmed by Pope Clement VII. But neither did he bestow the title on the successors of Henry. 'Approbamus,' said he, 'confirmamus, tibi perpetuum et proprium deputamus'—it was to be for Henry VIII. alone. But Henry afterwards put away his lawful wife for the sake of Anne Boleyn, cut himself and the nation adrift from the centre of Catholic unity, and constituted himself Supreme Head of the Church of England. He was no longer the defender, but the assailant of the faith. Pope Paul III. therefore deprived him of the title by a Bull issued in 1535, but suspended its actions for a time in the hopes that Henry might retrace his steps. The Bull of deprivation was finally put into effect in 1538. But Henry was not disposed to lightly forego a title which it cost him years of effort to secure. 'In spite of his breach with the Holy See,' says Father Bridgett, 'and his excommunication, Henry would not relinquish his eagerly coveted and hard-won honors, and his complainant Parliament in 1543 united the title of Defender of the Faith with that of Supreme Head of the Church of England and of Ireland, annexing the titles for ever to the Imperial Crown of his Highness' realm of England.' This Act was repealed in the first and second of Philip and Mary, and revived in the first Elizabeth. Since then some changes have been made in the Royal Style, but the title of Defender of the Faith has been continued. And this is the story of how 'Popery' is still to be seen in the 'Fid. Def.' that is to be seen on every coin that circulates among us.

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

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, AUCKLAND.

A SPECIAL meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Auckland was held on July 31 at St. Patrick's Hall. The annual report and balance sheet were read and adopted.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan, who presided, expressed his satisfaction at the work done by the society since its establishment in 1896, and referred to the great interest and time devoted to its success by the esteemed president, Mrs Dignan, and the various officers. The Bishop was heartily thanked for his attendance by the officers, and through Father Buckley they also expressed their appreciation of the handsome subscription forwarded by the secretary of the Young Men's Dramatic Club. At the close of the meeting all adjourned to Mrs Dignan's residence for the purpose of presenting that lady with an address expressing their esteem and recognition of the valuable assistance she had afforded the society. Afternoon tea was dispensed by the president. Father Buckley, director of the society, read the address, which was signed by the officers of the society. The address, which was greatly admired, was handsomely illuminated on white satin with rollers, cord and tassels, and was as follows:—

Dear Mrs Dignan.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we, your co-workers in St. Vincent de Paul Society, assemble to-day to offer you a slight token of our esteem, and to express in some slight measure our appreciation of the noble work you have wrought as the president of our society since its inception in the city of Auckland in the year 1896. During the years that have passed since then you have given to each member of the society the highest model of a true follower of St. Vincent, and the world at large has no nobler example of the truest Christian charity and zeal for the cause of God's suffering ones. We beg your acceptance of this address as a small remembrance of those with whom you have labored so many years, and who earnestly unite in praying that our Heavenly Father may long spare you to continue your glorious work in His service, and that the prayers of all whom you have helped may be graciously granted and bring to you and all those dear to you God's greatest blessings and highest rewards.

Signed on behalf of the Society:

Lydia Thorne, V.P. (St. Patrick's); M. Dignan, V.P. (Newton); E. Mahon, V.P. (Newton); H. Browne, V.P. (Ponsonby); S. O'Brien, V.P. (Ponsonby); E. McCabe, V.P. (Parnell); M. Lynch, hon. treasurer; F. Derrom, hon. secretary.

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditure from May 9, 1901, to May 31, 1902:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, Savings		By Groceries	39 9 10
Bank	22 10 1	Butcher	0 18 0
Alms and poor		Coal and firing	2 19 6
boxes	39 12 4½	Rent	11 9 0
Easter cards	7 11 2½	Relief in money	6 13 6
Working mem-		Drapery, blankets,	
bers' subs	6 15 0	and boots	6 1 0
Hon. members'		Part board of three	
subs	16 19 0	children at War-	
Proceeds of three		atah	3 0 0
matinee con-		Four passages to	
certs	20 4 4	Mt. Magdala	10 4 0
Sub. from his		Cleaning hall	2 15 6
Lordship Dr.		Advertising and	
Lenihan	3 0 0	printing	2 10 0
Donations	0 19 1	Hire of piano	1 13 6
Refund	2 0 0	Stamps, stationery	0 10 0
		Concert expenses	1 12 0
		Incidental expenses	2 14 8
		Cash invested	5 10 0
		Balance in Savings	
		Bank	20 14 10
		Cash in hand	0 15 9
	£119 11 1		£119 11 1

Visits made during the year, 120; meetings held, 57; orders given out—groceries 400, meat 38, firing 19; clothing given out—new articles 48, second-hand 83, new material 31 yards, parcels received 17.

The Busy Bee.

EVERY head of clover consists of about 60 flower tubes, each of which contains an infinitesimal quantity of sugar. Bees will often visit 100 different heads of clover before retiring to the hive, and in order to obtain the sugar necessary for a load must, therefore, thrust their tongues into about 6000 different flowers. A bee will take 20 trips a day when the clover patch is convenient to the hive, and thus will draw the sugar from 120,000 different flowers in the course of a single day's work.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has approved of a proposal to make the study of Irish history a compulsory section of curriculum in the higher forms of the Catholic schools of the Archdiocese. This is a step in the right direction, and parallel with it is the movement to cultivate the Gaelic tongue.

Sectarian Strife.

IN a circular letter addressed to his clergy regarding the annual Peter's Pence collection the Archbishop of Melbourne refers to the recent range of demonstrations in Victoria. After quoting from the Encyclical of the Holy Father issued in March last, in which the Supreme Pontiff refutes the calumny that the Church is the enemy of liberty, his Grace goes on to say:—

The Church it was, who by her authoritative teaching and her efficacious action had, in fact, emancipated mankind from the yoke of slavery, preaching to the world, as she did, the great law of human equality and fraternity. In the Church the weak and the oppressed, the child, the woman, and the slave had ever found their constant protector and their defence. The same calumnies were refuted in the Encyclical of the Holy Father they had repeated amongst themselves during the past week. That they should be repeated by men who sought notoriety by abuse of the Catholic Church they need not be surprised. But what Catholics had a right to complain of was that those men should profane the Gospel of peace and of charity by quoting texts to suit their evil purposes. Let them appeal to some Dominican code in justification of their uncharitable and unchristian hatred and calumnies, but let them spare the letter and the spirit of the Holy Bible from the profanation of such association. They have a right to complain, too, that reputable citizens lent the sanction of their names and presence to proceedings which, even if they were not so wanting in truth and charity, were so demoralising as to greatly lower the standard of public decency and propriety. But they would, as the Holy Father exhorted, supplicate the Divine Master that 'the glory of heavenly light may illuminate those who, rather perhaps through ignorance than through malice, hate and persecute the religion of Jesus Christ, and also that all men of good will may be closely united in a holy union of active charity.'

In Ireland, at this season of the year, and in certain parts of the country, an outbreak of sectarian strife occurred annually. But here there was not even the pretence of historical association of any kind to account for a similar temporary madness. Each year the meetings became more scurrilous, and each year the judicious grieved more over the pitiful spectacle they presented. No doubt there were some who honestly believed that there was something to be feared from the Catholic Church, and, therefore, that it was well each year to assemble and demonstrate against her. They did not advert that many of the orators were making political capital out of those demonstrations, and that to produce any effect they had to appeal to the lowest passions of their audience, or go back to the ancient times and feuds, and to try to fasten the odium of those on the Catholic Church. But they could produce nothing certain, nothing tangible, nothing present, beyond their own unfounded suspicions, and vague uncharitable charges. These demonstrations of religious and political bitterness unintentionally served one useful purpose. They went to show how, in European countries, the leaders, or, rather the wire pullers, of secret societies managed to succeed in raising a cry against the Catholic Church, and inflaming popular prejudice against the clergy, with just as little reason of justification as existed here. If such a refutation of calumny were not provided before their own eyes, many careless and credulous people would believe that there was substance in the charges made against the Church and her ministers in foreign countries. They knew from the principles of their faith so clearly enunciated in the encyclicals of the reigning Pontiff, that the Catholic Church was the best champion of the State, and that if others threatened to withdraw their allegiance unless their views of right and wrong were carried out, Catholics would continue to 'love the brotherhood, fear God, and honor the King.'

Calendars.

BEFORE 1582 the year was reckoned, according to the Julian calendar, as containing 365 days and six hours, which exceeded by some minutes its actual length. This error was corrected by the Gregorian Calendar of Gregory XIII, who ordered the day following October 4, 1582, to be called October 15; and by his arrangement for the leap years he prevented the recurrence of the error. The old style of reckoning was observed by England till 1752 (chiefly because of anti-Popery sentiment), when the day after September 2 was called September 14. The old style is still observed by Russia, Greece, and the smaller states adhering to the Greek Church.

Besides the Julian or old calendar, and the Gregorian or new calendar, there are the Jewish and Mohammedan calendars, and a variety of calendars in the East, of which the most important are the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindoo, and the Parsee.

The year 1902 is the 6615th year of the Julian period, and the 2655th year from the foundation of Rome. In this present year will begin, according to the Jewish calculation, the 5663rd year since the creation of the world.

The year 5663 of the Jewish era will begin on October 2. The year 1220 of the Mohammedan era began on April 10.

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

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 9.

Special Coronation services will be held at the Church of the Sacred Heart to-morrow, when his Grace the Archbishop will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last, when the Rev. Father Galerne sang the 11 o'clock Mass. Haydn's Imperial Mass was efficiently rendered by the choir, the soloists being Mrs F. J. Oakes, the Misses Ross and McFarland, and Messrs Oakes, Brookes and Seivers. The orchestra was led by Signor Baffa, and Mr Oakes conducted. Crowded congregations attended the services.

The annual social of St. Joseph's Choir was held at the Druids' Hall on Tuesday evening last, and proved as enjoyable as those of former years. Rev. Father O'Shea, president of the choir, Fathers Herbert, Galerne, and Mahony were present. For those not dancing a variety of games was provided, the music for the dancing being supplied by Miss Hawthorne. To the honorary secretary, Mr J. Fraser, and the committee a word of praise is due for their untiring efforts in looking after the enjoyment of their guests.

At St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday last the marriage of Mr Gilbert Hoskins to Miss Minnie Hamilton, both well known in local circles, was celebrated by Rev. Father Moloney. The bride was attended by her two sisters, the Misses Nellie and Edith Hamilton, and Miss Hoskins, sister of the bridegroom. Mr Henry was best man, and Messrs Claude and Horace Hamilton were the groomsmen. The bridesmaids received gold rings as gifts from the bridegroom, and the wedding presents were numerous and costly. The honeymoon is being spent in Christchurch.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 11.

The Pro-Cathedral Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul met on Wednesday evening last for the election of officers for the ensuing year. All those who held office last year were re-appointed with the exception of the secretary, a position to which Bro. W. S. Malaquin was elected in place of Bro W. Fox, retired. The ladies' association in connection with the Society are to meet next Sunday afternoon in the presbytery for the election of new members and officers.

At the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, on Wednesday last, his Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass at 7.30 a.m. and at three o'clock in the afternoon received into the Order of Our Lady of Missions and invested in the black habit five novices who had fulfilled their term of probation. The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., Very Rev. Dean Foley, and Rev. Fathers McDonnell and O'Connell were among those present.

The Coronation celebrations may be said to have commenced in this city on Friday, when 7000 children attending the various town and suburban schools (including the Catholic schools) were entertained in the Canterbury Hall and each presented with a souvenir. Those chosen to address the children on the occasion were the Mayor and the Catholic and Anglican Bishops. His Lordship Bishop Grimes, who was loudly cheered on rising to speak, said that they were like the chosen of God, of whom they read in Scripture. As chosen children of a part of the British Empire, they were gathered in thousands to rejoice with millions of loyal and devoted subjects throughout the world. They were there to give vent to their feelings of gratitude and delight. The nation had gone through a trying ordeal, and was now calmly hopeful for a bright and prosperous future. At this time he would remind them of the need for prayer to God. They must humbly beg Him, 'by Whom kings reign and law-givers decree just things,' to pour down His greatest blessings on their Majesties that their reign might be long, peaceful, happy, and glorious.

What was in reality the first official act performed by his Worship the Mayor in regard to the Coronation was the placing in position on the facade of the Cathedral one of the massive fluted pillars in commemoration of the event. The ceremony was commenced punctually at 10 o'clock, at which time a large crowd of interested sight-seers had gathered on the site. Music was provided by Derry's private brass band. The New Zealand ensign floating in the breeze from the highest pinnacle of the elevated hoisting crane. On a raised platform were grouped the Mayor and Mrs. Wigram, Bishop Grimes, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., Dean Foley, Rev. Fathers Hyland, Marnane, Cooney, McDonnell, and O'Connell, members of the executive committee, a representative of the contractors, the clerk of works, a few workmen and others. Bishop Grimes gave a brief address. He explained the object of the gathering, expressed sorrow at the illness of the King, but rejoiced at the fact that his Majesty would now be crowned in the great Cathedral erected by our ancestors centuries ago. The Mayor and his gentle consort had attended that day to place in position the shaft of one of many columns in the new Cathedral, which, when completed, would compare in height with the highest of the buildings fronting High street. Briefly describing the Cathedral, he said that elaborate precautions had been taken to cope with anything in the nature of a panic. The Mayor, some time ago, had marvelled at what the Catholic people had done in regard to the work connected with churches, schools,

convents and charitable institutions. There was only one explanation, and that was the spirit which animated the people, whose generosity led them to make many great sacrifices. He stated that the contract price for the building would be £40,000, that, when a start was made, there was in hand about £10,000, and that since then there had been received in cash and promises £26,000. His Lordship gave a few illustrations of the remarkable sacrifices made by members of the church for the sake of the new building. He said that two gentlemen, when the work was commenced, gave a donation of a thousand guineas each, representing the earnings of a life-long labour. Some of the Bishop's illustrations had a rather humorous side. A short time ago, when he inaugurated a new scheme of collection, two gentlemen went to him and said:—'We do not drink much, but do a good deal of "shouting." We will neither drink nor "shout," and the money hitherto spent in that direction will be given to the weekly collection.' Another gentleman, who did not drink or "shout," relinquished a luxury in the shape of a pipe, in which he had indulged. Ladies had foregone new bonnets, and new suits of clothes, to assist the movement, and one gentleman who had given a generous donation had said that had he been in Christchurch when the work was started, he would have mortgaged his land to help to raise the contract price from £40,000 to £50,000, or £60,000. He heartily thanked the Mayor and Mrs. Wigram for attending.

The Mayor said that those who had the privilege of visiting the cities of Europe would realise the influence exercised by old temples on the people. That was due not only to a wealth of outward architecture, but to the associations. In this Colony, young as it was, there were good traditions in respect to the early pioneers who came to conquer the wilderness here. That stage of the Colony's history had been passed, and the people were now building great cities and doing all that could be done to push forward another period. When New Zealand became Old Zealand it would be recognised more than ever that those who came here in the beginning had brought with them some of the gentle culture and art of the Old Country. He heartily congratulated Bishop Grimes on the figures he had used to show what had been done by members of his Church in respect to the work of the Cathedral. They were very marvellous figures, considering that they applied to a small community. His Lordship had great reason to be proud of the result. He declared the Coronation columns to be well and truly laid.

The Mayor laid the shaft of the column on the left hand side, next the door, Mrs Wigram that on the right, and Bishop Grimes the second on the right.

Later on his Lordship planted a Cathedral Coronation oak in the ground in front of the library, saying he hoped that future generations would find under its spreading branches shade and shelter.

The services in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday were of a most impressive nature. Special reference to the Coronation was made at the earlier Masses. At 11 o'clock there was Pontifical High Mass to implore the Divine blessing on the new reign. His Lordship the Bishop was celebrant, the Very Rev. Vicar-General assistant priest, Very Rev. Dean Foley deacon, Rev. Father O'Connell subdeacon, and Rev. Father McDonnell master of ceremonies. The Bishop preached and also read the 'King's message to his people,' and in laudatory terms emphasised the truly Christian nature of the Monarch's words which he said breathed the true Catholic spirit. The message, continued the Bishop, was full of prayer, gratitude, and recognition of a power infinitely greater than any earthly sovereign. The music of the Mass was Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle.' Mr H. H. Loughnan conducted and Miss Funston was at the organ. The soloists were Misses Bowler and Bryant, Messrs Schwartz and Beveridge. At the offertory Gounod's 'Ave Verum' was sung and at the conclusion of the Mass Webb's 'Domine Salvam fac.' There were Solemn Vespers in the evening, at which the Bishop preached on 'Crowning of kings in olden and modern times,' basing his remarks on the text, 'Fear God, honor the king.' During the course of his sermon he, with considerable warmth, refuted the oft-repeated fallacy of disloyalty on the part of the Irish people, and quoted numerous notable instances where they had conclusively proved that their loyalty to the throne was second to none. If opposition to iniquitous laws and tyrannical government could be termed disloyalty, then certainly they were so; but what part of the British dominions would be otherwise under such unwise and unjust treatment. To the Crown of Great Britain they were and had always been the most loyal of all subjects. The Bishop also paid an eloquent tribute to the greatest of all leaders of the Irish nation, the illustrious Daniel O'Connell. After Vespers a trio was sung by Misses Bowler, Bryant, and McGill. At Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the Bishop officiated, the assistant priests being the Very Rev. Vicar-General and Very Rev. Dean Foley. The 'Te Deum' was sung in thanksgiving for the King's restoration to health. Messrs Schwartz and Beveridge gave a splendid rendering of Rossini's 'Tantum Ergo,' the accompaniment being brilliantly played by Miss Funston; and as a recessional the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' from the 'Messiah,' was played by the organist.

A bazaar to liquidate the debt remaining on the Hornby Church (St. Michael's), the foundation stone of which was laid about three years ago by Archbishop Redwood, was opened in the Midland Company's salerooms on Tuesday last, and continued on the following days. A very attractive programme of musical and other items was given each evening, and excellent business was done at the various stalls. There is little doubt that when the net results are known the existing liabilities, about £40, will have been paid off. There was a large gathering at the close of the bazaar, including the Rev. Fathers Marnane and McDonnell. Among those who have been prominent in the undertaking were Mrs E. Mullins (hon. sec.), Mrs Cahill, the Misses Poff, Courts, Roden, and Mr M. Ryan.

Mr Frank McLean, son of Mrs McLean, formerly, and for a number of years housekeeper at the Presbytery, Barbadoes street, is now second engineer of the new steamer 'Beira,' and is visiting Christchurch. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs John Anderson and son of the Canterbury foundry.

Corporal-dispenser W. J. Burke, son of Mr P. Burke, of Christchurch, who went to South Africa as a member of the bearer corps with the eighth contingent has just returned home.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley returned during the week after a sojourn of two months at Akaroa. Whilst in charge there, he visited all the outlying settlements of the Peninsula and collected a considerable sum towards the Cathedral building fund, and established the weekly-contribution scheme. On behalf of his Lordship the Bishop he installed the Rev. Dr. Kennedy in charge of the district, and departed with the best wishes and appreciation of the people for his efforts during his stay in the parish.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

The celebrations on Coronation Day in Timaru were a great success. A monster procession was held representative of all classes, trades, friendly societies, etc., in the community. While tableaux, banners, and trade representations were most effective, and were witnessed by thousands of people. One of the most interesting items in the procession was a representation of Ireland, designed by Mr W. Grieve and carried out by a committee of ladies and gentlemen under his supervision. A waggon drawn by two powerful horses was decorated by a framework of evergreens closely woven in netted wire completely surrounding the vehicles, and various mottoes—'Erin-go-bragh,' 'God Save Ireland,' etc., with designs of shields, harps, and shamrocks—were worked out in gold on the dark green background. The tableau on the top of the vehicle, where a suitable stage and throne were erected, was one of the best in the procession. Erin (Miss Annie Dillon), dressed in a costume of white trimmed with green and gold, seated on a throne and leaning on a harp, was the centre piece, the steps of the throne being occupied by little girls in white holding lyres and wands, while the corners were filled by four young maidens representing Art, Agriculture, Industry, and Literature. The colors used in the various costumes were confined to green and white and gold, and the effect of the grouping was very pleasing. A mounted guard of honor accompanied the vehicle representing Robert Emmett, Henry Grattan, and two Irish squires. The representation of Robert Emmett (Mr B. J. McKennah) in full military costume, as shown in the popular national illustrations, was easily recognisable. Mr McKennah is to be complimented on the manner in which he studied the character in every detail of dress, his physique aiding him considerably, the representation being undoubtedly one of the most attractive in the procession. As Henry Grattan, Mr M. McKennah was an ideal Irish gentleman, and, with dress and wig, looked the character all over. Messrs M. Flannagan and P. Sullivan were splendid representations of the rollicking Irish country squires, and completed a quartette of Irish gentlemen rarely represented in typical detail in New Zealand. Miss Dillon, as 'Erin,' won golden opinions, and the various other figures in the tableau filled their positions admirably. A magnificent pair of draught horses, generously decorated and lent by Messrs Forgan Bros, gratis, was harnessed to the tableau, and proved most tractable in all the noise and excitement, being skilfully handled by Mr P. Kane, who undertook the responsible position of driver. The Hibernian Society, headed by the Rev. Father Tubman and the president (Mr J. Leary) followed the tableau. Unfortunately, a strong north-west squall made it necessary to take down the society's banner. The gathering numbered about seventy members, which was the highest number of representatives of any single friendly society in the procession.

After the procession the members returned to their rooms, when refreshments were handed round and votes of thanks were passed to all who helped in making the celebration a success, special votes being passed to Miss Annie Dillon (Erin) and Mr W. Greene and G. Venney (artists), Messrs B. J. and M. McKennah, M. Flanagan, and P. Sullivan. Speeches were given by the president, Mr Leary, the Brothers Shea, Fitzgerald, Kane, and Donnelly. Special mention, however, should be made of Misses McKenna and Mara, who with a bevy of assistants made all the costumes, also Messrs P. and J. Mara, P. Kane, A. Collins, J. Connor, J. Leary, and J. Sullivan, on whom fell the lion's share of the preparations, and Mr T. Harney, who went to much trouble in supplying evergreens. Father Tubman acted as chairman of committee; P. Kane, treasurer; and M. H. Dennehy, secretary.

The election of officers of the local branch of the Hibernian Society for the ensuing quarter resulted as follows:—President, Bro. J. Leary; V.P., Bro. Thos. Donovan; treasurer, Bro. J. Sullivan (re-elected); secretary, Bro. J. Fitzgerald (re-elected); warden, Bro. Doyle; guardian, Bro. Cox; sick visitors, Bros. Flannagan and O'Connor.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 8.

It is with regret I have to announce that Mr John O'Reilly, brother of the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, is dangerously ill with typhoid in the local hospital.

His Lordship the Bishop delivered a panegyric at St. Patrick's last Sunday evening on his illustrious predecessor, the late Archbishop of Cashel.

At the Thames last Sunday evening the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly alluded to the death of Dr. Croke in most feeling terms, and eulogised his work as a prelate and a sterling patriot.

Active preparations are going on for the forthcoming bazaar in the Cathedral parish, and some really fine artistic work will be shown.

The Cemetery Board has let a contract for the removal of the gorse which has accumulated in the Symond street cemetery. With the advent of spring the Board contemplates carrying out several improvements.

His Lordship the Bishop and Rev. Father Corcoran visited the French warship Zelee the other day and were courteously welcomed by the captain and officers. The crew lined up and saluted as the Bishop stepped on the deck. The captain afterwards visited the Bishop at the Palace, Ponsonby.

The annual social organised by the ladies of St. Patrick's parish in aid of the presbytery debt came off in the Hibernian Hall last Tuesday evening, and was a decided success. The hall was prettily decorated, and the committee worked with a will and made their guests thoroughly welcome. The tables were nicely laid out and loaded with good things. Quite a large number of spectators were seated on the stage. Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and Rev. Father Buckley were present.

The Rev. Father Gillan preached last Sunday evening at St. Benedict's on the various ceremonies observed in the coronation of Kings. Placing as most probable the rite found still in the Roman Pontifical as the foundation of all Christian 'hallowings,' he stated that since the Coronation of the Emperor Justin by the Pope at Rome in 525, the sanction of religion became an essential element in the recognition of a sovereign by Christian people. The oldest English form of the Coronation service dated from the Pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York, A.D. 737, although it was certain the Celtic nations 'hallowed' their Kings some 200 years before that date. Egbert's rite received embellishment and considerable amplifications as time went on, and the fourteenth century service books represented to us the highest form of Coronation ceremonial. The lecturer drew a picture of the various ceremonies there prescribed, and showed how many of them are retained to the present. The anthems sung in the present Anglican service, he said, had been chanted for centuries in the old language. The change of religion in the sixteenth century brought necessarily some modifications and omissions, but the mediæval form was followed in the Coronation of the Stuart Kings. The Coronation order, arranged by Dr. Compton for William and Mary, in which the novelty of handing a Bible to the monarch was introduced, had been followed in all subsequent crownings. With the great preparations for the crowning of our present King some few weeks ago, and with the advanced appreciation of ritual by persons holding high positions, it was not improbable that the ceremony of crowning King Edward VII. would have been unequalled in splendor since pre-Reformation days, but now, most likely, owing to the regrettable illness of the King, much may have to be omitted. Yet with all the curtailment the ceremony will be one of great national interest, and has a special significance for a Catholic, who, although regretting those far-off days when an English sovereign, in union with St. Peter's See, received from a Catholic Prelate that efficacious anointing and that salutary blessing which, the speaker said, the Catholic Church had alone the power to bestow, would not be behindhand in acclaiming, as of old, 'May the King live for ever. Amen. Amen.' Or, as we say to day, 'God save the King; God save the King.'

Blarney Castle.

BLARNEY is four miles northwest of Cork. The village is situated on a rivulet of its own name and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

But it is Blarney Castle and its groves, celebrated in song and poetry, that attract so many tourists. This famous castle is outside the village a short distance; it stands on a low hill, and looks out on a field or park that is used as a public pleasure resort.

Blarney Castle is many stories in height, and the very topmost cornice is the world renowned stone, that, according to time honored belief, imparts to those that kiss it a peculiar style of eloquence or great skill in the use of complimentary terms.

There is an interesting bit of legendary lore connected with the stone. About the middle of the fifteenth century, so the legend runs, Cormac McCarthy, the builder of the fortress, chanced one day to save a queer old woman from drowning. Deeply grateful to her gallant rescuer, the old woman offered him a tongue so eloquent that his influence over mankind, friends and foes, should be irresistible.

To obtain the wonderful gift of eloquence she instructed McCarthy to climb to the top of the castle and kiss the specified stone. He unhesitatingly followed her instructions, and the moment he kissed the stone he became 'golden mouthed,' as the woman had promised.

Ever since that day people have been anxious to kiss the Blarney stone. To do so, however, is a feat not easily accomplished, for the stone is at the bottom of the cornice. The cornice is seven feet deep, and projects three feet beyond the main wall. Some years ago it dropped out, but was at once put back in place and secured to the cornice by means of two heavy iron rods.

Blarney Castle once belonged to the Earls of Clancarthy. Taken as a whole the castle is at the present day in a good state of preservation.

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

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Executive Committee of the Irish League in Sydney have cabled £700 to the Irish Party.

The finances of South Australia are not in a very sound condition. For the year ended June 30 the deficit was £220,000, to which has to be added the debit balance of £170,000 from the previous year.

The H.A.C.B. Society in Western Australia has built a fine hall in Murray street, Perth. It was formally opened on June 26. The Society has received numerous congratulations on their enterprise in putting up such a fine building.

His Grace Archbishop Kelly performed the ceremony of opening a new school-hall attached to the Franciscan Church, Waverley, a few Sundays ago. The new hall, which is a very handsome structure built in the Elizabethan style of architecture, has seating accommodation for 800 persons. The total cost is about £2000, towards which sum £600 were received at the laying of the foundation stone in January last.

Archbishop O'Reilly, in his annual financial report on the archdiocese of Adelaide, says that in 1895 the gross amount for which the Catholics of the diocese were responsible was £56,968. If he could have closed the charitable institutions and stopped the purchase of new buildings and new sites, they would now have a reserve fund of £80,000. The debt of the diocese was now reduced to £16,104. Up to March of the present year the subscriptions received amounted to £19,312.

There was a great Home Rule demonstration in the Town Hall, Adelaide, the other day, when the meeting expressed its sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for self-government, and condemned coercion. The Mayor of Adelaide presided, and a letter breathing a strong national spirit was read from his Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide. Another vigorous letter was read from Mr Kingston. The most representative citizens of South Australia, men of every denomination, and English, Scotch, and Irish, were on the platform, and the hall was packed. The Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P., P. McMahon (Glynn), M.H.R., the Hon. J. G. Rice, M.L.C., the Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, Senator McGreggor, the Rev. A. C. Sutherland, M.A., Mr W. J. Denny, M.P., the Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, M.L.C., and Mr Soberck, M.P., delivered eloquent speeches. Over £100 was subscribed in the hall.

Nothing could be more timely by way of demonstrating Archbishop Kelly's contention as to the excellent work done in the Catholic schools at the cost of the Catholic taxpayer (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*), than the results of the University Junior Public Examinations which were published the other day. Last year, of 1060 candidates, 697 (or 65.8 per cent.) passed. This year of 1109 candidates 724 (or 65.3 per cent.) were successful. Of this number 143 passed from Catholic schools, that is one-fifth of the whole. When it is borne in mind, however, that the corrected aggregate of pupils enrolled in the Public schools alone in 1900 was 5½ times as great as the enrolment in Catholic schools in this State—the numbers being respectively 238,382 and 43,369—it is something to boast of that the Catholic school passes at the public tests on purely secular standards should constitute almost one-fifth of the passes including Public and all other schools.

The news of the death of the Very Rev. Father McCambridge of Kempsey (says the *Freeman's Journal*), was received in Sydney, as elsewhere, with manifestations of deepest grief. For some time prior to his decease it was known that Father McCambridge was suffering from pneumonia, but news arrived in the city that he was at length out of danger. Consequently, when his death was announced, people who knew him, and they were many, were prone to look upon it as a mere groundless rumor. The full truth of the sad event, however, came subsequently, and there was intense grief amongst those who had in any degree enjoyed his acquaintance. So recently as May 14 last the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle had created Father McCambridge his Vicar-General, an appointment which was received in the diocese with acclamation of approval. Born in the north of Ireland 50 years ago, he received his education on the Continent. The first years of his ministry were spent in his native diocese, where he labored zealously for a number of years. Being told of the great want of priests in Australia, he at once volunteered for that distant mission, and arrived in this State in 1882. From that date up to November, 1897, he filled many important positions in the Archdiocese of Sydney, under the administration of Archbishop of Sydney, under Archbishop Vaughan and his Eminence Cardinal Moran. He was a general favorite, both with the priests and people. In 1897 he severed his connection with Sydney, and threw in his lot with the diocese of Lismore, of which he was so recently made Vicar-General. In Smithtown his efforts were appreciated, and he succeeded in wiping out completely the heavy debt on the parish. In January, 1900, on the death of the Rev. Father Buggy, and on the eve of Dr. Doyle's departure for Rome, he was appointed in charge of the parish at Kempsey, which is a thickly populated one, including the greater part of Macleay River. During Father McCambridge's two years in the parish the large debt of £2500 has been reduced to one-third of that amount.

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

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

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 17, Sunday.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 18, Monday.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.
 „ 19, Tuesday.—St. Urban II., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 20, Wednesday.—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor.
 „ 21, Thursday.—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.
 „ 22, Friday.—Octave of the Assumption.
 „ 23, Saturday.—St. Philip Beniti, Confessor.

ST. JOACHIM.

St. Joachim, who was the husband of St. Anne and father of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was of the tribe of Juda and the family of David. They still show his tomb in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of Notre Dame.

ST. HYACINTH, CONFESSOR.

St. Hyacinth, a Polish Dominican, and apostle of Northern Europe, was born in the Castle of Sassi (Siberia), and died at Cracow. He received at Rome the religious habit from the hand of St. Dominic, who appointed him Superior of the mission established in Poland, founded a monastery of Dominicans at Cracow (1217), and several others in the principal cities of Poland. He made numerous conversions all over northern Europe, and preached the Gospel to the Tartars.

ST. BERNARD, CONFESSOR AND DOCTOR.

St. Bernard, surnamed the 'Last Father of the Church,' was born in the Castle Fontaines, near Dijon, France, in 1091, of an old patrician family. He entered, in his 22nd year, with some 30 of his kinsmen and friends, the Order of Cîteaux, of which he is sometimes regarded as the second founder. After two years, the abbot, St. Stephen Harding, an Englishman, sent Bernard to found a new abbey at Clairvaux, which soon rose to great celebrity. He was consecrated abbot by William of Champeaux, the great dialectician and teacher of Abélard. The fame and influence of Bernard spread rapidly. 'He united in himself,' as the learned Hurter well observes, 'the qualities of the most perfect contemplative monk with those of the most profound politician.' Bernard died in 1153. The works which St. Bernard has left behind him are as various as they are numerous, and consist of sermons, epistles, and moral treatises. His letters, which number no less than 404, record many historical facts, interspersed with sage reflections and salutary advice. Of his sermons he delivered 86 on the Book of Canticles to his monks. His most famous work is his treatise *De Consideratione*, addressed to Eugenius III., who had been his pupil, in which he states, without disguise, what are the duties of the chief pastor, and urges the necessity of reforms. He acquired the appellation of the 'Mellifluous Doctor,' and, on account of the value of his writings, he was numbered among the Doctors of the Church by Pius VIII.

ST. JANE FRANCES DE CHANTAL.

In A.D. 1604 St. Francis of Sales was preaching the Lent at Dijon, when he remarked among the audience the figure of a lady who had been shown to him in a vision as destined to be associated with him in the foundation of a new religious Order. On leaving the pulpit, he found by inquiry that the person in question was Jane Frances, Baroness of Chantal, who both by birth and marriage was connected with the leading nobility of the kingdom of Burgundy, of which Dijon was the capital. The saintly woman was then a widow, her husband having met with an untimely death, leaving behind him a son and three daughters. When the year of her mourning was over, she returned to her father's house, where she continued the same manner of life, but shortly afterwards, for family reasons, removed with her children to the residence of her father-in-law. During this time she gave herself up to works of piety, and had the happiness to become acquainted with St. Francis de Sales, who undertook the direction of her conscience. Under the prudent guidance of her saintly confessor, the holy widow made rapid progress in the path of perfection, and was formed to all the virtues of the religious life for which Divine Providence destined her. The time being at length ripe for the execution of his design, St. Francis exposed to his penitent his intention of founding a Congregation of women for the service of the sick under the title of the 'Visitation of the Blessed Virgin' assuring her that it was the will of God that she should be the principal co-operator in this work. The Baroness received his proposal with extreme joy, made a settlement of her worldly affairs, and proceeded to take leave of the members of her family. The scene at parting was truly heart-rending. Our saint, whose heart was torn with anguish, did not falter in her purpose, but set out for Annecy, where she laid the foundation of the new institute, A.D. 1610. During the remaining 28 years of her life Mother de Chantal devoted herself principally to the training of her spiritual daughters and the extension of her Order by numerous foundations.

After a sharp illness caused by an attack of fever, this valiant but tender-hearted woman expired happily at Moulins on December 31, A.D. 1641, with the holy name of Jesus on her lips.

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

Don't be Humbugged!

... THERE'S ONLY ONE

Cock o' The North Tea

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

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

And exclusively supplied (by Appointment) to . . .

The Dominican Convents of Otago and Southland

HONDAI-LANKA COMPANY'S PURE UNBLENDED CEYLON TEA.

"In Original Packets and Boxes."

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

OBTAINED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES IN

WATCHES CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,

ETC., ETC ETC.,

FROM

JOHN HISLOP,

74 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oldest Established House in New Zealand

OUR REPUTATION OF 40 YEARS RESTS ON OUR GOODS.



Full satisfaction.

ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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

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

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

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

CHIEF AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

MASON, STRUTHERS & CO.,
CHRISTCHURCH,

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

P. FITZGERALD
PAINTER AND PICTORIAL WRITER

HOUSE DECORATOR,

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Estimates given.

EMPIRE HOTEL,
LONDON STREET,
LYTTELTON.

E. F. KING ... Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

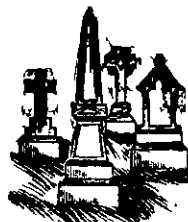
Crown Brewery's (Christchurch)
Sparkling Ales always
on tap.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURER.

J. TAIT,

CASHIEL STREET WEST
CHRISTCHURCH,
(Opposite Drill Shed).

Established for over 1
years. A fact which
speaks for itself.



Photographic designs sent on application.

HAYWARD BROS.
PICKLES



TOMATO & WORCESTER SAUCES
CRUTNEY BAKING POWDER

Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dublin, June 3, 1902.

The Shipping Combine

They are very canny people down in Belfast. They are very loyal, and they are Orange and Blue when it suits them, and when it does not, they can be just what they like, and no thanks to any one. But now it has come to pass that Messrs Harland and Wolfe have joined an American corner that it is thought will seriously injure, if not ruin, England's trans-oceanic trade. The great Belfast firm (the builders of the finest ships in the world) has entered into a contract with an American shipping combine to build such a fleet of merchantmen as will practically leave English trading vessels nowhere, and make the Americans dangerous rivals in trade. Moreover Messrs Harland and Wolfe, preferring foreign cash to even their King's supremacy over foreign countries, have contracted over to the American combine, for a long period, all the product of their great concerns, the finest shipbuilding yards in the world. It is said that when the news of this corner burst upon England, the consternation of those concerned was unspeakable. Yet it is in loyal Belfast this thrust at England and her merchant service is made, not in any of the provinces that are now suffering under Coercion rule.

The Right Color.

It is often said now-a-days that the bigotry of Protestants in this country, the efforts to keep Catholics from rising to wealth and eminence at home are actually almost more rank and more active than in penal days. In fact, nothing that can be done is left undone to advance Protestants to every post worth having in Ireland, while proselytism is supported by a grant of £20,000 per annum, a sum which does much to corrupt our poor and to keep alive religious animosities between Catholics and Protestants. Our work-house system is a vile one; few now deny that O'Connell was right in denouncing it as productive of incalculable evil. Some years ago a move was made towards alleviating the evil of rearing infants in these cold houses and the plan was tried of boarding out children singly amongst the decent poor, to be reared in honest homes where the poor little creatures have some chance of winning the affection the Irish woman so often gives to even a strange child. The boarding out of these children is under the inspection of ladies appointed by the local Boards of Guardians. It was lately decided by Government to appoint a head inspector to look after these boarded-out children, and a Protestant woman from England was appointed, although many Catholic Irish ladies would gladly have taken the situation, were it only to see to the religious welfare of the children who, as well as their foster-parents, are nearly all Catholics. As a protest against what they consider an intolerable wrong, many Boards of Guardians have point blank refused to furnish the names of children boarded out or the addresses of the women in whose charge the little children are.

Again, in the Dublin Albert Farm, a model farm for the training of young men and women, since Mr. Horace Plunkett became vice-president of the Board of Agriculture, the Irish teachers and other employees have been gradually removed and English and Scotch Protestants put in their places, while the resident head manager is a Protestant from the Orkney Islands. In the Royal Irish Constabulary, there are

39 county inspectors, 214 district inspectors. Of the former—all highly paid—35 are Protestants, 4 are Catholics, of the latter 154 are Protestants; 60 are Catholics. In every Government department the proportions are about the same.

M.B.

COUNMY NEWS.

ANTRIM.—Emmet Centenary.

A largely attended meeting of Nationalists was held recently in Belfast to take steps towards fittingly celebrating the Emmet centenary in 1903. It is intended to celebrate the centenary by a monster demonstration to Hannahstown early next year.

ARMAGH. Catholics not wanted.

The Armagh Board of Guardians (says a Dublin correspondent) should affix the above words to their advertisements in future. The phrase is short and to the point. It has always been found useful by bigots when in power. It is easily understood by all and would save applicants for situations in the Armagh Union who belong to the ancient Faith both worry and certain disappointment as the following case will show. The Guardians require a trained nurse. Some months ago they advertised for one. A Protestant lady from London was appointed in preference to a local Catholic. The London lady changed her mind, as ladies sometimes will, and declined the position. A second advertisement was issued, again a Protestant was elected in preference to a Catholic who was actually doing temporary duty and giving entire satisfaction. The successful candidate this time also for some reason or other declined to come, and a third advertisement was issued. The contest lay between Nurse Kelly, Roscommon, and Nurse Firth Mossall, Fever Hospital, Manchester. The latter won easily, but she declined to submit herself for examination as required by the local Government Board, with the result that the position is still vacant, and another advertisement was ordered. It would be difficult to find a more flagrant display of bigotry and intolerance, especially in view of the fact that the majority of the inmates are Catholics.

CORK.—A Generous Gift.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to provide a larger building for the free library at Cork.

Visit of Cardinal Logue.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, accompanied by his secretary, Very Rev. Canon Quinn, and Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Superior of St. Vincent's, Cork, paid a visit to the Cork International Exhibition recently. The Lord Mayor and some members of the executive took his Eminence in charge, and pointed out the leading features of the exhibition. His Eminence wrote the following in the visitors' book:—'I cordially congratulate the people of Cork on the magnificent enterprise which they have shown in starting and bringing to a successful issue their exceptionally interesting and useful exhibition.'

DOWN.—Mineral Resources.

Mr. MacVeagh, M.P., has been in communication with the Department of Agriculture in Ireland with reference to the mineral resources in his constituency, South Down. The Department sent down Mr. E. St. John Lyburn, A.R.C.S.I., to make a general survey, and he reports favorably on the granite of Castlewellsan and the clay of Killough. Particulars of the iron ore of the Decomet area will be kept on record in case of inquiry from capitalists, and the Department offers to place polished specimens of the granite, of moderate size, on exhibition in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin. The report also sets out the facilities

offered by the Department for the display of minerals and raw materials in connection with their sections at the Cork Exhibition.

DUBLIN.

'The Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co., Limited,' has been registered with a capital of £100,000. The company has been established for the purpose of carrying on business as a Fire Insurance Company in all its branches, more particularly in relation to property used for Catholic purposes, such as churches, chapels, schools, colleges, convents, and residences. Surplus profits after payment of a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. on capital and providing the necessary reserve are to be applied to charitable purposes in Ireland. The original subscribers of the company are—Mr. James M'Cann, M.P.; Rev. James Donnellan, Bursar, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; Alderman M'Cormick, Belfast; Mr. John Mulligan, Managing Director, Hibernian Bank; Mr. Thomas Sexton, chairman 'Freeman's Journal,' Limited; Archdeacon MacManus, Meath street; and Sir Christopher Nixon. The first five of the subscribers form the directors, who have subscribed a hundred shares each of the capital. The prospectus, it is expected, will be issued shortly.

KERRY.—Death of a Priest.

A painful impression was created throughout North Kerry by the sudden and wholly unexpected death of the Rev. Matthew Dillon, who for the past fifteen years has been in charge of the Newtown parish, which extends to within a few miles of Listowel.

As it should be.

A very striking illustration of the cordial relations existing between Catholics and Protestants in the South of Ireland was given recently in Kilgarvan, Kerry. A deputation of four appeared at Kilgarvan Vicarage to present the Vicar, the Rev. A. S. Duggan, with a new bicycle. The deputation consisted of three Catholics and one Protestant, representing 127 subscribers, 112 Catholics and 15 Protestants, of the parish. Mr. Philip Cronin presented the machine, and said that it was but a slight token of the affection and esteem and gratitude the people felt for Mr. Duggan, who devoted his life to the temporal welfare of the people. The machine was the best that could be bought, and very inadequately represented what they felt. They had never collected for any object to which there was a more hearty response; in fact, the difficulty was to restrain the generosity of their neighbors. The people came unbidden to the door to subscribe. He hoped Mr. Duggan would long enjoy the pleasure they all wished to give him, and long remain with them.

LOUTH.—Obituary.

The deepest regret has been occasioned by the death of Canon M'Cystal, P.P., Kilkenny, Dundalk, at the age of 75 years. The deceased was born at Errigal Kieran, Tyrone, and educated at the Diocesan College, Belfast, and subsequently at Armagh Seminary and at Maynooth. He was ordained in 1857 at Clarendon street, Dublin. His first curacy was in Donaghmore, from which he went to Armagh, where he labored for 11 years, a great part of the time as Administrator. In 1870 he was made parish priest of Cooley, and subsequently promoted to Kilkenny.

WATERFORD Cornered.

The man who stands to his guns (says the 'Catholic Times') even when he is fighting in the wrong is respected; the man who feels and expresses regret when he finds he has made a mistake is honored for taking a manly course; but the man who whiggles, who half apologises and again half retracts the apology,

is everywhere deemed worthy of contempt. Dr. O'Hara, the Protestant Bishop of Cashel and Emly, does not think wriggling beneath him. In Coleraine some time ago he delivered a tirade against the Catholic people of Waterford, accusing them of ignorance, superstition, and intolerance. The utterance was reported in a local paper, and the report was copied by the Clonmel 'Nationalist' and Waterford papers. Keen indignation was thereupon felt by the Catholics of Waterford at Dr. O'Hara's slanderous attack, and representative Protestants joined them heartily in repudiating it. The Catholic Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, responding to the desire of the community, wrote to Dr. O'Hara calling attention to the indignation his remarks had caused. Dr. O'Hara replied that he had been incorrectly reported, and that he did not mean what had been attributed to him. The reporter who published his utterance in Coleraine deprived him of this mode of escaping responsibility by publicly declaring that the report was a word-for-word reproduction of what had been said. Thus cornered, Bishop O'Hara has admitted that the report was substantially correct, and has attempted to justify his charge by stating that certain street preachers had not been treated properly in Waterford and that some of the peasants in the neighboring country districts entertain ideas of witchery. The indignation against Dr. O'Hara has grown, and a public meeting of protest was held in the Town Hall. The Protestant Bishop has, it is reported, left Waterford for three months. We shall not be surprised if his long holiday is extended, to the satisfaction of Protestant and Catholic alike.

TIPPERARY.—No criminal work.

At the Quarter Sessions for Nenagh and Thurles, comprising the whole of North Tipperary, there was only one small case. There was no case in Thurles district, which is proclaimed and occupied by a large force of police.

GENERAL.

No work for Judges.

In the provincial papers the reports dealing with the opening of the Quarter Sessions throughout Ireland are of the briefest kind in consequence of there being no criminal cases for trial. 'Crimeless Cork,' 'Crimeless Kerry,' 'Crimeless Tipperary,' are specimens of the headlines that meet the eye. Yet there are scores of people being sent to prison under the Coercion Act, against whom no crime can be charged.

Accident to Mr. Blake.

When the last mail left, Home Mr. E. Blake, M.P., was lying in University College Hospital, London, suffering from the effects of having been run over by a hansom cab in Bloomsbury. The hon. member was considerably shaken, bruised, and suffering from a scalp wound, but apparently not otherwise seriously injured.

Entertaining Colonial Premiers.

Mr. Redmond entertained Sir W. Laurier, Sir E. Barton, and others at dinner in the House of Commons last week. Where was Mr. Seddon?

Maynooth College.

The annual functions at Maynooth College began on Sunday, June 22, with the conferring of the diaconate by the Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway, and of the priesthood by Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. The seventh annual meeting of the Maynooth Union began on Thursday, 26th, Cardinal Moran, Cardinal Logue, Archbishops Walsh and McEvilly, and other members of the hierarchy being present. The conferring of degrees in theology, philosophy, and canon law took place on Tuesday, and on that day

also the annual meeting of the bishops was held.

Interesting Returns.

Mr Wyndham has supplied a number of interesting particulars relating to the religious persuasion of Irish magistrates and police officers. It appears that of the 68 Resident Magistrates in Ireland 49 are Protestants and 19 Catholics, while of the 37 county inspectors 33 are Protestants and 4 Catholics, and of the 214 district inspectors 154 are Protestants and 60 are Catholics. These figures give a total of 83 Catholics to 236 Protestants.

People

Like his father and his grandfather before him, the new Lord Acton was born in Germany, and his mother and his grandmother were both of them German. He is only 32 years of age.

'Gladstone,' said Mathew Arnold, 'influences all around him but Acton; it is Acton who influences Gladstone.' That influence was notoriously used in the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule, a doctrine in which Lord Acton was an early, a devoted, and a zealous adherent.

The Marquis of Bute has just attained his majority. On June 20 all the Masses throughout the Diocese of Newport were offered up to draw God's blessings upon him. The coming of age has been duly celebrated on the island from which he takes his name. The tenantry on the estate, mounted on horseback and wearing an oak-leaf (the Stuart badge), met his Lordship at Mountstuart and presented him with an illuminated address. Afterwards the freedom of the burgh of Rothesay was conferred upon him.

The death is announced of Major Deane Tanner, J.P., at his residence, 32, Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, after a prolonged illness, resulting from blood poisoning. The deceased gentleman, who had reached the age of 60 years, met with a trivial accident on the Thursday before Easter, which unfortunately brought about a serious attack of blood poisoning. The late Major Deane Tanner was a brother of Dr. Tanner, late member of Parliament for Mid-Cork.

Prince Max, son of the new King of Saxony, is a professor at the Catholic University, Fribourg, Switzerland.

That celebrated Irish-Canadian lawyer, and member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who is about to visit Dublin, has had an interesting connection with Ireland by reason of his Irish descent. When Mr. Wm. O'Brien was in Quebec in 1887, Mr. Fitzpatrick presided there at the great meeting held in denunciation of Lord Lansdowne's record as an Irish landlord. Canadian freedom also found a vigorous champion in Mr. Fitzpatrick by reason of his defence of Louis Riel, the North-Western 'rebel' of 1885. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet in 1896.

A journalist of St. Helen's, Lancashire, writes to 'M.A.P.' giving the following outline of Mr. Seddon's early days:—The Right Hon. Richard Seddon, the up-to-date Premier of a very up-to-date colony, was, as all the world knows, born at St. Helen's. He came of an old Lancashire family on his father's side, and his mother hailed from Dumfries. When they were married, they conducted a school at St. Helen's. The schoolhouse, which was built in the seventeenth century, and is now occupied by a coachman, is situated at the top of Eccleston Hill, leading out of St. Helen's to the ancient

town of Prestcote. It was at his father's school that young Richard was born, reared and educated. By the time the younger was 12 years of age, however, he had had enough of books, he thought, and so went to work on the farm. For two years he stuck at this, and then he was apprenticed at Daglish's foundry, at St. Helen's. He was a lively young man, and took his share with the other apprentices in all the fun that was going. At the same time he was not at rest. He dreamt dreams, and his visions, backed up by his determined will, have been realised. Not that he dreamed then of being Premier of New Zealand, but he had ideas of becoming a great man. In that way have his dreams been fulfilled. His restlessness was increased when, after spending four years at the foundry he removed to Liverpool, where he heard such stories of the Empire beyond the seas that he took ship and went to see for himself. At that time he was only 18 years of age. In Australia he spent some time on the Government railways as an engineer, some time as a storekeeper in a gold-mining district, and some as a digger. Then came his marriage, to which he attributes much of his good fortune, and he rose higher and higher in public life, until in 1893 he became Premier. And Premier he has remained ever since. On his visit to St. Helen's this month (June) he is to be presented with the freedom of the borough, which is proud of him.

In the Chancery Court, Dublin, recently application was made for the payment of the third of the estate of the late Denis Louis Ryan, of Inchicore. Denis Louis Ryan, deceased, died intestate on the 15th December, 1900, leaving three brothers his sole next of kin, namely Henry Louis Ryan, Joseph Ryan, and Edward Ryan. Letters of administration of the estate of the deceased were on 29th January, 1901, granted to Mr. W. J. Gleeson, solicitor, and the estate was by him realised and produced a sum of £3754 17s, of which one-third was paid to Henry Louis Ryan, one third to Edward Ryan, and the remaining third, amounting to £1251 12s 4d paid into the court to the credit of Joseph Ryan, who had for many years been living abroad under the name of C. W. Fulton. Mr. Pooka appeared for Joseph Ryan, and applied for payment out of court to him of the sum of £1251 12s 4d. Joseph Ryan was born in Limerick. After leaving school he resided in London and Manchester for several years. In 1872 he returned from Manchester to Limerick to engage in business, but was not successful, and again left for London, where he engaged in theatrical companies under the name of C. W. Fulton. He then went to Paris and took up journalism, and this not proving successful, he in 1873 enlisted as a private in the 51st Light Infantry, with which regiment he went to India, where he remained until 1885. Whilst in India he edited a regimental paper called 'The Bugle.' From India he went to Australia, where he was engaged in Press work until the present date. The applicant was identified by the Rev. Mathew Russell, S.J., who, in an affidavit, stated he remembered him under the name of Joseph Ryan, attending the Jesuit schools in Limerick in the years 1859 to 1863. The Master of the Rolls said that the applicant had satisfied him as to his identity, and established his title to the money in court, which he directed to be paid out to him, less the costs of the administrator's appearance.

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

PIANOS ~~~~~ ORGANS ~~~~~ MUSIC ~~~~~

EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC
CAN BE OBTAINED AT . . .

BEGG'S

LARGEST STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM
RELIABLE GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

CHAS. BEGG & CO., LTD.,

Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, & Invercargill.

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

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

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

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

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

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.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

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

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

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

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

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

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE

BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

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

Families waited upon daily for orders.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts. And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

J. STAPLES AND CO.
(Limited),
MOLSEWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

ST. GEORGE JAMS

POTTED AND - - -

- - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.

USE NO OTHER.

Procurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



News from Christchurch.

Strange & Company's Great Annual Stock-Taking Sale.

If unable to attend the Sale in person, you should order what you require by Post. Sale Catalogues forwarded Post Free on application to

The Firm's Principal Sale of the year **IS NOW ON.**

DURING the Next Thirty Days nearly everything "STRANGE'S" make and sell will be offered at **Temptingly Reduced Sale Prices.** The Reductions will extend to **Furniture of all Kinds—Strange's Own Make**—and include Attractive Suites and Single Articles of Furniture at **Extraordinarily Low Prices.**

STRANGE & COMPANY,
CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL

OAMARU.

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

WAVERLEY HOTEL

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

H. COUGHLAN Proprietor.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.

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

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

MACALISTER AND CO

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

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYPH FO
VACCINATION.

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

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,

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

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

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

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



A HAPPY MEETING

CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.

J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.

300 AND 302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

BOOKS OF DEVOTION TO SOULS DEPARTED.

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

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

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,

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

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

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

FISH AND POULTRY

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

Telephone, 880

Post Office Box, 168.

Commercial

(For week ending August 13.)

PRODUCE.

London, August 10.—Frozen meat: Canterbury mutton, 4d; rest unchanged. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4 13-16d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4½. New Zealand beef: 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality, ox lores, 3½d. Hinds, 5½d.

Wellington, August 12.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General dated London, August 11.—The mutton market is steady. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton is 3½d, Inn-edm, Southland, and W.M.E. Company mutton, 3½d; other North Island 3½d. The lamb market is firm. The average price to-day for New Zealand lamb is: Canterbury brand, 4½d; other lamb, 4½d; legs, 4½d. The beef market is quiet. New Zealand hinds, 5½d; fores, 3½d. The hemp market is firm. 'Good fair Wellington' grade, on the spot to-day, £33 10s per ton; September-November shipments, £31 10s per ton. There are in stock 724 tons, against 246 last year. Cocksfoot seed is quiet: New Zealand, 17lb standard, 48s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 to £3 10s. 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, £13 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s 2d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions. Christchurch, £6.

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

Competition was not keen, but most of the lines on offer found buyers at about late quotations. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—During the past week there has been some inquiry for shipping lines, but so far no business of any importance has resulted, and the market continues to be without life. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; milling, 2s 5½d to 2s 6½d; good to best feed, 2s 3½d to 2s 5d, medium, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling quality is not offering so freely, and millers' requirements are confined to this class, medium sorts being in the meantime neglected. Fowl wheat is offering freely, and selling at late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 2d to 3s 9d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Local stocks are becoming somewhat reduced, and with a little more inquiry there is a better tone in the market. Those catalogued to-day met with fair competition, and sold at, for best Derwents, £2 15s to £3; others £2 10s to £2 12s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The market continues to be well supplied with chaff of medium and inferior quality, for which there is only moderate demand. Prime quality is not over plentiful, and commands ready sale. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 10s; good, £3 15s to £4; medium, £3 to £3 10s; inferior and straw chaff, £2 to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—The market to-day was fully supplied, about 50 tons being forward. The bulk of these were quitted at 13s per ton, loose (ex truck).

LIVE STOCK.

STOCK SALES.

Wellington, August 12.—Two Sydney buyers operated at the Johnstonville stock sales to-day, and record prices for the yards were obtained. Best bullocks sold up to £10 17s 6d; wethers, 15s 9d to 16s 11d.

Sydney, August 12.—Two hundred and ninety-one New Zealand wethers were sold at prices ranging from 35s to 44s. Twenty New Zealand bullocks averaged £21 14s. One brought £29 10s, a record for the yard. One cow of the same consignment fetched £19.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The Addington Grand National market brought forward heavy yardings of fat stock, and there were some very choice consignments.

Fat Sheep.—7900 yarded, mostly good to extra prime wethers and ewes. Local butchers and buyers for Sydney competed keenly for prime heavy sorts. A good number were taken for export at from 19s to 29s. Freezing buyers also competed keenly, and there was an improved market for all classes except secondary ewes. Prime heavy wethers, 22s to 30s; freezers, 16s to 21s; lighter, 14s 6d to 15s 9d; prime merino wethers, 17s 6d to 19s 3d; good, 12s 6d to 16s; others, 8s 4d to 11s 6d; prime heavy ewes, 17s to 20s; good, 13s to 16s; others, 9s 4d to 12s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—500 yarded, including some new season's lambs, which sold at 13s to 20s; last season's 12s to 15s 3d for good, and 9s 6d to 11s for others.

Store Sheep.—2200 yarded, mostly hoggets. There was a good sale. The only wethers (280) were sold at 13s 4d; two-tooth ewes, 14s, a line was withdrawn at 16s; hoggets, 8s 9d to 10s 6d; 600 passed at 8s 9d.

Fat Cattle.—202 penned, including some splendid cattle. There were buyers for export to both London and Sydney, and there was a distinct rise. Prime beef, 27s to 30s per 100lb; good, 22s 6d to 26s per 100lb; others, 19s to 22s per 100lb. Show bullocks, £24; prime heavy weights, £11 to £15 10s; good, £8 10s to £10; others, £7 17s 6s to £8 5s; prime heifers, £8 10s to £10; others, £5 5s to £8; prime cows, £8 to £10 7s 6d; others, £5 2s 6d to £7.

Pigs.—371 were offered. Baconers were slightly easier from 40s to 53s, or 4d per lb; porkers, 25s to 35s, or 4½d to 4½d per lb; good stores, 16s to 22s; smaller, 11s to 15s; suckers and weaners, 5s to 9s 8d.

A Lost Industry.

Some extremely interesting figures says the Dublin 'Independent' have have just been published by the Statistical Department of the United States, which cast more instructive light on the enormous loss which Ireland has endured through

the failure of the various efforts which were made to utilise the undeniable capabilities of its soil for the growth of sugar beet. Two attempts were made in the fifties—one at Mountmellick—to introduce, not only the cultivation of beet root, but also to provide factories for extracting the saccharine which it generally contains. It may, perhaps, be noted that beet roots grown in Ireland have invariably proved, on chemical examination, to contain a larger percentage of sugar than the average quantity produced by beets grown on the Continent. Owing to a variety of causes, the undertakings to which we have referred proved complete failures, inflicting considerable loss on those who embarked in them. It is, however, by no means improbable that the results in question were due to easily explainable causes, amongst which is not included a lack of business capacity on the part of the Irishman. The British Government and Parliament have long sternly set their faces against what is styled the bounty system, which Grattan's Parliament employed so successfully, for the restoration of Irish commerce and industries. Foreign countries entertain no similar prejudice, and both in the United States and on the Continent the manufacturer of beet-root sugar is assisted, not only by protective duties as regards home trade, but by the payment of bounties on all his exports. Furthermore, in the localities where the beet sugar industry flourishes, profitable markets exist for the by-products of the manufacture. For instance, the molasses are sold to local distillers, which extract a low class spirit, which is used in various industries, and often, unfortunately, flavored and doctored to enable its sale as cheap brandy. Again besides the molasses there remains a considerable quantity of material which Continental and American farmers have long since proved to be useful feeding for live stock. In Ireland, neither of the sources of revenue named were found available, and it is probable that the manufacture of beetroot sugar could only be carried on successfully in this country by a capitalist or company wealthy enough to also establish a distillery and embark in stock raising. Even then the products of the refinery would have to compete with the bounty-fed sugars of the Continent and America, and even the Home-Ruled Australia. To ask the Westminster Parliament to protect or assist an Irish industry would be hopeless. This fact, however, does not render the less interesting the figures set out in the United States official report, which has just been issued, and from which it appears that, while in 1840 beet-roots supplied less than five per cent. of the world's consumption of sugar, they now supply no less than 67 per cent. of a vastly increased consumption. In the enormous profits derivable from this state of things Irish farmers and landlords might have had their share any time during the last half century had our native Parliament been still in existence.

How to Lie when Sleeping

The correct posture for sleep is to lie on the right side with the limbs stretched out to their full length, and the arms either straight down by the body or in any comfortable position, provided they are not raised above the head. The mouth should be closed, and all the muscles of the body should be relaxed. The lungs work with greater deliberation during the hours of sleep, and if the arms are raised above the head at this time, and for any period, the action of the heart drives the blood away from the arms and sends it to the head, frequently making one very restless, when it does not entirely prevent sleep.

THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

TUSSIGURA

Sole Proprietor and
.....Manufacturer

S. J. EVANS, DUNEDIN.

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

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

C. TILBURN,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

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

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. PALMER

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLERS OF

SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 544
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,

Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR . .

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - - PROPRIETOR

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager

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

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - **P. MCCARTHY.**

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS.

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

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

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

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

Monowai Thurs., Aug. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau Fri., Aug. 15 3 p.m. D'din

Waikare Thurs., Aug. 19 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Te Anau Fri., Aug. 15 3 p.m. D'din

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

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Monowai Thurs., Aug. 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora Thurs., Aug. 21 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Waikare Tues., Aug. 19 3 p.m. D'din

Mararoa Tues., Sept. 2 3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Mokoia Aug. 24 2.30 p.m. tr'n

Monowai Aug. 31 2 p.m. D'din

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

Upolu Mon., Aug. 25 1 p.m. D'din

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

Corinna Thurs., Aug. 14 1 p.m. D'din

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.)

Manapouri Wednesday, Aug. 27

RARATONGA and TAHITI.
Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tues., Sept. 9

BROWN, EWING'S

Great End of Season

SALE!

of SURPLUS STOCK is Now Proceeding.

NOTABLE REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS.
SENT POST FREE.

BROWN, EWING & Co., Limited, Dunedin.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Estimates were again considered on Tuesday evening, but none of the votes were reduced.

The alleged overcrowding of the troopship *Britannic* came up for discussion during the afternoon, when members were particularly severe on the Imperial authorities for the treatment meted out to the returning troopers.

The Acting-Premier laid on the table a report from Lieut-Colonel Davies and the senior medical officer which did not bear out the allegations made by some of the men. Mr Monk contrasted the sending away of the men with their home-coming. They were sent away with éclat and torrents of bombast, and there was not even a flag hoisted on their return.—Mr Hutcheson said he thought the reports just read had not told them the whole story. This was evidently a case of the usual tactics of John Bull, Esq, when he returned his empties. Eventually Sir J. G. Ward promised to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations. The Commissioners appointed by the Government were Sir W. Russell, Messrs McNab and Millar.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening the Council discussed the Tied Houses Bill, introduced by the Hon. J. Rigg. This is a pretty drastic measure, as it makes it unlawful for any brewer to own licensed premises, and from January 1, 1904, all instruments of title purporting to vest any licensed premises in any brewer for any stake or interest shall be deemed null and void, and the registration of every such instrument shall be cancelled. The Bill further makes it unlawful for any brewer or spirit merchant to advance money to any licensed person, and no action will lie in any court for the recovery of money so lent. From and after the expiration of the term of any existing loan, or, if no such term is fixed, then after the 1st January, 1904, all instruments purporting to secure the repayment of any money so advanced are to be null and void and their registration is to be cancelled.

The debate was eventually adjourned.

A discussion arising out of the third reading of the Loan Bill occupied the greater part of Wednesday afternoon and evening, but the measure eventually passed that stage by 35 votes to 6.

In the Council on Thursday afternoon the second reading of the Fisheries Conservation Act Amendment Bill, designed to prevent the exclusive use by private owners of rivers running through their property containing fish, was agreed to.

A number of local measures were passed through the committee stage in the House, among these being the Wellington Harbor Board Empowering Bill, which was strongly opposed by Mr Laurenson, who stated that both the Auckland and Lyttelton docks were 'white elephants,' and that the scheme for building a dock in Wellington was a hare-brained proposal.

At 5.40 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday for the Coronation celebrations.

Useful Physical Culture.

We hear a great deal in these days (says an American exchange) of the necessity of physical culture for girls, and how necessary it is that they should practise gymnastic exercises. Those who recommend such exercises forget that there is a kind of physical culture which costs nothing and is within the reach of all girls, namely, helping their mothers.

For arms, fingers, and wrists, washing and wiping dishes will be found admirable. One is as good as the other. Perhaps the water aids in giving suppleness to the joints of the fingers. That is an advantage washing dishes has over wiping them. However, there is surely a fine elbow movement in the wiping.

Bed making, as it is still taught in the homely physical culture academies of country farmhouses, cannot be too highly recommended. With the folding of every counterpane, blanket, and sheet the arms are stretched as far apart as they will go, each hand holding one end. Then standing perfectly erect, the chest is thrown out. Quickly the hands are brought together again and presto! the sheet is folded double! Shoulders, body and limbs are all developed by the mattress turning. The eye and the sense of

symmetry learn much from the regular arrangement of counterpane and pillows. Of course, this exercise ought not to be carried too far.

Sweeping gives much the same motion without the jerkiness of golfing strokes. For the graceful perfection of arms and shoulders, so much desired by every ambitious girl, nothing could be better.

Floor scrubbing, like lawn tennis, is rather violent and not to be tried unless you are sure about your heart. At first, it will be almost as severe on the knees as rowing; but as you get used to the occupation it will give a subtle satisfaction of its own.

Running upstairs when mamma wants something is first-class exercise, and running downstairs is almost as good. Interesting diversions will be found in egg-beating and ice cream freezing. Dusting ought to have a chapter by itself. First, you are down on all-fours, then you are on tiptoe seeing how far the duster will reach. This tiptoeing, with its ankle development, is superb! But that isn't all. You twist yourself into all sorts of positions to get at the corners of the carved furniture. First, you are on one knee, and then on the other. Every muscle, every tendon is brought into service before you are through. Even this magnificent exercise can be overdone, but you will make no mistake if you only dust every room after you have swept it—although many housekeepers dust oftener.

The Smallest Painting in the World.

THE smallest painting in the world is the work of a Flemish artist, and is painted upon the smooth side of a grain of corn. If you examine it with a strong magnifying glass you can easily see a miller, a mill, and surrounding trees, all drawn with perfect accuracy.

More wonderful even than this are the pictures in mosaic constructed from the scales found on the wings of butterflies, and so small that the picture can hardly be seen with the naked eye. How limitless must have been the patience, as well as the skill, of the artist!

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.

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

BEATH AND CO

CAAHNEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, Fashionable Drapers,
Milliners and Costumers.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the College Gown, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

THANKS.

Adelaide Street, South Dunedin,
6th August, 1902.

The Manager,

Provident and Industrial Insurance Company.

Dear Sir,—I desire to acknowledge receipt of your cheque for £40 in payment of my claim upon the Provident Industrial occurring through the death of my son, Leo Angelo, who was accidentally shot by a gun while rabbit-shooting in Healesville, near Melbourne. I had only paid nine months' premiums at 1s 6d per month, but received full amount of claim within an hour after lodging certificates of death and identity.

Your truly

(Signed) ISABELLA PASTORELLA.

P.S. This proves the advantage of insuring with a local office.
I.P.

NOTICE.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, Hokitika, beg to remind those having Tickets for the ART UNION in aid of the new Catholic School that the DRAWING will take place on OCTOBER 15.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

CORONATION OATHS.



THE Coronation ceremonies of a few days ago centred round the royal oath or obligation which the newly-crowned King took upon himself in Westminster Abbey before the notabilities of the Empire, and in the midst of a pageantry of rare magnificence. It is the custom, ancient almost as the kingly office itself, that a prince upon his accession should enter into some contract, promise, or profession before the people, or the representatives of the people, over whom he is called to rule. An inscription found some years ago among the battered ruins of ancient Babylon records how, six centuries before the birth of CHRIST, NABENIDUS was solemnly proclaimed King of the then mighty Babylonian Empire, and how the two princes EVIL-MERODACH and LABUSI-KUDUR, were dethroned because 'they broke their oaths.' Such things were not unknown in later and more civilised days. Royal oaths have time and again been as brittle as politicians' promises. A French prince could chatter gaily once on a time regarding the emptiness of the political professions which he was to make at his coronation, and a keen and observant satirist 'pinked' in the following strain the notorious disregard of the obligations of an oath which was prevalent in Great Britain during and for a long period after the Cromwellian régime:—

Oaths are but words, and words but wind,
Too feeble implements to bind,
And hold with deeds proportion, so,
As shadows to a substance do.

The least scrupulous rulers, and, therefore, those that needed the most stringent binding, were precisely those who paid least regard to the sanctity of their accession or coronation oaths or protestations. But its actual binding force upon the normal conscience was sufficient to guarantee its retention. Among the predecessors of King EDWARD VII. the form of coronation or accession oath or declaration has varied greatly. In the days of EGBERT it took the form of a decree, which ran as follows:—

It is the duty of a king newly ordained and enthroned to enjoin on the Christian people subject to him these three precepts: first, that the Church of God and all the Christian people preserve true peace at all times. Amen. Secondly, that he forbid rapacity and all iniquities to all degrees. Amen. Thirdly, that in all judgments he enjoin equity and mercy, that therefore the clement and merciful GOD may grant us His mercy. Amen.

King EDGAR, at Bath, in 973, and King ETHELRED II., at Kingston, twenty-five years later, took solemn oaths before St. DUNSTON, to duly observe the things mentioned above.

A new form of oath was introduced at the Conquest. In 1066, immediately after the battle of Hastings, WILLIAM the Conqueror was crowned king by the Archbishop of York. The grim Norman stood before the altar at Westminster, and, says the chronicler, 'he promised with an oath that he would defend God's holy churches and their rulers; that he would, moreover, rule the whole people subject to him with righteousness and royal providence, would enact and hold fast right law, utterly forbid rapine and unrighteous judgments.' His legal position was thus secured, and he strode forth to finish the work of conquest. WILLIAM RUFUS made the same promises as the Conqueror; but his word was written in water. HENRY I. confirmed them by

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

a charter. The ceremonies at the coronation of RICHARD I. were on a more generous and elaborate scale and set the fashion or precedent for similar functions for future generations: But the form of oath remained unchanged until the time of EDWARD II. Then, in 1308, it was for the first time drawn up in the form of question and answer, and so it remains to the present day. The original is in Norman-French. In English it runs as follows:—

'Sire,' says the Archbishop, 'will you grant and keep, and by your oath confirm to the people of England, the laws and customs to them granted by the ancient kings of England, your righteous and godly predecessors; and especially the laws, customs, and privileges granted to the clergy and people by the glorious King St. EDWARD, your predecessor?' The king replies: 'I grant them and promise.' 'Sire, will you keep towards God, the Holy Church, and the clergy and people, peace and accord in God, entirely after your power?' 'I will keep them.' 'Sire, will you cause to be done in all your judgments equal and right justice and discretion, in mercy and truth, to your power?' 'I will so do.' 'Sire, do you grant to hold and to keep the laws and righteous customs which the community of your realm shall have chosen, and will you defend and strengthen them to the honor of God, to the utmost of your power?' 'I grant and promise.'

A new spirit and form was introduced into the Coronation Oath by HENRY VIII. 'It is very remarkable,' says Father BRIDGETT in his publication, *The English Coronation Oath*, 'that, before his coronation, he manipulated the oath he was to take, softening the expressions about the rights of the people, and interpolating clauses regarding the rights of the crown.' There was a further change at the coronation of the boy-king, EDWARD VI. The customary acceptance of the king by the people was not asked, and the oath was changed by CRANMER, the Reformer, and bound the weedy young monarch, briefly

(1) To the people of England, to keep the laws and liberties of the realm. (2) To the Church and the people, to keep peace and concord. (3) To do in all his judgments equal justice. (4) To make no laws but to the honor of God and the good of the commonwealth, and by the consent of the people, as had been accustomed.

The ceremonies concluded with a Solemn High Mass. CRANMER himself, when about to take his oath of obedience to the Holy See, made a private declaration that he did not intend to be bound by his words. In like manner, immediately after EDWARD'S coronation was completed, he convinced the royal boy that he was in no way bound by oath towards the Church. And within a year or two the altars were demolished, the altar-stones broken or turned to common or vile uses, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, with which his short reign had begun, was abolished.

MARY TUDOR, the Catholic Queen, took the accustomed oaths and restored Catholic worship. From motives of policy Queen ELIZABETH had herself crowned according to the old Catholic rites. According to Miss STRICKLAND, the date of her coronation was fixed after consultation with a fortune-teller. She knelt before the high altar in Westminster Abbey and took the old Catholic oaths of the days of the Second EDWARD. She was anointed with holy oil—at which she privately mocked—and completed the melancholy travesty by hearing Mass and receiving Holy Communion! JAMES I., CHARLES I., CHARLES II., and JAMES II. (the Catholic king), all swore, at the coronations, in the words of the formula quoted above and used at the crowning of the Second EDWARD.

The most radical departure in the substance of the coronation oath was introduced after the Revolution of 1688, when WILLIAM of Orange and MARY came to the throne. For the first time in history the word 'Protestant' was introduced. The sovereigns promised to 'maintain the [reformed] Protestant religion established by law,' and all mention of the good St. EDWARD and his legislation was thenceforth omitted. By the Bill of Rights (enacted in October, 1689) it was provided, says MACAULAY, 'that every English Sovereign should in full Parliament and at the coronation repeat and subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation. This was drawn up by the Puritans in 1643; it was passed by Parliament in the days of CHARLES II., in 1673, in order to exclude Catholics from every office, both civil and military, under the crown; it was imposed, in an extended and virulently offensive form, upon Members of Parliament, for the same purpose, in 1678; and by the Bill of Rights it was imposed upon the wearer of the crown. It ran as follows:—

I, A.B., by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of GOD, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the Body and Blood of CHRIST at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin MARY or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly in the presence of GOD profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before GOD or man, or absolved of the declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or persons or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

This atrocious oath was the product of a period of boiling sectarian passion. It was, too, a period in which but little regard was paid to the sanctity of an oath, and in which even a solemn treaty (that of Limerick) was violated 'ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry,' with as much *sung froid* as articles of capitulation were over and over again violated by the Puritan Parliament. Hence the word—even the oath—of the king was to be doubted, and he was obliged to 'multiply phrases that he was not equivocating, nor guilty of evasion, nor dispensed to lie, and the rest.' Queen ANNE was the first to take this barbarous oath. It has been imposed upon every British sovereign since her day. It was taken by King EDWARD VII. on his accession only. But the strong feeling manifested against this 'relic of barbarism' by Catholics and fair-minded Protestants, and by great public bodies, throughout the Empire led to its revision by a Select Committee last year. The following amended form, which was enacted by Parliament, was taken by EDWARD VII. at his coronation:—

'Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?' 'I solemnly promise so to do.' 'Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?' 'I will.' 'Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed religion, established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve upon the bishops and clergy of England, and to the Church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or to any of them?' 'All this I promise to do.'

And this is, in brief, the story of the English coronation oath.

Notes

Wanted, a Spark Arrester.

Settlers who live alongside the railway lines and are in continual danger of being burnt out by fires caused from sparks emitted by passing engines, will derive little consolation from the attitude assumed by the Government in a recent debate on a petition presented by one James Wallace, a farmer in the Auckland district. The Minister of Railways stoutly contended that the law absolved the Government from liability in such cases, and the Hon. Mr McGowan, ironically asking the House to take a broad and practical view of the question, pointed out that the danger would be minimised if members would not insist on the use of local coal. But the public generally will refuse to endorse the callous view of the Railway Department, and will not even try to understand why it is that the Government should be free from a liability that law and justice alike impose on every private person. If, for example, the owner of a traction engine, travelling along a road, were to use inferior coal, and neglect to use the funnel covers that the law imposes upon private individuals, but permits Government engines to go without, and thereby cause the destruction of crops by the wayside, he would assuredly be made to pay the penalty. It is one of the canons of law that no one shall prosecute his business to the common hurt. It is equally canonical that the public business shall not be prosecuted to individual hurt. In the interests of common justice this principle should be applied to industries carried on by the Government on behalf of the public.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONRY, SPEY AND DEN STREETS

INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone 35

The settler referred to above seems to have been particularly unfortunate. The location of his farm operated to his injury. In reporting, as a Commissioner on the subject of a former complaint, Mr Poynton, a Stipendiary Magistrate, said that owing to the configuration of the ground near his farm on the opposite side of the railway line there appeared to be an increased velocity of the prevailing wind at a particular place, which carried sparks on to the grass paddocks. At that time there had been no fewer than 28 fires on the farm. But Mr Poynton found an alleviating circumstance in the plea that there was no debris left along the line, and that such spark-arresting appliances as the Government provide were in good order. He, therefore, found that Mr Wallace's misfortunes were due to the unfortunate aspect of his land and the luxuriance of his crop of ryegrass. Mr Poynton did grudgingly recommend some compensation to the unfortunate settler (with the reminder that he had no legal claim against the Department) on the ground that 'he had suffered so often and undergone such suspense that some compensation might be given to him,' but this was qualified with the freezing proviso that 'it was not to be a precedent in other cases.' Sir Joseph Ward's idea of reconciling public and private interests lay in the recommendation that persons who live in close proximity to railway trains ought to take precautions to insure themselves against possible loss from accident by fire, and so prevent the Colony being asked to meet claims of this kind. A more logical position might have been expected in Sir Joseph Ward. The burden is still cast upon the unfortunate settler, for he will be penalised by premiums for his extra risk. And the Minister's dictum carries the further unfortunate suggestion that an insurance company is a kind of benevolent society. But, in spite of all the fine-spun pleas of the gentlemen who stand up for the Railway Department, we are entirely at one with those members who urge that the Government should take the same responsibility as private people in such cases, due provision, of course being made for the slight additional 'moral' risk, as insurance experts have it, and should cease at the earliest moment, not only in this but in other departments, from saying, 'Do as I say, and not as I do.'

A Railway in Palestine.

Palestine is usually associated with religious events of long ago, and the thought of a railway through it seems more than a trifle incongruous. Yet for ten years a train has been regularly running from Jaffa to Jerusalem, a distance of 86½ kilometres, or, in British figures, something under 54 miles. The shriek of the railway whistle wakes the stillness of the plains of Sharon. But the sacred gloom of the Holy City itself is subjected to no such indignity, for the Ottoman Government decreed that the terminus of the railway should be fixed at a point a mile or so from the walls. But to the tourist this is no disadvantage, for the approach to the town from the station is one of the grandest sights in Palestine. Says a recent writer: 'The station is built on the east side of the Mountain of Evil Council. You cross this hill, and suddenly lies before you the Valley of Hinnom, with the gardens and pool of Gihon, and on the other side of the valley Mount Zion, with its citadel.' It is not, however, our present purpose to decant upon the scenic beauties and the associations of Palestine. These have been more eloquently described elsewhere. It is as a monument of patience and perseverance against Ottoman stolidity that the railway is distinguished, and it may be regarded as typical of the tardiness with which the Eastern mind recognises the benefits of Western civilisation. The first project for connecting Jerusalem with its seaport originated about fifty years ago, when only camel paths existed between the two towns, and the wild parts between Jerusalem and the plains of Sharon were comparatively little known. The honor of being the first to thoroughly investigate and study the question belongs to a German-American named Zimpel. But like others of similar disposition he received no return for his zeal and labors, and died almost with a broken mind, while others reaped the benefit of his exertions. In 1874-1875 a company of French engineers took up the project and selected another route further north, on part of the old Roman road from Jerusalem to Caesarea, down which St. Paul was escorted. But nothing came of the project. After twelve years more another French syndicate took the matter up and with infinite difficulty obtained a concession from the Ottoman Government. But there are important conditions attached to it. The line must fall to the State after ninety-nine years, and only Turkish subjects are to be employed, with the exception of the engineers, this last concession being probably made because there are no Turks versed in the handling of engines. And so the train has run daily ever since 1892, doing the journey in three hours and fifty minutes. It has begun to return a profit to its owners, although there is goods traffic only one way, namely, towards Jerusalem, but of course at certain seasons of the year the tourist traffic is very large. To the advocates of such railways as the Main Trunk line in the north and the Otago Central in the south, we may commend a study of the difficulties attending

the inception of the Jaffa-Jerusalem line. It may teach them that there are obstacles still more difficult to surmount than the parsimony of governments and the cabals of parliaments.

The Orient Troopers.

The 'boys' who returned from South Africa by the Orient have been compelled to undergo the unpleasant experience of being recalled into camp and quarantined because of a case of suspected smallpox discovered after the South Island men had been landed. At the time of writing the case is still only 'suspected' to be one of smallpox. Yet while a doubt existed the authorities, it seems to us, could follow no other course than to recall the men. And we observe with pleasure that the men obeyed the summons with general and soldier-like alacrity, recognising no doubt their moral obligation to the community. To the uninitiated it may at first sight seem ridiculous to recall the men at all, seeing that having turned them loose to mix with the community the damage, if any, had been done. But it is not generally known that smallpox does not become contagious until the eruption begins to appear, so that there was still time to arrest the evil should any of the troopers, unhappily, carry in their systems the germs of the disease. In any community a visitation of smallpox is a disaster; in New Zealand it would be a dire calamity, because of the general unpreparedness to meet it. If there is one scientific fact established beyond the possibility of a doubt, it is that vaccination minimises almost to the point of disappearance the severity of smallpox. Yet vaccination has been permitted to fall practically into desuetude in this Colony. It has been affirmed without contradiction that only 17 per cent. of the juvenile population have been vaccinated. This neglect of a wise precaution has arisen from several causes, among which are (1) the immunity of the colonies from smallpox; (2) a well-founded repugnance to arm to arm vaccination; and (3) conscientious objections on the part of a small number to the practice.

*

At least two of these reasons are untenable. Past immunity gives no security for the future. The trade of the colonies is rapidly spreading to the East, which is the cradle of plagues, and any vessel which comes from an Asiatic port may bear among her passengers or merchandise the germs of disease, as la grippe was brought to the Colony some years ago in drapery goods, and has never since been eradicated. Arm to arm vaccination is not only discouraged, but absolutely forbidden by law. A vaccinator who employs any but the pure lymph direct from the heifer is liable to severe punishment, and, in the event of any communicable disease arising from the practice, would be so much discredited as to be professionally ruined. In the old days innumerable diseases were communicated by means of vaccination. With pure lymph the risk is so small as to be negligible. As for the stubborn few who profess to entertain conscientious objections, they are probably influenced by gruesome stories of bygone calamities, or, it may be, are personally aware of some case or cases where injury has arisen. Yet even for such the law makes provision, by enabling them to escape the dreaded operation by making a declaration, which absolves them from the obligation. The general result of the present scare will no doubt be a general awakening to the need for vaccination, and the legal obligation to undergo it. A few convictions here and there will remind parents that they cannot defy the law with impunity, and the punishment which may be inflicted will not be resented by the public, who have to bear the risk caused by neglect. But there will not be much boisterous hilarity in the various quarantine camps during the next week or 10 days. The vaccination of an adult is not always a trifling matter. It is not helpful to the temper, and the slightest contact with the scarified spot produces such inconvenience as to cause irritation. Some of the later contingents never smelt hostile powder in the late war. At least they will now be able to point to honorable scars as souvenirs of their expedition to South Africa. Let us hope that the present scare may have consequences no more serious.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

At 11 o'clock at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday a Mass of Thanksgiving for the King's Coronation was celebrated by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., in the presence of his Lordship Bishop Verdon. The music of the Mass (Mozart's Twelfth) was rendered by the Cathedral choir and orchestra.

His Lordship the Bishop preached, taking his text from the second chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy: 'I desire therefore first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings be made for all men: for kings and all that are in high station, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all piety and chastity.' A few weeks ago, said his Lordship, the preparations that were being made for the ceremony of the Coronation of our King were suddenly stopped, and a great sadness was felt over the whole British Empire when it became known that his Majesty was seriously ill. The critical condition of the Royal

GEO. T. WHITE

LATEST NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES

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

sufferer occasioned the deepest anxiety, and prayers and supplications were offered up to Almighty God for his recovery. God in His mercy was pleased to hear the prayers that were offered so earnestly, and to-day hundreds of millions of his Majesty's subjects throughout the vast British Empire are giving expression to their joy on the auspicious occasion of his Coronation. They were assembled there that day to raise their voices in hymns of praise and thanksgiving, and earnestly implore the good God—by Whom kings reign and lawgivers decree just things—that He might bless the reign of his Majesty, and make it long, happy, and prosperous. The accession of a new monarch is an event of very great importance in the life of any nation. The destinies of subjects and their rulers are closely united, and the prosperity of the subjects depends to a great extent on the wisdom and good government of the rulers. People are apt to think that a constitutional monarch is a mere figurehead, fitted to adorn the vessel of State; but in this they are mistaken, for it may be said with truth that there is no Sovereign in Europe who can exercise greater influence for good than he who was crowned yesterday at Westminster Abbey. (Here his Lordship read a telegram from the Acting-Premier to the effect that the coronation had taken place, and that the King was not at all fatigued after the ceremony.) This, continued his Lordship, was good news, and would cause all to rejoice. The Coronation ceremony of to-day has lost much of its significance, but according to the ritual of the Catholic Church the coronation of a king is in the highest degree impressive and instructive. We are told in the Old Testament that the earliest kings who were called by God to rule over His chosen people were, by the express command of God, anointed with oil, and therefore in the Sacred Scripture the king was called the 'Lord's anointed.' In the 'First of Kings' we are told that 'Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed David in the midst of his brethren, and the spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward.' The sacred unction that the king receives is intended to represent the outpouring of Divine grace which is so necessary to enable him to rule in a manner befitting a Christian king. The ceremonies in the ritual of the Catholic Church clearly point out to the sovereign-elect that there is a Sovereign King, a Lord above, from Whom all power comes, and that whatever power he receives should be employed for the honor and glory of God, the good of religion, and the benefit of the subjects committed to his care. From the coronation of Edward VII. we are tempted to go back to that of his predecessor, the venerable Queen who died in the early part of last year. She was crowned 64 years ago—in the year 1838—and in that very year New Zealand was visited for the first time by a bishop and a priest of the Catholic Church. What a change there is to-day, when we have an archbishop, three bishops, 160 priests, 663 nuns, over 50 Brothers, and a large Catholic population spread over the whole of the Colony. Sixty-four years ago New Zealand was not recognised as a British Colony, yet to-day it is spoken of all over the civilised world; the richness of its mineral wealth, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate have brought about a degree of prosperity that is seldom witnessed in a country so young as New Zealand. The British Constitution is the freest in the world. United to England, we enjoy the greatest liberty, we are free from every external danger, and are therefore in a position to devote our energies to the development of our resources. We should be deeply grateful for all these things, and should remember that all good things come from God, and that we should thank Him from our hearts for all His blessings and favors. The 'Te Deum' would be sung as an expression of gratitude to God for the restoration of the King to health, and all should pray that God would grant him a long, a prosperous, and a happy reign. The Catholic people should take an interest in all public affairs, and in every movement which had for its object the benefiting of the community and advancing the progress of the country. They were all deeply interested in the welfare of the Empire, and they should pray that God would shower down His blessings on their King, country, and families.

At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship intoned the 'Te Deum,' which was taken up and impressively rendered by the choir.

The music of the Mass was sung in a finished manner by the choir, under the conductorship of Mr A. Vallis. The soloists were: Soprano, Miss Blaney; contralto, Miss Drum; tenor, Mr Carolin; bass, Mr Feil. Mrs J. Woods presided at the organ. After Mass the orchestra played in fine style 'God save the King.' In the evening Miss Leonard sang an 'Ave Maria,' with violin obligato nicely played by Miss Stokes.

INVERCARGILL.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The Bluff Coronation Festival has been celebrated with success. Though only two months were given to the preparations the stalls were supplied with more than sufficient goods for a town of the population of Campbelltown. The Dominican nuns are effusive in their thanks for goods received from their old pupils over the country and from other convents. Considering that this is the slackest time of the year at the Port the sales were satisfactory and not an article was left. This is owing to the energy of the assistants, who deserve particular commendation. The children's comedietta was a most beautiful thing; so that there were calls for its repetition every evening. All who listened to it declared that it was the best youthful performance they had seen in Southland. The performance piloted by Mr Lister also afforded much merriment and some of the amateur actors gave promise of dramatic talent of which we shall hear again. The most perfect order prevailed. One would think the festival an affair confined altogether to 'superior' people rather than a demonstration open to all comers

in a port town. The whole show reflected the greatest credit upon the organisers, to whom the nuns are grateful for their time and labor spent and for the generosity of their material contributions.

The Invercargill Catholic Literary Society invited friends to a literary feast on Tuesday. About 150 attended. Mr Cormac gave an address on the Land War in Ireland, and Mr Eager gave one on the founding of the Home Rule Movement by Mr Butt. Mr Cormac's effort was truly a literary treat, brimful of information put in very choice language, and Mr Eager's was full of humorous situations, especially in his description of the election of Mr Blennerhassett for Kerry, which produced much amusement. Each lecture lasted an hour, and votes of thanks were proposed by Mr Gilfedder and the Rev. Father Lynch. Some melodies were sung by members of St. Mary's choir. The audience is anxiously inquiring as to when the society will give another such treat. They have found out that there are evening reunions of a class much more elevating, instructive and more truly amusing than the whirl and skirl and stupidity of the ordinary 'social.'

PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 10.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., the past and present members of St. Patrick's choir met to present Mr. W. Gamble, who lately retired from the position of conductor, with an ebony walking stick with ivory handle and mounted with gold band suitably inscribed. The Rev. Father P. W. Tymons presided and also presented Mr. Gamble on behalf of the congregation with a purse containing £20. Mr. Gamble, who has held the conductorship for the past six years, has of late suffered severely from an affection of the throat, and it was only on the advice of his doctor that he reluctantly relinquished his post.

Father Tymons, in a few well chosen words, spoke of the loss sustained by the choir and the whole congregation by Mr. Gamble's retirement, and trusted that in accepting the purse he would not look upon it in any way as suitable remuneration, but as expressive of that esteem in which he was held. Father Tymons hoped that he would soon regain his voice and health, and resume his position to the satisfaction of everyone.

Mr Gamble, in thanking Father Tymons for his kind allusions as to past services, spoke of the grief it caused him to sever his connection with the choir, said he had only tried to do his duty, and that any Catholic blessed with a voice at all should at once be ready to use it for the service of God. If he got better he certainly should resume his old position.

During the evening songs were contributed by Mrs Anderson and Misses Rush and R. Oakley, and by Messrs V. Dallow, T. Rodgers, and P. Lomax, and instrumental items by Misses Scanlon and Watson and Mr P. Tombs, and the gathering, which was held in the schoolroom, proved a most enjoyable one. The ladies of the choir kindly supplied the refreshments.

A sacred concert will be held in St. Patrick's Church next Sunday, at 3 p.m., on behalf of the organ fund, and it is to be hoped that the necessary means of paying off all the choir's indebtedness will be well supported.

Mr V. Dallow, who lately severed his connection with the hardware staff of the United Farmers' Association to join the firm of Permain and Gilchrist, was presented the other evening with a silver teapot, suitably engraved.

On Saturday morning Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock for King Edward VII., and at 11 o'clock a united Coronation service was held by the Protestant denominations in the Show Ground. Mr W. T. Woods, Mayor, laid the foundation stone of a handsome drinking fountain to be erected in the Square. At six o'clock a procession was held of the children and fire brigade, volunteers (mounted and foot) cadets, terminating with a grand display of fireworks in the Square, and a huge bonfire. The town was crowded all day to see the celebrations and illuminations, but everything passed off quietly and by 11 o'clock the streets were entirely clear of the noise of holiday makers.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

Mr. SEDDON leaves England for New Zealand about the end of August, but has not decided by what route he will travel.

At the instance of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Mr Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arranged to issue letters patent creating King's Counsel for New Zealand.

PATRONS of the General Assembly Library are just as absent-minded as other folks, as there are 710 volumes missing, one-third of which are works of fiction. The yearly growth of the library is set down at over 2000 volumes.

ON the arrival of the troopship Orient at Wellington it was discovered that one of the troopers was suffering from smallpox. The vessel was ordered into quarantine, and the men were sent to Somes Island. The men who were landed at Dunedin and Lyttelton have also been quarantined.

ACCORDING to a Westport paper, Mr P. J. O'Regan recently received a communication from some of his old constituents inquiring if he would accept nomination for the Buller electorate, and promising him active and enthusiastic support. Mr O'Regan replied, however, that for private reasons he could not possibly spare the time necessary to contest so large a district.

THE Kaiapoi people do not take very kindly to itinerant lecturers, as the young German, with the unpronounceable name

who it is alleged is cycling around the world for a wager, had for audience the other night a solitary citizen, the local policeman and two firemen, the latter attending apparently with the object of seeing that the hall was not overcrowded.

THE revenue of the Colony shows an increase of £60,000 for the first four months of the financial year as compared with the April-July period of last year, notwithstanding that cash land sales had fallen £8000 in the same period. The railway revenue for July was £5000 above that of July last year, despite the abnormal traffic following the Royal visit.

MILTON celebrated the Coronation on Saturday by laying the foundation stone of a new town hall. Several loyal and patriotic speeches were made on the occasion. Among those who spoke was the Rev. Mr. Small (Anglican) who in the course of his remarks said he was sorry that they could not have Father O'Neill with them, as patriotic functions were those in which the rev. gentleman had excelled himself.

WE have to thank the editors *Our Alma Mater*, the organ of the students of Riverview College, Sydney, for the June number of their admirable magazine. The number before us is taken up mainly with school happenings, and records of the prowess of the students in the athletic field. It is copiously illustrated, and on the whole it is well up to the standard of former issues, and reflects credit on the editors.

SPEAKING of the extraordinary long flights which blackbird have been known to make, Sir James Hector at the Wellington Philosophical Society said that he believed they were not imported to New Zealand, but came without invitation about 1860 or a year or two earlier. They spread immediately over the whole country, and began devouring the fly that was killing the cabbage and turnip.

ON behalf of the Central Society of the Women's Suffrage League, London, Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs Henry Fawcett presented an address to Mr Seddon, acknowledging his services on behalf of woman's suffrage. Mr Seddon testified as to the effect of female suffrage in New Zealand. The Tallow Chandlers' Company, one of the London livery companies, conferred its freedom on the Right Hon. Mr Seddon.

THE Pharmaceutical Association of Canterbury have received a letter from the Canterbury Medical Association stating that the matter of dealing with commissions on doctors' prescriptions rests with chemists themselves. One member of the Pharmaceutical Association, at a meeting the other evening, suggested that other similar bodies throughout the Colony, as well as other branches of the Medical Association, be approached with a view to having legislation passed to abolish the practice of giving commissions, but no steps were taken.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society took place on Wednesday evening of last week. In the absence of the president, the vice-president, Mr H. McSherry, took the chair, and after routine business was transacted, the programme set down for the evening was proceeded with, and took the form of an 'Editor's box.' Several really good questions of general and local importance were put in, which evoked a considerable amount of criticism and long speeches from some of the members. It is worth mentioning that some of the junior members showed specially good form on this occasion.

WE have received from the Government Printer, Victoria, British Columbia, a pamphlet containing the Budget speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly in April last by the Hon. Mr Prentice, Minister of Finance. The Estimates of revenue for the province for the year ended March last were 2,140,750 dollars, but there was an apparent deficit of 350,000 dollars. The Minister showed that the per capita wealth of the province was 1710 dollars, against Australia, 1229 dollars; United Kingdom, 1450 dollars; and Canada, 775 dollars. The trade during the year amounted to 180 dollars per head against 169 dollars in Australia. There are 1450 miles of railway in the province, which cost about £12,000,000. The Minister, after naming the splendid assets of the province, contended that there were no grounds for the attacks made by the opponents of the Government on the financial credit of the province.

THE CORONATION.

THE Coronation ceremony, which was postponed from June 26 in consequence of the illness of the King, took place in Westminster Abbey on Saturday and was a most brilliant spectacle. Millions of spectators lined the route from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. Among the guests who came in for enthusiastic recognition by the crowds were the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon.

Westminster Abbey presented a scene of great magnificence. The galleries were so arranged as to avoid hiding the leading architectural features and contour of the building. The nave, choir, and the galleries behind were lined with Mayors, representative working men, Nonconformist delegates, past and present Imperial Ministers and their wives, officers and their wives, and all the Agents-General and their wives, all in uniform, court, or levee dresses. The Abbey was brilliant with color, the magnificent gala dresses of the Indian rajahs being conspicuously splendid.

The Queen and her supporters and officers of the State were the first to take up their positions, after which the King's procession followed. After the prescribed service the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony of anointing and crowning the King, the Archbishop of York crowning the Queen.

As their Majesties proceeded from the Abbey to the palace they were received with acclamations by the people.

Besides a large number of distinguished visitors from the Commonwealth, the following New Zealanders were invited:—The Hon. A. J. Cadman, Dr. and Mrs. Hocken (Dunedin), Revs. S. Anson and B. Wood, Mrs R. Heaton Rhodes, Mr T. C. Williams, Mr Cecil Lascelles, Dr. and Mrs. Findlay, Lady Douglas, Mr and Mrs Thorne Greyson, Mrs Oliver, Major and Mrs Grey, Mr and Mrs Frank Dyer.

The King looked the picture of health, and was apparently not over fatigued by the ceremony.

In response to the sustained demonstrations outside the palace, his Majesty, robed and crowned, appeared on the balcony. He received an immense reception, which was renewed when he invited Queen Alexandra to join him. He remained bowing to the crowd for some minutes.

In all the Commonwealth States, as well as in the other British possessions, the event was celebrated with great eclat, the proceedings including processions and religious services.

In every centre in New Zealand the Coronation celebrations were observed on Saturday with great enthusiasm. In Dunedin there was a procession, presentation of medals to returned troopers, and fireworks in the evening.

Obituary.

MR J. P. RENNELL, ADDINGTON.

Very much regret (writes an occasional correspondent) was felt at the death of Mr James Patrick Rennell, who passed away on Tuesday evening, August 5, at his residence, Addington. Mr Rennell, who was 62 years of age, was born in Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland. He arrived in the Colony about 40 years ago and settled in the North Island, where he worked for several years. During his sojourn there he had the great pleasure to see Bishop Pompallier, Bishop Viard, the Rev. Father Séon and others of the devoted French missionaries, who first preached and planted the faith in the Colony. About the year 1865 he came to Canterbury and shortly afterwards married Miss Julia Martin. The late Rev. Father Chervier celebrated the ceremony in the old Catholic Church in Barbadoes street. Soon afterwards he obtained employment as a machinist in the Government Railway workshops, which were subsequently removed to Addington. He followed this trade for 27 years and he therefore ranked among the oldest employees at the workshops.

Mr Rennell had ever taken the greatest interest in Church matters in Addington, where he had lived for the past 18 years. When a Sunday school was established he instructed the children in catechism. He was also one of the church committee, and had charge of the church up to the time of his death. Indeed, when it was a question of doing something for the advancement of religion, to him no position seemed too humble or task too arduous and his demise is therefore truly a great loss to the Catholics in Addington. He was also a diligent reader of the N.Z. TABLET and a subscriber to this excellent paper from its first issue.

Mr Rennell had been in failing health for some time, but his death was nevertheless somewhat sudden and quite unexpected. On the Sunday before he assisted at Mass and approached the Sacraments. He was attended in his last brief illness of three or four days by the Rev. Father McDonnell and received all the rites of Holy Church. A large number of persons assembled at his funeral, which took place on the Friday following his demise. At an early hour his remains were conveyed to the Addington Church, and a Requiem Mass was said by the Rev. Father McDonnell, who, before the Mass, delivered an address on the good character of the deceased. In the afternoon the funeral cortege was reformed and proceeded to the Sydenham public cemetery, where the deceased was interred. The Rev. Father McDonnell, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Richards and O'Connell, officiated at the grave. Many members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants, also of the Hibernian Society were present. Mr Rennell leaves a widow and a grown-up family, three daughters and six sons, to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

Sportive Plants.

THE arts of hybridisation and cross-fertilisation, artificially conducted, are not the only things which bring us novelties for our gardens, says a writer in *Britain at Work*. A plant may 'sport', i.e., throw up one flower that differs entirely from every other on the same plant. If this is good, every endeavor is made to 'fix' it, and a new variety is secured. Chrysanthemums are amongst the 'sportive' plants, and it is a curious fact in relation to them that the same variety may 'sport' in two or three gardens hundreds of miles apart, and the fresh flower will be similar in each instance. Observation, too, has given us many an excellent improvement. For example, when Messrs Carter bought the stock of 'Telegraph' Pea from a Mr Culverwell, they sent the seeds to their Essex farms to be grown. The man in charge was keenly observant, and seeing round and wrinkled seeds, he separated them carefully. The result was a distinct variety, which was named 'Telephone.' The well-known green pea 'Duke of Albany' also came from 'Telegraph.' A gardener named Abbot noticed one pod on a row of 'Telegraph' that was much finer than any other, and he saved it. There were eight seeds, and every one gave a different variety, but one only was good. This was tended with special care, was selected and re-selected, until 'Duke of Albany' was secured.

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

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg respectfully to announce that their

ANNUAL COLOSSAL SALE

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

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

Please send in your Orders as early as possible.

A. & T. INGLIS

 **CASH EMPORIUM**

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

P & D. DUNCAN, LTD

All Farmers wishing to keep up-to-date should purchase
Duncan's Celebrated Farm Implements

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

Duncan's Cultivator. For Every Description of Farm Cultivation
Specially designed for Colonial require-
ments. Fitted with Oil retaining
Bearings.

Duncan's Disc Harrow. Suit le for both Stiff and Light
Stubble work.

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

Duncan's Ploughs, Rollers, Drays, Woolpressers, etc.
The Best that can be bought.



Christchurch & Ashburton.

SUCCESS SUCCEEDS SUCCESS!

Wallace & Co.'s ELIXIR

... OF ...
HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA.

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

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

 **Wallace & Co., Chemists, Triangle, Christchurch.**

WHY PAY

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

 **1s 9d per lb.**

No Higher Price.

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

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

GRIDIRON HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

A Night Porter in attendance.

CHARLES NIEPER, Proprietor.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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

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

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

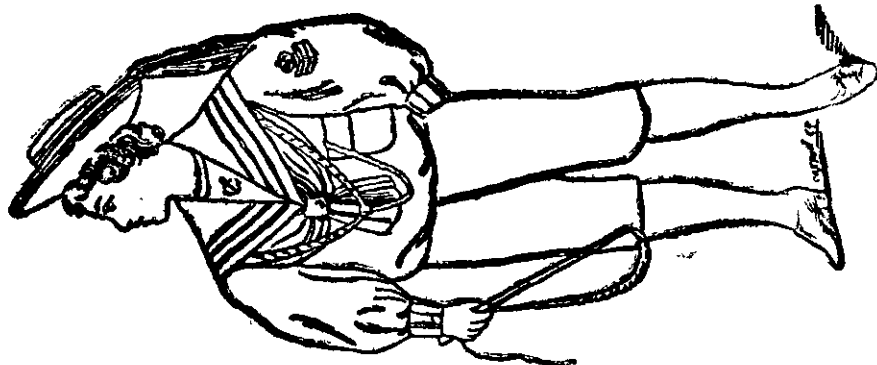
R. B. DENNISTON & CO,
Stuart street.

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY

Branches from Auckland to Invercargill.

 THE LEADING HOUSE FOR BOYS' CLOTHING.

This Popular Suit we have in Navy and Fox's Serges to fit all ages, with White Drill Collar, Fronts, and Lanyards.



BOYS' NAVY SERGE SUITS
From 11s 6d.

As we are Specialists in Boys' Clothing, parents can rely upon getting the Best Qualities, Styles, and Fits, at Lowest Prices.

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

Branches from Auckland to Invercargill.

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS

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

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH,

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

DESIGNS, PRICES AND TERMS
POST FREE.

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

Catalogues Post Free on Application.

THE DRESDEN

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY,

and 31, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. A. X. RIEDLE, Manager.

THOMSON. BRIDGER & Co.

DUNEDIN & INVERCARGILL.

Ironmongers, Iron and Timber Merchants, and Importers.

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

IRONMONGERS SNOCKS OF FIRST QUALITY IN FULL ASSORT

SO-CALLED CHEAP QUOTATIONS.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

To be had from—

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

Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

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

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

P. J. HELEAN.

The Storyteller

THE GHOST.

'And did your honor sleep well last night?' old Shawmus asked, as he had asked every evening since I had come.

And every evening I had invariably answered him.

'Excellently, Shawmus, as becomes a man who has ridden far and procured an excellent appetite and had it honestly satisfied.'

But this night he answered him no such thing.

Looking round I caught the glint of his watery eye, which I had thought at my first coming to be sinister, but later traced to its source as the eager curiosity of a lonely and friendly old man.

This night I answered:

'No, Shawmus, for I heard the ghost.'

'Lord save your honor,' he said, trembling so that he nearly let fall the flagon of cut glass in its silver coaster which held my port wine. 'I have been at Killmanus Abbey, man and boy, for a matter of sixty years, and no ghost have I heard or seen.'

'What!' said I, 'not heard a liquid lap, lap, of a silk train as if it fell from one stair to another, and the dainty tapping of high-heeled shoes?'

'No such thing, your honor,' he said, obstinately. 'There is no ghost at Killmanus Abbey. Your honor but dreamed it; or it was the bats and owls in the upper floor swooping by on their wings; or maybe the seagulls, for the furrows are white with them and the hunger drives them indoors. Sure your honor doesn't believe in ghosts.'

'I am a Highlander,' said I, 'and none of your unbelieving Sassenachs. The Camerons have the second sight, and I have heard my mother, Elspeth Cameron, say—'

I broke off with a laugh. Was I going to exchange superstitions with the old man? Then I would talk till midnight.

'I saw the lady, Shawmus,' I went on, 'for I rose from my bed and threw my plaid around me, and followed her till she disappeared somewhere down the back staircase.'

'Would have been no ghost of the Aylmers, then,' he said with a curious conviction; 'for no lady of the Aylmers would demean herself by going to the kitchen, dead or alive.' The pride of the old fellow amused and pleased me.

'It occurs to me now,' I went on, 'that by the fashion of her garments she would have been a living woman about the time you first came to Killmanus. Her dress belonged to 50 or 60 years ago. I have seen a picture of the Princess Clementina attired in such a gown. It was yellow satin, looped and embroidered with pearls.'

'Your honor got close to the ghost?' the old fellow asked with a leer which I thought carried some apprehension.

'So close that I might have easily overtaken her,' said I. 'But 'tis no business of mine, though the fortune of war has made me the unwelcome guest of the house, to spy on a lady, living or dead.'

'I wish madame could hear your honor,' said Shawmus. She wouldn't grudge you the shelter of her house then.'

'She would grudge it now?'

'Not to your honor any more than the people in the valley grudge the shelter of their roof trees to your honor's Highlanders. There was terrible tales before you came. The women were for hiding themselves in the vaults of the old abbey.'

'Alas,' said I, 'if others had come in our place they would have had too much cause.'

'Would your honor know the ghost again if you were to see it?' asked Shawmus with a sly look which covered the fear of a timid and meek old man.

'The garments,' I returned. I caught no glimpse of her face.'

'Would your honor come with me?' he asked, his smile all different, his old hand inclined toward one of the silver candlesticks.

I rose and followed him. At the head of the first flight of stone steps he unlocked a door. The place struck chill and the candle was but a glowworm lamp amid all that darkness.

I followed him down the long, stately room. The moon came from behind a cloud and mildly illuminated it. Pictures were ranged along the walls. There were cabinets between the long windows full of china and glass and silver. It was well the Highlanders had come here and not the Hessians. The house had great treasures, although it was falling to ruin.

Half way down the gallery Shawmus paused and lifted the light in his shaky hand. It illuminated a picture.

'It is Madame Bridget,' he said, 'the mother of Sir Hugh. It was painted when she was newly wed, and I but newly come to Killmanus.'

'It is the lady,' I cried, 'or it is her gown.'

There was no mistaking the thick yellow silk, so closely threaded with seed-pearls, which well became that lady, ripe as a peach for all her youth. Never had I seen anything so glowing. Her cheek was the bloom of a peach where the sun had kissed it, but her face browner and warmer than any peach. Her hair was brown, with a glow in it, almost a hint of red. The brown eyes looked on me as though she yet lived. Indeed, as I stood there gazing in the blown candlelight, the eyes seemed alive. I stared an instant. Then a sigh broke from me to think that she was dead.

'She died young?' I asked, as we left the gallery.

'Scarcely older than your honor saw her in the picture.'

I was glad of it. I could not have thought of her old and sad.

Now, night after night I lay awake listening for the lap, lap of the lady's silks on the staircase, and the night I did not hear it was a lost night for me. The old house amid its woods, with the ruined abbey and its centuries of graves close by, and the wild and troubled time it was, and the mists of the winter, doubtless bred fancies, for here was I, Roland Cameron, fast falling in love with a dead woman or her ghost.

I kept out of doors as long as it was possible each day, but while I visited my men and rode from picket to picket—for it was a time of war—the old house or something within it yet drew me back.

I would not think of it; yet when I came home at nightfall with the snow heavy on my plaid I was glad as any husband coming to the kiss of a fond wife; albeit there waited for me none but the old servant, and the lonely meal in the gaunt library, so ancient and faded, and full of precious things beautiful and tarnished. I knew nothing of the family but what the house told me or what I gathered from the garrulity of the old servant, but I knew that it was very proud and very poor. I also knew that it was suspected of disloyalty, and that the madame and her daughter were in France, and the son was more than suspected of complicity in the troubles, for which heaven knows I

blame him not, nor would the King's Majesty have blamed him if he had known what things were done in his name in this unhappy land.

Night after night as I sat in the library and read and wrote, my sword on the table by me, my pistols at hand—for those were wild times—the face of Madame Bridget would come between me and the page. I fought against the possession of it, and time after time I refused to be dragged, as my heart would have dragged me, to the picture gallery to gaze upon her face, since there was something unholy, and to be feared, I thought, in this sudden passion for the dead.

But presently there came a proof that the ghost lived.

One night, after I had tossed for hours, I yielded to the desire that beset me for a sight of the picture, feeling that, once I had seen it, I might perhaps sleep. I, therefore, rose, dressed myself and went down stairs. It was full moon, and I knew just the hour when it would shine on the face of the picture, so that I needed no light.

I had gazed my fill and was about to return to my chamber. Alas, looking on the pictured face had not assuaged my desire to behold the living woman. My heart cried out within me as I turned away because she was dead. And then I remembered old ballads my mother used to sing of unhappy knights who trusted with dead ladies in impenetrable forests, and lost their souls thereby. Yet one thing I was sure of, that she was no lost soul, the gay and tender lady of the picture.

As I left the gallery I heard a sudden swish, swish of silks in the great hall below me, and drew back into the shadow of the curtain that overhung the door. The ghost of the lady was ascending. I should look upon her close at hand. Perhaps when I had seen her face in the quiet composure of death I should cease to be haunted by the face of the living woman.

Up she came, swish, swish, with her silks all rustling softly, and a light came with her. A second more and her face showed above the upper step. She carried a silver branch of three wax candles, and their light was full on her face. It was pale, paler than the face of the portrait, yet the minute I saw it I knew it was the face of no ghost, but of a warm, living woman.

Hardly had my blood begun to rush tumultuously through my veins at the knowledge than it was frozen again. Had I made an unconscious movement? 'Hush!' said the lady, in the softest of whispers, and then drew back a little.

Then I saw that she was not alone. An extremely handsome youth was with her, following closely behind.

'Did you hear anything, Harry?'

she asked in a whisper.

'Nothing, sweetheart,' he replied.

'The old house was always a place for strange noises at night.'

His face came into the light of the candles. He wore his hair unpowdered, and it fell over the collar of a soldier's cloak. Under the cloak I saw the glitter of uniform. He had fine blue eyes and features of a classical delicacy and dignity finely set off with his night-black hair. He looked pale and harassed and I thought he held a hand to his side.

So much I recalled afterwards, and wondered how I had carried so clear an impression from the black passion of rage and jealousy which swept over me at the sight of her lover.

As she stood there, she hesitating, he slipped an arm about her neck. My hand went to my sword. I would have killed him without scruple. Then her words saved him.

'Your wound—' she began.

So he was wounded and unarmed. I turned away, setting my teeth, in the darkness. When I looked again they had passed up the stairs.

Now, even then in the extremity of my jealousy, I did the lady no wrong. So it was a lie old Shawmus had told me, and the family yet hid in the wilderness of the old house, which I had never thought to explore. So much consideration had I shown them, though I believed it empty. Doubtless they had thought the coming of the soldiery menaced them with unspeakable things, as it had done elsewhere; and so they burrowed away from one poor Highland gentleman, who would not have hurt a hair of their heads. And the lady's lover—a rebel, doubtless—came to see her by nightfall.

I tossed on my bed sleepless till morning. I, who had not known a sleepless night till I came to Killmanus Abbey, found my bed that night a place of torture. Indeed, my looks and the sorry breakfast I made roused the commiseration of old Shawmus, who appeared at my horse's head as I mounted, with a flagon of spiced wine.

'A stirrup-cup, your honour!' he said. 'Your honor looks this morning as though you had seen a ghost.'

I took the wine and it warmed me. As I rode over the frosty ground I resolved within myself to leave the place which had worked so evilly upon me. There was another house of some consideration in the glen which would receive me, and I should be among loyalists. I had chosen Killmanus Abbey because the house should be safe—for me.

When I returned late at night and told old Shawmus that he was about to be quit of me, I saw first a light of relief in the rascal's face. Then it was followed quickly by a deeper shadow.

'Twere better your honor stayed,' said he, 'for we may get a worse in your place.'

I had no thought to sleep that night. The fire went low in the library; I replenished it. The candles burned to the socket. I had the full moon and the firelight. So I sat in the deep chair within the screen of Spanish leather by the fire, and, with my chin on my breast, thought my bitter and jealous thoughts.

It was about two of the clock and bitter cold when I heard the lap, lap of the lady's silks gliding down the stairs, and the hurried tapping of her little heels. She came hurriedly, to admit her lover, I did not doubt, a business which admitted of no delay.

Suddenly there was a little shriek, so soft and quiet that I hardly knew if I had really heard it. But I went to the door and looked out. There was the lady, sitting on the lower step, pale to the lips. The branch of candles beside her fluttered in the wind. As she saw me, her lips opened, as though to speak, and closed. Her eyes looked at me as though they prayed me for mercy. It was the girl of the picture with a shadow of fear over all her joy.

'Madame,' said I, going nearer, 'what is the matter?'

'I have twisted my foot,' said she. 'My heel turned beneath me. I cannot stir. What am I to do?'

Kneeling down by her I felt about the ankle. I am the seventh son of a seventh son, and know something of medicine.

'Tis a strain,' said I. 'You had better let me lift you to a couch. You will not be able to stand upon it.'

Only then I noticed that she wore a large, feathered hat, and a cloak of velvet that hid her finery.

'What am I to do?' she cried, wringing her hands. 'It is not myself, sir, but some one needs help. Will you find old Shawmus and send him for a doctor? There is a horse in the Abbey ready to be ridden.'

'If the case is urgent,' I said, 'you had better trust me. I know something of medicine. It is seven miles to the nearest town.'

'Sir,' she replied, 'the old man, Shawmus, has learned to love you.'

We have not dared to trust his report of you. But now I cannot help it. So I will trust you in the name of God. Upstairs a gentleman lies bleeding, for all we know, to death. We cannot stanch the wound.'

'Show me the way,' I said, and then added, 'I ask your pardon; there is nothing else to be done.'

And with that I took her in my arms and ascended the staircase with her.

She said nothing at all, but guided me with a pointing finger this way and that through a maze of corridors. At last we entered a room—a library—well walled with books. No one had thought the shelves to be anything but what they seemed, but at one point a door opened to them, from which we passed into a warm corridor, with rugs below our feet.

A light streamed through a distant door. We reached it and passed within.

'The lady has had a hurt,' I said, laying her down tenderly upon a sofa. 'She has trusted me. Let me see the wound.'

An elderly lady, with a very stately powdered head, sat on a couch by the fireplace. Along the couch the body of a young man, partly undressed, was laid. His head was in her lap. Her face was the face of Mater Dolorosa of the Italian painters. I dressed the wound and then bandaged it.

'The bleeding is stanch,' I said, 'and with my lotion the wound will heal.'

'Oh, sir,' she said, 'a mother's prayers and thanks are yours.'

'And a sister's,' said a low voice near me.

I turned then and saw the lady of the picture smiling at me, though her face was pale. The thing flashed on me then like lightning from a cloud.

'I thought you first to be a ghost,' I said; 'the ghost of the lady in the picture gallery. Afterward I thought you to be—'

'The picture is my grandmother, from whom I am called,' she replied. 'I am Bride Aylmer.'

'And now, sir, at last accept our hospitality at hands most willing to give it,' said the elder lady.

'Nay,' said I, 'because I am a King's officer. I can stanch a sick man's wound, but presently I should be asking questions. Let me go; in happier times I will return.'

In happier times I won Mistress Bride Aylmer to be my own; and dear to me as my own mother and brother are the lady of Killmanus and her son.—Katharine Tynan.

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

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.—***

Catholic World

CHINA.—Dark Prospects.

Towards the end of June the Holy Father granted special audiences to Mgr. Passerini, Titular Archbishop of Acanthus and Vicar-Apostolic of Southern Shen-si, and Mgr. Chatagnon, Vicar-Apostolic of Se-Chuen. Both prelates concurred in regarding the situation in China as very serious, and consider the outburst of a general revolt against Europeans as certain in the near future. The Holy Father was greatly concerned on hearing this pessimistic opinion, and gave a special blessing to the two prelates and their fellow-workers in the distant and perilous Chinese mission.

ENGLAND.

Yale and Harvard are said to have each over 100 Catholic undergraduates.

Cambridge University.

The Cambridge Tripos and Honors Lists show that out of 716 candidates 567 obtained honors, a larger number than has been usual. Ten Catholic students were candidates and all were successful.

Outdoor Procession.

A Catholic outdoor procession took place through the streets of Westminster district on Sunday afternoon, June 22, in connection with the Church of St. Mary, Horseferry road, and in honor of St. Aloysius. Fully 3000 children and adults took part in the display. Guards of the League of the Cross led the way.

The Bishop of Clifton.

Dr. Burton, Bishop of Clifton, has been the recipient of a testimonial from the inhabitants of South Shields, irrespective of creed, in the form of a cheque for £200 and an episcopal ring, on the occasion of his leaving the town for the See of Clifton. The presentation was made by the Mayor on behalf of the citizens.

Diocese of Clifton.

The lease of the Prior Park College, Bath, granted for seven years by the late Dr. Brownlow to the Christian Brothers and about to expire, will not be renewed by the trustees. It is intended to re-open it as the diocesan school, under the direct control of the Bishop of Clifton.

Golden Jubilee.

The Mother Superior of the Convent of the Assumption, Kensington square, London, celebrated recently the golden jubilee of her profession in religious life. A large and notable gathering of friends, clerical and lay, including Cardinal Vaughan, were present at the religious function in the celebration of the event. During the proceedings a telegram was received from the Holy Father heartily congratulating the jubilarian, and conferring upon her the Papal blessing.

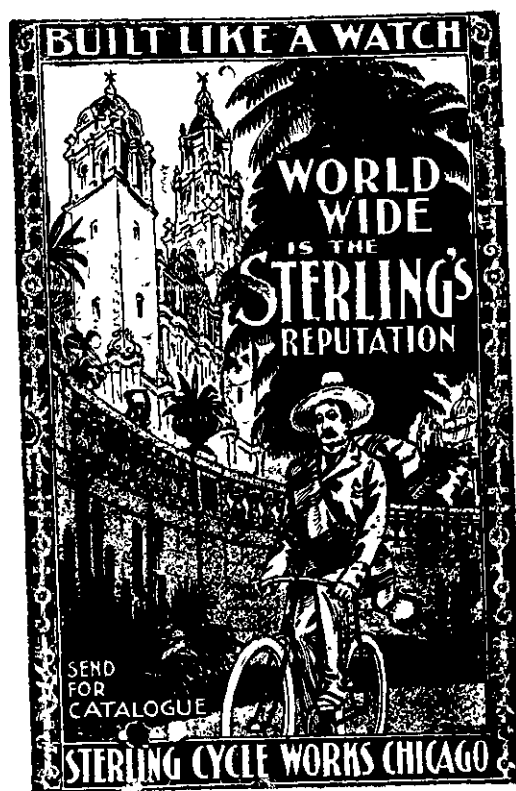
Lord Acton.

By the death of Lord Acton (says the 'Catholic Times') the Church has lost one of the many members who in one walk of life or another attained eminence during the 19th century. Born at Naples on January 10th, 1834, of a family distinguished in England and abroad, he was educated at Oscott, where he remained from 1843 to 1848. Refused admission to Cambridge, then practically closed to Catholics, he went to reside in the house of Dr. Dollinger at Munich. Later he travelled in Italy with Dollinger, and they spent some time in Rome together. It is probable that at this period Lord Acton imbibed sentiments on religious subjects, which found expression in subsequent years. When Newman resigned the editorship of 'The Rambler' it was taken

Built like a Watch STERLINGS

CHAIN, CHAINLESS, and
FREE WHEELS

Are the Best, therefore
the Cheapest



SOLE AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

J. N. MERRY & CO.,

34 Bond Street, DUNEDIN,

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

Consignments Promptly Attended to.

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

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

For **STYLISH, RELIABLE** Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

W RIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS

PHOTOGRAPHERS

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AND DUNEDIN.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

35 BARBADOES STREET SOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH.
(Opposite New Cathedral).

No connection with any other house in the Colony.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

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

A LARGE STOCK OF

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

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

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

E O'CONNOR,
Proprietor

C O B B A N D O O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO
Proprietors.

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

The Musical Exchange

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

J. BALLANTYNE & COY.,

Upholsterers and Specialists in Art Furnishings,

Hold Choice Stocks of

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

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND DRAPINGS.

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

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

DUNSTABLE HOUSE - - - CHRISTCHURCH



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

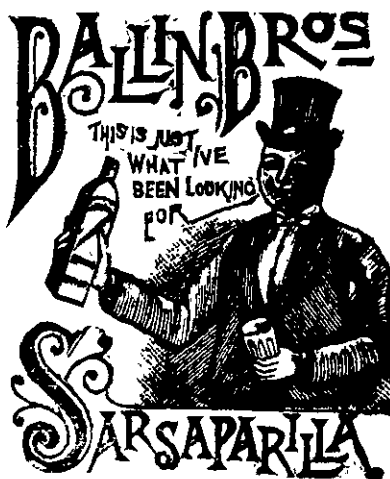
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 52, Oxford Street, London.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.



IS THE VERY BEST.

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

Combined with

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

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

WILKINSON & SON, Chemists, Dunedin

**WARNER'S
Safe Cure**

Permanently Cures

ALL
DISEASES

OF THE

LIVER

FROM

**Biliousness and
Indigestion**

TO

**Anaemia and
Jaundice.**

LOFT AND CO.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 9, CENTRE ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

SWEET MARIE.

I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
And that footwear may be had

AT LOFT & CO'S

Chorus

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

At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,

AT LOFT & CO'S.

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

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

When the winter draweth nigh
unto thee,
And the rain clouds cross the
sky, gloo-mi-ly,
Then the Boot that's Watertight
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
LOFT & CO.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium
situated in
The Centre of Trade,
The Centre of the Royal Arcade—
The Centre of the City of Dun-
edin.

SPLENDID GUM BOOTS, 21s

The Largest Equerry



in New Zealand.

R I N K S T A B L E S

GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

W HAYWARD & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

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

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

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR

GO TO

HARDLEY BROS.,

ASHBURTON, for your PLUMBING and IRONMONGERY

up by Lord Acton, and after a while the periodical was converted into 'The Home and Foreign Review.' Readers of Dr. Ward's 'Essays on the Church's Doctrinal Authority' are aware of the high opinion Dr. Ward had of the ability with which the 'Review' was conducted. When he undertook to edit the 'Dublin Review,' he states, the one organised intellectual agency at work amongst English Catholics was wielded by 'The Home and Foreign Review.' Censured by the English episcopate, it was discontinued, but it may be said that Lord Acton's course in his editorial policy, and again in contending for the 'non expedit' on the question of Papal infallibility, was prompted and directed by historical studies, and not by doctrinal motives. During the whole of his life he remained a convinced and orthodox Catholic, and on his death-bed was comforted by the rites of the Church. As Regius Professor of Cambridge Lord Acton gave proof of immense knowledge, and by the daily Press he is regretted as one of the most learned men of his time.

FRANCE.—Closing up the ranks.

The French people are evidently awakening to the sinister designs of the Ministry against the Church. A cable message received on Thursday last states that a Freedom of Education League has been formed in France. It includes the moderate men of all parties and creeds. The populace in many localities in Brittany and Savoy fruitlessly helped the nuns to resist President Loubet's decrees issued under the Religious Associations Act against schools which had not obtained a Government license. Abbe Gayroud, lecturing at Brest, of which he is one of the representatives, even while wearing his sash as deputy, counselled resistance to the law. The Government are determined to prosecute everybody breaking the seals affixed in proclaimed places during the course of proceedings against religious establishments.

Exemptions.

A circular issued by the French Premier enforcing the Religious Associations Bill exempts charities, orphanages, asylums for the aged, also schools, which were previously allowed a delay of 24 years to become lay establishments.

GERMANY.—The need of religion

In a speech at the Town Hall, Aix-la-Chapelle, recently, the German Emperor said: 'The young empire is strengthening itself, and confidence in it is ever increasing. The mighty German army constitutes a support to the peace of Europe. Our tongue is passing beyond the seas. Every thought of science is first turned to account by us, to be afterwards adopted by other nations. This is the world-wide imperium after which the Germanic genius strives. But it must not be forgotten that the empire is rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all priests and laymen to help me to uphold religion among the people, in order that the

German name may preserve its health and strength. The principle applies equally to the two creeds—Catholic and Protestant. It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the Pope said to my special ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's jubilee that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of Germans, and especially of the German army, and the ambassador was to tell the Sovereign that the country of Europe where control, order, and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the Church, and where the latter could live was the German Empire, and for that the Papal See was indebted to the German Emperor. This justifies me (the Emperor went on) in saying that our two great creeds must, while living side by side, keep in view one great aim—to uphold and strengthen fear of God and reverence for religion. Whether we are modern or whether we labor in this or that field matters not at all. He who does not found his life on religion is a lost man. I rejoice that I have placed my whole people and army, as well as myself and my house, beneath the Cross and under the protection of Him Who has said 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My word shall not pass away.'

The King of Saxony.

A ruler of exceptional military skill and prowess passed away a few weeks ago in the person of King Albert of Saxony. In the Austro-Prussian war and right through the Franco-German campaign he greatly distinguished himself. The famous Count Moltke is said to have expressed the opinion that he was the best general of his day, and it would seem as if the same conviction prompted the tribute paid to him by the present Emperor on hearing of his death. 'He was,' observed his Majesty, 'the last great captain of a great time, the very model of a ruler's virtues, a father to his country and to his people.' Though the head of a Protestant State the King was a Catholic, loyal and true. He was always glad to avail himself of an opportunity of displaying his affection for the Holy Father, and only three months ago he sent to his Holiness as a jubilee present a representation in porcelain of the scene of Golgotha. Prince Albert was a man of deep piety. The 'Kölnische Volkszeitung' prints a letter which he sent to the late Dr. Schmitz, Assistant-Bishop of Cologne, who accompanied him as army chaplain in the war with France. In this he reminded the Bishop of having been present at his Mass whilst they 'were continually pounded at by cannon from Paris. The Prince is succeeded by his brother, also a Catholic and a warrior.

ROME.—Appointments.

Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, has succeeded the late Cardinal Ledochowski (Prefect of the Congregation), and Cardinal

Antonia Agliardi (Bishop of Albano) succeeds Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli (late Bishop of Palestrina).

Papal honor.

The Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rector of the Irish College, Rome, has been made a Domestic Prelate of the Holy Father.

SCOTLAND.—Open air preaching

Father Power, the eloquent Jesuit preacher, is making considerable impression upon the mixed audiences that assemble in the Grassmarket at Edinburgh every Friday night. His explanations of Catholic truth are much appreciated, and to many are proving a veritable religious and historical education.

Feeding the poor.

At a recent meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Glasgow, Mr. Frank Henry, J.P., presiding, it was resolved to avail themselves of the Lord Provost's invitation, and give a Coronation dinner to about 3000 Catholic poor.

A Will.

Amongst the wills and inventories recently lodged with the sheriff-clerk for Lanarkshire is that of the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, D.D., late Archbishop of Glasgow. The total estate amounts to £202,859 10s, on which death duty at the rate of 6½ per cent. is payable. The late Archbishop leaves to the Sisters of Notre Dame (Downhill Training College) his house at Lincluden, Skelmorlie, to do wherewith as they think proper.

SPAIN.—Troubles Ahead.

We ('Catholic Times') chronicled in our last issue the news that 6000 of the religious Congregations have entered their names on the authorisation lists. This would seem to show that they are anxious so meet all the just requirements of the Government. And, unless the political signs mislead, the Church in Spain is dangerously near a most serious conflict. Senor Canalejas, who left the Cabinet out of distrust for its strength or willingness to deal with the clergy in a drastic way, is now making triumphant progresses up and down the country. Vast audiences listen to his words, and his programme, thoroughly popular on such matters as land ownership, meets with a ready acceptance from the down-trodden peasants. It is not at all unlikely that the success which Senor Canalejas has met with in his political journeyings may lead the ministry to revise their attitude towards the imperilled religious Orders. The diplomatic relations with the Holy See must, they will feel, be considered from the point of view of their acceptability in the eyes of the Spanish public. There can be no doubt that the populace, in the large towns certainly, would gladly see the Church despoiled of her goods, and multitudes more would be pleased to see the monasteries robbed. The adoption of such a programme altogether turns upon such action as this of

BENJAMIN GUM

...THE...

KING of COUGH CURES.

Suits Old and Young.

Children Like It.

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

KOOLIBAH

The Athletes Friend

UNEQUALLED FOR CHILBLAINS (Unbroken).
Soak the feet in hot water and rub in "Koolibah." Result:
Instant Relief and Reduction of Swelling.

Price, 2s. Everywhere, or Post Free from
Loasby's Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Dunedin.

Wholesale from all Merchants.

Wholesale Agents:

KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO'S N.Z. DRUG CO., LIMITED

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

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

Also Exhibitions Brand Coffee

Eagle Brand Coffee

Crown Brand Coffee

Elephant Brand Coffee

(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

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

(CAMPELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
DAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
AGENTS.PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World.FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our
own men throughout New Zealand.ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET.
(Next N.Z. Insurance Co.).

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL
WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

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

Get a hold of this

FACT.the Very Best Display of Goods suitable for
Christmas presents is to be found at
ALEX. SLIGO'S.Christmas and New Year Cards in endless
variety.

Purses, Pocket Books, Albums, Dressing,

Writing, Music, and Card Cases of the best

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

Note the address

ALEX. SLIGO,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, ETC.,
42 George St., Dunedin.**COOKING RANGES**The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

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

The Rate of Wages.

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

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

3

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

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

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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

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

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

DONALD REID & CO., LTD.

Build up your Constitution by taking

**Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.****PRICE & BULLIED,**
TAY ST., INVERCARGILLBUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOE
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED

Senor Canalejas, who, by inciting the people, makes peaceful and equitable dealing between the Orders and the Government more difficult than it was. The Parliament meets in October, and we shall not be surprised then if we find the Spanish Ministry introducing an anti-clerical Bill.

UNITED STATES.

Holy Cross, College, Worcester, Mass., gave a reception recently in honor of its six sons who have become Bishops. They are: Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D.D., Bishop of Springfield; Right Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, N.H.; Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., Bishop of Santos; Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, D.D., Bishop of Providence; Right Rev. Michael T. Hoban, D.D., Bishop of Scranton, Pa.; Right Rev. John S. Michaud, D.D., Bishop of Burlington, Vt.

GENERAL.

An Offer.

Father Froh, a German Jesuit, offers 5000 Rhenish guilders to anyone who will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of the faculty of law in the University of Heidelberg or Bonn that any member of the Society of Jesus has ever taught the maxim that the end justifies the means.

Benedictines in Jerusalem.

The Benedictines have made a settlement in Jerusalem, on the Mount of Olives, on which they will build a monastery, and also an ecclesiastical seminary, towards the erection of which the Pope has made a notable donation.

Death of a Nun.

The Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent, near Vienna, the Princess Frederika Anersperg, well known as Mother Raymunda, has died at the age of eighty-two. She had considerable literary and musical abilities, and she was often visited by Liszt. She passed the greater part of her life in the Dominican Convent.

A Donation.

Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, C.I., has put her name down for a donation of Rs 1000 for the building fund of the Little Sisters of the Poor in celebration of the birthday of the King-Emperor.

One of those ceremonies (says an exchange) which are amongst the best features of English political life—the grateful recognition of eminent public services—took place at Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, on June 21. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon were presented with an address congratulating them on their golden wedding, and referring with pride and thankfulness to what the Marquis had done for the cause of progress in the course of his career. The remarks of the noble Marquis on the occasion had a personal and a political interest of a very special kind. Personal for he told how for over 50 years Lady Ripon and himself had been associated not only in the bonds of wedlock, but also in absolute unity of political sentiment; and political because towards the end of his life a distinguished statesman, who has played a conspicuous part in the government of the Empire, made a profession of his political faith. His words were inspiring, and at a time when so many Liberals are inclined to play the role of opportunists, they will prove of great benefit. In their fidelity to the sound principles of Democracy they remind us of the utterances of Mr Gladstone. The Marquis of Ripon has faith in the people and once again he reaffirms his belief that in the concession of liberal reforms, such as the right of self-government, lies the best safeguard of the Empire's greatness. Men who

think and speak and act as the Marquis of Ripon are the true Imperialists, for if the Empire is to last it will be only by the adoption of the policy they advocate.

The Irish Linen Industry

In one year (says a Home magazine) the yarn spun by the countless mills in the Belfast district was estimated to measure about 644,000,000 miles. To grasp what this means is to realise a gigantic ball of yarn, which, unwound to its single thread, would encircle the world with 25,000 threads. In a three ply cord the same yarn would reach from the earth to the sun and back again, or, should we desire to pay a visit to the man in the moon, our big ball of yarn would give us a network road having 380 threads extending the full length between our planet and his. And what of the cloth which a year's output of yarn might be woven into? It represents a web containing about 156,000,000 yards. We might unroll this Gargantuan web and make a path three feet wide, and on its snowy whiteness, laid flat, we would be able to make a triumphal tour completely around old Mother Earth at the Equator. We might make a tent of the big web manufactured in the Belfast linen district, and what a wonderful tent it would be!—such as would amaze even Haroun al Raschid. With the dome of St Paul's for its centre support this glorious linen canopy would cover 500 acres and stretch as far out over London as twelve and a-half miles on all sides. To spin the yarn necessary for this gigantic white expanse of linen 838,582 spindles were working, while its further conversion, by weaving into fabric necessitated 32,245 looms. In connection with its varied processes nearly 70,000 people find occupation in the Belfast district.

Another Scientific Wonder

A most remarkable claim, the genuineness of which it is impossible as yet to test (writes the Las Palmas correspondent of the 'Daily Mail'), is being made by Senor Clemente Figueras, an engineer of woods and forests in the Canary Islands, and for many years Professor of Physics at St Augustine's College, Las Palmas. For a long while Senor Figueras has been known in the Canary Islands as a scientific student, but now he has suddenly attained to local fame.

It seems that for many years he has been working silently at a method of directly utilising atmospheric electricity—that is to say, without chemicals or dynamos—and of making practical application of it without the need of employing any motive power.

Hitherto he has jealously guarded the secret of his labors, fearing that premature revelation might rob him of his reward, and even now, while he claims to have entirely succeeded, he still remains silent concerning the exact principles of his discovery. He claims, however, to have invented a generator which can collect the electric fluid, to be able to store it, and apply it to infinite purpose—for instance, in connection with shops, railways, and manufactures.

He says he is expecting that its effect will be a tremendous economic and industrial revolution. He will not give the key to the invention, but declares that the only extraordinary point about it is that it has taken so long to discover a simple scientific fact. People in the Canary Islands consider Senor Figueras very clever, and firmly believe his invention to be genuine.

Senor Figueras had his apparatus made in separate parts in Paris,

Berlin, and Las Palmas, and fitted them together himself. A firm in Berlin who supplied parts was curious enough to send to the Canaries and try to 'draw' him, but the emissary returned none the wiser. Senor Figueras is shortly going to Madrid and to Berlin to patent his inventions.

The 'Daily Mail' further adds:—To this we may add that according to letters received in London from a friend, Mr E. Ley, of Tenerife, Senor Figueras has constructed a rough apparatus by which, in spite of its small size and its defects, he obtains a current of 550 volts, which he utilises in his own house for lighting purposes, and for driving a motor of 20 horse power. Senor Figueras is shortly coming to London, not with models or sketches, but with a working apparatus. His invention comprises a generator, a motor, and a sort of governor or regulator, and the whole apparatus is so simple that a child could work it.

YOUR ATTENTION is directed to the following SPECIAL and USEFUL WORKS just added to our Library:—The forming a practical, reliable, and comprehensive manual—easily consulted and readily understood—of the structure and composition of the human body; the natural causes and treatment of the disease to which it is subject; its maintenance in health and strength; and the prolongation of life, with special direction respecting the various ailments and disorders of childhood and womanhood. Edited by George Black, M.B., Edinburgh, and appropriately illustrated. The Amateur Carpenter and Builder—a complete guide in every description of construction and decorative work. A self-aid cyclopaedia for self-taught students, with 752 illustrations and diagrams, comprising—Elementary Carpentry and Joinery, Ornamental Carpentry and Construction, General Building Art and Practice, the Unrivalled Atlas of Modern Geography, for schools and families, containing 40 maps with index to 22,000 names contained in the atlas. Each of the above is GIVEN AWAY with 10lb BOOK GIFT TEA. Be sure and order them from your grocer. Agents in every Town***

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 Latest 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,

THAT

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

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

of UNSCREENED COALBROOKDALE COAL,

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

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

CITY HOTEL

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated
from floor to ceiling.

Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.

The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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,

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

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE STUART ST., DUNEDIN

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

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

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

WATERLOO HOTEL,

CORNER OF DAVIS 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 kept are of the best
Brands Charges moderate. Telephone 784

A. SMITH

Dentist

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

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL

PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

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

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

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

PATERSON BROS.,

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

GLADSTONE HOTEL

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

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

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

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

Hot, Cold and Snowed 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.

JAMES KEENEY

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,
WELLINGTON,

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

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

JAMES KEENEY Proprietor.
Telephone 1193.

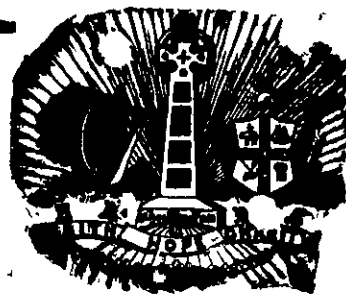
FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO., WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES :

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,
CHRISTCHURCH.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

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 5lb. 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 RATTRA STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

CRITERION STABLES
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH

A. J. S. HEADLAND

HAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

SHIP HOTEL

TIMARU.

B. J. McKENNA - - Proprietor

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

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

PIER HOTEL

Corner of CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDIN

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

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

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

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN MCINTOSH

(For many years salesman to City Co.),

Opposite Phoenix Company, MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By



Appointment

W. S. E. Y.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS

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

Also at CLYDE STREET, Balclutha.

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

CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, Grain Produce Insurance, and Shipping 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:

Londen: N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Association; Gore: Southland Farmers' Co-operative Association; Tuaepeka West: Mr Geo. Smith; Waipahi: Mr Jno. McCallum; Otakaia and Balclutha: Mr Thos. Walsh; Wedderburn: Mr Samuel Law; Middlemarch 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 leaseholds and freeholds on our Register, and invite the inspection of those in quest of a good farm. Both purchasers and intending sellers would do well to consult us as to their wishes.

Our sales of wool, skins, stock, etc., are conducted by Mr Jno. Grindley, and clients may depend on the greatest attention to their interests, and prompt account sales.

WOOL! WOOL!

Our large and spacious wool stores are specially adapted to the storage and display of farmers' wool.

DEAR ME

I've forgotten that **SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE**, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass hey All Keep