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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

ENGLISH
CATHOLICS
AND THE
JUBILEE.

AS was to be expected the general Jubilee procession in London proved to be a magnificent and altogether unique pageant, and from Home papers now to hand it would appear that the ecclesiastical celebrations in honour of the occasion were equally elaborate and imposing. The various Protestant

denominations had their own special form of thanksgiving service, but the Catholic service at the Brompton Oratory appears to have eclipsed them all in the splendour of its ceremonial and in its elaborate and impressive display. The splendid edifice attached to the Oratorian Monastery was thronged with a vast and brilliant assemblage, which included a large number of Princes and Ambassadors, and a representative attendance of English and foreign Catholic nobility. Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Papal Envoy in England, Mgr. Sambucetti, after which Cardinal Vaughan's Pastoral on the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen was read. A full and enthusiastic account of the proceedings, from the pen of Mr. Clement Scott, appears in another column. It is gratifying to note that all along the route of the great procession on Tuesday the Papal Envoy was received with marked cordiality by the crowds that lined the streets, and both the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily Telegraph* mention the reception given to the representative of the Pope as among the features of the day. It must be admitted in connection with these celebrations that English Catholics have good reason for gratitude and thanksgiving. They have shared in the prosperity, progress and widened freedom that have marked the reign in England, and they have seen, besides, a very striking and happy change in the position of the Catholic Church. When the Queen ascended the throne prejudice was very strong and the spirit of persecution still flung its dark shadow across the land. Since then the whole status of the Church has been raised, and a marvellous advance has been made both in her numbers and her organisation. The two events which are mainly responsible for this revolution in the position of English Catholicism are the Irish immigration and the Oxford Movement, and their influence will continue to be felt for many a year. In 1837 there was no hierarchy in England, now there are sixteen bishops. Then there were in all Great Britain only 567 priests, now their number has increased to 3115. At her Majesty's accession there was not a single convent of nuns belonging to an active Order in the country, there were altogether, in fact, only twenty-three religious houses. To-day there are 777. At the beginning of the reign there were less than ten thousand children attending Catholic schools; now there are nearly a quarter of a million. Of the corresponding change in public opinion which has taken place during the past sixty years no better evidence could be afforded than the fact that during Jubilee week the Envoy Extraordinary of the Holy See was, in the words of Mr. Clement Scott, "the accepted and honoured guest of the Protestant Queen of England."

THE AMERICAN
ANNEXATION
OF HAWAII.

THE American Executive has decided to annex Hawaii, the group of islands in the Pacific formerly known as the Sandwich Islands, which lie two thousand miles off the United States coast.

The measure marks an entirely new departure in the foreign policy of the United States, the old traditional policy having been to make the Republic a kind of self-contained world, having as large commercial associations with foreign nations as was possible, but at the same time as few direct political relations. The inner history of the annexation project shows that the step has been brought about largely by the influence of a great money power, though American action was doubtless precipitated by supposed Japanese designs on the Islands. The proposal is said to have been brought about in this way. The most influential of the great Trusts which play so important a part in the commercial world of America, is the

Sugar Trust, which has large interests in the sugar-producing industry of Hawaii, several millions of dollars passing every year between the Trust in New York and the growers in Hawaii. The high tariff men in America need the support in Congress of the Sugar Trust, and the Sugar Trust fears that the American sugar growers who rule Hawaii under the form of a Republic are likely to prove dangerous competitors. The members of the Trust, therefore, put pressure on the high tariff men, the high tariff men put pressure on the high tariff President, and Mr. McKinley has accordingly addressed a message to the Senate announcing that he has made a Treaty with "the Government of Hawaii," i.e. the American sugar growers referred to, annexing the islands to the United States. It is a grave step to take, for once the precedent is established, it is hardly likely the annexation policy will stop at Hawaii. If Hawaii which is two thousand miles away is to be annexed why not Cuba and the West Indies which lie close at hand. And if all of these are annexed it will involve, amongst other important consequences an enormous increase in the military expenditure of the United States. The terms of the annexation of Hawaii are as follows: "Hawaii surrenders all territory, including seaports and Crown lands, to the United States Government, and becomes part of the States under the name of the Territory of Hawaii. The States Government not only extends to Hawaii the protection demanded, but assumes the debt of Hawaii up to a total of 4,000,000 dollars. All the citizens of the present Republic of Hawaii become citizens of the United States except those Asiatics who are already excluded from the privilege of State citizenship; and the Chinese now in Hawaii are forbidden to migrate thence to the States proper, except as may be permitted under American statutes. The present Government and laws of Hawaii are to continue in force there, except so far as they directly conflict with the laws of the United States, until Congress shall have had time to form new laws for the government of the annexed territory." The supporters of the proposal declare themselves confident of a two-thirds majority in the Senate and there is every likelihood that the annexation will be speedily accomplished.

PAINFUL but frequent experience seems to show JOURNALISTIC EXPERIMENTS, that one of the very surest ways of losing money is to lay it out in starting a newspaper. The history of the *Catholic Gazette*, which was published in London, furnishes the latest case in point. A few months ago the Duke of Norfolk, seeing that there was only one Conservative Catholic weekly in London—the *Tablet*—started the *Catholic Gazette* as a penny Conservative Catholic weekly to compete with the *Catholic Times*, the *Catholic Herald*, the *Universal*, and other Liberal Catholic weeklies. After an existence of a few months the *Gazette*, which was a well edited and readable paper, has ceased publication, and the Duke is said to have lost £5000 over the venture. It is understood that precisely the same amount was lost over the starting of the *Express*, a Catholic paper which was started in Sydney a number of years ago apparently on much the same grounds as those which led to the starting of the *Catholic Gazette*. The Duke of Norfolk's objection to the popular *Catholic Times* was that "it was too Irish and supported Home Rule." The late Archbishop Vaughan, it appears, at the starting of the *Express*, incautiously made the same remark in stating his objection to the *Freeman*. A contributor to the *Freeman* gives the following account of the incident—"This is how it came out. I had the story from the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley's own lips at the time. Dalley was dining with the Archbishop at St. John's College, and his Grace . . . frankly gave his reason for supporting the opposition paper. Not being under any bond of secrecy, and indignant at the attempt to undermine the journal that for forty years had done all the fighting for Catholics and Irishmen in New South Wales, Dalley lost no time in communicating what Dr. Vaughan had said to the *Freeman* office. Oddly enough, the Very Rev. Dr. Gillet (the Archbishop's private secretary) called at the *Freeman* office a day or two after with a message from Dr. Vaughan. 'His Grace,' said Dr. Gillet, 'asked me to call in a friendly way to assure you that he has

the kindest feeling towards the *Freeman*, and that he will not allow anyone over whom he has control to injure you in any way.' Dr. Gillet added that 'his Grace had nothing to do with the *Express* beyond holding a few shares.'" The *Express* never thrived, and before long it died a natural death. Messrs. Archibald and Haynes were its first editors—two out-and-out unbelievers, who regarded their connection with a religious paper as a huge joke. A fortnight after the launching of the *Express* this amiable pair started the *Bulletin*, the first number of which was actually written and set up in the office of the *Catholic Express*. Haynes and Archibald were, of course, promptly dismissed, and the *Bulletin*, of which Archibald is still editor, was printed and published elsewhere. D.B., in the *Freeman*, gives a list of failures in Catholic journalistic experiments, which supplies mournful proof of the ease and certainty with which money may be lost in such ventures. "In a dim little corner," he says, "of the graveyard of genius may also be seen tablets erected to the memory of the *Catholic Times*, the *Record*, the *Nation*, the *Southern Cross*, and the *Irish Australian*. The *Freeman*, which has been the melancholy witness to all these funerals within the brief space of seventeen years, will, in four years' time, celebrate its golden jubilee."

BRIEF reference was made in our columns some time ago to the great dissatisfaction felt by the CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGES IN CEYLON. Catholics, with regard to the threatened ordinance against pilgrimages in the island. The proposed ordinance conferred practically unlimited powers on the government in the way of prohibiting pilgrimages, and it was urged in its defence that such a measure was necessary on sanitary grounds. The Catholics of the island were quite prepared to accept any restrictive measures that were really necessary in the interests of the public health, but they contended that the powers invested in the government were altogether too sweeping and arbitrary. They accordingly made strong representations first, to the Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, and finally, by way of memorial to Mr. Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary. The Archbishop of Colombo has now received, through the Governor, the reply of the Secretary of State to the memorial of the Bishops concerning the pilgrimages ordinance. The Governor writes as follows:—"I am desired to inform you that the memorial has been considered, and that Mr. Chamberlain is satisfied that in the public interest and for the protection of the public health it is desirable that the Government should be invested with the powers conferred by the Ordinance to be used only in case of necessity, and that there is no reason to fear that those provisions will ever be used in such a manner as to interfere unnecessarily with the exercise of the religious practices of the Roman Catholics, but that, with the object of allaying the apprehensions which the enactment of the Ordinance appears to have caused and of making its scope and objects and limitations more apparent, he has suggested the introduction of amendments showing unmistakably that it is enacted for sanitary purposes, and will only be enforced on occasions in which restrictive regulations are found to be necessary." This reply has naturally been received with extreme satisfaction by the Ceylonese Catholics and they are highly gratified at the result of their appeal to the Home Government. The *Ceylon Catholic Messenger* thus voices Catholic feeling on the matter— "Thus we consider a very considerate and favourable answer. The Ordinance is to be so drafted as to show unmistakably that it is an exceptional measure, to be made use of in exceptional cases only and when no other means of securing sanitation exist. The bishops, no more than the clergy and laity, never objected to sanitary measures being taken to prevent the spread of disease. What they objected to was the sweeping character of the measure introduced by the Government and the threatened infringement on the religious liberty of Catholics. The Ordinance, such as it has been passed by the Legislature, was a most dangerous weapon to place in the hands of a colonial Government. Mr. Chamberlain has understood this perfectly well, and the amendments he suggests, if carried out in their integrity will take away the sting from the much hated Ordinance. Had any regard for the opinions and the feelings of Catholics been entertained by the local authorities, this result could have been obtained much sooner and without recourse having been had to a supreme authority. But although our much esteemed Governor is above all suspicion of being led by an animus against the Catholics under his rule, we cannot say as much of some of his advisers.' It is gratifying to note that the Catholics have received the measure of justice they desired, and it is equally gratifying to find that the Governor is exonerated from all blame for the obnoxious ordinance. Though mistaken in his policy he appears to have acted throughout in perfect sincerity and good faith.

So many warnings have appeared in the daily THE KLONDYKE GOLDFIELD. papers with reference to the Klondyke rush that it is perhaps hardly necessary for us to say much about it. For the benefit of up-country readers however, who may not have seen the accounts of the dangers and

difficulties to be with met at Klondyke we make the following extracts from a San Francisco paper just to hand:—"The miners are willing to answer all inquiries as to the cost of getting to the fields and of subsisting after reaching there, but will advise no one directly to go into the country. While there is undoubtedly plenty of gold—and there may be just as rich strikes made in other places as have been made in the Klondyke diggings—there are any number of miners already in the country who have made no money. 'The winters,' says one experienced man who has made his stake there, 'are very cold, the mercury going down as low as 75deg. below zero. The coldest weather last winter was in January and February. Miners have to use the greatest care not to work themselves into a perspiration, as the moisture would freeze and result in frostbite. . . The scarcity of food is the worst feature of the life at the mines. Supplies are received but once a year, and there is very little in the country in the way of food. Caribou and moose are killed sometimes, and give a little fresh meat to relieve the monotony of bacon. Canned fruit is the principal diet. The reluctance of the miners to encourage emigration to the Klondyke is not from the fact that they want the gold for themselves and fear to have the country overrun with people, but comes from the fear that the sudden influx of population without an adequate supply of food will cause a famine, and a great deal of suffering will ensue.' The fear as to famine has unhappily been already more than once realised, with fatal consequences, in one instance, to as many as two hundred men. When it is remembered, in addition to all this, that the country is all gloomy forest land, and that in case of accident or illness there are no institutions in which the necessary skill and attention can be obtained, our readers will have some idea of the dangers and hardships to be endured before the much-coveted treasure can be secured.

WE have always held that the Catholic Church THE FRUITS OF CONTROVERSY. has nothing to lose and everything to gain by full and free religious discussion, and that well-conducted controversy is calculated to play a most important part in the propagation of the faith. Confirmation of this view is furnished by the fact, which is announced by the Melbourne correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*, that the recent conversion of Canon Grigson to the Catholic Church was the outcome of the controversy which has been carried on by the Archbishop of Melbourne with such ability and success. The correspondent writes—"There is much joy in Roman Catholic circles over the capture of an Anglican canon. He is Canon Grigson, of Townsville, who has come to Melbourne, and after a few days with Archbishop Carr and a week 'in retreat' at a monastery at Ballarat, has been formally admitted into the Roman Catholic Church. One convert, more or less, does not perhaps make so much matter; but the Catholics are particularly gleeful over Canon Grigson, because he is in a measure a tribute to the argumentative superiority of the Archbishop of Melbourne. The Canon confesses that he 'verted principally on the question of 'continuity.' 'I cannot but feel,' he said, 'that at the Reformation an absolutely new church was established, and I could not but doubt the validity of the orders of that church. My thoughts had been turned previously, but because of my feelings I followed the Melbourne controversy on the subject with very great interest.' We are sincerely pleased, though hardly surprised at this announcement. As the correspondent says one convert, more or less, does not make very much matter, and though special attention has been directed towards Canon Grigson, because of his position, we know of many others in humbler spheres who have been led towards the Church by the Archbishop's able lectures. Indeed, his Grace's writings are so scholarly and yet so clear, so forcible and yet so moderate, that we do not see how they can fail to carry conviction to any candid or unbiassed mind. Long may he be spared to carry on the good work."

IT is disheartening to think how long it takes the truth to overtake a lie, when the lie is written in books of history and taught in the schools; but the shock is all the greater when the truth does catch up. The most eminent of English historians, Mr. James Gairdner, has just concluded a deeply instructive series of articles in the *English Historical Review*, entitled "New Lights on the Divorce of Henry VIII." *Notes and Queries*, a non-Catholic publication which circulates largely among scholars, thus refers to Mr. Gairdner's work: "With the new information now obtained, all existing text-books upon the subject are rendered useless to the student. One thing stands out clearly enough—Henry was a worse man than even his enemies have hitherto deemed him; for there was always a feeling that he might have, to some extent, persuaded himself that his first marriage was not good. That theory cannot now be held. It is also shown that he was not only willing, but even anxious, to do anything whatever [to please the Pope, would he only declare the marriage not good. Had this been done, the Reformation would probably never have taken place." Thus the traditional Catholic view of the infamous Henry is vindicated

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

finally and forever. And it ought to occur even to the truest bluest anti-Catholic that a Church with a head who did not hesitate to preserve Christian morality at the price of the apostasy of a great nation stood in no need of violent "reform."

The Roman correspondent of the *Unita Cattolica* gives some interesting particulars of the course of the negotiations between Russia and the Holy See which have just resulted in the nomination of seven bishops to seven long vacant sees. The credit of this concession belongs primarily, according to the writer, to M. Isvolski, the Russian representative at the Vatican, who had the courage and candour to recommend it even during the reign of the unflinchingly orthodox Alexander III. The Note in this sense addressed by him to the Tsar was in direct antagonism to the current of opinion then prevailing, and the Envoy declared to a friend, "I am staking my position," at the time he despatched it. It was, however, well received, and Alexander had sufficient openness of mind to recognise the honesty of the young diplomatist. The accession of his son, with his larger views and sympathies, facilitated the progress of the business then begun, and M. Isvol-ki, whose nomination to Belgrade reached him while it was still pending, obtained permission to remain in Rome until it was completed. Nor will his departure from Rome, despite the personal regret felt for him, lead to any change of policy. Not only is his successor, M. Tcharikoff, already favourably known by reputation, but his path is traced out for him by his predecessor, who has left in the archives of the Russian Legation what he calls his "Roman testament," the complete report of what he has done and programme of what he intended. Very reassuring to Russian Catholics, too, as evidence of the tolerant spirit of the reigning Tsar, are said to be the appointments to governorships and official positions in the Catholic provinces of the Empire. In Poland the new régime gives promise of equitable treatment of the inhabitants, and the old spirit of persecution seems exorcised by wiser and more humane counsels. The correspondent declares that the preparations for the forthcoming visit of the Tsar to Warsaw are for the first time unanimous and spontaneous, and that he will be able to recognise himself the sincerity of his welcome.

Dr. Goe, the Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, delivered a lecture on the Apostolic Succession before the Church Society in the Chapter House, St. Paul's Cathedral, recently. We much regret says the *Advocate* of August 7, that we cannot make room for the deliverance, as we should dearly like to publish it without curtailment. There are, however, one or two passages which we should not keep from our readers. As reported in the *Age* his Lordship said — "But I do not find any one of the ancient fathers that makes local, personal, visible and continued succession a necessary sign or mark of the true Church in any one place." The apostolic succession was sometimes compared to a chain. The disadvantage of this comparison was its suggesting the idea that if one link be missing the chain was worthless. He saw no reason for thinking that a missing link here and there rendered ordination invalid. The following letter in reply by the Archbishop of Melbourne appeared in both of the morning papers on Wednesday — SIR,—In reading the report of a recent lecture on "The Apostolic Succession" many of your readers must have been reminded of the parlous position of the man who had to pass, late at night, on a narrow plank, over a rapid river, after partaking freely of a civic banquet. Not feeling quite satisfied about his spiritual condition, he determined to call to his aid the powers of good and evil. Hence, as he tried to balance himself, he kept repeating—'God is good, but his sable majesty is not bad.' His vacillation in a double sense did not, however, save him. He fell into the flood, and was carried away by the angry waters. The lecturer has unconsciously imitated this disingenuous and dangerous example. During his lecture he kept repeating in substance or suggesting such phrases as—'Episcopacy is good, but Presbyterianism is not bad'; 'An unbroken chain is good, but a broken chain, with a missing link here and there, is not bad'; 'Lingard admitting the consecration of Barlow is good, but Lingard denying the validity of Anglican orders (as he did) and the Apostolic succession to the Anglican Church is not bad'; 'The preface to the ordinal in the Book of Common Prayer, clearly laying down the necessity of episcopal consecration or ordination for those who would minister in her communion is good, but her marked silence with regard to other bodies less perfectly organised is not bad.' 'The divine organisation of the Church by Him who said, 'Lo I am with you always, even to the end of the world,' would be good, but the providential rather than the supernatural process of organisation was not bad. In conclusion, I have only to express my sincere regret that, as the lecturer has hitherto maintained a judicious silence on this "thorny subject," he did not adopt the classic poet's advice and subject his views to nine or ten years' reflection rather than express them in the vague and vacillating manner which characterised his recent address.—I am, etc., † THOMAS J. CARR, Archbishop of Melbourne, St. Patrick's Cathedral, 3rd August.

An English publisher has issued special editions of the Bible and of the Book of Common Prayer in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The books are elegant and luxurious in the highest degree, but there are two remarkable features about them: "The prayer book has a portrait of the Queen, about 1837, from a portrait by Aglaio, showing her in her crown and robes of state; and a second from a recent photograph, also depicting her in her royal attire. Sufficiently striking is, of course, the contrast between the two. Besides these portraits are six pictures not hitherto used as prayer book illustrations, one of them being of Christ bearing the Cross, from the altar-piece in Magdalen College, Oxford; and a second of Christ in the garden, from the altar-piece of All Souls'. The portraits in the Bible are similarly contrasted; one showing the Queen attending, about 1837, Divine service in St. George's Chapel; the second being a portrait of to-day, presenting her Majesty seated on a chair and holding her walking-stick." The idea of a Bible embellished with portraits of any unbiblical personage is shocking to Christian instincts. There have been great saints and popes since the beginning of the Church, but none so great or so good as to be thought worthy of a place in the Holy Bible or even in a book of ritual. Victoria is no doubt a venerable woman, a worthy Christian Queen, and the head of the Established Church; but the action of these publishers—which has not yet called forth a single protest that we know of—is a sign that Protestant respect for the Scriptures is on the wane. The Bible was once a fetich; it is now becoming a football.

A number of the Anglican Bishops from the United States have come to this country (says the *London Tablet*) to assist at the Lambeth Conference. Their oratory is excusably characteristic and their utterances sometimes require to be taken together in a way which allows the words of one to throw light upon the statements of another. Thus the Anglican Bishop of Albany, preaching on Sunday last, gravely assured his hearers that "in absolute oneness of religion. . . . the United States and England are inseparably one. . . ." Naturally those who listened to this statement must have been somewhat perplexed. By religion the Bishop could not mean Anglicanism. To begin with it is not the religion of the United States. It is in reality one of the smallest denominations in that country, and does not equal even one-sixth of the Catholic population. And even then, Anglicanism is not "absolutely one" here, nor is it in the United States, and consequently Anglicanism in the one country cannot be "absolutely one" with Anglicanism in the other. But, at this point, another Anglican prelate, the Bishop of Missouri, opportunely presents himself to provide the solution and to inform us what precisely is meant by the religion "of the United States." Speaking at the Church House, he said: "Eight leading denominations provide the most of the religious teaching of our people. I name them in the order of the number of their respective communicants: The Roman Catholics, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Lutherans, the Disciples of Christ, our own Church, and the Congregationalists. Of the 3,700,000 Baptists, 1,300,000 are negroes; and of the 4,600,000 Methodists, 1,000,000 are negroes. It is observed that we are next to the foot of the list." He continues: "In the United States there are 113 distinct religious denominations. There are 17 kinds of Methodists (laughter) and 16 kinds of Lutherans, 13 kinds of Baptists and 12 kinds of Presbyterians (laughter). Alas, for the schism fever and the sect habit when they run riot! In my diocese, as a friend lately recounted to me, there is a congregation of every one of these 113 denominations. One tenet is the washing of the disciples' feet. A subjective rationalist among the members submitted that the Scriptural practice would be adequately followed if one foot only were washed (laughter). The orthodox traditionalists insisted that the two must be washed (laughter). The objector and his admirers withdrew. The severed congregation became known to the profane as the 'one-foot Church' and the 'two-foot Church'" (laughter). So this is the "absolute oneness of religion" in which "England and the United States are inseparably one." After all, it was worth while to cross the Atlantic to carry such a wondrous conception of religious unity and "absolute oneness" to the counsels of the Lambeth Conference.

A book of the Oireachtas proceedings is about to come out. The prize songs and essays will be published. The speeches delivered, Dr Hyde's Ode and everything relating to the Oireachtas will appear in the book. Persons wishing to procure copies should order at once by sending notice to the secretary of the Oireachtas, Gable League, Dublin.

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

EDUCATION IN SEMINARIES.

ARTICLE BY BISHOP McQUAID.

DR. McQUAID, Bishop of Rochester, has published, in the first article of the May number of the *American Ecclesiastical Review*, some very weighty opinions on the everlasting seminary question. Our readers will be glad (says the *Catholic Times*) to have an idea of the chief subjects with which the Bishops deals. After urging that the training of the clergy for their sacred duties is one that, owing to various circumstances, could not be adequately attended to in days gone by, he rejoices to be able to say that things are changed. And he looks back on the past without regret. "The priests of those days, still living," he says, "do not care to recall their sufferings and hardships, nor count up the number of their associates who fell by the way, victims to unwholesome food and unhealthy housing, nor think of the broken down constitutions leaving the seminary that soon succumbed to the exhausting labours of the ministry. They are not over grateful for the miserable pretence of instruction they received, while craving the highest and best to fit them for their Master's work." These words are too true. Thank God that some bishop has had the courage to say them. Dr. McQuaid's admission materially strengthens everyone's efforts towards reform. The past was evil, to an untold extent. An admission of the fact may help to prevent its continuance in future. The Bishop would have the ventilation, light, and heat of the seminary not behind that which the State provides for its criminals and naughty boys. And he knows how to secure his object. "Money, ordinary intelligence, and a disposition to break away from the old-time conserated miseries and needless sufferings on the part of seminaries will effect all desirable changes in buildings, their furnishings and equipments. There is no justifiable reason why Church authorities in America should be hampered by the customs and usage of older countries, where innovations are looked on in the light of sacrileges. Even in some of the old countries the light of improvement is breaking its way into the dungeon-like barracks of seminaries, and the health and convenience of their inmates are taken into account as favouring intellectual progress along with physical growth and development." He would have the young seminarist trained during his early years in a day school, attached to some parish church. Thus he thinks he would preserve to them the home influences and avoid the lengthy seminary life "whose monotony wears them out." And thus, too, would he secure greater parental money support; a fuller supervision by the working clergy, whose experience of life is worth many books; and, lastly, enable the failure to slip back into the world "without a note of reproach." With regard to examinations, he wishes them to be conducted by external and independent examiners, adding: "We shall never have first-class study in our American theological seminaries until the standard of instruction is carried high by competent authority and the examinations are from without and independent of the local teaching body." This would naturally presuppose an unexceptionable body of professors. Whence are they to come? The Bishop, with true American fearlessness, essays to reply. He deals with the difficulty, alleged to exist, in getting the diocesan clergy to lead the regular and studious life of a professor. Dr. McQuaid does not believe there is any difficulty, and especially not nowadays, when a young priest has to wait ten or fourteen years before he can hope to have a house of his own. "If he be a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability and the right opportunities have been given him, he may prefer the professor's chair to the unending routine of parochial drudgery: all the more readily, he slyly observes, "if his position as professor be an honourable one, giving him standing in the diocese, with suitable treatment while filling the professor's chair." And if you won't grant these conditions, face the alternative. "Hunt up professors who can daily teach three or four classes of most difficult matter, each subject requiring several hours of preparation; then try to do with three or four professors what of right should be the work of eight or ten. The experiment will be a failure and the pupils will be entitled to pity." From the chapter on "Teaching" we quote two sentences: "The teaching that fails to develop a love for books and study, not only during a student's seminary course, but in his after years, is defective. A professor up to the mark stimulates inquiry in the minds of his hearers and shows them how to use books and how to investigate for themselves. . . . Careful and painstaking instruction in the English language and literature should be given with the student's first day in the seminary and end with his last. . . . It seems absurd, in striving to give a young man an all-round education, to keep him from familiarity with the very language in which he will have to present his ideas and knowledge to the people for whose souls he is to become responsible. He has a whole chapter on reading at meals. "From the dining-room reading, except during the days of a spiritual retreat, has been discarded. From time immemorial the contrary has been the rule. The change was not adopted without reflection, but after long experience. The reading is of small advantage. Few pay attention to it until towards the end of a meal. The reader is often over-fatigued, is kept from his dinner when he needs it, and then bolts his food in his hurry to rush out to the playground. When time is reading at table, food is disposed of rapidly, and less time is spent in the dining-room. Some look on this despatch as a gain, we presume to think that it is productive of many of the ill-known to seminarists. An important part of a young man's training is learning to converse. No place is better adapted for this exercise than around the dining-table. There is no need to hurry up the repast, and while the courses are being changed the conversation can flow on. The extra time spent at table is not taken from the recreation hour, as pleasant talk is itself recreation. To make the conversation useful as well as pleasant, the talk at breakfast is in Latin, at dinner, in English; at supper, in German. For hygienic reasons, for better relaxation of the mind, for the improvement of the students as conversationalists it is deemed wise to dispense with

reading at meals." Naturally, the Bishop has not escaped objections. He has been told that the nicety and refinement introduced into his seminary will make young men effeminate, and less prepared to endure the hard realities of missionary life. He replies: "My experience has satisfied me that the finely cultured and trained student is the very one of which to make a hero. It is your coarse nature that grovels in selfishness and low ways. The latter never rises to the sublime dignity of the priest-hood nor to the fearful responsibility of its sacred obligations, nor does he ever see his own nothingness in dealing with the immortal soul redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ. An arrogant priest is always found among the coarsely nurtured, whose sense of what is due to others never rises above his estimate of himself. It is the former who is ready to suffer for Christ's sake, who is conciliating towards the lowly, who appreciates the sacrifices of the poor in behalf of the Church, who is ready to spend and to be spent for their welfare." The whole article is one for clerical personal and attention to it will hasten on the day when a wider recognition will be given to the urgent needs for seminary reform.

Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 13, 1897.

At the eleven o'clock Mass at St. Mary of the Angel's, on Sunday last, the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., gave a detailed account of the financial position of the Te Aro parish. In the first place the result of the penny collection for they ear amounted to £165 odd, whilst the total for the five years, since the scheme was started, was a trifle over £870, or an average of about £174 per annum. This is a practical verification of the old saying "that many a mickle makes a muckle." This money is devoted to the maintenance of the schools and incidental expenses connected therewith. During the past year the proceeds of the penny collection were utilised in assisting to paint the Brothers' school and connect it with the drainage system, carrying out improvements at the Dixon street and Newtown schools, etc. During the past financial year St. Mary's Church had been enlarged, improved and painted, and the organ added to, at a total cost of over £900. Of this sum £400 had been received in subscriptions including a donation of £50 from the Vicar-General. To this had been added a sum of £250 received for a right-of-way through the pre-bytory grounds, making a total of £650, leaving a debt of about £250 still on the church. The cost of painting the Brothers' school was defrayed by an entertainment got up by the "old boys" of the school, to whom the thanks of the Vicar-General and the parishioners were due. This entertainment netted upwards of £55. The drainage of the schools cost about £90 which was borne by both parishes—Te Aro and Thorndon. This year the Dixon street school would require to be painted and the infant class enlarged. Father Devoy hoped that the young ladies who had received their education in that institution would emulate the action of the "old boys" of the Brothers' school, and get up an entertainment to assist in defraying the expenses of the necessary improvements. St. Joseph's Church also was contemplating, as it was necessary to alter the gallery for the convenience of the large number of children attending there. The alterations necessary for the Buckle street Church would cost at least £100. Father Devoy hoped as soon as these improvements had been effected that a sufficient number of donors would give stained glass windows to take the place of all the plain windows now in use. Some of the stained glass windows have already been purchased. Coming to the general financial position of the parish the Very Rev. Father Devoy said that when the suggested improvements had been carried out there would be a total debt of close upon £2000 on the parish. This included the sum of £900 paid for two acres of ground at Newtown, on which the schools were built, and £500 for two sections near the presbytery, Boulcott street, both of which were worth more now than had been paid for them. In order to pay off this debt he proposed that the parishioners contribute a small sum weekly each according to his or her means. If 200 were to give one shilling or more per week 300 sixpence, and 500 threepence, it would make about £1200 in the course of a year. Besides this he intended to hold a bazaar soon, by which he hoped to raise the balance. In a short time it was proposed that the priests of the parish would go amongst the people and ask them to take up this proposal which he hoped would meet with their usual sympathy and support.

Instead of the usual Vespers at St. Mary of the Angel's on Sunday night the choir, assisted by friends, gave a choral recital, which was the first of the kind given in the church. The sacred edifice was crowded and the choir leader was deeply impressed with the beautiful sacred music. The solo parts in the *Te Deum cantata* were admirably sung by Miss Dorel (soprano), Miss Kimbel (alto), Mr. Tabor (tenor) and Mr. E. Haughey (bass). Mrs. F. J. Oakes's fine soprano voice was heard to much advantage in the solo part of "Laudabatur Grand Magnificat," the chorus being given with marked precision and great devotional feeling. The trio "Jesus et vivi" (Cross) was admirably interpreted by Miss Oakes and Messrs Tabor and Oakes. A feature of the recital was the rendering of "Liberus Ave Verum," by Madame Rosalie Miz, whose fine soprano voice I had heard with a shiver to the devotional nature of the composition. Mr. Walter Brown played the violin obligato to this item. The next selections were the "Gloria" and "Credo" from Haydn's No. 3 Mass, the soloists being Madame Miz, Mrs. Gate and Messrs Taylor and Hynes. In the impressively devotional "O Salutaris Hostia" the soloists were Mrs. Oakes and Miss Gurney. In the "Tantum Ergo" Mr. L. Dwan sang the solo part with fine effect, the chorus work being admirably given. The choir conductor (Mr. Oakes) and the leader of the orchestra (Mr. W. Brown) are to be highly complimented on the success of the recital and the fine devotional feeling which characterised the whole production. Mr. C. McDonald ably presided at the organ

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A collection was taken up in aid of the church liquidation fund, which resulted in a substantial sum being placed to the credit of that fund. During the recital the Rev. Father Ainsworth, on behalf of the Vicar-General thanked the performers for their services.

On Monday the Dramatic Club in connection with the League of the Cross gave an entertainment to the members of the League and their friends in St. Patrick's Hall. There was a crowded audience, and the Rev. Father O'Shea (president) occupied the chair. The first part of the entertainment consisted of a minstrel performance, in which Messrs. W. Fenton, W. Tabor, G. A. Read, A. O'Connell and Daniell took the leading parts. Songs were contributed by Messrs. Hynes, Goff and Haughey, Mr. C. McDonald playing the accompaniments. A laughable farce entitled "Who Died First" was the concluding piece, the characters in which were admirably sustained by the members of the club. In the interval the Rev. Father O'Shea, on behalf of the League, made a presentation of a pretty inkstand to Mr. W. Gore, who has always taken a leading part in the entertainments. The president, in making the presentation, highly eulogised the services of Mr. Gore, who was always ready to assist the League, and he hoped that Mr. Gore would not accept the present for its mere intrinsic worth, but as a token and a reminder of the respect and esteem in which he was held by the donors. Mr. Gore, in acknowledging the presentation, said he was very grateful for this token of the good will of the members, and as he always wrote out the programme for the entertainment, the inkstand would be a reminder of their kindness and generosity.

The Wellington people are happy once more in the possession of a Governor, but at present they have not made up their minds as to whether they shall like him or not. They have taken him on trust, and they intend to wait before forming any opinions regarding his Excellency. As you know he arrived on Tuesday and was received with cordiality and respect, but there was an absence of that enthusiasm which distinguishes the receptions accorded to distinguished personages by the British public. There was no cheering worth mentioning, and it is to be hoped that the want of this will not give his Excellency and Lady Ranfurly a wrong impression of our cordiality. The Governor and his lady had a foretaste of what to expect in a democratic and self-governing Colony when they passed Farewell Spit early on Monday morning. The Spit is about 10 hours' steam from Wellington, so that if he were an ordinary passenger he would be able to step on Wellington wharf early in the afternoon of that day, but being a Governor he was not at liberty to do as he pleased. The Reception Committee had decided that he was to reach Wellington at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, and this decree was as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The Government representative on board the Tutaneke sent a message from the Spit to know if the viceregal party might land on Tuesday morning, but those responsible for the arrangement could not entertain any such proposal, and consequently our visitors had to make the best of it in some of the bays and sounds between here and Nelson until the phlegmatic public had time to shut their shops, hang out bunting and array themselves in holiday attire. It is not necessary here to speak of the reception in detail. Suffice it to say that the citizens turned out in their thousands and accorded the representative of her Majesty and his wife a respectful welcome. Among those on the dais to extend a welcome to the visitors I noticed his Grace Archbishop Redwood, Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., and the Rev. Father O'Meara, etc. Accompanying Lord and Lady Ranfurly were their two little daughters, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the novelty of the scene. Many persons wondered whether it was by accident or design that these pretty little children were dressed in green—hats, frocks, all green. This indication of the nationality of our little visitors must have somewhat jarred on the sensitiveness of some of our local busybodies who declined to allow a green flag to be placed with other flags at the entrance to the wharf. A day or two before the reception Mr. A. G. Johnson, who was acting as marshal of the proceedings, asked Father Devoy for a green flag, with harp, which he has in his possession. The Vicar-General very kindly complied with the request. On the morning of the reception a member of the Fire Brigade, who had charge of the decorations on the wharf, called for the flag, but later in the day it was sent back, a lame excuse being given for not using it. The truth of the matter was that some local member of the world of bumblebees objected to the colours, and gazing the visitors' predilections by his own narrow-minded standard imagined that the national flag of Ireland would not be an agreeable sight for them so soon after their arrival. The appearance of Ladies Eileen and Constance Knox in Irish colours must have been somewhat of an indirect snub to those who objected to our national flag. I am pleased to say that the obnoxious flag occupied a very prominent place later in the day when the procession passed through the principal streets. Among those taking part in the procession were the students of St. Patrick's College, headed by their excellent band, the college contingent occupying a foremost place, and the Hibernian Society, who rolled up in creditable numbers. Judging from appearances I should say that our new Governor and his amiable lady will soon be very great favourites in their new home.

The Very Rev. Dr. Watters, Rector of St. Patrick's College, who went on a holiday to Fiji and other islands of the Pacific a few weeks ago, returned by the Mararoa via Sydney on Wednesday. The popular Rector looks all the better for his trip. He received a hearty welcome on his return. Among those present on the wharf to greet him being his Grace the Archbishop, Very Rev. Father Devoy, Rev. Father O'Meara, the college faculty, Messrs. R. O'Connor, Garvey, Dr. Mackin, etc. In my next I shall very probably be able to give some account of the Rector's travels, provided I can spare me half an hour from his many pressing duties.

Miss Kitty Blaney, the popular Dunedin vocalist, arrived in Wellington on Sunday, and sang at the New Zealand Natives Association's concert on Wednesday night. Miss Blaney's contributions were very enthusiastically received, and notwithstanding that she responded to imperative encores, yet the audience was not satisfied, but would have her give them yet one more item. Miss Blaney

made a distinctly favourable impression, and she cannot fail to be pleased with the warmth of the reception accorded her.

Constable Carroll, who has been for a number of years in Wellington, has been transferred to Brunner. Mr. Carroll is a most popular and conscientious officer, and his departure for the West Coast will be regretted, not alone by the public, but also by his fellow-members of the force. Whilst always ready to do his duty fearlessly, he has never been over officious, and as a result he had earned the respect of all classes. Prior to his departure he was entertained at supper at Mr. Dealy's Railway Hotel by the residents of Thorndon, who took occasion to present Mrs. Carroll with a substantial token of their esteem in the shape of a gold chain and a diamond ring, the presentation being made by Mr. George Fisher, M.H.R.

THE IRISH FAIR IN NEW YORK.

SPEECH BY THE GREAT AMERICAN ORATOR, DEPEW.

The Irish Palace Building Fair was opened in Grand Central Palace last night, says the *New York Herald* of May 11, in the presence of 5,000 persons. The fair will be continued for twenty days, and the proceeds will be used in the construction of permanent headquarters for the United Irish Societies of the United States.

The fair was formally opened by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar-General and Chancellor of the diocese of New York, who was assisted by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. When the throngs began to pour into Grand Central Palace they found a multitude of booths, in which were scores of charming Irish girls, with hundreds of attractive exhibits for sale. Dainty decorations abounded. On all sides were the green and white. There was a booth for each county in Ireland, and in none of the booths was there room for more pretty girls or for additional exhibits. There was a notable gathering of prominent men and women of the city in the boxes and upon the platform. Colonel James Moran presided. He introduced Mgr. Mooney, who was greeted with loud applause as he followed the history of Ireland down through the centuries. He said the Irish people had held other fairs, to aid the building of churches and for other worthy objects, but that they never before had undertaken such a gigantic task or attempted to carry out such a laudable purpose as in this instance.

It looked as if Mr. Depew ranked as the leading Irish-American when he arose to speak. There was terrific applause even for Dr. Depew to arouse. It made the Doctor feel, as he expressed it, that he was "more of an Irishman than he ever had been before." He apologised for delaying the opening of the fair by making a speech opening it, when, he said the ladies were waiting so eagerly for a chance to attack the pocket-books of the men present. "I have been familiar with fairs in the interest of every conceivable object," said Mr. Depew, "but this fair is different from any other I ever attended. This is an Irish fair. It is not a fair for Ireland, Ireland needs no fair. All she wants is fair play. She asks for no charity; all she wants is justice."

The doctor paid a high tribute to Charles Stewart Parnell, and congratulated his hearers upon having chosen as their adopted land a country in which they were assured of personal and religious liberty. "In this free land," he said, "everyone may speak out for liberty and love of the Cross. Here you may make sacrifice for Christ. In every other so-called Christian land the spirit of Christianity is dead. There they sacrifice Christianity in the interest of the destinies of nations."

Tremendous applause greeted Mr. Depew's speech. He was followed by General James R. O'Beirne.

The *Herald* of May 14 gives the following account of the visit of a band of Indians to the fair:—

Chief Rain-in-the-Face, John Charging Horse and twenty-five other Indians of Wild West fame went to the Grand Central Palace last evening to attend the Irish Fair. They were delighted with what they saw. Chief Rain-in-the-Face kissed the Blarney Stone with some reluctance, saying that he knew not that the white men had idols.

Chief Rain-in-the-Face was pleased when he saw the hazel eyes of the colleens turned upon him. He saw young women making wild forays with note-books in their hands, begging all whom they met to take a chance on pictures and bits of statuary.

"Women are mighty in times of peace," he said to Charging Horse, and the noble Charging Horse bowed his head and said, "I should fear them much upon the warpath."

The Indians were received with salvos of applause when they entered. They wore their best blankets and their most brilliant paint. They were preceded by a company of the Irish volunteers.

Colonel Moran headed the procession which made its way among the booths. Rain-in-the-Face looked stolidly at the brilliant scene, and then asked, through his interpreter, why the green leaves were everywhere. He was told that they were emblematic of the land where the shamrock grows. He stopped before the county Waterford booth, where they showed him a duceen.

"Rain-in-the-Face," he said through his interpreter, "thinks that the white man is lazy, for he does not want to draw up the smoke. The smoke is sweeter and is cool when the stem is long."

The Indians marched over the map of Ireland upon the floor of the hall. This map is composed of earth from each of the counties.

"What's this?" said a man from Kilkeany. "Injun landed on the old sod? I'll leave the place."

And he did.

They showed Rain-in-the-Face the chair of St. Kevin, in which he who sits may have his heart's desire by wishing.

"I wish," said Rain-in-the-face, "that the white man may have much fire-water and blankets to give poor Indian."

There were many visitors at the Irish Fair yesterday, says the *Herald* of May 16. It was Daniel O'Connell day. One of the most popular features of the show continues to be the floor map of

Ireland, which is laid out with soil from every county of the Emerald Isle. Mrs. Kitty Murphy, an octogenarian, who lives in Washington square, was born in the county of Fermanagh. When she entered the Fair she made haste to go to her old county. The old woman stood for a moment on the soil and lifted up her face in devotion. Then she sank on her knees and began to pray. At the time the Fair was filled with visitors, and the spectacle of the old woman praying was interesting and affecting. Mrs. Murphy allowed nothing to escape her. She touched the "wishing cross" at Glendalough, sat in St. Kevin's "wishing chair," gazed fondly on the Treaty-stone of Limerick, and kissed the Blarney-stone at least half a dozen times. A costly vestment, worth £600, was stolen from the Fair.

A movement has been set afoot in Boston for the transportation there from New York of the phenomenally successful Irish-American Fair. The high bazaar, which has had such excellent financial results, has been held under the auspices of the United Irish Catholic Societies of New York, and it is believed that the carrying out of the idea now suggested will help to further swell the profits of the undertaking. Prominent Irish-Americans of Boston are heartily in favour of the scheme. Mr. Patrick Donohoe has given the proposal the warmest endorsement; Mr. P. J. Flitley, a prominent member of the charitable Irish Societies, believes that the scheme would be feasible and successful, and the Rev. Garrett Barry, one of the leading priests, in Boston, and the Rev. Father Brosnan, President of Boston College, and other prominent citizens, are staunch supporters of the project.

The *Irish American* (New York) publishes the following poetic contribution *à propos* of the occasion.—

A PALACE TO IRELAND.

You would build a palace to Ireland?—
Then build it high and fair—
With honour at its doorstep,
And courage on its stair,—
With hope upon its roof-tree,
With truth upon its throne,
With brotherhood its pillars,
And love its corner-stone.
Let Irish art its beauty shower,
To deck its spacious walls:—
Let Irish saints and heroes
Look upon you from its walls:—
Let Ireland's thrilling, moving tale
Be told there, oftentime;
Let Ireland's harp awake its notes,
And Irish joybells chime.

For ye, who've borne the heavy load
Of the Old Land's dreary night,
Must lift your hearts and faces
To the Morning's rosy light,
Wide-windowed to the sunshine
Let the Irish palace be,
So to catch the Irish breezes
As they blow from o'er the sea,
And there shall the faith of Ireland
Live—deathless and secure.—
While her men are strong and fearless
And her women fair and pure.

For Our Lady Readers.

THE WIFE THE REAL HOME-MAKER.

I RECENTLY met a young gentleman whose engagement to be married had just been announced (says Emily Rayner in the *Irish World*). I congratulated him more than heartily on his rare good fortune in winning the affections and promise of the clever, accomplished, and sunny-hearted woman I knew his *paragon* to be. And why did you say so little of "her good fortune"? a friend asked me after the young gentleman had departed. "Was she not fortunate, too? Yes, any woman is fortunate who is beloved by a good, true man, as she is, but the balance of matrimonial fortune is more often in the man's favour, since he is so much more dependent on the woman for his happiness, and, therefore, he should receive the heartiest congratulations. My friend looked puzzled and asked an explanation. I assured her that I fully recognised the equal obligations of husband and wife, but my experience had shown me that a wife is not so dependent on her husband for domestic happiness as the husband is upon his mate. He may be ever so prominent, so rich, so provident, so kind, so loving, but he cannot make a happy home if he has not a wife suited for domestic management. It is she who will conduct his home, who will rear his children, who will make or mar their childish happiness—shape their dispositions, and give tone to the home. If she is indolent, careless, wasteful, thoughtless, in fact a "poor manager," she will counteract all the good qualities of the husband, be she ever so loving, handsome, or accomplished. He is bound under these circumstances to be unhappy in his home, but should he, on the other hand, display many qualities not desirable in one's life companion, the wife and mother, absorbed in her household cares and her children, may still make the home bright with the sunlight of her cheerful disposition, and radiant from her housewifely excellence and happiness, although clouded, will still reign in the household.

The young man may well pause before proposing a union for life to consider—"Will this woman be an economical, careful, thrifty, tidy housekeeper? Will she teach my children as I would desire them taught? Is she cheerful as well as affectionate? Love is the light of conjugal happiness, but a wife's love without thrift brings ruin and domestic grief in its train. Many a happy-go-lucky, thriftless, Rip-Van-Winkle of this life possesses a happy, well-managed

home, owing to the exertions and the exactness of the wife and mother, but a rich, careful man, tied to a woman not fitted for a housewife, as well as wife, cannot overcome the effect of the discordant domestic life that follows. He sinks beneath his burden: his love grows cold; he keeps house and boards in turn, finding each way worse than the other; he sends his children to boarding school, and the home is broken up; the family drifts apart, and another domestic wreck lies along the shores of life. Every coming Benedict should look well when he selects his wife; that beauty does not charm him, wealth allure, accomplishments blind him, nor a shallow affection lead him to propose to one who does not possess the sure anchor of thrift and executive skill. My young readers may think I am not romantic in my ideas, but romance fades, and a practical, thoughtful affection lives pure and ever blessed until death parts the life companions.

THE CATHOLIC HOME: WHAT IT SHOULD BE, AND SHOULD NOT BE.

"How different is the Catholic home of to-day from that of long ago," an aged Irish lady remarked to me the other day. Sadly enough there is truth in her remark, for the generation of to-day (with a few exceptions) are ashamed to adorn the walls of their homes with holy pictures. I have even heard old Irish women seriously declare over and over again that "holy water is not used in this country, its only an Irish custom." This is partly true and several foolish old Irish people imagine that everything "colonial" is right, that if you have not the colonial touch you are all behind the time. If you searched for a year and a day in a great many Catholic homes in this city, you would not discover a holy-water font in any of the bedrooms. In furnishing the home people attach too much importance to collections of worthless bric-a-brac and china together with cheap fans, which they stick in all sorts of possible and impossible positions, and bits of drapery hanging where they can be of no use, and only serve to catch dust.

This is a serious matter and no cost should be considered too great in furnishing a Catholic home with everything that will make it worthy of its grand title.

Always try and secure valuable sacred pictures to adorn the walls. There is no need to be ashamed of them, for the intellect and skill of the greatest painters were devoted to the depiction of incidents in the life of our Saviour. In every bedroom there should be an oratory, a crucifix, a holy-water font, and looking down upon these should be the pictures of the Blessed Virgin, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and any saint to whom you may be specially devoted. In this way we give a peaceful and heavenly tone to our home and every room looks as though it were constantly occupied. There is always some object on which to rest the eyes.

The little oratory, which, without any mistake, should be in every bedroom, if tastefully decorated with pretty vases filled with choice flowers, cannot fail to inspire devotion, nothing looking more charming than the flickering lamp almost hidden from view by drooping flowers, as it glimmers before the statue. Thoughts, no matter how deeply set on worldly affairs, are unconsciously drawn away from them in order that the weary heart may be refreshed by higher yet simpler subjects. A crucifix should be placed in such a manner that everyone may be able to see it. It is very advisable to hang the holy water font near the door, and then it will be always convenient, and each one can use the holy water on entering and leaving the bedroom.

There should be not only an air of refinement, but the genuine note of refinement, in the members of the Catholic home. Each one ought to show respect to the other and try in every way to preserve that peace which is the characteristic of the truly Christian home.

It is wonderful the amount of good which is done by the reading of pious books, and the Catholic parents should take upon themselves the duty of supplying their children with everything that is necessary for their intellectual and moral welfare. Every boy and girl should be the possessor of a rosary beads, which should be always carried in his or her pocket, and every young man should carry a small crucifix in an inside pocket. From childhood the members of the family should be trained to make the sign of the cross before and after meals, for little habits acquired in infancy in most cases are seldom uprooted.—MARY AGNES RYAN in *Catholic Press*.

THE TERRIBLE INFLUENZA.

ITS RAVAGES ARE APPALLING—ONLY PROMPT MEASURES CAN RESTORE THE SUFFERER TO HEALTH.

THE people of this country have good cause to view with alarm an outbreak of influenza as it leaves behind it more shattered constitutions than any other known disease. Mr. Edward Botting, for ten years a councillor of the united townships of Bedford, Olden, and Palmerton, in Frontenac county Ontario, Canada, is one who nearly fell a victim to the scourge. To a Whig correspondent Mr. Botting said:—"About two years ago I had a bad attack of influenza, and the after effects of that malignant trouble brought me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I was troubled with severe and constant pains in the back, sensations of extreme dizziness, weakness, and was in fact in a generally used up condition. I had read frequently of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and felt they must have some special virtues else they could not obtain such strong recommendations in all parts of the country. I determined to try them and I bless the day that I came to that conclusion. Before the first box was finished I felt better fitted, and I continued their use till I was as strong as ever. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine sold, and I would not be without them in the house if they cost me five dollars a box."

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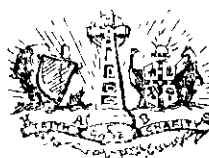
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OBJECTS—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members.

A FULL Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 1s to 1s 3d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself and family (children to be under the age of 16 years) immediately on joining. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a further period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness, and should there be a continuance of illness, 5s per week is allowed during incapacity as superannuation, provided he has been a member of the Society for 7 years previous to the commencement of such incapacity. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20.

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Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated according to age) from 7d to 9d, and receive benefits as follows:—Medical Attendance and Medicine immediately on joining, in case of sickness 10s per week for 26 weeks, 7s 6d for the succeeding 13 weeks, and 5s per week for another 13 weeks if still unable to follow any employment. On the death of a female benefit member her representative is entitled (if single) to £20. (if married) on the death of her husband she is entitled to £10. Should she die before him her representative is entitled to £20. Provided in all cases the Rules of the Society and the requirements of the Friendly Societies' Act are adhered to.

Twenty-five branches of this excellent Institution are now established in New Zealand, and every provident Catholic in the Colony eligible for membership should join and, combining as it does, the spiritual as well as the temporal, participate in its unsurpassed advantages.

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P. KEARNEY,
District Secretary, Auckland.

RABBITSKINS, SEASON 1897.

SALES EVERY MONDAY.

The Rabbit-skin Season being now on, we take the opportunity to inform our Clients and others, that we hold Auction Sales of Rabbitskins at our Stores regularly, every Monday at 2 o'clock.

These Sales are attended by all the Buyers in the Trade here, and the prices now being realised are in advance of what could be obtained by shipping to England; while the returns are immediate, and the risks of a fall in value, or of damage to skins while on passage, are avoided.

ADVANTAGES OF CONSIGNING TO AGENTS.

We need scarcely point out to vendors the many advantages of entrusting their consignments to responsible agents, who have facilities for classing the Skins, and for showing them to the best advantage, and whose whole aim is to conserve owners' interests, and secure the highest price for their consignments.

OF SELLING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By offering the Skins at Public Auction at fixed dates duly advertised, and when all the Buyers are in attendance, the widest range of competition is secured; and it must be quite apparent, that under no other condition, can vendors expect to secure the same full value for their consignments, as can be obtained by thus selling at Public Auction.

SKINS VALUED AND CLASSED.

Every consignment received by us is carefully valued, and where necessary, classed before being sold, and every effort is made to secure the highest market value for consignments.

Charges are on the lowest scale, and Account Sales are rendered immediately after sale.

ADDRESS.

Rabbitskins for Sale in Dunedin, should be addressed to DONALD REID & CO., Dunedin, when they will reach us in due course.

We pay railage on arrival of any lots consigned to us, and give same our prompt and careful attention immediately on arrival, and class them before sale, if required.

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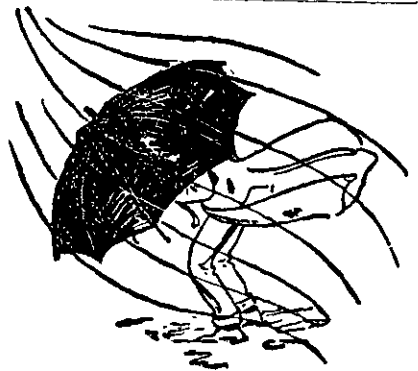
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STARCH (equal to, and rapidly displacing,
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STARCHES, SODA CRYSTALS, FLA-
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will get Good Value for your money.

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the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

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Irish News.

(From Contemporaries.)

CORK.—New Monastery at Kinsale.—On Tuesday, June 15, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, opened the new monastery for the Presentation Brothers at St. Mary's Mount, Kinsale. The Brothers have had some difficulty in procuring a suitable site for this monastery, but they have at last, through the kindness of Mr. W. Prendergast, Kinsale, purchased a beautiful plot of ground overlooking the Bandon River, on which they have built their monastery. It is now nearly six years since the Brothers settled in the town. The Brothers have left nothing undone to make it equal to similar institutions, but in doing this they have incurred a very heavy debt.

DONEGAL.—The St. Columba Commemoration at Gartan.—As mentioned in our issue of last week the thirteenth centenary of the anniversary of St. Columbkille was celebrated on Wednesday, June 9, in the diocese of Euphroe in a manner worthy of the memory of one of Ireland's greatest saints. The celebration was held in the midst of a grand and picturesque mountain scenery. Its programme was not confined to the religious ceremony, but included Irish speech, story and song. The religious ceremony itself was on a grand and impressive scale. It included a High Mass, Benediction, and a *Te Deum* on the mountain slope where the saint was born. There was a sermon in Irish. The proceedings that followed were a great Irish revival. But the programme of events, important as they undoubtedly were, did not so impress the beholder as the religious fervour, one might say the enthusiasm, of the multitude assisting at it. The peasantry for miles around were walking to Gartan all through the night. At day-break there was a very large concourse already assembled. The flagstone which marks the spot where the saint was born, and the ruin hard by of the little church which he founded, were objects of careful and reverent scrutiny. The rising sun was saluted with the prayers of the assembled people invoking the intercession of Columba for themselves, their families and their country. The common form of salutation was *Dia agus, Muir agus, Colum agus*, "God and Mary and Columba be with you." The ceremonies held on the mountain side recalled to many memories of the penal day, when Mass was customary in Ireland on the mountain side, and many of those present contrasting the spectacle where the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice was held in triumph, and with full choral accompaniment, with that presented in the penal times when the people assisted at the Sacrifice under terror of the momentary invasion of the yeomanry. The attendance was an enormous one at the time for the commencement of the sacred ceremonies at Gartan, and at the time the clergy arrived the hills around were quite black with the lines of people converging on the scene. The sacred ceremonies opened in Letterkenny with Mass, celebrated at half-past seven by his Eminence Cardinal Logue. The church was crowded. The choir sang the hymn of St. Columba taken from an old Office of St. Columbkille. Later the procession started from Letterkenny for Gartan. A detour was made so as to take in Temple Douglas, where St. Columbkille was baptized on December 8, A.D. 521, in the doorway in the old church which stands within the church here. Gartan was reached at eleven o'clock. A visit was paid to the flagstone which marks the place of the birth of the saint. Here he was born on December 7, 521. After the ceremonies Kilmaceman was visited, where the saint was educated before he went to the schools in Clonard and Glasnevin. The Leannan flows by Kilmacrennan, and Owen Connellan records a beautiful legend that the river got its name, which means "the follower," because in the mind of the people of Gartan the waters followed the saint when he left them for Kilmacrennan. The road to the natal spot leads across the Leannan. Gartan was quickly reached, and the ceremonies commenced shortly after eleven o'clock. High Mass was celebrated in the field close to the spot where the saint was born, and only a short distance from the remains of the ancient church which he founded, the first of the great number that his energy raised up in this country and in Scotland. A temporary altar was erected surmounted by a canopy, and was beautifully decorated with flowers. A large banner with the figure of the Sovereign Pontiff was raised over the canopy. On the reredos was an Irish inscription—*A Coluimille guidh Orann*, "O Columbkille pray for us." The sacred ministers were robed in white vestments. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, robed in cappa magna, and wearing the Cardinal's red hat, presided at the temporary throne. The choir, which sang the music admirably, consisted of the members of the choir of the new Cathedral, Letterkenny, and was conducted by the Rev. J. Sheridan, C.C., Falcarragh. The High Mass was followed by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, administered by his Eminence Cardinal Logue. A solemn *Te Deum* was then sung. Besides Cardinal Logue, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, was also present, as well as a large number of clergy. The sermon, in Gaelic, was preached by the Very Rev. A. McNelis, P.P., Termon.

DOWN.—St. Columba Celebration in Holywood.—On Thursday, June 17, the impressive ceremonies in honour of the thirteenth centenary of the death of Saint Columbkille took place at Holywood, a picture-quely situated town on the shores of Belfast Lough. The parish priest of the place is the Very Rev. James O'Laverty, P.P., M.R.I.A., author of the luminous history of the diocese of Down and Connor, and a distinguished antiquary. The church, which is a magnificent edifice built at great cost, is dedicated to St. Columbkille. The panegyric of the saint was preached by the Very Rev. Edward O'Laverty, C.S.S.R., Rector, Dundalk. After the Mass the following letter from the Right Rev. Monsignor Kelly, Rector of the Irish College, Rome, was read by the Very Rev. Edward O'Laverty, C.S.S.R.:—*Collegio Irlandese, Roma, 3rd June, 1897. The Very Rev. James O'Laverty, P.P., Holywood, County Down, Ireland.*—Very Rev. and Dear Father—

The Holy Father has been pleased to authorise me to transmit his congratulation to yourself and parishioners upon the success which Divine Providence through the intercession of St. Columbkille granted to your most arduous and most commendable undertaking of building, furnishing, and endowing a parochial church in Holywood. His Holiness desires that the preachers and also the Catholic newspapers would proclaim the great merits of our forefathers in the Christian faith, and finally the Apostolic Benediction is cordially imparted to yourself, to your parishioners, and to all who assisted in the good work of building and endowing the church. My dear Father O'Laverty, your humble servant in Christ, MICHAEL KELLY." Afterwards the Blessed Sacrament was borne in procession through the church grounds, the children of the boys' schools walking in surplice and soutane and the pupils of the girls' schools in white costumes and wearing veils and wreaths.

DUBLIN.—Board of Works Cabinet-Making Contract: The English Order Cancelled.—The *Evening Telegraph* of Saturday, June 12, says:—Many persons have been interested and not a little puzzled by an advertisement which appeared in Thursday's Dublin papers calling for new tenders for the supply of office furniture, for a period of three years, to the several public buildings in charge of the Commissioners of Public Works. In view of the fact that it was announced that this contract was given last November for a term of some years to a Bristol firm this advertisement for new tenders seems very unusual. It is explained, however, we believe, by the fact that the Bristol contract has been broken, and in all probability the fresh tenders will now be confined to Dublin. This result is chiefly due to the exertions of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who has been pressing Mr. Hanbury very hard upon the subject, and who insisted on the whole correspondence with regard to the contract, as well as the contract itself, being produced for inspection. No doubt when Parliament re-assembles we shall have some interesting light thrown on the matter, consequent on the intervention of Mr. Dillon. It is to be hoped that the authorities of the Board of Works will profit by this lesson, and that we shall hear no more attempts to send work out of the country, which, according to the tenour of the Parliamentary regulations, should be done here by Irish workmen at fair wages. Dublin furniture manufacturers and their workmen are to be congratulated upon this remarkable collapse of an attempt to transfer elsewhere work that they have so long enjoyed and executed so creditably.

Philanthropic Reform Association.—The first annual meeting in connection with the Philanthropic Reform Association was held a short time ago in the Central Lecture Hall, Westmoreland street, Dublin. Dr. J. E. Kenny presided, and there was a fairly large attendance. The hon. secretary, Mr. C. Eason, junr., submitted the annual report. The chairman referred to the work done by the association as mentioned in the report. He said that a large amount of attention had been given, among other important matters, to the administration of the poor laws and to the nursing arrangements in union hospitals. If their association did nothing else but improve the condition of the nursing in those institutions they would perform a highly-important and good work. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. H. J. Allen, seconded by Mr. Charles Dawson. Mr. T. W. Russell, in the course of an address, observed that something had been said about nursing in their poor law infirmaries. He thought that nameless horrors were suffered by the sick poor, not from any ill-intention on the part of the guardians, but because guardians in the country parts of Ireland and England could not rise beyond their environment (hear, hear). If you talked about a trained nurse to a guardian in a country part of Ireland he would think, even though he might not say it, that he had not a trained nurse at home, and that the pauper could do without one. Although he could hardly say it here, because the order had not yet been issued, undouctedly before many months were over a system would be in operation in England which would have the effect of removing the last grievance in this matter (hear, hear). Public opinion should be quickened and stung on this question. With wider information as to the facts and the needs of the situation, a Bill would probably be carried that would do the work that the Government and this association intended to do sooner and better than the Bill that had been introduced and withdrawn.

GALWAY.—Aid for the Evicted Tenants.—A meeting was held in Ballina-Loe, on May 3, to arrange for a collection for the Evicted Tenants' Fund. Father Heenan, president of St. Michael's Seminary, occupied the chair, and among those present were Father Nohilly and the leading representatives of all sections of Nationalists in the town. Subscriptions to the amount of £25 were received, and collectors appointed to wait on the people at their homes. The priests, after paying a subscription of £1 each, volunteered to go themselves with the collectors.

KING'S COUNTY.—Poor Law Contest in King's County: A Signal Nationalist Victory.—At the meeting of the Board of Guardians, on June 12, the clerk stated that Mr. John Kilmartin, of Ballinacloghan, had been elected poor law guardian for the Frankfort electoral division in the room of the late Mr. James E. Gamble. The voting was as under—

Kilmartin (Nationalist)	109
Jackson (Tory)	49
Majority	60

The defeated candidate (Mr. Francis Jackson of Longford House) has been a member of the Board for many years. He belongs to an influential and personally a most popular connection. But for very cogent reasons he was opposed on purely political grounds, and as a protest against the cruelty of the landlord party in this part of the country since the new Land Act came into operation. The victory was greater than the Nationalists expected.

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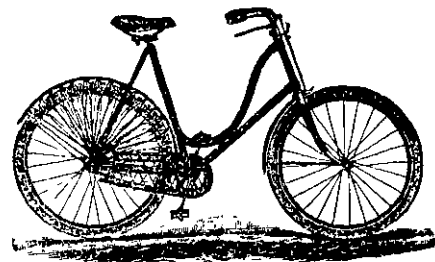
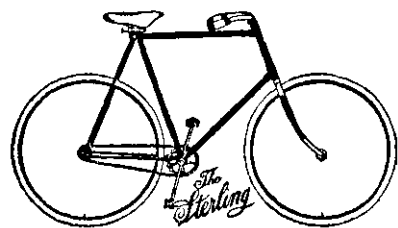
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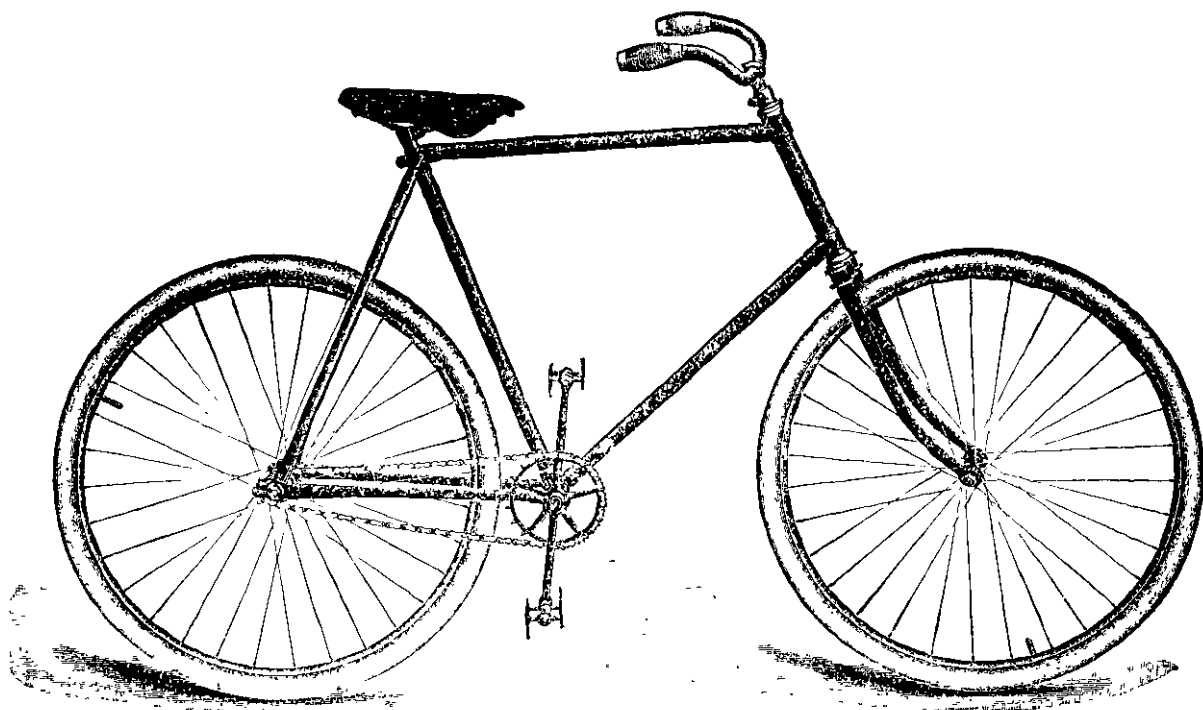
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CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

MAYO.—Catholic New Castlebar Church: A Blessing from the Pope.—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam arrived at Castlebar towards the end of June, and visited the new church buildings, which he was proud to observe were progressing rapidly. The appeal for funds has been most liberally responded to and already several large subscriptions have been received by Father Lyons to assist in the erection of his new church. The Archbishop of Tuam has forwarded £300 (with an encouraging letter); Bishop MacCormack, £25; Father Lyons, £30; Mr. Thomas M-Cormack, J.P., £200; Anonymous, £200; per Brother Paul Carney, £200; Mr. James Faulkner, J.P. (first instalment), £100; Sisters of Mercy, £100; Mr. Joseph Sherridan, £100; Mr. M. MacDonagh, £100; and the remainder subscriptions from £50 to £1. The following letter has been received from Rome:—"Collegio Irlandese, Roma, 3rd June, 1897. Very Rev. P. Lyons, P.P., Castlebar, Ireland. Very Rev. and Dear Father.—The Holy Father has been pleased to authorise me to inform you that among the grand works of religion in which the Irish priests and people are zealously engaged that of providing a new and suitable church for your important district of Castlebar, renowned for its share in the noblest traditions of our ancestors—martyrs for the faith which sanctifies our lives, and shows us the glory of our heavenly destiny—commends itself eminently to his interest. Accordingly he sends his Apostolic blessing to yourself and to your parishioners, and to all who give material aid to the perfect carrying on of your pious and pastoral undertaking. My dear Father Lyons, with much respect, sincerely yours in Christ, M. KELLY, Rector." Before leaving town his Grace presided at a conference of clergy of the deanery.

ROSCOMMON.—Insanity after Eviction: An Evicted Tenant Starving.—At the weekly meeting of the Castlereagh Board of Guardians on Saturday, June 12, Relieving Officer Higgins, Ballaghaderreen, produced a petition which was forwarded to him by Mary Fleming, Curraghoggill, who wanted outdoor relief. The petition stated that the applicant had five helpless children, the eldest eight years and the youngest six months. They were evicted in February last, the consequence of which was that her husband became demented, and is at present an inmate of the Castlebar Lunatic Asylum. Emergency men were planted on their home. Applicant sold everything to try and get back to the little home, and is now, with her five children suffering from acute hunger. The petition went on, "For God's sake, for the sake of my

GENERAL.

The Irish University Question: Important Work by the Archbishop of Dublin.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has just edited an important work on the Irish University question and the Catholic claims, which ought to be in the hands of every person who wishes to understand the Catholic case in all its bearings. The volume, which has recently been brought out by Brown and Nolan, contains a historical outline of the question, followed by selections from the various pronouncements in the matter in speech and print by the Archbishop of Dublin, added to which are other important statements by the Irish episcopal body, and, by responsible British statesmen and other public men. In his introduction to the book his Grace refers to Mr. Balfour's last reference to the University question and the official view of the question therein embodied. "Here we have," writes his Grace, "an official declaration of a desire to settle the Irish University question on the basis of equality—the first such declaration that in this section of our Irish education question has yet been made by a responsible Minister of the Crown speaking in Parliament in his official capacity. I feel bound to express my opinion that these words of Mr. Balfour have placed our University question upon an entirely new footing." Referring to Mr. Balfour's expression of a desire that some definite information should be in the hands of the Government as to the claims that would be put forward as a matter of Catholic principle as to the constitution of the governing body of the University, his Grace says:—"As an individual bishop I am not, of course, in a position either in this or in any other matter, to speak for anyone but myself. But I take no very serious responsibility upon myself in saying that I assume, as a matter of course, that the Irish bishops—when definitely made aware of what is really wanted—will gladly give every help in their power towards the realisation of the statesman-like policy enunciated in Mr. Balfour's speech, and that to this end they will be prepared to take whatever steps may be considered most advisable with a view to placing in the hands of the Government or of any member of it the fullest information that may be sought for and that it may be in their competence to give." His Grace also pays a tribute to the pronouncements of Mr. Moyley and Mr. Lecky in the debate on the subject. In his historical outline his Grace traces the history of the whole question and the various schemes put forward, as well as the abortive attempts made to settle it. He shows how British statesmen have always proceeded on wrong lines in attempting to deal with the wants of the majority

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J. McKay

five starving children, crying for bread, grant me some outdoor relief. The petition was signed by Rev. John McDermott, P.P.; Rev. Peter Pilon, C.C.; Rev. H. Nangle, C.C.; H. Keenley, F. Curragh, P.L.G.; Robert King, Dominick Jordan, Michael Boyle, Martin Mulligan and John Merriman. The board, after some discussion, in which they were inclined to doubt their ability to assist, referred the matter back to the relieving officer for report.

TYRONE.—Glebe Tenant's Grievances.—A short time ago a meeting of the glebe tenants in Drooney parish, County Tyrone, was held in that town.—Mr. H. M. Kinley, the convener, presiding—to consider the grievances under which they laboured. The chairman said that in 1871, on rack-rented lands, they were compelled to pay twenty-five years' purchase, and till 1886 paid four per cent. interest, when it was reduced to three and three-quarters per cent. Now the Land Commission wished to raise it to four per cent. in order that the principal and interest may be paid in forty-nine years, which left them in a worse position than the tenants, who were now purchasing. A number of resolutions protesting against this, calling for agitation and securing Parliamentary influence on the matter, requesting Mr. Murnagh (member for the division) to receive a deputation on the subject, and also communicating with Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and Mr. R. M. Dane, M.P., were unanimously passed.

WESTMEATH.—Pauper's Grave for an Able Linguist. On Wednesday, June 16, took place in Athlone Workhouse the death of an able Irish scholar, Francis O'Connor. The deceased, who was fifty-eight years of age, was for five or six years an inmate of the workhouse. He was a man of wide reading and a professor of Oriental languages. He was most reticent in life to men on anything of his antecedents, but it is believed he was a native of the County Roscommon. While an inmate of the workhouse he was on several occasions visited by distinguished persons staying in Athlone, who were satisfied of the genuineness of the claims he made. Amongst them Surgeon-Colonel Charleton, who had lately returned from India, declared him to have a thorough knowledge of several of the native languages. O'Connor took his discharge from the house to attend the recent Irish Feis, where he contributed several Gaelic compositions.

of the Irish people in the matter of university education, and he very clearly demonstrates the failure of the Queen's College system in the last phase of its existence. The tables which are given at the end of the book, and which contrast the successes in the Royal University of examinations of the students of the Queen's Colleges with those of the unendowed Catholic colleges, exhibit at a glance the utter failure of the Queen's Colleges to supply the needs of the Catholic youth of the country. In the various speeches and writings, which his Grace has carefully collected and edited, will be found a complete armoury for those who advocate the Catholic claims, as well as a comprehensive discussion of every point which arises in connection with the question. There is no phase of the argument which his Grace has not touched in some form or another, and he has only touched the question triumphantly. This work is therefore a valuable and permanent record, and an inexhaustible supply of ammunition for the Catholic advocate, and ought to be widely read and studied. Two points are emphasised in all that is written and said by his Grace—first, that the Catholics suffer under great injustice as regard university education, second, that all they demand is equality of treatment with their Protestant brethren. There is more than one way, as his Grace has many times shown, by which this equality may be secured, and if the Government mean to act in the spirit of their pledges they will find every disposition to assist them in solving the problem by every method so long as the one essential condition of equality of treatment to which Mr. Balfour has now committed himself is fulfilled.

Where was Father Mathew Born?—There appears to have been some doubt as to the birth-place of the great apostle of temperance the Rev. Theobald Mathew. Was he born in the County of Kilkenny or the County of Tipperary? Mr. John Lynch, of Cahir, in the latter county, writes to the *Clonmel Nationalist* strongly protesting against the statement given in a Fourth Reader which has just been introduced in the Irish Nationalist schools that Father Mathew was born at Thomastown, County Kilkenny. Now, if the Fourth Reader is wrong we fear that it only repeats the error of certain other Readers and biographies. Mr. Lynch, who as a child attended some of the good priest's meetings, tells where the great apostle of temperance first saw the light, and from his letter we learn how the mistake arose. Father Mathew was certainly born at Thomastown, but it was Thomastown Castle in the County Tipperary. The castle is a fine mansion in a splendid demesne of over two thousand acres, about three miles from Golden and five from Cashel,

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Said Mrs. Smith one day,
Unto her neighbour Mrs. Jones,
Just in a friendly way.

"They last as long again as mine,
And always look so neat;
They seem to fit you like a glove,
So nice they suit your feet."

I always buy from Loft and Co,"
Mrs. Jones did then reply.
There as on that I buy from them
I now will tell you why.

You see they understand their trade
And buy for ready cash
Just nothing but the best of goods,
And never worthless trash.

I used to buy from other shops,
But found it did not pay;
The soles too quickly did wear out,
Or else the tops gave way."

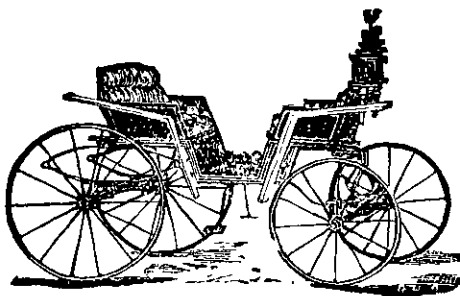
So if you want good Boots and Shoes,
That give good honest wear;
Just go direct to Loft and Co.,
And you will get them there.

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS. 21s.

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Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggon, Waggonettes, Spring Carts, etc. First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90.

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EVERY CATHOLIC CHILD SHOULD HAVE A PRAYER BOOK AND CATECHISM.

Extract from Letter of Most Rev. Dr. Kirby

"ROME, 17th August, 1889.—His Holiness gave most graciously his Apostolic Blessing to all who will devoutly use St. Joseph's Prayer Book.—† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc."

OUT OF THE MAZE.

A Guiding Star to the Bewighted Traveller.

By the Very Rev. THEOPHILUS LE MLNANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M.

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LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

WELLINGTON

Paparangi Settlement, 313 acres, about September, rent about 13s per acre.

Paparangi 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.

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.

OTAGO

1 Section, Maruwenua, S.D., 129 acres. Open for selection on Lease in Perpetuity at a rental of 1s 7d an acre.

AUCKLAND.

53 Sections in the Counties of Mangaonui, Whangarei Hokianga and Otamatea, containing 4194 acres. Open for selection on 14th July in sections of areas from 9 acres to 240 acres. Price from 5s to 15s per acre.

Pipiriki Town-ship.—Leases for Sale at Wanganui on 27th July at 11 a.m.

91 Sections, from 1 rood to 30 acres 1 rood 18 perches. Terms of lease, 21 years. Upset Annual Rental from £1 to £5 per section.

Pipiriki Town-ship is situated on the proper left bank of the Wanganui River, about fifty-six miles from the Town of Wanganui, and comprises generally open, scrub forest, flat, undulating and hilly land, intersected by several gullies and small streams. The open land is interspersed with patches of fern and manuka scrub; the forest comprises tawa, pukatea, rata, hinau, rimu, etc., and tawhero on the ridges. The elevation ranges from about 110ft. to about 700ft. above sea-level. The soil is generally good, and grows garden and farm produce freely. Its capabilities for the production of the grape, peach, cape-gooseberry, pear, apple, quince, and other fruits are well known, and are due in great measure to the low elevation, the mild climate, and the sunny aspect of the township-site.

Pipiriki is at present the key to the up-river country, being the present inland terminus of Messrs. Hatrick and Co's Wanganui River steamboat-service, and the point of junction with the coach-services connecting with Taupo and Rotorna on the north, Napier on the east, and Hunterville and Rangitikei on the south-east, and it is possible that it will ultimately be connected by road with Taranaki. The Government has, where practicable, reserved the banks of the Wanganui River, and also the adjacent country, with the object of conserving for all time the beautiful and unrivalled scenery which is already of world-wide fame. Large numbers of tourists travel annually by way of Pipiriki, both from the north and the south.

Pipiriki Town-ship is the present inlet and outlet to the Waimarino and Muri-motu country as far east as Ohakune, and also the starting-point for visitors by canoe to Manganui-o-te-ao and the upper reaches of the Wanganui River, and the resting-place of those on the downward journey. These with other considerations indicate that the town-ship will develop into a place of some commercial importance, and that, owing to its genial and healthy climate and many attractions, it will become yearly more popular as a place of resort.

CANTERBURY.

1 Section at Cheviot, 22 acres, and 1 Section at Geraldine, acres, open for selection on Lease in Perpetuity on the 14th July Annual rental 6s 6d and 4s per acre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MALDEN ISLAND GUANO.

PRICE FOR ENSUING SEASON £3 15s Net PER TON ON TRUCK, DUNEDIN.

The Quality will be of the same High Standard as formerly. SIXTY PER CENT Phosphate of Lime Guaranteed.

ORDERS SHOULD BE BOOKED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS:

N.Z. LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY CO.,

LTD. AND REDUCED.

ANDREW TODD, Manager, DUNEDIN.

situated in the fertile plain known as the Golden Vale. Near this place his father, James Mathew, had a large distillery, which the son effectually helped to destroy. In '69 the castle was occupied by Count de Jarnac, who afterwards was appointed the French Ambassador in London, and by the Honourable Colonel of the Guards, who was a relative of the Count. Mr. Lynch and a number of friends went to visit it about that time, and they found that the hospitality of which Sheridan gives so interesting an account in his life of Dean Swift was duly observed there. Colonel Foly took them all up to the bedroom in which Father Mathew was born, but confessed that he did not keep up the tradition of Father Mathew's total abstinence principles.

Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 17.

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

Wheat—There is no change to note, extra prime velvet is the only sort saleable in the meantime, northern fetching 4s 5d to 4s 6d; southern, 4s to 4s 3d; best red wheat and Tuscan, nominally, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior and whole fowl wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks weighed in terms).

Oats—There is a little more inquiry, but very few sales could be made, except at prices ranging from 1s 10d to 2s, the bulk, however, are still held firmly, and with fewer in store than at the same time last year, the future of the market should be considered safe. Sellers are holding out for 2s 3½d to 2s 4d for prime sutherlands, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d for best short feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d for medium to good, 1s 9d to 2s for inferior; small lots for seed are fetching 2s 4d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—The market being cleared of good malting there are no sales of any consequence effected. Quotations for prime malting, 4s to 4s 3d; extra, 4s 6d; medium, nominally, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff—Prices remain about the same as last week, best fetching 13s 5s to 13 10s, odd lots, 13 15; medium to good, 12 7s 6d to 13 2s 6d; inferior, 11 15s to 12 5s; straw chaff, 22s 6d to 25s per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes are in over supply and selling cheaper, best Derwents only fetching 12 7s 6d to 13; southern, 12 10s to 12 15s per ton (ex store sacks weighed in net).

Sheepskins are in good demand at late rates, say for best dry cross-breds, 4d to 5½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; dry merinos, 2d to 4½d per lb; best green cross-breds, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; others, 3s to 3s 8d.

Rabbitskins—Good winter skins continue in very fair demand, while inferior sorts fetch poor prices. Best winter greys fetch 11½d to 12½d, selected, 13½d, medium, 9d to 11½d, autumn, 7d to 9d, summer, 3d to 5½d; suckers and half-grown, 1d to 2½d, best black and silver grey, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; extra prime, 1s 5d to 1s 6d, inferior to medium and good, 1d to 1s per lb.

Hides—A very good demand exists, heavy fetching 2½d to 3½d; extra do, 3½d to 4½d, medium, 1½d to 2½d, inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Market unchanged, best country rendered fetching 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; butchers' rough fat, best, 10s to 10s 6d; medium, 9s to 9s 6d; inferior, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt (ex store, net).

MESSRS DONALD REID AND CO. report that prices ruled as under at their auction sale on Monday:—

Oats—Prices show no improvement on those lately ruling, although within the past few days there has been more inquiry and several fair lines have been placed for shipment. We quote, seed lines, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; prime milling, 2s 1d to 2s 3½d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 0½d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Milling quality is unchanged, with little business passing except in prime quality. Fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—Supplies are now heavier and in the absence of anything like strong demand values are easier. We quote, prime northern Derwents, 13 to 13 2s 6d; southern, 12 15s to 13; medium to good, 12 10s to 12 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff—The market is moderately supplied with prime oaten sheaf and prices to-day show a slight improvement on those of last week. We quote, best oaten sheaf, 13 7s 6d to 13 10s; extra

prime, to 13 15s; medium to good, 12 17s 6d to 13 5s per ton (bags extra).

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report as follows:—
A few showers have fallen during the week, but nothing worth speaking about.

Oats—In plain language, the bottom is out of the oat market, and to effect sales you must reduce values of a month ago by about 3½ bushel. The Sydney market, too, is dull; the Western Australian one full up, and when it is open Melbourne purposes putting in her surplus. Then the stocks in store here are heavier than ever they were at this period of the year, so that the outlook is not very bright. We quote—Prime milling Sutherlands, 2s 4d; bright heavy sparrowbills, 2s 1d; ordinary 2s.

Wheat—The Home market is still keeping its buoyancy, while locally prime milling is saleable at about recent rates—viz., Prime milling, Tuscan and velvet, up to 4s 5d; other sorts, 4s to 4s 3d.

Barley—The market is still firm, and during the past month we sold close on 18,000 bushels at the top prices of the season—or, rather, for years.

Chaff—Market glutted, and prices easier again.

Potatoes—Northern, 13 10s; southern, 13 5s.

Seeds—Ryegrass: A good many parcels are finding an outlet now and prices are keeping fairly good, though not so high as in former seasons. We quote—Machine-dressed Poverty Bay seed, up to 6s; and local machine-dressed, 3s to 3s 6d; extra cleaned and heavy up to 4s 3d.—Cocksfoot: Heavy seed, 4½d; ordinary, 3½d to 4d; Timothy is cheaper than for some years.—Clovers: Prices for white are easier on basis of last year's quotations, as also are cow-grass and alsyke. We solicit intending purchasers to send for our samples and quotations, as these will compare most favourably with any on the market.

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

Fat Cattle—222 yarded, prices showing a drop compared with last week. Best bullocks fetched 17 15s to 18 15s, medium, 15 to 17; best cows, 15 to 16 17s 6d.

Fat Sheep—3190 penned. There was a fair demand, but prices were 6d to 9d a head lower than last week. Best crossbred wethers fetched 11s to 15s 9d; medium, 12s 6d to 13s 9d; best crossbred ewes, 11s 6d to 13s 6d, medium, 8s 6d to 10s 6d, merino wethers, 12s 6d.

Lambs—6s penned, meeting with poor competition, prices ranging from 7s 9d to 7s 6d.

Pigs—138 penned, all being well competed for, prices realized being in favour of sellers. Suckers, 6s 6d to 10s 6d; slips, 11s 6d to 17s 6d; stores, 19s to 22s 6d; porkers, 21s to 25s 6d; light baconers, 30s to 37s; heavy do, 40s to 60s.

Rabbit-skins—All coming forward are eagerly competed for and prices show a further rise. Best winter greys, 12d to 13d; selected, 13½d; medium, 10d to 11½d, autumn, 7d to 9d; summer, 4d to 6d; suckers and inferior, 1d to 3½d; blacks and silver greys, up to 18d per lb.

Sheepskins—Market firm. Best green cross-breds, 4s to 4s 8d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d; best dry do, 3s 9d to 5s; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; merinos, 3s to 3s 6d.

Hides—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 4½d; good, 3d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; light and inferior, 1d to 2d per lb.

Tallow—Best rendered, 11s to 15s; medium, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; rough fat, 8s to 11s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—Market steady. Prime milling velvet, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3½d; prime Tuscan, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s to 4s 1½d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—The market has been very dull during the week and shows no signs of improvement. Best milling and seed, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; good, 1s 11½d to 2s 0½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—There is a good demand, and all offering is readily placed at following quotations. Prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; good, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 6d to 4d; feed and milling, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff—Prices show some improvement, prime chaff being about 2s 6d higher than last week. Prime oaten sheaf, 13 10s to 13 15s; extra good, a shade more; medium, 13 to 13 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Owing to heavy supplies prices are a good deal easier. Best Derwents, 13 to 13 2s 6d per ton (bags in).

MESSRS HOGAN AND DURIE, Wanganui, report as follows:—

Wheat—Market bare very little doing in this line. Prime milling, 4s to 4s 6d; fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 6d.



TOWNEND'S
 CELEBRATED
CINNAMON CURE
 For
CONSUMPTION AND OTHER CHEST
DISEASES.

The most valuable discovery
 in Medical Science.
 Destroys the morbid deposits
 of the Lungs,
 Overcomes the raking cough and spitting
 of blood.

READ the following extract from *The Weekly Press*:

"It has been clearly demonstrated that this new remedy is not only highly efficacious in the treatment of the more formidable disease of consumption, but that in all cases of coughs and colds, whatever may be their cause, it cures with astonishing rapidity. It acts against these lesser maladies as quinine acts against intermittent fever. It is equally efficacious in bronchitis and catarrh, and all inflammatory states of the respiratory organs. Expectoration and cough disappear like magic, and there can be no doubt that thousands of cures will be effected during the coming winter by this latest application of modern medical science."

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OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. T. CARTER,
 IRONMONGER, CROCKERY AND
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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.

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.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, &c.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF Linseed, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c. **CAUTION.** - Spurious imitations are being offered.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant, for Coughs, Colds and Chest Complaints.

KAY'S COMPOUND for Coughs and Colds is equally serviceable for horses and cattle

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c. Contain Quinine, Iron, &c.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

COAGULINE - Cement for Broken Articles. Sold Everywhere. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

HOTEL For Sale in a flourishing mining town.

This property is being sold to wind up the deceased owner's estate, and is offered at a very low figure. The mining companies in the neighbourhood are just starting to expend large sums of money in further developing the mines, many of which are paying well at the present time, and it is expected that within six months things will be very prosperous.

The hotel is centrally situated and is nicely built, having every convenience, &c.

Further particulars can be obtained from
DWAN BROS.,
 111 Willis Street, Wellington.

RAILWAY HOTEL
 THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY Proprietor

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. R. H. FRASER, Artist in Stained Glass, Lead Light Manufacturer, etc., begs to intimate to his friends and customers that he has REMOVED to 37 PRINCES STREET (next the Dresden), where he purposes conducting the general trade of Painter, Paperhanger and Decorator in addition to his present business. A large assortment of Highly Artistic Paperhangings kept in stock, along with all Painters' Requisites. Prices quoted for Decorating Private Houses in the most artistic manner.

JOHN MCKEAGUE.

GROCER and TEA MERCHANT,

THE ARCADE,

ASHBURTON.

PLEASE NOTE.—I am prepared to execute Orders for Tea in 10 to 60 lb Boxes. Carriage paid to any Railway Station.—Nothing but Choicest of Blends stocked both in Tea and General Groceries.

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., Aug. 24	2 p.m. D'din	
Waikare	Wed., Aug. 25	2 p.m. D'din	
Te Anau	Frid., Aug. 27	3 p.m. trn	
NAPIER, GIBBON and AUCKLAND—			
Tarawera	Tues., Aug. 24	2 p.m. D'din	
Waihora	Tues., Sept. 7	2 p.m. D'din	
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Waikare	Wed., Aug. 25	2 p.m. D'din	
Palane	Sat., Sept. 1	2.30 p.m. trn	
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—			
Tarawera	Tues., Aug. 24	2 p.m. D'din	
Waihora	Tues., Sept. 7	2 p.m. D'din	
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Wakatipu	Wed., Aug. 25	3 p.m. D'din	
Monowai	Sept. 5	2.30 p.m. trn	
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, PICTON, and NELSON—			
Corinna	Frid., Aug. 27	4 p.m. D'din	
Omapere	Thurs., Sept. 5	4 p.m. D'din	* Calls Greymouth
GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—			
Herald	Wed., Aug. 25	4 p.m. D'din	
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—			
Tavinui	Wed., Aug. 25	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Flora	Wed., Sept. 8	From Auckland	
TAHITI and RAROTONGA—			
Upolu	Wed., Sept. 1	From Auckland	

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.

PRINCES STREET, JETTY STREET, and BOND STREET.

- FOR Cricket Material, Splendid Assortment by Best Makers.
- FOR Lawn Tennis Rackets and Balls, Croquet Sets.
- FOR Ironmongery. Large stocks of newest goods at Low Prices.
- FOR Enamelled Ware, Silver Ware, Lamps, Grates, Ties, Fenders, Bedsteads.
- FOR Cement, Roofing Iron, Bar Iron, Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates, Pipes, Lead, Oils, Colours, etc., etc.
- FOR Gold Dredging Plant, Ropes, Oils Belting, Waste, all high grade and Priced Low. We pay great attention to dredge requirements and select our makers at Home very carefully.
- FOR Standards (net weight only charged), Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, and all farm requirements.

FOR **TEA.** FOR

We guarantee every pound, and as Arthur Briscoe and Co's. guarantee is acknowledged to be beyond question, we confidently request you to ask your Grocer for our Blends.

Silver Crest, Golden Crest, Avondale

and
Sirisanda.

No mixing of old bonded shipments. Our Teas are Fresh, Pure, and Reliable.

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,
 DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, WELLINGTON,
 SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, LONDON.

Oats—Steady demand at present time. Best bright feed, 3s; medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; seed, 3s 3d.

Barley—Very little doing in this line. Prime, 4s to 4s 6d; feed and milling, 2s 6d.

Chaff—Very scarce and difficult to get good sample. Oaten sheaf, L3 15s to L4; wheat straw, L2 17s 6d to L3 5s per ton.

Potatoes—No alteration in prices, expect price will improve as soon as planting commences. Present quotations—L3 5s to L3 10s.

Flour—L11 5s to L12 (sacks).

Oatmeal—L11 to L15 per ton.

Pollard—L1 per ton.

Beans—L3 per ton.

Wool—Very little coming to hand. Star lots, 4d to 5d per lb.

Cutchings—3d to 4d per lb.

Sheepskins—Best dried cross-breds, 4d to 5d per lb; medium, 2d to 3d per lb; butchers' best green crossbred, 3s 9d to 4s; freezers, 4s 3d.

Hides—Butchers' ox hides, 14s to 18s; cows, 7s 6d to 10s; settlers' lots, 1d to 2d per lb.

Tallow—Best butchers', L12 to L13 per ton; loose fat, 8s to 9s per cwt.

MESSRS. EDWARD THOMAS AND CO., Bond street, Dunedin, Wool, Sheepskin, Rabbitskin, Hair and Hide Merchants report:—

Rabbitskins—The catalogues were somewhat larger this week and considerable interest was shown by the buyers, prices on the whole ranging on a par with last week's sales. A station line of does fit for immediate shipment brought 13d.

Sheepskins—Slightly easier this week.

Hair—Firm at last quotations to a slight advance on extra clean bright lots.

Hides continue in fair demand and good prices are realised for prime heavy ox and good to prime cow.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSRS. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO. report as follows:—

For Saturday's sale there was a moderate number of all classes of horses forward, mostly of medium quality. The attendance of buyers was somewhat small, and bidding throughout the sale was dull. The inquiry for really tip-top draughts continues to be good, and had there been any horses showing more than ordinary merit forward they would, we are sure, have found ready sale. For strong young spring van and spring cart horses there is also a good demand, and consignments of these will sell well at any time. Hacks and light harness sorts do not meet with much attention except when animals showing a good amount of quality and breeding are forthcoming. 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: Quiet; feed, medium to good, 1s 11d to 2s; milling 2s 2d to 2s 4d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; chaff, L3 to L4. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L3. Straw 21s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: L2 10s to L3 per ton. Flour: Roller, L11 to L11 10s. Oatmeal: L12 10s in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 10d; factory, 1s 2d. Eggs, 1s 1d; Bran, L3 5s. Pollard L3 15s. Onions L10.

Correspondence.

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

ENGLISH VERSUS BRITISH.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR.—Allow me, as an Irishman, to add my protest, as well as "Scotland yet," to the remarks in your issue of the 6th inst. as England's conquering. The fact is England never fully conquered any of the countries.

Wales was annexed, after many attempts, by its people accepting the King's infant son as their prince. They wanted a king who could speak their language, so he gave them his son and told them to teach him their own tongue; hence the eldest son of England's sovereign is Prince of Wales. Scotland's so-called conquering (?) is too well known for me to speak about. And Ireland has yet to be conquered.

The fact that a man-of-war is constantly kept in Cork Harbour proves, more than any words, that England admits it is still to be done. In all her greatness she was many times defeated by Ireland, and part of the country she never took, each time she made the attempt she got beaten. Robert Chambers tells us "Only Bruce came so soon after Wallace our history would be as unhappy as that of Ireland." Oh, yes, Mr. Editor, if God had given us two great men after each other, as he did to Scotland, we would have a different story to-day. If James VI. annexed England and Ireland he should have remained in Scotland and brought the English Court to Edinburgh, instead of going to London and changing his title to James I.—I am, etc.,

IRISHMAN.

Dunedin, August 16.

[We ourselves never suggested that England conquered any one of the above-named countries and any controversy on the matter is therefore, so far as we are concerned, unnecessary. If our corres-

pondents will look at the paragraph in our issue of the 6th inst. they will see that it is distinctly acknowledged to be taken from a contemporary, and we may add that it was from a very Irish contemporary at that. The main contention of the paragraph was that England was not justified in using the term "English" in State documents and official references, inasmuch as the national institutions referred to were the work not only of Englishmen, but also of Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen. With that we, and we suppose our correspondents also, heartily agree. The paragraph was written not to exalt England, but to claim a small measure of justice for the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh. It is, of course, as our correspondents have pointed out, a simple historical fact that Scotland was not conquered by England. We think the controversy may well stop here, as it can scarcely be continued without seeming to suggest that we in some way or other maintain that England did conquer Scotland—a position which we entirely and emphatically disclaim.—Ed. N.Z. TABLET.]

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society Mr. C. E. Haughton presided in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Father Murphy.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the report of the committee with regard to the advisability of getting up an entertainment in aid of funds for building the hall was discussed. The committee reported that after consideration they had decided that the best means of raising money would be by the staging of a play. They had made arrangements with Mr. Barrie Marshall, the well known actor, to supervise the staging and had also made arrangements to secure the theatre for the end of October. The selection of a play was still occupying their attention, but they expected to have everything arranged by next meeting night. After some discussion, on the motion of Mr. Scott the committee's report was unanimously adopted, and the committee were empowered to add to their number in order to make all necessary arrangements in connection with the play.

MASTERTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 14, 1897.

At St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, on Sunday last at the eleven o'clock Mass, a very important announcement was made to a large congregation by the Rev. Father McKenna. The Rev. Father intimated to his people for the first time his long-contemplated project of establishing a convent in this town. An admirable site has been secured for the erection of a suitable edifice opposite to St. Patrick's Church, mainly through our pastor's masterly business negotiations with the local Town Lands Trustees. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood has signified his cordial approval of the scheme and the congregation are also working enthusiastically to carry it out. Two members of the Catholic community have already respectively donated the munificent sum of L25 towards its advancement.

The Trust Lands Trustees of Masterton have assigned £25 of their funds as an annual subsidy to St. Patrick's School here. Certain lands are held by the Trust, the annual rentals of which are devoted to educational purposes.

Mr. M. C. O'Connell, who has recently taken over our Club Hotel, is fast coming to the front in local municipal affairs. He has been an indefatigable worker on the committee which last Thursday brought to a successful issue their efforts to obtain a water-supply for our town.

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co. are now making their first grand display of spring novelties, and we would urge our lady friends to pay the firm an early visit, as their stock of mantles, dresses, gloves, etc., are very pretty and unusually cheap.

Messrs. Louis Gille and Co., Sydney, publish in this issue an entirely new list of Catholic books, which will well repay perusal.

We have pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Arthur Briscoe and Co., Dunedin, which appears on another page. This firm holds the largest stock of hardware and ironmongery in the Colony, which they are clearing at very low prices. They are also direct importers and blenders of teas, their famous blends, Silver Crest, Gold in Crest, Avondale and Serenada, stand unrivalled for purity, freshness, and reliability.

Wearly Ranges—Say, Dusty, what would yer say if it rained beer?

Dusty Rhodes—I'd be too full for utterance.—*Yule Record.*

Walton: "What was the largest trout you ever caught, Fly?"

Fly: "Let's see. What day of the week is this, Walton?"

Walton: "Monday, I believe. What in the world has that to do with my question?"

Fly: "Oh, nothing, only I guess you'd better wait till Wednesday. I always like to get as far as possible from Sunday when I tell about that trout."

It is strange says the *Catholic Times* that there is no record of Queen Victoria ever having been baptized or confirmed. It is certain that she was not baptized in the Established Church, or the record must exist to prove it. It is believed by many that her mother had the sacrament administered by a Catholic priest, but of this there is no acceptable evidence. At the time of her coronation both the baptism and confirmation were interred as the easiest way out of the difficulty; but the Coronation Oath is the first public or official record of Victoria's connection with the Church of England. The subject is treated in an excellent article in the *June Century*, which is accompanied by photographic reproductions of the Coronation Oath and portion of the Coronation roll published by Royal permission.

PORCELAIN GUMS.

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Having imported the Latest Appliances for the manufacture of this artistic work, we have decided to supply all permanent cases with it in lieu of vulcanite—without extra cost to the patient.

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	Price
	Post free
	s. d.
Life and Times of St. Bernard (Ratisbonne). 7s	5 6
Maxims and Counsels of St. Liguori. 1s	1 2
Life of St. Rose of Lima. Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D., 2s 6d	2 10
Plain Facts for Fair Minds (Rev. G. M. Searle), 2s	2 4
Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared, 7s	5 6
Reasonableness of Catholic Ceremonies and Practices, by Rev. J. J. Burke. 1s 3d	1 5
Faith of our Fathers (Cardinal Gibbons), wrapper 1s 6d	1 9
The Salve Regina, by Rev. A. Denis, S.J., 3s 6d	3 10
Explanation of the Salve Regina (St. Liguori) 3s	3 2
Lacordaire, Rev. Pere—Conferences on God and Man, Conferences on Jesus Christ, Conferences on Life, Conferences on God, 6s each	6 8
The Creed Explained, by Rev. A. Devine, O.P., 7s	5 6

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

The Value of Life by Mrs. W. A. Burke, wrapper 1s	1 3
The Old Douay Priest's Diary, 1s	1 3
Books for the Banns, 1s	1 3
The Thanes of Kent, by G. M. Home, 2s 6d	2 10
A Handful and Other Stories, 2s 6d	2 10
Ten Years in Anglican Orders, 2s 6d	2 10

"GOLDEN APPLE" BRAND CIDER

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WHOLESOME, REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

This Cider is made from PURE JUICE of APPLES and has been analysed by Sir James Hector and most favourably reported on for its Purity and all other good qualities. Obtained Highest Awards at all the principal Exhibitions in the Colony. May be had in Bulk or Bottle from the Proprietors—

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Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NOTICE.

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.

All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should be addressed to the Editor.

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

TWO WELLERS TOBACCO

Made from Extra Choice MATURED SUN-CURED LEAF.
Gives a pleasant, cool smoke. Try it and it will give you satisfaction.

NOONDAY OIL

BRIGHT, CLEAR, STEADY LIGHT.

Insist upon having NOONDAY.

HISTORICAL CARNIVAL.

RESULT of the DRAWING of the GRAND ART UNION in aid of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, Christchurch.

Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.
1	17151	26	18061	51	16406	76	1675
2	4836	27	19239	52	11339	77	17942
3	3951	28	10441	53	8039	78	19107
4	7875	29	16122	54	8819	79	8391
5	2179	30	1710	55	16834	80	17195
6	1991	31	2409	56	19420	81	3843
7	17490	32	763	57	6586	82	9011
8	14513	33	8157	58	3929	83	13555
9	5753	34	23310	59	13361	84	5738
10	831	35	2545	60	2551	85	14687
11	19618	36	2996	61	9989	86	6090
12	20519	37	18161	62	7128	87	10701
13	6240	38	973	63	7826	88	15356
14	3219	39	10626	64	8472	89	4001
15	19718	40	17877	65	9562	90	19991
16	10613	41	14572	66	7628	91	9238
17	815	42	19517	67	19933	92	9985
18	13197	43	6243	68	15927	93	19884
19	17432	44	10623	69	6385	94	12110
20	2286	45	11380	70	7543	95	17850
21	19252	46	5832	71	9496	96	16112
22	16677	47	7113	72	16353	97	18116
23	9462	48	17892	73	13403	98	16345
24	20280	49	18412	74	11566	99	3619
25	8077	50	542	75	20408	100	934

Door Art Union (Prize Gold Watch). 1218.

R. C. BISHOP, J.P. } Supervisors.
H. B. KIRK. }

Prizes may be obtained at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, from TO-DAY.

Any prize not claimed within three months from this date will be forfeited.

E. O'CONNOR,
Hon. Secretary.

17th August, 1897.



OF your charity pray for the repose of the soul of the late SISTER MARY ALOYIDS DUNCAN, of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, who died at the Convent, Geymourth, on Tuesday, August 10, fortified by the rites of Holy Church.—*Requiescat in Pace.*

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.



THE agitation among women for more independence, which has been so marked a feature in the social history of the last few years of the Victorian era, has extended to New Zealand and the new woman—we use the expression in its best sense—has now established a firm footing amongst us. Miss E. R. BENJAMIN, LL.B., the first woman lawyer in the Australasian colonies, who received her diploma at the recent graduation ceremony in Dunedin, made a statement as to the number of callings now followed by women in New Zealand which must have come as a surprise to most of her hearers. In returning thanks on behalf of the new graduates Miss BENJAMIN said:—"On an occasion like the present it will not, I think, be out of place for me to say a few words touching the advancement of our women, and the opening to them of the doors of professions hitherto kept fast locked against them. Last year our first lady doctor, Dr. EMILIA SILDEBERG, graduated from our university, and this year Dr. MARGARITA B. CRICKSHANK has not only taken her degree in medicine but has actually commenced practising in conjunction with Dr. BARTLEY, of Waimate. There are now few professions or occupations that have not been invaded by our women. New Zealand has her lady butcher, her lady commercial travellers, her lady auctioneer, her lady opticians, her lady dentists, her lady watchmakers, even her lady blacksmiths. Time does not permit me to further enumerate the occupations which are now taken up by our women, and in which until quite recently they were unknown." Miss BENJAMIN then discusses the question of the desirableness of this encroachment, and boldly nails her "woman's rights" colours to the mast. "Is it well," she asks, "that women should make such an inroad into the fields of labour? In my humble opinion, undoubtedly it is well. What does ISAAC ZANGWILL say on the subject? He says: 'The woman of the future is simply the working woman. All we really want is to make girls economically independent of marriage—able to choose their mates from love instead of selling themselves for a home.' Formerly women were compelled to marry that they might not have lived in vain. How dreaded was the thought of 'being on the shelf,' and for how many unhappy marriages has this same dread been responsible! But now women's lives are becoming fuller, freer. They have at last come forward and claimed their right to work as and how they will. The struggle for their rights is not yet ended. It is growing keener and keener day by day and year by year. For centuries women have submitted to the old unjust order of things, but at last they have rebelled, and as SARAH GRAND has it: "It is the rebels who extend the boundary of right; little by little, narrowing the confines of wrong and crowding it out of existence."

The question as to whether "it is well that women should make such an inroad into the fields of labour," or not, is a big question and an important one. So far as the right of women to work is concerned we do not see how it

can be fairly or reasonably questioned. Women are free human beings, and as such they have, generally speaking, a perfect right to work "as and how they will." Until the State is prepared to provide a living allowance for all single women it must be admitted that women have as good a right to work themselves to death as men have. But while recognising in women the fullest right to work we do not in the least admit the wisdom or expedience of their doing so. We are sure it would be a good thing if women could be relieved of all hard work, and indeed of any work at all outside their own homes. Unfortunately this is impossible until all the single women and widows are supported directly by the State. For some women, therefore, work is absolutely necessary, but it does not cease to be an evil because it is a necessary evil. Miss BENJAMIN and the leaders of the new woman movement appear to maintain that work for women is good; we hold that in some cases it is unavoidable but that it is not good. It is objectionable in the first place on economic grounds. Women workers are much more pliable to the demands of the employer, and they have invariably to work for low wages. The first effect, therefore, of women's labour is to send down men's wages—that is, in effect, to lower the standard of living in every workman's home throughout the country. If the women did not thus enter as competitors in the labour market their share of the wages would be easily earned by the men, and in most trades, moreover, the work would be better done. In the second place, work for women is undesirable on social or domestic grounds. The natural position of woman is to depend on man, and to sweeten his life and make him happier in return for the home and livelihood which he provides. The boon of economic independence operates in the direction of seriously disturbing, if not of actually overthrowing, this natural relation of the sexes to each other. Moreover, close observers aver that women detest involuntary and regular labour, and that it has a souring and depressing effect upon them. If that be so it must tend to reduce their capacity for being good sisters and daughters and wives and mothers. Finally, the encroachment of women in the field of labour is objectionable on hygienic grounds and in the best interests of the race. They are not fitted to bear the physical strain of involuntary and severe labour, and it is certain that they are healthier and happier when free from it. Medical science, which regards the sex almost entirely from the point of view of motherhood, declares that the strain and excitements which women are now heaping upon their lives, will, before long, very seriously impair both their own health and that of their future children. We hold, therefore, that though work for women is in some cases a necessity, it is a painful and injurious necessity, and one which should not be commended and encouraged. In a proper state of society women would not be compelled to either work or starve, and we contend that those who praise and encourage work for women are helping to keep back the day when that finer state of society shall be evolved.

ON Sunday last the Feast of the Assumption, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral at 11 a.m. His Lordship the Bishop was celebrant; the Rev. Father Ryan, deacon; and Rev. Father Murphy, sub-deacon. Rev. Father Ryan occupied the pulpit, and preached on the text "Mary hath chosen the better part, taken from the Gospel for the day. The music for the occasion was Gounod's *Missa Solenne* which was well rendered by the choir, the solos being taken by Misses R. Blaney (soprano), Drummond (contralto), Messrs. Carolu (tenor) and Feil (bass). After the Mass His Lordship the Bishop gave the Papal blessing.

DURING the week we have received packages of stamps for Father Krymborg's mission at Tokaanu from *Enfant de Marie*, Timakori Road, Wellington, and from M. C. Alexandria.

WE publish in another column the list of winning numbers in the Christchurch Record Reign Historical Carnival. We are pleased to learn that the undertaking was an unqualified success in every way.

WE learn from a Blenheim correspondent that Mr. Charles O'Sullivan, who has been chairman of one of the local boards for some years, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace. Our correspondent adds that the appointment is very popular in Blenheim.

AT St. Patrick's church, Masterton, on Sunday, August 8, the Rev. J. McKenna announced that Archbishop Redwood had sanctioned the proposal to establish a convent at Masterton. He (Father McKenna) proposed proceeding to Australia at an early date to procure the

COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.

Smoke T. C. Williams' JUNO. Smoke

services of the most accomplished nuns available in the colonies. He hoped to have the convent erected on the site opposite the church by January, 1899. In the meantime a vigorous effort would be made to procure the necessary funds, and he trusted to his congregation to heartily co-operate with him in his project.

A most pleasant gathering, says a recent issue of the *Thames Star*, took place at St. Patrick's Hall, Panmure, on Tuesday evening, the occasion being in connection with the recurring anniversary of Monsignor McDonald's birthday. The school children, under the direction of Miss McDonald and Miss Fleming, acquitted themselves creditably, and were highly complimented by the gathering of friends, numbering about 230. The hall was artistically decorated with beautiful lilies and other greenery, which gave it a cheerful appearance, while light refreshments were handed round at a suitable interval during the evening.

WE regret very much to have to record the death of Sister Mary Aloysius Dungan, which took place at the Greymouth Convent on Tuesday, August 10. The *Grey River Argus* of the 11th inst gives the following account of the deceased:—One of the Sisters of the convent, Sister Mary Aloysius Dungan, died yesterday morning. She had been suffering from a very heavy cold for some time before and was unable to shake it off. Deceased was a very clever musician, and was remarkably successful in imparting instruction to the pupils placed under her care. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Dungan, who was at one time editor of the *TABLET*, and afterwards editor and proprietor of a paper at Palmerston North, and was an able and ready writer.

SAYS the *Sydney Freeman* of August 7.—The Rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, New Zealand, has been the guest of the Marist Fathers at St. Patrick's Sydney, during the week. Dr. Watters, who was anxious to visit the Catholic missions in the South Sea Island, left New Zealand on June 25 with Dr. Martin, of Wellington (not a D.D. by the way) as his travelling companion. The Rector and his friend were the guests of the Bishop of Tonga Tapu. At Fiji Bishop Vidal was their host, Bishop Broyer at Samoa. While at Samoa they had an audience with King Malietoa. Last Sunday evening, at St. Patrick's Dr. Watters preached on "The Work of Christian Faith" to a very large congregation. This week our visitor has been calling on old Sydney friends. On Tuesday he dined at the Cardinal's with Dr. Martin. Dr. Watters, who had left the Rev. Father Bower, S.M., B.A., in charge of the College at Wellington, returns to-morrow (Saturday) by the *Mararoa*.

THE following subscriptions to the South Dunedin Catholic Orphanage have been received during the week:—Mrs. K. Rosbotham (Loith Valley), £1; Miss K. Geary (Riverton), 10s; Mr. J. Geary (Riverton), 10s; Mrs. Court (South Dunedin), £1 1s. Mr. Columb (Roslyn) £1. Contributions towards the erection of the Orphanage will be thankfully received by the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, and by the Catholic clergy of Dunedin, and will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the *TABLET*.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE JUBILEE.

THE POPE'S ENVOY AND THE QUEEN.

THE THANKSGIVING AT BROMPTON ORATORY.

MGR. CESARE SAMBUCCETTI, Envoy Extraordinary from the Holy See to Queen Victoria, arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon (says the *London Tablet*, June 26), and was met by the Bishop of Southwark and a number of clergy. Travelling up to town in a special saloon, he was met by the Duke of Norfolk at Charing Cross. Entering one of the royal carriages he drove to Norfolk House, where he is entertained by the Duke for the Queen. Mgr. Sambucetti is a tall man with a commanding presence, and is well used to the ways of diplomacy. This is the seventh time that he has visited England, and he speaks the language fluently. On Sunday the Envoy Extraordinary attended the thanksgiving service at the Oratory. In the afternoon he was received at the Foreign Office by Lord Salisbury and presented his credentials. In the evening he was present at the solemn "Te Deum" at the Oratory. When he left, his appearance in the streets was the signal for a great popular demonstration of respect for the Holy See.

On Monday he lunched at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards was received in audience by the Queen. On this occasion he presented to her Majesty a personal letter from Leo XIII., in which his Holiness congratulated her on the glories and achievements of her reign, and expressed fervent good wishes for her welfare. The Pope also warmly thanked the Queen and her Government for the liberty enjoyed by Catholics in every part of the British Empire. The Queen acknowledged the letter very graciously, and inquired anxiously after the health of the Holy Father. After leaving the palace, Mgr. Sambucetti was present at a crowded reception held in his honour at Archbishop's House. In the evening he was the Queen's guest at the State dinner at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday Mgr. Sambucetti, as the representative of Leo XIII., took part in the great procession—driving in the same

carriage as the Ambassador-Extraordinary of Belgium, the Netherlands Minister and the representative of the Emperor of China. All along the route the Papal Envoy was received with marked cordiality by the crowds that lined the streets, and in some places he was the object of a little demonstration. Both the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily Telegraph* mention the reception given to the representative of the Pope as among the features of the day. Of the kindnesses and courtesy with which he had been surrounded from the first moment of his landing Mgr. Sambucetti spoke in the warmest possible terms. Everything that thoughtfulness could suggest to make his stay a pleasant one had been done, both by those connected with the Court and by his immediate host at Norfolk House. On Wednesday evening the Envoy attended another reception, held by Cardinal Vaughan, at which many of the leading Catholics of the country were presented to him.

AT THE BROMPTON ORATORY.

The Catholic thanksgiving service for the Queen's long reign (says the *Catholic Times*, June 25) took place on Sunday at the Oratory, Brompton. Originally it had been intended that the special Papal Envoy, Monsignor Sambucetti, Archbishop of Corinth, should, with the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, take part in the thanksgiving function at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. On Thursday, however, the Prince of Wales intimated to Cardinal Vaughan that it would be desirable that the Catholic Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Court of St. James's, as well as the special Envoys from Catholic Powers or Republics, should be assembled at the one religious ceremonial, and suggested that the splendid edifice at Brompton would be the appropriate place for the unique function. The Duke of Norfolk was requested to issue the invitations to the diplomatic body and the special Envoys, and although only two days had been allowed for the preparations everything was quite in readiness for the impressive celebration of Sunday. The Papal Envoy Extraordinary was requested to officiate at the High Mass, and the hour fixed for the thanksgiving service was half-past eleven. Outside the Oratory the way was lined by thousands of fashionably-dressed people waiting to witness the arrival of the dignitaries and diplomatists. Inside the edifice all the marble colonnades were draped in crimson, and the effect was richly picturesque. The sanctuary, or chancel was richly decorated in gold, and the space outside the altar rails reserved for the princes and ambassadors was carpeted in crimson. Chairs upholstered in cloth of gold were provided for the special envoys. The large and beautiful church was crowded. In the section of the edifice reserved for distinguished personages there was a brilliant display of uniforms of the most varied character. The Foreign Envoys, Ambassadors and Ministers came in military dress or court costumes, attended by their suites similarly attired; and the peers, members of the House of Commons, judges and other notable guests also wore diverse uniforms, civil and military.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Mgr. Sambucetti, wearing the massive robes of an Archbishop, attended by his suite, entered the church by the main door, followed after a short interval by Cardinal Vaughan in his scarlet robes, attended by the Chapter of the archdiocese of Westminster, and both proceeded to the High Altar amid the strains of "Ecce Sacerdos" from the organ. High Mass was then sung by Monsignor Sambucetti, whose magnificent voice filled the sacred edifice. Cardinal Vaughan occupied his throne.

FOREIGN PRINCES AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Amongst those present (says the *Tablet*) were:—Mgr. Granite, Prince of Belmonte; Mgr. Comte de Vay, Marchese Mucicoli (Noble Guard), and Hon. Henry Stonor, who formed the suite of the Papal Envoy; H.R. and I.H. Archduke Francis of Austria, attended by his Excellency Count Otto Traun, Captain Baron de Bronn, Lieutenant Count Marlath, the Earl of Denbigh, and Colonel Wardrop; H.R.H. Prince Rupert of Bavaria, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel von Lebert-Alcort, Captain von Stettin, General Sir L. Gardiner, K.C.V.O., C.S., and Major Fairholme; H.R.H. Prince Frederick, Duke of Saxony, attended by Freiherr von Reitzenstein, First Lieutenant von Metysch, Baron von Oppell and Colonel F. Howard, A.D.C.; H.R.H. the Duke of Oporto, attended by Colonel Duval Telles, Major d'Albuquerque, Captain Morlira de Sa and Major Hon. H. C. Legge; H.R.H. Duke Albert of Wurtemberg, attended by Lieut.-General von Billinger, A.D.C., First Lieut. Count von Degenfeld-Schonburg and Colonel C. Swaine; his Excellency Count Deym, Austrian Ambassador, Countess Deym and Countess Isabella Deym, attended by Count Clary and Countess Clary, Countess Kinsley, Count Albert Monsdorff (First Secretary), Count Hadik (Attaché), Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Luis Esterhazy, Captain von Szbranyavszky (Nav. Attaché), Consul Chevalier de Princig and Madame de Princig; his Excellency Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador. Other representatives present were: The Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador-Extraordinary (General Davout, Duc d'Auerstadt), the French Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Spanish Special Ambassador (Duke of Sotomayor), the Spanish Ambassador, the Belgian Envoy (Prince Charles de Ligne), the Belgian Minister, the Portuguese Minister, and the Ministers representing the Argentine Republic, Guatemala, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, Central America, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru and Chili. The Hon. Richard Moreton, H.M. Marshal of Ceremonies at Buckingham Palace, conducted the Corps Diplomatique to their seats, assisted by Messrs. Tyrell and Gaisford, of the Foreign Office, Gervase Cary Elwes, James Hope and Leonard Lindsay.

CATHOLIC NOBILITY.

The Catholic nobility were represented by the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., and Lady Mary Howard, Marquis of Ripon, K.G., and Marchioness of Ripon, Earl of Denbigh, Earl and Countess of Aringford and Lady Clementine Bertie, Earl and Countess of Ashburnham and Lady Mary Ashburnham, Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Earl of Granard, Countess of Granard and Lady Eva Forbes, Countess of Loudoun and Lady Margaret Stuart, Earl of Dumfries, Lord Ninian Stuart, Lord Colum Stuart, Earl of Westmeath, Countess of Bantry, Countess of Cottenham and Lady

"FLAG" BRAND Pickles and Sauces Have gained 28 FIRST AWARDS This is sufficient proof of the quality; so be sure to mark this Brand on your order to the Grocer.

HAYWARD BROS., Manufacturers

Mary Peps, Dowager-Countess of Albemarle and Ladies Keppel, Viscount Llandaff and Miss de la Chere, Lord and Lady Mowbray and Sourton, Lord and Lady Camoys, Lord North, Lord Petrie, Lord and Lady Clifford, Lord and Lady Herries and the Hon. Mrs. C. Maxwell, Lady Lovat and the Hon. Ethel Fraser, Lord and Lady Trimleston, Lord Bellew, Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord Emly, Lord Gerard, Lord and Lady Morris, the Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and Lady O'Brien, Lady Milford and Mr. Byre, Lady Hylton, Lady Ellenborough, Viscount Southwell and the Hon. Frances Southwell, Lady Sherborne, Lady Saltoun, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., and Lady Edmund Talbot and Miss Talbot, Sir John Austin, M.P., and Lady Austin, Mr. Justice and Lady Mathew, Mr. Justice and Lady Hawkins, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and suite, Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, K.C.S.G., Mr. Hartwell Grissell, Lord and Lady Braye, Lord Bagshawe, Judge Stonor.

Among others in the reserved seats were the Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, K.S.G., M.L.C., (Melbourne, Australia), the Hon. T. J. Byrnes (Attorney-General of Queensland), and Mrs. Kingston (wife of the Premier of South Australia).

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

The London *Daily Telegraph* contains a long account of the ceremony, written by Mr. Clement Scott, the distinguished journalist and critic (a convert to Catholicity), from which we quote the following:—

"It was difficult to believe that I was in England at all. Shut one's eyes, listen to the organ and voices in the choir, hear the clank of the scabbards and the jingle of the spurs passing over the marble floors of the grand London church of St. Philip Neri and I might be in Italy, not in England. It surely was an Easter day in Rome, not a thanksgiving day in England. Was this, indeed, the great church in the Brompton road, that has risen and risen and grown with offerings and dedications until it has become virtually the Catholic Cathedral in London, waiting the time when the great Cathedral in Westminster is finished and perfected? Imagination took one to Santa Maria Maggiore, or San Paolo extra Muros, one of the finest modern decorated churches in the world, or one of the enormous chapels of St. Peter's on a feast day at Easter-time. It is a novelty, indeed, in England to see diplomatic representatives from the Foreign Office in their official uniforms showing Princes and sons of Kings and Ambassadors and members of great foreign legations in a London Catholic church, the Papal Nuncio conveyed in one of the Queen's carriages, and to view with pride, worshipping at the same altar, the Catholics of England, the representatives of all the Catholic States in the world, and, for the first time, perhaps, since the Reformation, the official and Government pronouncement that liberty of religion is one of the greatest and most glorious achievements in the mighty Victorian era. . . . In April, 1849, John Henry Newman founded the first London Oratory in King William street, Strand, on the site recently occupied by Toole's Theatre, once the Polygraphic Hall of W. S. Woodin, Father Faber, the idol of the Oratorians, the sweet singer and hymn writer, was the first rector. So it could not have been altogether by accident that the Church of St. Philip Neri in London, and the assistance of the Brothers of the Oratory were sought to do honour to one of the most imposing Catholic ceremonies of the Victorian era. Originally the princes and the ambassadors and the retainers now in London, were to have been invited to the Pro-Cathedral. But the Duke of Norfolk, who is entertaining his Excellency Mgr. Sambucetti, Archbishop of Coriuth, Envoy-Extraordinary of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., pleaded for the Oratory to which he has been so much attached from boyhood, and if the result of the Oratorian system, its manliness, its fair-play, its intimate knowledge of the English nature was to be considered, certainly the Oratory deserved to be the one church in London up to which should drive in the carriages of her Majesty the Queen of England, with their scarlet liveries and white waistcoats, the Envoy-Extraordinary of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., the guest, it is true, of the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, but equally the accepted and honoured guest of the Protestant Queen of England. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, in his scarlet uniform, most princely and generous of English Catholics, makes an admirable Master of Ceremonies, and on this occasion he was assisted by the well-known Fathers of the Oratory, one of them once a popular officer in the Guards, one of them in years gone by a very distinguished English diplomat, Cardinal Vaughan, with his splendidly-imposing figure, his sweet, yet commanding countenance, was appointed to come in *cappa magna*, which implies a gorgeous robe of rose-pink, with a train composed of some dozen yards of the same rich silk, a rose-pink biretta, which, when removed, is replaced by the jewelled mitre, and assisted by the pastoral staff, makes an imposing sight indeed. Once more the Fathers of the Oratory, the Canons and the Monsignori, preceded by a golden cross-bearer, go down from the Sanctuary to the great West door. Once more the organ and the choir pealed out "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." Once more the procession advances straight up the centre aisle of this noble church, and the red-robed Cardinal, a magnificent and imposing presence, blesses the assembled people. I have never seen such a sight in any English church. At the altar are the Papal Envoy and his sacerdotal attendants, including—Italian fashion—a valet in black Court attire, who assists the priests to vest and unvest the Archbishop, attending to his shoes and bringing water to wash his hands. The English Cardinal's throne is on the left side of the altar, the Envoy's throne on the right. . . .

After the Mass was at an end, Mgr. Canon Johnson, D.D., escorted by the Brothers, proceeded to the pulpit, and there read Cardinal Vaughan's pastoral on the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen. It is the story of the triumph of liberty and religion. I am old enough to remember the days of Catholic Emancipation and the discord created by this liberal act. I have never forgotten the *Punch* cartoon representing Lord John Russell as the naughty boy who chalked 'No Popery' on the door of Cardinal Wiseman and then ran away,

and to-day we have this grand ceremony *coram Cardinali*, in the Brompton Oratory dedicated to St. Philip Neri. All with whom I was connected in early childhood were bound up with the Oxford movement. The details of Tract 90 rang in my ears before my school days. The Mozleys, the Wilberforces, the Maskells, the Barrauds, and Allies were arguing Anglicanism *versus* Catholicism in the house in which I was born long before Wiseman and Newman and Manning and others settled it all down; but it seemed a strange thing to me yesterday that I, the descendant of that past generation, should have been appointed to chronicle a Christian ceremony, for the success of which many of these 'Tractarians' and Puseyites would have laid down their lives. As an ardent Puseyite and Anglican I went down Sunday after Sunday to St. George's-in-the-East to defend Bryan King in the fifties against insult and ignominy. The church was a bear garden. When Bryan King commenced the service they yelled at him. Every word of the Litany was turned into ridicule. We were pelted with stones and rotten eggs down Thames street as our young bodyguard went to defend the Anglican priest. And yesterday I was sitting in a tribune of the London Oratory seeing a service and an assemblage that were not dreamt of in the philosophy of 1855. But, at any rate, I heard the 'Te Deum' that concluded this remarkable ceremony; a 'Te Deum' asking Christian men and women of every degree and of every view to 'thank God and take courage'; a 'Te Deum' sung and chanted in a Catholic church in honour of the sixty years' reign of her Majesty the Queen; a 'Te Deum' which fairly ends the religious controversy of the same sixty years. The ceremony ended when the Cardinal pronounced the blessing, the congregation rose and crossed themselves, and the Brompton road was full of Queen's carriages, and scarlet liveries; and decorated ambassadors and uniforms, and Catholic dukes and peers, and titled ladies, and the day gave many a reflection, serious and earnest, for many days to follow."

Diocese of Dunedin.

MOSGIEL.

THE GRAND ECLIPSE FAIR.

(From the *Taieri Advocate*.)

The Grand Eclipse Fair and Tornado of Fun, in aid of the building fund of St. Mary's Catholic Church, was opened in the Volunteer Hall on Wednesday, August 11. The fair has been more or less discussed for some months past, and during the last few weeks it has formed one of the principal topics of conversation among a section of the community. For months the ladies connected with the congregation have been busily engaged in making articles for the fair, and it was confidently expected that the display would equal anything of the sort seen in Mosgiel. All day on Wednesday the hall was thronged with a small army of busy workers, preparing the stalls for the opening. In the evening, as the hour for opening drew near, a large number of people commenced to assemble in the vicinity of the hall, and the majority afterwards went inside, so that by the time the fair was opened there was a good attendance.

Mr. W. Carncross, M.H.R., in opening the fair, said the task that had been imposed on him was a very pleasant one. He felt, though, that Father O'Neill could have filled the position far better himself. He supposed, however, that Father O'Neill felt a little modest, and wished to take a back seat for a time. They all knew the object of the present gathering, which was to clear off the debt on the local chapel, add to further beautify and ornament the interior, so that they would all agree that the object was a good one. There were a lot of pretty things to be seen on the stalls, but there were many other pretty things which were yet to be exhibited. He hoped they had all come prepared to be liberal, and to patronise the young ladies, and he felt sure they would have such a good time that they would want to come back again every night the bazaar was open. Mr. Carncross concluded by declaring the bazaar formally open, and wished it every success.

A glance round the hall showed that the space at command had been disposed of to the very best advantage. On the left hand side, entering the door, were the four goods stalls, while on the opposite side of the hall a portion of the space had been partitioned off and served as a shooting gallery. At the front of the hall on the right hand side of the door was situated the refreshment stall, and in the centre of the hall was the fishpond. It will thus be seen that the stalls were excellently arranged, while there was also ample room for visitors to inspect the goods or otherwise do business. The stalls were all very prettily draped, flags and greenery having been used in profusion to give them an attractive appearance. The whole of the hall in fact, showed the effects of the trouble which had been gone to in the matter of decorations. The costumes worn by the assistants looked very gay, and helped to impart quite a festive appearance to the interior of the hall, there being quite a large number of young men and maidens, dressed in all manner of fancy costumes, assisting in the various departments of the fair. Commencing from the stage end comes No. 1 stall, which is presided over by Mesdames Mowat and Cornish. Here, as assistants, there are Misses K. McLachlan (Highland lassie), A. McLachlan (Indian lady), Cornish (Gipsy), Cameron and Rabbit. Prominent among the goods on this stall are a handsome painted mirror and panel, marble clock, cushions, painted umbrella stand, crazy work, tables, paintings, and some very fine drawn thread work. No. 2 stall is in charge of Miss Crane, who is assisted by Misses Theresa O'Brien (summer), Nellie Knott (Greek lady), Brown and Gawne. Displayed on this stall are a very handsome worked chair, paintings, draughtsmen, tea covey, doll's bed, and cushions. At No. 3 stall Mesdames O'Donnell and Mather are in charge, assisted by Misses A. Knott (Starry night), M. Knott (Marguerite), J. Drumlin

CLOSE YOUR EYES to Quality and the world is full of Cheap Things. Low Prices get Customer, but it is Quality that keeps them. This is proved by the Enormous Sale of **TIGER BLEND TEAS**. They are old in popularity, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once.

(Erin), J. O'Brien (Erin), B. O'Brien (Comin' thro' the rye), and M. Columb (America). On this stall a very nice chair catches the eye, while among other articles displayed are a foxglove and other cushions, foot-stool, pictures, panels, tables, and flower baskets. No. 4 stall is in charge of Mesdames Wilkie and Hawke, who are assisted by Misses Maggie Knott (Queen of hearts), Winnie Knott (Shamrock), J. Turnbull (Highland lassie), L. Hawk (Spring), and Stephens. Prominent amongst the articles displayed at this stall are a screen, painted panels, pictures, mirrors, painted table, cushions, quilt, and plaques. In addition to those mentioned there were large quantities of other articles, both useful and ornamental, on all the stalls. The refreshment stall is presided over by Mrs. O'Kane, who is assisted by Mrs. Green-lade, Misses K. Flynn and Quelch. Here is displayed a very tempting array of all manner of good things, both eatable and drinkable. In addition there is also for disposal a fine brides-cake, pictures, painted photo panels and plaques. The fish pond, in the centre of the hall, had Miss E. Flynn (Swiss peasant) as its presiding genius, while the shooting gallery was under the charge of Messrs. G. Murdoch, J. Elder and D. Stevenson. The wants of visitors in the matter of buttonholes were well looked after by Miss Meiklejohn, who made an excellent flower girl. In addition to those mentioned above a large number of gentlemen were attached to each of the stalls, and assisted the ladies in disposing of their wares. After the opening speech the business of the evening commenced in real earnest, the assistants from the different stalls vying with each other in their efforts to extract the coin from the pockets of their willing, or unwilling, victims. Wherever the visitor turned he was met by the same demand, the nimble Colonial Robert being in great request throughout the evening. A large amount of business was done by the fair shareholders, who proved themselves quite adept at obtaining members for the different raffles. Good business was also done at the refreshment stall, and the amateur anglers were busy all the time, while the continuous crack from the direction of the shooting gallery showed that that portion of the fair was popular. We had almost omitted to mention the fact that a guessing competition was held, Mr. C. O'Neill being in charge of the sheep.

On Wednesday evening the Mosgiel Brass Band played some fine music outside the hall before the fair opened, while inside a splendid orchestra, under Mr. A. F. Robertshaw, played several selections in first-class style. A Highland fling was danced by Master McKechnie, while Mr. McKechnie gave a number of items on the pipes and Mr. E. Eager rendered the song "Green grows the rashes," in an excellent manner. A dance, "The Lily of Killarney," was prettily danced by six or eight girls, who had been coached by Miss McLachlan. On Thursday evening, in addition to the ordinary attractions Miss Matheson sang two songs, which were much appreciated.

A special feature of the Fair was the excellent music given on the pipes, splendid service in this direction being rendered by Mr. A. Gray, of the Douglas Hotel, Dunedin, and by Pipe-Major McKechnie. The dancing of Master McKechnie was danced in costume a different dance each evening, to his father's playing, was also greatly appreciated.

The *Plain Daily Times* gives the following account of the conclusion of the Fair.—The Eclipse Fair in aid of St. Mary's Church, Mosgiel, was brought to a close on Saturday evening. The Mosgiel Brass Band again gave their services, and played several selections very sweetly. The Highland pipes were also in evidence. The Mornington Minstrels created great merriment on Friday and Saturday by their performances. The children's dance was much appreciated each evening. The stall holders and their assistants worked assiduously, and with very successful results. The various side shows were well patronised, and the dense crowd which thronged the Volunteer Hall on Saturday evening must have carried away pleasing recollections of the occasion. The Very Rev. Father O'Neill, in thanking all who had given their services and the friends who had generously contributed to the financial result, expressed the hope that the blessing to which all had so good-humouredly submitted would have a beneficial effect on their constitutions, as they would have the satisfaction of knowing that all habits were removed off St. Mary's Church through the hearty co-operation of all sections of the community.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

ST. MARY'S.

ON Monday evening week a well-attended meeting of St. Mary's Catholic Club took place in the school hall. The president, Mr. A. H. Blake, occupied the chair and the Rev. Fathers, Marnane and Goggan were present. The programme was a debate on "Prohibition or Moderation." Mr. J. C. Chase opened in favour of prohibition and Mr. J. Malley followed on the opposite side. Both these gentlemen made excellent speeches and a very interesting discussion ensued. Mr. F. Cooper and others took part in the debate and on the subject being put to the meeting a majority voted in favour of prohibition. Before the debate began the president read a letter that he had recently received from the Rev. Father D. J. Malone, who is now at Greymouth. The members were highly amused with the letter, and passages of it run as follows:—My dear Mr. President of St. Mary's Club and all the boys—No doubt you are all anxious to hear from me that you may know how I am getting on in this place of bush, hills and many other things too numerous to mention. I am here, anyway, though it seemed at one time as if I were fated never to set foot on the shores of Greymouth. We had an awfully rough passage from Nelson. Our little boat literally stood on end and you can imagine how the passengers stood. All hands were sick except myself. I enjoyed the affair immensely. We rocked in the cradle of the deep out-side the Grey But for twenty-four hours and then put back into Westport. Nobody spoke with

emphasis, oh, no; but language not very parliamentary was used at times. When at last I did set foot on *terra firma* it rained as if the flood-gates of heaven were opened, and the performance continued a long time. The people here say that they never saw anything like it. I could not believe them. To-day, however the first fine day, is a beautifully fine day—a regular charmer. Greymouth ought to be a nice locality in fine weather. There is plenty of life in the place, and the people are very sociable. I had often heard of the wind called the 'Barber.' It is well-named. How anyone can grow a beard in Greymouth, or how people here can have any hair on their heads except on that part which is covered by their hats is more than I can yet understand. If Shamus and Harvey and some of the old lads in the club got but a single blast of the 'barber,' they would curl up and depart for the happy hunting grounds without even waiting to say good-bye to their friends. Yesterday I got the loan of an old 'one-eyed bike,' and started for a place named Paroa. The old machine is evidently tired of this life, and loses no opportunity to try and commit suicide. It showed a strong inclination to go and inspect the bottom of every little gully, and fairly creaked with joy when a precipice or something in that line came in sight. As, however, 'yours truly,' was not disposed to fall in with these views, the machine seemed doomed to disappointment. But at last luck favoured my bike. The road to Paroa is very narrow, and, as I was scorching along, I saw a horse and dray in front. I called out, but, curiously enough, the driver turned his horse and cart square across the road. I had then the choice of running into the cart or of going over the bank. I went over the bank, which, fortunately, is not more than a few hundred feet in depth. For that short journey to Paroa I put up a record, which, I believe, I am likely to hold for some time. The only result of the accident was a few pounds of mud sticking to my garments. There is a fine church over here. It is splendid for sound. I hope that St. Mary's Club is still booming. I trust that Messrs. Cooper, Chase, Malley, Barnett, 'Larry Boy,' Shamus, Harvey and, of course, all the 'small fry,' and, last and not least, 'yersel' are first rate."

Sunday last, the seventh anniversary of the opening of the church at St. Mary's, was observed with especial solemnities. The parish priest, the Rev. Father Marnane, celebrated High Mass and the Rev. Father Goggan, the successor of the Rev. Father Malone, preached on the occasion a very eloquent and instructive sermon on the Gospel of the day. Father Goggan, who hails from America, expresses himself in clear and forcible language and his discourses are greatly appreciated. He has already become a favourite and it is to be hoped that he will remain permanently in the parish. At Vespers in the evening Father Marnane delivered an able sermon also on the Gospel of the day. During his discourse he spoke in great praise of the society of the Children of Mary. He exhorted all the young women in the parish to become members, and when the sermon was read, he received several candidates into the sodality. A very beautiful procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which all the societies in the parish were fully represented, then took place around the interior of the church. There was a large congregation present.

IRELAND ANSWERS NO!

Did God ordain the Irish race
Should wear the Saxon chain,
That all their efforts to be free
Should ever be in vain?
Did He ordain their portion here
A heritage of woe?
With throbbing heart and right good will
All Ireland answers No!

Did God ordain an ancient race,
The bravest on the earth,
Should kiss the yoke that made them slaves,
And wear it from their birth?
Did He ordain a freeman's joy
They never more should know?
Again that flash on Freedom's face
As Ireland answers No

Did God ordain an isle of saints
And sages, all her own,
That gave O'Connell to the world,
An Emmet and a Tone,
Should be a byword and a shame,
A thrill to any foe?
Enthroned upon her people's hearts
Brave Ireland answers No!

Did God ordain the land that gave
To Europe's darkest night
The torch of learning kindled at
Her sanctuary of light
Should never again before the lands
A heavenward beacon glow?
From out a thou-and sacred shrines
Old Ireland answers No!

Did God ordain the Celt below
Should always be a slave,
Fore doomed to wretched poverty,
The workhouse, or the grave?
Did He ordain that with his lot
Contented he should grow?
Old Ireland points to Ninety-Eight
And proudly answers No!

P. E. NOLAN.

South Island.

SMOKE "ROYAL COLORS" TOBACCO.

(IMPROVED AROMATIC)

The Storyteller.

A LUCKY BARGAIN.

(By MAGDALEN ROCK, in *Ave Maria*.)

I.

It was market day in Carndaisy; and the farmers and farmers' wives and daughters, for many miles round the prosperous Ulster town, were disposing of their butter and eggs and fowls in the spacious market place, with a good deal of talk and gesticulating. In the principal streets the shop windows, with their carefully-arranged merchandise of various kinds, invited customers; and before one of these a woman, who looked much older than she really was, stood ruefully contemplating the lavish display of hats and bonnets, jackets and costumes. Her gaze rested longest on a web of bright blue material that bore the legend, "Genuine bargain, four shillings per yard," and it was with a sigh that she at length turned her head away and moved a few steps onward.

"Why, Mrs. Nugent, is it here you are?" said a brisk, hearty voice beside her. "Sure I didn't think you were coming to the market this day."

"I had little notion of it till yesterday, Mrs. O'Donnell," the woman addressed as Mrs. Nugent made answer. "But the doctor was seeing James and he recommended him to wear new flannel on account of the pains, and so I came out to buy a bit."

Mrs. O'Donnell glanced quickly at Mollie Nugent's right hand, which was closed on a few coins of the realm, but she only said:—

"Aye; I believe flannel is good for rheumatism. And how is James?"

"Much as usual," Mollie responded, with a sigh that she tried to repress. "I wonder where a body would get the flannel cheapest? I—I haven't a deal of money to put in it." And Mollie tried to smile.

"Mr. Todd, they say, is selling things cheap enough," Mrs. O'Donnell remarked, looking toward the window that had attracted Mollie's attention. "And he's not over-hard to deal with. He threw a penny a yard off a piece of cotton I bought from him last Saturday."

"Did he now! But, then, you're a great one for getting a bargain, Mrs. O'Donnell."

"Troth, then, that's what I am," Mrs. O'Donnell readily agreed. The speaker had been brought up in Carndaisy, and was supposed to have much more worldly wisdom than the womankind of the country district in which her marriage with Ned O'Donnell had placed her a year or so previously.

"Tell me, what did the doctor say yesterday?" Mrs. O'Donnell inquired, as she and her friend walked back toward Todd's.

"He talked about nourishing food and a month at the sea," Mrs. Nugent said, in a tremulous voice, "and sure, ma'am, he might as well have mentioned a journey to the moon."

"Aye, aye!" Mrs. O'Donnell agreed.

It was a marvel to many how James Nugent and his wife and two children managed to exist. He had been employed at the time of his marriage to Mollie Toner, and for some years afterward, as gardener at Derryoran Manor, the "big house" of the district, but he had been speedily deprived of his place on his attack of rheumatic fever nearly three years before.

"Now, come on," Mrs. O'Donnell said, when she had ascertained the quantity of flannel required by Mollie, and so skilfully did she bargain with the owner of the warehouse that she was able to lay three shillings in Mrs. Nugent's hand when her purchase was complete. She did not say that one of them, originally destined to provide a new ribbon for the bonnet she wore, had been abstracted from her own pocket.

"There now!" she said, triumphantly, and Mrs. Nugent made an exclamation of astonishment as she fingered the money. She drew Mrs. O'Donnell back a little from the counter.

"Do you think it would be wise to take three or four yards of that blue stuff there? It is cheap, and Mary, the creature, is badly in need of a frock."

"That!" There was contempt in Mrs. O'Donnell's tone. "It is only a rag, and the colour wouldn't stand the sun two days. No, but wait till I tell you. There is a tweed dress on one of the second-hand stalls round the corner that you'd get for next to nothing."

Her companion demurred. She had a countrywoman's dislike for second-hand garments.

"Nonsense!" Mrs. O'Donnell said, energetically. "The dress is not a half-penny the worse for wear, and you'd get it for a couple of shillings. Then you could have a suit out of it for Micky, I believe. Come on till we look at it, any way."

Mrs. Nugent allowed herself to be led to the side street, where a number of vendors of second-hand clothing had attracted a crowd. Mrs. O'Donnell pointed out the article she admired on one of the stalls.

Mrs. Nugent was persuaded. In a few moments the purchase was made, and the two women turned their faces homeward. Mrs. O'Donnell was full of the cheapness of the tweed dress, and the bargains to be had at the old clothes' stall, so that it was some time before the conversation turned on Mollie's sick husband.

"And 'tis two years and better you say since he had the rheumatic fever?" Mrs. O'Donnell asked.

"Nearly three," Mrs. Nugent answered, "and I doubt he'll never be the same man."

"I'd be afraid of it," Mrs. O'Donnell said. "But many a time I thought that whoever owns Derryoran Manor should have done something for him, on account of him being about the place, as I believe he was, for a long time."

The Manor belongs to strangers now, Mrs. O'Donnell. Old Mr. Lyndsay left it to a cousin of his wife's—a Mr. Patchell, I think his name is; and sure Richard Mason has the managing of everything."

"Ah, he's a man I can't abide!" Mrs. O'Donnell declared decisively.

"I don't want to say any harm about him. Maybe he's better than he seems."

"He may be," Mrs. O'Donnell replied, doubtfully. "Did he not dismiss James in the first week of his sickness?"

"Yes."

"And because he wouldn't work for him one holy day?"

"Well, we thought so," Mrs. Nugent admitted. "It was this way. Mason has a farm of his own, you know; and one first of November he gathered a lot of hands to dig out his potatoes, James, to be sure, couldn't go—he'd have given him a day and welcome at another time—and Mason told him he'd make him rue his Popish nonsense."

"And he sent him off afterward?"

"He did. He didn't interfere with him till he got sick, to tell the truth," Mrs. Nugent said.

Mrs. O'Donnell gave a little sniff.

"And did you never write and explain things to his master?" she asked.

"We did that; and Father Duff wrote also. But Mr. Patchell said he couldn't interfere. He was just after coming into the property."

"Oh, I see!" Mrs. O'Donnell observed. "He waited to send James to the right-about till Mr. Lyndsay was dead. I suppose he would have known James?"

"Deed he would. Wasn't it himself that engaged James when he was only a lad? And any time he came to the Manor—and that wasn't often—he'd have a word for him."

"Mr. Lyndsay had no children of his own, I believe; had he?" Mrs. O'Donnell inquired, after a pause.

"Oh, he had, to be sure! He had one daughter—Miss Clara; but she never came to Ireland from the time her mother died. She died when Miss Clara was seven or eight years old, of a fever she caught in some of the cottages about, so Mr. Lyndsay would never consent to let his daughter over here at all."

"He might have let her to a worse place, then," Mrs. O'Donnell said, looking toward a small cabin from which a thin line of blue smoke was ascending. "Ned hasn't forgotten the fire, I see," she went on, "but how was it the daughter didn't get the place?"

"Oh, you know she became a Catholic! It was said, too, she went into a convent—but no one was sure of that—and her father was in a terrible state."

"And that was why he wouldn't have her on the estate! Well, God forgive him!" Mrs. O'Donnell exclaimed. "Defrauding his own child like that!"

"He never was in Ireland since," Mrs. Nugent said. "I believe he lived with this Mr. Patchell, or maybe it was Mr. Patchell and his wife that lived with him. The Lyndsays, you know, had large estates in England too."

"Well, well, 'tis a queer world, any way!" Mrs. O'Donnell said, as she reached the narrow lane that led to her abode. "And, Mrs. Nugent, I'm after noticing that one of your shoes is in need of a patch. Send it over and Ned will mend it."

"Sure 'tis thankful I'll be if he will," Mrs. Nugent responded. "But maybe he has work enough to do."

"He's not busy now. Send Mary with it," Mrs. O'Donnell ordered, "and I hope you'll be able to get a nice wee frock for her out of my bargain."

II.

"Do you know, Ned, I think I'll run across to Nugent's with a jugful of this soup!" Mrs. O'Donnell said to her spouse as they finished their dinner on the day after her visit to Carndaisy market. "It is fine and nourishing."

"You may as well," Ned replied, as he rubbed his hands on the leathern apron he wore and took up a half-finished boot. "I mind when poor James was as smart as any of us."

Mrs. O'Donnell tidied up her house ere she set out on her charitable errand. The good nuns of Carndaisy, whose pupil she had been, had given her some lessons in cookery that had proved useful to her; and Ned, who had at one time his country people's contempt for broths and soups, marvelled at the excellent meals his brisk, energetic wife manufactured out of a bit of bone and plenty of vegetables.

Mrs. O'Donnell reached her neighbour's house in a short time. Several fragments of tweed lying about the kitchen showed that Mollie had been engaged in dressmaking; but she herself was not visible. Mrs. O'Donnell coughed to announce her entrance and in a moment Mrs. Nugent, flushed and excited, came to the door of the room where her husband lay.

"Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. O'Donnell, come here," she cried,—"come here till you see what I've found."

Mrs. O'Donnell, nothing loath, stepped into the room. The much-admired tweed dress, partly ripped out, lay in a heap on the floor; while James Nugent, as excited as his wife, was examining an open letter which he held in his hand.

"I can't make out no sense of it at all," the sick man said, without any regard for his grammar or greeting for Mrs. O'Donnell. "There's neither top nor tail, beginning nor end to it."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. O'Donnell, laying down the jug she carried.

Mrs. Nugent, in all her agitation, began to murmur a word of thanks.

"Och, whist, woman, and let us hear what the letter's about," Mrs. O'Donnell said abruptly.

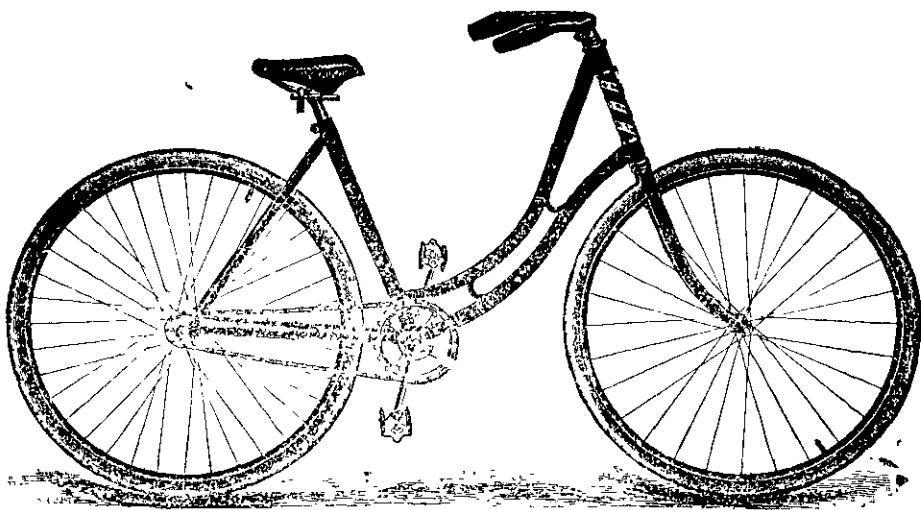
"Tell her, Mollie," James Nugent said.

"Well, about an hour ago I began to see what I could make out of that"—Mollie indicated the heap on the floor—"and inside the lining of the skirt I found that letter James has in his hand

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and this." Mollie held forward a thin slip of paper; and Mrs. O'Donnell, after one quick look at it, gave a cry of surprise.

"Five pounds! A bank of England five-pound note, as sure as I'm a sinner!"

"It mayn't be good," James Nugent said.

"Good! As good as was ever made, then," Mrs. O'Donnell declared. "Now isn't it lucky! Why, James can have a turn at the salt water now.

"But it isn't ours, you know," observed Mrs. Nugent slowly.

"Not yours! And whose is it, then?" Mrs. O'Donnell demanded sharply.

"That I can't say. Maybe it should go to the man we bought the dress from—"

"Him!" Mrs. O'Donnell indignantly interrupted. "Why, like as not he got the gown for a few pennies."

"Or maybe it is to the woman whose name is on the outside of that letter it should go," Mrs. Nugent continued. "The letter and money (notes were money in Mrs. Nugent's belief) were together. The lining had been ripped a bit.

"Well, I can't see why you shouldn't keep it. Maybe it was that woman's and maybe it wasn't. What's the letter about?"

"Not a bit of me can tell," James Nugent made reply, handing the letter to Mrs. O'Donnell. "See if you can make anything out of it."

"His neighbour took the sheet in her hand and examined it carefully.

"It is to a Mrs. Cresswell, anyway," Mrs. O'Donnell said slowly, after a lengthy survey of the pages. "But what in the world it is I can't guess."

"Oh, aye! The Mrs. Cresswell is plain enough and so is the address—Pont Street, London," James said.

"Maybe 'tis in some foreign tongue," Mollie put in. "It doesn't look like any sense at all, at all."

Mrs. O'Donnell returned the sheet to James.

"I think the best plan is to write at once to this Mrs. Cresswell," Mrs. Nugent said. "Maybe that writing is something she values; it was carefully folded. And maybe she's in need of the money, too."

"And so I had to write for them there and then," Mrs. O'Donnell remarked, when relating the circumstances to her husband a couple of hours later. "Aye, and I sent the letter to the post-office with a little lad of Rodgers' to get it registered. Now, I don't think it would have been a great sin for them to have kept that note. I would in a like case."

"Deed you wouldn't," Ned O'Donnell answered. "Not a bit of it."

"But they need the money so badly. Well, I wonder will they get an answer?"

The answer that James Nugent and his wife soon received was certainly a surprising one and afforded a subject for conversation for many an after-day. Mrs. Cresswell was no other than the daughter of Mr. Lyndsay, of Derryloran Manor. She had not become a nun, but married a young Catholic journalist; and the pair, after a hard struggle in London, had been on the point of emigrating for Australia when they had received the letter written by Mrs. O'Donnell and its enclosures. The note of which she and the Nugents could make "no sense at all" was in cipher, to which Mrs. Cresswell held the key. It had been written by her father during his last illness. By it, it seemed that Mr. Patchell and his wife had acquired an ascendancy over him which he could not resist; and they had endeavoured to keep alive the bitter feelings he entertained towards his daughter at the time of her conversion to the Catholic faith. He had written several times to Clara, but he had reason to fear the letters never reached her. He had also been induced to make a will bequeathing his property to the Patchells, but the letter went on to say that the writer himself had managed to draw up a will in favour of his daughter and had signed it in presence of two of the servants. He had been afraid to trust the will to them, but he had placed it in a secret hiding-place, of which the Patchells did not know the existence. The writer described the position of that place very minutely. It was possible the letter might fall into the hands of Patchell or his wife, and therefore he wrote in cipher. It ended with a prayer for pardon for his long years of harshness and neglect.

"It beat all ever I heard or read of!" Mrs. O'Donnell frequently declares. "For old Mr. Lyndsay's will was found in the identical spot he wrote of, and the Patchells were glad enough to keep quiet over the matter. Truth, I suppose they could have been transported. Anyway they deserved to be. The two witnesses to the will were living, and one of them confessed how he had given Mrs. Patchell the old gentleman's letter to his daughter, and he even remembered that she slipped it into the pocket of the dress she wore. Good luck to the dressmaker who made that same dress for the seams were not too well sewed and so the letter and five-pound note as well slipped in between the lining and the material. I suppose the lady gave the dress to her maid, who pawned it, like as not. At any rate, it came to Mollie Nugent's hands and well it was that it did reach honest hands. I'm ashamed to tell that I did my best to induce Mollie to keep what she had found—and she was in sore need of it at that same time—but she wouldn't, but she kept off the five-pound note and the letter in cipher—what ver language that is—the very day she found them. Didn't I write the letter to Mrs. Cresswell for her and James? And didn't Rodgers registered it. And that's how it comes that Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell are living at Derryloran Manor at all. And James Nugent is wonderfully well. Sure they don't know what to make of him and Mollie at the Manor. He has an elegant cottage in the park and just lumps about among the flowers all day giving directions. And Mollie's as happy as a queen. I never see her—and many a time I do see her—without thinking how I tried to make her keep that five-pound note of Mrs. Patchell's. Mrs. Cresswell sent it to her and more along with it. Ah, indeed there's truth in the saying that 'honesty's the best policy' for this world as well as the next."

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—Social Work in the Diocese of Liege.—The *Bien du Peuple* published the other day a letter which Mgr. Doutreloux, Bishop of Liège, recently addressed to the clergy of his diocese when forwarding them copies of the report of the Œuvres Agricoles, which he established two years ago. Since his elevation to the episcopate, Mgr. Doutreloux has distinguished himself by the keen and enlightened interest he has taken in social questions, and by the active and successful efforts he has made to improve the condition of the working class population in his extensive diocese. In all the great industrial towns he has encouraged the foundation of societies for working men and women, which have produced the happiest results, both from a moral and social point of view. Two years ago he set on foot the *Corporation de Notre Dame des Champs* to extend, as he himself writes, the benefits of the Encyclical *Œuvres Agricoles* to the agricultural population, and within that brief period the most gratifying results have been accomplished. In 119 rural parishes the cultivators have formed parochial syndicates, which hold regular meetings to deal with business affecting the farming interest. Ten Raiffeisen banks have been established, embracing in their operations eighteen parishes, and twenty-one parishes are provided with mutual societies for the insurance of cattle. Three co-operative creameries are at work, and in fourteen parishes the farmers have combined for the purchase of agricultural machinery for common use. Upwards of 50 "sections" have been organised for the purchase and sale of farm produce, seed, implements, etc. In calling the attention of the clergy to these excellent results, the Bishop exhorts them to continued and increased zeal in the good work, and points out those to priests in whose parishes syndicates have not as yet been formed the great utility of these associations which will powerfully help towards the moral and religious improvement of their flocks and the betterment of their temporal condition. He also recommends that the agricultural labourers be admitted to membership and that special societies be established in their behalf for the promotion amongst them of mutual aid, temperance, thrift and life assurance. His Lordship concludes by urging on the clergy—his "dear co-operators" as he calls them—the necessity of safeguarding the morals and religion of those confided to their care, the more especially in view of the dangers with which society is menaced by Socialism and the errors and abuses prevalent at the present day.

FRANCE.—The Pope's Instructions to French Catholics.—The important note published by the *Osservatore Romano* and which is correctly described as a Pontifical note, has caused some surprise in France, the general impression being that his Holiness Leo XIII. had expressed himself so fully and explicitly on the duties of French Catholics in regard to the form of government adopted by the nation that he would not again see the necessity of returning to the subject. That he has done so is another and a remarkable proof not only of his great solicitude for the French people, but also of the close and unflagging attention with which he observes all the political and polemical currents which shape the course of events in this country. He knows how often the meaning of his words and instructions have been turned aside by political journalists who profess to be the advocates of Catholic interests as well as of dynastic claims opposed to the order of things as now established, but whose party passion is very apt to make them place politics before religion. As time goes on the memory loses its hold of the precise meaning of documents, however important, and false interpretations, even by suggestion, may by force of repetition come to be generally accepted. The Sovereign Pontiff has found it necessary to reiterate in a condensed form his previous instructions to French Catholics, and at the same time to censure those who, changing the meaning of his words, have made him appear to be in contradiction with his predecessors, and others who have eluded his instructions by sheltering themselves behind the unrepentant pretext that his policy marked an encroachment of the spiritual authority on the domain of temporal affairs. The note declares that the faithful in the speculative order of ideas are free to prefer one form of Government to another, but neither directly or indirectly should they carry on a war against the constituted government of the country. On the contrary, in order to deprive the adversaries of all reason to represent them as the enemies of public institutions and to prevent the higher cause of religion from seeming to be identified with that of a political party, they should take up their position in the constitutional and legal arena. To Catholics the advancement of religion, with which is united the good of the country, which should be the first object in life. There would be culpability in their case if they engaged in this work with a lukewarm and indifferent spirit, and especially if they placed themselves in opposition to it. The note concludes by saying that "the Pope, actuated by no consideration of human interest, but wholly by his solicitude for souls and his constant affection for the French nation, hopes that, passions being calmed, his words will be listened to with docility by all, and he doubts not that the blessings of God will descend abundantly upon those who, generously devoting themselves to the common good, are prepared to sacrifice their own views and personal tendencies." The publication of this Pontifical note has produced different impressions in the different political camps. By the ultra-Monarchists, with whom must be associated certain Imperialists, it is regarded with vexation because of the blame that it expresses and the support that it appears to give to the Republican regime. But it causes much more annoyance to the Radicals because what they most fear and what they oppose with all the weapons at their command is a majority in the next Chamber of Deputies favourable to Republican institutions, but convinced of the necessity of frankly recognising the fact that France is Catholic and therefore prepared to undo to some extent the anti-religious legislation so persistently pursued by successive governments for a long course of years.

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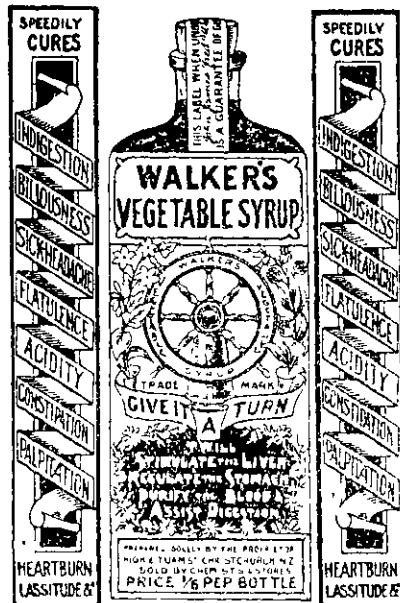
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A Monument in Commemoration of the Charity Bazaar.

—The Marquis de Ségul has addressed a letter to one of the Paris journals on the proposed memorial to be erected on the site of the Charity Bazaar. The committee appointed by Cardinal Richard has come to the conclusion that the purchase of the whole site would be an undertaking altogether too costly to be carried out. It has therefore been determined to limit the project to the purchase of as much of the ground as is necessary for the chapel and space around it, and the cost of its maintenance and service. The Marquis de Ségul accepts this decision of the committee as a wise one, and then proceeds to offer certain suggestions as to the character and object of the foundation. He recommends a building of good dimensions, severe in style and served by two or three priests, either secular or regular, who should live in an adjoining presbytery, and offer Masses not only on behalf of the souls of the victims of the fire, but also of those who by the laicization of hospitals and the suppression of cemetery chaplains have died and been buried without the last rites and services of religion. In this way the new foundation would gain a place in popular affection as the sanctuary of the Divine Mercy similar to that gained by Notre Dame and the Basilica of the Sacré Cœur. In this connection it may be noted that Cardinal Richard has issued a short letter to the clergy of the archdiocese of Paris calling attention to the project of the monument in Rue Jean-Goujon and requesting their co-operation in the work of getting together the funds necessary for its erection. Money for the purchase of the necessary land has been guaranteed, and large sums have also been given or promised towards the building fund. The dimensions and grandeur of the church will depend upon the resources available and, therefore, his Eminence hopes that something of the same generosity will be shown which at the time of the disaster guaranteed the works of the bazaar against the loss that they might have suffered from its tragic closure.

Rome.—The Pope's Health.—The Holy Father is still full of energy. Even those who know him were astonished at the marvellous endurance he showed during the long canonisation ceremony in St. Peter's at the end of May. Numbers of relatively youthful cardinals and prelates were practically overcome by the heat and fatigue of that five hours' function, whereas his Holiness left the sacred edifice seemingly as radiant as he had entered it. He has now begun his whole day's outings in the Vatican Gardens, and it is wonderful to all his attendants to see the intense interest he still displays in the beauties of nature and in the progress of animal and vegetable life around him.

An Ordination According to the Greek Rite.—On Sunday June 13, Mgr. Schiro, Archbishop of Neo-Cæsarea, administered the Sacrament of Holy Orders according to the Greek rite in the Church of St. Athanasius, near the Greek ecclesiastical college. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of the faithful, as it was both novel and interesting, even to those accustomed to the magnificent liturgical displays in Rome. After the transfer of the sacred offerings to the high altar, the candidates for the priesthood are presented by the deacons to the priests and by these latter to the bishop, who is seated on the throne, makes a sign that the invocation of the martyrs be begun. A procession is formed and moves round the altar during the time occupied in the recital of the prayers. The bishop then takes each of the levites by the arm, and makes him go on his knees and rest his head and hands on the altar. He himself places his hands on the head of the *ordinandos* and pronounces the sacramental words. When he has concluded the remainder of the prescribed prayers he arises, and after putting on the vestments for the holy sacrifice, gives the kiss of peace. Then he proceeds with the Mass, the newly-ordained priests joining in the celebration, as is the custom also in ordinations according to the Latin rite.

UNITED STATES.—Sudden Death of Archbishop Janssens.—Most Rev. Francis Janssens, D.D., Archbishop of New Orleans, La., died June 10 on the steamer *Cecile*, while on his way to New York. The body of the Archbishop was brought back to New Orleans on the steamer *Hudson*, which arrived there on Saturday. Dr. Janssens was the fifth Archbishop of New Orleans. He was born at Tilburg, North Brabant, Holland October 17, 1813. After a preliminary classical course he entered the ecclesiastical seminary of Bois-le-Duc, but, wishing to devote himself to mission work in the United States, he afterwards became a student in the American College at Louvain. He was ordained to the priesthood at Ghent, December 21, 1867. During the year preceding the ordination of Father Janssens the late Bishop John McGill, of Richmond, had visited the college and eloquently pleaded the wants of his diocese. His words made a deep impression on young Janssens, who, soon after his ordination, offered his services to Bishop McGill, and was welcomed to the Richmond diocese. The young priest arrived in Richmond in September, 1867, and was made assistant priest at the cathedral. In addition to his duties as assistant at the cathedral, of which he was afterwards made pastor, Father Janssens attended the parishes of Danville, Warrenton, Gordonsville and Culpepper. At the same time he acted as secretary and chancellor of the diocese. He was appointed Vicar-General in 1874, and some years later, when Bishop (now Cardinal) Gibbons was transferred to Baltimore as coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley, Father Janssens became administrator of the diocese of Richmond. When Bishop John J. Keane was put in charge of the diocese of Richmond he reappointed Father Janssens as Vicar-General and also as pastor of the cathedral. The See of Natchez becoming vacant some years later, the energetic Vicar-General was selected for the dignity, and on May 1, 1881, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Natchez by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Becker and Keane. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati. His work at Natchez was characteristic of his man, energy being one of his prominent attributes. In 1884 he erected the mission of the Holy Rosary for the Choctaw Indians, among whom the Jesuits laboured during the last century. The Sisters of Mercy have since established a school for the tribe. Archbishop Francis X. Leroy died

September 23, 1887, and in the following year Bishop Janssens was elevated to the archbishopric of New Orleans. His administration as archbishop was highly successful. "To him, with truth, might be applied the words, 'He was an Israelite, indeed, in whom there was no guile,'" was Cardinal Gibbons' tribute to the character of Archbishop Janssens upon hearing of his death. "The late Archbishop was a man of excellent business capacity. His energy and devotion to duty as head of the Church in the diocese of New Orleans did much to relieve the financial embarrassment of the church and promote the spiritual welfare of the people."

READINGS IN CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

WHY CATHOLICS BELIEVE IN THE CHURCH.

(From the *Catholic Press*.)

I AM convinced that there is a large class of Protestants—earnest, humble-minded Christians—who cannot believe our religion because it appears to them "too good to be true."

They hear us claim an "infallible" Church, with an "infallible" Head. At first they are shocked at such doctrines, and inquire of the Catholics they know whether we really do hold what we are said to hold. "Why, yes," is the reply; "but please hear the explanation. We believe the Church 'infallible' because the Holy Ghost has been given to her to make her so. He dwells in her perpetually, and 'guides her into all truth' (St. John xvi., 13). It is He preserves her wonderful unity, and in spite of the machinations of the devil, all the wickedness or frailty of man, keeps her, century after century, the unfailing source of holy doctrine, and the means of holy living. So, again, her Visible Head, the Pope, is 'infallible' in laying down the law on questions of faith and morals, because the same Divine Spirit takes care to overrule his teachings and decisions. You see, then, there is no superstition in our belief; for we attribute this infallibility to God and not to men." Here the candid inquirer is ready to acknowledge that our faith is intelligent and even enviable, but feels himself forced to add that "he never could believe such things; they are not to be had in an erring world like this—they are simply 'too good to be true.'"

Take, again, our doctrine of the Eucharist—the "Blessed Sacrament." When they hear us talk of having Jesus Christ really present on our altars day and night, and of receiving Him in Holy Communion in such a way as to become one body and blood and soul with Him, they are amazed beyond measure at the daringness of our belief. As before, they gladly acknowledge that our doctrine has been misrepresented to them, and that, when it is properly explained, there is nothing absurd or repulsive about it. "On the contrary," they say, "it is a beautiful idea, but ever so much 'too good to be true.'"

The same result is produced in their mind when our "Sacrament of Penance" is set before them in its right light. To be told that the love and compassion of the Saviour has provided such easy means of obtaining pardon cannot fail to attract tender consciences. They learn that we go to Confession because we believe that our priests at ordination receive the Holy Ghost for the express purpose of forgiving sins by the authority of Jesus Christ; and that, when our dispositions are right, and we receive absolution, our sins "are remitted" (St. John xx., 23) there and then, and will never again be mentioned (Ezek. xviii., 22) to us. "How is it possible," they say, "for anything so good to be true?"

And, once more, when their misconceptions of our devotion to the Blessed Virgin are removed, they find that, instead of putting her in the place of her Son (the "one Mediator" of salvation), we rely upon her intercession with Him, and acknowledge the favours and graces she obtains for us to come to us through His merits. They also see that we look up to her with the love and confidence of children because we believe her our Mother as well as His, and that He has given her to us as a pledge of His unfailing mercy—Himself being our Judge as well as our Advocate. So that, instead of her making Him less to us, she makes Him a very great deal more, and is the dearest possible bond between ourselves and Him. Now, of course, when they find all this out, they are honest enough to withdraw at once the charges they have made against our doctrine, yet here, too, fall back upon the same old notion that what is so beautiful must be imaginary—or, in other words, is "too good to be true."

Dear reader, why does it not occur to you that when God sets about a thing, He does it in the way most worthy of Himself? Now, you believe, as we do, that He came into the world to institute a religion for "all nations" and all times. Then, pray, do you think it more like Him more worthy of Him, to have left this religion to the "private interpretation" of those for whom it was intended, and to have made Himself responsible for endless confusion and discord, or to have organised and endowed a visible society to teach and preserve it to the end of the world? And, supposing He did thus form and qualify a visible Church, would it be worthy of Him, think you, to let this Church fall from the truth and propagate damnable errors, or become "divided against itself," like the "kingdom" with which He ridiculed the Pharisees? (St. Matt. xii., 25). Moreover, we may well ask, what form or constitution for a teaching Church could you devise at once so durable and so simple as the form which we claim He devised?

Simplicity, indeed, is a note of God's handiwork. What more simple than baptism? You believe in baptism; then why do you not recognise the same Masterhand in our equally simple sacrament of Penance? And the Eucharist—for all the mystery of the Real Presence—might commend itself to you by its simplicity. As a sacrifice, it perpetuates that of the cross, under the very simple forms of bread and wine—perpetuates the Sacrifice of Calvary without repeating it, and applies its fruits to our souls. As a sacrament, it unites us with our Lord in the closest possible manner—our substance becoming one with His, as the food we eat becomes

"GET ON THE SOIL, YOUNG MAN, GET ON THE SOIL."

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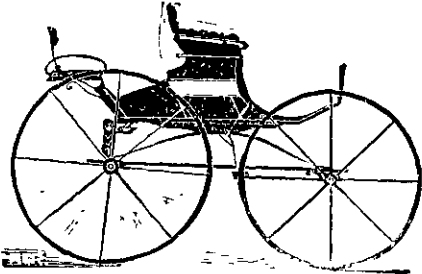
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A YOUNG LADY'S STORY.

Her Blood was Out of Order and She was all Run Down.
Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla Did for Her.



No one to look to-day at Miss Sophie Kiefer, a pretty and stylish young belle,
whose portrait is given above, and who lives at the northwest corner of Fourth and
Queen streets, Philadelphia, would imagine that she had ever been in anything but
the pink of health. Her skin is clear and creamy, her teeth are white and even, she
has luxuriant dark hair, and her eyes are large and bright, of a lustrous brown. Yet,
notwithstanding Miss Kiefer's splendid appearance, only a year ago she was in
extremely poor health, and her blood was in a very bad condition. Miss Kiefer's
story is best told in her own words:

"When I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla I was not only run down, but I was
thoroughly discouraged. Doctors and proprietary medicines both failed to help me.
My blood was disordered. But the first bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla helped me so
much that I decided to keep it up, and did so. Then, inside of a month, I began to
think that the Sarsaparilla was a wonder. It cleared my skin completely and restored
my appetite to its former condition. My general health was recovered and the third
bottle removed every appearance of disorder from my blood. Not only that, but it
left me better than ever. For several months I had been ill and complaining. My
health in general, aside from the condition of my blood, was very poor. I remember
one day, after attending a ball the night before, when I felt so miserable that I was
afraid I was going to die, almost. My appearance, of which I always took considera-
ble care, was the thing that worried me most of all, I will acknowledge. But as I
tell you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla rejuvenated me. I would take it any time in preference
to toilet preparations and skin soaps and washes, for it worked wonders with me. I
can recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to anyone whose blood is poor or whose general
health is unsatisfactory."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

The Only True Blood-Purifier.

one with ours. Tell me, could Infinite Love have invented anything more simple than this? and is not such an invention just like what we know of that Love?

Now ponder what I have said, and pray over it. Lay aside all prejudices, all foregone conclusions. Perhaps you have hitherto regarded our religion as the creation of logicians or of visionary enthusiasts. Pray that you may find it true, if it is true. And, believe me, the hour will soon come when, instead of calling it "too good to be true," you will joyfully testify, with us, that it is "too good NOT to be true."

A HOSPITAL MATRON'S MISHAP.

KICKED BY A HILLSTON JOCKEY IN DELIRIUM.

HE THOUGHT HE WAS IN A STEEPLECHASE.

A BLOOD VESSEL BROKEN.

PAINFUL STOMACHIC COMPLICATIONS.

FOR several years the tireless matron of the Hillston Hospital was Mrs. F. Enwright, a lady who was one of a noble band of five nurses of the Nightingale Sisterhood, who left England to join the staff of the Sydney Hospital twenty-five years ago. A certificate from the president and secretary of the Hillston District Hospital eloquently testifies to the singular devotion of Mrs. Enwright to her duties, and the ability, care and accuracy she displayed in all departments of the institution, from nursing to dispensing. A stalwart young patient was in the Hillston Hospital, and in a fit of delirium he fancied he was riding in a steeplechase, and while being held by the matron (Mrs. Enwright) he kicked ought and struck her violently in the side. The kick broke a blood vessel in the stomach, and hemorrhage set in. Many other complications followed in the train of this unfortunate accident, and Mrs. Enwright was in a pitiful and perilous plight. Her medical attendants succeeded in arresting the flow of blood, and, after six weeks, Mrs. Enwright was able to leave her bed. But the matron was by no means out of her trouble. She was unable to resume her duties in the hospital, and the most assiduous efforts of her medical advisers failed to restore her to health. She was in a desperately feeble condition, and she despaired of recovery.

"It was with a heavy heart," said Mrs. Enwright, "that I recognised I could no longer fulfil my duties as matron. I had scarcely strength to attend to myself. There were pains all over me, and I never knew a moment's ease. At times the pains in my stomach bent me double. They resembled internal rheumatism, or neuralgia, and I feared that, at any moment, they would reach my heart, and prove fatal. And they were very near the heart. During my long experience as a nurse I never knew a case similar to mine, and I was puzzled completely. Instead of getting stronger I rapidly grew weaker and more languid. Nothing could induce an appetite for food, and existence became almost unendurable. And, as generally happens, other maladies beset me, including constipation. The doctors warned me to leave Hillston and try a change of sea air. They also warned me to lay up for six months as a complete rest was imperative in my case. Acting under instructions, I came to Sydney, and slightly benefited by the change; but the trouble was only calmed, it was not cured."

"Did you try any other remedies, Mrs. Enwright?"
"Yes; scores of them. But they failed to relieve me even. My health was completely broken down, and stimulants did me no good whatever. But I was not surprised at this, for I had a professional prejudice to patent specifics; nevertheless, I tried them hoping, against hope. I yearned for some escape from the plight I was in. And, while I fell away in flesh, there seemed no relief for the terrible pains which racked me. Yes, I can pity any poor mortal invalidated as I was."

"Well, you don't look like an invalid now. How did this change come about?"

"In the simplest way imaginable. Although I had swallowed innumerable drugs and purchased all kinds of patent medicines, and had been advised by many, I felt that my infirmities needed a specific which I had not yet tried. The case was puzzling, but I could not bring myself to believe that it was hopeless. Well, one day I was reading an account of the wonderful cure of Thomas Jarvis by means of the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I pointed it out to my husband, but he thought that these pills would fail like the other patent commodities I swallowed. However, he was as anxious as I to happen upon something to suit my case. Without a moment's delay I sent for a box, and took two pills, and would you believe it, within two hours I felt distinctly relieved. The pains miraculously and mysteriously ceased, and instinctively I knew that my salvation was assured. I followed the directions carefully and the results were astounding. Incredible though it appears, the pills brought about a complete recovery. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills only, and no other remedy, and now I am as well and as robust as ever. There is a pain nowhere; my appetite is perfect, my vitality was magically revived, and I was never stronger. The cure is absolute, and the past debility is completely blotted out. And, at every opportunity, I let people know the marvellous change wrought in me with lightning rapidity by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for these"—and Mrs. Enwright took down a box from the mantelpiece, and eyed the pills proudly.

"Then you are still using the Pills?"

"Oh, no; there is no necessity for them as far as I am concerned. I merely keep this second box here that I may recommend them to others."

Mrs. Enwright, who was looking the picture of health and vigour, was warmly congratulated on her remarkable recovery.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not like other medicines, and their effects are permanent. Nothing else is so prompt in pulling up the system when, from some temporary depression or otherwise, tone is needed. They have cured more than fifty-five hundred cases of diseases arising from impoverished blood, such as anemia, pale and sallow complexion, muscular weakness, depression of spirits, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pains in the back, nervous headache, loss of memory, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism and sciatica, scrofula, rickets, hip joint diseases, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs.

The genuine pills are sold only in wooden boxes about two inches in length, in a white wrapper with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red. They are never sold in bulk, or from glass jars, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form should be avoided. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., enclosing the price 3s a box, or six boxes for 15s 9d. These pills are not a purgative and they contain nothing that could injure the most delicate.

Science Notes.

WE CAN FLY AT LAST.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY gives an interesting account in the *Strand Magazine* of his successful efforts to solve the problem of aerial flight. When he first began to think of the subject and to observe the flight of birds, as all other experimentalists had done before him, and to reflect that no matter how often people had failed man ought after all be able to solve a problem for which nature had given him the model, he turned in vain to books for the principles on which to proceed. He found, indeed, that Sir Isaac Newton had indicated a rule for finding the resistance to advance through the air which seemed, if correct, to call for enormous mechanical power, and a distinguished French mathematician he discovered had made a formula showing how rapidly the power must increase with the velocity of flight, and according to which a swallow to attain the speed it is now known to reach must be possessed of the strength of a man! Discarding these theories, which were absurd on the face of them, Professor Langley set himself to discover the principles upon which flight should be based, and on those he spent three years. The general conclusion arrived at was that by simply moving any given weight of a plate-like form fast enough in a horizontal path through the air, it was possible to sustain it with less than one-twentieth of the power that Newton's rule called for. Instead of an increased power being required by increased velocity the power demanded became less and less. The experiments were first made with a plate of brass one pound in weight, and the final calculation was that two hundred pounds of such plates, if we could insure horizontal flight, could be moved through the air at the speed of an express train, and sustained upon it with the expenditure of one-horse power. Having established this principle, Professor Langley proceeded to try and fulfil the conditions. The first was to get one engine of unprecedented lightness, the second to consider through what means it was to be applied. There was a long and dismal record of failure. Suitable engines were provided, the machine otherwise seemed perfect but horizontal flight could not be secured. Various expedients were tried for launching, but day after day Professor Langley saw his aerodrome, as he called it, flop down into the water over which he tried it. He stuck to his project with great pertinacity, however. The wings were finally, says the professor, and after infinite patience and labour, made at once light enough and strong enough to do the work; and now in the long struggle the way had to be fought up to face the final difficulty, in which nearly a year more passed, for the all-important difficulty of balancing the aerodrome was now reached. Success, however, in the end crowned the labour. Professor Langley thus describes the successful experiment.—

On the 6th of May of last year I had journeyed, perhaps for the twentieth time, to the distant river station and recommenced the weary routine of another launch, with very moderate expectations indeed, when on that, to me, memorable afternoon the signal was given and the aerodrome sprang into the air. I watched it from the shore with hardly a hope that the long series of accidents had come to a close. And yet it had, and for the first time the aerodrome swept continuously through the air like a living thing, and as second after second passed on the face of the stop-watch, until a minute had gone by and it still flew on, and as I heard the cheering of the few spectators I felt that something had been accomplished at last, for never in any part of the world or in any period had any machine of man's construction sustained itself in the air before for even this brief period of time. Still the aerodrome went on in a rising course until, at the end of a minute and a half (for which time only it was provided with fuel and water), it had accomplished a little over half a mile and now it settled rather than fell into the river with a gentle descent. It was immediately taken out and flown again with equal success, nor was there anything to indicate that it might not have flown indefinitely except for the limit put upon it.

On November 2s a larger machine made a longer flight at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the distance traversed being three quarters of a mile, and the machine descending safely. Professor Langley thus concludes his article.—

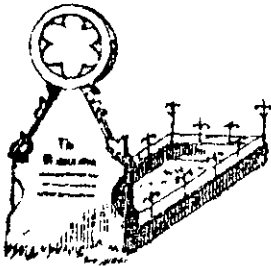
"I have brought to a close the portion of the work which seemed to be specially mine—the demonstration of the practicality of mechanical flight; and for the next stage, which is the commercial and practical development of the idea, it is probable that the world may look to others. The world, indeed, will be supine if it does not realise that a new possibility has come to it and that the great universal highway overhead is now soon to be opened."

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The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual next month

W. P. WATSON,

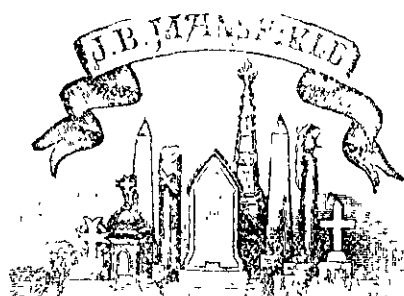
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Weak, Weary Women

who have been bed ridden, vexed with a scrofulous taint, emaciated, afflicted with diseases common to their sex, write gratefully of a perfect cure. If you wish to profit by their experience, and become healthy and strong, take the great strength giver and blood-purifier

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Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

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WESTPORT.

(From our own correspondent.)

CONTRARY to expectations the new curate, Father Costello, is only appointed temporarily to this parish. This is more to be regretted as his homely addresses, kindly advice and able sermons have the ring of the true missionary spirit about them. Our parish priest had a sick call to the Karamea lately. It is a trying journey to one who is no longer young and has lost his strength in our service. I remember the time when he treated the trip to Karamea as a mere holiday excursion. He is now deserving a real holiday by being exempted from those long journeys. He celebrated two marriages last month. On the 9th he joined Mr. J. Snodgrass, head of the Survey Department in this district, to Miss C. Heffernan, whom I mentioned in a previous letter as being formerly a teacher in our school before the Sisters took charge. On the 26th he united Mr. William Hennessy of Fairdown to Miss E. Carey of the 14 mile per Mokinui railway line. Both couples have the good wishes of the community at large for their future welfare and happiness.

A most excellent painting of the crucifixion, size about six feet by three, has been placed over the altar in the church, and attracts immediate attention on entering. It is the work of a promising young artist, Mr. Thomas McMahon, whose paintings have received notice in the TABLET and other newspapers, particularly that of Mr. Gladstone who gracefully acknowledged his pleasure in a letter to Mr. McMahon on receipt of the picture. Mr. McMahon has a promising future as an artist which I hope he will be able to follow up with advantage. The Ladies of the Altar Society have decided on appealing to the congregation for funds to pay for this picture and a suitable chalice for the altar, and have appointed Mrs. W. Hull and Miss Jane Carr to canvass for subscriptions. Those ladies commenced their task this week and report favourably of the manner in which the congregation are responding to their appeal.

It has been raining almost continuously since the jubilee celebrations until the past few days, and influenza has been prevalent throughout the district and has interfered considerably with the attendance of children at our school, and I am afraid the inspector's report will not be favourable in consequence. Father Costello exhorted parents to send their children to school, if possible, and assist the good Sisters, who are using their best efforts in the interests of the school, and also advised parents to see that their children attended Mass on Tuesday mornings and devotions on Friday evenings specially arranged for children to attend.

Mr. Sinclair, of Dunedin, paid us one of his periodical visits last month, and, as usual, gave valuable assistance to the choir. This gentleman and Mr. Rennett always kindly give our choir and other musical circles the benefit of their services when requested to do so on their visits in connection with the firms they represent—Mark Sinclair and Ashfield Bros. and Co., respectively, both of Dunedin.

Mr. O'Regan, M.H.R., paid an extended visit to his constituents in this portion of his district last month. The difficulties in making application for relief under the old age pension scheme was the principal complaint he had to pay attention to. He assures me that an alteration will be made in the Act before it has passed into law, so that applicants will not require to go to so much trouble to prove their identity as at present. Many of the applicants have been in the colonies only a few years, some more than that time, and consequently it is impossible for them to obtain the evidence of their birth, &c., required by the Act as it is at present framed. Mr. O'Regan has moved for a loan of £50,000 to complete our harbour works, and there is every prospect of it being granted, as the works so far have been most successful, and it only requires an extension to enable larger vessels to enter the harbour and this is necessary in order to continue the trade commenced with foreign markets. The complaint about the bridge over the Totara, mentioned in my previous letter has been attended to and tenders called for the work. The Government have also decided to make a new road from the bridge and cut off that very dangerous portion known as Costello's Hill, but why they have not called tenders for both bridge and road is one of those Government puzzles hard to solve, as the cutting from the road would fill the approaches to the bridge, which is to be raised six feet higher than the old bridge. The General Exploration Company are making good progress, although the men suffer great hardships owing to the continuous rain and swampy ground.

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 he wants much canvas, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worsted shirtings the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perinus, 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.—ADVF.

The Vatican library contains about 21,000 manuscripts, of which 2,161 are Oriental, 3,853 Greek, and 17,059 Latin. The work of making a descriptive catalogue of this famous library was begun towards the end of the 15th century, but was much impeded by the contributions that were constantly pouring in. Very valuable collections were donated to the Vatican by Prince Maximilian of Bavaria, the duke of Urbino, and Christian of Sweden. The catalogues of all the collections were in manuscript until Leo XIII. directed a complete and descriptive catalogue of the entire library to be printed and published. This afforded great pleasure to the *litterateurs*, who have always desired to know the treasures contained in this ancient collection of the Popes.

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

(COPY.)

I, George Lack, of 123, Stamford street, Waterloo Road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"I was always a strong healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and, after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later large abscesses formed on my shoulder and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which, on healing, left deep marks, that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints, and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds, extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless, helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights together, the doctor's sleeping draughts having no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep I slept from Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From all the doctor's medicines and applications I only got temporary relief. On one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurses placed a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my brother was sent for. When the doctor called that night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was, as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on slops and light food, sometimes better, and at other times worse, I continued in this wretched state for over FIVE YEARS, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my house. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle, I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been in for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal, and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with the aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the particulars of my case known to other sufferers, and the Proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV. c. 62)

(Signed) "George Lack."

Declared at No. 16, Goddard street, Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April, 1893, before me. (Signed) George H. Brooks, a Commissioner for oaths.

Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Verdigris (chemically the bibasic acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospital did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative, the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's trial and perfect recovery, through the use of Seigel's Syrup, illustrates, beyond the need of comment the unprecedented power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Seigel's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

What has become (asks *Ave Maria*) of Mr. Gladstone's threatened exposure of the Holy Father's "lack of courage and foresight" as exemplified in the denial of Anglican Orders? At Mr. Gladstone's usual rate of working, he has had time to write several books since he declared his intentions. But when the Grand Old Man has nothing to say, he knows how to say it. His "flash of silence" is eloquent.

SPRING SHOW, 1897.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO. are now making their

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING NOVELTIES

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HAVE AGAIN RESUMED BUSINESS IN THEIR OLD PREMISES IN

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GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

FARMERS and others who want Seeds for this Season's Sowing cannot do better than to consult them as to their requirements, as their knowledge of Seeds is equalled by very few in the Colony. Samples and Quotations, which will be found most reasonable, sent on application.

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RS WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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IT IS
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A STIMULATING TONIC.

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AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE

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It does not act by drastic purging than which there is no greater evil to the human body. By clearing the alimentary cause of all foul matter, and by toning and renewing the strength of the entire digestive system, it builds up the entire energy of the whole being and enables it to throw off all functional disease.

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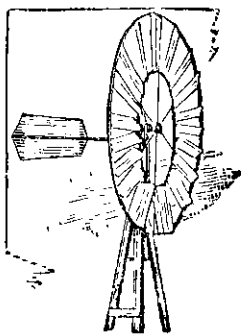
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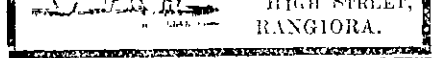
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