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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope

Current Topics

'Passive Resistance'

The Nonconformist conscience counts for a good deal in the political life of Great Britain. It has a very emphatic way with it. Just now it is in revolt against the new English Education Act. It apparently has not clear-cut notions as to the motive causes of the present rebellion against the Act. But the revolt is not, on that account, the less energetic. The new policy is one of 'passive resistance.' It was announced in the pulpit of the City Temple (London) on March 14 by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, who is the successor of the late Dr. Parker, and the recognised head of the Nonconformists in England. He declared that he 'would tender payment of that portion of the rates which was not to be devoted to sectarian purposes'; and then he added that 'the collector would have to seize his hall-clock and other chattels for the balance.' He concluded his discourse by defying the Government to send him to prison. His audience, which numbered some three thousand persons, thereupon rose in a body and for several minutes filled the City Temple with round upon round of vibrating applause. It was the pinning on of the cross of the new crusade.

A cable message in last Saturday's daily papers goes to show that the new Nonconformist policy bears the promise of a strenuous life for the British rate-collector. Says the cable man: 'The indignation of a mob at Hastings (Sussex), which found expression in yells and missiles, prevented a London auctioneer from selling furniture belonging to a man who had resisted the payment of the school tax under the new Education Act. The auctioneer fled through a back window of the house, the police protecting him.' The policy of passive resistance taken up by the Rev. Mr. Campbell and the English Nonconformists has the general support of their confreres in New Zealand. Their position is neither very intelligent nor very intelligible. (1) Their resistance is directed, not against the Board (or State) schools, but against what are called the voluntary (or parochial) schools, which were built, equipped, and manned by the Anglican, Catholic, and other religious bodies. (2) There is no foundation for the contention that a portion of the rates is 'devoted to sectarian purposes.' The payments provided for the voluntary schools are made solely and exclusively for the purely secular instruction imparted in them, and duly certified by the Government inspectors as being at least up to the standard of the Board schools. The religious instruction given in these schools is at the charge, not of the State, but of the particular denomination to which the schools belong. By a curious inconsistency, the

New Zealand supporters of the 'passive resistance' policy of the English Nonconformists are among the most active in the agitation to upset our present secular system of public instruction, make it strictly sectarian and Unitarian, and create a new State creed and have it crammed day by day into the young idea at the expense of the taxpayers of the Colony. This is the sort of consistency that was preached by Emerson, who had the most acrobatic mind ever, perhaps, given to a writer, and took back-springs and double-somersaults with the ease and serenity of an Arab tumbler in a circus. 'Speak what you think to-day,' said he, 'in words as hard as cannon-balls, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day.'

Again: (3) The English Nonconformists have the Board (or undenominational) schools open to them on conditions that meet with the requirements of their conscience. (4) They have, thus far, omitted to give the practical test of the sincerity of their convictions by providing their own schools. (5) Anglicans, Catholics, and others have, on the contrary, built and equipped schools at enormous expense, and, moreover, pay their quota towards the erection and maintenance of the Board schools, which the Nonconformist conscience accepts without demur. New Zealand Catholics have given, and are every day giving, the most practical proof of the reality of their conscientious objections to our present godless system of State instruction. But if they adopted an attitude of 'passive resistance' to the tax-collector, the friends of 'law and order' and 'civil and religious liberty,' who recently passed resolutions in support of the English Nonconformist policy, would probably denounce us as rebels and recommend us to arrange for quarters in the worse, or better, land.

A Blow that Failed

What is the matter with the Yellow Agony? The King has been to Rome, visited the 'Man of Sin,' had an interview of great cordiality with him, and yet 'the cold chain of silence' hangs over the Voice of the Lodge. The brethren pumped vitriol over King Edward when, as Prince of Wales, he visited 'the head of the Popish Church in Rome' and when, at various recent periods, he dared to 'dally with the dragon'—that is, to give evidence of a fair and friendly feeling towards his 'Popish' subjects or Catholic institutions. The present Queen was also treated to furious abuse and open threats by 'the accredited organ of the Loyal Orange Institution' in Australia for having, in company with her son, paid a visit to the Personification of the Devil in the Vatican. In 1888, 1893, and at other dates, the late Queen Victoria was hotly denounced on the anniversaries of 'the glorious, pious, and immortal memory' for having interchanged courtesies with 'her own and

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

God's enemy' (the Pope, to wit). And many of our readers can recall the rushing soar of oratorical sky-rockets at Newbliss and elsewhere in 1868-69, when the 'loyal' sons of the saffron sash threatened to depose their lawful Queen and 'kick her crown into the Boyne' if she dared to exercise her constitutional right of signing the Bill for the disestablishment of the State Church in Ireland.

These lip-loyalists do not lightly forego the luxury of abusing and threatening their Sovereign when they can find or make the smallest pretext for doing so. In the circumstances we are unable to explain why they have been playing 'possum about King Edward's visit to the 'Man of Sin' and 'the Mistress of Abominations.' Does it portend, on the coming 'glorious twelfth,' a special display of coruscating Catherine-wheels of the sort of rebellious 'loyalty' that has been part and parcel of the society since it began its sanguinary career in far Armagh? Or are the brethren satisfied with having attempted to inflict a vicarious duelling on his Majesty in the person of Sir Edmund Barton, the Commonwealth Premier? Artaxerxes had his offending nobles stripped and their garments soundly whipped. There is the case of a whipping-boy at Westminster School. Charles I had one Murray—a page—as whipping-boy to bear the sins of the courtiers. And it is possible that the brethren may have discovered in Sir Edmund Barton a whipping-boy who should bear vicariously the cat-o'-nine-tails strokes that were intended for the expansive back of royalty. The attempted rib-roasting of Sir Edmund was one of those failures that add to the gaiety of the nations. It took the shape of a petition to the House of Representatives from the brethren in New South Wales—as usual, in the name of 'Protestantism.' The portentous document was presented on June 17 by the Member for Balmain. It uttered a pompous protest against Sir Edmund having visited the Pope, having received a gold medal from him, and having assured his Holiness that 'so long as he remained at the head of the Australian Government, Catholics might rely on receiving a greater share of liberality and benevolence than they enjoy in other parts of the Empire.' This amazing and amusing document concluded by beseeching the House to withhold further honors and dignities from Sir Edmund until the electors of the Commonwealth shall have had an opportunity of voting on the subject. The framers of the 'petition' had not an atom of the 'divine saving grace' of humor, which is the concentrated quintessence of common-sense, and does more than any power on earth to keep people out of scrapes and follies. Max O'Rell (who passed into the Land of the Hereafter a few days ago) expressed the emphatic conviction that this weary old world will approach the millennium when it is governed by people who, like 'Mr. Dooley,' have a strong sense of humor. The Commonwealth House of Representatives, at any rate, had a reasonable measure of its saving grace. They greeted the Orange petition (as the daily papers said) with 'loud laughter and derision.'

A despicable and cowardly attempt was then made to muzzle Sir Edmund Barton. The brother who had introduced the petition rose to a point of order. Cries of 'shame' and 'gag' ran round the House. 'The Speaker,' says the Sydney 'Freeman,' 'allowed the Prime Minister to make a personal explanation, in which he showed that he had over and over again corrected the misstatement attributed to him that Catholics "might expect a greater share of liberality and benevolence from him than they enjoy in other parts of the Empire," and that these corrections were published in the press, and must have been known to the alleged "Protestants" who coined the petition and to Mr. Wilks, their mouthpiece, yet these persons deliberately repeated the falsehood, and brazened it out, until an opportunity was afforded the Federal Parliament of expressing the opinion of the whole of the Free Australian Commonwealth and the citizens thereof, which opinion was cogently expressed in "loud laughter and derision".'

Persecution does not Pay

One of the characters in Disraeli's 'Vivian Grey' briefly describes the cold douche that cools the war-fever in the veins of the British public. 'There is

nothing,' said he, 'like a fall in consols to bring the blood of our good people of England into cool order.' France is just now painfully learning the same lesson. The war of the enemies of all religion against the Catholic Church in that most misgoverned country has hit the French National Securities hard, and there are signs that the no-Popery fever in the blood of its rulers is losing the worst of its raging heat. The 'Boston Herald,' the New York 'Herald' (European edition), the London 'Statist,' and many other papers have all shown how sharply and persistently the French funds have fallen 'as the direct result of M. Combes' interpretation of the Associations Law.' 'It would be impossible,' says the New York 'Herald,' 'to demonstrate more cruelly that the country has lost all confidence, if it ever had any, in the Combes Ministry.' M. Dolifus, one of the foremost French financiers, spoke as follows on the subject to a 'Herald' representative: 'In proceeding to expel the Congregations in France, M. Combes has proceeded to expel French capital. The exodus of French capital to foreign countries is on a very large scale. . . . If, perhaps, iniquitous and unjust measures taken in regard to religious communities have found Paris indifferent, they have, on the other hand, profoundly troubled the provinces, where the religious spirit reigns much more than in the capital. Having no longer any confidence in a Government capable of committing such acts, all those who have religious faith have transferred to foreign countries their French investments. This is what the Congregations did in the first instance. The result has been a fall of French rentes and a rise of Italian, Spanish, Brazilian, Argentine, and other securities.'

'The policy pursued by the present Ministry,' M. Dolifus added, 'has done incalculable injury to the tangible interests of the country. The law should and must be enforced, I admit, but as M. Lavedan says, "Il y a une manière." M. Combes' manner in applying the law is the worst that could be devised. It has shocked jurists by its illegality and has outraged the religious sentiments of the people by its brutality and arbitrariness.' The 'Herald' (European edition) concludes its article on the French crisis by stating that the withdrawal of M. Combes into private life 'has become a pressing necessity.'

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

XII.—THE RED MAN AND HIS WAYS

By the Editor.

My last instalment of travel-talk left me tearing along in the east-bound express from Vancouver. We were in among the clustering mountains and speeding along the valley of the Fraser through the rich, broad river-flats that form the garden of British Columbia. Large rivers, like the Coquitlam and the Pitt, were heading majestically from the deep and winding ravines of the encircling ranges and swelling the broad and lordly volume of the Fraser. But for its alpine background and its swarming ranks of fir and pine, the Fraser valley might almost have been a slice of an English county. The former forest-jungle was almost cleared away. Poplar and broom and other trees and shrubs familiar to the English landscape greeted the eye. Well-kept homes appeared amidst the gay plum-blossoms and the rich green pastures of

Fruit and Milk Ranches,

where the almond-eyed, pig-tailed yellow man from the Far East is the sole 'help' of the white owner. Here and there you whirl past a fruit cannery, a creamery, or a cheese and butter factory, or you stop for a brief space at some 'depot' where brown maple-sugar, in slabs like dates, is conspicuously exposed for sale, and the produce of some neighboring market-garden is neatly packed away in cases and awaiting the arrival of the next freight train to transfer it over the mountains and far away to distant Calgary or the cattle ranches—a journey of six hundred miles through the Rockies. Flat-bottomed steamers were ostentatiously pulling away as they breasted the mighty flow of the Fraser: They were winding their tortuous track to the farming, fruit-raising, saw-milling, shingle-making, and mining towns and villages of the riverside, up to Yale—103 miles by rail from Vancouver—where further navigation is barred by the steep and narrow gorge of the

Fraser canon. Here and there upon the river we saw Indians in their Chinook canoes—most of which were dug-outs made of tree-trunks. There are at least eight different stocks of Indians in the Province of British Columbia, and their languages, customs, folk-lore, and ethnology furnish an interesting study for scholars. Six of these stocks, with many subdivisions, live around the coast. The male coast-Indian is known as a Siwash; the woman is called a Klutchman.

The Indians

one sees in British Columbia bear little resemblance to the Noble Red Man of Fenimore Cooper's novels. They are almost as undersized and as brown as the Japanese, unwarlike, gentle to a degree, good-humored, unpicturesque, flat-nosed, and with faces of most uncomely width. We had seen many of them in Victoria and Vancouver, and came across them at frequent intervals at the stopping-places among the mountains and in their villages by the Fraser's banks. Their women, like those of the Maori, affect bright colors. They wear no head-gear, and their tresses—which are as black and straight and glossy as those of the Chinese—are worn with severe and comely plainness in front and fall in a thick plait down their backs. They carry their papooses (babies) slung in quaint 'moss-bags,' or miniature basket-cradles across their backs. The weight of babe and cradle and all is sustained by a strap or band passing, not over the mother's shoulders, but across her broad, flat forehead.

The Little Papoose

is fat, squat, and quiet. His body, arms, and legs are tightly bound and swathed after the Italian peasant fashion and then fastened down in his tiny cradle so that he cannot wriggle a muscle but those of his head and neck. Like the Chinese baby he takes life very seriously. He has all the taciturnity of his tribe, and he does not chatter and chuckle and crow and nod and wink

'As if his head were as full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphinx.'

But the Indian mother can set it on the other side of the ledger that he is not, like the paleface papoose, a pink bundle of April weather—of beaming sunshine and sudden tears and long-drawn wailing by day, and a capricious Terror that splits the mystic stillness of the midnight hour with riotous and stormy yelling.

Here and there down the valley of the Fraser you run past, or stop at, Indian villages, and on little elevations near the banks you see the tribesmen's quaint and pathetic little cemeteries: small God's-acres that recall those of the Maori, with strange—sometimes grotesque—carved posts, and wooden crosses, and tall poles bearing the faded and tattered remnants of what were probably once upon a time gaily colored flags. Mission City, on the Fraser—43 miles from Vancouver—is so named because it was, and still remains, the seat of an important Catholic mission to the scattered Indian population round about. The 'city' is named for the future. It is in reality a small town. Its 'lions' are the mission buildings; the branch line of rail that goes away south through the mountains to the cities on the Puget Sound and distant San Francisco, and the 40,000 acres of rich, fat bottom-land that were won from the Fraser's overflow by a system of dykes that recalls to the passing traveller's mind reminiscences of *Pas de Calais* and the Netherlands. Close by the town, on a pleasant sunny rise, stands the Mission. It is a collection of large buildings on a great terrace with green fields and fruit patches sloping away towards the eternal snows. In the middle stands the church. It is flanked, at some distance, on the one side by a college for Indian boys, on the other side by a convent in which the minds and hearts of the little brown maidens are trained to knowledge and virtue and their hands to useful domestic arts. Other large buildings rest upon the green, sunny slope behind.

The Oblate Fathers are in charge of

The Indian Missions

—and, in fact, of practically all the parochial work in Canada from and including Winnipeg to the Pacific, and from the American boundary-line all through British Columbia and up to the borders of Alaska. 'They're the genuine article,' said a non-Catholic British Columbian to me, as he expatiated with great enthusiasm upon their work; 'none of your feather-bed missionaries—not much. Cultivated men, too; but they live with the Indians, on Indian fare—and precious little of it at times. Yes, sir; and they've saved the redskins from rum and low whites, and gathered them into their villages and instructed them and civilised them and turned them into honest Christians.' And then he told

how, on the death of the late Bishop Durieu (of New Westminster), a few years ago, thousands of Catholic Indians and chiefs from all over the Province assembled to do honor to his memory and to swell the historic funeral procession of all creeds and classes that did mourning around his grave. There are in the mainland of British Columbia over 15,000 Catholic Indians—about half of the total Catholic population, which, in turn, is rather more than one-third of the general population. Vancouver Island (which is a separate diocese) numbers among its Catholic population some 10,000 souls. A

Curious Little Bit of History

links the story of the Catholic Indian missions of Canada's Far West with those which the intrepid pathfinders Fathers Jogues, Marquette, Brebeuf, La Salle, Joliet, and other brave and noble men who founded missions in the seventeenth century along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The connecting link is furnished by Oregon, one of the Pacific States of the American Union. Between it and British Columbia lies the rugged and mountainous State of Washington. Oregon is, like its two northern neighbors, a beautiful country of snow-clad heights, dense forests, mighty water courses, and fertile fields. In the early years of the nineteenth century John Jacob Astor established the Pacific Fur Company—a rival to the Hudson Bay Company—and built a fort and factory at Astoria, in the north-western corner of Oregon, where the mighty volume of the Columbian River empties itself into the ocean. It so happened that, in 1811, some Canadian Catholic Indians took part in the fur-hunting expeditions of the Pacific Fur Company. Some of these were Iroquois—descendants of the fierce and intractable tribesmen who, in 1646, gave Canada its first martyr (Father Jogues), who were for generations the terror of successive French administrations, but whose present-day representatives are, in their homes on the banks of the Grand River in Ontario, the most industrious and progressive of all the Indian tribes of North America. The Pacific Fur Company's Catholic Indians took up their abode among the Flatheads of Oregon and imparted to them some of the principles of the Christian faith. The half-converted Flatheads became eager for more instruction. In 1830, and again in 1832, they sent delegates to St. Louis to ask for Catholic priests. In 1834, at the instance of Dr. John McLaughlin, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company's posts (who soon afterwards became himself a Catholic), the Canadians of the Wallamette Valley sent a delegation on a similar errand to Quebec. Archbishop Signay sent them Father Francis Norbert Blanchet. He celebrated the first Mass in Oregon, at Fort Bend, on the banks of the Columbia, on October 14, 1838. Seven years later he was made bishop. Oregon city became his See. He brought to Oregon the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, and the Jesuit Fathers—one of whom was the renowned apostle of the Indians, Father de Smet. Among the early companions of Bishop Blanchet's labors was Father Modeste Demers, who was consecrated first Bishop of Vancouver in 1846, when it was separated from Oregon and erected into an episcopal See. And this was the link that bound together in a chain of continuity the labors of the Catholic missionaries for the Siwash Indians of the West in the nineteenth century with the arduous toil of the French Fathers for the red man of the eastern provinces in the spacious and more strenuous days of the seventeenth.

The early history of British Columbia and of Canada's great North-West was, until a comparatively recent date, practically the

History of the Fur Trade.

This was a vast monopoly which the Hudson Bay Company held from the days of Charles II. till it ceded its rights to the Canadian Government in 1870. As they pushed their forts and stations farther afield among the unexplored regions of the west and north, the Indians came from all around to barter their rich furs for the Company's excellent goods. It was for the Company, as for the Indians, a lucrative trade. The many and various languages spoken by the tribesmen, however, long proved a trial to the bartering operations of the Company's agents. The difficulty was, however, overcome by the invention of a sort of *Volapuk*, or universal Indian language, with a limited vocabulary made up of a mixture of French and Indian words. This hybrid tongue is called Chinook. It approaches more nearly to the dignity of a separate tongue than the 'pidgin English' of the Far East, and is, in British Columbia, the common medium of communication between the white man and the Indian and between Indians of the different stocks that inhabit the Province.

The Hudson Bay Company kept faith with the Indians in all its dealings. The Canadian Government has followed in its footsteps. And through their joint action and the labors of the Catholic missionaries Canada has been spared the continuous unrest and the

Many Grim Tragedies

that have marked the relations of the United States Government with the red man. The influence of the Catholic priest, or 'black-robe,' among the Canadian and American Indians exists in undiminished strength today. In the fiercest period of the great Sioux war of 1863 the man who spoke the French tongue or wore the black cassock of the Catholic priest was allowed to pass without molestation through the warlike and exasperated tribes who set at furious defiance the power of the United States Government. A band of those starved, ill-used, and exasperated people—the remnant of those who cut off 1500 whites in Minnesota in 1863—are now settled at Battleford, in the Saskatchewan Province, and proved themselves from the first 'good Indians' and desirable citizens of a country that recognizes their rights as wards of the State. The total number of Indians in the Dominion is estimated at over 100,000. About one-third of these inhabit the old provinces. Some 30,000 live in Manitoba and the north-west, where—as is the case with the Maoris in New Zealand—their interests are

Guarded by Treaties

and statute law. They live on reserves, carry on farming and other industries, receive a suitable education, and are afforded every encouragement to advance in the arts of civilised life. In British Columbia the Catholic missionaries have gathered them together in their own settlements with their pretty-spired churches and modest presbytery and little God's-acre. Missionaries, chiefs, and people alike recognise and deplore—as our Maori missionaries do—the urgent need of keeping the white man and his fire-water and his vices out of those Arcadian abodes. If a white man desires to live among the tribesmen, or marry an Indian maiden, he must either declare himself an Indian and live as such, or inconspicuously rid the settlement of his presence.

All this, and much more, is the lesson of Mission City, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A swift run brought us up the narrowing valley of the Fraser past Harrison of the gold-mines; past Agassiz, with its orderly Government experimental fruit and grain farm; past Ruby Creek, where garnets are found; through Hope, in whose circling mountains silver ore abounds; and on to Yale, where navigation ceases, and the garden valley of British Columbia ends abruptly against towering walls of rock.

(To be continued.)

International Motor-Car Race

The great international motor car race for the Gordon-Bennett trophy, of which we had heard so much during the past six months, came off last week in Ireland, and created great excitement, being witnessed by immense crowds of people, including numbers of visitors from Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, etc. As previously mentioned in the columns of the 'N.Z. Tablet,' the starting point was not far from the Curragh of Kildare, and within easy reach of Dublin. The course was in the form of a figure 8, the lap being over 100 miles, so that the sightseers, who, we are informed, camped in their thousands all night along the line of route, had an opportunity of seeing the competitors pass at least three times. The Ballyshannon cross roads, some distance from Old Kilsallen, were the starting point, thence to Carlow, Athy, and back to the Ballyshannon cross roads. This road having been completed the competitors travelled to Kilsallen, Kildare, Maryboro', Stradbally, Athy, Old Kilsallen, Timolin, Castledermot, Carlow, Maweny Bridge, Athy, their arrival at the starting point completing the lap. As the course was in the form of a figure 8, it is easy to understand how one of the French competitors lost his way.

The Origin of the Competition.

As many of your readers are not aware of the origin of this competition and why it was held in Ireland this year the following particulars will be of interest. Mr. James Gordon-Bennett, the proprietor of the 'New York Herald,' is a well-known figure in the American colony in Paris, and for very many years past his love of various branches of sport, and especially yachting and coaching, has involved him in the expenditure of a great deal of enthusiasm and money. When automobilism was in its infancy some 10 years ago he was one of the first to see its enormous possibilities; and four years back, influenced, perhaps, by the fact that one country alone seemed to be making great headway with motor-car construction, he decided to offer a trophy for international competition on terms that would tend to remedy this

state of things. This trophy took the form of a beautiful and valuable piece of silver ware, of considerable size, representing a motor-car, and to this the name given was the Gordon-Bennett cup. The cup was presented to the Automobile Club of France, and the main points of the conditions governing the competition for it are that any recognised automobile club may challenge for it, and that the competing vehicles 'must be constructed wholly and in every detail in the country of the clubs they represent.' There are, of course, many other conditions that have to be fulfilled, one of which is that the race shall be run in the country of the club holding the cup. England won the trophy last year and consequently the race had to be run on this occasion in some part of the United Kingdom. Scotland was unsuitable, and the public authorities in England were not disposed to give any facilities for the contest, therefore it was decided to hold it in Ireland, where the County and Urban Councils not only gave permission to use the public roads, but assisted in every possible way in carrying out the arrangements and keeping the course clear.

Another condition of the contest is that the race shall be run over a distance of not less than 344 miles, and not more than 461 miles. The competing vehicles must weigh over 7cwt 3qr 14lb, and must carry, seated side by side, at least two passengers, each of a minimum weight of 11st 3lb, or, should the passengers' weight fall short of these figures, the deficit must be made up by means of ballast. The vehicles must be driven by members of the clubs they represent, and the two seats must be occupied during the whole of the race.

Previous Contests.

So far four races for the cup have taken place—one in each year of its existence. The first over the Paris-Lyon route, was won by Monsieur F. Charron, on a Panhard car of 24-horse power, the distance—353½ miles—being covered in 20hr. 36min. 23sec. In the following year, 1901, the course was from Paris to Berlin, and the winner, Monsieur Girardot, whose car was again a Panhard. And last year the race took place over the Paris-Vienna route, between Paris and Innsbruck, when Mr. S. P. Edge, on a Napier car, won the cup for England.

This year Mr. Edge and Mr. Charles Jarrott—who won the Ardennes race last year, covering 318 miles in 353min. 39sec—each driving a Napier car, represented England; three Mercedes cars represented Germany; Panhard and Mors cars were the French representatives; and America sent two Winton cars.

Of the two English drivers—certainly the best who could be chosen as representatives—Mr. Edge is an Australian by birth, and until 10 years ago was carrying all before him as a racing cyclist, both on the track and on the road. His car for the contest just concluded was one of 103-horse power, and from which something sensational was expected. Mr. Jarrott took to automobilism in the same year as Mr. Edge, and on a motor tricycle won a five miles championship in 8min. 11 3-5 sec so far back as 1899. Last year he finished second in the Circuit du Nord race, won the Ardennes race—to which reference has been made above—and a little later, at Welbeck, broke the kilometre record by travelling at a rate of 78 miles an hour. His Napier car for the Gordon-Bennett race was one of 40-horse power.

The Result.

For the race last week the conditions were very favorable, the weather being splendid. Edge, an English representative, on a Napier machine, led for the first two rounds, or about two-thirds of the course. It is said that his pace was terrific. A mishap to his tyre caused some delay, and a German car took up the lead. Jarrott, another English representative, had the misfortune to have his car snap in halves owing to defective steering gear, with the result that the driver's collar bone, the only accident so far reported, was broken. Five finished, Jeanty, the German, with a Mercedes car, covered the distance in 10hrs. 15min., beating De Knyff, of France, on a Panhard car, by 10min. The latter lost time through taking a wrong turning. Farman, of France, was 11½min behind Knyff. Gabriel was fourth. The distance covered was 373½ miles, and the maximum speed attained was 80 miles an hour.

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RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Death of Archdeacon Slattery, Geelong

Many of our readers on the West Coast and other parts of the Colony, who spent some years on the gold fields of Victoria, will hear with keen regret of the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Slattery, D.D., who passed away suddenly at St. Mary's presbytery, Geelong, on Sunday, June 21. An old friend, Mr. Charlton, was reading to the venerable priest when he suddenly fell into a swoon and expired before medical assistance arrived. The death of the Ven. Archdeacon Slattery (says the 'Geelong Advertiser') removes a notable figure and famous controversialist from the Catholic Church in Victoria. Some years ago there was no more prominent clergyman in Catholic circles in Victoria, and his denunciatory sermons on the Education Bill for secular education in the State school, and his more recent controversy with Bishop Moorhouse, then Bishop of Melbourne, on the question of prayers for rain, made him famous throughout Australia. The deceased celebrated his 73rd birthday last St. Patrick's Day (March 17th). He was born in Nenagh, Tipperary, and had a brilliant course at Maynooth College, where he was ordained as a priest. For some time he was stationed in the Cashel diocese in Tipperary, and afterwards went to England, where he was attached to the Catholic mission in London. Later he became chaplain to the Catholic forces at Aldershot. The number of priests in Victoria at that time was too small for requirements, and deceased, with other clergymen, responded to the appeal of Bishop Goold, the then Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, and came out to Victoria. For a part of a year he was stationed at St. Francis', and was then appointed to the Daylesford mission, where he was a zealous worker for nine years. The last 32 years of his life he spent at Geelong, and he loved the town and people with all the fervor of a warm Celtic heart. There were many turbulent spirits in Daylesford when the deceased entered upon his labors there, and frequently he had to play the part of a peacemaker—a work attended with considerable difficulty amongst foreigners. In his young days he was possessed of great strength, and was a fearless horseman. Physical infirmities have since left their impress only too plainly, and the attenuated figure of the deceased clergyman now calmly resting in death can hardly bring to mind the deceased as he was in all the vigor of his young manhood and great strength.

A Brilliant Theologian,

a great public speaker and thinker, and, above all, an Irishman—the Archdeacon was a decided acquisition to the Catholic Church in Victoria, and it was not long before his many varied scholarly attainments marked him out for distinction. Perhaps he will be best remembered for his scathing criticism of the Education Bill, introduced by Wilberforce Stephen, the then Minister of Education. He denounced the Bill in no unmeasured terms, and it was during this time that he used the phrase 'Free and flashing sword,' which will keep his memory ever green. Owing to advancing years, Bishop Goold did not possess the vitality to actively engage in controversial matters, and Archdeacon Slattery practically became the mouthpiece of his Church in Victoria. He was a fluent speaker and wielded a facile pen, and proved an able controversialist. He represented Archbishop Goold at the first Plenary Council in Sydney in 1885. Soon after Archbishop Carr arrived in Melbourne he made Archdeacon Slattery Vicar-General of the archdiocese. About three years ago bodily infirmities compelled him to retire from the active discharge of his sacred duties, and the Ven. Archpriest McKenna was appointed to the position. The deceased clergyman was

A Generous Benefactor to the Poor,

and no deserving case brought before him was allowed to pass unnoticed. The extent to which he drew on his purse to help others will never be known, as he made it a rule to do acts of charity unostentatiously. At one time he donated £500 each to the funds of St. Vincent's Hospital and the Little Sisters of the Poor, and he gave £500 to the Cathedral Building Fund. He could not hold money, and he has died leaving behind him very little indeed of this world's goods. The children were the object of his special care, and the late Archdeacon saw to it that the Catholic schools wanted nothing to render them thoroughly efficient. To a heart so large and generous the interests of the orphan were necessarily of much concern. The local orphanages for boys and girls were regularly visited, and nothing was left undone to render the lot of the fatherless as happy as circumstances allowed. The godless education system of Victoria found in the venerable priest an unrelenting opponent, and the claims of the Catholic body to a fair quota of the educational grant were set forth with a master hand in the columns of the 'Advocate' and of the Melbourne and Geelong daily papers. On taking charge of the Geelong mission the archdiocese found St. Mary's Church in an unfinished state, and he set to work to raise funds to complete it. He expended £7500 on the church, the cost of which to date is about £22,000.

The Obsequies.

The body was removed to St. Mary's, where it remained until Tuesday. Some 2000 people visited the church as a last tribute of respect to one whom in life they so loved and revered. Solemn Office and Requiem Mass were celebrated in St. Mary's on Tuesday morning. There was an overflowing congregation, including members of all denominations. His Grace the Archbishop

presided. The funeral procession was a long and representative one, and included the St. Augustine Orphanage boys, the members of the Hibernian Society, the Confraternity of the Holy Family, and the Catholic Young Men's Society. The burial service was read by Dean Hegarty. The remains were temporarily laid in a vault beneath the present mortuary chapel.

A well-attended meeting, representative of all denominations, was held later on in St. Mary's schoolroom, Geelong, to consider what should be done to perpetuate the memory of the late Archdeacon Slattery. Letters of sympathy were read from several Protestant friends, including the Revs. Canon Goodman, Henry Kelly, and J. Hunter Potter. It was decided that the memorial should take the form of a mortuary chapel in the Eastern Cemetery, the cost being estimated at £500, and £300 was subscribed in the room. All the speeches were characterised by great admiration for the deceased clergyman.—R.I.P.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 4.

The social in aid of the Sisters of Compassion takes place in the Drillshed next Wednesday evening. Minifie's orchestra has kindly given its services for the occasion, and for the concert part the services of well-known singers have been secured. Judging from the sale of tickets a crowded house is assured.

A meeting of parishioners was held at St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday afternoon last to hear the report of the trustees of the Cathedral Fund. His Grace the Archbishop occupied the chair. The retiring trustees were Messrs M. Kennedy and J. J. Devine, who were unanimously re-elected. The sum of £923 was collected last year for the Cathedral fund. The collections average annually from £1000 to £1100.

The re-union of the Te Aro Christian Doctrine Society, which was held at Spiller's Hall on Wednesday evening, proved a most enjoyable affair. The Rev. Father O'Shea, president of the Society, and Rev. Father Moloney were among those present. Several vocal items were given during the evening. The dance music was provided by Miss Casey and Mr. Rubick acted as M.C. Miss E. Crombie made an efficient secretary.

The formal opening of the new branch of the Hibernian Society at Newtown took place on Sunday morning last. The members, intending members, with visitors from the Wellington city branch, attended the 7.30 a.m. Mass wearing their regalia, and received Holy Communion. After Mass the party adjourned to the new schoolroom, where breakfast was served. The members of the society were again present at the 10 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Ainsworth, who spoke in regard to the objects of the Hibernian Society. In the afternoon the new members were enrolled by Bro. M. Bohan, of the Wellington branch, and the following officers elected: President, Bro. E. J. Fitzgibbon; vice-president, Bro. P. J. Guthrie; secretary, Bro. P. J. Sullivan; treasurer, Bro. P. Barry; warden, Bro. E. Rubick; guardian, Bro. A. Rubick; auditors, Bros. M. H. Fitzgibbon and F. Green; trustees, Bros. T. S. Philpott, J. Pearcey, and P. J. Guthrie; sick visitors, Bros. D. O'Meara and T. S. Philpott.

Waipawa

What was undoubtedly one of the greatest musical treats offered to the Waipawa public for some years (says the local 'Mail') took place on Sunday night, June 28, when St. Patrick's Church was crowded to hear the sacred concert given by the members of the church choir. The programme submitted was judiciously chosen and included many musical gems, which, owing to circumstances, are seldom heard in a small town. The manner in which they were given demonstrated the fact that the choir has attained a high degree of proficiency, that it contains much musical ability, and that a great deal of time and attention had been bestowed upon rehearsals. The first selection was 'Gloria' (Farmer's Mass), which the choir rendered with much expression and a good, full volume of sound. Miss Curren then contributed 'Charity' (Glover) with pleasing effect and was followed by Mr. J. A. Cosgrove, whose selection, 'Dream of Paradise,' with cello obligato, was greatly appreciated. The 'Laudate,' with tenor solo and chorus, was given with sweetness and precision and was a most meritorious item. Miss Dalziel, who was heard for the first time here, created a most favorable impression by the manner in which she interpreted 'Man of Sorrows,' the effect of which was enhanced by the cello obligato. Miss Boyle was successful with her item, 'Saviour of all,' which was given with expression. In the 'Kyrie' and 'Gloria' (Mozart's Twelfth Mass) the choir exhibited a keen perception of the niceties of light and shade. The voices were well balanced and modulated and the selection deserved and received hearty recognition. Miss Curren and Mr. J. A. Cosgrove were heard to advantage in Rossi's 'Tantum Ergo.' Mr. F. J. Shanly sang with nice discrimination and with much delicacy of expression. His item, 'Galilee,' with violin obligato, was

one of the most admired items of the evening. The concert concluded with 'Nearer my God to Thee,' by the choir, which formed an appropriate ending and which was given with telling effect. Mr. J. A. Cosgrove acted as conductor. The following were the instrumentalists: Violins, Messrs. W. J. Fellow and R. Noake; euphonium, Mr. John Cosgrove; cello, Mr. F. J. Shanly; organists, Misses Moroney and Eccleton.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent)

July 6.

The Rev. Father Ahern has been transferred from Ashburton to the charge of the parish of Darfield.

The Rev. Father Marnane went North on Friday last en route to Sydney and Melbourne on a health and holiday trip. Mr. John Barrett is a travelling companion of the Rector of St. Mary's.

Conducted by Mr. W. H. Corrigan, Derry's Private Band gave a very fine performance on Sunday afternoon in the Rotunda, Victoria Square. Several thousand persons were present enjoying the musical treat.

The exceptionally mild weather recently experienced, indicating an early spring, has had the effect of forcing into bud, and even leaf, the weeping willows in places along the banks of the Avon.

A successful entertainment, arranged by the Catholic Club, and under the joint management of Messrs. G. J. Fama and W. McKay, in aid of the parochial school funds, was given in the boys' school on last Thursday evening. The attendance was very satisfactory, and the various items of the extensive programme were well received and capably rendered. The first part consisted of a minstrel performance in the orthodox style. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. A. Mead, Miss Katie Young, and others. Two selections were rendered by Messrs. Geohaghan's orchestra. Banjo selections were contributed by Miss Quill, Messrs. J. Shanley and Walthev, an item on the zyllophone by Mr. F. Wolgede, sailor's hornpipe by the champion dancer, Mr. W. Manning, a chorus by the company, and songs by Mrs. A. Mead, Misses F. Gardiner, Rubi Crane, W. Shanley, A. Bryant, Messrs. J. Shanley, W. McKay, G. J. Fama, L. McQueen, J. Foley, H. Hobbs, and E. Ballantyne. Several of the clergy were among those present.

Once again after 43 years the site of the first Catholic church built in Christchurch is clear of buildings. Owing to the ruined state of what has latterly been known as the parochial library and club rooms, caused by the recent fire, it was not considered worth the trouble or expense of re-instating the building. On Saturday afternoon the materials, which, during the process of pulling down had been carefully sorted, were auctioned off, and now nothing remains on the historic spot to indicate its long and varied uses. The original building was opened on September, 1860, during the regime of the late Father Chastagner, the little church covering an area of 21ft by 18ft, its dimensions being in marked contrast to the majestic pile now in course of erection. The contract price paid for its construction to a Mr. Coxhead being £75. After a time wings were added to accommodate the priests as a presbytery, and among the many other uses the buildings were put to from time to time was a school, residence for the Marist Brothers, library, societies' meeting place, and the scene of numerous gatherings in which subjects of momentous interest to the parish have been discussed and settled. It is a somewhat notable incident in connection with the demolition of the old building that one (Mr. P. Henley, of Lincoln) was a looker on, he also being one of the historic group present at the foundation-stone laying, the said group as records verify comprising five persons, three of whom were the builders and the fifth the officiating priest. Verily, church building in Christchurch could scarcely have any more modest beginnings. It is not intended to again reoccupy the site with any other buildings, as such would impede the view of the Cathedral, the grounds will, therefore be laid out to correspond with the surroundings. With regard to the Cathedral, the work is going on apace, favorable weather almost throughout the winter aiding the workmen in continually occupying their time. The walls of the entire structure are about up to the roof line, whilst much massive interior work has been accomplished. The main and flanking towers are now receiving attention.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 2.

There is to be a religious reception at the Sisters of Mercy's Convent of St. Mary's, in a few days.

The Rev. Father Patterson, Adm. of St. Patrick's, was ordained priest by the late Cardinal Vaughan.

St. Benedict's Church is now being plastered inside throughout. Mr. Kelly is the successful contractor, his price being £263.

The Young Men's Club at St. Benedict's approached the Holy Table in a body last Sunday morning. Very large numbers of the congregation also communicated.

The annual social in connection with St. Patrick's parish is well in hand, several meetings of the ladies' committee having been held in the presbytery presided over by the rev. Administrator.

The 'Passion Play,' a series of pictures of this work, was given last evening in St. Benedict's Hall in the presence of a number of the clergy and a large assem-

blage. Mr. Dillon Fitzgerald lectured throughout, describing each scene in fine style. Solos were rendered by Miss Lorrigan and Mr. Whelan.

Rev. Father Furlong, who returned from Waihi at the end of last week, where he had been temporarily relieve the Rev. Father Brodie, is most enthusiastic with reference to the advanced state of the Waihi parish, and was particularly charmed with the church, which, for a country place, it would be hard to excel.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday morning at nine o'clock a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal Vaughan. His Lordship the Bishop was present in the sanctuary. Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., was celebrant, and Rev. Father Buckley and Holbrook were deacon and sub-deacon respectively; cantors, Rev. Fathers Benedict, O.P., and Furlong; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B. There were also present Rev. Fathers Gillan and Tormey.

The members of the local branch No. 81 of the H.A.C.B. Society on last Friday evening assembled in the branch room in the Hibernian Hall, Bro. C. Little, V.P., in the unavoidable absence of the president, Bro. F. Gordon, being in the chair. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan sat on his right, and Bro. the Hon. William Beehan, M.L.C. District President, on his left. There were also present Rev. Fathers Gillan and Tormey (St. Benedict's), Rev. Father Holbrook (St. Patrick's), and Rev. Bro. Basil. Apologies were received from Rev. Fathers Benedict, O.P., and Patterson. The proceedings began with a pianoforte overture by Mrs. M. Treston, after which the chairman said the object of the gathering was to do honor to their esteemed D.P., who had been so signally honored during the present week by being called to the Legislative Council. It was indeed a pleasure to them all that a Hibernian had won such a distinction, and every member of the district would feel that their great Society had been highly honored. On behalf of the members he then presented to the Hon. Bro. Beehan a very handsome travelling case. Upon the front a small silver plate bordered with shamrocks, bore the inscription, 'Presented to the Hon. Wm. Beehan, M.L.C., by the H.A.C.B.S., Auckland, June 23rd, 1903.' Bro. P. J. Nerheny, P.D.P., in a few well-chosen words, proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Beehan and Mrs. Beehan. His Lordship the Bishop supported the motion, and said it afforded him genuine pleasure to be present to do honor to a good Catholic, a Hibernian, and an Irishman. The honor was well deserved, as the Hon. Mr. Beehan had well earned it. He was not a politician, but recognised Mr. Beehan's assiduity in public matters, and in regard to Church matters he also gave them much of his attention and time. He concluded by wishing Mr. and Mrs. Beehan and family long life and the blessing of God. Rev. Father Gillan, Bros. J. J. O'Brien, John Patterson, D. Flynn, and M. J. Sheehan also spoke expressing gratification at the appointment.

The Hon. Bro. Beehan replied, and heartily thanked his Lordship, Father Gillan and his brother Hibernians for the kind words and the hearty good wishes they had expressed towards Mrs. Beehan and himself. He heartily thanked them for the beautiful present which was highly ornamental and useful.

Refreshments were then passed round. Songs were rendered by Bros. M. Treston and Stead, P.D.P. A very pleasant and memorable evening then concluded.

On Sunday morning at St. Benedict's the church committee, of which the Hon. Mr. Beehan is an active member, presented him with a nice writing fold, Father Gillan making the presentation. The Young Men's Club, through its president, Rev. Father Furlong, presented a handsome silver matchbox. The Hon. Mr. Beehan feelingly thanked the generous donors. In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Beehan left for Wellington. Quite a large crowd, amongst whom were Rev. Father Patterson and a number of Hibernians, assembled at the railway station to see him off, several going out to Onehunga with him.

Under the caption, 'Many Happy Returns,' the 'Tasmanian News,' of June 17, had the following reference to the Grand Old Man of the Australian Hierarchy:— 'To-morrow his Grace the Archbishop of Hobart, the senior prelate of the Catholic Church will celebrate his 88th birthday. Born in Ireland on the very day of Napoleon's overthrow at Waterloo, and educated at Maynooth College, young Murphy was ordained a priest on Ember Saturday, 9th June, 1838, and at once volunteered for mission service abroad, desiring, if possible, to come to Tasmania, or, as it was then called Van Dieman's Land. India, however, was selected as the sphere of his work, and he labored so earnestly that he was appointed coadjutor to the Vicar-Apostolic of Madras, and subsequently became Bishop of Hyderabad. He did magnificent work in the Indian diocese, and only when his health failed did he relinquish it to come to Tasmania. His installation took place on May 3, 1866, in St. Joseph's Church. Sixty-five years a priest and 57 a Bishop. Think of the record. Strong of intellect and purpose, unceasing in his care for his flock, zealous in all good works, and esteemed by the whole community as a cultured Christian gentleman, the venerable Archbishop is at once an example to all mankind. In common with all those who appreciate a career of unusual length—devoted to holy work—we wish Dr. Murphy a continuance of good health during the years that we trust are still in store for him. His influence and example have blessed the community and promoted the happiness of all sections of the people.'

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Irish News

ANTRIM.—A Generous Offer

An extraordinarily generous offer has been made by the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, to the Belfast Board of Guardians. The Guardians have been casting about for some means for dealing with consumptives, outside the workhouse buildings, and the Bishop proposes to give them a site, free of rent, at a place called Orlands, near Carrickfergus. This place, consisting of a mansion and a hundred acres of land, was purchased by him some years ago, one of his objects being to afford facilities for the open-air treatment of consumption.

Belfast Bigotry

The latest manifestations of Belfast bigotry is found in the fact that the Belfast Board of Guardians has refused to allow outside nurses the opportunity of acquiring a training in the Union Fever Hospital similar to the opportunity given to them at the Maternity Hospital in Belfast. Mr. O'Hare, one of the Catholic Guardians, brought forward a proposition that the Belfast Board, with the approval of the Medical Council, admit outside nurses to receive training in the Union Hospital, but the motion was rejected because the Orangemen feared that if it were passed Catholic nurses, as well as others, would enjoy the privilege.

Fire in Belfast

A big fire occurred in Belfast on Sunday night, May 17. The conflagration was one of the most disastrous that has occurred in Belfast for a long time, and completely gutted the chemical stores of Sir James Haslett, doing considerable damage also to the boot stores of R. and J. Dick. The damage was estimated at £25,000, fully covered by insurance. Two firemen were injured, but neither seriously. Eleven years ago a bad outbreak of fire occurred in the same premises.

CLARE.—A Vote of Censure

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., writing to the chairman of the Urban Council at Ennis with regard to the censure passed on him by the publicans of Ennis on account of his having voted lately for the Early Closing Bill and against a Liquor Compensation Bill in the House of Commons, says that he regrets to find himself out of agreement with some of his constituents over the matter. He has many friends all over the country in the licensed trade, upright and honorable men, to whom he wishes to do no injustice. At the same time, he has become convinced that certain legislation is desirable in the interests of the country, and if the resolution condemning him for having supported the Saturday Early Closing Bill should prove to be the opinion of his constituents at large, he can only accept the verdict when the time comes.

CORK.—The Exhibition

The Lord-Lieutenant was to open the Greater Cork International Exhibition on May 28. The exhibition is on a larger scale than last year, and the exposition of Irish arts, manufactures, scientific and agricultural education promises to be most extensive and varied. One important, if not the most important, section of the exhibition, is that allotted to agriculture. This department occupies a site comprising several acres, with experimental plots and buildings. Demonstrations will be carried on daily, and should prove one of the principal attractions.

DONEGAL.—A Centenarian

Mr. William Stuart, who died recently at Gortley, near Letterkenny, in the County Donegal, at the age of 120, easily heads this year's list of departed Irish centenarians. When a boy he is said to have seen Admiral Warren's battleships in Lough Swilly in 1798, after they had defeated and captured a hostile French squadron, with which was Wolfe Tone. He also attended the ceremonies held in honor of the 12th centenary of St. Columbkille, and was present at the 13th centenary held a few years ago.

The Carpet Industry

It is pleasant to learn on the authority of 'New Ireland' that the Donegal carpet industry is making wonderful progress, and that a market exists for the carpets as they are made. The director of one of the largest London establishments says: 'I think carpet-making is one of the best rural industries that Ireland could have. It is absolutely an assured success as an industry, and the appreciation of the peasant workers' skill and the demand for the carpets are growing every day as far as we are concerned. We sell them as fast as we get them from Donegal.'

DOWN.—Damage by Fire

Damage amounting to between £4000 and £5000 was caused at Walker's Mills, Newry, by a fire about the middle of May.

DUBLIN.—Improved Outlook

Like the 'Freeman's Journal' Company, Bolands, Limited, was on the down grade when Mr. Thomas Sexton was induced to accept the post of chairman of directors, and now, thanks to his financial ability, the company is on the high road to prosperity. At the annual meeting some remarkable figures were given by the chairman showing the money market estimate of the improved position. The ordinary shares have ap-

preciated in value £85,000 as compared with two years ago. The preference shares have increased £45,000 in value, and the debentures £15,000—a total appreciation of £145,000. However, with profits accruing equal to the total of the previous year this appreciation is intellible. Not for twelve years has the company been in so promising a position.

A Meeting Disturbed

The 'Irish Weekly,' writing with reference to the disturbance at the meeting in the Rotunda on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, exaggerated accounts of which were cabled out to the colonies, says: Allegations have been made that the Gaelic League was a factor in causing the disturbance, another libel on that organisation which we are glad to see has been promptly repudiated from headquarters. Mr. Redmond has made a statement in reference to the affair which should commend itself to the critics. After pointing out the gross exaggeration indulged in by newspaper correspondents, he says: 'The disturbances would have been easily nipped in the bud were it not that the people naturally shrank from using force to remove Mrs. Maud Gonne McBride and some other ladies.' The entourage of Mrs. McBride, consisting of some thirty or forty young men, Mr. Redmond regrets, received rough treatment, as was natural in the circumstances, but the subsequent proceedings were unanimous and enthusiastic, and Lord Mayor Harrington received an ovation when entering the street after the meeting had terminated. The Press Association recalls that Mr. Edward Martyn, who was the principal supporter of Mrs. McBride in interrupting Mr. Redmond's meeting, is a member of the Kildare Street Conservative Club, and was chairman of Mr. Horace Plunkett's election committee when that gentleman was defeated by Colonel Lynch. The agency also declares that no one was really hurt, Mr. J. O'Donnell, M.P., only receiving a scratch.

Study of Irish History

An important lecture was delivered by Dr. Keno Meyer in the Dublin Rotunda the other day on 'The Necessity of a School for Irish History, Philology, and Literature.' Dr. Douglas Hyde, the head of the Gaelic League, presided over a very large attendance, and Dr. Meyer delivered an important address, touching upon the Gaelic revival and its beneficial effects, and advocating as a matter of national concern the provision of some means whereby the wealth of existing Irish manuscripts might be preserved, studied, and made available for general popular knowledge. Dr. Meyer offered to give practical help in the inauguration of a movement for the study of Irish manuscripts, if the Gaelic League, or any other organisation, would take the necessary steps to provide for him a room, a black board, and a few students. Dr. Hyde thanked Dr. Meyer for his lecture and his practical interest in the scheme, which will no doubt be proceeded with.

LIMERICK.—Death of a Priest

On May 16 there passed away at Castleconnell the popular pastor of the parish, Rev. Father B. Scanlan. The deceased was in his seventieth year.

Champion Dancer

Limerick having carried off the principal prizes in the dancing competitions at the Oireachtas, it is of interest to note that one of the competitors has long been looked on as the champion step dancer of Ireland. That is Mr. Joseph Halpin, who, with his little daughter, Teresa, shared the honors of this year's Oireachtas competitions. Mr. Halpin holds a unique record, as does his daughter. He distinguished himself at Jones's Road on more than one occasion by carrying off the championship of Ireland in step-dancing, as the result of which he was presented with a massive gold medal. He likewise was declared champion at several competitions at Cork and in other parts of the country. In fact, during the past ten or twelve years, during which period he took part in dancing contests, he never failed to come first. As a result he is the possessor of no less than 400 prizes, of which over 40 are gold medals. His daughter, who is not yet nine years old, is the holder of close on 20 Oireachtas prizes, and added to her laurels this year by taking first place in the hornpipe contest.

ROSCOMMON.—The Viceroy at Home

The Lord-Lieutenant has set an example to future Viceroy's which will probably embarrass some of them. He is actually residing in Ireland constantly. This is what a Viceroy should do. The Indian and Canadian Viceroy's remain in their respective countries during all their terms of office, unless perhaps for an occasional holiday, if the term be prolonged over a number of years. But of late Irish Lords-Lieutenant have resided but little in Ireland, daiting back and forward now and then when some formal occasion required their presence. Lord Dudley has taken Rockingham Castle, Boyle, as a summer residence, and is entertaining there the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have gone down for the Boyle Races. His Excellency was presented with an address by the magistrates of Roscommon, headed by The O'Connor Don, who, in presenting the address, assured the Lord-Lieutenant that he had not met with a single refusal on the part of any magistrate of any political party who was asked to sign the address.

WEXFORD.—Death of a Franciscan

The death is reported of the Rev. J. O'Neill, O.S.F., who passed away at the Franciscan Convent, Wexford, after a short illness. Father O'Neill had only been stationed in Wexford for the past twelve months; never-

theless he was a great favorite, and his demise is greatly deplored. He was a great scholar, and could speak no less than seven different languages fluently. During his time Father O'Neill had been stationed in nearly all the Franciscan centres throughout the country, where his death will be learned with unfeigned regret.

GENERAL

The Gaelic League

Dr. Douglas Hyde has been unanimously re-elected President of the Gaelic League, and the Rev. P. O'Leary and Mr. John MacNeill vice-presidents.

A Vital Clause

A cable message received last week states that the Irish Parliamentary Party is delighted with Mr. Wyndham's amendment to the Land Bill exempting non-judicial tenants from the limitation of 'the zone' system, and leaving liberty to judicial tenants to bargain with their landlords either with or without that system. Mr. J. E. Redmond declares that the concession has saved the Bill, there being no vitally-contentious points left. The progress of the Bill is very slow. A resolution to empower the Commissioners to arrange for the restoration of evicted tenants, moved by Mr. W. O'Brien, was withdrawn after some discussion. Mr. Wyndham declined to give a peremptory direction to the Commissioners, but allowed them a wide discretion in regard to reinstating and providing capital to restock.

Employment Bureau

The Gaelic League of London has started an employment Bureau with the object of enabling Irish people at present residing in London to find employment in Ireland should they desire to return there, which it is found that many wish to do, but having once left are not able to arrange to get back to their own land. No charge is made except postage, for which sixpence is charged. The bureau is already in touch with Irish employers.

Advance in Temperance

The annual report of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society, a non-sectarian body in which all creeds combine to combat the drink evil, says that there has been a great advance in temperance during the past year. This it attributes to 'the action of the Catholic societies throughout the country and the spirit in which the Anti-Treating League has been received.' This is pleasant reading for the founders of the League and for tens of thousands who pin their faith to it as a most powerful factor in the work of making Ireland sober and Ireland free.

Gaelic at Oxford

Students of many nationalities and of varied speech have found shelter within the walls of Oxford in the course of the University's history. The Irish language, however, had probably never been heard in a public speech at a University Society's dinner until a few weeks ago. On that occasion the Newman Society, comprising all the Catholic undergraduates, entertained a number of guests, including the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Birmingham, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., Mr. J. P. Boland, M.P., and Mr. Hilare Belloc. Replying to the toast of the Newman Society, of which he was formerly a president, Mr. Boland startled the gathering by concluding his speech in Irish, expressing the hope that when the Catholics of Ireland had obtained the same facilities for university education that the more fortunate English Catholics had obtained a feature of the Irish student life would be the use of Ireland's language.

A Contrast

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to Lord Kilmaine, who challenged the accuracy of his statement that Irish landlords, unlike English landlords, have not, as a rule, expended a shilling on improvements on the holdings of their tenants, resolutely adheres to his judgment, and concludes thus:—'If on future consideration you still differ from me, and, I may add, from every Commission which has ever reported on Irish land, I would gladly examine any facts you may wish to bring to my notice.' When Lord Kilmaine's letter was published the 'Freeman's Journal' reproduced a passage from the Devon Commission report which supported Mr. Balfour's statement, and similar passages could without difficulty be produced, to use Mr. Balfour's words, 'from every Commission which has ever reported on Irish land.' Here is a striking piece of evidence, given before a Select Committee to investigate the relations existing between landlord and tenant in Ireland appointed in 1825. Sir Franklin Lewis, an English landlord, who was also proprietor of estates in Ireland, said:—'In the maintenance of a farm in England all the expensive part of the capital employed upon a farm is provided by the landlord: the houses, the gates, the fences, and the drains are all provided by the landlords. Everybody knows that in Ireland that is not the practice. At the same time everybody knows that the landlord obtains in rent in Ireland a much larger proportion of the value of the produce of the land than he obtains in England; and in parts of Ireland it appears to me that the landlord sometimes obtains for rent more than is produced by the land.'

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People We Hear About

Dr. McCarthy, of Melbourne, who proposes to produce rain by artificial means, is a nephew of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the historian and novelist, and prominent Home Ruler. Dr. McCarthy is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

It is now fifty-five years since Mr. Justin McCarthy began his journalistic career on the 'Examiner,' published in his native city of 'Rebel Cork.' His sympathies were, of course, with the Young Ireland party, who, if they failed in achieving their ends, at all events succeeded 'in putting a soul into Ireland.'

The new Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. A. R. Guinness, is, like his distinguished predecessor, Sir G. M. O'Rourke, a lawyer by profession. He was born in India, but is of Irish descent, being, we understand, closely connected with the Guinness family of Dublin. He had been for several sessions Chairman of Committees, so that he has had a good training for the responsible position he now fills.

The 'Freeman's Journal' notices that several university men and women have been appointed to the executive of the Gaelic League. Mr. John McNeill, the new vice-president, who comes of a family of Gaelic Leaguers, had a very distinguished university career, and is an official of the High Court. Miss Agnes O'Farrelly, M.A., who headed the poll, is a very distinguished lady student, who was educated at the Dominican Convent at Muckross Park. She is a sister of Mr. Alphonsus O'Farrelly, F.R.U.L., who is a Fellow in Science at the Royal University, and also an ardent Gaelic Leaguer. Dr. Dennis J. Coffey, who is Professor of Physiology at Cecilia street Medical school, had an extraordinarily brilliant career. He is perhaps the most popular professor in the Catholic University Medical School, and his influence with the students has been instrumental in spreading the Gaelic League throughout the school.

The Earl of Cork and Orrery, who completed his 74th year on April 20, is one of the very few Liberal Home Rulers amongst the peers of Ireland. There are, indeed, only two others—namely, Lord Greville and Lord Emly. The Earl of Cork was Master of the Horse in the last two Liberal Administrations, and Master of the Buckhounds under a previous Liberal regime. The Boyles rank amongst the most notable of the Anglo-Irish families. Boyle, the first or 'Great Earl of Cork,' when he arrived in Ireland in 1588 had £27 3s, a diamond ring, a bracelet, and the suit of clothes he stood in. But he had plenty of brains and abundance of energy, and in the succeeding troublous years he carved out the rich estates in Cork and Waterford, which have come down to his descendants. He bought 12,000 acres from Sir Walter Raleigh for £1000. Four of his sons were made lords, and seven of his daughters married nobles.

In reference to the suggestion recently made that Irish artists should devote more attention to Irish historical subjects, it may be well to mention that the very first work submitted to the public by the great painter Barry, in 1763, was the celebrated picture 'The baptism of the King of Cashel.' James Barry, then a poor boy, was induced to exhibit this picture at the Dublin Society's Exhibition, in 1763, and the Society—which then held its meetings in Shaw's Court, on the north side of Dame street—voted him a sum of £10 as a testimony to his merit. The picture attracted considerable attention, and was purchased by some Irish M.P.'s, who presented it to the old Parliament House in College Green, where for years it adorned the House, until 1792, when it was unhappily consumed by an accidental fire, which almost totally destroyed the House of Commons. There is a fine mezzo-tint of this world-famed academician by himself in the National Portrait Gallery, Dublin.

Sir A. J. Cadman, our latest knight, was born in Sydney about 56 years, but was brought by his parents to Auckland whilst an infant, so that he has been a New Zealand colonist for quite half a century. He received a sound primary education, after which he was finished off at a secondary school. He began the real battle of life by serving his time at the carpentry trade, and while yet in his teens removed to Coromandel, where he became connected with the timber trade. Like the Premier he began his apprenticeship to public affairs by becoming member of several local bodies, among others the County Council, of which he was chairman for a period of ten years. He was elected to represent Coromandel in the House of Representatives in 1884, and re-elected to the two succeeding Parliaments. He joined the Balance Ministry in 1891, and held the portfolios of Native Minister, Commissioner of Stamps, and Minister of Railways. Mr. Cadman continued to be a member of the Seddon Ministry until about four years ago, when he retired on account of ill-health, and was called to the Legislative Council. He became interested with Mr. E. M. Smith in the promotion of a company to utilise the Taranaki iron sand, and has twice visited England in connection with the matter. Two years ago he was made a C.M.G. Sir A. J. Cadman is a widower with one son and one daughter.

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Irish Names in Continental Europe

Ireland (says that well-informed writer, 'Ex-attache,' in the Boston 'Transcript') is largely represented on the Continent, and the aristocracies of Austria, Spain, France, and Italy are imbued with a strongly-developed strain of the best Hibernian blood. Until the beginning of the 19th century the oppression of Roman Catholics in Ireland was such that they emigrated by tens of thousands to those parts of Europe where their religious faith constituted no civic and social handicap, and inasmuch as Catholics were barred from holding Commissions in the British army all those youths of gentle birth whose tastes were of a military character sought service abroad, entire regiments in Austria and France being manned and officered by Irishmen. That is why one finds so many characteristically

Irish Names among the Nobility

of the countries in question. Thus in Austria there are Counts Nugent, de la Poer and O'Donnell, one of the latter having, indeed, while aide-de-camp of Emperor Francis Joseph, saved the latter from death at the hands of an assassin a few years after his accession to the throne. In France, we have seen a Duke and a Field Marshal with an Irish patronymic and proud of his Irish origin—namely that chivalrous and honest old soldier MacMahon—figuring as one of the presidents of the Third Republic, whilst the names of O'Connor, Tier-

ney, Dillon, O'Shea, etc., are quite as frequent in the great world at Paris, and among the old provincial aristocracy of France as they are among the Irish gentry. It is the same in Italy, in Portugal, and especially in Spain, where the late Duke of Tetuan, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the war between this country and Spain, and who represented the King Alfonso XII. on the occasion of the latter's marriage by proxy at Vienna to Queen Christine, and used often to recall the fact that his patronymic was O'Donnell, and that his ancestors were Kings of Donegal in the good old Milesian times. Indeed, once during the course of a speech at Madrid, when presenting the prizes at the Military Academy, he called attention to the number of O'Neills, O'Connells, Mahars etc., among the cadets, remarking: 'We Irish, in setting in the Spanish plains and in offering our swords to Spain, are merely returning to the ancient home of our forbears. The Milesians went from Spain to Ireland, and we have merely come back to live among our cousins.'

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Commercial

(For week ending July 8.)

PRODUCE.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 9½d; pats, 9½d cash, 10d booked. Eggs 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £3 10s per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 per ton. Flour, £10 to £11. Oatmeal, £10 10s to £11. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £6 10s. Retail—Fresh Butter, 10d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s. Eggs, 1s 6d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 22s; 50lb, 6s 3d. Oatmeal: 50lb, 6s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 10s per bag. Bran, 5s 6d. Chaff, 2s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9½d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 5d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4; kidneys, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff: £3 to £3 12s 6d. Straw: Pressed wheat, 30s; oats, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal: 25lb, £10. Pollard, £6. Bran, £4. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6d; dairy, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 9d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report: We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a fairly large catalogue to a full attendance of buyers. Bidding for most of the lines on offer was fairly good up to late values. Chaff, however, was rather more plentiful, and did not elicit the same competition. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Prime milling and seed lines have fair inquiry, but for feed quality the demand is limited, and nothing like extensive sales can be made. Shippers have little difficulty in supplying their orders, which are not heavy, at quotations. Their inquiries are confined almost entirely to good, bright feed, inferior sorts being neglected. Quotations: Choice seed lines, 2s to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; inferior and medium, 1s 5d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is little alteration to report in any respect. Prime to choice milling sorts continue to find buyers at quotations, while milling qualities are neglected, except as fowl wheat, for which a fair demand exists. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 9d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; damaged and broken, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market continues to be moderately supplied, and all well-conditioned lines have ready sale. The supply of prime Oamaru Derwents is especially short, and for these, as well as for good seed kidneys, there is strong inquiry. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £4 to £4 5s; medium, £3 10s to £3 15s; kidneys and other sorts, £3 10s to £4 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Heavy supplies continue to arrive, and, with increased stocks, late values cannot be maintained. Prime quality is still in most demand, and has not suffered to the same extent as medium sorts, which are difficult to quit. Quotations: Best oats sheaf, £3 to £3 7s 6d; extra choice, £3 10s; medium to good, £2 10s to £3; inferior and light, £1 15s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote best swedes, 14s to 15s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Hay.—Stocks have worked off to some extent, but there is still fair supplies on hand. Quotations: Best clover and rye grass, £3 to £3 5s; medium, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton.

Straw.—Market well supplied. Oaten, 27s 6d to 30s; wheat, 25s to 27s 6d per ton.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:

Wheat.—Best milling samples and fowl wheat are moving off slowly and other descriptions are very difficult to place. Prime milling, to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 2d; broken and inferior, 2s 9d to 3s.

Oats.—Prices are beyond what buyers care to give, and consequently the business passing is small. Best seed samples are worth 2s to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; good to best feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d; medium and inferior, 1s 5d to 1s 7d.

Barley.—Nothing doing. Prime malting is nominally worth 3s 6d to 3s 10d; milling and medium, 3s to 3s 4d; feed, 2s 9d to 2s 11d.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, to £4; kidneys and other sorts, £3 to £3 10s.

Chaff.—Best oats sheaf, £3 5s to £3 12s 6d; medium to good, £2 10s to £3.

Turnips.—Best swedes, loose, 13s per ton.

Straw.—Best, 30s to 32s 6d.

Hay.—Best, £3 to £3 5s.

WOOL.

London, July 1.—The Antwerp wool sales opened quiet. There was a good attendance. Fine merinos from 5 to 10 centimes below April prices. Crossbreds, which

were rather sparsely represented, showed 5 to 10 centimes advance. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-six bales of La Plata were offered, and 724 sold.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows: Rabbitskins.—Owing to fall in London sales prices yesterday were lower by 1d per lb all over. We sold one line of blacks at 43d and winter greys to 15d.

Sheepskins.—Our sale was one of the best we have had for some time, the recent rise in crossbred wool causing very keen competition in that class of skins, in fact we sold some as high as 6d per lb, and all sorts were keenly competed for.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—Best rendered tallow is worth up to 24s, but buyers have reduced their prices for fat, and it is lower than late quotations. Best cow fat is worth to 16s 6d; best rough fat, to 16s.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was an average yarding of stock at Addington market, and a good attendance.

Fat Cattle.—193 came forward, the entry including a fair proportion of useful steers and heifers. The sale opened poorly, but subsequently improved, and, although the market on the whole was firm at last week's rates, prices were irregular. Beef averaged from 27s to 30s per 100lb, but in a few instances the latter price was exceeded. Steers realised £6 17s 6d to £12 15s; heifers, £5 17s 6d to £9 15s; extra prime, £11 5s; cows, £5 10s to £9; extra prime, £10 15s.

Fat Sheep.—A large entry, including a number of large lines of prime quality freezers. These were snapped up by export buyers, leaving butchers to compete for smaller pens, with the result that prices all round were decidedly firm at an advance on the previous week's rates. Freezing wethers realised 18s to 25s; merinos, for freezing, 17s 6d; butchers', 14s 9d; wethers and ewes, 16s to 22s 3d; freezing ewes (aged), 12s 10d to 17s; young ewes, 17s to 23s; butchers' ewes, 12s 3d to 22s.

Fat Lambs.—1340 were penned, some of the pens being of particularly prime quality. The sale, as a whole, was an excellent one, prices all round being firm at last week's rates. Tegs, 17s 3d to 25s; extra heavy, 30s; freezers, 13s to 17s; butchers', 12s to 18s 6d.

Pigs.—The entry was small and the demand keen. Choppers, £3 to £5; baconers, 45s to 56s, equal to 4½d to 5d per lb; porkers, 30s to 42s, equal to 5½d to 6d per lb.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a very small yarding of horses at our sale last Saturday, and only one lot of draught horses was forward, this being a consignment of four, the property of Mr. William Smith, of Gore. Included in the number was a very good six-year-old heavy draught gelding, for which £55 was bid at the hammer, but this offer was not accepted, the owner's reserve being £60. Another of Mr. Smyth's geldings fetched £46, while a mare realised £44, and in another lot a brown filly, rising three years, unbroken was sold at £40. There was a good demand for spring-van horses, and a number of sales were effected at up to £35. For the higher classes the bidding was not so brisk, although about a dozen changed hands. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £38 to £48; aged draught mares and geldings, £25 to £35; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; spring-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £32; tram horses, £16 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £8.

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—160 yarded. Best bullocks, up to £12 12s 6d; best cows and heifers, up to £10 7s 6d. Sheep.—739 penned. Best wethers, up to 22s 9d; best ewes, up to 20s 9d.

Lambs.—375 penned. Best lambs, up to 16s 3d.

Pigs.—47 forward. Suckers, 12s to 17s; slips, none in market; stores, 23s to 28s; porkers, 35s to 44s; baconers, 50s to 65s; heavy pigs, up to 72s.

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—***

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

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

Send to MORROW, BASSETT, and Co for descriptive catalogue of the "EXCELSIOR" farm implements. It will pay you.—***

The "EXCELSIOR" STEEL ADJUSTABLE HARROW is one of the most useful implements on a farm: it does the work of all other harrows. Prices—2-leaf to cover, 10ft 6in, £5 10s; 3-leaf to cover, 15ft 6in, £8. MORROW, BASSETT and Co. Send for catalogue.—***

**MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE,
STORES,**
MACLAGGAN STREET, (next Arcade)
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The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to
Purchase.

North Branch:

GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,
JOHN BEATTY,
Manager.

GERALDINE HOTEL,
GERALDINE.

MRS. McLEAN ... Proprietress.

This Hotel has just been renovated and
refurnished throughout. It is commodious
and up-to-date, and offers every inducement
to the general travelling public.

Commercial can rely on obtaining the
very best accommodation.

Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits
and beers stocked.

SHACKLOOK'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. SHACKLOOK,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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D. & S. Coal Company, Limited, Castle St.)
Begs to Announce that he has commenced
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F. J. GUNN AND CO., LIMITED,
As COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL
CARRIERS.

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SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

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MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
"Lequer" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers
Requisites in Stock.



Stop that
Cough!
Take

**BONNINGTON'S
IRISH MOSS**

The Great Remedy for
WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.
Ask for Bonnington's

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
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(Roslyn Tram Terminus),
Formerly with Hooper & Co., chemists, Pall
Mall, London, and from Edinburgh
and Berwick-on-Tweed.

My Establishment has now been Renovated
and Re-stocked. The Dispensing Department
is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate
Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
to me, and you can be perfectly sure
that the materials in them will be exactly as
prescribed by your doctor—every one of the
Best Quality,—and that the Medicine will be
Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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NEURALGIA POWDERS are a safe, in-
stant, and reliable remedy. Sold in boxes
of 12 powders, 1s each box. A free sample
will be mailed to any part of New Zealand
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HASLETT'S IRISH MOSS Cough Cure
is quick to cure any ordinary cough or cold,
and can be safely given to children. It is
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bottle. Goods sent POST FREE when order
is accompanied by remittance. Send for
Pamphlet of Household Remedies.

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(formerly of Greymouth, and recently
licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel,
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Notifies her friends and the public that she
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Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

THE BEST CEMENT
EXHIBITED—MAJOR BRAND.
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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 confi-
dence 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 COM-
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MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J.
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AND STONEWARE FACTORY,**
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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
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permitting):

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and
COOK STRAIT—
Every Thursday.

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
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MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Every Sunday.

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via
Oamaru, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, and
Wellington—
Upolu Fortnightly.

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington
(cargo only)—
Every Thursday.

FIJI, SAMOA, TONGA, &c.
Escapethetrying Southern Winter by visiting
THOSE SUNNY ISLES,
where at this season the climatic conditions
are most enjoyable and the sights and scenes
of tropical grandeur are viewed at their
best. EXCURSION FARES.

SUVA and LEVUKA.
Moura leaves Auckland every four weeks
connecting with C. A. steamer for America
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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—
Every Four Weeks.
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MIDWINTER TO MIDSUMMER
Grand Excursions to The Canadian Rockies
at LOWEST RATES ever offered; include
Railway and Hotel expenses in Canada;
Hunting, Fishing, etc.

American Sheeting.



WE have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent **SHEETING**, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress 80in. wide, $1\frac{1}{3}$ yard; well worth $1\frac{1}{9}$.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

Lost Secrets.

The maxim which states that silence is golden has cost the world some of the greatest discoveries of modern times, for not a few of the inventors whose names would have been handed down to posterity as public benefactors have been killed by their secrets before they would consent to divulge them to their fellow-beings.

In 1895 all Europe (says an exchange) was startled by the discovery of a new explosive called fulminate, which it was believed would revolutionize modern warfare. It was the invention of an Exeter scientist named Sawbridge, and samples of the explosive which were tested by the Government revealed the fact that its power was three times greater than that of cordite, and in consequence it would treble the range of a rifle bullet. The German Government offered Sawbridge £20,000 for his invention, which he patriotically refused until the home authorities had had the first option of purchase. But, just as the latter were about to seal a contract with him, the news came that his laboratory had been blown up and himself with it. Unfortunately, he left no records whatever, and although some of the leading experts of the day minutely examined the debris, they failed to discover the secret, which is probably lost forever.

Forty-two years ago an Italian priest named Luigi Taranti discovered a method of making stained glass, the coloring of which was declared equal to that made by the ancients, whose secret has been lost. Taranti immediately set to work to execute the hundreds of commissions he received in the secrecy of his workshop at Ostia, near Rome. The finest stained-glass windows in Italy were made by him and he guarded his secret well, for when a year later he was found dead of blood poisoning set up by the pigments he employed, it was realised that he had carried his secret with him. The cleverest workmen were called to examine the ingredients, but they one and all failed to penetrate the dead man's secret.

The person who could make composition billiard balls equal to those of ivory would quickly qualify as a millionaire, and it is not an impossible task, for it has already been done. Less than a decade ago a Scotch manufacturer put composition billiard balls on the market which were as good as but only a third of the price of those already in use. He refrained from patenting his invention, and made all the balls himself, even his family being prohibited from sharing his secret. But, just as he was beginning to taste the fruits of his experiments, he was one day mortally wounded by an accident in his workshop and died before he could make any statement. Experts were given specimens of the balls to analyse, but, in spite of the fact that they succeeded in tracing the materials used, they have long since given up all hopes of being able to discover how they were put together.

The only man who has yet been successful in taking photographs in color was a martyr to his discovery, the secret of which is lost. Some years ago Dr. Herbert Franklin, of Chicago, submitted a number of colored photographs—of a somewhat crude nature it is true—to the leading American scientific institutions, and the encouragement he received was such that he built himself a laboratory, proof against the wiles of spies, at a cost of 12,000 dollars, wherein to perfect his invention. In the preparation of his plates he used a charcoal fire, and one day when at work he omitted to open the ventilators and was found asphyxiated. He had refrained from divulging his secret to anyone, and, in consequence, although some partially finished plates that hid the secret remained, the way they were prepared is a problem that has baffled scientists to this day.

Another victim to his secret was Adams, the inventor of tellium, the greatest discovery in the metals of the age. Adams was confident that a metal could be produced which, although as hard as steel, was only half its weight and price, and after five years' experimenting with an electrical process, tellium was the result. The invention was taken up throughout America, and orders for thousands of tons of the metal began to pour in from the leading railway companies.

But it was too late. The enormous mental strain he had undergone, coupled with the sensation of finding millions within his grasp, took away his reason, and he

was confined in an asylum. He left no records to explain the process, and no amount of persuasion drew the secret from him, which perished locked up in his brain when two years later he died a hopeless lunatic.

In a secluded hollow at the top of the smiling and well cultivated valley of Glenlivet, in Banffshire, there still stands, almost as it stood over 100 years ago, the old Catholic Ecclesiastical College of Scalán, the first to be erected in Scotland after the Reformation for the education of boys destined to serve as priests on the Scottish mission. It was built by Bishop Gordon in 1712, and continued to exist as a seminary until 1799, when it was discontinued and the students transferred to Aquhorties, in Aberdeenshire. The college was visited by Cumberland's soldiers after Culloden, who burned down the house and disposed of its inmates. Many eminent ecclesiastics received their training within its walls. The yet venerated Bishop Hay was consecrated here, and presided over the establishment as its Superior for many years, and also did his coadjutor, the saintly Bishop Geddes. Bishop Aneas McDonald, of the Highland Vicariate, was also consecrated at Scalán College. Bishop Hay wrote a considerable part of his learned theological works at Scalán. The building when entire formed a square. The college proper which is a two-storied building, with attics, and slated, is 50 feet in length by 16 feet in breadth, and is flanked on the right-hand side by the chapel and on the left by the college kitchens. The main entrance to the building was by a gate which led into the centre of the little paved courtyard. Each successive year tourists from many climes and of all denominations come to visit this ancient seat of learning, which seems almost to defy the ravages of time and climate.

You can protect yourself from any serious after effects arising from a bad cold by taking TUSSICURA.—*

The "EXCELSIOR" STEEL ADJUSTABLE HARROW is one of the most useful implements on a farm: it does the work of all other harrows. Prices—2-leaf to cover, 10ft 6in, £5 10s; 3-leaf to cover, 15ft 6in, £8. MORROW, BASSETT and CO. Send for catalogue.—**

KOZIE TEA CASH BONUSES. Results of first distribution closed 21st May, 1903:—

1st Bonus, £10, cash, goes to Convent of Mercy, Hokitika; 2nd, £5, Mrs. W. Simpson Jun., Arno; 3rd, £3, Miss Fitzgerald, Wainihinihi; 4th, £2, Mrs. W. Lockhart, Milton; 5th, £1, Mrs. A. Hewitson Jun., Milton; 6th, 10s, Miss McMurtrie, Milton; 7th, 10s, Miss G. Paulin, Opoho; 8th, 10s, Miss M. Hunter, Caversham; 9th, 10s, Mrs. Gunn, Chatto Creek; 10th, 5s, Miss Ida Mills, Dunback; 11th, 5s, Miss Myrtle Curtis, Westport; 12th, 5s, Miss M. Hay, Invercargill; 13th, 5s, Mr. A. Singer, Hokitika; 14th, 5s, Miss E. Shipman, Balfour; 15th, 5s, Mr. Regie Harper, Poverty Bay; 16th, 5s, Mr. J. Feely, Timaru; 17th, 5s, Mrs. Johnstone, Nelson. The next distribution closes on the 30th November, and coupons must be sent in not later than 7th December. Remember the first three bonuses are £5 each, and the tea is the best and most economical in the world, retailed at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 2s per lb. Golden Tipped Kozie, a specially fine high grown tea, at 2s 6d, is superb. Notice change in the distribution of bonuses.—So as to give all a good chance of securing a substantial cash bonus, we have decided to withdraw the first and second bonuses of £10 and £5 and to substitute three bonuses of £5 each to go to the consumers sending in coupons representing the three largest quantities of Kozie Tea. The other bonuses will remain unchanged. We have checked the coupons returned to Messrs. W. Scoular and Co. for first Kozie Tea distribution of cash bonuses, and certify that the above is a correct list of the winners.—(Signed) Barr, Leary, and Co., Auditors, Dunedin, June 10th, 1903.—**

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

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

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

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 Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The College re-opened on Saturday, February 14th.

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.

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

35 BARBADOS STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Tucker's Prize Medal Wax Candles, 3s. per lb.

Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.

Sanctuary Lamps, Glasses and Altar Cruets.

Statues in all sizes, Crosses, Crucifixes, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Scapulars (five in one).

Bibles in all sizes, Imitation of Christ, Prayer Books in great variety, Hymn Books.

"The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d

"Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law" three volumes, 35s.

"Tickets of the Living Rosary," Badges of "The Sacred Heart," Religious Pictures.

"The Explanatory Catechism."

"The Children's Bible History"

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Orders punctually attended to. E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

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GLADSTONE STREET, AUCKLAND.

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SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,

Also
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Practical and Theoretical).

Boarders received at St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills.

Terms on application to the Superior at St.
Benedict's or Surry Hills.

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The above College is now almost built. On the 21st of June, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, it will be solemnly blessed and formally opened by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland. Studies will be commenced therein on the 6th of July, and application for Boarders can be accepted forthwith.

The Site of the College is charmingly situated. It is within easy reach of Queen street, overlooks the Waitemata Harbor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakere Ranges. Abutting the Richmond Road, the College lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. This will afford the students convenient grounds for games and recreations, and so contribute materially to their development, mental, moral, and physical. A plot of five acres is now in course of preparation for a football and cricket ground.

The College is large and commodious. It is built in brick, on concrete foundations. To secure dryness, all its outer walls are cemented; and to guard against fire, the inner walls are plastered and the ceilings built in steel. The dormitories are large and lofty, the class rooms well lighted and ventilated, and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

For a Boarding School, Auckland possesses unique advantages. It enjoys an immunity from extremes of heat and cold, possesses a mild and salubrious climate, and has scenic surroundings that have made it the favorite city of New Zealand to reside in.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a Sound Religious Training, to teach them to be virtuous, and to accustom them to the regular practice of their religious duties, and at the same time to impart to them a knowledge of such subjects as will qualify them for Public Examinations, fit them for commercial and professional pursuits, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students will be prepared for Junior and Senior Civil Service and for the N.Z. University Examinations.

Terms.—Thirty-five guineas for Boarders, payable in advance at the commencement of each term, viz., the beginning of February, June, and September.

Extras.—An entrance fee of two guineas for the use of Bedding; seven guineas a year for Instrumental Music; and medical fees in case of sickness.

A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of Brothers.

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BRO. BASIL.

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Mr. John Hall (Riverton) ...	1	0	0
Mr. William Norris (Charleston) ...	1	0	0
A Friend (Southland) ...	0	10	0



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903.

THE POPE



These lines are passing under the cylinders of the printing press LEO XIII. is in the arena wrestling with Death. The world, by proxy, is looking on, with a keen and sympathetic interest for the great and good Old Man who bears upon his infirm and weary shoulders the weight of ninety and three years, who in his day has done wonderful things for the Church of which he is the Visible Head, who is the friend of humanity and one of the most remarkable of the long line of Pontiffs that have sat in the Chair of St. PETER. He feels that his journey into eternity is near at hand. But his loving Catholic children all over the world cling prayerfully to the hope that his almost incredible vitality, coupled with the noted longevity of his family, may yet see him the victor in this wrestling bout with Death and stave off, for yet a time, the day when the 'good grey head whom all men know' must rise from the pillow no more.

It is better, according to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, to be ninety years young than forty years old. LEO's four-score-and-ten and more were, so far as the mind—the better part—was concerned, a hale, green middle age. He has thus far divided with PIUS IX. fifty five years of the nineteenth century—the two longest consecutive reigns in all the history of the Roman See. Six pontificates covered the nineteenth century. There were eight in the eighteenth, and in the seventeenth twelve. They were dark and evil days for the Church when LEO XIII. came to the papal throne in 1878. He was like his predecessor, a prisoner in his own palace; the Eternal City was lost to the Papacy through force and fraud; the usurper lorded it occupied its streets; his soldiers stood under arms and manoeuvred before the Vatican portals; and the voice and the hand of the world was raised against the occupant of the Apostolic See. But before many years had passed, BISMARCK—the man of all others that was a synonym for iron strength in Europe—was worsted in a memorable conflict with 'Rome.' The Church, under LEO's guidance, emerged from the conflict without the scar of wounds; and there has been no period of her history since the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century in which the Papal office has been held in such world-wide respect and honor. All this, and much more, has been the work of the good old Pontiff who now lies waiting for the end. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY says in one of his poems:—

*'Great men grow greater by the lapse of time:
We know those least whom we have seen the latest.'*

In due course LEO XIII. will find his due place in the perspective of history, and will probably share with another illustrious Pontiff of his name the title of 'Great.'

In God's good time LEO's soul must flit. The Pope dies. But the Papacy lives on. It knows neither decrepitude nor decay. PONCE DE LEON sought in Florida the marvellous foundation of perpetual youth—and died there with the waters undiscovered and an Indian arrow in his heart. The Church's waters of youth come from a higher Source than that of earth. Her marvellous vitality has been the theme of many an unfriendly pen. MACAULAY's words have been often quoted. But the following sentences therefrom will, in the present circumstances, bear repetition:—'The proudest royal houses,' says MACAULAY, 'are but of yesterday when compared with the line of Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned NAPOLEON in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned PEPIN in the eighth; and far beyond the time of PEPIN the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the Republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the Republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. . . Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all governments and of all ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca; and she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. PAUL's.'

Notes

A Good Suggestion

'It is a genuine pleasure,' writes a thoughtful North Island subscriber, 'to see the way in which the "Tablet" lets the light of day into the ridiculous stories that are circulated from time to time by the secular papers against the good name of the Catholic Church.' Our correspondent then goes on to suggest that a systematic and united effort should be made to bring such refutations well before the public, to disseminate apologetic literature, and, generally, to advance the interests of Catholic truth throughout the Colony: In other words, he advocates a real, live Catholic Truth Society, with local headquarters in each of the four great centres of population.

A Good Wish

Elsewhere in our leading columns of this date we have referred to the manner in which Pope Leo XIII., by his kindly heart and noble life and work, broke down the barriers of prejudice and won the respect and esteem even of those outside his Fold. One of a thousand happy instances of this kind was furnished by the 'Independent,' a leading American Protestant paper. On the occasion of his diamond jubilee, it published a high encomium of his life and labors, and concluded with the following words: 'The Catholic Church is now more free, more progressive, more sympathetic for his influence over it, and Protestants can accept his benediction and bestow their benediction upon him and say: "Long live Leo XIII."'

The Fiji Inquiry

In our issue of June 18 we dealt at some length with the comedy of 'inquiry' which a Methodist Commission of three had performed in Fiji in connection with the controversies that have been raging there. Their report (as we pointed out) made it clear that the Commissioners (two clergymen and a layman) had admitted evidence of only one kind—namely, that which seemed to sustain the attitude taken up with such unseemly haste by the Methodist Conference in Sydney—and that they avoided coming into contact with any part of the mass of published, direct, consistent, and overwhelming testimony which places the action of the Catholic party in a favorable light.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Our Fiji correspondent—whose able contributions to our columns have been the subject of complimentary notice in Fiji and in the pages of our foreign exchanges—in a letter received by us a few days ago, places it beyond all doubt that the Methodist Commission in Fiji was merely a sectarian committee for a sectarian purpose, and that its investigation into the local controversies was in reality, as described by us, a 'comedy of inquiry.' The Commission's report, for instance, dealt at some length with the motives that led to the conversion of some 1500 to 2000 of the Namosi people from Methodism to the Catholic faith. We do not suppose that the members of the Commission are, or claim to be, thought-readers, like Stuart Cumberland or Irving Bishop. Their obvious and only proper course was to have proceeded to Namosi and taken evidence at first hand from the parties interested. But what are the facts? 'Not one member of the Commission,' writes our well-informed correspondent, 'nor anybody for them, went to Namosi. They had no conversation, no communication of any kind with these people or their chiefs. The members of the Commission did not so much as see one of them, and their nearest approach to Namosi was Suva—twenty miles from the Namosi province. This will give you some idea of this farcical "inquiry" and of the value which attaches to the positive and dogmatic statements that appear in the report of the Commission.'

Petty Persecution

The enemies of religion in France are feeding fat the ancient grudge they have against the Catholic faith. The petty persecution of officials who dare to practise their religion or show any sympathy with its ministers or institutions, goes on apace. Here are a few instances in point taken from 'Le Pelerin' (Paris) of May 17: M. Louis Dimier, professor of philosophy in the Lycee of Valenciennes, has been placed under six months' suspension from pay and duty for 'having paid a visit of simple courtesy to the Marist Fathers.' M. Trouillot has met with a somewhat similar penalty and has thrown up his position in disgust. M. Frederic Clement, a judge at Severs, a Republican in politics and a Protestant in religion, has been removed from office for having 'criticised the acts of the Government'—his criticism consisting of a letter to the authorities expressing his strong disapproval of the war against liberty of conscience, of teaching, and of association.

England and the Pope

The closing lines of Justin McCarthy's biography of Leo XIII. run as follow: 'As a great leader of men, endowed with unrivalled influence, he made it his task to maintain peace among his neighbors. Better praise no man could have earned; a better life no man could have lived.' France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, owe much to his peace-giving interventions in grave and critical emergencies, and the nations recognise and reverence his work as a statesman and philanthropist. It is a hopeful sign of the times when such a paper as the London 'Saturday Review' could take occasion, from the recent visit of King Edward to the Pope, to suggest a permanent British Legation to the Holy See. 'Prussia,' says the 'Saturday Review,' 'not a Roman Catholic country, has an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Russia a Minister resident; England and the United States alone among the Great Powers remain without an accredited representative to the Holy See. The Vatican is a school of the subtlest, the most intellectual of all the diplomacies, and contact with it could not fail to be of service to our secretaries. That, however, is less important than the fact that the Holy See is the finest source of information in the world, and it would be absurd that we should cut ourselves off from that source for fear of the prejudices of a few extremists. The Roman question is as acute as ever; it is a question of world-wide importance; our present embassy in Rome is not in a position to keep us fully posted in all its phases. It is to the interest of every country to see this question solved; and how can we make our influence felt at the Vatican if we have no accredited representative to the Pope? The presence of England and the United States at the Holy See might, in course of time, do much to modify a situation which is impossible to both Pope and King.'

The returns for last season's harvest in the Colony are now available. The actual yields are considerably heavier than was estimated—as, for instance, wheat was estimated at 28 bushels per acre and returning actually 38.37; oats estimated at 35 bushels and returning 45; and barley estimated at 37 and returning 48.69 bushels per acre.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY

The disquieting news regarding the Holy Father's health, which was cabled to the colonies on Monday, stating that his Holiness had two fainting fits, the result of over-fatigue, did not cause a great deal of anxiety, as messages of a similar purport have been sent out from time to time by the press agencies in Rome without sufficient cause. However, when the news of the Holy Father's dangerous condition was confirmed by messages received here on Tuesday the greatest anxiety was felt for the venerable Pontiff, whose long and glorious reign has been so fruitful of blessings to the Church. The following cable news appeared in Tuesday's papers:—

The Pope passed a restless night. A second fainting fit occurred this morning and lasted half an hour. A later improvement dispelled the idea of immediate danger. The newspaper 'Tribune' states that the Pope is suffering from intestinal disorders, complicated by hemorrhoidal symptoms.

Doctors Laponni and Mazzoni, the Pope's physicians, admit that he is suffering from senile pulmonary hepatisation. Bulletins issued late on Sunday evening announced that his weakness had slightly increased. The pulmonary condition was unchanged, but the breathing was somewhat rapid. The pulse, while weaker, was not irregular. The temperature was below the normal. The patient was conscious.

When acquainted on Sunday afternoon with the gravity of his condition his Holiness calmly expressed a desire for the administration of the last sacraments. In the evening the Pope's sacristan, in the presence of 16 Cardinals and many dignitaries of the Church, administered the viaticum. The Pope's responses were audible, though he was too feeble to address the Cardinals. Many wept and kissed his hands. One whispered, 'Our prayers will save you.' The Pope replied, 'I am going to eternity.'

The physicians think the disease does not exhibit a tendency to spread beyond the two centres of the lungs, where it is localised. There is some hope he will linger a few days, with the assistance of the oxygen treatment and other stimulants.

Leo XIII. was in his usual health until Friday afternoon, except for a slight attack of dysentery and depression. Dr. Laponni advised a drive in the gardens. The Pope complained of illness while out, and returned and went to bed. Dr. Mazzoni was summoned on Saturday, and agreed that the Pope's condition was serious, but that there were no immediately alarming symptoms. On Sunday heart weakness caused fears of a sudden stoppage. While generally conscious, the Pope has long lapses of stupor.

The Pope exhibited remarkable mental clearness while making his final spiritual and temporal depositions. King Emanuel is receiving frequent reports of the Pope's condition. Profound sympathy is expressed throughout Europe.

The following messages appeared in Wednesday's papers:—

The Pope took soup twice during Sunday night. Towards dawn he was placed in an arm chair, where he was reclining when at half-past eight the doctors visited him. The latest bulletin states that he had spent a less restless night, though he had had but little sleep. The pulse is weak, but not intermittent, and the temperature below normal. A Papal official stated that the Pope was engaged writing some time at his desk during the morning.

Dr. Mazzoni declares that the hour of fatal termination depends upon the rapidity wherewith the lung hardens. The Pope's life would go out like a lamp the oil of which had run dry.

The Pope showed a slight improvement on Monday as a result of stimulants. He took a little food, sat in an arm chair in order to assist his breathing, and attended to business, in defiance of his physicians' injunction, declaring that he wished to be in harness. He said he could die happy since he had obeyed his conscience and striven for the Church's welfare. His Holiness dictated a poetic invocation to the Redeemer and Virgin and a farewell to all Christians. Towards evening accentuated symptoms of general depression appeared, and the respirations became more frequent and superficial. The pulse became weak and at times imperceptible. The intellect is unimpaired.

King Edward and most rulers telegraphed to the Vatican for news of the Pope. Messages of inquiry and sympathy have been received from all parts of the world.

At 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) just as we are going to press the news is that there has been practically no change in the condition of his Holiness.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

On Sunday last there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the last Mass until Vespers at St. Joseph's Cathedral. In the evening the children of the parish schools and the members of the Sacred Heart Society took part in the procession around the interior of the church.

The State school at Wrey's Bush, which had to be closed in consequence of the success attending the Cath-

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olic school, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, has been purchased by the Very Rev. Father Walsh and is to be used as a Catholic school. This is a very telling evidence of the efficiency of the local Catholic school, and bears strong testimony to the excellent educational work which is being done by the Sisters of Mercy.

The musical people of Dunedin intend to tender that talented and popular vocalist, Miss Rose Blaney, whose services have been at all times so generously given in the cause of charity and any other good work, a fitting farewell prior to her marriage and departure for England. This will take the form of a complimentary concert, which will be held about the end of the current month. Mr. A. J. Barth is to act as musical conductor, and Messrs. T. J. Hussey and H. C. Campbell are the joint hon. secretaries. The many friends of Miss Blaney and all who have been indebted to her in the past should on this occasion fill the largest hall in Dunedin.

At the usual weekly meeting of St. Mary's Literary Club, Milton, held on Tuesday night of last week—when some 30 members were present—a debate on matters athletic was indulged in. The question debated (says the 'Bruce Herald') was 'Cricket v. Football'; is cricket a more manly, healthy, and enjoyable game than football? Mr. Kirby led off for the cricketers, and was backed up by Messrs. J. A. Scott and E. Gornall. Football found a formidable following in Messrs. J. Ward (leader), J. Lynch, M. O'Connor, M. Lynch, and D. Kirby. The arguments of the latter quintette proved too strong for their opponents, for, on a vote being taken, football won by a majority of about twenty.

News has come to hand by cable of the death of Mr. M. Murphy, a prominent and greatly respected resident of Tallow (Ireland), who passed away to his rest on last Sunday. Deceased was a brother-in-law of the lamented Bishop Moran and father of Sister M. Evangelist, O.S.D. (Milton) and Sister M. Brendan, O.S.D. (Bluff). A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated this (Thursday) morning at Milton, the celebrant being the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, assisted by Rev. P. Ahern and the Rev. H. W. Cleary.—R.I.P.

The handsome new church of St. Dunstan, at Clyde, is to be blessed and opened on Sunday, the 19th inst., by his Lordship the Bishop, who will be assisted at the solemn ceremony by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., Dunedin, and the Rev. Father Hunt, pastor of the Cromwell mission, in which Clyde is situated.

The question, 'Should the trams run on Sunday?' was debated by the St. Joseph's Men's Club at their meeting on Friday evening. The Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., presided, and there was an excellent attendance. Messrs. C. O'Sullivan and E. Spain were the respective leaders on the affirmative and negative sides. It was very gratifying to notice the able manner in which these young members, as leaders for the first time, treated the question. Messrs. Miles, Hill, Carr, and Flahavin supported Mr. O'Sullivan, and Messrs. Foley, McKenna, J. Hussey, and D. Columb supported Mr. Spain. The president said he had good reason to congratulate the speakers, especially the leaders, and having reviewed the arguments advanced took a vote of the meeting, when the 'ayes' won by a large majority. Next Friday evening a paper will be read by a member, 'Life on a station at shearing time,' which should be highly instructive and interesting.

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

The popularity of a young Invercargillite was fittingly demonstrated last week, when Mr. T. P. Giffedder, of the Government Valuation Department, was entertained on all sides prior to his departure for Wellington, he having been promoted to the head office. One of the most important 'send-offs' was a banquet tendered him by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Senators, Invercargill Division. Grand Sec. Bro. G. A. Cormack, presided, and during an interval in the toast list presented Bro. Giffedder, presiding warden, with an illuminated address, on behalf of the officers. The address is a very artistic piece of work, and contains the photos of the present officers, whom Bro. Giffedder looked upon as his best friends. Eulogistic speeches were made by Bros. Cormack, M. O'Brien, T. O'Byrne, A. Macdonald, D. Corcoran, M. O'Meara, and G. W. Woods, and the health of the departing guest was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Giffedder's lady friends entertained him at the residence of Mrs. Cormack, Eve street, last week. The proceedings were enlivened by vocal contributions from Miss Hishon, Miss Store, and Mr. O'Byrne, and by instrumental items from Mr. Cormack and Miss Stone, while Mr. Woods gave several selections with his phonograph. During the proceedings Miss M. Stone, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented Mr. Giffedder with a silver-mounted umbrella, suitably inscribed, on behalf of lady friends. Mr. Giffedder heartily thanked the ladies for their substantial token of esteem and good will. Mr. Giffedder was also farewelled by old friends in Gore and presented with a gold-mounted watch-guard and greenstone pendant, and also with a silver-mounted ebony wallang stick neatly inscribed. The Irish Athletic Society accorded him a smoke concert, Mr. J. Shepherd presiding, and presented him with a handsome gold medal as a token of esteem. Speeches were made by Messrs. M. O'Brien, G. W. Woods, W. Murdoch, A. R. Wills, J. McNamara, and the chairman. Songs were given by Messrs. Mills, McNamara, Morton, and McGrath and violin selections by Mr. Cormack.

The President of the Southland Athletic Association, Mr. W. Murdoch, presented Mr. Giffedder with an address from all the athletic societies in Southland, and an address from Invercargill citizens is to be sent to Wellington and presented to Mr. Giffedder by Mr. Hanan, M.H.R., on behalf of the people of Invercargill. If the proceedings of the past week are indications of popularity, then Mr. Giffedder enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most popular young men of Invercargill. A large number of friends assembled at the railway station to say good-bye, and cheers were given for Mr. Giffedder as the express moved off.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, WELLINGTON

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The formal opening of the new branch of the Hibernian Society, established in Wellington South, took place on Sunday, June 28. The members and intending members, with visitors from the Wellington city branch, attended the 7.30 o'clock Mass, wearing their regalia, and received Holy Communion; and afterwards had breakfast together in the new schoolroom adjoining the church. The tables were laid in the long room of the school, where an excellent breakfast was served by the caterer, Mr. J. J. Callaghan, who has recently opened an establishment in Lower Adelaide Road. Bro. J. O'Leary, of Wellington branch, carried out the duties of secretary in an efficient manner.

The members of the Society and their friends were again present at the 10 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, who spoke in regard to the objects of the Hibernian Society. He said that improvements had gradually been made in the parish, the priest of which had been appointed only in September last. A new schoolroom—the largest Catholic school in New Zealand, he believed, and certainly the most up-to-date—had been built, and the church building had been improved, and would be improved still further. But hitherto there had been wanting in the parish some organisation which would be as a bond of union which would keep the people together and lead them to work in harmony as brothers. He thanked God that this want was now to be supplied. They were now to have an association in their midst for the common good. They were to enrol themselves members of this society in order first of all that they might be good Catholics; in order also to foster among themselves the love of Ireland, the land of their fathers, the land which had preserved the Faith so well, and the land all must admire, no matter what his nationality; and in order also to assist each other in time of distress. Ireland, in all her sufferings, had preserved the Faith, though other countries, which, like her, had been tried in the crucible, had lost it; and a bright day was dawning for Ireland, as there was for every soul which gave up all for the Faith. The Hibernian Society had also for its object to establish in the hearts of the people the love of the Church. It was not an Irish Society, but a Catholic Society, and persons of all nationalities might become members, if they were practical Catholics. Father Ainsworth spoke at length of the value of the Society from this point of view, and dealing with its material benefits, said it was a glorious thing to assist others who were stricken down by illness, and give them practical help at that time when they were in sore need. He earnestly commended the new Society to the people of the parish, and wished it every blessing.

Bro. M. Bohan, P.P., of the Wellington branch, opened the new branch at three o'clock, Father Ainsworth kindly placing the church at the disposal of the members for the ceremony. Fifteen candidates presented themselves for initiation, and the whole of them being unanimously elected to membership, the initiation ceremony was duly carried out by Bro. Bohan, assisted by the following officers of the Wellington branch: Bro. J. Stratford, junr., P., Bro. J. Gosling, V.P., Bro. P. H. Kelleher (secretary), Bro. J. W. Callaghan, P.P., and Bro. Gamble, P.P.

The election of officers took place on Thursday night, time not permitting of this being done on Sunday, and resulted as follows: President Bro. E. J. Fitzgibbon; vice-president, Bro. P. J. Guthrie; secretary, Bro. P. J. Sullivan; treasurer, Bro. P. Barry; warden, Bro. E. Rubick; guardian, Bro. A. Rubick; auditors, Bros. M. H. Fitzgibbon and F. Green; trustees, Bros. T. S. Philpott, J. Pearcey, and P. J. Guthrie; sick visitors, Bros. D. O'Meara and T. S. Philpott; medical attendant, Dr. W. C. Alexander. The officers having been installed by Bro. Bohan into their various positions, they returned thanks to the members for the honor conferred on them, the president, Bro. E. J. Fitzgibbon, delivering a splendid speech, which at once convinced all present that the members had made a wise choice. Five candidates were proposed for election at the next meeting. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to Bro. Bohan and the officers of the Wellington branch who had attended to open the branch and initiate the new members, and to Bro. James W. Callaghan, who has taken a deep interest in the formation of the Newtown branch, which really owes its establishment to his untiring efforts. Bros. Bohan and Callaghan returned thanks for the kind remarks made concerning their efforts to start the branch and said what they had done was for the advancement of the Society, which they were pleased to assist in every possible way.

The meetings, which are to take place every alternate Thursday evening, will be held in the high school-room, which is also to be used by the Newtown Catholic Club.

The half-yearly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was held on Wednesday evening last there being 66 members present. Bro. J. Stratford, junr. President, occupied the chair, and the whole of the officers, including Rev. Father O'Shea, chaplain, were present. The order paper was long and the business of a most important nature, but members were in working form and very little discussion took place on the various motions proposed, amongst which was the following: 'That in order to secure direct representation and other important conveniences and equalising the distances as near as possible of the northern and southern branches from the District Executive, the District Board Office be removed from Auckland to Wellington.' This was carried unanimously, and also a notice of motion for the District Board meeting to be held at Timaru in 1904. It was also decided to forward certain nominations for district officers who will be prepared to carry on the D. E. duties in the event of the above motion being carried.

The report of the secretary for the past quarter shows the Wellington branch to be the largest in New Zealand, with a satisfactory increase in funds on the previous quarter.

The election of officers for the ensuing half-year resulted as follows:—President, Bro. J. Gosling, vice-president, Bro. O. Krohn; secretary, Bro. P. J. Kelleher; treasurer, Bro. M. Bohan; warden, Bro. J. Sullivan; guardian, Bro. J. Taylor; sick visitors, Bro. P. O'Callaghan, and P. Shannon; auditors, Bros. J. W. Callaghan and J. McGlinchy.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

The House of Representatives commenced business in earnest on Wednesday afternoon, when nearly fifty Bills were introduced and read a first time.

In the evening Mr. Rutherford moved the Address-in-Reply, in the course of which he took the opportunity of fully endorsing the policy of the Government, but took exception to some of their administration, and suggested that under-secretaries should be appointed so that the growing administrative work of the Colony could be properly coped with. Mr. Rutherford has a pleasant bantering style, and his speech, punctuated as it was with many humorous allusions, was highly appreciated by the House.

Mr. Major, in seconding the motion, made an excellent speech. He said he was distinctly in favor of a preferential tariff, and held that so far as Free-trade was concerned it was no longer the keystone of British supremacy. The Americans had announced their intention of dominating the Pacific, and we should take the opportunity to protect ourselves against anything of that kind. The progress of the Colony under the Seddon regime had been phenomenal. Of course, mistakes had been made, but that was only human, and to be expected.

Mr. Massey, as an Opposition member, strongly criticised the policy of the Government, and said that Seddonism did not mean Liberalism, nor did it mean good or honest government, and government was in danger unless country was put before party and unless information was supplied to members in regard to expenditure and finance.

Mr. Hogg defended the system of co-operative works and condemned the freehold tenure, contending that the Government had no right to sell a solitary acre of the land of the Colony under such conditions.

On Thursday afternoon the Address-in-Reply was moved in the Council by the Hon. T. K. Macdonald and seconded by Hon. S. T. George, both of whom were only recently called to the Upper Chamber.

On the same afternoon Mr. J. A. Millar was, on the motion of the Premier, elected Chairman of Committees.

In the evening the debate on the Address-in-Reply was continued in the House, Messrs E. M. Smith, McNab, and O'Meara speaking in support of the Ministerial policy, and Mr. J. Duthie adversely criticising it.

The debate was renewed on Friday evening, the speakers being Messrs Bedford and Taylor and the Hon. W. Hall-Jones. The speeches so far—save those by the mover and seconder of the Address-in-Reply—have been very disappointing, the expected criticism of the policy of the Government being very mild and ineffective.

Mr. James Caldwell, late of Wedderburn and Rough Ridge, has entered into possession of the well-known family hotel, the Gridiron, Princes street, Dunedin. The accommodation at this hotel is of a very high order. The sanitary arrangements have been carried out on the most modern system, whilst the fittings and furnishings are of the best. A special feature of the Gridiron is the first-class luncheon, so convenient for busy business men. The new proprietor hopes by strict attention to business and courtesy to guests to make his house one of the most popular in the city....

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

In addition to the excellent budget of reading matter for which it is always noted, the July number of the 'Triad' is splendidly illustrated, among the pictures being a very fine photograph of Mark Hambourg, the distinguished pianist.

An exchange reports that a farmer at St. Andrews states that he has just threshed his crop, and it yielded 70½ bushels of wheat to the acre. The oats, of which there were 18 acres, yielded 1900 bushels, or 105½ bushels per acre.

It is announced (says the 'Wairarapa Age') by Mr. A. R. Bunney, solicitor, Masterton, that he has admitted Mr. B. J. Dolan into partnership and that the business in future will be carried on under the style of 'Bunney and Dolan.' Mr. Bunney, the senior partner of the new firm, has now practised in Masterton for the last 27 years. Mr. Dolan has been a resident of Masterton for about 10 years past, having been for the first six years of that period head master of St. Patrick's School, Masterton, and for the last four managing clerk to Mr. Bunney.

In anticipation of the forthcoming tour of Miss Ada Crossley in the colonies The John Church Co. have forwarded us through their London office songs published by the firm, and some of which it is expected the distinguished vocalist will sing during her tour. These include 'The sweetest flower that blows' by Charles B. Hawley; 'Four leaf clover,' words by Ellen Higginson, music by Charles Willeby; 'Flower fetters' and 'Summer rain,' words and music by Charles Willeby; 'Mighty like a rose,' words by Frank L. Stanton, music by Ethelbert Nevin; etc. All these compositions are set for high and low voices, and have been sung at various times by some of the most noted vocalists in England and America, a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. They are tuneful and simple in style, and not beyond the capabilities of the average amateur, and should become very popular.

The Seal of Confession

Our exchanges by the last English mail (says the Tasmanian 'Monitor') contain some interesting particulars relative to a Canadian priest's refusal to break the seal of the confessional. From these papers we learn that a strange legal argument has been caused at Montreal by the refusal of a village priest to tell what a man, accused of murder, had told him under the seal of confession. The prisoner is a wealthy farmer of the historical village of St. Eustache—historical because the abortive French-Canadian struggle for freedom from England's rule began there in 1837. His name is Belanger. He was accused of the murder of his brother-in-law, named Seguin, another wealthy farmer, and after being arrested admitted to Chief K. P. M'Cashill, of the Provincial Detective Force, that he had committed the murder because the dead man had dishonored his twenty-year old daughter. After he had been in confinement for some days, however, he sent for the cure of the village, the Rev. H. Cousineau, and told him in the presence of his son that he desired to retract the remarks he had made about his daughter, as they were not true, and as he had simply made them because it was suggested to him that if he could make people believe such a story he would go free. He asked the priest to tell someone who would be able to communicate with the newspapers of the retraction he had made. After that he asked his son to leave him alone with the priest. During the preliminary investigation the priest was willing to tell word for word what the accused has said about his daughter, but refused to tell the remainder, which he claimed had been told him under the seal of confession, and after the lawyer for the Crown had threatened Father Cousineau with prison for contempt of court the magistrate upheld the priest.

There is talk of carrying the question to a higher court. St. Eustache, which is situated in Deux Montagnes County, in the archdiocese of Montreal, is a place of much more importance than the word 'village' as used in Canada would convey to Tasmanians. Compared with our centres of population St. Eustache would be a large town. Father Cousineau, the cure, is assisted by another priest. Schools with about 400 pupils are conducted by the religious of St. Viateur and the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Crown Prosecutor in the murder trial threatened to take the priest's refusal to break the seal of the confessional to a higher court, but that will be a futile course. At every risk to himself Father Cousineau must and will preserve that sacred confidence placed in him by the accused man as inviolate. The seal of the confessional has never been broken, and before to-day priests have been done to death and put in chains and cast into prison for refusing to obey orders which no human power can enforce.

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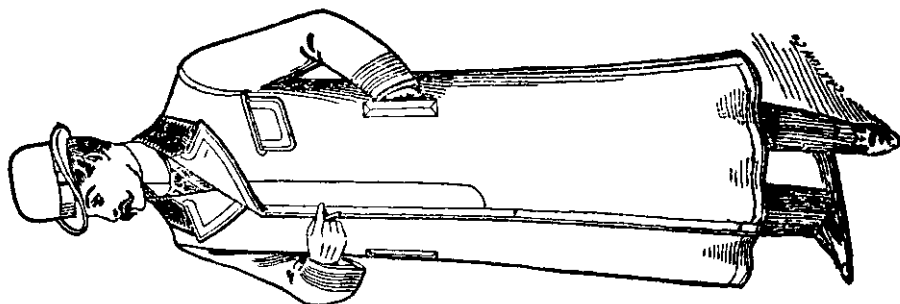
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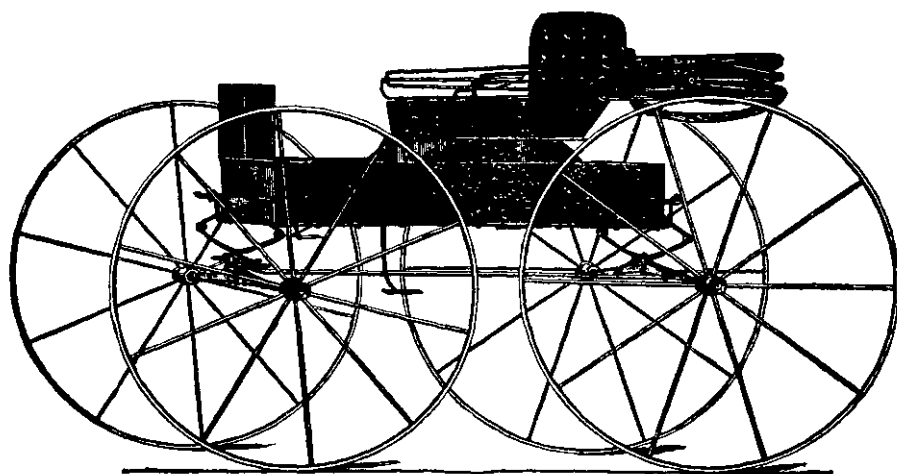
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The Storyteller

A MOTHER'S GRIEF.

The Sister of Charity bent over and smoothed the tangled hair of the dying woman. 'If it were not for the child! the child!' the feeble voice wailed.

'Do not distress yourself, Mrs. Bentley,' the Sister said with soothing tenderness. 'God will provide for little Alice. You are very, very weak, and you must try to be resigned.'

The two-year-old girl in the Sister's arms looked up in wonder at the gentle face. 'Mamma! Mamma!' she lisped, the rosy lips beginning to tremble and the tears gathering in the blue eyes. Sister Gertrude laid the curly head on her shoulder. 'Poor mamma is tired, Alice. You must not cry and wake up poor mamma.' The dying woman stretched out her hands for the child and the Sister laid the little one beside her mother.

'Sister Gertrude,' Mrs. Bentley said, 'help me to say, "God's will be done." It is so hard—so hard—to leave her all alone in the world.' The fluttering hands rested on Alice's head and the dim eyes dwelt with unspeakable tenderness on the child. The room was very still. A light came over the face of the dying mother. 'Thy will be done! Thy will be done!' she whispered; and in the fainting whisper the struggling soul was freed.

After a few moments in prayer, Sister Gertrude lifted the child in her arms and went to inform the occupants of the house of the death of Mrs. Bentley. Then, with little Alice, she returned to her community.

Sister Gertrude had soothed the dying anguish of the poor mother with the thought of God's providence over the orphan child; but her own mind could not see just then what form that providence would take. Her sisterhood, the only one in the town, had no orphanage, and had quite a struggle to maintain their establishment by teaching. The only provision that seemed possible was to send the child to a distant city. Commending her helpless little charge to the Mother of Sorrows, Sister Gertrude began to help the school children with their Christmas preparations.

Not having many members in the little community, the care of Alice fell upon Sister Gertrude, and the baby sat at her feet, on the platform, while she taught in the classroom. Many wonderful stories the school girls told little Alice of all that Santa Claus would bring her; and he would be sure to bring them, because they had all told him.

*

In a very handsome home in the same city, a young woman was bending over the dead form of her baby. But six months before her husband had died; and to the anguished heart it seemed past all endurance that death should rob her of her only child.

'It is too much! Too much!' she told herself, sitting in a stony, tearless grief beside her dead. She turned a deaf ear to all words of comfort. 'There is no sorrow like mine. Husband and child so soon taken. I cannot, I will not be consoled.' She sat for hours beside the little coffin, torturing her poor heart with the picture of baby's loveliness so striking in death. 'She was so beautiful—my Alice—my one treasure, too beautiful to die.' When a motherly old neighbor tried to make her think of the child's blessed safety, she cried out that her whole life would have been devoted to her darling's happiness.

'But, Mrs. Fletcher, how do you know that you could have made her happy? Now you know she is safe with God and no sorrow can ever reach her.'

But it was all in vain; and after the child had been laid at rest, Mrs. Fletcher's neighbors and friends shook their heads ominously over her condition. She shut herself away from every one.

Weeks passed, bringing the merry Christmas preparations, but no hint of their gracious message reached the solitary, uncomfited mother in her stately, desolate home.

'She must be roused and interested, or this settled melancholy will prove disastrous,' the doctor told Mrs. Fletcher's friends when they discussed the case. 'I only wish I knew how to rouse her interest,' he said, musingly. 'She refuses to see any visitors. I believe she would refuse to see me only I walk right in, because I cannot let her grieve herself to death. She will not read or take exercise. She just sits and broods all day long over the death of her child. I feel like scolding her only she looks too forlorn to take any notice of my scolding.'

*

As the weather grew colder the question of clothing little Alice began to be a serious problem to Sister Gertrude. The school girls had contributed some articles of wearing apparel, but as they were nearly all the children of working people, they did not have very plentiful wardrobes. One day, Jennie Moore, one of the larger girls, said wistfully to Sister Gertrude: 'It seems such a pity, Sister, that our little Alice cannot have some of the fine clothes that belonged to Alice Fletcher. She was just the same age and she was always dressed like a little princess. I wonder what her mother did with all her beautiful clothes?'

'Is Mrs. Fletcher a Catholic, Jennie?' asked the Sister.

'Yes, Sister, she is. That is, she used to go to church; but now she never goes out at all. She will not see anybody, and sits alone all the time in her room.'

'Poor thing!' said the Sister. 'How strange that she will not seek the only true consolation. It does seem a pity, as you say, Jennie, that the clothing that could be of so much service to our poor living child is lying useless.'

After Jennie had gone home Sister Gertrude kept thinking of poor, desolate Mrs. Fletcher. Then she recalled the death of Mrs. Bentley and the anguish it had been to her to think of leaving little Alice alone in the world. A thought came to the Sister. Suppose she should take Alice to Mrs. Fletcher and ask her to give the orphan a few of the plainest of the dead child's dresses. It seemed almost a daring thing to the gentle Sister, but her courage rose the more she thought of the plan.

'It may help her to see that there are other sorrows in the world. I will tell her of poor Mrs. Bentley's death and her distress at leaving Alice alone and friendless and her act of resignation to God's will, at the last.'

So when the class duties were over, Sister Gertrude prepared Alice for a walk. The little one was delighted; and the Sister dressed her very carefully. She brushed out the silky blonde curls and tied them with a bit of bright ribbon that a school girl had given little Alice. The pretty, eager face was a picture, winsome enough to touch any heart, as the blue eyes sparkled in delightful anticipation of the outing with Sister Gertrude. Together they walked through the business thoroughfares and out to the broad sweeping avenue, where stood the handsome home of Mrs. Fletcher. Sister Gertrude began to feel some what abashed and nervous as she rang the door bell. The tall, formal butler looked surprised as he opened the door.

'Is Mrs. Fletcher at home and can I see her?' 'She is at home, Sister,' the man replied, very respectfully, 'but I do not think you can see her. She has refused to see any visitors at all since her baby died.'

'So I have heard,' Sister Gertrude replied, but—her courage rising again—'I will detain her but a very short while.'

The butler opened the door, looking doubtful. His orders were very strict, but he could not find it in his heart to refuse the good Sister. As they entered the hall he caught sight of the child clinging to the Sister's dress.

'I am afraid, Sister,' he said, hesitatingly, 'that if Mrs. Fletcher will see you, it would never do for her to see the child.' He stood and looked greatly puzzled. 'You know she cannot get over the death of her baby; and it was just about like this one; and—dear me!' he said with a start, 'the child is for all the world like our little baby.'

Sister Gertrude was greatly disappointed. She had dressed Alice so carefully, making the most she could of her baby beauty, in the hope that it would incline Mrs. Fletcher's heart to generosity.

'If Mrs. Fletcher will see you, Sister, I can take the child to the housekeeper's room till you are ready to go,' the butler said, reaching out his hand to little Alice, but the child clung to the Sister and began to cry.

'Well, never mind then,' he said, hurriedly. 'Hush, little girl, don't cry. I am not going to take you. I wouldn't for the world that Mrs. Fletcher should hear a child's voice, just now, anyhow,' he said to himself, 'there is no chance of her seeing them.' Then aloud, 'Sit down, Sister,' opening the door of the handsome parlor. 'I will go and ask Mrs. Fletcher if she will see you.'

Awaiting his return Sister Gertrude gazed around the beautifully-appointed room. How strangely cold and silent the house seemed. So stately and so handsome and so unlike a home. Accustomed to the merry voices of children, the cheering patter of little feet, the Sister wondered at the chilling silence of the house.

'Some one to see me, Roberts?' Mrs. Fletcher turned to the butler. 'You know I have told you I cannot see anyone.'

'But, madam, this is a Sister of Charity, and she said that she wanted to see you particularly.'

'Well, ask her for her message. I will do anything I can, but, wearily, I cannot see anyone.'

Roberts still stood at the door. 'The Sister said she would only detain you a very short while. You know, madam,' he said, hesitatingly, 'Mr. Fletcher was always so glad to have the Sister come to see him when he was sick.'

Mrs. Fletcher started. True, she remembered the last days of her husband's life and how the visits of the Sisters seemed to comfort him.

'Well, Roberts,' she said, sinking back in her chair, 'just ask the Sister to come up here.'

Mrs. Fletcher sat quite still a moment. The butler's words had brought back that terrible blow, the loss of her husband. And then when her bleeding heart had leant with idolising love upon her only child, she too had been taken. What was life to her after all but a succession of harrowing pictures, memories that pained her cruelly with every thought and a weary vista of a hopeless future?

A timid knock came to the door. 'Come in!' said Mrs. Fletcher, and Sister Gertrude entered with little Alice. The lady had risen to receive them, and as her eyes fell upon the child she stood as if rooted to the spot.

'You are very kind to receive me, Mrs. Fletcher,' a soft voice was saying, 'and I thank you very much, for I have heard how greatly you have suffered.'

Mrs. Fletcher inclined her head, and, seating herself, motioned Sister Gertrude to be seated. Little Alice looked wonderingly at the beautiful lady.

Receiving no answer, Sister Gertrude went timidly on: 'I have come to ask you a very great favor, Mrs. Fletcher, and you will pardon me if it is more than you can grant. This poor little child was left to my care when her widowed mother died. She had no relatives that we know of. Our school is not very prosperous, for, although we have a large number of scholars, they are all of the poorer class. I came to ask you if you could make up your mind to give me some of the very plainest of your little girl's clothing, it would be a great help towards providing for this little one.'

Sister Gertrude paused. Mrs. Fletcher did not speak. Her large mournful eyes were fixed on little Alice. The child began to be frightened at this strange, silent, woman. At last Mrs. Fletcher spoke. 'This child's mother is dead, you say, Sister?'

'Yes, madam.'

'And you would like me to give you some of—my baby's clothing—some of my little Alice's dresses?' The words died in a whisper.

Mrs. Fletcher did not like to refuse the gentle Sister, but the thought of parting with anything associated with the child was too painful to be considered. She drew her pocket book from her pocket. 'If you will accept a gift for the child, Sister, in place of the clothing,' she said, courteously, 'I would prefer it. I cannot explain—everything my darling left is just kept sacred; and to give them to another child—she shook her head and held out a roll of money.'

As Sister Gertrude hesitated, Mrs. Fletcher called the child to her. 'Take this, little one,' she said, and Alice, accustomed to the demonstrations of the warm-hearted school girls, in place of immediately taking the money reached up her little arms and clasped Mrs. Fletcher around the neck. 'Oh, you pretty, pretty lady! you look so sorry! Alice just loves you!' and before the startled woman could untwine the clinging arms or frightened Sister Gertrude could take away her impulsive young charge, Alice had enthusiastically kissed the desolate mother.

Oh, the sunshine of a child's pure love! Oh, the balm of a child's sweet comforting!

Trembling and unnerved, Mrs. Fletcher held the little one in her arms, while the blessed, softening tears rained over the sunny hair and the bright young face.

So Sister Gertrude's faith was not in vain, and the providence of God had provided for little Alice a more generous future than she had ever dared to hope for.

Alice was adopted by Mrs. Fletcher, and she filled, in a great measure, the place of the little daughter whose name she bore.

Mrs. Fletcher gave, in Alice's name, a most beautiful Christmas tree to the school, something far beyond what the children had ever aspired to. The handsome house is no longer silent and desolate. Often the patter of little feet is heard through its halls; and the music of children's voices—sweetest of earthly sounds—rings through the house as Alice's little friends gather around her in her happy home.—Catholic Columbian.

THE TEMPORARY EDITOR

The editor of the 'Hartsock News' lay very ill in bed, suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and jabbering like a perpetual motion phonograph. As a rule he was as sane as could be expected, considering he had chosen Hartsock as a promising field for journalism. But on this occasion he was certainly wandering in his mind, otherwise he would not have asked his grandmother to assist in getting out the weekly edition of his paper.

When Granma Huff paused, panting, at the head of the stairs and pushed open the door of the 'News' office, Jimmie was sitting in the editorial chair, studying his Sunday school lesson. The editor never spoke of Jimmie as the 'devil' although that is the customary title. He called him the 'angel,' Jimmie was such a good boy. Goodness stood out on him like freckles. Every time he washed his hands and face he washed off enough goodness to supply a dozen boys, and he had signed so many temperance pledges that if he had started in to drink steadily for the balance of his life he would have wound up with some of the pledges still unbroken. Later in life he tried it. But he was a good boy.

Granma Huff looked over the rims of her two pair of spectacles and smiled.

'Jimmie,' she said, 'my gran'son's sick, so I've come down to git out the 'News' this week, and I want you to hurry round and help me all you can.'

'Yes'm,' said Jimmie meekly.

Well, now, said Granma Huff, seating herself in the editorial chair and rubbing her knees with the palms of her hands, 'I can't move 'round much, bein' as I've got the rheumatiz so bad, but I reckon you can do most that's to be did. Gran'son says you're a right good boy.'

'Yes'm,' replied Jimmie, modestly.

'Kin you work that printin' machine?' inquired Granma, nodding toward the old Washington press.

'Yes'm, I allus does,' says Jimmie.

Well, then, said Granma, 'I guess you'd better go right on an' print some papers. I reckon you know 'bout how many's needed, don't you?'

Jimmie explained that there were a few things to do first. There must be some news gathered, the forms made ready.

'Du tell!' exclaimed Granma, 'I s'posed gran'son ud hev all that ready. Ain't you got any at all?'

'No'm,' said Jimmie.

'Well, I can't fix the types, but I guess you know 'bout that,' she said, 'an' I can't see to write, but you kin take down. First say gran'son's sick with the grippe, but doc says he'll git along all right soon's the fever goes down some. Then say Marthy Clemen's baby's sick with the measles. I knowed Marthy's ma be-fore Marthy was born. Her and me come from York county, Pennsylvania, together.'

'How d'ye spell Pennsylvania?'

'Pen-syl-a-ny,' spelled Granma. 'Her ma and me was second cousins, she bein' a Bell an' me a Murdock, an' old man Murdock bein' first cousin o' Randy Bell. We came down the Ohio on a flat an' up the Mississippi by steamer. But I told Marthy that child 'ud get the measles ef she took it out to Joe Nayadley's. Got that down?'

'Yes'm,' said Jimmie.

'Well, I don't think o' any more news just now; do you?,' she queried.

'No'm,' said Jimmie.

'Will that be enough?,' asked Granma.

'No'm, that ain't more'n two sticks,' said Jimmie.

'Well, what does gran'son do when he hasn't enough news to fill up?'

'He uses patent insides. This what comes in chunks from Chicago,' said Jimmie; but he ain't got none but what we've used. He was goin' to order some when he was took sick.

'We've got to use some over again,' said Granma, decidedly. 'What is there?'

'Sermons,' said Jimmie, grinning. 'We ain't got nothin' but Talmage sermons, but we got lots o' them.'

'Well, I don't know nothin' better for people than sermons,' said Granma. 'I'll guess we'll use them sermons. Twon't hurt nobody to read 'em over twice. Reckon you've got enough of 'em?'

'Yes'm,' said Jimmie.

'All right, then, you go ahead an' fix up the paper like you always do. Mebby you kin get some nice little boy to help you. I'm goin' home, my rheumatiz hurts me so, and I can't do nothin' more. Jist be sure to have the paper out on time.'

Jimmie promised, and Granma went home. She had done her duty.

Jimmie did his.

There were forty-two local and patent medicine advertisements that were always scattered through the reading. He knew this, and as the sermons were long and solid, he cut each sermon into small pieces, laying the electotypes across the chair, and sawing them into chunks with the office saw. Then he made up his forms, sticking in a piece of sermon, then a patent medicine 'ad' then more sermon. He did not miss a department. He had 'Local News,' 'Country Correspondence,' 'From our Exchanges,' and 'A Little Nonsense,' each in its appointed place, but each composed of short reading advertisements and small sections of sermon. The sermons were rather mixed. In sawing them up he had failed to preserve their consecutive form. There were fifteen columns of disjointed sermon, sandwiched with 'Perkins' Plasters' and 'Get your Canned Tomatoes at Wray's.'

Jimmie persuaded Rob Hochstetler to help him run the press, and the paper came out on time. The editor was sleeping nicely when Jimmie delivered the 'News' at the door. The editor was out of his fever. When he awoke Granma proudly handed him the 'News.'

As a rule, I have said, the editor was as sane as could be expected. He looked through the paper and gasped. It was two days later before the two strong men who were called in to hold him in bed were permitted to release him. Then he thanked Granma, put on his clothes, and went down to his office and discharged Jimmie three times. The third time he raised his wages.

The next week the editorial page contained the following notice, double-leaded, at the head of the first column:

Ahead Again.

The 'News,' always the foremost paper of the State, again outstripped its rivals last week by inaugurating a new and highly moral prize competition. As we never do things by half, we devoted our entire paper to this newest and most attractive feature. Scattered over pages one, four, five, and eight were five complete sermons. To the party sending the first correct arrangement of all the sermons we will send the 'News' free for five years; for any one sermon correctly arranged, the 'News' for one year. Address Sermon Editor this office. Thus once more the 'News' distances those reeking sheets, the 'Juntown Blade' and the 'Richmond Guest.'

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. 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 furrow, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt Farm Implements.

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Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved the efficacy of these pills to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies of the digestive system, or the ailments which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the town.

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.

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

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

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Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda,
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It is freshly prepared from the purest Cod
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In bottles at 3s 6d each, or 3 for 9s; larger
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The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—The Accession Oath

In the House of Lords last week Earl Grey's Bill for abolishing the King's Accession declaration on the ground that it is superfluous was rejected by 109 to 62. The Archbishop of Canterbury admitted that the declaration was needlessly offensive. Some guarantee from the Sovereign was, however, still necessary. The Duke of Devonshire said the Government was willing to reintroduce the Bill of 1901 if the Catholics desired it. Lord Rosebery hoped the Government would not act without the complete co-operation of the Bishops and the Catholic peers.

A Rumor

The statement set on foot in London (says the 'Monitor') to the effect that the remains of Cardinal Newman, together with those of Cardinals Wiseman and Manning, are to be removed and reinterred in the new Westminster Cathedral, is void of all foundation. Cardinal Newman's body rests, and will continue to rest for all earthly time, at Rednal. Those of Cardinals Wiseman and Manning, now at Kensal Green Cemetery, will in due course be translated to the crypt beneath the high altar of the new Westminster Cathedral. Cardinal Vaughan long since decided upon his resting place; it is in the quiet little cemetery of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, which he founded in 1868.

Religious in Wales

On an elevated site in Bodmin a convent is in course of erection for the reception of a community of Sisters of Mercy from Skibbereen, County Cork, who have gone to Cornwall on the invitation of a wealthy English lady.

A Protest

It is proposed (says the London 'Monitor') to hold a number of demonstrations in Great Britain to protest against the expulsion of Religious Orders from France and the confiscation of their property by the French Government. The outrages upon liberty and justice now going on in France, and which read like something that might have occurred in Turkey or in some uncivilised land, have aroused a deal of indignation in this country, not amongst Catholics only. It is probable that the first of the demonstrations will be held in London, and the date will synchronise with the visit of President Loubet. Attacks upon popular liberty and persecution such as is now seen in France have never failed to evoke indignant protests in Great Britain when perpetrated by Continental tyrants in the past, and it is felt on all hands that no such infamous policy of persecution has ever been indulged in by any European autocrat as is now being carried out by the French Republic.

FRANCE.—Sent to Prison

Two French nuns of the Order of the Sisters of Providence, who were charged with opening an unauthorised school at Bressure, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment under the First Offenders' Act, and to pay a fine of five francs between them.

Stipends Withdrawn

The Minister of Public Worship in France has suppressed the stipends of the Cures of Belleville and Plaisance on account of their having infringed the directions of the recent Ministerial circular by allowing members of unauthorised Congregations to preach in the churches of which they are the incumbents.

An Interference with Liberty

The Marseilles Court sentenced six Capuchins to pay a fine of 25 francs for refusing to disperse. On leaving the Court the friars were greeted with shouts of 'Vive les Capuchins!' 'Vive la liberté.' Two persons were arrested, but were subsequently released. Between two and three hundred persons proceeded to the Prefecture, where they protested against the attempt to interfere with the liberty of Catholics.

Nearing the End

A cable message received last week stated that M. Combes' (the Premier) majority in the Chamber of Deputies is dwindling in connection with legislation for preventing the dissolved religious Orders from acting as lay teachers, and also for the suppression of many of the female Orders. M. Waldeck-Rousseau (ex-Premier), in the Senate, blamed M. Combes for going beyond the Association Law. The latter was designed to control, but it had been used to exclude.

A Novel Use

The motor-car was put to a novel use in France recently. The Carthusian monks were expelled from their house in a French village at short notice, and as the monastery was seven miles from the nearest railway station it seemed as if the members of the community would have to walk that distance. The Automobile Club in a neighboring town, having heard of the difficulty, at once placed their cars at the disposal of the monks and brought them quickly to the station. For many of the holy men this was their first and probably their last motor trip, but all expressed themselves delighted with the new mode of travelling, and were much touched with the kindness of the motorists.

Heroic Nuns

The noble qualities which members of religious Orders in France display in their efforts for the relief of suffering call forth the admiration even of the enemies of religion. Distinctions recently awarded to four nuns by the French Minister of War have just been gazetted. Sister Alphonsine Mutterer, of the Congregation of St. Charles, has received a gold medal for her devotion in tending soldiers who were stricken down during the epidemics since 1880. Sister Rosahe Barbier, one of the daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, was similarly honored. For thirty years she has been attached to the military hospital at Dey, and her services to the sick were performed with remarkable self-sacrifice. Sister Elizabeth Cros, who belongs to the same religious community, also received a gold medal, the honor being a sign of appreciation for her devotion to the sick during outbreaks of cholera. A silver medal has been presented to another nun belonging to the same Congregation and hospital, Sister Joseph Calvet. For twenty-nine years she has been a constant worker in wards reserved for patients suffering from contagious diseases, and her kindness to them has won for her the grateful prayers of quite a multitude who have experienced it. Strange it is that French chivalry permits the expulsion of Congregations that produce such fruit in the interest of humanity.

GERMANY.—Favors by the Emperor

The German Emperor has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle on Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, and the Second Class of the same Order, with the Star, on Dr. Fischer, Archbishop of Cologne, in connection with the unveiling of the new doorway of Metz Cathedral. His Majesty has caused bronze medals to be struck to commemorate the occasion. These medals show on the one side the Emperor's profile and on the other the new doorway. Replying to a speech by the President of the Council of Lorraine, and addressing the clergy present, his Majesty said that it depended upon them to educate the coming generation in notions of order and obedience.

ITALY.—Salesian Congress

In the presence of two Cardinals, thirty-three bishops, and thousands of priests and laymen, the Third Salesian Congress was opened at Turin on May 14. Cardinal Richelmy welcomed the visitors in the name of the city, and an address was delivered by Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna. A telegram conveying the Pope's blessing was received from the Vatican and also a letter from the Holy Father to Don Rua. A visit was paid by all present to the tomb of Don Bosco.

ROME.—Scottish Pilgrims and the King

King Edward while in Rome having heard of the presence there of the Scottish hierarchy and pilgrims doing honor to his Holiness, graciously sent from the British Embassy an invitation for the four prelates and Monsignor Fraser to meet him on Wednesday evening, April 29. At the Embassy, on the night in question, there were assembled a brilliant throng of the Roman nobility and the light and leading of the British colony resident in the Eternal City. As soon as Archbishops J. A. Smith and J. A. Maguire and the Bishop of Aberdeen arrived, accompanied by Monsignor Fraser, they were presented to the King individually, and with each of the prelates his Majesty conversed for some little time.

SCOTLAND.—Death of a Priest

The death has occurred of Rev. Father Morrison, of Bormish, South Uist, a hardworking and highly esteemed priest of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles.

Holyrood

The story of how the royal palace at the base of the Canongate, Edinburgh, came by its present name, 'Holyrood' will be of interest to Catholics (writes a correspondent of an exchange). When Queen Margaret of Scotland lay dying she held in her hand a crucifix to which was attached a portion of the True Cross, then known as the 'Holy Rood.' Her son, David II., secured from the sacred treasure a separate piece of the True Cross and had it conveyed to his royal quarters in the capital. From that day to this the royal residence in Scotland has been known as 'Holyrood.'

Catholics at the Royal Levee

The Marquis of Bute, Lord Lovat, Sir Montague Gerard, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Lord Ralph Kerr, Colonel McHardy, Mrs. Campbell of Skerrington, Mrs. Edmondstone Cranston of Corehouse, Mrs. Brand, the Honorable Margaret Fraser, Mrs. Ogilvy Forbes, Miss Kinloch, Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart are among the Scottish Catholics whose names are published as having been presented at the Levee and Court held by the King and Queen in Edinburgh in May. In the Royal Suite were two well-known members of the English Catholic nobility, the Earl of Denbigh and the Hon. H. Stonor.

GENERAL

Catholic Emigrants

An important movement of German Catholics to Minnesota and Assinibola has commenced, under the auspices of the Benedictine monks. Two thousand homesteads have been selected in the Quill Plains and in Vermillion County, and ten thousand emigrants are expected.

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 effervescent, the
taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate
astringency to remind one that there are heal-
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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,
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Catholic Prayer Books.

I have just opened up a range of Manu-
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Cheap Books in Cloth Bindings
Good " " Leather "
Esquisite " " " "
with Pearl and Ivory Crosses and
Mountings.

Prices from 1/- to 12/-

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ABOUT THREE MILLIONS STERLING.

Further LARGE REDUCTIONS now made
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The PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE seeks to be
Self-supporting.

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TACIES when converted into CASH and
held for beneficiaries are Credited with In-
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CAPITAL FUNDS GUARANTEED
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The Public Trustee can be appointed Exe-
cutor of the Will or Codicil of any person.
Advice as to the making of Wills is given
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in place of previously-appointed Trust-
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relieved of their Trusteeship.

The Public Trustee can be appointed Trust-
ee for Marriage Settlements, Money
Trusts, Sinking Funds, and other Trusts.
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ment of Property as Attorney or Agent.
The Public Trustee administers Intestates'
Estates, Lunatics' Estates, and Unclaimed
Lands.

The Public Trustee has Trust Funds for in-
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THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE,
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STAR HOTEL, TEMUKA,

DAN ENRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Shamrock Hotel, Invercargill,
and St. Clair Hotel, Dunedin.)

D. E. has taken possession of the Star
Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated
from floor to ceiling and offers every con-
venience for families and the general travel-
ling public.

Only the Best brands of Liquors kept.

AFTER DINNER

thirty drops of Seigel's Syrup ensure complete di-
gestion, and prevent the pain and torpor consequent on
Indigestion. Seigel's Syrup builds health on good digestion,
for 'tis not what you eat, but only that which you digest
nourishes your body and sustains your life.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"For several years,"

says Miss Ethel Williams,

of 9, Wemyss St., Sydney,

N.S.W., "my life was rendered miserable by indigestion and
general debility. I could not sleep at night and was often
afflicted with severe sick headaches and bilious attacks.

An old friend recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Within a week I discovered it was doing me substan-
tial good. Eight bottles completed my cure."

AIDS DIGESTION.

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 benefi-
cial 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.

Established 1861.
W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.
(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee
Eagle Brand Coffee
Crown Brand Coffee
Elephant Brand Coffee
(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the
Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and
you will not be disappointed in quality
W GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.

THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO.

LIMITED.

(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)

DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
OAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.

GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
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PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of
the World.

FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our
own men throughout New Zealand.

ADDRESS: CRAWFORD STREET,
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S. McBRIDE,

TIMARU.

Direct Importer of MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS from the best Italian
and Scotch Quarries.

A large stock of the Latest Designs to select
from at lowest prices.

DEAR ME

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

Religious Persecution in France

In a recent issue we quoted figures from a reliable authority showing what it will cost the French Government to provide and maintain schools and charitable institutions in place of those hitherto conducted by the suppressed religious Orders. But this is only one of the results which will follow the persecuting policy of the Combes Ministry; another, and a very serious one, is referred to by a correspondent in the London 'Tablet' of May 16, who says:—

The present French Government is engaged in a gigantic conspiracy to destroy true Christian religion. This scheme is being carried out with imposing vigor and great promptitude. First the teaching, preaching, and nursing Orders are to be destroyed, then comes the turn of the bishops, and, finally, that of the parish priests. All religious instruction is banished from every school. Difficulties in observing their religious duties are put in the way of every lay Catholic in France who may be in the army, navy, or employed in any way by the Government.

Persecution follows all who outwardly observe their faith. Efforts are made to close as many places of worship as possible; 155,000 persons who were all doing useful work for the State and country of France are driven from their occupations and reduced to begging.

The results of these criminal actions on the part of the present French Cabinet are not long in showing themselves, and prosperous, wealthy, and beautiful France is fast approaching to a condition of national bankruptcy. The peasant, the bourgeois, and the landed proprietor alike are terrified at the present condition of public affairs. The national banks of Belgium and Switzerland find that they are daily receiving vast imports of French gold.

Seized by a positive panic the saving portion of the French population is realising its capital and placing that capital in foreign funds. One of the first effects of the policy of M. Combes has been that of alarming capitalists who are daily expecting catastrophes of every description.

M. Edmund Dollfus, a wealthy financier, who is himself a Protestant, expressed himself a few days since in the following words to the editor of a leading American newspaper:—

M. Combes, by expelling the Congregations, has expelled with them a considerable proportion of French capital—a proportion that is daily increasing. French capital is making a vast exodus from the country where it owes its origin. The iniquitous and unjust measures taken against the religious communities have outraged the feelings of all honest-minded Parisians; in the provinces they have troubled most profoundly the feelings of the inhabitants of all classes, whose religious sentiments are stronger than those of the dwellers in towns. Having no further confidence in a Government capable of committing such infamous acts, all of those who possess money are busy exchanging their French securities for foreign securities, and this precaution the Congregations themselves were compelled to take in self-defence months ago. This is the cause of the sudden fall in French Rentes, and the corresponding rise in Italian, Spanish-Brazilian, and Argentine Government securities.

Between the 1st and 10th of May, 1903, in the Government Savings Banks of France, the following operations took place:

	Francs.
Deposits in the Caisse d'Epargne	2,717,779
Money removed from the same investment	10,231,096
Excess of removal over deposits	7,513,317

Between the 1st of January, 1903, and the 10th of May, 1903, the excess of money taken away from the savings banks (i.e., Caisse d'Epargne) over deposits is 41,900,116 francs, viz., £1,720,000! The Caisse d'Epargne, like our Post Office Savings Bank, is solely used by persons of limited means, and the amount to be invested is not allowed to exceed 5000 francs.

All these things are absolutely ignored by the principal organs of the English press, which are apparently laboring under the delusion that the expulsion of the religious Orders and the persecution of the Christian faith among the laity of France is viewed with indifference by the inhabitants of that country.

'TABLET' READERS!—Watch our advertising columns. The firms whose names appear there are progressive, enterprising, up-to-date. They want your trade and are prepared to cater for it. Give them a trial. And do us the kindness of mentioning the 'Tablet.'—***

PHYSICIANS AGREE that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. TUSSICURA has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

Catholic Education in the Colonies

Mr. E. B. Sargent, Director of Education in the Transvaal, in a letter published in a recent issue of the London 'Times,' and written from the Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, pays a remarkable tribute to the work of the Catholic Church as an educator in the colonies, and to the adaptability of the religious Orders to new conditions and pioneer life. Inter alia, Mr. Sargent says:—

This work was not, as a rule, accomplished through the instrumentality of her local ecclesiastical organisation, but by means of colonising settlements of men and women belonging to one or other of the religious Orders of the Church, or technically by the regulars and not by the seculars. Each settlement established, maintained, and controlled one or more educational institutions, and showed in its work all possible marks of vitality, including the faculties of self-preservation, adaptability to environment, and reproductive growth.

It was during a visit to Rhodesia, nearly five years ago, that I first had the opportunity of observing at what an early date in the British occupation of a country the religious Orders

Can Establish Flourishing Schools.

Had the first white settlers been consulted, they would have, no doubt, expressed their preference for an agency with which they were more familiar, but when they found that the education offered by the regulars to their children was superior to that which under such conditions they could reasonably have expected, and when no attempt was made to introduce doctrinal teaching or to proselytise, their gratitude was sincere, and found its expression in pecuniary assistance to the enlargement of the schools. In the various Australian colonies through which I afterwards travelled it became evident to me that though, as the population increased, Government took up the chief burden of the provision of schools, and though other Churches sometimes succeeded in the establishment of successful non-Government institutions, the Catholic schools still held their own, not only by reason of priority of foundation, but also in consequence of the guarantee which the stability of the religious communities controlling them offered for the permanence of the standard of the instruction supplied. It was not, however, until I had begun to investigate the conditions of education in Canada that I became fully aware of the powers of adaptation of these communities to local surroundings or of the fecundity which they exhibit. One instance must suffice. It is of a religious Order which in France devotes itself to other 'good works' as well as to education. A community professing this rule settled near New York and adapted itself to the local demand for school instruction. In the course of time it became the mother of numerous religious houses devoted to education, which spread through the States of the Union. One stray daughter began life in Nova Scotia, and before long descendants of the third generation in the New World were founding schools throughout the far western provinces of Canada. The number of the religious of this Order alone employed in teaching at the time of my visit was about 2500 in the United States and about 250 in Canada. This vigor of school colonisation on the part of the regulars extends over secondary as well as primary education. Boarding schools for boys as well as girls, often planned to accommodate twice as many scholars as are received during the first few years, testify to the manner in which

Rome Builds for the Future.

But they do not supply for our colonial youth the type of education which is characteristic of English public schools and colleges. Even the least successful imitation of such a school established by other Church agencies breathes the spirit of belief in the high destiny of England and the British race. In the corresponding schools established through the intervention of the Roman religious Orders it is inevitable that the thoughts of the teaching fraternity should turn to the mission of another Empire than that of England, and that, without any antagonism to our rule, they should unconsciously lead their pupils to believe that, as in past ages, Rome stands at the centre and Great Britain on the verge of the power and thought of Europe. This view is apt to be associated with a tendency to measure the relative importance of England and her colonies in accordance with their physical extent. 'What is your boys' idea of Great Britain?' I asked, on parting with the guide who had accompanied me over one of the great Catholic schools of Australia. 'An island that could be dropped into Port Philip' was the characteristically Irish rejoinder. The problem which thus presents itself for solution is to find an educational instrument combining the supremely effective organisation of the Roman Church with unwavering loyalty to English ideals of empire.

MYERS and CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class of 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.—***

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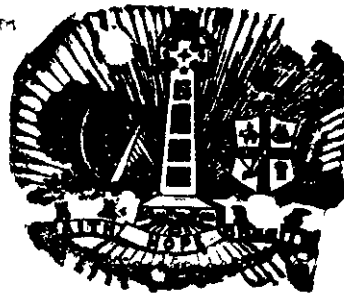
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The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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.

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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

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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 brand 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.

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NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

The Sydney 'Freeman's Journal' was first issued on June 27, 1850, so that it is now in its fifty-fourth year, and, unlike most mundane things, it grows more vigorous and able with advancing years.

The Very Rev. Father Gibbons, of Glen Innes, has been transferred to the charge of Narrabri district in place of the Very Rev. J. Hearn. Before his departure from the district Father Gibbons was entertained at a social gathering and presented with a purse of sovereigns.

On Sunday, June 21, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne laid the memorial-stone of a handsome Convent of Mercy at Seymour, 61 miles from the city, on the Melbourne and Sydney line. The nuns came originally from Mansfield. They have a fine agricultural district to work in, and a goodly number of boarders have already been enrolled. They have charge of the girls' primary school.

The Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Press' says:—This year of the eleven doctors created at Propaganda, the one who obtained the most brilliant pass was the Rev. John Kavanagh, of Maitland diocese. He is an ex-student of the Sacred Heart College, Maitland, and his Australian Alma Mater has reason to be proud of her promising son.

The city (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') boasts of a splendid home for the old aged of both sexes, and Ballarat has just put the finishing touches on a similar institution—Nazareth House—on which £8000 has been expended. The good nuns were fortunate in receiving several fine legacies; a clerical friend left them £4000, whilst Mrs. Coghlan and Mr. Loughlin (nephew of the late Martin Loughlin) have given substantial aid to this charity.

Dr. Frederick Norton Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane in New South Wales for over 20 years, passed away recently at the age of 64 years. He came to Australia in the early sixties as a medical officer on H.M.S. Esk. He was engaged in the Maori war, and at the first attack on the Gate Pah at Tauranga was carrying a wounded blue-jacket off the field when the man was shot through the heart while in the young doctor's arms.

North Queensland readers (says the 'Freeman's Journal') will be interested in learning the movements of Father O'Brien, O.S.A., who administered the Cooktown Vicariate during the two years' absence of Bishop Murray, and left on vacation last year. Our Rome correspondent writes on May 23:—The Very Rev. Father O'Brien, of Croydon (Q), has been staying in Rome for the past few weeks, at the Minerva Hotel. He had the privilege of having an audience with the Holy Father, and expects another during the coming week. Father O'Brien will leave Naples on Sunday, 31st May, by the Oroya, for Australia, arriving there early in July. The very rev. gentleman and some friends spent several days at the world-renowned shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Genazzano, as the guests of the Very Rev. Prior O'Keeffe at the Irish Augustinian Monastery of San Pio—one of the most beautiful monastic establishments on the Alban Hills.

The following is a report of the work done by the Sydney centre of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the past year:—The 33 conferences which constitute the Particular Council of Sydney have an active membership of 651. What these 651 earnest men have to show for the year 1902 is shown in the following figures: They have paid 12,478 visits to the poor in their homes; relieved 1772 cases of destitution, or 7443 persons; arranged decent funerals for 22; assisted 58 persons to get a living in business; obtained employment for 153; obtained passages for 23; supplied 883 with bedding and clothing; provided night lodgings for 552; obtained medical assistance for 165; provided help in hospitals or institutions for 80; proved by investigation 223 unsatisfactory cases; sent 81 cases to other conferences; and when the year closed had 242 cases on the books. The total cash receipts for the year, including balance from 1901, amounted to £2843 10s 1d, and the expenditure of £2410 13s 7d; leaving a balance of £442 3s 6d to be carried forward to the present year.

News was recently received here (writes the Brisbane correspondent of the 'Catholic Press') that the three colonial exhibitions awarded by the Board of Trinity College, London, had all been carried off by Queensland competitors. We are pleased to note that two out of the three successful students are pupils of All Hallows' Convent school, Brisbane—Miss Mary McHugh, of Toowoomba, and Miss Hilda Roberts, of Brisbane. These young ladies are the fortunate exhibitioners who have done much credit to Queensland and to All Hallows' school by their distinguished success. At the examinations for which the exhibitions have been awarded, Miss McHugh scored 100 per cent. in singing, and Miss Roberts gained the same magnificent percentage for piano-forte playing. The credit due to the candidates and to their teachers is all the more marked by the fact that the exhibitions were open to students from any British dependency.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, Evans's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—***

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 12, Sunday.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. St. John Gualbert, Abbot.
 „ 13, Monday.—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 14, Tuesday.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 15, Wednesday.—St. Henry, Confessor.
 „ 16, Thursday.—Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel.
 „ 17, Friday.—St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 18, Saturday.—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor.

St. John Gualbert, Abbot.

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

St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Anacletus died about the year 91. Very ancient martyrologies gave him the title of martyr. He is named, by the ancients, among the first successors of St. Peter to the See of Rome. But they are not in accord about the order which they assign to him in this succession. According to St. Irenaeus, and also given by Eusebius, the following is the catalogue of the first Popes: Peter, Linus, Anacletus, Clement. According to St. Augustine, Clement was the successor of Linus, and Anacletus succeeded Clement. There are catalogues which mention a Cletus instead of Anacletus. Others name Cletus and Anacletus as two different personages. It would appear, according to the chronicle of Damasus, and according to St. Epiphanius and Rufinus, that Linus and Clement were charged by St. Peter, as his representatives, to govern the Church of Rome—without any of them becoming Pope in the sense of the word—as successor of Peter. In this case, Peter's immediate successor was Clement, who would have been succeeded by Anacletus. As to the distinction between Cletus and Anacletus, we find it indicated in many old catalogues, and especially in a notice of the 'Pontifical,' according to which Cletus was a Roman by birth and Anacletus an Athenian.

St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Bonaventure, surnamed 'Doctor Seraphicus,' was a Franciscan, and distinguished for his piety and learning. He was born in 1221, at Bagnarea, in Tuscany, and was educated at the University of Paris, where, as early as 1253, he obtained a professorship of theology, and at the age of 35 years he became the general of his Order, the internal disorders and contentions of which he brought under due regulation. Pope Clement IV. wished to make him Archbishop of York, but desisted at the request of Bonaventure; on the other hand, Gregory X., in 1273, compelled him to accept the bishopric of Albano. In the year following Bonaventure attended the Ecumenical Council of Lyons, and died while it was in session, July 15, 1274. Bonaventure acquired great fame by his mystical writings. But both his philosophical and scholastic-theological works, of which the principal ones are the 'Breviloquium' and the 'Certifioquium' are highly esteemed, although their author does not, on these subjects reach the level of St. Thomas.

St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo IV. was Pope from 847 to 855. The eight years of his pontificate were employed chiefly in arming and defending the Roman State against the Saracens, over whom he gained a complete victory. He encompassed the Vatican hill with walls and towers, and founded what has been called after him the 'Leonine City.' In 850 he crowned Louis II., son of Lothaire, emperor, and anointed as king the young Alfred of England, afterwards surnamed the Great. In 850 and 853, he held synods at Rome, at which canons were enacted enforcing ecclesiastical discipline.

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You must hear—
A tale I would impart—
Please draw near.Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
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Where the busy throng is passing
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Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
At LOFT & CO'S.If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."
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And the rain clouds cross the
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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
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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDINMICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the
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popular Hotel, which has undergone a
thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now
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P. MCCARTHY . . . Proprietor.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-
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