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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DR. BAKEWELL ON THE LOURDES CURES.

A FEW weeks ago we referred in these columns to evidence bearing on the nature of the cures effected at Lourdes, which was given, or rather was reported to have been given, by Dr. Bakewell in a recent medical case heard at Wellington. Our remarks were based on a newspaper report—sent to us by a non-Catholic as a sort of challenge, according to which Dr Bakewell was made to say that a certain cure was “like those at Lourdes, simply the result of suggestion.” We were somewhat surprised that a scientific man should make such a sweeping and apparently off-hand statement, but the report professed to give the *ipsissima verba* of the witness and we had no personal knowledge of Dr. Bakewell's views to give us a hint of the gross inaccuracy of the report. We gladly publish the interesting letter in which Dr. Bakewell entirely repudiates the views expressed in the newspaper reports, and we very much regret that we were unwittingly unfair in attributing these views to him. In view of our own unintentional unfairness to Dr. Bakewell, and in consideration of the valuable testimony which he has furnished in confirmation of our own view of the Lourdes cures, we cheerfully forgive him for the occasional thrusts at the editor of the TABLET in which he hints that we are in danger of “usurping the prerogative of Rome.” Of course we do not for a moment admit the soft impeachment. The great mass of cures effected year after year at Lourdes are not dealt with by any Roman tribunal whatever and are not likely to be. The only case in which the Roman tribunal deals with alleged miracles is when there is a question of canonisation in which case the miracles said to have been wrought by the saint are submitted to a thorough and exhaustive investigation, and a final pronouncement is made upon them. As the miraculous cures at Lourdes are effected through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin no question of canonisation can arise in connection with them. In the case of Lourdes, Holywell and the other well-known shrines, the faithful are left free to form their own judgment on individual cases, and if in the exercise of that judgment we arrive at a profound conviction that certain cures are miraculous, so far from “usurping the prerogative of Rome,” we are acting in entire harmony with the spirit and wishes of holy Church. Millions of the faithful the world over believe in the miraculous nature of at least a number of the cures effected at Lourdes and no doubt occasionally give expression to that belief. It would be a straining both of fact and of language to say that all these good people are “usurping the prerogative of Rome,” or to suggest that they require to be members of a Roman Tribunal before they can be allowed to form a decided opinion on the matter. That, however, is, after all, a mere detail. The point of interest to us is that Dr. Bakewell, whose scientific knowledge and long and careful investigation entitle him to speak with authority on the subject, entirely agrees with the view we ourselves expressed. “Apart from all this, however,” he writes, “there remain a certain number of inexplicable cures which, if I were a member of the Roman tribunal appointed to decide on the miraculous nature of cures, I should certainly vote miraculous.” It is impossible to question the truth of Dr. Bakewell's statements as to the extraordinary phenomena which may and do result from the operation of what he calls “the X force,” and he would be either a very ignorant or a very foolish man who would attempt to altogether pooh-pooh or ridicule the importance of these phenomena. For ourselves, we confess that the results which can be clearly shown to be effected by this force appear to us as most extraordinary. But we maintain that though the “suggestion” theory is undoubtedly the expression of a great truth, it does not furnish an explanation sufficient to cover all the Lourdes cases, and after making full allowance for its operation there still remains a residue of cures which can only be explained on supernatural grounds. With this contention Dr. Bakewell entirely agrees, and we are very glad to have his valuable testimony in confirmation of our view.

IT will be remembered that shortly after his Grace Archbishop Carr delivered his admirable series of lectures on the question of the Pope's supremacy, Professor Rentoul, the great oracle of Presbyterianism in the colonies, delivered a series of lectures in reply. Notwithstanding that the lectures were written in a most offensively bitter spirit they were received with jubilation by the author's co-religionists and lauded to the skies as manifesting at once great literary power, high intellectual acumen and the most profound scholarship. The New Zealand organ of Presbyterianism, the *Christian Outlook*, joined in the chorus of adulation, and almost exhausted the vocabulary of laudatory adjectives in its eulogy of the work. Notwithstanding that the bigotry, bitterness and bad taste in the production were most plainly marked, the *Outlook* was not candid enough to make the slightest reference to these most palpable blemishes. A higher authority than the *Outlook*, however, has reviewed Dr. Rentoul's lectures and if it were possible to penetrate the “gude conceit o' himsel” which is one of the Professor's strong points, the criticism we refer to would be sufficient to make even Dr. Rentoul feel small. In the fulness of his self satisfaction Dr. Rentoul was indiscreet enough to send a copy of his lectures for review to the *Academy*, one of the leading organs of literary opinion in London. The *Academy* is not a Catholic journal, and it may be safely assumed it is not Presbyterian. Its opinion, therefore, may be taken as representing the verdict of a thoroughly competent and impartial judge. Here is the caustic criticism with which it disposes of the Ormond Professor's *magnum opus*:—“The Early Church and the Roman claim,” by Professor J. L. Rentoul (Melbourne: Melville, Mullen and Slade). This is a series of lectures delivered in a Presbyterian church, and written in a controversial style which we had hoped was extinct. The author has no difficulty in disposing, to his own satisfaction, of the Papal claim to supremacy; but the question to which a great part of the book is devoted is whether the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne did or did not say Renan was a Protestant. Judging from the evidence in the book before us, we should say that he did not; and we regret to add that the Protestant advocate's presentation of the opposite view is not marked by good argument, good sense, or good manners.” We are satisfied that no earthly power could in the slightest degree shatter Dr. Rentoul's good opinion of himself, so that so far as he himself is concerned this criticism will pass him harmlessly by. It should, however, take the veil from the eyes of some of those who so blindly follow him, and should show them the desirability of thinking and examining for themselves before they swallow wholesale the vehement and bitter assertions with which his controversial writings abound.

EVEN Mr. Gladstone appears to have lost his MR. GLADSTONE temper over the Pope's decision on Anglican ON THE Orders. A Lancashire correspondent who wrote PAPAL BULL. to him on the subject has received the following reply:—Dear Sir,—In a few weeks I hope to publish a small volume of facts, which will contain what I have to say upon the Papal Bull condemning Anglican Orders. I leave to properly qualified persons the examination and exposure of his feeble arguments; but I offer a few comments upon the strange want of forethought, courage and prudence which, while doubtless acting with good intention, he has exhibited. Yours very faithfully,—W. E. GLADSTONE. Mr. Gladstone's opinion—even on subjects entirely outside his sphere—still carries great weight with a number of people and it is to be hoped that the facts and arguments referred to will be soon given to the world that it may be seen exactly how far this harsh judgment is warranted. In the meantime it will be interesting to recall the very different attitude adopted by Mr. Gladstone towards his Holiness before the decision was given. While the question was still under consideration in Rome Mr. Gladstone wrote as follows on the subject:—“Whatever be the outcome of the inquiry by the Cardinals, I, for my part, entertain no kind of doubt as to the attitude adopted by the

SMOKE “ROYAL COLORS” TOBACCO.
(IMPROVED AROMATIC.)

present head of the Roman Church. The initiative he has taken in these matters will remain one of the last and dearest memories of my life. I shall cherish his remembrance with tender sentiments of respect, of deep gratitude and of high esteem." "What courage," he says elsewhere, "must a Pope possess—to what a height above the strife and turmoil of party must he rise—what a sincere love for all Christ's sheep, be they united with him or separated; what audacity must be his, that he dare approach this huge mass of still smouldering memories of hatred with desires and proposals for peace. He who remembers a cup of cold water given to one of His little ones will doubtless remember also this endeavour, which, from the very outset, has been surrounded with difficulties as well as with blessings." It is evident that Mr. Gladstone expected great concessions from the Holy Father, and when his Holiness found himself unable to give other than an unfavourable decision, Mr. Gladstone's "tender sentiments of respect" became changed into a feeling of almost personal pique. The publication of Mr. Gladstone's book, however violent it may be, will certainly do good, for it will afford a single target on which Catholic apologists may concentrate their aim and will enable them to give a complete and final refutation to the criticisms and calumnies which the Bull has called forth.

IRISH
TEACHERS
IN ENGLISH
SCHOOLS.

A NEW revised code has just been issued by the English Education Department, together with an appendix showing separately for 1897 all articles modified and all new articles. In addition to various modifications in the school curriculum and in the disbursement of grants, an important change

has been made in the position of Irish teachers in England. According to the new articles, certificated teachers in the first class of the Irish Commissioners of National Education who have been trained in a training college are recognised as certificated teachers in English schools. Irish teachers who have not been trained in a training college but have qualified under the Irish National Commissioner will be allowed if certificated in the first class in Ireland; and teachers so certificated in the second class will be recognised as assistant teachers in English schools for one year. At the end of this year of service they will be permitted to enter for the second year's examination for the full certificate of merit. The object of these regulations is to increase the supply of teachers for the English Roman Catholic schools, in which there appears to be at present somewhat of a dearth, at least of assistant teachers. Though the concession is thus hedged round with restrictions it nevertheless marks a distinct step in advance. It is thought that, as the salaries of teachers in England are somewhat higher than in Ireland a considerable immigration of Irish teachers will take place into England, and the proposed change is in consequence viewed with some disfavour by the English teachers and their friends. It must be remembered, however, that though Irish teachers will thus become nominally eligible for vacancies in English schools the fact of their religion will effectually exclude them from the great majority of those schools, and the main practical effect of the change will be to secure an increased supply of certificated teachers for English Catholic schools.

THE DISTRESS account of the state of things in the district DEIN THE NORTH. We publish in another column a brief but graphic account of the state of things in the district devastated by the late flood. The situation is indeed pitiful. The sad loss of life—doubly sad from the

heroic way in which the noble fellows met their death—has left nearly a dozen families without their bread-winner. In addition to that the destruction of property has been enormous. Homes and homesteads on which their owners have expended the toil of years have been swept away or otherwise completely destroyed, sheep and cattle have perished by thousands, acres of crops have been entirely ruined, and it is safe to say that as the result of this sad disaster hundreds of families have been left completely destitute. There can be no question that there is urgent need of prompt and practical assistance. We are glad to note that, though the preliminary meeting held in Dunedin in connection with the matter was but sparsely attended, subscriptions are, nevertheless, coming in in a very satisfactory way, and within the last few days the sum of over £400 has been received in addition to a number of offerings in kind which have been forwarded to Napier. A concert by the Orchestral Society and various other entertainments are announced to be given in aid of the fund. A special collection for the same object will be taken at the offertory of all the Masses on Sunday next at St. Joseph's Cathedral and at the Church of the Sacred Heart, North-East Valley. The need is great and urgent, and we have no doubt that the response throughout the Colony will be both prompt and generous.

SOME sensation was created at a meeting of the ODDS AND ENDS. "Irish Church Missions" to Catholics, held in Liverpool on Monday afternoon, 1st March (says the *Catholic Times*), when Mr. M. O'Mahony, rising in front of the

platform, asked to be allowed to speak. The chairman (Archdeacon Taylor) said no discussion could be permitted, whereupon Mr. O'Mahony said he declined discussion, but as that was a public meeting, he claimed a right to be heard. Much had been said of the joy of Roman Catholics on receiving a copy of the Scriptures. He was a Catholic, a Roman Catholic and an Irish Roman Catholic, and he would be thankful for a copy of the Bible—the real thing, the whole of the Bible, and not a mutilated corruption. Furthermore, as one of the benighted persons for whom the meeting was held, he could not understand all the waste of apparent sincerity and, indeed, wealth to undo the religious faith of the Catholics of Ireland, while there went on all over England a decadence in Protestantism which must be terrible in the eyes of the chairman. Everywhere the tables were being tumbled over and the altars set up, and doctrines were being taught and practised which were not those of the Church by law established (applause). The chairman, whose sincerity he respected, as he did that of the Protestant Bishop, knew that these things took place, and it was matter of common knowledge that the Bishop could even smell the incense of a Protestant church from his own doorstep. Why not give the savour of Bible teaching to these people?

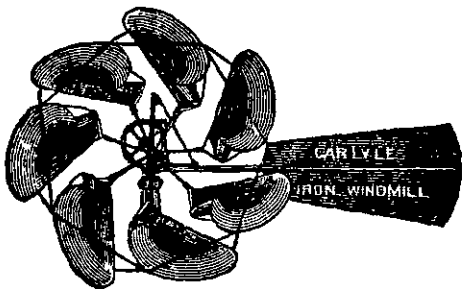
The question of education is one that for the moment absorbs the attention of reflecting minds of all shades of opinion in Italy. Italy stands rather badly in the matter. Less than 50 per cent of the population can read and write, and secondary education leaves very much to be desired. Universities without number were established all over the country, but they were not well managed, and the recent disorders by the students brought the public to realise the fact that their temples of learning were hollow and inefficient. Catholic parents have often hesitated to send their sons to these universities, recognising that the religious principles of an inexperienced youth incurred the greatest dangers there. The idea was some time ago mooted of establishing a university for the Catholics themselves, a university coming into being independently of State assistance, but of such practical efficacy as to command recognition. The moment is now believed opportune for furthering this project. The anti-clerical parties can have no motive for opposing it, the system which they themselves had erected having failed so astonishingly. It is expected that the bishops of Northern Italy will soon make a pronouncement on the subject and that one of the large centres in the North will be chosen as the seat of the university. More than this it would be premature as yet to state, but the fact even of this university being under consideration is significant of the changes that have come about in Italy, and is a hopeful sign for the country's future.

At the present moment a note about the state of Catholicism in Crete will prove of interest. Among the 200,000 Christians at present in the island, barely 1,000 belong to the Latin rite, and these chiefly in the larger towns, Canea, Candia and Rethymo. When Venice in 1204 took possession of the island which was formerly under the sway of the Byzantine Empire, no less than eight episcopal sees were erected, with an archbishopric at Candia. It is therefore probable that at that time nearly the whole island was Catholic. After 1669, when Crete fell into the hands of the Turks, the Latin Bishops with nearly all the clergy left the country, which fell into the hands of the schismatic Greek clergy, who about this time came to it. In 1874 Pius IX. restored it to the ancient see of Candia, making it suffragan to the archbishopric of Smyrna. At present, Fra Angelo di San Giovanni Rotondo, O.S.F.C., administers the diocese, and has under him six fathers and five lay-brothers scattered among the various towns. There are three Latin parishes in the island at Canea, Candia and Rethymo, and a mission station, which is occasionally visited, at Sitia. There are three Catholic churches, four boys' and two girls' schools, with 200 pupils, and at Canea both an orphanage and a small hospital in the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph. These latter are all French, whilst the Capuchins are Italians.

The Bev. W. Barry, D.D., was prevented from moving the resolution which stood in his name at the recent meeting of the English Catholic Union. That resolution drew attention to the brightening prospects of the Catholic Church and the Holy See, and affirmed "that it would much conduce to the objects which this Union has at heart if steps could be taken to advance a larger acquaintance at Rome with the English language, history, and institutions." From a letter in which Dr. Barry states the grounds upon which his proposal might be supported we take the following passages:—The Holy See is face to face with an entirely novel state of mankind; or, as Carlyle said, "the Romans have gone out, the English are come in." We may venture to prophesy that in not many years, as history reckons them, the English, the Americans, and the Russians will divide the world; their languages are everywhere conquering; but English has got the start, and, moreover, it is spreading from the most widely surrounded points of the compass. Travel with the mind's eye from London to Philadelphia, from New York to Van-

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that "Father" Maturin is in the enjoyment of the best of health, and has been so for some time past. It will also interest our readers to know that he is of Irish birth, being the son of the well-known Dr. Maturin, of Dublin, a good specimen of the cultured orthodox High Church school, who stood like a Confessor for such Catholic truth as he held, against the prevailing blatant Protestantism of the miserable Irish Establishment.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE news of the appointment of Rev. Father Servajean to the Ahaura parish was received here with general regret. The rev. gentleman was a general favourite with all. It is rumoured that the appointment is but temporary. This, no doubt, accounts for the fact that no steps have been taken to mark in a substantial manner the appreciation in which the rev. gentleman is held here.

Another young lady has left Greymouth to join the Auckland Convent and yet another is about to leave for the Christchurch Convent. Two young ladies are also about to leave, or have left, Ross to join the Singleton (N.S.W.) Convent. In this respect it is to be hoped that Father Hyland, of Ross, will in time to come be able to number as many priests and nuns hailing from the Ross district as his worthy uncle, Rev. Father Carew, can point to who hail from Greymouth. Bishop Murray, of Maitland, addressing the congregation here some time ago, said: "The numbers of young people who had chosen the religious life from this district was phenomenal and for the population was altogether without precedent. In these words the venerable prelate paid a marked compliment to the Rev. Father Carew, who has the cause of the Church so much at heart. Of course the example of the rev. gentleman's worthy record, the cathedral-like style and undeviating regularity, year after year, in which all the solemn ceremonies are carried out at St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth, has encouraged the religious vocations of so many of his young parishioners.

In reading the reports from other towns one naturally asks how it is that the Greymouth people cannot get up a concert on St. Patrick's night. Of all the places in the Colony in Greymouth there ought to be the least difficulty. The races seem to be the alj

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service than any representative accredited to the Holy See. For he would be creating an English atmosphere about these centres of government, and would influence numbers whom he did not directly encounter.

The Rev. B. W. Maturin, known in Anglican circles as Father Maturin, (says the London *Tablet*) has been received into the Church by Father O'Fallon Pope, at Beaumont. He has for some years belonged to the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley, Oxford, the members of which are known as the "Cowley Fathers," a Society which has given to the Church Father Huson, now of the Society of Jesus, and Father Luke Rivington. "Father" Maturin first came into public notice in America. He had charge of the church in Philadelphia belonging to the Cowley Fathers, and was considered by many the most eloquent preacher in the Protestant Episcopal Church (as it calls itself) in the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Phillips Brooks. He also made his mark in South Africa during a short stay there. Of late years he has been a general favourite in England, and it is safe to say that a general census of extreme High Churchmen would assign to him the palm in the pulpit. He has been zealously occupied in retreats and missions and courses of sermons all over England, and has been much sought after as a director; for the Cowley Fathers have always made the practice of confession on the part of their adherents a special object and feature of their ministrations. It has been generally known for some time that "Father" Maturin was dissatisfied with the state of teaching in the Church of England, and held a great deal of doctrine which has its natural home in the Catholic Church. It has also been a matter of general rumour that he considered an utterance from the Holy Father on the subject of Anglican Orders of necessity a weighty matter, having, we presume, grasped the idea of authority which really distinguishes a Catholic from a Protestant. It may be well to add, in view of statements in some of the daily papers,

absorbing topic at that time. Three days' races in one week is not bad in these supposed dull times. As Mark Twain would say, "'tis amoozing" to see the youngsters getting up sweeps and laying their shillings with the "bookie" on the course. 'Tis an open question if children benefit by getting three days' holidays in one week to enable them to attend the races, and this with the Easter holidays so near at hand. That this prolonged attendance at the races tends to awaken the gambling spirit in the youngsters is certain. In numerous cases when once this is aroused not much attention is paid afterwards to the acquirement of knowledge. Many promising youths have had their prospects blighted by this pernicious system of betting.

Owing to the transfer of Father Servajean to the Ahaura, Father Carew had a most arduous time during Holy Week, but he managed to hold devotions on every evening during the week. Witnessing the stream of worshippers approach the altar on Good Friday to kiss the cross one naturally asks, Is there any devotion at all outside the Catholic Church? The altar of repose was most beautifully decorated, and the ladies who devoted much time to the labour of decoration deserve the highest praise. The writer has visited numerous churches in various parts, but nowhere has he seen the altar decorations carried out more beautifully and so regularly throughout the year as is done by the Altar Society of Greymouth.

The plastering of the church has added much to the appearance of that splendid building. It also effectually protects the inner plastering of the building from the wet. The work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Eissenhardt, architect, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work is faithfully done. As is well known here it is useless for tenderers putting in low prices for work which is under this gentleman's supervision in the hopes of being able to "slum" the work. During his long career in Greymouth Mr. Eissenhardt has designed and supervised the building of most of the leading structures of the town, which stand as models of taste and designing skill.

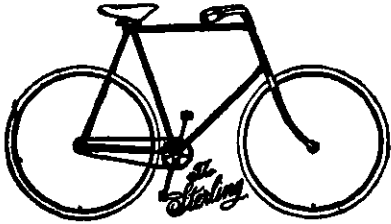
In view of the early departure of his Lordship Bishop Grimes for Europe, it is certain that his devoted flock throughout the diocese, with whom he is, as he deserves to be, a revered and beloved chief pastor, will wish his Lordship a safe and pleasant journey to Rome and back. That he may return with renewed strength and vigour to carry on the work of this diocese, will be the sincere wish of all.

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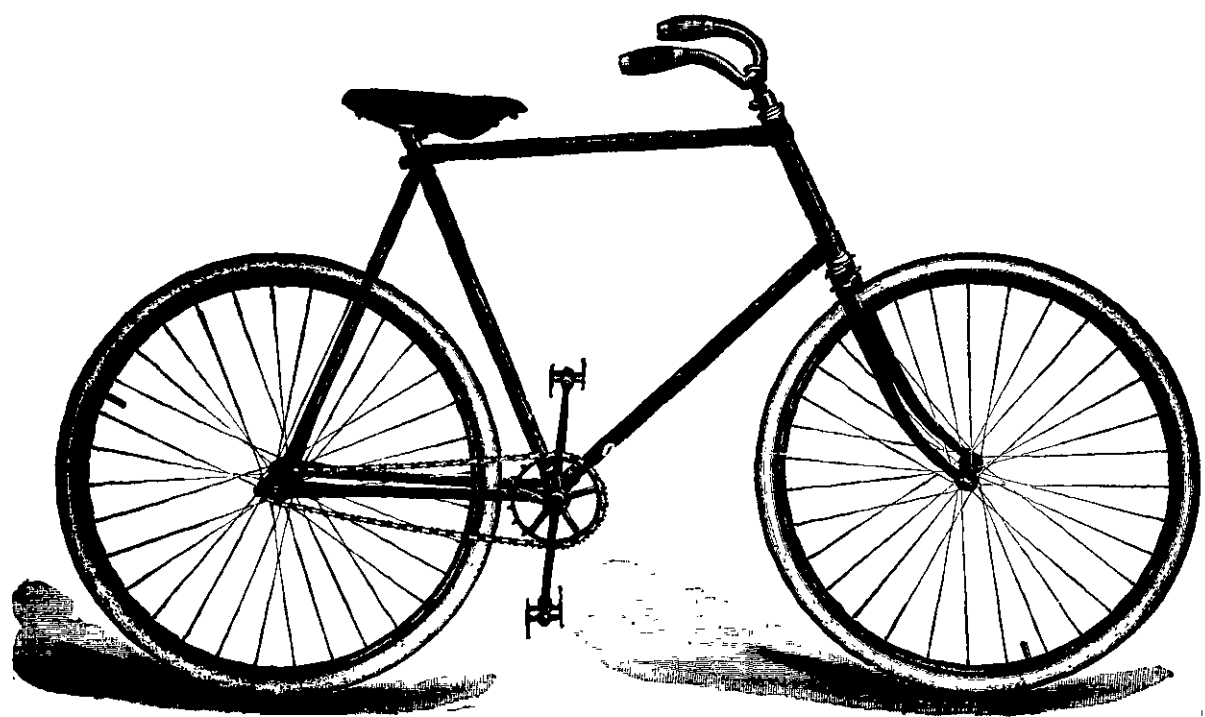
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Irish News.

(From Contemporaries.)

ANTRIM.—The Biggest Steamship in the World.—The White Star Company intend to go one better still in the matter of great ocean liners. Messrs. Harland and Wolff have been entrusted with the construction of a monster ocean steamer on a new model. She will be 704 feet long, that is more than an eighth of a mile. The Great Eastern, which previously held the record for size, was 25 feet shorter. The Oceanic as the new steamer will be called, will be of 17,000 gross tonnage, and will be able to steam 23,400 knots without recoaling. It is expected of this steamer that she can be timed with almost absolute accuracy. It is proposed that she shall reach Queenstown and New York respectively on Wednesdays, arriving at an early hour of the day to enable passengers to be conveniently and comfortably despatched to their destinations in daylight.

CLARE.—Kilrush and the Christian Brothers.—On Sunday, February 21, at St. Mary's schools, a large and representative meeting of the people of Kilrush was held to mark in a practical way the public appreciation of the services of the local community of Christian Brothers in the cause of education. The Very Rev. Dr. Malone, V.G., was in the chair. The very rev. chairman spoke of the great work carried on by the Christian Brothers of Ireland, and said that that religious society or association did not possess more worthy members in any sense than those whom they fortunately had in Kilrush. Their learned superior and his excellent staff devoted their whole-hearted energy to the training of the boys under their charge, and with the best results, as they could all see for themselves. He knew this was well understood, and he also knew they would show their appreciation of it that day in the most practical shape. Dr. Counihan proposed a resolution, "That the zeal and energy displayed by the Christian Brothers in the education of the youth of our town meets with our hearty and cordial approval." He said that he had great pleasure in submitting this motion, which needed no eloquence to recommend it, as they had all had evidence of the energy displayed by the Christian Brothers of Kilrush. Not alone were the moral and intellectual requirements of the pupils receiving the most zealous attention, but also their physical condition and development. They were all delighted at Christmas-time by the exhibitions given by their boys of club, bell, and bar exercises. It gave him the sincerest pleasure to come there to testify to the great energy displayed by the good Brothers. Mr. Mahoney proposed a resolution resolving to support the Christian Brothers in a becoming manner until the Government recognised their most legitimate claims. They met that day to protest against the action of the rulers of this country in denying to the Christian Brothers the educational grant they were justly entitled to. They were all agreed, from careful observation, that through the length and breadth of the land the representatives of the Order in this town were second to none. It was decided that a collection be made at each of the Masses on Sunday next. A subscription list was opened and over £100 handed in. The Rev. Superior O'Donoghue, on behalf of himself and the Brothers returned grateful thanks for the kind remarks made in reference to their work, and also for the generous support they were at all times receiving from the people of Kilrush.

CORK.—Death of the Rev. John Murphy, P.P., Drimoleague.—It is with deep regret (says the *Dublin Freeman*) that we announce the death of Rev. John Murphy, P.P., Drimoleague. The sad event took place on the night of Monday, February 22. The news will cause much sorrow all over the diocese of Cork, and especially throughout West Cork. Father Murphy was a native of Ballinhassig. He was for a considerable time chaplain at Spike Island, then a convict settlement. Subsequently he became P.P. at Schull. Many will remember the excitement that prevailed 17 years ago when a rumour prevailed in West Cork that Father Murphy was to be arrested in connection with the land agitation. The report proved unfounded, but the whole country-side was almost in a state of insurrection for several days. When Canon Murray, P.P., Douglas, left Drimoleague to come to the parish he now occupies, Father Murphy succeeded him. He was much beloved by his flock, to whom, in return, he was devotedly attached.

DUBLIN.—Death of the Protestant Archbishop.—The Hon. and Most Rev. Baron Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, who had been ill for some time, died on April 1. The deceased prelate was in his 70th year. The Hon. and Most Rev. Lord William Conyngham Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, was the eldest son of the third Lord Plunket. He was born in 1828, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1871. He was chaplain to his uncle, the late Bishop of Tuam, 1857-64; treasurer, and subsequently precentor, of St. Patrick's Cathedral (Dublin), 1864-76; and Bishop of Meath, 1876-84. On the resignation of Archbishop Trench, Lord Plunket was elected Archbishop of Dublin in 1884. He was one of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland. In September, 1894, Archbishop Plunket visited Madrid and consecrated a Protestant church which had been opened by the very small sect known as the Reformed Spanish Church. He at the same time consecrated Senor Cabrera their Bishop. Against this action the Papal Nuncio and the Spanish bishops protesed, and for a time it caused much excitement among Spanish Catholics. The "conversion" of Spain was a mania with the Archbishop. His Grace married, 1863, Annie Lee, only daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and sister of Lords Iveagh and Ardilaun. She died November 8, 1889. Lord Plunket is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his eldest son, William Lee, formerly an attaché in the Diplomatic Service.

Church of St. Mary of the Angels.—On Sunday, February 21, a public meeting was held in the Church of St. Mary of the

Angels, Church street, Dublin, to take measures for clearing off a debt of £8,000 still due for the completion of the sacred edifice. The movement is in response to an appeal from the Capuchin Fathers, by whom the church was built, an appeal, as it appears, only made after a long period of years, during which the debt has pressed with extreme severity upon the resources of the Fathers and of the humble people upon whom they mainly depend. Mr. William Field, M.P., moved: "That having heard the statement of the Very Rev. Father Superior, we are of opinion that the object of this meeting—viz., the liquidation of the debt upon the church, commends itself to the friends of the community here assembled and to the public at large." The great work carried on by the Capuchin Fathers in Church street had both civilized and Christianised a district that in times past sadly needed improvement, and in doing that work with zeal, energy and self-sacrifice the Fathers were only maintaining the traditions of the famous Franciscan Order, which always held a foremost place in the affection and regard of Ireland. In addition to the work of religion and the work of charity, the good Fathers carried out with conspicuous success the work of temperance—a work of incalculable good to the district. As a labourer him of in the temperance cause he could not bear too strong testimony to the grand results achieved by the late Father Columbus—and the work which that devoted priest had so much at heart was now carried out most admirably by the good Capuchin Fathers. This gave them another claim, not only upon the people of that extensive and populous district, but upon the people of London generally and even upon the country at large. Now, what he might term the "financial relations" of the Church were not satisfactory. In twenty years they had paid not less than £5,000 as interest. Every penny of the debt was still due, and he understood that payment would not be taken in sums of less than £2,000 or £1,000. Now, that was a serious state of things and one that called for speedy and generous help from every quarter. For many years the good Fathers had borne this weight of debt and responsibility with patience and silence. That fact made their claim all the greater now, and he was certain that the movement begun that day at this private meeting would be continued and supported by the Catholic citizens of Dublin until the good work in hand was accomplished. About £350 was subscribed at the meeting.

Parnell's Mother in Absolute want.—Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., in the course of a speech at the National Club, Dublin, on February 23, said he was breaking no confidence—he was but revealing a fact which must shortly engage the public mind in Ireland when he told them that at this moment Mr. Parnell's mother was a tenant by sufferance under the Bankruptcy Court in the home where he was reared, and that she was absolutely in need of the necessaries of life. The rent that had to be paid for the farm to the Court by Mr. Parnell's brother in connection with the house had not been demanded for a year or two, but this year it was insisted upon, and he had to abandon it. Talk to him about attachment to Mr. Parnell's principles. He did not care whether they were Parnellities or anti-Parnellities, he knew no greater shame likely to come upon the nation than to have it appear that Mr. Parnell's family were in absolute want because of the position he once took up.

KING'S COUNTY.—Re-opening of Banagher Distillery.—The Banagher Distillery has been purchased for the City of Dublin Whisky Distilleries Company for a sum of £100,000. This figure is exactly half what the splendid pile of buildings cost to erect and equip with everything of a modern type. Its enormous size and costly construction possibly proved a drawback to its success, as the interest on the capital expenditure ate far into the profits. The new company is not so encumbered. The company has already bought over 6,000 barrels of barley of the best quality of this grain at a fair average price, and it may be mentioned that but for the opening thus afforded for the marketing of the barley on hands so long a great number of farmers about here would have been ruined. The present producing capacity for the distillery is half a million gallons of whiskey per annum, with bondage accommodation for five times that quantity.

LIMERICK.—The Limerick Horse Show Society.—At a special general meeting of the Limerick Horse Show and Agricultural Society, held on Saturday, February 20, in the Limerick Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Peter Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. William Spillane, and passed unanimously that the society be wound up. It is stated that a number of gentlemen are ready to purchase the fixtures in the markets and carry on the show on the same basis as heretofore. The shows held during the past two years were not unfortunately the success that had been anticipated. In connection with the reorganisation of the show, which will be held on the 24th and 25th June, it is intended to appeal to the citizens of Limerick for some financial assistance to promote the undertaking.

MAYO.—On the Verge of Famine.—The meeting held to consider the situation in Belmullet discloses a terrible state of affairs in the West. The people in the district are on the verge of famine, and no measures whatever have been taken for their relief. The Government have been most remiss in the matter. Months ago Mr. Balfour's attention was drawn to the condition of affairs and the perilous position of the people has since several times been brought to the notice of Ministers in Parliament. Out of 340 families in his parish there are, according to Monsignor Hewson, P.P., 160 in actual distress. This is a situation which calls for immediate and extensive measures of relief. Mr. Balfour has, however, given the usual official answer concerning the distress. He has got "official reports" that there is no distress at all that the Poor Law cannot deal with. In other words, where half the population of a whole parish are destitute the Government, which is asked for special measures of relief, replies by suggesting the "workhouse test." The facts which the *Freeman's Journal* special representative furnishes show that Mr. Balfour's reports, if he has

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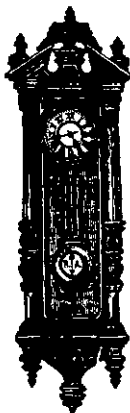
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All communications connected with the Commercial Department of the N.Z. TABLET Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom also Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

To insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

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GRAIN.

TO THE FARMERS OF OTAGO, SOUTHLAND AND SOUTH CANTERBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—At the approach of another Grain Season it is our pleasing duty to convey our hearty thanks to our numerous Clients for their liberal patronage during the past years, and to assure them that no effort will be spared on our part to merit a continuance of their generous support.

Our CORN EXCHANGE increases in popularity every year, and is recognised to be the BEST MARKET FOR GRAIN AND PRODUCE IN OTAGO, and having been designed and built specially for the Storage of Grain, it is thoroughly RAT PROOF, and Grain stored with us is absolutely free from the destruction and loss caused by sacks being out, and the contents wasted. It is also fitted with the latest improvements in Elevators, Hydraulic Lifts, Shoots, etc., and being connected with the Railway by Private Siding, consignments sent to our Exchange require no handling after being loaded, and are stored with the least labour, and without the wear on sacks, and damage to produce caused by cartage and extra handling. We are pleased to note that the special advantages we thus offer are every day becoming more fully recognised and appreciated.

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W. H. CAIN, having purchased the old-
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Strict Attention to Business,

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To receive the support so liberally accorded
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The Largest and Best Stock in South
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Letters a Specialty.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED.

got any, are untrue from beginning to end. The people are on the verge of famine, and as for relieving them out of the rates it seems likely that even those who are not in danger of starvation will not be able to pay the rates which exist, to say nothing of bearing new burdens. The Government will probably discover the existence of the distress when a few score of people have starved to death.

WATERFORD.—The Lord Chancellor and the Irish Language; Instruction to Magistrates.—The Dungarvan Town Commissioners recently passed a resolution calling on the Lord Chancellor to make it a condition that any future justices of the peace or resident magistrates appointed by him should know Irish. Mr. J. J. Shee, M.P., having forwarded copy of the resolution to the Lord Chancellor has received the following reply: "I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to acknowledge your letter of the 12th inst. with its enclosure from the Dungarvan Town Commissioners, and to say that, whilst he is unable to concur with the commissioners in their view as to the necessity of making it a condition of appointment to the Commission of the Peace in Ireland that all justices should possess a knowledge of the Irish language, he fully recognises the obligation upon all magistrates of securing to Irish-speaking witnesses the utmost facility for expressing themselves fully and clearly when giving evidence in a court of justice, and trusts that magistrates will satisfy themselves before requiring any such witness to give evidence in English that he is as fully capable of giving evidence in that language as in his own."

GENERAL.

The Funds of the Irish Party; Statement by Michael Davitt, M.P.—The following statement as to the disposal of the Irish funds appeared in a letter addressed by Michael Davitt, M.P., to the *Dublin Freeman*. The Curran loan referred to is the sum (£5,000) lent by Mr. T. Curran, of Sydney, shortly before the election of himself and his son, Mr. T. B. Curran, B.L., to Irish seats:—"So far back as April, 1896, a full statement of the financial position of the Irish Party was read out at a meeting of the party in Committee Room 15 specially summoned for that purpose. Several of Mr. Healy's friends were present. The only monies in the hands of the treasurers at that date amounted to about £400, a sum which remained over from the general election fund of the previous year. Out of this sum £300 was voted to Mr. Thomas Curran, M.P., as final payment of the principal and interest of a loan made by him to the Irish Party during the general election of 1892. The balance of this £400 was dealt with on Tuesday week at the monthly meeting of the party. One word more about this £400. It was in main part a balance remaining from the monies subscribed by the friends of the Irish Party with which to fight the general election of 1895. Not a single one of Mr. Healy's friends, lay or clerical, subscribed a cent of these monies. I contributed upwards of £1,000 out of the slender proceeds of a not very successful lecture tour in Australia to that general election fund, and succeeded in raising £1,000 more by an appeal to the friends of Ireland at the Antipodes. The first man to apply for and receive his election expenses from this money so contributed was Mr. T. M. Healy. Another sum of £100 was given out of it to the Nationalists of Derry, who returned Mr. Vesey Knox for that city."

Proposed New Daily Paper: £30,000 wanted.—The *Dublin Nation*, February 27, devotes two columns of editorial puff to "boom" the proposed *Daily Nation*. The prospectus fixes the capital at £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each. The provisional directors selected to hold office till the first meeting of shareholders, when the permanent directors will be appointed are: John Clune, Esq., J.P., Limerick; Very Rev. Henry Canon M'Neece, P.P., Magherafelt; Joseph Mooney, Esq., Cabra, Dublin; Alderman Laurence Mulligan, J.P., Manor-street, Dublin; William M. Murphy, Esq., J.P., Dartry, Dublin; Very Rev. Dean White, P.P., V.G., Nenagh; secretary and manager, William F. Dennehy. The proposed new paper is the outcome of the People's Rights Association formed in support of Mr. T. Healy, and in opposition to the Irish Parliamentary Party as led by Mr. Dillon. The officials are: Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, P.P., V.G., Dungannon; Very Rev. Dean White, P.P., V.G., Nenagh; Alderman Mulligan, Dublin; Joseph Mooney, Dublin;—hon. treasurers. Rev. P. Doyle, C.C., Camolin; Rev. T. C. Connolly, C.C., Dromohaire; Joseph I. Donaghy, Magherafelt; W. F. Dennehy, editor of the *Nation*;—hon. secs. To latest date £1605 9s 3d has been subscribed to this fund. The *Nation* which, like its comrade-in-arms, the *Irish Catholic*, has been filled for months past with abuse of such men as John Dillon, Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Thomas Sexton, and Edward Blake, says:—"If the *Daily Nation* does no more than lift the public and political controversies of Ireland out of the mire of personality and vulgarity in which papers of the stamp of the *Freeman's Journal* and *Independent*, with scribblers of the type of those whose lucubrations we comment on, would fain plunge them, it will have achieved a great and patriotic purpose."

To God and Ireland True.—"To God and Ireland True," was written by Miss Ellen O'Leary, one of the sweetest of Ireland's poetesses. She was sister of John O'Leary, the well-known Fenian leader, journalist and writer. She was born in Tipperary on October 31st, 1831. She wrote much for her brother's paper, the *Irish People*. She also wrote for the *Nation*, *Irish Fireside*, *Irish Monthly* and *Boston Pilot*. She died at Cork on October 16th, 1889. Two years after her death her principal poems were published, with a memoir and portrait.—*Dublin Freeman*.

I sit beside my darling's grave,
Who in the prison died,
And though the tears fall thick and fast,
I think of him with pride—
Ay, softly fall my tears like dew,
For one to God and Ireland true.

"I love my God o'er all," he said,
"And then I love my land,
And next I love my Lily sweet,
Who pledged me her white hand:—
To each—to all—I'm ever true,
To God—to Ireland and to you."

No tender nurse his hard bed smoothed
Or softly raised his head:—
He fell asleep and woke in heaven
Ere I knew he was dead:—
Yet why should I my darling rue?
He was to God and Ireland true.

O, 'tis a glorious memory;
I'm prouder than a queen
To sit beside my hero's grave
And think on what has been:—
And O, my darling, I am true
To God—to Ireland and to you!

THE MAN WHO KNOWS THE ROAD.

HE drives directly home, even in dark nights, does the man who knows the road. The over-hanging gloom, the deceptive shadows, the uncertain sounds don't bother him. He can feel the ground under his waggon wheels, and the "lay of the land" is open to him as at clear noontide. It is the stranger in those parts who is confused and befuddled, who knocks people up to ask questions, who finally lodges in the ditch.

Where to go, and how to get there; what to do, and how to do it—why the man who knows that comes to the front everywhere and always. But the opposite—the waste of time, money, power, health, etc., in blind experiments, how disheartening and disastrous it is! Take an illustration of this sort, and you will see how it fits in a minute.

"In the spring of 1892," says a lady who lives down near the east coast, "I began to feel ill. I had a poor appetite, and after everything I ate, no matter how simple it was, I was seized with great pain across the chest and around the sides. I was frequently sick, vomiting a sour, bitter fluid. I was almost afraid to eat, and my food gave me no strength. In this state I continued, now a bit better, and then worse until December, 1893, when I became very ill. I got so weak I could hardly bear the weight of my body on my feet. I tried this and I tried that—all kinds of medicines. I heard of, but none of them gave me any relief."

"In January, 1894, I read in a little book about the cures done by Mother Seigel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clay, Messingham, Brigg, Lincs, April 30th, 1895."

"In the early part of 1875," writes another, "my health began to fail me. I felt low and weak, and lost all power and disposition to exert myself. After every meal I had pain in the chest and all over me. I felt so tight around the waist that it seemed as though something was holding me. I was much troubled with a sickening wind coming up from my stomach; and now and then I belched up a sour fluid that bit my throat and half choked me. Then, too, I had attacks of spasms, which gave me intense pain. I got about my work slowly and in much distress, and grew gradually weaker and more despondent in mind. I tried all the various medicines I could hear of that might possibly be good for me, but none of them were of any avail."

"After five tedious years of suffering, my daughter, who is in service in London, wrote me of the benefit her mistress had derived from the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup when troubled much as I was. I replied, and my daughter sent me two bottles of the Syrup, and after having taken it, I felt quite like a new woman. I had no pain after eating, and was in better health than I had been in since I was first taken ill. From that time onwards my health was good and if I ail anything temporarily, as the best of us will, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup put me right. I have told many persons of what this now celebrated remedy did for me, and am willing you should publish my statement if you desire to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Knight, near the Church, Fenny Compton, Leamington, September 27th, 1895."

By looking back to the italicised words in these letters the reader will catch my point on the instant. Both these ladies, not knowing the true remedy for their disease (indigestion and dyspepsia), blindly experimented with anything they could get hold of. Under like circumstances we all do the same. When one doesn't know the road he is almost certain to blunder and stumble; and he can't know until he learns. Now, in all ailments of the digestion, with the local symptoms which proceed from it, Mother Seigel's Syrup is, so to put it, the *right road*. Follow it faithfully, and you are fairly sure to bring up in the pleasant shelter of good health. Knowing this, direct your neighbours.

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read [ADVT.]

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.
Smoke T. R. Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

GLADSTONE HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.
MRS. LAVERTY (Late of Commercial Hotel,
Hyde), Proprietress.

MRS. LAVERTY desires to inform her many friends and the public that she has taken the above Spacious and Centrally Situated Hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from cellar to roof, and all the Bedrooms, Sitting-rooms, and Parlours are now in first-class order. The Dining and Luncheon Rooms will be under Mrs. Laverty's special supervision, which is a guarantee that everything provided will be first-class. Best brands of liquors supplied. Hot, cold and shower baths. First-class billiard table. Travellers called in time for early trains.
TERMS MODERATE.

CRITERION HOTEL

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES LISTON ... Proprietor
(Late of the Douglas Hotel).

Having purchased the lease and goodwill of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, J. L. hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, travellers, and the public in general, and having made several necessary alterations, to meet with a fair share of the public patronage.

Suites of rooms for families. Terms strictly moderate.

A Special feature: 1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.

A Night Porter in attendance.

JAMES LISTON.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States

RICHARDT'S * HOTEL

QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU,
Otago, New Zealand.

This Hotel is situated on the margin of Queenstown Bay, and commands views Grand and Magnificent Lake Scenery.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at the Wharf.

CRAIG AND CO'S COACHES
Leave this Hotel for Dunedin Thrice Weekly
First-class Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire, and ready at a moment's notice. Drivers provided. Specials to Mount Cook.

Reasonable Arrangements can be made for the Accommodation of Families, as well as for Accommodation during the Winter Season.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO

(Successors to R. G. Warnes),
ELITE LUNCHEON AND SUPPER
ROOMS,

176 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
Give special attention to Country Orders for
FISH, OYSTERS, GAME OR POULTRY.

Our Fish Luncheon Rooms are the best fitted and most commodious in New Zealand. Fish Luncheon supplied from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

GAME AND POULTRY SUPPLIED IN
ANY QUANTITY AT WHOLESALE
PRICES.

English Salmon at a day's notice.

HANMER AND GRAVES.

Auctioneers, Valuers, Grain and
Wool Brokers, Stock and Station Agents
and General Merchants,
ASHBURTON.

Agents for

The New Zealand Insurance Company,
Sutton and Sons' Seeds (Reading),
Robson's Anthelmintic for Lung-worm in
Sheep. Little's Dip. Hornsby and
Son's Reapers and Binders.
Saxelby's Stilton Cheeses. Shaw, Savill
and Albion Company, Limited.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Grain stored at moderate charges or
bought at highest market values.

ASHBURTON DRAPERY CO.,

DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, MILLINERS

AND DRESSMAKERS,

ARCADE HOUSE.

All Departments are now replete with

the Newest and Most Fashionable

for the present season.



BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass streets
ASHBURTON.

Every requisite supplied. A well-selected
stock of headstones on hand.

Telephone No. 69.

D. & J. BACON'S

LIVERY, BAIT, AND LETTING
STABLES,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Drags and Carriages for Hire. Ladies' and Gent's Quiet Hacks, Harness Horses and Hacks always on hand.

We are constantly receiving from Home a large stock of

SADDLERY.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE
HARNESS, WHIPS,

Waterproofs Coats and Rugs, Horse Clothing of all Descriptions, etc., etc., which

we are prepared to quit at

Great Reductions,

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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

J. H. LAMBERT,

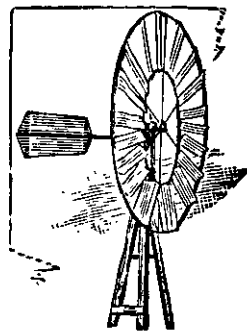
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

V.  R.

JOHN HISLOP

Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin.



WINDMILLS, SEED AND GRAIN
CLEANING MACHINERY.

JOHN MARSHALL

(Late of Springston)

Has removed to 204 St Asaph street, Christchurch, and is Manufacturing WINDMILLS of the Most Simple, Strong, and Durable Make. None but the very best iron and steel is used in their manufacture.

Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

Windmills from £5 upwards; Derricks from
£1 10s upwards.

I have had a large experience amongst Harvesting Machinery, and all work entrusted to me will have my most careful attention.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Agricultural Engineer,

204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

J. CORBETT AND CO.,

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPER-
SMITHS AND BRASSFINISHERS.

Sanitary Work a Specialty, only first-
class workmen employed.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Telephone 263.

N.Z. LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO., LD

DUNEDIN.

GRAIN.

The Company have pleasure in intimating that they are now prepared to receive Consignments of

OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c.

At their DUNEDIN STORES, which are connected with the Main Railway Line by Private Siding.
STORAGE AT LOWEST RATES.

FAT STOCK.—Sales conducted every Wednesday at Burnside Yards.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Grain when received into Store.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, DUNEDIN.

Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 27.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY report as follows:—

Wheat—Most of the millers being well supplied they now decline to operate except at lower prices, and some not at all. Quotations for prime milling velvet, 4s to 4s 6d; best Tuscan, 3s 10d to 4s; best red wheat, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; medium and hard, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowl wheat, 2s 9d to 3s 5d (ex store, sacks in, terms).

Oats—Continue in very good demand, but sellers being now more numerous, prices if anything are slightly easier, though if sellers should continue their reserve at 2s good business would even then be done and is now being done at that price. Quotations for prime milling, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; best bright short feed, 1s 11½d to 2s; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; inferior, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—A steady demand exists for all sorts, best malting, full and light, fetching 3s 6d to 3s 9d; extra prime, 4s; medium, 3s to 3s 4½d inferior, 2s 5d to 2s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Grass Seeds—There are no sales of any consequence effected. Quotations nominal, say for best dressed ryegrass seed, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; medium nominally 2s 9d to 3s 3d; large, coarse seed, 2s 3d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). **Cocksfoot**: In fair demand, best dressed fetching 5d to 5½d; medium, 3½d to 4½d per lb (net, sacks extra).

Chaff—Market full of inferior quality affecting the price for prime. Quotations for prime, L3 5s to L3 7s 6d; extra do, a shade more; medium, L2 17s 6d to L3; inferior, L2 5s to L2 12s 6d; straw chaff, 30s to 35s per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—Market quiet. Best Derwents, L2 17s 6d to L3 5s; medium, L2 15s to L2 17s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Sheepskins continue in fair demand, best dry crossbreds fetch 4½d to 5½d; medium, 3d to 4d; dry merinos, 2d to 4½d per lb; green crossbreds, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; extra heavy, 2s 10d to 3s; green lamb-skins, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; extra heavy, 2s 10d to 3d each.

Rabbitkins—All coming forward are readily placed, medium fetching 9d to 10d; autumn, 6½d to 8d; summer, 4½d to 6d; suckers and half-grown, 1d to 3½d per lb.

Hides—Heavy hides are in demand and fetching 3½d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light, 1½d to 2½d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Best country rendered fetches 13s 6d to 15s; inferior to medium, 10s 6d to 13s; butcher's best caul fat, 11s to 11s 6d; medium, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; inferior, 8s 6d to 9s per cwt (ex store, net).

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND Co., Stafford street, report as follows:—

Fine weather has prevailed during the past week, and threshing has been vigorously pursued—even by moonlight, so as to get through it.

Oats—Our forecast of last week of events has been already realised, as there is nothing like the demand now that characterised the market last week, notwithstanding holidays and a firmer tone in Sydney. As then pointed out, buyers have got good stocks, and so were independent of any events that might or may happen—in fact, some of them will unload their purchases at the advance. We quote: Prime seed duns and long Tartars up to 2s 6d; fair quality, 2s 4d; heavy bright sparrowbills and Sutherlands, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; ordinary, up to 2s.

Wheat—The market for this cereal is as dull as ditch water, and practically no sales transpiring. To quote would only mislead, so we refrain from it.

Barley—A very good demand exists for good quality, but inferior difficult to quit.

Chaff—Market well supplied now, and prices easier, L3 being about the price for good quality; prime, L3 5s.

Potatoes—Much about the same as last week. L3 5s for northern, and L3 for southern.

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report as follows:—

Fat Cattle—Only 94 yarded. Competition was brisk and prices showed a slight improvement. Best bullocks fetched L7 15s to L8 15s; extra heavy to L9 12s 9d; medium L5 15s to L6 15s; light, L4 10s to L5 5s; best cows L5 17s 6d to L6 10; a few extra prime, L6 15s to L7 15s; medium, L4 10s to L5 5s; light and aged, L2 15s to L3 17 6d.

Fat Sheep—1461 penned. There was a good demand and prices were slightly higher than last week. Best crossbred wethers

fetched 12s to 14s 3d; medium, 10s 6d to 11s 9d; light, 8s 6d to 9s 9d; best ewes 10s 3d to 12s 6d; a few extra heavy to 13s 9d; medium, 8s 3d to 9s 3d; light, 7s to 8s.

Lambs—1121 penned, prices being about equal to those ruling last week. Best lambs fetched 10s to 11s 6d; medium, 6s 6d to 9s; others, 4s 9d to 6s.

Pigs—105 penned all selling fairly well at late quotation. **Hides, Tallow and Fat**—In good demand at late quotations.

Wheat—The market is quiet, buyers acting very cautiously, and prices remain steady. Quotations—Prime milling, velvet, 4s to 4s 3d; do Tuscan and red wheat, 3s 10d to 4s; medium, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—There is a good demand and prices remain firm. Prime milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; best feed, 2s to 2s 1d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; inferior, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—There is a good demand for prime malting but other sorts are neglected. Prime malting 3s 6d to 4s; medium, 2s 8d to 3s 3d; inferior, 2s 3d to 2s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff—Prime, L3 to L3 10s; medium, L2 10s to L2 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Best Derwents, L2 17s 6d to L3 5s; medium, L2 5s to L2 12s 6d per ton (bags in).

MESSRS DONALD REID AND Co. report as follows:—

Oats—We submitted a small catalogue—mostly feed sparrow-bills,—which met with moderate competition. Good sparrowbills sold at 1s 11d to 2s; prime are worth about 1d more; medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; duns at 2s 2½d per bushel (secks extra).

Wheat—We offered fowl wheat, but as bidding did not come up to our valuation the bulk was passed in.

Potatoes—The market is well supplied, and late quotations still hold good. We sold good Derwents at L3 to L3 2s 6d; prime are worth 2s 6d more.

Chaff—The demand for prime oaten sheaf continues good; other sorts are not keenly competed for. We offered about 40 tons, mostly medium to good quality, which sold at L2 15s to L3 2s 6d per ton. Prime is readily saleable at L3 5s per ton (bags extra).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND Co. report as follows:—

For Saturday's sale we had a good entry of draught horses from the Palmerston, Taieri and Central Otago districts; also, a consignment on account of the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company's Berkley and Roxburgh estates. Although the attendance of buyers was not very large a fair amount of business was done among draughts. Those commanding most attention were the three to five-year-old sorts, which sold up to L31, besides these we also sold a number of good, useful animals at quotations. For upstanding light harness horses and strong active spring van sorts there is a fair inquiry. Horses of these descriptions, when showing quality and breeding, are always saleable at good prices. Weedy hacks and inferior harness horses are very slow of sale. We quote: First-class heavy young draughts at from L30 to L35 (extra heavy a pound or two more); medium, L22 to L27; aged, L15 to L20; hacks and strong carriage horses, L15 to L20; good spring-cart sorts, L11 to L15; light hacks, L7 to L10; inferior, L2 to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Fair demand; feed, medium to good, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; milling 2s to 2s 1d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; milling, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; chaff, L2 5s to L3 5s. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L2 15s. Straw 24s to 26s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes, L2 10s to L3 2s 6d per ton. Flour: Roller, L11 to L11 10s; Oatmeal: L12 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 10d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Bran, L3. Pollard, L4. Onions L5

Mr. R. Waghorn, painter and decorator, George street, has just landed a large and varied stock of paints, oils and wall paper. The goods are the very best and will be sold at most reasonable prices.

Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, have just opened up a first class assortment of blankets from the very best manufacturers. As the cold weather is now fast approaching, this is a fine opportunity for housewives to procure these articles at prices that cannot be elsewhere competed with.

Messrs. Reid and Gray's D. F. Ploughs and disc Harrows have gained the highest reputation for first-class work amongst the farmers in New Zealand. Agriculturists who are about to commence breaking up their land should at once send for one of the firm's catalogues which contains a full description, prices, etc., of all kinds of farm implements, etc.



CITIZENS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Largest Industrial Life Office in Australasia.

REGISTERED CAPITAL, £200,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £177,493. CLAIMS PAID, OVER £100,000.

Security Lodged with Australasian Governments, including New Zealand.

Ordinary and Industrial Assurance and Yearly Bonuses Ordinary Branch.

Head Office: Castlereagh street, Sydney.
Head Office for New Zealand.

CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON.
DUNEDIN OFFICE:

2 & 3 ROSS' BUILDINGS, THE OCTAGON
T. J. FITZPATRICK, Superintendent.

JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES

Are the Perfection of Tone, Touch and Durability, and possess features which give to them distinct advantages over all others, viz:—

Perfect Construction, Perfect Adjustment, Perfect Inventions, Perfect Finish, Perfect Materials, Perfect Action, Perfect Sensibility of Touch and Tone. Legion of Honour. Numerous Gold Medals Etc.

H. COLLIER AND CO.,
WANGANUI AND NEW PLYMOUTH,
New Zealand.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a First-class Commercial Hotel in a good country town. Rental only £8 per week. Trade averages £90 weekly, which can be guaranteed. Splendidly furnished, and the leading hotel with all commercial, sporting and other clubs. This is a splendid opportunity for a good man who is capable of managing a first-class hotel.

Amount of cash required about £800. We are prepared to find the balance for a capable man. Free house. Satisfactory reasons for selling. This is a genuine offer and one seldom met with. Further particulars will be supplied to bona fide buyers by

DWAN BROS.,

Hotel Brokers, Willis street, Wellington

J. WILSON

Arcade Painting and Paper-hanging Establishment, Ashburton.

A Splendid Stock of the latest designs in Wall Papers, also Mixed Paints, Window Glass, Scrim, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, etc., etc.

Tradesmen sent to the country at shortest notice.

Artists' Materials a Speciality.

CORNER OF ARCADE, ASHBURTON.

CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE
193 TUAM STREET.

H. B. KIRK

MANUFACTURER OF

Bricks for the Mansion, Cottage, Stable Warehouse and Factory; Drain and Sanitary Pipes, Traps, Siphons, Chimney Pots, Chimney Lining, Air Bricks, Tiles Vases, Open Channelling, etc.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Grey Valley Fireclay Goods, Tiles of all sizes, Bricks of every shape, Blocks, Lumps, Boiler Seats, etc.

Sole Manufacturer of Outhbert's Patent Disconnecting Gully Trap.

Also a Stock for Sale.—Colonial and English Cement, Hydraulic and Stone Lime, Plaster of Paris, Cowhair, Laths, Nails, Sand, Shingle, Rubble, Clay, Grotto, etc.

Manufactory at Farnley, St Martins.
TELEPHONE: NO. 432.

ONTALGIC Extract gives instant relief from Toothache. Is bottle.

NEURANODYNE cures most virulent Neuralgia or Faceache. 2s 6d per bottle. Kempson, Chemist, 99 George street.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. T. CARTER,

IRONMONGER, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE MERCHANT,
45 GEORGE STREET (late Little Dust Pan).

The Proprietor has pleasure in announcing that he has opened this day (Saturday) with a well-assorted stock of the above goods.

As Mr. A. B. DAVIE has full charge of the Crockery Department, the public may rest assured that they will receive every courtesy and prompt attention.

SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

FOUND.—Worth its weight in gold for healing everything it touches. "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT." Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures cracked or sore nipples and broken breasts; 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Irritating eruptions, sunburns, chapped hands and chilblains by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.

FOUND.—"Spring Blossom Ointment" cures sore legs, sore eyes, old wounds; only 6d and 1s everywhere.

LOST.—Burns, bruises, boils, cuts and smarting rashes, by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s everywhere.

FOUND.—The great Twin Remedies; used by all in search of health; "SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT AND PILLS."
Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers

ONLY 6^d AND 1^s.

Storekeepers and Chemists Order from
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.,
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

H. R. SMITH,

Practical Goldsmith, Jeweller, Watchmaker and Optician.
(From Sydney and London.)

190 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, etc., to choose from. Watches cleaned and guaranteed from 4s 6d. Old gold bought or made into new and fashionable jewellery at Very Moderate Charges
Sights tested and spectacles fitted.

INSPECTION INVITED.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES IN FORCE BY ALL STEAMERS OVER ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Steamers will be despatched as under:
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Tarawera	Tues., May 4	4 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Thurs., May 6	2.30 p.m. trn
Te Anau	Frid., May 7	3 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Tarawera	Tues., May 4	4 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., May 13	4 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Mararoa	Thurs., May 6	2.30 p.m. trn
Wakatipu	Thurs., May 13	2.30 p.m. trn

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	Tues., May 4	4 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., May 13	4 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Telone Thurs., May 6 3.35 p.m. trn
Hauroto Thurs., May 13 3.35 p.m. train

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON. PICTON and NELSON—

Omapere *	Thurs., May 6	5 p.m. D'din
Corinna	Thurs., May 13	4 p.m. D'din

* Calls Greymouth.

GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald	Wed., May 12	10 p.m. D'din
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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Tavuni	Wed., May 5	From Auckland
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FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Flora	Frid., May 21	From Auckland
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TAHITI and RAROTONGA—

Upolu	Wednesday, May 24	From Auckland
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DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

JAMES WHELAN, late of Railway Department, Timaru, Proprietor.

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

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

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA

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12th November, 1896.

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CATHOLIC BAZAAR AT AKAROA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

FOR some time past a number of the ladies of St. Patrick's congregation have been busily engaged, preparing for a bazaar, in order to raise funds to extinguish the debt on the presbytery.

The bazaar was opened on Easter Monday by his Worship, the Mayor of Akaroa (Mr. Freeman Potts), in the presence of a goodly number of friends and well wishers.

His Worship made some very appropriate and complimentary remarks on the beautiful display and tasteful decorations, more especially on the work exhibited at the stall presided over by Mrs. Scully and Miss O'Reilly. This, he said, which would bear competition from any part of the Colony was partly the work of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Kerrytown and reflected the greatest credit on them. Indeed, so beautiful was some of this work, notably a magnificently worked mantel drape of green plush worked with pearl and gold beads that it excited the admiration of all who saw it, and while it was being raffled the demand for tickets was very keen. There were also a beautiful hand painted mirror, framed in plush, a mantel drape worked in plush, several cushions, wall pockets, pin cushions, watch pockets and other articles, the work of the Sisters in other convents. Altogether this stall was without doubt the best, as is proved by the fact that it realised more than the two others combined with the refreshment stall, besides there being a number of articles unsold sent to the Rev. Father Dunham, for the use of the presbytery and also to keep for a future bazaar or art-union.

Stall No. 2 was in charge of Mrs. H. Narbey, senr., assisted by the Misses Narbey (3). There was a goodly display of plain and fancy articles, all the work of the Misses Narbey, who really deserve credit for the energetic way in which they went to work.

No. 3 stall was under the supervision of Mesdames Cullen, H. Narbey, junr., and E. H. Lelievre. Here also was a variety of plain and fancy needlework and the stall-holders were most courteous and painstaking.

The refreshments were in the hands of Mesdames Narbey and Mora. There was evidently not a very keen demand for the good things supplied, there being only a moderate surplus after accounts were paid.

On the whole the bazaar was a success, the sum of £85 being realised, and this for such a small place as Akaroa is extremely satisfactory. It is a great pity that the bazaar was not continued for a day or two longer, the three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, being insufficient to allow of the articles realising their true value.

The Rev. Father Dunham and committee of ladies desire to thank most heartily the Misses Porter, and Messrs. Helbert, Hayward, H. and W. Miller and Graham for their extreme kindness in assisting with the raffling.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER O'DEA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

April 24, 1897.

On last Thursday evening a large number of the congregation of St. Mary's, Invercargill assembled in the boys' school for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to Rev. Father O'Dea. Father O'Dea has been transferred to the Gore parish and his late parishioners were determined that he should not leave them without taking with him some token of their esteem. Father O'Dea has been with us for over five years and during that time has zealously and unceasingly carried on his duties as a priest.

On behalf of the congregation Mr. J. W. Forde read the following address.

"To Rev. Father O'Dea.—Reverend and dear Father.—Among the changes which have been made in the diocese none has given us keener regret than that which has caused your removal from amongst us. Your attention to the wants of the parish and regard to the children of the schools have also won our highest admiration, while your genial open-hearted manner has endeared you to us. But there is one respect, dear Father, in which we owe a special debt of gratitude for your ministrations. When Death, the dread visitor, has darkened our doors, and laid his icy hand upon our loved ones; when our hearts are wrung at the prospect of separation; oh, what a consolation it is to find our pastor ready to accompany the poor soul to the verge of that wondrous world beyond the grave! On these occasions, dear Father, you have ever been to us a guide and consoler; neither time, nor place, nor personal convenience has been consulted by you when you were called on. In circumstances too which called upon us to declare publicly our love for 'brave old Ireland' we gratefully remember that you have ever been in the foremost rank. Neither can we forget the assistance rendered by you in the building of the various churches of the parish. Keeping in mind your zeal in your sacred calling we would be ungrateful did we not ask your acceptance of a token of our gratitude, however unworthy of its object it may be. We are confident that the esteem of your new parishioners will be granted to you as freely as ours has been, and we beg that as we will remember you in our prayers, so we may also be remembered by you at the altar of God. Prayed on behalf of the congregation by J. W. Forde, James Collins, J. Maher, H. McAlister, W. J. McKeown, W. Hishon, H. McSherry, John Shepherd, D. Roche, Peter Dunn, Thomas Hanning, John Ross, Denis O'Keefe, F. Downey, James Cahill, Patrick Stanton, Thomas Leahy, T. Mannix, M. Ready, M. Maloney."

Accompanying the address was a purse containing 45 sovereigns. Mr. Giffedder, M.H.R. spoke of the pleasure it had given him to be acquainted with Rev. Father O'Dea. He was glad to see that in the address they had made mention of Father O'Dea's interest in the

cause of the Old Land. He had noticed too that in many addresses that had been made through the Colony the same spirit had manifested itself; the spirit of confidence between the clergy and laity. It was to that spirit of union that the Church owed the remarkable success she has had in the colonies during the last quarter of a century.

Mr. H. McSherry alluded to that phase of the Rev. Father's character which had come more particularly under his notice, namely the attention of Father O'Dea to the children of the schools and his earnestness and assiduity in carrying on his work.

Mr. J. P. Matheson (Riversdale) spoke highly of the impression the Rev. Father made on the Catholics of the Gore and Riversdale districts. Since his removal to that district he had taken a very lively interest in Catholic matters and the speaker was pleased to see that the Catholics of Invercargill had appreciated so highly the labours of Father O'Dea in their midst.

Mr. W. J. McKeown, speaking on behalf of the ladies, and alluding to the good work done by Father O'Dea made reference to the generosity and good will of the ladies to whom the success of the present gathering was largely due and who had on every occasion shown themselves most obliging and self-sacrificing.

Mr. H. McAlister endorsed what had been said by the previous speakers. He eulogised the work of the Rev. Father O'Dea in Invercargill and wished him a very happy time with his new parishioners.

The Very Rev. Dean Burke complimented Father O'Dea on such a substantial recognition of his services. He stated that it was proposed to establish a few new parishes in Southland and he hoped to see Father O'Dea in charge of one of them. He humourously alluded to the troubles that beset a young priest when he sets up "housekeeping" for himself. However, he hoped that the Rev. Father would soon "have his legs under his own table" and be able to extend a warm welcome to any stray parishioners from Invercargill. The Dean concluded a very humorous and happily-framed address by wishing Father O'Dea every success in his new sphere.

The Rev. Father O'Dea very feelingly thanked the donors for their handsome gift and eloquent address. He had tried to do his duty as a priest amongst them and it was a source of great consolation to him to find that they appreciated his efforts. He would carry away with him none but the happiest recollections of the Invercargill people from whom he had ever experienced the greatest kindness. He wished to thank those gentlemen who had spoken so kindly of him and he assured them that no day would pass that he would not make a remembrance of the people of Invercargill when he said Mass.

CONVENT SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
AT WESTPORT.

(From the Westport News, April 20.)

THE Rev. Mother and Sisters of the Westport Convent have every reason to feel highly gratified at the splendid house that greeted the production of "The Tragedy of Marie Antoinette." The theatre was filled in every part, there being barely standing room. The performance opened with an overture by Misses McPadden and Ryan, and was very creditably executed. The prologue was delivered by Miss T. Pain in a masterly manner. As "King Louis of France," Miss S. Snodgrass carried out her part very successfully, as also did Miss A. O'Gorman as "Queen of Hungary." Miss A. Pain was allotted the part of Marie Antoinette (daughter of Theresa) and showed dramatic talent of a high order. Miss J. Lempfert as Elspeth (Queen of Gipsies) was very good, and showed careful training, her acting being above the average of amateur talent. Miss O'Callaghan as Biddy (an Irish woman belonging to the Gipsy tribe) caused roars of laughter by her witty Irish sayings, and we may say all through the piece she kept up a simmer of merriment. Miss R. Slowey as Madame Elizabeth (sister of King Louis) and Miss R. Slowey as Madame Royale (daughter of Marie Antoinette) were equally successful in their parts. Miss A. Greenland as the Dauphin (son of Marie Antoinette), Miss A. O'Callaghan as Egalite (cousin of Louis), Miss Cottrell as Adelaide (Maid of Honour) carried out their respective parts in a manner that deserves the highest praise. As Santerre (chief officer) Miss T. Pain was eminently successful, and as Toinette Miss T. Slowey played her part to perfection. Misses M. and A. Greenland, Cumming, McPadden, Doyle, Scott, Ewan, Flynn and O'Shea were the Gipsies, and pretty little Gipsies they looked too, with their tambourines and pretty costumes. Masters O'Neill, Kelly, O'Gorman and McPadden acted as soldiers, and brave little boys they looked. It would really be hard to bestow praise on one more than another where all was done so creditably, and the Sisters are to be complimented on the way they have schooled the pupils to their parts, not a single mistake being made. The limelight effects showed the costumes and scenery off beautifully. Altogether the piece was a great success, and the young performers were greeted with rounds of applause after each act. The Misses T and A. Slowey opened the vocal part of the programme with a pianoforte duet, which was a very successful item. Miss Gothard sang very nicely "When the heart is young." Miss M. Reedy played a violin solo. "Life let us cherish," in a creditable manner. "Stars the night adorning" was sung charmingly by Miss R. Slowey, and a pianoforte solo, "Irish diamonds No. 1," was carefully played by Miss Ryan. The tambourine drill and dance, and the chorus by the pupils brought a very successful evening's entertainment to a close. We regret that the space at our disposal prevents us giving a fuller account, suffice it to say that we again hope at no distant date to hear these clever pupils again. We hope that at future concerts the larkkin element will be put down with a strong hand, a great deal of annoyance being caused by their interruptions.

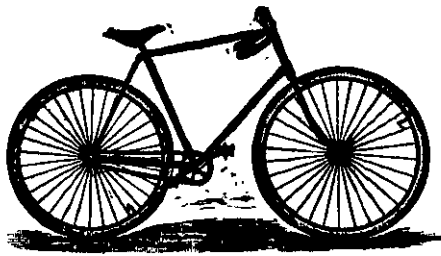
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 mending, as well as the use of school books and bedding) 30 Guineas
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100 Prizes. One Hundred Valuable Prizes. 100 Prizes.

The Drawing in connection with this Art Union will
 positively take place on the advertised date.

All persons who have already sold tickets and hold monies in
 connection with this Art Union are respectfully requested to send
 cash and blocks of tickets to the

REV. FATHER McMULLAN, PORT CHALMERS.

FOR SALE.—A MAIL Contractor and Carrier's Business
 and Plant, with first-class Stabling, Paddocks, Horses, Vehicles and
 all requisites for carrying on the business. A safe and profitable
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WANTED.—A KIND MOTHERLY PERSON (must
 be a Catholic) to adopt a Fine Intelligent, Healthy BOY, nearly two
 years old. Apply by letter to

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Sunday Corner.

IN THE PROMISED LAND.

So we sailed and sailed over stormy seas, till we came to a pleasant
 land,
 Where forever were peace and happiness and plenty was on each
 hand ;
 And no man wronged his brother there, for no man counted it gain
 To live by the sweat of another's brow, or to joy at another's pain.

And the strong man there was a kindly man, and aided the one
 who was weak,
 And for those who were simple and trusting men, their wiser
 brothers would speak ;
 And creed, or colour, or land, or birth, caused no man to hate
 another,
 For the same red blood filled each man's veins and every man was
 a brother.

And toil in that land was a pleasant thing, for no man's toil was
 great,
 Since each one shared in the burden and lightened the burden's
 weight ;
 And the fruits of their toil wore plentiful and no man lacked a
 share,
 For the spoiler reaped not where the toiler had sowed, and the land
 was as free as air.

And the old man there was a blessed man, for toilless he wanted
 nought,
 And vice and toil on the little ones, no longer their ruin wrought ;
 And the feeble in body and mind had there no longer a care for
 bread ;
 For out of the plenty that was for all, 'twas theirs the first to be
 fed.

And oh ! but that land was a happy land for those who were sisters
 of men,
 For them was no rude and unseemly toil, in field or in sweater's
 den ;
 They pawned not body and soul for bread, for woman felt woman's
 shame,
 And dearer than life to the strong man was the good of his sister's
 name.

And the fields were yellow with harvesting where every man might
 reap,
 And the fishful rivers went singing down through the land to the
 mighty deep,
 And the mountains were clothed with forests, and the orchards were
 ripe with fruit,
 And the breath of the kine like incense arose, in the meadows still
 green afoot.

And winter, that tyrant of other lands, had here no terrors at all,
 For lacking nothing of food or fire, they laughed and they let him
 brawl ;
 And summer nor parched nor favoured them since little they toiled
 in the sun,
 For the soulless engine was now man's slave, and worked while he
 rested on.

And peace was forever in that fair land, for no man envied his
 mate,
 And no man's treasures, where all were rich, woke his brother's
 sleeping hate,
 And the kingdom that Christ has promised, was now for all men
 to see,
 And the name of that happy kingdom was, "The land of the soon
 to be."

—From "In the Promised Land and Other Poems," by MICHAEL
 LYNCH.

What Price This ?

That **M. FINLAY** is making **FIRST-CLASS TAILOR-MADE SUITS** TO
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The prayer, "Deliver us from evil," is idler than the breath which utters it, unless it means that we hate evil, that we will oppose it, and strive in every way in our power to expel it from the world. It is mockery to pray "Deliver us from evil," and then go on deliberately in evil.

The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departure from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering; no wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins which are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly avenged, even in this life. They abridge our capacity of happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure and increase our sensibility to suffering. They spoil us of the armour of a pure conscience, and of trust in God, without which we are naked amid hosts of foes, and are vulnerable by all the changes of life. Thus, to do wrong is to inflict the surest injury on our own peace. No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever and however we violate any moral or religious obligation.—*Catholic Fireside.*

It is certain that if we love God as we ought; if we bear to our Divine Redeemer tender and grateful hearts; if we realise the communion of saints, and the loving and living relations which bind them to us and us to them; then it is certain that, next after Jesus Christ, our veneration and our love will be given to her whom He loves with all the filial reverence and all the tender love of His Sacred Heart.—CARDINAL MANNING.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression and plunder.

THE VAGARIES OF INTELLECTUAL PROTESTANTS.

IT is now definitely announced that the Rev. Dr. WATSON, better known as "IAN MACLAREN," who is certainly one of the greatest literary geniuses of the day, is to be cited before his "Presbytery" on a formal charge of heresy. It appears that for a long time past Presbyterians of the old school have had serious misgivings as to IAN MACLAREN'S orthodoxy, and the publication of one of his late works, "The Mind of the Master," has at last enabled them to make definite charges against him. What are the particular Presbyterian "fundamentals" on which this great writer is said to have gone astray is not a matter of any interest to us. The interesting fact for us is that there are good grounds for supposing that he has gone astray, and his case is interesting because it furnishes an example of the working of what appears to be an inevitable tendency in Protestantism. If a man of exceptionally high intellectual ability arises in the ranks of Protestantism it almost invariably happens that sooner or later he drifts from his theological moorings and becomes, from the point of view of his original creed, more or less seriously tainted with heresy. Professor HENRY DRUMMOND, who died quite lately is another striking example of the same thing. He was certainly a man of exceptional ability, a perfect master of English style, and a writer whose works had an immense circulation, and exerted an enormous influence among a wide circle of Protestant readers. Yet it is now admitted that he was hopelessly "unsound" on what is perhaps the fundamental doctrine of evangelical Protestantism. Hosts of similar instances—they are literally too numerous to mention—might easily be given but we may content ourselves with citing men like Professor BRIGGS and Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT in America, and Professor MOMERIE and Canon GORE in

England as typical examples of Protestant "rulers in Israel" who have not only departed from their original creeds but have taught doctrines which, if carried to their logical conclusion, would seriously undermine the very foundations of the Christian Faith. And the tendency to which we have been referring shows itself not only in the case of individuals but operates also on a large scale amongst whole classes of men. This it is which gives rise to that wonderful theological phenomenon, the school of "higher critics," which consists of professors and doctors of divinity, who devote all their learning and energies to whittling away the foundations of historic faith and to depriving the Sacred Scriptures of every vestige of their supernatural character and origin. There is an inevitable tendency in Protestantism, on the part both of individuals and of classes of men distinguished for exceptional learning or ability, to indulge in a sort of theological tight-rope walking, and it is the exception and not the rule when these intellectual acrobats manage to preserve their balance. The explanation of this tendency is very simple. It is the natural and inevitable outcome of the Protestant rule of faith. The Bible and private judgment is the one great chart and compass for the Protestant, and the cases we have referred to are excellent illustrations of what the Protestant principle will do when allowed full play by strong and logical minds. Once reject the principle of authority in matters of faith, and each one is left by the nature of the case to his own private theorising and speculation. The proximate result in the case both of individuals and of classes of men is the rejection of a portion of their original creeds; when sufficient time has elapsed to allow the principle to be carried to its full and logical conclusion the final outcome will be scepticism and infidelity. It is difficult to see how IAN MACLAREN'S brethren can condemn him without at the same time condemning themselves and their rule of faith. The difference between him and them is not one of principle but of degree of advance along the same line. They have told him to read and judge for himself. How can they discipline him for doing it because he does not happen to find what they think he ought to find?

The vagaries of Protestants—more particularly of intellectual Protestants—furnish a convincing proof of the absolute necessity of some external authority to which appeal can be made and which has the power to enforce obedience to its decisions. If there is to be such a thing as fixity or unity of faith at all, it can only be secured by the existence of a supreme authority which will keep in check the excesses and extravagances of the human intellect and restrain its exercise within due bounds. Of all religious bodies the Catholic Church alone possesses such an authority and the Catholic Church alone furnishes an impenetrable barrier against the inroads of heresy and error. Even Protestants are now beginning to recognise the advantage of the Catholic position, and Professor PECK, a non-Catholic, writing in the *Bookman*, makes the following eloquent admission:—"In these days when doctors of divinity devote their energies to nibbling away the foundations of historic faith, and when the sharpest weapons of agnosticism are forged on theological anvils, there is something reassuring in the contemplation of the one great Church that does not change from age to age, that stands unshaken on the rocks of its convictions, and that speaks to the wavering and troubled soul in the serene and lofty accents of Divine authority."

REV. Fathers Hanley, C.M., and McCarthy C.M., commenced a week's mission at South Dunedin on Sunday last. The opening sermon was preached at the 11 o'clock Mass by the Rev. Father McCarthy, and in the evening the Rev. Father Hanley preached on the Importance of Salvation. Both the evening devotions and the early morning Masses are crowded each day and the mission promises to be a great success.

It was announced at the meeting of the confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour on Wednesday night that a special collection in aid of the Hawke's Bay Relief Fund would be made next Sunday at the Offertory of all the Masses at St. Joseph's cathedral and at the church of the Sacred Heart, North-East Valley.

REV. BROTHER BODKIN, who was for many years in charge of the Christian Brothers' work in Dunedin, has been re-transferred to his old position. Brother Bodkin arrived from Melbourne by the Wakatipu on Saturday morning.

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.

Smoke T. G Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

In another column appears an interesting character sketch of Miss Rose Kavanagh, a most gifted and promising Irish poetess. Miss Kavanagh was for many years the Irish correspondent of the TABLET. The memoir, which we take from the *Derry Journal*, is written by her nephew, Mr. Frank Meenan, a youth of nineteen, who is at present a student at St. Mary's College, Dundalk.

AN unfortunate accident occurred in the gardens yesterday afternoon (says the *Oamaru Mail* of April 20) by which the infant son of Mr. James Cooney, eighteen months old, lost his life. It seems that a number of little ones were playing on the bank of the stream leading to the culvert under the road to Mr. Chase's, when the child fell in and was swept through the culvert. He was promptly rescued at the other side, still alive, and the assistance of Dr. Garland was called, but all efforts to restore animation proved futile, death resulting from shock to the system. Very great sympathy is expressed for the parents.

WE understand that Mr. Thomas Hunt, who has been acting as Messenger at the Magistrate's Court for some considerable time past, is about to be appointed to fill the position of Bailiff and Court Crier, lately occupied by his father, the late Mr. M. J. Hunt.—*Nelson Colonist*.

ON Easter Monday (says the Roxburgh correspondent of the *Dunstan Times*) there was a picnic up to the Pleasant Valley claim, and the Roman Catholics held their annual picnic in the recreation reserve. Games and races were freely indulged in, as were also the refreshments so kindly provided by the ladies of the congregation. In the evening a most enjoyable social was held in the atheneum hall, the dances being interspersed with well rendered songs. The action song 'Tommy Atkins,' so successfully performed at the visit of the Vincentian Fathers, was reproduced by special request.

WE regret to learn from the *Liverpool Catholic Times* that Mr. Denis W. Moran, the only surviving brother of the late beloved Bishop of Dunedin, lies dangerously ill at the family residence, Ballycurry, Ashford, County Wicklow. Mr. Moran has had the biography of our late Bishop in hands for some time. It is earnestly to be hoped he will be spared to complete so desirable and interesting a work.

ONE of those ceremonies which somehow are always interesting, took place at Lyell on Monday last. Rev. Father Rolland uniting in the bonds of holy wedlock a young couple who are great favourites in that district, namely Mr. Mathers, one of the proprietors of the Cocksparrow dredge, and Miss Ribet, whose family are amongst the oldest of the up-country settlers. The wedding, our reporter says, was celebrated amid universal rejoicing, invitations having been issued to a large circle of friends and acquaintances far and wide, all of whom gladly responded, bestowing bright smiles, cordial wishes, and substantial presents on the happy bride. Our reporter forgot to mention where the honeymoon was spent but promises full particulars next mail.—*Inangahua Times*, April 21.

WITH this issue the TABLET commences the twenty-fifty year of its publication.

AT St. Mary's Catholic Church yesterday (says the *Nelson Colonist* of April 19) the services were in accordance with the spirit of the great anniversary, and the sacred building was beautifully decorated with red and white flowers, evergreens, etc. The Very Rev. Father Mahoney preached an impressive discourse last night to a very large congregation, which included many visitors.

AT the Hibernian sports a pictorial or stage Irishman appeared on the platform in an effort to dance the Irish jig. He was "got up" in a style of immensity that would have done credit to a negro minstrel troupe; but why anyone should suppose that such a rig out was ever devised by an Irishman in his sober senses it would be difficult to conceive. The dancer wore a long flytailed green coat, bright red vest, red stockings and corded knee breeches, with a battered in belltopper to crown all. We have no hesitation in saying that if anyone appeared in Ireland in such a costume he would be chased from one end of the country to the other, and i would be only by the greatest good luck if he escaped with any of his clothing on. It might be as well if dancers understood that such caricatures are not looked on with favour by judges of Irish jigs, who never saw anyone in their native country running loose in such a state of eccentricity.—*North Otago Times*.

THE concert in aid of the Catholic Free Schools (says the *Thames Star* of April 20) eventuated in St. George's Hall last evening, there being a large attendance. From every standpoint the concert was a complete success, and the programme and dance pro-

vided every enjoyment. Mr. Cowley was recalled after rendering "The White Squall," and in the duet "Gendarmes" Messrs. Walsh and Carmichael had to oblige with a repetition. Mr. Johnston gave a highly creditable rendition of "Doras," and was encored, and the other items were all well received. Excluding the vocalists whom we have mentioned, the programme was as follows:—Opening chorus, "Whispering hope," choir ladies; pianoforte duet, Misses Fortune and Garvey; song, "In happy moments," Mr. Carmichael; song, "Remember me no more," Miss G. Palmer; recitation, Mr. Egden; song, "The carnival," Mrs. Brace; song, "Dream voices," Miss Fagan; pianoforte duet, "Sans souci," Misses Fortune and Garvey; duet, "Hearts and homes," Misses Lottie and Evelyn Tasker; song, "I was dreaming," Mrs. Dunn; duet, "In the dusk of the twilight," Mrs. Bruce and Miss Fagan; recitation, "Musical," Miss Egden; duet, "Life's dream," Misses Palmer; song, "Irish through and through," Mr. Walsh. The accompanists were Mrs. Bruce and Misses Fortune and Fagan.

WE take the following from the *Thames Star* of April 13. The funeral of the late Patrick Francis Wall, the victim of the accident at Karangahake took place yesterday, the cortege arriving at St. Francis' church, Shortland, at four p.m. It was then composed of about a dozen vehicles, containing friends of the young man, but after the church service was read by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, the procession was extended, several Thames friends and sympathisers joining it and following to the Shortland cemetery, where the last rites of the Church were read. Judging by the number of young men present, some of whom were working mates of the deceased, he was apparently held in very high esteem by those who knew him best.—*R.I.P.*

PRESENTATIONS TO THE REV. FATHER RYAN.

MOSGIEL.

A VERY pleasant social was held in the Mosgiel Oddfellows' Hall on Friday evening (says the *Tairi Advocate* of April 14) for the purpose of saying good-bye to the Rev. Father Ryan, and at the same time making him a presentation on the occasion of his severing his connection with the parish to take up his duties in Dunedin. The Very Rev. Father O'Neill occupied the chair and there was a large attendance of members of the congregation. A good programme was gone through, including pianoforte selections, step dances and children's choruses.

During a short interval Father O'Neill said he had a pleasant duty to perform, as the representative of the congregation, who felt that they could not allow Father Ryan to leave without giving him a slight souvenir to remind him of the happy days they had spent with him. Father Ryan had been four years connected with the parish and during that time they had worked harmoniously together. He very much regretted that they were losing him, though he believed it was for Father Ryan's own benefit. Their loss would be Dunedin's gain. Of Father Ryan it could truly be said that he reflected credit on the profession which he adorned, showing as he did that in the same person could be combined a cheerful disposition and genuine piety. During the four years which had gone since he came among them the time had passed pleasantly. His ministrations had been received with gratification by all and people had appreciated his high character. He would refrain from any further remarks, but would content himself with presenting Father Ryan, on behalf of his Mosgiel parishioners, with a handsome gold albert and cross. He might also mention that the congregations in the other part of the parish intended to present him with a gold watch.

The cross was inscribed as follows: "Presented by the Catholics of Tairi to the Rev. Father Ryan, April, 1897."

Father Ryan, in reply, said he had to thank them sincerely for the honour they had conferred on him. It was the custom in some parts of Ireland when a poor fellow was going to America for his neighbours to assemble and have a night of it. They usually succeeded in making the parting so hard for the poor fellow that he would have been better staying at home. In Tipperary, where he came from, these functions were called American wakes, and he supposed that this was his Dunedin wake. Father O'Neill had said so much in his praise that he did not know how to thank him. He could say with truth that they had worked smoothly together, and he had received the greatest kindness from Father O'Neill and the people of the parish. He was conscious of his own weakness and shortcomings, but he was not conscious of having done anything to entitle him to the honour they had conferred on him. He could not help feeling flattered at the kind words, and also at their handsome gifts. He should always treasure them as souvenirs of four of the happiest years of his life. In return, he would say that if in the future he could do anything to advance their parish he would be happy to do it.

MILTON.

(From the *Bruce Herald*, April 27.)

There was a fairly large attendance at St. Joseph's schoolroom on Friday last for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. Father Ryan, on his being removed to Dunedin. The Very Rev. Father O'Neill occupied the chair, and besides the guest of the evening, there were present the Very Rev. Father O'Leary (Lawrence), and the Rev. Father Duffy.

The programme opened with a solo, "The Irish emigrant," by Miss Martina Lynch. The other soloists were Miss O'Neill, who

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sang "Maid of Athens" and "Ashore"; the Very Rev. Father O'Leary, "God save Ireland," in Gaelic, and "The Irish Brigade"; the Rev. Father Ryan, "Donald Dhu" and "The best of friends must part"; the Rev. Father Duffy, "I saw from the shore"; the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, "Killarney," and Mrs. Keogh. All the items were rendered in the best style, Miss N. Scanlan playing the accompaniments and several solos in a highly finished manner. Step dances by Mr. and Mrs. Keogh, Mrs. M. Lynch and Messrs. Kelly and Powley lent pleasing variety to the entertainment.

The Very Rev. Father O'Neill said there was no occasion to explain the cause of their presence that evening. He was sorry that the short notice that could be given had interfered with the attendance, but Father Ryan would probably be well pleased that there was not a big crowd. Notwithstanding this he was glad to see that some had come from as far as Adam's Flat. He had exhausted all the good things he could say of Father Ryan's many fine qualities at the Tairi, and it was not advisable to go over them again, as it would have the same effect on him as the sight of the lance has on the unfortunate fellow who is about to be operated upon. During the four years he had been here he had always shown himself ready to fulfil the many duties for which he was so well fitted. The young people especially would not forget the interest he took in their welfare. He always played with them and made fun for them, and he had such a wonderful way of doing it that the children always liked to play with him—just like Father O'Flynn (laughter). What he chiefly exemplified was a uniform good temper in all things. He was quite free from any angularities, which sometimes militate against the success of a man in his position. They had considered the matter and had decided to give him a little memento, as an indication, and not as an adequate expression, of their feelings, and he hoped it would always remind the recipient of those present. He would now ask Father O'Leary to make the presentation and add a few words of his own (applause).

The Very Rev. Father O'Leary said he did not come prepared to make a speech, but Father O'Neill had thrown upon him the burden of actually handing over the present. He could only say he sympathised with the people of Milton in losing such an excellent young priest as Father Ryan. He much regretted his departure to Dunedin. He had seen him from time to time and could bear testimony to the good things Father Ryan had done. He predicted that if his health continued good he would have a brilliant career in his profession, and wished him many years of happiness. He then presented Father Ryan with a handsome gold watch and case (loud applause).

The Rev. Father Ryan said his duty was very plain yet very difficult; plain that he had to express his thanks and gratification to Father O'Neill and the people of Milton, and difficult to know how to express his gratification and thanks. He had received nothing but kindness from the people of Milton during his four years' ministration among them. He was not aware that he had done anything to deserve it. He did not look upon the honour they conferred upon him that evening solely as a personal favour, but as an evidence of their faith in the sacerdotal character, and an evidence and token of the love of the Irish people for their religion. It would not only keep the time for him but would also keep fresh in his memory happy recollections of his four years in the parish of Milton, and his duty to them and would be to remember them in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass (applause).

Father O'Neill mentioned that the gift was the united offering of the people of Clutha and Milton. He took the opportunity to give Father Duffy a welcome to the parish and hoped his relations with the people would be as happy and friendly as had been those of Father Ryan (applause).

Father Duffy, in replying, said he hoped they would overlook his defects, and at the end of his term in Milton—whether long or short—they would think him deserving of the generous treatment they had extended to Father Ryan. They would always be pleased to see Father Ryan, although in the distance, steadily ascending the ladder of perfection (applause).

After a few more step-dances and songs the gathering sang "Auld Lang Syne" and dispersed.

OPENING OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SANDHURST.

THE Roman Catholic Church at Sandhurst, Hakateramea, writes the correspondent of the *North Otago Times*, was opened by the Very Rev. Father Cummings, Vicar-General of the diocese of Christchurch, on Sunday. At the time appointed Father Cummings came to the front of the church and pronounced the Benediction, passed round the outside of the church from left to right, dedicating the building to God, and asking His blessing upon it and the congregation he led into the church. There was a large congregation and many friends present. It being Palm Sunday special prayers for that day were offered, after which the Rev. Father said that the Bishop desired to thank Father Orbery for the great interest he had taken in getting the church erected there, Mr. Black for superintending the erection, also Mr. Hardy, the contractor. He then delivered an eloquent and impressive address exhorting the congregation to be practical Catholics. They had done well in erecting the little church, so far removed from large centres. There was still a good deal to do. An altar, vestments, and other furnishings were wanted for the church, and if each one would contribute a little towards it the building would soon be furnished. He closed with an earnest appeal to all Catholics to give at least a portion of their time to God.

Finding that the building, which was formerly erected about four miles up the Hakateramea Valley, did not suit the requirements of the district, it was ordered to be pulled down and re-erected on its present site. It has been dado lined as high as the window sills, diagonally lined above that, stained and varnished, and is now a very comfortable little place of worship.

H A W E R A.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the wet weather the services during Holy Week were well attended. On Holy Thursday Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock by Very Rev. Father Mulvihill. After Mass the procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the altar of repose took place, and Adoration was continued during the day. On Good Friday Mass of the Pre-sanctified was celebrated, Rev. Father McGrath officiating. There were two Masses on Easter Sunday, at eight and eleven o'clock. Both were well attended. At the late Mass Very Rev. Father Mulvihill delivered an interesting instruction on the text: "He is risen; He is not here." The choir rendered Haydn's "2nd Kyrie," "Gloria," "Sanctus," and "Agnus Dei," and Haydn's "1st Credo," in a manner most creditable to themselves and their conductor. Webb's "Hæc Dies" was sung at the offertory. In the evening Vespers were sung at seven o'clock. Zingarelli's "Magnificat," and Lambillotte's "Regina Cœli" were splendidly rendered. At Benediction a most devotional "O Salutaris," composed by Miss Flynn, was exquisitely sung by Mrs. Flynn. The Litany and "Tantum Ergo" were composed for the occasion by Professor Higham, and like all this gentleman's compositions, are most delightful. The soloists throughout were Mesdames Flynn, Connell, Misses Connell, Nellie, and Katie Flynn, Messrs. Batchelor, Foley, and Higham. As usual, Professor Higham wielded the baton and Miss Flynn presided at the organ. An efficient orchestra consisted of Misses Connell (2), Professor Higham and Masters Flynn (2), violins; Miss Bessie Flynn (viola), Mr. J. Tyrrell (cornet), Mr. A. Tyrrell (oboe), Master Jack Flynn (clarinet), Miss Katie Flynn (cello), Miss Flynn (double bass), and Miss Nellie Flynn (organ), played two voluntaries—Gounod's "Guardian angel" and Handel's "Hallelujah chorus"—faultlessly. We might say that Professor Higham is deserving of the highest praise and thanks for his energy in bringing the Easter music to such perfection.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held in the Christian Brothers schoolroom on last Friday evening.

There was a good attendance of old members and several intending members.

Mr. C. E. Haughton, in the absence of the president, (the Very Rev. Father Lynch) occupied the chair.

The report of the committee for 1896 was read and adopted. The report showed that the society had done a large amount of useful work last year, and it is hoped that the coming session will be as successful, if not more so.

The election of officers for the coming session was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, the Very Rev. Father Murphy; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. E. Haughton and R. Dobbin, members of committee without office, Messrs. J. A. Hally, J. Marlow, and G. Nelson; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Joseph Cantwell; assistant secretary, Mr. A. Connor.

On the motion of Mr. J. Harris, seconded by Mr. P. Carolin, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the retiring officers.

The Society held their first meeting for general business on Friday evening.

Grave and Gay.

MARK TWAIN'S REALISM.

IT is a Denver newspaper tradition that the funniest bit of journalistic work ever done by Mark Twain was strangled by a too friendly proof-reader. Mark was ordered to write up the opening of a tavern, quite a noteworthy event in those days in the Colorado town. He thought it would be funny to make his account of the festivities bear silent witness to the potency of the free refreshments dispensed. The article began soberly enough, but soon the diction became misty, even the spelling grew confused, and finally the whole thing degenerated into a maudlin, incoherent eulogy of the tavern-keeper. It was funny. Mark read it over, and laughed until he cried. But the next morning, when he eagerly scanned the paper, he could not find his work. In an obscure corner he saw a two-line item, stating that "The Alcazar Tavern was opened with appropriate festivities last night." That was all. He rushed down to the office and inquired about his article. The managing editor knew nothing about it. The city editor couldn't tell what had become of it; the foreman said he hadn't seen it. As Mark was snorting about the "outrage," and was running about the office trying to get track of his missing "copy," a proof-reader slyly nudged him and said, confidentially, "You owe me a cigar." "How is that?" inquired the humorist. "I've earned it," was the reply. "I saved your job for you last night. Maybe you don't know how the old man here feels about such things; but he won't have it if he finds it out. He's sacked three men since I've been here—just that way." "Just what way?" "Why, just as you were last night you know. Your stuff wouldn't do at all; it was simply awful. I knew if the old man saw it you were gone; so I fixed it up myself."

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In addition to the ordinary Crown Lands that are placed in the market from time to time, the following Improved Estates purchased by the Crown will be Open for Disposal as under, viz:—

IN HAWKES BAY.—Pouparae, 336 acs, on April 21, rent from £1 3s to £1 5s 4d per acre.

IN WELLINGTON.—Part of Mr. Drake's farm, 313 acres, about July, rent about 13s per acre.

IN CANTERBURY.—Albury, 19,490 acres, April, 1897, rent 8s to 5s per acre: Corwar, 2,000 acres, about May 21, 1897, rent about 7s 6d per acre; Horsley Downs, 4,004 acres, about May, rent about 5s 6d per acre.

IN OTAGO.—Tokarahi, 11,140 about May 1, 1897, rent about 7s 6d per acre; Waihemo Grange, Makareao, 2,300 acres, on 14th April, 1897, rent about 2s 6d per acre; River Loige, Taieri Plain, 2,500 acres about May, 1897, rent about 17s per acre.

HAWKE'S BAY ESTATE.

The Pouparae settlement is situated in Cook County, eight miles from Gisborne. It has been divided into nine allotments and is suitable for dairying purposes.

WELLINGTON.

Drake's Farm is situated at Johnsonville, about a quarter of a mile from the Johnsonville Railway Station. The land will be divided into sections of from 5 to 10 acres.

CANTERBURY ESTATES.

The Albury Estate is twenty-nine to thirty-five miles from Timaru by rail, and consists of down flats. About half is suitable for agriculture and the rest is good hillside pastoral land partly on good limestone formation, and is well watered. There is also coal on the property. There are 140 acres of plantations, and as a whole, it is well adapted for mixed farms, being at present well fenced, and within easy distance of a school and other conveniences. The Timaru-Fairlie Railway intersects the lower end of the Estate for several miles and there are three railway stations near. These two properties have not been over-cropped; they are well fenced and ready for immediate return. Paddock fences will be made boundaries of farms, so as to permit of immediate settlement.

The Corwar Estate has been purchased from Mr. J. C. Wason, and is situated near Highbank, near the Methven-Rakaia Railway. Highbank was recently disposed of under the same Act, and was eagerly competed for. The property is well sheltered, in good heart, well fenced, and has about 140 acres of well grown plantations. It will be laid off in farms, suitable to the quality of the land. The Barrhill township and school are conveniently situated to it.

The Horsley Downs Estate is situated in North Canterbury, between Amberley and the Hurunui, on the Hurunui River and adjacent to the Railway. It has been subdivided into 24 farms, varying from 73 acres to 456 acres.

OTAGO ESTATES.

The Tokarahi Estate in Otago, on the Maerewhenua River is twenty-five miles by rail from Oamaru. There are two Railway Stations on the property, which is situated between Tokarahi Railway Station and Dunroon. The soil is lying upon limestone and is very fertile, well suited for cereals or stock. It adjoins the Maerewhenua Estate, which was disposed of with such success last year. The property has been purchased from Mr. Alexander A. McMaster, and the greater part is in grass from one crop. It will be surveyed into convenient farms suitable for all classes of farmers. There are good plantations around the home-stand, which, with 1,500 acres, is retained by the owner. There is a school within easy distance of the property.

Makareao Estate is a further portion of the Waihemo Grange Property recently disposed of. It is hillside land with some flat land at the base, on a limestone formation, suitable for two or three sheep farms, with one or two small agricultural farms. It is well watered and within a mile or two of the Dunback Railway Station.

The River Lodge Property is on the Taieri Plain, and was purchased from Mr. Thomson. It is situated within three miles of the Railway Station at Allanton, and is connected by a good road and bridge to that station. The soil is rich alluvium, well adapted for grass roots and dairying. The sections will range from ten to sixty acres, the larger to include the home-stand, out-houses, etc. It is protected by an embankment from being flooded by the Taieri River. It is admirably adapted for occupation by small holders, whose families can get work on the surrounding farms. There is a creamery at the corner of the farm

Also, besides these Properties, the Land for Settlements Board is negotiating for the purchase of Large Estates both in the North Island and Middle Island.

Full details will be advertised a month before the day of receiving applications, and inquiries will be answered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the District or by the Surveyor-General, Wellington.

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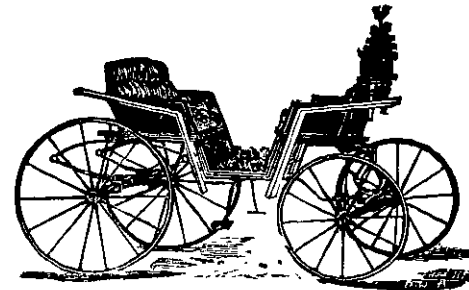
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IN THE BATTLE FOR BREAD.

THE STORY OF MAUD POYNTER.

(By T. SPARROW in *Ave Maria*.)

CHAPTER III.—DISTRESS.

In the little church where she had been married Maud was praying. No tears trickled down the thin white cheeks,—her grief was too deep for that; no sigh came from the pallid, bloodless lips; no restless motion of the tight-clasped hands betrayed the anguish of her soul. Only the sorrow-laden eyes were fast fixed on the Tabernacle, pleading as words could not plead for help, for hope—for the life of the one being she loved on earth. Only God could give her what she wanted; only God could understand the depth of her fears and her woe.

Dusk deepened into dark, and shadows fluttered among the aisles, as rays from the votive lamps fell on petitioners moving away. The wealthy finished their orisons before the gleaming white statue of the Sacred Heart or the gem-bedecked altar of Our Lady, and softly rustled in the creeping gloom to their carriages waiting outside. The poor dragged themselves away from the figure of the Dead Christ in His Mother's arms, kissed their beads, and streamed out again to their work of weary toil.

Only Maud Rooney remained kneeling at the Communion railing. The sanctuary lamp shed a halo on the sweet, plaintive face that was hardly earthly in its transparency and pallor. Soon the expression changed. She had been speaking mutely to her Lord, then He spoke wordlessly to her. The calm of her soul had been stirred, but the restless waters were still at His bidding; the tired lamb lay meekly at His feet, and the breaking heart knew peace. "Lord, Thy will, not mine, be done!" she sighed faintly, fully grasping all that that prayer might mean; and she clasped her white hands across her breast and bowed her fair young head; while tears, half sweet, half sad, relieved the overwrought brain.

And from the dimness of the shadowing arch emerged the figure of a woman, with bloated face and distraught air, swaying at every step she took. When she caught sight of Maud she stopped and shivered from head to foot; then fell on her knees, forced by the saintliness which radiated from her friend's face. A rush of better feelings overpowered poor Nellie, and rocking herself to and fro, she sobbed aloud.

Maud rose at once and went to her.

"Nellie," she whispered, taking the rough hand, "give your trouble to God.

But her light touch only increased the agitation of the weeping woman.

"How can you bear to come near me?" she cried shrinking away. "My husband has killed yours, and Tom would never have gone but for me."

Maud's reply was to tighten her hold of her friend's hand.

"We are in trouble together," she replied. "Let us forget and forgive. Bill would never lay a hand on my husband willingly, and no word shall ever pass our lips as to who struck the blow. I can promise for Tom and myself."

The bleared eyes of the crouching woman were raised doubtfully to Maud's.

"Do you mean it?" she faltered.

"Yes," said Maud firmly, forcing her lips to speak the fateful word. "Look, Nellie, at that crucifix"—pointing up to one, life-size, that loomed above them in the gloom. "My Saviour and your Saviour forgave His murderers. Are we, poor sinners not to help one another? O Nellie!"—and the great tears glistened on the speaker's lashes,— "will you not let your heart be softened? God has sent you a heavy trial; but will you not try to bear whatever is before you as a punishment for the sins of the past? Promise Him to begin from to-night a new life; and let us never forget that we, and those we love so dearly, are His in life or in death."

Side by side the sinner and the saint mingled their prayers in one; and as they walked up the fog-filled street there lingered round Maud's lips the sweetness of the prayer she had whispered to her Lord.

They parted at the corner,—Nellie going to the prison where Bill was lodged waiting his trial; while Maud pursued her way to the hospital where Tom lay dangerously wounded. He had not yet recovered consciousness. Twice a policeman had called for him to identify the man who had struck the cowardly blow; but each time the doctors had forbidden him to be disturbed. He had lost so much blood his weakness was intense, and his mind rambled greatly at intervals.

Maud had been allowed to sit by him daily, but he had never recognised her until now. When she approached tremulously, with the half-anxious smile parting her childlike lips, his eyes warmed into feeling and he murmured:

"My wife—my little Maud!"

Controlling herself with an effort, Maud knelt by his side and passed her hand caressingly through his hair.

"Dear Tom," she said in her low, musical voice, "it is nice indeed to see you better. But lie very quiet and do not try to talk."

He shut his eyes peacefully, content to know that she was near. And her heart throbbed with thankfulness that perhaps her prayers were going to be heard at last. She sat with his hand in hers, watching the laboured breathing and fitful colour of the wounded man. Twenty minutes was the duration of her visit, and in that time she had to accomplish much. Nellie and her two delicate, starving babies rose before her, and in her new-found joy she was not unmindful of Nellie's sorrow.]

"Tom!" she whispered, gently.

He opened his eyes and smiled on her.

"Tom dear," she said, do you know who struck you that night at the Bar!"

He nodded.

"But you will never tell?" she went on persuasively, linking her fingers in his. "If you do not get better, he will be tried for murder; and what is to become of his poor wife and children? Nobody seems to be sure who did it. Several have been arrested, and perhaps all will be acquitted. You know, Tom, everything depends on your evidence."

He thought for a moment, then said, painfully:

"I can't let the wrong man be charged.

"No," replied his wife; "but it may happen that, unless you charge one man in particular, no one will be condemned. Will you promise me, Tom, for her sake, to be silent unless honour demands?"

"Not for her sake but for yours!" he said at last, with a proud smile at his noble wife; and no more passed between them but a few words of prayer and hope. Then Maud glided away with joy in her heart, and very tender was her touch that night as she put Nellie's wee ones to rest.

Times were bad for both the young wives, but they pressed on stricken Nellie most. Though Tom's pay admitted of no reserve funds, their frugal habits enabled Maud at least to contract no debts; while his club money secured the rent and a trifle for food and fuel. It cut Maud to the heart, amid all her trouble, that she could do so little for Nellie. Her rent was unpaid for many weeks; her husband had been in no club; and the neighbours, knowing her drunken habits, refused her food on credit.

But Maud was indefatigable as a friend. She went to the priest, explained the case, and got soup tickets and clothes for the children. She persuaded a neighbour or two to give Nellie a day's charring, and was very sympathetic and kind when the penitent woman handed in her earnings and begged Maud to use them to the best advantage for her. Sorrow had broken Nellie down completely. She had truly loved her husband, and knew only too well that it was her conduct which had driven him to evil courses. If Tom died, Bill might be tried for murder; if he recovered, Bill would stand his trial for manslaughter. For the unhappy fellow made no secret of his guilt.

"I did it, and I must suffer for it," he said doggedly to all Nellie's pleadings for silence. "I was blind with drink and rage. If Tom dies, I murdered him."

For the first time in her life Nellie learned to respect her boy husband, and had a glimmering of what she might have made him if she had only tried.

Meanwhile the Catholic chaplain of the gaol was much taken with Bill's uncompromising attitude, and gave him instruction and advice, which the young man, now, thoroughly sobered, gratefully received.

And Maud—fair, shadowy Maud, with her constant cough and hectic colour, and the eyes that shone with such a strange, unearthly glow—stood firmly, staunchly by Nellie through it all. Day by day through wind, snow or rain, she trudged bravely to the hospital for her twenty minutes' stay with Tom. Often he was too weak to speak; sometimes he scarcely knew her.

But Tom was not to be teased about trifles, and his mind could not comprehend what she was enduring for his sake. Between life and death he hovered for twenty-one weary days, and then the body recovered before the mind regained its balance after the nervous shock.

The trial was postponed in hope of his recovery, and Maud grew frailer and frailer day by day. The suspense was telling on her, also the horrible dread of the future. She knew he would never be fit to work again, and what could she do to support two lives? Only her faith in God kept her up,—the faith that never wavered; that put to shame that of thousands around her who had never been tested as she had been.

"God is so good!" was the nearest approach to a murmur I ever heard from her lips. "Whatever He does, He makes me feel it's for the best.

And I could only bow my head and feel God was indeed good to let one so akin to His angels live among us for a little while.

Her influence over Nellie was immense; her very voice soothed the woman whose path in life was over rough places. Attacks of despair are common with inebriates, and Maud knew how to dispel these when they came on; to kindle hope when hope was all but dead.

And all the time both the girls were always hungry; both were hardly clad; both had to endure the mental torture of knowing those they loved were suffering, too. And then, worst pain of all, there was the awful future before them. Deprived of their lawful protectors, neither of them twenty-one, they had to face the world,—to drag on somehow, delicate, defenceless, and almost alone.

I do not want to harrow my readers' feelings by exaggerating the perils of the poor; but I do wish people to realise how terribly they are beset on every side; and that one hardly ever goes down into the deep waters of sin and crime without some sort of feeble struggle.

Another serious trouble was in store for Nellie. The landlord pressed for his rent. He had waited many weeks, and saw no chance of arrears being paid up. It was easy to find a more profitable lodger; and to have one whose husband was in prison did not conduce to the respectability of the house. So one night when Nellie came home she found the brokers in possession.

The law in this country with regard to such matters seems somewhat strange; at all events, in its dealings with the poor. A man is sent with orders to see that the furniture and other belongings are not disposed of or injured till the number of hours mentioned in the writ has expired. If the rent is not paid up then, everything becomes the property of the landlord, and he can sell over the tenant's head or remove what he pleases. To execute his orders the broker-man, as he is called, often considers it necessary

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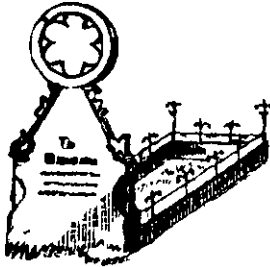
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not to lose sight of the defaulter ; and as in Nellie's case there was only one room, it put her in an awkward dilemma.

Nellie's temper, none of the best, could not stand this unexpected blow. She raved at the man, and ordered him out of the room ; and when he told her he was authorised not to move from there for twenty-four hours, she flung herself on the bed and went into violent hysterics. Even Maud at first could do little with her, and still less the man. She dared not take them into her room ; for to eke out her income she already had another lodger, and to overcrowd is punishable by law. Under the present circumstances, it would not do to risk detention.

She sent a note round to my house. I was away from home, but my domestic gave her a shilling. Poor, hungry Maud brightened at the sight of the money. She knew that the broker-man got no food except what the landlord gave him ; she knew, too, that he was almost as poor as herself ; and that if the man in possession got one meal of bread and cheese, washed down by a pot of ale, he might think himself lucky. So she bought a plateful of fried fish and smoking potatoes—a great delicacy in those quarters ; she made him some fresh tea ; and, taking these up the dirty winding staircase, she entered Nellie's room.

"Now," she said, in her pleasant, soft voice, "I have brought you some supper, sir ; and I want you to eat it on the landing while I put this poor girl to bed."

The broker-man looked dubiously first at the meal, and then at the donor. The smell tempted him ; for he was very hungry, and he knew that was all he should get to eat that night. Maud completed her victory by pushing into his hand a paper containing some tobacco, saying with her sweet smile :

"Go and eat your supper while it is hot, sir ; and take the candle with you." She held the door open and he found himself outside.

Maud's work was half begun. Distracted Nellie was rocking herself to and fro, and shrieking at intervals for some one to save her from being turned into the streets without a penny. The children cried because their mother cried ; and while Maud gently hushed one in her arms, she let the other little one nestle in the folds of her dress. And all the time she was talking gently to Nellie,—promising, if she would only lie quiet and still, she would keep the broker-man away until morning, when surely God would help. Presently the sobs began to subside ; and, worn out by her own tempestuous passion, Nellie fell fast asleep. Very softly Maud placed the little ones by their mother ; then, hearing footsteps outside, she opened the door noiselessly.

"Very sorry, ma'am," said the broker-man civilly, rubbing his mouth with his sleeve ; "but I shall have to disturb you now. The young party inside seems inclined to make a fuss, and if I did not keep an eye on her she might set fire to the place."

Maud laid her hand beseechingly on the broker-man's arm.

"Won't you trust me?" she asked winningly. "If I sleep with her and give you the key of the door, won't you allow me to make you up a bed on the landing? We have no fire, and you have the only light we possess."

He looked in the pure, sweet face, attractive even to his hardened mind, and, with a gruff "Have your way, ma'am," he gave in.

Maud was as good as her word. She brought him some warm coverings ; and then, shivering and coughing, she crept into the cold, fireless room, and, pulling her shawl round her, lay down on a couch by the window. The stars above gave the only light ; and surely they gleamed on no fairer sight than this girl in her rags, with a soul stainless as the snow which lay thick on the ground outside. Little sleep did Maud get that night—her cough prevented any rest ; but she passed the lagging hours in praying that succour might come.

Day dawned chill and grey as, with stiffened limbs and aching heart, Maud commenced her work of charity. She brought the last bundle of chip she possessed, and, raking up a little coal dust, made the last fire they were likely to see for many a weary day. The last tea was put in the teapot, the last scraps of crust were handed round ; and when all was ready the broker-man was cheerfully invited to share their humble fare.

When Maud made the Sign of the Cross and began their simple grace, the man covered his face with his hand and his eyes grew suddenly dim. Years and years ago his mother had taught him the same. A gulf lay between then and now—a gulf of reckless deeds and prayerless decades of sin. He had denied his faith, he had turned his back upon God. Yet at the sight of this young girl's earnest faith a sudden rush of remorse and sorrow overwhelmed his soul.

"I was a Catholic once," something prompted him to say, almost in spite of himself ; and Maud's look of sympathy made him add : "And you needn't think I like the dirty piece of work I am doing now."

By the end of the meal he had confided that he was a widower and had lost his only child of diphtheria. A little later he had the elder boy on his knee, and an hour after that he was helping to peel the potatoes which a few pence from his own pocket had secured for their dinner. Still, though they had made an enemy into a friend, it was out of his power to stay proceedings, and the outlook seem'd hopeless. The sky was dull and leaden, the frost was very bitter and you would have thought that in no civilised land could a heart, be found hard enough to turn a starving mother with two tiny babes into the street.

Maud went to the hospital in the afternoon with a heart so heavy she could hardly give Tom smile for smile. On her way home she entered the church, as was her wont, to lay her crosses at the feet of Christ ; and when she returned she tried, but in vain, to soften the landlord into giving Nellie one more night. But he was inexorable.

"There's the workhouse for such as she, and it's good enough for her and her lot."

Slowly Maud climbed the stairs, loth to tell Nellie of this new disappointment. But cold misery had made Nellie too numb to care.

She sat in a chair in the corner, looking blankly before her ; while the broker-man wrapped up the elder child in his own coat, and was walking up and down with the younger in the futile endeavour to keep it and himself warm.

"I have done my best," said Maud, trying to keep her voice steady ; "but it seems as if God wished you to be very near to Him on Calvary. Nellie, if you must go, don't walk about the streets all night—it is snowing hard. Go to the workhouse, dear ; at least, it is a shelter."

Nellie shook her head doggedly.

"I could never look Bill in the face," she said, in a dull, far-off tone, "if I went there. Besides, they take the children away."

"But what will you do?" asked Maud, almost in despair.

"Throw myself into the river"—in the same absent way.

Maud was too wise to argue ; she saw that for the time being Nellie's brain had given way.

"I pawned my hat for you," she said, trying to divert her thoughts ; "but I could raise only threepence on it." And she slipped the coppers into Nellie's hand.

And now a quarter to eight had struck ; and the broker-man, no longer able to repress his emotion, signed they would have to go. Passively Nellie rose to her feet and took the baby from his arms.

"Thank you!" she said, quietly.

He raised the other little one up and carried it for her downstairs. When they got to the front door Maud motioned him to give it to her.

"Did you think I would desert my friend?" she remarked simply, seeing his surprise ; and, hatless and shawless, she followed Nellie into the cold and snow.

(To be concluded.)

The Catholic World.

FRANCE.—A Catholic Protest against Unjust Taxation.—A great meeting of Catholics was held recently in Nancy, under the auspices of the committee of the Catholic Union to protest against the injustice of that piece of legislation directed against the Church—the *droit d'abonnement*—and against the way in which it has been used against the teaching nuns in the town. More than a thousand persons responded to the appeal of the committee, and assembled under the presidency of M. Mesmin, who opened and closed the meeting with prayer. M. Mesmin, in his speech from the chair, entered a vigorous protest against the distress served on the Sisters. He was succeeded by the Comte de Bourmont, who explained in detail the iniquity of the tax which falls so heavily on the religious congregations, making them pay for incomes which they do not possess, and compelling them to pay twice for the same thing, besides burthening them with taxes which do not fall upon other citizens. The speakers were frequently interrupted by demonstrations of delighted approval on the part of the audience. Then a unanimous vote of censure was passed on MM. Papelier, Viox, Chapuis, and Henrion, Deputies of Meurthe-et-Moselle, who had either voted for the law in question, or abstained from voting ; whilst a vote of confidence and congratulation was given in favour of MM. Brice and Mezières, who had opposed it. After that the following resolution was passed with acclamation : "That the Catholic electors and citizens of Nancy there present, protested against the distress levied on the Sisters of Christian teaching at Nancy, and called for the abrogation of the laws *d'accroissement* and *d'abonnement*." A petition to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies was opened, and was soon filled with signatures.

Results of the Campaign Against the Religious Orders.

—Even papers devoted to the cause of the Government are now speaking of the fiscal law directed against the religious communities as a failure, on account of the great difficulties encountered in its application. One of them has been to the pains of ascertaining what the law since it came into operation last spring has brought into the Treasury. The total amount collected in 1896 was 266,500 francs, whereas the sum claimed was a million and a half francs. The amount collected by no means represents the net gain of the Treasury, for it has frequently happened that the expenses incident on collection have exceeded the sum realised because of the reluctance of the public to purchase the seized property. There can be no doubt that the Government is greatly perplexed as to the course it should take in face of the firm resistance of the communities.

ITALY.—The Clergy and Social Work.

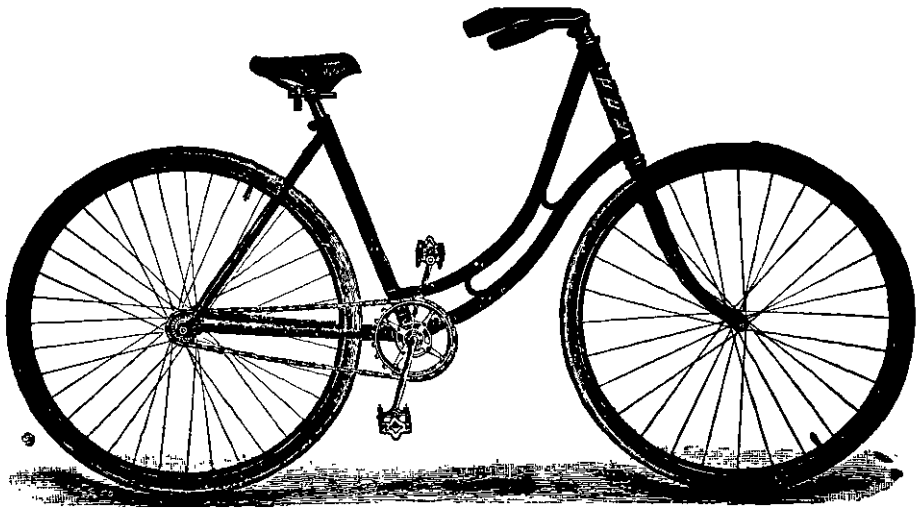
—The Archbishop of Turin gave to a pastoral which he recently published the title of "The Clergy outside the Church," and in the course of his remarks on this subject he says : "The Pope desires that we should be active outside our churches, and to labour in accordance with the wishes of the Pope ought to be not only the desire but the glory of bishops, priests and all sincere Catholics. If ere this we had taken part in work of that kind, our country would not have fallen into such a ruinous condition. We must now go forth from the churches and recover the ground which has been lost. As to the means by which we shall succeed, who can point them out more authoritatively than the Vicar of Christ? And it is he who tells the priests that they must not remain in the sacristies. The fact is that the best of our priests—those who fulfil most thoroughly their pastoral duties in church—prove themselves to be the most energetic in promoting Catholic action. And those who are the least earnest outside the Church are also the least earnest within it." The Archbishop then urges all his clergy not only to aid Catholic congresses and social gatherings, but to become their leaders and guides. Above all, attention should be paid to parochial committees, and the means of organisation adopted should be in conformity with the requirements of each parish. Every parish must for the future have its parochial committee.

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ROME.—The Vatican Ceremony of March 4th.—The anniversary of the election of Leo XIII. to the Pontificate was not commemorated by any special service at the Vatican. It is customary to postpone all celebrations to the anniversary of the Coronation which recurs on March 3rd, and which is doubly festive as being the day following the Holy Father's birthday. This year March 3rd happens to be Ash Wednesday, and on that account it has been decided to postpone the ceremonies till Thursday the 4th. A grand reception will take place on that day in the Vatican, and, according to custom, his Holiness will deliver a discourse. Rumour has it that the Pope will make a statement concerning the troubles of Christians in the East, and will invite the powers of Europe to use their endeavours in favour of Crete.

The Hereditary Princess of Norway and Sweden at the Vatican.—Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria of Norway and Sweden was recently received in audience by the Holy Father. The Princess was attended by her maid-of-honour, Baroness Alstromer, and by her gentleman-in-waiting, Count De Rosen. The honours due to a member of a reigning family were accorded her. Received at the foot of the Scala Regia by the Grand Master of Pontifical Ceremonies and by a platoon of the Swiss Guard, her highness was accompanied to the Clementine Hall, where she was met by Mgr. Della Voipe, Majordomo. As the *cortège* passed through the other halls the honours were done by bodies of the different pontifical troops drawn up for the occasion, the Noble Guard being in the apartment adjoining the Pope's private studio. It was here the Princess was received by the Holy Father. Their conversation lasted for half an hour, and when it was over her Royal Highness, after presenting the members of her suite to his Holiness went to pay a ceremonial visit to Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State. During the same afternoon his Eminence returned the Princess's visit at the Grand Hotel, where she is staying. Her Royal Highness is the daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden and is the wife of the heir-apparent to the Scandinavian throne. In spite of the fact that she is not a Catholic, she has distinguished herself as a patroness of Catholic institutions.

RUSSIA.—Russia and the Holy See.—The transference of M. Isvolsky, Russian representative at the Vatican, to Bucharest is a matter of some importance owing to its possible bearing on the attitude of Russia towards the Holy See. This young diplomatist cannot point to any great results as the fruits of his efforts, but his conduct has throughout been full of tact and he has probably done as much as circumstances and the will of his masters would allow for the improvement of the position of Catholics who are Russian subjects. He has been in Rome since 1888, first merely as an official agent and then in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary. At all times his disposition towards the Sovereign Pontiff has been conciliatory, and it was probably due, in some measure at least, to his intervention that certain concessions have been made to the Pope within the past few years. A number of vacant Episcopal Sees have been filled up; priests have been allowed to go outside the limits of their own parishes; and the ukase of Catherine II. which forbade bishops to go beyond Russian territory without the express and written authority of the Emperor has been abrogated. Still there is ample scope for further concessions, and it is to be hoped that M. Isvolsky's successor, who, it is reported, will be M. Tcharikoff, formerly Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, will discharge his official mission in the same friendly spirit.

UNITED STATES.—Coloured Catholics in the States.—Some interesting statistics about the coloured Catholics in the States have been published by Mr. Rudd, a well-known negro journalist and Catholic. He puts the total number of coloured Catholics at 250,000. There are at present only two negro priests, but their number will shortly be materially added to, as there are no less than thirty negroes preparing for the sacred ministry. There are three convents, and about 200 coloured Sisters of various communities. The State having the largest Catholic population is Louisiana, 80,000 negroes possessing the faith; and Maryland comes next with over 36,000.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Progress of Catholicism on the Gold-Fields.—The hospital of St. John of God, at Kalgoorlie, is gaining the patronage of all other classes and of the Westralian community. The Governor, Sir Gerald Smith, has presented the Sisters in charge with a cheque for £250 for the erection of a convalescent ward, besides having liberally subscribed in many other ways. The Right Rev. Dr. Gibney, Bishop of Perth, is at present on the Western goldfields. Up to date he had visited all the chief mining centres, including Menzies, Kanowna, Bulong, and Kalgoorlie. At the latter place he delivered an address before the local branch of the Hibernian Society, in which he warmly advocated its claims. While at Kalgoorlie, Bishop Gibney presented a handsome statue of the Madonna to the Hospital of St. John of God. The Bishop, who has now returned to Perth, will, it is said, shortly proceed to Rome. On his return it is understood that his Lordship will take steps to carry out the project which he has formed for the erection of a cathedral at Coolgardie.

At the Musicale.—Browne—That tenor's singing doesn't sound well to-night. Didn't he skip a bar? Smythe—Well, he came with me, and I didn't see him skip any.

He—Do you think marriages are made in heaven? She—Well, I don't know; but I think yours will have to be if you ever get married. People who saw him one minute later thought he was trying to catch a tram.

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AN IRISH POETESS.

(From the *Derry Journal*.)

ALMOST six years have passed away since Death claimed as his own the subject of this brief memoir, a gifted authoress, true patriot and high-souled Irishwoman, Rose Kavanagh. Lyric or story, poem or sonnet of hers always reminds one of another poem—that of her own life. All the requisites of a noble poem it possessed, for though perhaps wanting in stirring or romantic incidents, though undisturbed by the fierce tempests of passion, though vexed by no anxious subtleties, it had beauty, originality and sweetness, and underlying these a pleasing pathos. Rose Kavanagh was born on St. John's Night, 1859, in Killadroy, County Tyrone, and passed the earlier years of her life amidst the pleasant scenery and kindly-hearted Celtic people of that secluded district. Part of her education was received at Omagh Convent, part at the Metropolitan School of Art, the largest portion amongst her beloved books; for every great mind like hers receives two educations, the first from the instructions of others, the second and more important from itself. From each immortal work of genius that she pursued she extracted the truth, the nobleness and the beauty—in fact, the very essence of the books, and truly in this case the seed of knowledge "fell upon good ground, and being sprung up yielded a hundredfold." Soon the family moved to Mullaghmore, near the wandering course of the far-famed Blackwater, whose glories she has celebrated in some well-known lines. Miss Kavanagh came presently to Dublin, and while studying art began to contribute occasional pieces to the Dublin papers. In 1881 she acted for some time as temporary editor of *United Ireland* in place of Mr. William O'Brien, who at that period was experiencing her Majesty's hospitality in her house at Kilmainham. About this time, when acting as editor and taking a prominent part in the Ladies' Land League, a paternal Government manifested its anxious care over her by appointing a special detective to watch her movements. Of the many friends she then made amongst the literary people of Dublin one of the earliest was Charles Kickham, whom she inspired with the pleasant little song "The rose of Knockmaney." In her ear he said while dying—"Remember I die thinking of Ireland, loving her the same as ever, and I only wish I could have done more to help." From this time till her death she was a frequent contributor to many periodicals, Irish and foreign, and for the last few years of her life managed the "Uncle Remus" column in the *Fireside* and *Weekly Freeman*. This was to her a congenial task; for to protest against cruelty and selfishness, to train the young people of Ireland to love their country, and to set before them noble ideals of life and duty was to her a labour of love. For many years her health was in a very precarious state, but her own bright, cheerful nature and the unceasing watchfulness of her friend Dr. Sigerson prolonged her short span of existence. In 1889 the progress of phthisis, that subtle disease which had been so long threatening her, became apparent and she passed the winter at Arcachon, in the South of France, vainly seeking for health, depressed with home-sickness, and racked by disease. In the summer of 1890 she returned home to Mullaghmore, and in the September following was able to drive to the parish chapel, where she pointed out to her sister the place she would like to be buried. On the 26th of February, 1891, her pure spirit winged its way to happier worlds. Her last poem was written some few weeks before her death, and was a memorial lyric on Miss Ellen O'Leary, to whose volume of poems it is prefixed; this address of the dying to the dead poet, of the weary traveller standing near the limits of "the undiscovered country," to her companion who had so lately entered its mysterious confines, is very touching. It denotes a friendship stronger than death, a bond of affection which united Rose Kavanagh and her friends by links more enduring than steel. Her *reliquies* are not many, a small bundle of songs, a few serial stories which appeared in the periodicals of the time, and a number of short stories and sketches scattered through the contemporary magazines and papers. These were the first efforts of a cultured inspiration, showing wonderful constructive capacity and holding forth promises of great things. Alas, the fulfilment of that promise was prevented by sickness and early death. Her poetry is sincere, pure, and fresh, meditative rather than energetic, delicate in expression and tender in harmony. Take, for example, the opening lines of her poem "Lough Bray"—

"The amber ripples sang all day,
And singing spilled their crowns of white
Upon the beach, in thin pale spray
That streaked the sober sand with light."

A more finished piece was her poem "St. Michan's Churchyard." Every Irishman, of course, knows that this churchyard is the last resting place of Emmet. A few stanzas will serve as an example:—

"A little, lonely, green graveyard,
The old church tower its solemn guard,
The gate with naught but sunbeams barred.

"While other sunbeams went and came,
Above the stone which waits the name,
His land must write with freedom's flame."

The storied Blackwater, "The glory of Ulster," she celebrated in a poem in which the passionate love of Ireland—that love of which her heart was always so full—is embalmed in words, fervent, vehement and proudly sorrowful.

"One—I remember her better than all—
She knew every legend of cabin and hall;
Wept when the Law and the Famine time met,
Sang how the Red Hand was radiantly set
Over the victors who fought at the ford,
Over the sweep of O'Neill's Spanish sword.
O, our own river, where is she to-night,
Where are the exiles whose homes are in sight."



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Like all Irish verse of recent years, her productions are marked by a note of sadness, it resembles the manner of Allingham or Kichham, gentle, pure and clear as crystal, not that of Davis and the Young Irishers, bold, exuberant and trumpet-like. Her principal efforts in prose were "Coat of a Coronet," "The Workhouse Waif" and "Kilaveena," the last of which has been lately reprinted in the *Irish Monthly*. In prose, genius, vividness and grace are as clearly apparent as in her verses, and the constructive power and capacity for delineation of character, mark the great novelist in embryo. But it was not alone because of her genius and poetical attainments that she was so dearly beloved in life, so deeply mourned for in death. Her handsome person, bright, cheery personality, healthy mind and developed judgment, gained her friends wherever she went. Truly, her epitaph might be written in the words of the old dramatic poet, Ben Jonson—

"Death! ere thou hast slain another
Fair and learned and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee."

NAPIER.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

No doubt you are in possession of full particulars already of the terrible catastrophe that has again befallen Hawke's Bay. This time the storm and its consequences have been the most disastrous within the memory of the oldest settler, and Good Friday of 1897 is not likely to be soon forgotten. From Thursday evening on to Saturday afternoon a continuous downpour of rain with a howling gale indicated that there was danger ahead. About four o'clock there was a slight lull, and hopes were entertained that the worst was past. But no. Suddenly

A LOUD, RUMBLING NOISE

as of thunder was heard as if coming from the direction of the Ruahine Mountains. This was the terrific rush of the flood waters breaking the river banks and rushing madly over the plains and swamps into the streets of Napier. Those at a distance cannot have the faintest idea of the pitiful scene that followed. The whole town towards the Ahuriri plains was in less time than it takes to describe it completely inundated. Carlyle street, Thackeray street, Station street, Munroe street, Dickens street, Dalton street, Bower street, Clivesquare, Welsley road and White road, with all the low-lying

parts of the city, were one continuous mass of water several feet high. The scene at this moment was indescribable, the rapidity of the floods being such that every person was taken entirely by surprise. Vehicles were got to work. Boats were put on the principal streets and many brave volunteers did noble work in rescuing those in danger. Whilst this state of confusion was going on in town, the alarming message,

"FOR GOD'S SAKE SEND US SOME HELP"

was received at the police station from Clive. Two boats were got ready and ten brave men volunteered to answer the call. This was no ordinary matter, considering that Clive is seven miles distant from Napier and at that moment most of that distance was one sheet of water, with a river in high flood rushing through the midst of it. But, alas! brave as they were it is believed that whilst nearing the river, in the dark of the evening, they got stuck in a wire fence, and, before they could extricate themselves, fence, with railroad and public road, were lifted bodily out to sea. If this be so, and it is the common opinion, as this is the spot where the large washout took place, nothing could save the boats. At any rate not one of the ten survives to tell the particulars of their sad fate. The most doleful aspect of this sad calamity is that nearly all were fathers of families, and men such as any town in New Zealand can badly spare. One in particular amongst them, Sergeant O'Donovan, who leaves behind him five small children, is an irreparable loss not only to Hawke's Bay but to New Zealand. This terrible disaster, together with the loss caused in every part of the district, has cast a cloud over the province. The scene since Saturday is indescribable; wherever one goes he sees roads and fences destroyed, bridges and culverts swept away, telegraph poles and drift wood of every description, dead sheep and cattle by the hundred along the sea beach and the rivers, whilst the plains are covered with silt for miles. In town the doors of the houses are thrown wide open, the furniture and carpets put to dry, whilst the look of sorrow is depicted on every face. Things, it seems, are very little better in Hastings, except that we hear of no deaths from there, whilst the inhabitants of Clive, who were just only pulling themselves together after the serious losses they sustained in the memorable flood of 1893, are almost in a state of despair, and

THE WHOLE DISTRICT IS IN A HEARTRENDING CONDITION.

The Mayor has called a public meeting for Thursday, and has wired particulars to other parts of the Colony. In the meantime a committee of ladies and gentlemen are doing all they can for the immediate wants of the sufferers. There is much sympathy for the widows and orphans of the brave men who sacrificed themselves in such a noble cause, and yet there are hundreds of others as badly off as they are. Indeed, the calamity in all its aspects is so deplorable that it has no parallel in the history of New Zealand.

The All Nations Catholic Grand Bazaar, which was to open on Tuesday next has been postponed indefinitely. A meeting of the congregation was held in St. Patrick's on Sunday evening after Vespers, for that purpose. The Very Rev. Father Grogan told the congregation that the time of a bazaar was usually a time of joy and amusement, consequently in the face of the terrible disaster which has brought sorrow and desolation to so many homes in the district he did not see any other course open but to have the bazaar postponed for the present. He very much regretted this course but in the present circumstances it was a necessity.

Correspondence.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

DR. BAKEWELL AND THE CURES AT LOURDES.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Someone has sent me a copy of your paper for March 26, containing an article on the subject of my evidence in the case of Philips v. Herrmann and others, tried recently at Wellington. In the course of the article you accuse me of "hasty generalisation that all the cures and restorations at Lourdes are simply the result of suggestion," and you say "he would do well to revise his hasty dictum that all the cures and restorations at Lourdes are 'simply the result of suggestion.'" You also say that if after reading your article I do not actually change my views, I shall not speak in the same tone of easy dogmatism with which I "delivered myself before the Court at Wellington."

It is a fine example of "Time's little ironies" for me of all men to be accused of belittling the cures at Lourdes. I am aware that a change has been recently made in the editorial department of the N.Z. TABLET, and that the new editor is not acquainted with the fact that in 1885 I wrote a series of articles on the cures at Lourdes, which appeared regularly for some months in the N.Z. TABLET. These papers were based on the perusal—the repeated perusal—of all the cures reported in the *Annales de Lourdes* up to that date, and in other publications about Lourdes to which I had access. I had in my possession at that time all the published numbers of the *Annales*, and have received them regularly every month since direct from Lourdes. I have also been in correspondence with Dr. Boissarie, the head of the Bureau established at Lourdes for investigating into the cases. Since the publication of my papers in the TABLET I have written three papers for English journals on the Lourdes cases; one in answer to a paper in the *Cornhill*, another in answer to one in *Blackwood*, and the third I sent to the *London Tablet*. The papers in the *Cornhill* and *Blackwood* stigmatised the cures as either priestly impostures or effected by the imagination—"suggestion" had not then attracted attention. The editors of both magazines refused insertion to my papers, the editor of *Blackwood* courteously informing me that they made it a rule never to insert any paper controverting views that had been advocated in the magazine.

These observations will, I hope, convince you that my opinions about Lourdes are not "hasty generalisations," nor my expression of them a "hasty dictum." For twelve or thirteen years I have been engaged in the study of these cases, and although I might, with larger knowledge, be disposed to alter my opinion of some few of them, on the whole it remains unchanged, and may be briefly expressed in your own words, "We admit, further, that a great many of the Lourdes cures—perhaps the great majority of them—are not, when we take them one by one, beyond the forces of nature. But leaving out of the question all the cases that are doubtful or only probable miracles, there still remains a number which it is absolutely impossible to explain by any theory of hypnotism, suggestion, imagination, or anything of the kind, and which must be set down as clear and undoubted miracles." I do not venture to adopt the last four words, as, to declare a cure a "clear and undoubted miracle," is usurping the prerogative of Rome, but I would say "as clearly and undoubtedly supernatural."

The plain fact is that I never said, never thought, that the whole of the cures of Lourdes were the result of suggestion. I should have thought that the editor of the N.Z. TABLET would have had sufficient experience of newspaper reports to make him at least suspicious of their accuracy. As it happens the report of the trials in question were marvels of inaccuracy, and it was not until my counsel had sent a letter to the manager of the *N.Z. Times* threatening an action for libel in consequence of its report of my evidence, that the editor sent down its head reporter who gave a report, which, as far as it went, was fairly accurate. Of course in an examination lasting a whole day, a report had to be compressed, and much of what I said was omitted. I have not the paper by me, but what I really said was exactly equivalent to your opinion. But in addition I said that I considered the large majority of the cures were, as Charcot maintained, due to magnetic or hypnotic suggestions.

And in using the terms magnetism, hypnotism, and suggestion, it must not be forgotten that we are merely using convenient phrases, to express a force, or a series of phenomena (if you prefer it), which is still under investigation, which is most imperfectly known, about which no real scientist will dogmatise, and which personally I should prefer to designate the "X force," as Professor Röntgen calls his luminous rays the "X rays."

It has always been a source of perplexity to account for the immense number of cures of diseases not absolutely incurable in themselves, but which had for years resisted every attempt to cure them by ordinary treatment, at the Lourdes pilgrimages. Imagination may do a great deal, but it was difficult to understand how a cold water bath at Lourdes, or drinking Lourdes water could act on the imagination so forcibly. But the investigations of Charcot at

La Salpetriere and Liebault, Bernheim and others at Nancy and elsewhere have proved conclusively that animal magnetism, hypnotism, or the X force, possesses power over the nerve centres far greater than that required to cure a case of hysterical paralysis or vomiting, even if they had resisted ordinary treatment for years.

But even as regards the majority of the cures, I am not disposed to give up the cure to entirely natural causes. Just as fear or joy or offended modesty may influence in a moment the nerve centres, and so produce in the first case pallor of the countenance, palpitation of the heart and trembling of the limbs,—you remember Virgil's graphic description: *Obstupit Steteruntque comae, vox faucibus haesit*—or joy the opposite effect of a brightened eye and a flushed cheek and violent muscular movements—and offended modesty a blush, so I venture to think that the ardent faith and hope of a devout Catholic, may have some unknown but very powerful effect in the nerve centres, particularly on the vaso-motor centres which control the circulation of the blood. Now I suppose, without venturing on the province of the theologian, I may say as a thing known to every Catholic that faith and hope are of supernatural origin. The immense multitudes gathered together at Lourdes are unquestionably in a state of mind in which these virtues are in an extraordinary degree, shall I say developed? The force which we call animal magnetism, whatever be its nature, is certainly accumulative in a multitude, as anyone who has been in a crowd addressed by a powerful and soul-stirring orator must have felt. May not, therefore, these cures, which though not strictly miraculous, are certainly very wonderful, be the result of the magnetic suggestion of a large mass of people, all animated by the same faith, the same hope, and lifted out of themselves for the time by the same divine charity?

Apart from all this, however, there remain a certain number of inexplicable cures—cures which if I were a member of the Roman Tribunal appointed to decide on the miraculous nature of cures, I should certainly vote miraculous.

However, as I am not a member of this Tribunal (nor is the editor of the TABLET I believe) I can only say that no force in the natural order that I know of, is capable of effecting the cures.—I am, etc.,

Auckland, Holy Thursday, 1897.

R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D.

[We have dealt with Dr. Bakewell's interesting letter in another column.—Ed. N.Z. TABLET.]

For Our Young Readers.

THE CAT AND THE CLOCKWORK MOUSE.

The Cat did then all sobbishly
Her woesome tale repeat;
This world is full of mockishness,
And also of deceit.

For why? This morn at dawnitude
A mouse I did espy;
'Twas running whirligigishly
Beneath my very eye.

And feeling somewhat breakfastish
I straightway gave a spring,
And landed right upon the back
Of that actiovius thing.

To my surprise it did not squeak,
And neither did it squeal;
And as 'twas rather littleish,
I ate it at one meal.

I much regret my hastiness,
For soon to my dismay,
'Twas acting most unmouseishly,
In an eccentric way.

'Twas what they termed a *clockwork mouse*,
And governed by a spring;
It works behaved revolvingly,
And hurt like anything.

Oh! tell me, is life livable
When things go on like that?
When clockwork mice and feathered shams
Impose upon a Cat?

TENNYSON'S FIRST POEM.

Miss Thackeray gives this account of Tennyson's first poem:—
"Alfred's first verses, so I have heard him say, were written upon a slate which his brother Charles put into his hand one Sunday at Louth, when all the elders of the party were going into church, and the child was left alone. Charles gave him a subject—the flowers in the garden—and when he came back from church little Alfred brought the slate to his brother, all covered with written lines of blank verse. They were made on the models of Thomson's 'Seasons,' the only poetry he had ever read. One can picture it all to oneself, the flowers in the garden, the verses, the little poet with waiting eyes, and the young brother scanning the lines. 'Yes, you can write,' said Charles, and he gave Alfred back the slate."

There is another story that his grandfather asked him to write an elegy on his grandmother. When it was written the old gentleman gave the boy ten shillings, saying: "There, that is the first money you have ever earned by your poetry, and, take my word for it, it will be your last."—MAURICE F. EGAN, in *Catholic Reading Circle Review*.

Special Announcement To the Public of Christchurch and Country Districts.—We are now offering to the Public Special Lines of BOOTS and SHOES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, at Prices to meet the times. **NOTE** ADDRESS: J. GRAY & CO., 159 LOWER HIGH STREET (5 doors from A. J. White's), Christchurch.

A THRONE SIX CENTURIES OLD.

The coronation chair, or throne, of England has an extraordinary history. It is well covered with rich trappings of silk and velvet and gold-lace; but under those is just a plain oaken seat, enclosing a stone which tradition asserts is the veritable one which served Jacob for a pillow. However that may be, it is fairly certain that it was on this stone that the kings of Ireland sat when they were crowned in the great hall of Tara. By way of Scotland the stone was conveyed to Westminster Abbey at the command of King Edward I.

Some believe that if this stone were removed from the throne, royalty would disappear from England; and there is a saying that wherever the stone is found there shall reign one of Scottish race. So far this prophecy has proved true,—even the present Queen of England, Guelph though she is, owing her position to the Scotch blood in her veins.

Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 24.

EASTER Sunday was observed with due solemnity at the Wellington churches. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at eleven o'clock at St. Mary's Cathedral. The Very Rev. Father Dawson being celebrant. The music was "Cherubini's Fourth Mass," which, it is said, was the first time of its production in New Zealand, at least it was the first time in this city. The opening bass solo in the "Kyrie" was taken by Mr. Twiss, who also rendered others during the Mass. The other soloists were Miss Pender, Mrs. MacDuff Boyd, Misses Maginnity and Gibbes, and Messrs. McManaway, Laishley and Levers. The "O Salutaris" which was given was sung with much devotional expression by Mrs. Swift and Mr. Levers, the 'cello obligato being admirably played by Mr. Kennedy. The choir were assisted by an efficient orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Macduff Boyd. Mr. S. Cimino conducted and Mr. Cimino, junr., presided at the organ. The choir were very successful in their interpretation of the beautiful music, especially the soloists. The high altar was very finely decorated for the solemn festival, and the attendance of worshippers at all the Masses and Vespers was very gratifying.

Solemn High Mass was said at St. Mary of the Angels by the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., the Rev. Father Ainsworth being deacon and Rev. Father O'Shea, sub-deacon. As usual on such festivals the high altar was tastefully set off with flowers, white chrysanthemums predominating on this occasion. The choir, under the conductorship of Mr. F. J. Oakes, rendered the somewhat difficult music of Mercadante's Mass in a fairly satisfactory manner, although the absence of a sufficient number of male voices militated somewhat against the general effect. An efficient orchestra led by Mr. Brown rendered valuable assistance, and Mr. Beauchamp-Platts was at the organ. There were large congregations at the Masses and Vespers. During High Mass the Rev. Father Ainsworth on behalf of the Vicar-General and the priests of the parish, wished the congregation a happy Easter, and prayed that they might have all the blessings of the holy season.

The Rev. Father Mahony celebrated High Mass at St. Joseph's Church on Easter Sunday, Rev. Father Clancy and Rev. Father Herbert being deacon and sub-deacon respectively, and Rev. Father Bower master of ceremonies. A full orchestra, led by Mr. A. Hotop, supported the choir, which sang Weber's Mass in G. The soloists were Mrs. Oakes, Miss Rigg, and Messrs. Ellison and Innes. At Vespers Miss T. Rigg sang the solo part in a "Regina Cœli," by Beethoven, and the choir gave a devotional rendering of "Hæc Dies" (Webbe) as an offertory.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at St. Mary of the Angels' Church on Monday last, the contracting parties being Mr. Thomas Vincent and Miss Lizzie Smith. Mr. J. Fitzgerald acted as best man, and the Misses Daisy and Violet Best, nieces of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Father Ainsworth.

I regret to hear that the Fathers of the ecclesiastical seminary at Meanee are serious sufferers by the flood, and that the grounds and vineyard have been irretrievably injured. The greater part of the grape crop has been ruined, and the grounds, which were remarkable for their beauty and the care and attention bestowed on them by the Fathers, have been greatly disfigured by a deposit of mud some inches deep.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE weather for Easter week was on the whole favourable, although for the most part threatening with occasional intervals of keen winds and driving dust, minor discomforts, however, to the majority of citizens, when on pleasure bent.

As is usual at holiday times, there was a very large influx of visitors to the cathedral city, the principal attraction being the Autumn Meeting of the Canterbury Jockey Club. On Easter Monday, the opening day, lovers of sport attended at Riccarton in their thousands, and again on the following day for the final events. The racing carnival concluded on Wednesday with the apparently inevitable trotting meeting at Lancaster Park. Many thousands also journeyed on Easter Monday to Sumner and other seaside resorts for a final "blow off the briny" ere the cold weather sets in with its accustomed wintry rigour.

The Rev. Father Galerne, S.M., assistant priest at the Pro-Cathedral, left on Easter Monday for a well-earned holiday in the North Island. His duties have been particularly arduous of late, and we earnestly hope he will thoroughly benefit by the change.

High Mass was celebrated at the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday last by the Very Rev. Father Cumming, V.G., who also preached on the Gospel of the day, taking for his text the divine words of Our Blessed Lord, "Peace be unto you," showing in an eloquent manner what was meant by our Saviour when He uttered them to the reassembled disciples. He urged his hearers to persevere in the only true way to obtain that eternal reward, a glorious peace which this world with all its gilt and glitter, and assumed contentment cannot give. Gounod's *Messe Solennelle* was again performed by the choir with a slight change of soloists. The effect of this noble composition was again enhanced by the spirited singing of Mr. C. Read, whose sweet and cultivated voice was heard to great advantage in the beautiful tenor solos.

During the reading of the notices reference was made by the Very Rev. Father to the late lamentable disaster in Hawke's Bay, and he asked the prayers of the congregation for the unfortunate sufferers and more especially for the poor victims, who met their death by drowning in their heroic attempt to render assistance, several of whom were Catholics.

At Vespers in the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Father Malone, S.M., who preached a very practical sermon on the day's Gospel theme, this being, by the way, the first occasion on which the Rev. Father addressed a Pro-Cathedral congregation.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes made an episcopal visitation to, and imparted the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, on Sunday last. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father Malone, who, with the resident priest, Rev. Father Salvador, assisted in the ceremonies.

On Sunday afternoon in St. Joseph's Schoolroom a large and thoroughly representative meeting of ladies and gentlemen of the Pro-Cathedral and St. Mary's parishes was held for the purpose of making arrangements for tendering a suitable farewell to his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes prior to his departure for Rome. The meeting was presided over by the Very Rev. Father Cummings, who stated that it was the intention of his Lordship to leave by the s.s. Tarawera on Wednesday, May 5, to join the Messageries Maritimes liner Polynesian at Sydney, so that whatever was done would of necessity have to be accomplished within little more than a week. The meeting decided to have a *conversazione* in one of the city halls on Monday next, and a strong committee was appointed to carry it out to a successful issue. Judging by the enthusiasm and unanimity which prevailed, every promise is given that the farewell his Lordship will receive will be not only gratifying and pleasing to him but also mark it as an important Catholic event of the year.

THE PETONE TRAGEDY.

EXECUTION OF ETIENNE BOSCHER.

THE CONDEMNED MAN ATTENDED BY FATHERS
GOUTENOIRE AND AINSWORTH.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

THE extreme penalty of the law was carried out on Wednesday morning at the Terrace Gaol, when Etienne Boscher expiated the crime of murdering two inoffensive old people at Petone on the 25th of August last year. The murdered couple kept a small shop in the main street of the town and Boscher was one of their customers. Boscher was the last man in the shop prior to its being closed on the evening of the 25th, about 7 o'clock, and called there at an early hour next morning, when, not being able to gain admittance, he went to a neighbour, who on entering the back premises of the Jones' house, was horrified to find that the two old people had been murdered during the night. A man who was under the influence of drink the previous evening and was seen near the shop was arrested on a charge of having committed the crime but was acquitted at the Supreme Court. Strange to say Boscher was one of the witnesses at this trial. Soon after Boscher was charged with bigamy and convicted, and it was while he was undergoing sentence that the police worked up this case of murder against him. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, but the authorities pieced it together bit by bit, so that by the time the case came before the Supreme Court they had woven such an unbreakable web of condemnatory evidence that it was impossible for the accused to evade the silent but firm hand of justice. For some time after his sentence the condemned man gave no sign that he wished to admit that he was justly convicted. Some days after his sentence the condemned man expressed a desire to see a priest—a Frenchman if possible, he being of that nationality—and by the advice of his confessor he wrote out a confession which was published after his death, in which he admitted the justice of his sentence and tried to the best of his power to make atonement for his crime. The Very Rev. Father Goutenoire of Meanee attended Boscher for a few days, his place being afterwards taken by the Rev. Father Ainsworth who visited him regularly until the evening before the execution, when he stayed with the condemned man until a late hour, and when Boscher went to sleep Father Ainsworth remained in the next cell ready to comfort the culprit when he awoke on the fatal morning which would be his last on earth. It may here be mentioned that like numbers of his countrymen, who have given up the faith of their fathers, Boscher was born a Catholic, but in early life he forsook the Church and took to evil courses. His conduct in the early years of his manhood was such as to draw a prophetic saying from his mother—which afterwards was only too literally verified—that he would end his days on the gallows. Since he came to this Colony he had become a regular attendant at one or other of the churches of some Protestant denominations, and for some years prior to his conviction was an active member of

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WHOLESALE FROM

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the Salvation Army. On it becoming known that a priest was in attendance on the condemned man representations were made to the Justice Department that some pressure had been brought to bear on him in the choice of a spiritual adviser. The Commissioner proceeded to the gaol, and asked the condemned man if he had expressed a desire to see a priest, to which he replied in the affirmative, and on being further questioned if he wished to see a member of the Salvation Army he declined to do so. Consequently the suggestion that he had been influenced in the selection of a spiritual adviser by anyone connected with the prison proved to be groundless. As far as can be judged Boscher felt great sorrow for his crimes and did all in his power to atone, and there can be but little doubt that his sorrow was genuine and that he received the sacraments in a worthy and penitential manner.

In the course of his remarks from the scaffold, he made the following significant remark:—"Years ago I left my own Church and have never since known a day's joy."

Just before the final moment Father Ainsworth whispered a few words of consolation, concluding with the words: "*Au revoir, mon cher ami, au revoir.*" Boscher replied: "*Au revoir.*" Just as he was about to breathe his last he said: "*Jesu misericorde.*" It is understood that a full written confession has been left by Boscher giving in detail the history of his life and crime.

IN THE ZULU WAR.

A STORY OF BUSH AND BATTLE.

THE TALE OF AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

BESIEGED IN A MISSION EKOWE—FEEDING ON WEEVILS AND OXEN—ON THE VERGE OF A GRUESOME GRAVE.

He was a bronzed and bearded soldier—an old warrior of the Zulu campaign—and had much of interest to tell.

His name is Mr. R. Groves, of Hyde Park, Rookwood, and the representative of the *Star* found him one morning in his well-kept orchard, spending the evening of a stirring life amidst his fruit trees, reading his paper in the coolness of a shady porch, that, covered with blossoming bougainvillea, rose as a splendid splash of purple and green in contrast to the brilliant saps of pounded clay around.

"I'M FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE,"

he said, making room for us beside him, "and when I left my regiment, the 3rd Buffs, I held the rank of quartermaster-sergeant."

"And the Zulu campaign?"

"Ah, yes! I was through that," he replied, shaking his head at the recollection. "The campaign of '79. Yes, that's what knocked me up."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, our column was in six detachments, and Cete-wayo's impis

MASSACRED FIVE OF THEM.

Ours was the sixth, and we made for a deserted mission station ekowe, and kept the dusky troops at bay. They couldn't carry our building, and we held out till help arrived."

"You must have had an awful time!"

"Awful! My God, it was. We were herded together there for 13 weeks without ever being able to get a proper sleep. We had no bedding, and the air was filled with heat and stench. The only food saved was weevily biscuits, and then we had to kill the half-starved trek oxen to help keep life together. Should ever we dare to show ourselves for a minute to snatch a breath of air

AN ASSEGAI WOULD WHIRL THROUGH SPACE,

and the man was dead that it struck."

"Did this conclude your perils?"

"No, not by a long way. For fourteen months we had nothing to sleep upon, and had to lie down in the open air—in the dry heat and the cold pouring rain—it was all the same. Fever and sickness carried off many of the men, and when our tattered remnant reached the coast I left the regiment, having served my time."

"What effect had the campaign upon you?"

"A terrible effect, that till last Christmas I was never without. As a result of the exposure and starvation I found my digestion ruined. For seventeen years I've had twitching pains under the shoulders and in the arms; the nerves of my arms were weak, and caused me agony whenever I moved them. I suffered from cramps, and at times

A DEADLY NUMBNESS PERVADED MY BODY."

"How about the doctors?"

"Ah! well, I tried them," he replied in a tone tinged with contempt, "and they never did me any good. Some said it was one thing and some another; others just said it was general weakness, and couldn't or wouldn't state what they meant."

"So you never progressed?"

"No, not a bit. I gradually got worse, and of course I lost interest in everything. I could never walk far, I never slept properly, and I hardly ever ate anything except dry toast and tea. I was miserable and restless, and always in pain."

"How long did this last?"

"Till last December. Several people who saw how bad I looked said they thought

I WAS GOING TO DIE.

And I felt just like it, and a doctor I consulted told me the same thing. I was in a state of collapse then. Even ordinary conversation would take all my breath away, and I'd sink back exhausted on

the sofa. A lady doctor told me it was all through my digestive organs, and that's what it was."

"Well what did you try next?"

"That's the point. I picked up a pamphlet one day in December that a man had thrown into the house. It was an advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I there read a case just like my own that had been cured."

"What did you do?"

"Why, the only sensible thing. I got some of the pills."

"Did you try 'em?"

"I should think I did."

"Well, you don't seem very dead now," we commented, looking at the grey-bearded face and sturdy military figure of our friend.

"No, and

I DON'T FEEL VERY DEAD

either, young man. I feel very much alive. Why, do you know," he said impressively, "that I've increased twelve pounds in weight since I took those pills of Dr. Williams."

"Have you?"

"Yes, I have. I improved gradually from the first dose. First I took a pill at a time and later on increased the dose. Up to now I've taken about thirteen boxes, and I feel so well that I intend to discontinue them altogether. As it is, I haven't had any for over a week and I feel first-class."

"Have you a good appetite now?"

"Rather," he laughed out. "I'm always ready for my meals now,

AND SLEEP LIKE A TOP.

And when I wake up I feel like a man instead of the weary wreck that I was three months ago."

"How about the pains?"

"Oh! they've all left me. I haven't felt them at all for a couple of months."

"I suppose you walk better now?"

"Yes. Before I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I'd have to rest two or three times just walking into Rookwood. Now I go straight in at a good pace, and only yesterday I carried parcels home—a thing that I couldn't have possibly done before," and the old soldier's eyes twinkled at the humour of the idea. "I had to knock my cold baths off, too," he said, "because I was getting so weak, but now I take 'em regular every morning. My digestive organs are in perfect order, and all the functions of my body do their duty."

"And I'm only doing mine," he added, "in telling you this."

"Do you feel as well as you did before the war?"

"Yes. I honestly feel better to-day."

THAN I DID TWENTY YEARS AGO,

and that's saying a good deal, as I'm getting an old man now."

"You firmly believe in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills then?"

"Believe in the pills?" he queried. "I should think I do. They've done a hundred times more for me than all the doctors and medicines I've seen and taken for nigh on eighteen years. That's saying good a lot, but it's true. Believe in the pills? I should think I did."

Then we shook hands with this gay old veteran and bade him "Good-bye," and wished him a long and happy life.

As we went up the garden walk, "I say," he called after us, "look at this." We turned round, and found him vigorously going through a number of army extension movements with his arms. Then he held his legs straight, and bending his body touched the ground easily with either hand.

"I couldn't do that before," he said.

We closed the gate and left him there amidst his fruit trees and his blossoming vines.

It is not only in cases like those described above, however, that Dr. Williams' Pill are so valuable. They have cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, rickets, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, anaemia, pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, Influenza's evil after effects, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, early decay, all forms of female weakness, and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. They are genuine only with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and are sold by chemists and storekeepers generally or the Dr. Williams Medicine Coy., Wellington, New Zealand, will forward on receipt of stamps or post order one box for 3s, or half-dozen for 15s 9d.

Slattery, the unfrocked priest, spoke on "Where is Purgatory? or How Get In and How Get Out," in Worcester, Mass., the other week. Mr. Slattery's nearer concern (says the *Boston Pilot*) is with another place out of which there is no getting.

A testy old man went into the cellar with a handsome mug to draw some beer. He stumbled and fell heavily over a box. His wife called out: My dear, have you broken the mug? Smarting with pain, he replied: No; but I will! and immediately dashed it against the wall.

Mr Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13, 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcestershire Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—ADVT.

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