

New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 17.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM. THE BANEFUL EFFECTS OF THE SECULAR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION ARE MAKING THEMSELVES PAINFULLY AND UNMISTAKABLY FELT IN SOME OF THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES. There has been in Victoria, and in the other Australian colonies, such an alarming increase in the number of suicides amongst the youth of both sexes that even the secular papers feel called upon to direct public attention to the fact and to point to the great weakening of the moral restraints which such a state of things involves. In Melbourne in one week lately there were no less than four suicides of youthful girls and boys, so that there is good reason for the alarm. A leading article on the subject in the Melbourne *Argus* concludes thus: "There is decay of the restraining force of conscience, the sense of the value of life and of the awfulness of eternity. In the cases here described there is no suspicion of mental infirmity, but the moral infirmity—the decay of natural fortitude as well as of moral restraints—is undeniable. There is room for curious and somewhat uncomfortable reflection as to the causes which produce a phenomenon so ugly. Are these youthful suicides the representatives of a class, the product of any particular set of social conditions? They are too numerous, we are afraid, to be treated as mere unrelated accidents, and it would be unscientific to imagine that there is no general producing cause behind them. What social philosopher will undertake to explain the cases we have discussed? The explanation of these cases of moral infirmity is to be found, in very large part at least, in the secular training they have received and in the purely secular atmosphere in which they have grown up. The great fact of a life beyond the grave has never been instilled into their minds and they have grown up to disregard the commandments of a God Who says, Thou shalt not kill. In a word, they have been deprived of the sheet anchor of religious instruction, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that they have thus early made shipwreck of their lives. The evil effects of the system are also becoming marked in New South Wales, and only the other day, in a debate in the Legislative Council, Sir Julian Solomon publicly expressed his regret at having assisted to establish such a system in the country. "When I was a young man," he said, "and no one can doubt my sincerity, I subscribed to the meeting to which I am about to refer, and at which I took the chair, the sum of £100, which I could not afford, in order to make it a success. That meeting was in favour of a national system of education, which should be free, secular and compulsory. I have ever since been filled with remorse. I live near a great public school, and day after day I see upon the palings of my own and my neighbours' residences—mine I had to pull down and put up a stone wall to prevent it—not once or twice, but always, forms of language and expressions of indecency and obscenity which would disgrace grown-up men. I myself have made no representation to the head of that school, but I am told by a friend of mine that he has said that his duties were limited to the boys in the school. It has, however, convinced me of this, that education without religion is like putting a sword into the hands of a savage, and I have come to the conclusion that any one of the branches of the great Christian religion, or any great religion analogous to it, although they may differ in their theological forms, is better than no religion. Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." The case for religious instruction in our schools could not have been more forcefully put by the most ardent Catholic.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN CANADA. MGR. MERRY DEL VAL, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has now completed his negotiations and inquiries in that country, and as the result of his mission he has been able to lay before the Holy Father a very full and accurate statement of the Manitoban trouble. The final decision of the Pontiff will not be made public for some time, but it may be taken for granted that

when it does come it will be prudent and conciliatory, and calculated to promote the cause of peace and justice in Canada. It will be remembered that the trouble originated through the "settlement" proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, according to which, instead of the old-time separate Catholic schools, a system was established on the lines of the National school system of Ireland. This compromise was received with distinct disapproval by most of the Canadian episcopate, who united in demanding what undoubtedly the Catholics of Manitoba are entitled to—the restoration of the separate schools, whose maintenance was guaranteed to them under the Act of Federation in 1870. Most of the laity held with the Bishops in the matter, but an appreciable proportion deemed it wise, in view of the greatly diminished Catholic population of Manitoba, and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, to accept the compromise. Mgr. del Val has himself visited the scene of the conflict, and, after making careful inquiry and investigation, has called a truce, pending the decision of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Apostolic Delegate, in a circular to Archbishop Langevin, thus formally lays down the present duty of Canadian Catholics in this matter:—"In the interval there remains still a most important duty for all, and, in the exercise of my functions, I feel obliged to inculcate this duty in a formal manner, with the certainty that the bishops and the clergy, devoted as they are to the Holy See, will see to its exact performance by the faithful. This duty is: 'To abstain entirely from all agitation, to forget all divisions and resentments and to suspend all discussion.' Affairs have entered on a phase entirely new for Catholics by the mere fact that the Sovereign Pontiff has intervened himself, and it remains to him at present to finally determine their obligations in this matter from a Catholic standpoint, and it is not our business nor the business of anyone to do anything that would interfere beforehand with his judgment and his action. It ought to be evident to all enlightened Catholics that one cannot invoke or obtain the authority of the Supreme Pastor against that of the bishops and that on the other hand, one would enfeeble the episcopal authority by interfering even indirectly with the free exercise of the authority of the head of the Church." Mgr. del Val has shown himself both prudent, impartial, and courteous in the discharge of his very delicate mission, and the confidence which he has everywhere inspired is the best guarantee that the final decision, which will be framed on the basis of his report, will be cheerfully and loyally accepted by the Catholics of Canada.

MORALS AND POLITICS. WE publish in another column the clear and authoritative statement regarding the teaching authority of the Church in what are called political matters which was unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland held recently at St. Patrick's College. The same subject was very fully and ably dealt with by the Bishop of Clonfert who at the annual meeting of the Maynooth Union, in the presence of a huge gathering of clergy, read a most interesting and luminous paper on "The Irish Priest in Politics." After laying down that in general it was no part of a priest's duty to mix himself up with politics, and that he ought, as a rule, to keep aloof from them as much as possible, Dr. Healy pointed out that these general principles, like other general principles, were liable to be greatly modified in their application by special circumstances. There were in politics what are known as mixed questions, which affected the spiritual as well as the temporal interests of the people and in some of these the religious question was the predominant question. The priest had, as a priest, a perfect right to take a prominent part in the discussion and settlement of all these questions when the interests of the Church and the salvation of souls were at stake. In fighting, in days gone by, for such things as Emancipation and Catholic education the Irish priest was fighting for God, acting within the sphere of his duty and fighting the battles of Christ. And for the same reason now the priest and the bishop had a right of intervening prominently in the political discussion of those mixed questions, and that right no fair-minded man could question.

Dr. Healy then proceeded to lay down some simple practical rules which he thought would be generally admitted as just and reasonable, and, if observed, would be efficacious in preventing evils that sometimes did arise from the unwise intervention of the priest in politics. The first rule which he laid down was this: That young priests for several years after their ordination should not be encouraged or allowed to take an active part in politics. The reason was perfectly clear. They had at first neither the experience, the prudence nor the knowledge of the world necessary to make them safe and trustworthy guides for others in political questions. He implored the young priests he saw gathered around him to take no prominent part in politics before they had spent seven or eight years on the mission. The second was that no matter what might be the age, the experience, or authority of a priest who intervened in politics, he must never forget that he was a priest, and his language, his conduct and his demeanour must never be unworthy of the dignity and sanctity of the priestly character. "He could not put off his priesthood as he would put off a suit of clothes. He could not be one man in the pulpit and another on the platform. He was always and everywhere the ambassador of Christ. He could not put off his representative character. He should, therefore, never speak nor write language which even a layman who wished to be regarded as a layman would never think of using. Whatever others might do, there was a special obligation on the priest of observing moderation in his conduct and his language. And there should be moderation in his politics as well as in everything else. And they should always be prepared to allow the same reasonable freedom of thought and action to others which they claimed for themselves." The third rule was that no priest should allow his pursuit of politics at any time to cause him to neglect any of his ecclesiastical duties. Politics was an engrossing pursuit, and sometimes greatly disturbed the mind. It was all very well to win applause on public platforms, to fight the battles of the people, to be called an eloquent and patriotic priest in the newspapers; but, as he laid down in the beginning politics was no part of his duty as a priest and could never be alleged as an excuse before God or man for neglecting any part of his ecclesiastical duties. In conclusion, Dr. Healy said that although he "had said that no priest was bound to become an active politician, still in this country there were many questions discussed in the Press and in Parliament in which the spiritual interests of the people were at stake, and in the discussion of which the priest might take a prominent and a useful part. Even in purely political questions also, where the interests of his flock are at stake, the able and experienced priest might feel himself called upon to help his flock in the unequal conflict between the privileged classes on the one side and the poor oppressed people on the other. But even in such circumstances he must never forget that he is a priest, and he should so regulate his language, his dignity and his demeanour as to bring no discredit on his ministry and give no reasonable ground of offence to any man whatsoever." It is difficult to see how either non-Catholics or the Catholic laity could find any ground for objecting to clerical interference in politics on the lines laid down by the Bishop of Clonfert.

AN important step in the direction of providing

A COLLEGE FOR the higher education of Catholic women has just been taken in the United States, with the full approval of the authorities of the Church.

Since the establishment of the Catholic University of America at Washington, it has been frequently brought forward as a reproach against the Catholic Church that nothing has been done for the higher education of Catholic women. That reproach is to be speedily removed, for it has been decided to establish in Washington a women's college, of the same grade as Vassar College, which shall give to young women an opportunity for the very highest collegiate instruction. The institution is to be known as Trinity College, and will be under the direction and control of the Sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is in Namur, Belgium. This Order of religious women is devoted exclusively to teaching, and their colleges in Belgium, England, and Scotland have gained for them a high reputation in educational work. The new college will thus not only offer to its students all the advantages of the best secular colleges, but will have also the special benefits which are derived from education given under the direction of experienced religious teachers. The college is to be erected in close proximity to the Catholic University, so that its students will have the privilege of following regularly the public lecture courses, and the private courses by specialists, as well as of one day enjoying the honours of the university degrees. The new institution is intended not to supersede, but to supplement, the work of the academies and high schools in good standing throughout the country, and the candidates for admission must have certificates of graduation from such school, or pass an examination, before entering, equivalent to such graduation. It will offer three courses of study, each extending through four years: the classical course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the scientific course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; and the course of letters, leading to the degree

of Bachelor of Letters. All the courses will ultimately lead to the degree of Ph. D. The project of establishing the new college has the very warm approval of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Writing to the Mother Provincial of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, his Eminence says:—"I hereby give my endorsement, approval and blessing to your noble work, and I pray that it may succeed beyond your most sanguine expectations. Such an institution under your able and experienced direction, and in the shadow of our great university, will, I am convinced, offer educational advantages to our young women which cannot be found elsewhere in our country. It will relieve the university authorities from the embarrassment of refusing women admission, many of whom have already applied for the privilege of following our courses, and will be a light and protection in faith and morals to that class of students, while pursuing the highest branches of knowledge. Your work, with that of the university, will complete and crown our whole system of Catholic education; will be a blessing to our country and a glory to our Church." The new institution, in all its departments, will be heartily and effectually supported by the American hierarchy and clergy, and that is in itself a sufficient guarantee that the somewhat daring enterprise of the Sisters will be crowned with success.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AT MAYNOOTH

As announced in our Irish News of last week, the recent distribution of prizes at Maynooth College was of special interest, because, for the first time in the history of the college, degrees in Divinity—bachelorships—were conferred under the recent powers obtained from the Holy See. Acting on this same new charter conferred by the Pope, the authorities have decided to make some important and far-reaching changes which will inaugurate a new era in the history of this great institution. Henceforth the crown of distinction in the Maynooth Divinity course will be the degree of Doctor. The qualifications which are insisted upon before the degree can be obtained show that it will be no mere honorary distinction. The following are the requirements to be exacted from the candidates for this degree:—"To qualify for the degree candidates must first of all have read a seven years' course of theology, in addition to an extended course of philosophy and literature. Next they must submit to the Board of Examiners an original Latin treatise of about 100 pages on a theological subject previously approved by the Board. Finally, they will have to defend in public, against all comers, the position taken by them in this treatise, together with a number of theses taken from the whole course of the theology, Sacred Scriptures, canon law and Church history." The authorities also contemplate applying to Rome for a further extension of the college charter which will enable them to confer degrees in canon law and philosophy as well as in theology. If, as is confidently anticipated, their petition is granted, the course for the degree in canon law will be a four years' one, and that for the degree in philosophy three years. In addition to this extension of the academic course the bishops have also taken steps to strengthen the already strong teaching resources of the college. At the annual meeting of the Maynooth Union it was announced that the bishops had resolved to establish two new professorships: one in Sacred Scriptures, for the study of the Higher Criticism, the other in Canon Law. The new professor of Scripture will, it is announced, be brought from Louvain, where a very flourishing school of the higher studies has been established which already enjoys a European reputation. In addition to these professorships, four new lectureships in theology have also been established. The lectureships, which are tenable for two years by students of the Dunboyne who shall have obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity, will be subsidiary to the existing professorships, and the duties of the lecturers will be somewhat parallel to the work of tutors in the older universities. Such are the important changes which are officially announced in connection with the great national college of Ireland. They afford convincing proof of the progressive spirit which animates the governing body of the college and of their determination to make Maynooth an institution of which Irish Catholics may still continue to be pardonably and justly proud.

The proposal made to Mr. Ritchie that the Government should spend £15,000 in making experimental borings for a tunnel between Ireland and Scotland under the North Channel was put forward with great appearance of feasibility by the promoters. When examined in the cold light of experience, however, it was much too suggestive of Jules Verne to captivate the President of the Board of Trade. It is, of course, bad argument to say a thing cannot be done merely because it has not been done before, but Mr. Ritchie certainly made out a very good case for not spending £15,000 of Irish money in experimenting in this matter. The new tunnel would have to be 800 or 1,000 feet under the sea. The deepest tunnel ever made is it appears, only about 120 feet, and experiments have shown that at 140 feet the pressure overhead is such as to make boring almost impossible. *A fortiori* it would be absolutely impossible at about seven times the depth. Various estimates were put forward as to

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

the cost of such a tunnel. The highest estimate was £16,000,000, and we may take it in these cases that the highest estimate is generally too low. At the enormous cost proposed it is clear the tunnel would not pay. It would only be of service as far as the North of Ireland is concerned. Any person south of Dundalk would never dream of using such a route to England, seeing that the present facilities would enable him to get to all English centres more quickly. A tunnel across the Irish sea between Kingstown and Holyhead might be of some national advantage, but one to Scotland from Belfast or near it would be of no national use at all. No man in his senses would be prepared to assent to the spending of one single penny of public money on such a project. Between the opulent gentlemen who formed the deputation £15,000 would be a small matter, says the *Dublin Freeman*, if they had any real enthusiasm in the matter. Let them spend the money and show the practicability of the scheme, and then, perhaps, their experience may be valuable to those who think that a tunnel in a more central position might be an advantage.

Some of the French papers are beginning to find out when it is all but too late that the republic when it undertook the work of laicising the schools and hospitals, made a huge blunder. They have now had some quarter of a century of state education in the French republic. It was secular education with a vengeance. The very name of God was removed from the school books, was not permitted to be mentioned within the school walls. The precepts of the decalogue were discarded and other precepts, fashioned to suit agnostic tastes and according to agnostic ideas were substituted. By these were the youths of the rising generation to be moulded into men and women worthy of the progress and advanced ideas of the age. They banished religion too from the hospitals, from the industrial homes, from the penitentiaries. The gentle charity that spent itself for the French nation under the holy habit of religion, that shared the sufferings and privations of the nation's soldiers on many a glorious and on many a disastrous field, could be had in better form from those who were in name and fact divorced from all religious ties. The sad awakening soon came. There were no friends like those whom the republic spurned. Their place cannot be supplied. *Le Temps*, which is an avowed opponent of religious education, and perhaps the most influential paper in Paris, now leads in the cry of alarm, and bids the republic hark back again to the former and better state. "Material civilisation," it says, "may march hand in hand with a real moral decadence. A democratic society which would live should not organise itself solely according to the laws of nature and the physical sciences, but according to the interior laws of morality. As a matter of fact, the State, which is a very poor educator, is still worse as a curer of sick souls and a reformer of perverted characters. What is needed is the ingenuity of the most humane charity and the perseverance of the most profound moral faith."

Archbishop Benson, the late Anglican "primate," was a soldier rather than a scholar, as his posthumous Life of St. Cyprian clearly proves. The *Athenæum* comments on the book in a way which makes it hard to understand whether it is amused or irritated by what it calls "the Archbishop's rancor." Dr Benson essayed the hopeless task of proving St. Cyprian to have been an Anglican and evidently believed that the Papacy would perish if only that could be proved. But the English review sets the primate right:—"The Roman Catholic does not base his creed on Cyprian or any other Father of the Church. He is glad to find it in Cyprian; but if Cyprian be against him, so much the worse for Cyprian, and not for his Church." We wonder at Dr. Benson's devotion to St. Cyprian; for of all the Fathers none has done more to prove the primacy of the Pope than he. The *Athenæum* evidently recognises this, for it says:—"The second ecclesiastical subject on which the Archbishop spends an immense amount of pains, and which occupies a large space in his book, is that of rebaptism. But the upshot is curious: Cyprian, the man of God, the holy, devout, self-sacrificing Bishop, goes entirely wrong; Stephen, the arrogant, insolent, worldly Bishop of Rome, hits on the course which ultimately receives the sanction of the Church. And Cyprian not merely errs, but he drags a whole council with him into his error." This surely makes for papal infallibility as well as papal primacy, and it is hard to see how an honest man could blink the conclusion. No wonder the *Athenæum* thinks that Dr. Benson's book will bring an uncomfortable feeling to Anglican clergymen.

The Reformed Episcopal Church in America is threatened with a split on account of differences of opinion regarding clerical dress. There is a strong prejudice against the surplice, which has been a robe of contention for twenty-three years. It turns out that the question has been argued in every general council, but was never pressed to an issue until this year, for fear of a disruption of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Sabine declares that "the surplice has been a source of unending evil." At first sight it is hard for an outsider to understand why there should be so great a fuss over an article that

any small boy serving Mass is allowed to wear. A coloured delegate of the council wanted to know whether they were dealing in dry goods or saving souls; but his inquiry was ignored. The real secret of the opposition to the surplice is the fear of its leading to Rome. As the Rev. Dr. Sabine remarked, "The surplice is in the line of ritualism, and will eventually lead us back into the Protestant Episcopal Church, and thence into the Church of Rome." So its use has been prohibited, save in parishes where it is now used. The adherents of the surplice are disheartened and disaffected, and the threatened split is only deferred. Several members of the General Council have resigned all positions on committees, and the founder of the Church extension fund has withdrawn his gift, the interest of which amounts to 15,000dols. a year.

It is pleasant (says the *London Tablet*) to find in the *Guardian* a most cordial recognition of the claim of the Catholics of Ireland to the establishment of a Catholic University. It would be impossible to put the Catholic case more convincingly than our Anglican contemporary has done in its remarks upon the debate in the House of Commons on Irish University Education, and we quote the passage: "It established the very significant fact that the recent declarations of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have entirely removed the objections—if any still existed—of Mr. Balfour on the one side and Mr. Morley on the other, to the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. Nothing can be more conclusive than Mr. Balfour's demonstration that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are precisely in the position in which English Protestants would be if in Oxford and Cambridge 'the general current and trend of opinion was Roman Catholic, and the public services were celebrated on the Roman Catholic system.' 'Greatly,' Mr. Balfour went on, 'as I believe in the value of higher education, I, holding the Protestant opinions I do, should hesitate to send to such a college any ward of mine for whose education I was responsible. Holding these Protestant views, am I not to be permitted to credit Roman Catholics with similar views?' Mr. Rentoul met this inquiry with the old commonplace that a mixed education would be more conducive to harmony among the people. In other words, the Roman Catholic majority in Ireland are to have their sons educated in accordance with the views of the Presbyterian minority. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Rentoul's constituents would think of a similar claim set up by Scottish Roman Catholics to determine the best form of education for the Presbyterian majority. Unfortunately Mr. Morley is right when he says that a great deal has to be done before the rank and file on either side will be brought to see that treatment which would be unjust to friends cannot be just to foes. They are still perfectly ready to weigh the two in unequal balances and to refuse to the religion they dislike the consideration they claim for the religion they like." The Unionist party must stand or fall according as it shows itself able to act justly towards Ireland. We wait Mr. Balfour's decision. His convictions are all right if he has the courage of them.

MASS IN A MAIL CAR.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

THE *Catholic Times* is indebted for the following account to a priest of the Cleveland diocese, to whom a member of the mail crew so singularly favoured first related it, and who kindly wrote the facts as here given. For obvious reasons the names of the persons who had a part in the interesting episode are not given.

It was on a fast mail train, bound for Chicago, Christmas morn had once more descended on the land. Daylight was just beginning to break through a pile of snow clouds that hung in the eastern sky. Field and forest, house and hamlet, were passed in rapid succession. In one of the cars, with the aid of a number of lights that were turned low, you could distinguish tons upon tons of mail matter, piled up between the stall posts. The crew of worn-out and drowsy postal clerks were gathered around their chief, giving, one after another, a detailed account of their long, tedious night's work. A look down the aisle of the mail-laden car could not fail to impress you with its order. The numerous sharp corners which protruded from the canvas sacks told the experienced mail tosser that Christmas gifts constituted the main bulk of today's delivery. And so the "flyer" sped onward in its rapid course towards the Western metropolis, bearing the many tokens of friendship and affection which would gladden the hearts of thousands on this ever joyful Christmas morning.

The staff of the mail car was composed of five staunch Catholic lads, who had resolved the night before to hear Mass, go to their Christmas duty at the earliest possible moment after "registering in" at the end of the run. But, alas, away back at the Prairie Lodge the chief had received the message the contents of which all were dread ing. It ran thus—"Take your crew back to No. 25 at 6 p.m. Report for duty at car at 2 p.m. sharp."

These orders brought consternation to our mail clerks.

"Well," said one bright young fellow, the "baby" of the crew, "what are we going to do about it? You know chief, it will never do to miss Mass on a Christmas morning. I never did it in all my life."

"No use, boys," replied the chief, quietly but firmly. "I order each and every one of you to go to bed at once after we unload.

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

Diocese of Auckland.

(From our own correspondent.)

DEATH OF AN OLD AUCKLAND IDENTITY.

ONE more of the old stock has departed, and there will be missed from the portals of St. Patrick's a venerable and well-known figure in the person of the late lamented Mr. Edward O'Hare who passed away happily and peacefully, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, and surrounded by his sorrowing wife, son and daughter and grandchildren on Thursday, August 19th. A sturdy race were those pioneers who in the declining forties and early fifties implanted the faith of St. Patrick in this Colony. As a rule the majority of them attained to a ripe old age, and in this respect it seemed as if it were the desire of him to retain in this "vale of tears" those propagators of the faith from distant Ireland that they might sow the seed in this part of His vineyard. Right well have they planted it deep and long, and may they hear the welcome sound, "Well done thou good and faithful servant," when, on crossing the bar, they meet their Pilot face to face. Of this pioneer body Mr. O'Hare formed a part. Born at Newry, he at an early age came out to New Zealand landing in Wellington in the year 1856 with his regiment; the 65th., or as the Maoris in the old days called it, the "Hikity Pip." Two years subsequently he came on to Auckland. For five years he followed the fortunes of war on the broad plains of Waikato, and afterwards in the Taranaki war. In these campaigns he took part in many a fierce and sanguinary struggle, and it was most interesting to listen to their recital from the lips of the old veteran. He was one of the first to join and promote the local branch of the Hibernian Society, of which he remained a member till his death. In the legendary lore of Ireland he was well versed. He had been married forty-nine years, and his wife survives to mourn his loss. He leaves one son, Mr. Edward O'Hare, and one daughter, Mrs. J. J. O'Brien, long and favourably known as a staunch worker at St. Patrick's in conjunction with the late lamented Miss Kate Sheehan. The deceased gentleman had been invalided for the last three years, but was confined to bed only two days before his death. His death was peaceful and happy, he being attended in his last moments by Rev. Father Mulvihill. On Saturday the corpse was taken to St. Patrick's, where Solemn *Requiem* Mass was said for the repose of his soul. In the afternoon the funeral *cortege* journeyed from the cathedral to the little picturesque burial ground at Panmure, where the Very Rev. Monsignor McDonald performed the last sad functions at the grave, and spoke in feeling terms of the deceased gentleman, and condoled with his sorrowing relatives, amongst whom was Mr. J. J. O'Brien, J.P., son-in-law. Quite a large number from Auckland attended the funeral. May the soul of the late Mr. Edward O'Hare and the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

TRIBUTE TO AN AUCKLANDER.

Mr. John Campbell of Point Erin, Shelly Beach, Auckland, has just returned from a visit to Sydney where an admiring countryman paid him the following tribute of praise, every word of which is merited. The names of John Campbell and Point Erin are synonymous for geniality and cordiality, and no truer son of Innisfail exists than the proprietor of that "sweet elysium" Point Erin:—

A grateful heart now welcomes thee
To this fair city by the sea,
Generous Campbell, true and kind,
Of tender heart and noble mind,
And spirit bounteous as the dew
That falls upon the mountains blue
Those towering peaks so wild and grand,
Along the shores of Maoriland.

The memory of that wild shore
I will retain till life is o'er,
Its flowing streams, its cataracts grand
Recall'd to me dear Erin's land,
Its kindly people free from guile,
Like those of that old sainted Isle,
Its verdant knolls and valleys bright
Filled my fancy with delight.

Its azure lakes and purling streams
Still haunt me in my midnight dreams.
And never, till my latest hour,
Can I forget that lovely bower—
"Point Erin"—over Shelly Beach,
A name emblam'd in Gaelic speech.
May peace and plenty ever shine
In that elysian home of thine.

Away from home, I found in you
A noble friend where friends were few.
You gave me on that distant shore
Cradle mile, *fad* the galore.
You charmed the bard with converse bland,
And drove me o'er that fairy land
Teeming with wonders and delights,
With boiling springs—volcanic heights.

Long may you fill that fairy bower
Where we oft spent the joyous hour
In social friendship and delight,
O'er lovely Auckland's harbour bright,
With green mount Eden in full view,
And Rangitoto's peaks of blue,
Fair Auckland nestling between—
Giving life and beauty to the scene.

There isn't a priest in the United States who would tell you that you had to hear Mass in a case like this, and I positively forbid it." But, all the same, the chief issued these orders with a heavy heart and a perceptible tugging at his throat. "I'm going back to the buffet," he continued, "and get some breakfast now to save time. There is no use fasting longer, if we are to be beaten out of our Communion."

And two more of the crew followed him, evidently of the same mind. Charley, the porter, was already up, and busy blacking shoes.

"Guess I better wake up dat young pries'," said he; "for he say to be shuah and call him eahly."

"What's that, Charley; a priest aboard?"

"Yes, chief," answered the conductor, just coming up. "It's Father K—, of C—; he is just returning from a mission."

"Where's his berth?"

"Over there in No. 4."

"Come on, boys," called the chief, "this is our chance. No doubt he has his chalice, vestments and all the necessary outfit with him, and, if so, we'll have a Christmas Mass that will be an event in the history of this crew."

"What are you going to do now, chief?" inquired the conductor. But the chief was already pulling aside the berth curtains to call the half-wakened priest.

"Come on, Father; get up. You must say Mass in a queer chapel this morning. The chance is too good to let it go by. I'll be bound—"

"Wha—what?" inquired the priest, with surprise. But the boys had already laid hands tenderly on his valises, and were eagerly waiting to take up the march forward to the postal car. In a few moments the priest had donned his cassock and followed in amazement.

As we reached our own car a clear ringing voice struck up the beautiful Christmas processional, "Adeste Fideles," and involuntarily all of us, including the priest, who by this time had been enlightened as to our situation, joined in the chorus.

In the farther end of the car we found a pile of mail bags, some of them registered, whose aggregate value of contents amounted to thousands of dollars, if not more. And on this strange improvised altar the priest prepared to offer the Holy Sacrifice! It was, perhaps, the first and only one of the kind ever erected. No need to go back to the awful days of the Irish persecution, nor to the days of the Roman catacombs for a Church romance. Imagine for a moment if you can the scene in the mail car on that memorable Christmas morning. The faintest light from without, the lanterns of the conductor and brakeman, added to the lamps within, and the three candles borrowed from Charley, the porter, partially and barely enough illuminated this strange miniature chapel, where the sacrifice of Calvary was renewed in a bloodless manner during that early Christmas hour. Five grimy, hungry and sleepy postal clerks in their overalls and the conductor and brakeman were the only worshippers, kneeling apart, one by one, and making their confessions to the young priest, who was so suddenly and strangely called to exercise his priestly powers!

And that Mass! It is indeed doubtful if ever a priest at the altar was served by a man wearing, instead of altar garments, a suit of overalls and one of "Uncle Sam's mail slinger" uniforms; a choir composed of three more in the same regulation garb—young fellows who had seen "volunteer service" in more than one choir during their younger days—their clear, sonorous voices contending with, and rising above, the rumble and roar of the wheels as these clicked off fifty miles or so an hour. And the conductor and brakeman, kneeling on either side of our little altar, holding it up to keep it from toppling over with the sway of the train. Nay, at times we would fairly have to steady the priest to keep him on his feet. Oh, what a thrill went through us as the boys repeated the angels' hymn: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo!" No time to stop for a sermon, and, indeed, it was doubtful if our priest could have composed himself to deliver one. It was a race against time. And as the solemn chant, "Sanctus. Sanctus. Dominus Deus Sabaoth" resounded through the car and the sacred moments of consecration arrived, our hearts swelled with joy that in spite of our life amidst the din and tumult of an uproarious railway, we could this blessed Christmas morning unite with the priest in offering up our prayers of thanksgiving for the gracious birth of the Prince of Peace, the Redeemer of His people.

We still recall with pleasure the look of triumph that lighted up our good priest's countenance as he turned towards us at last to distribute Holy Communion to the crew.

After Mass, with brimming eyes, he gave to each his blessing, and as all the boys slyly pressed their Christmas offering into his unwilling hand, he could no longer restrain his feelings. Throwing his arms about us he gave each the kiss of peace.

Such was the Christmas Mass arranged by a brave railroad crew, and, as our informant well remarked, "probably it was the only one ever said in a post-office on wheels."

His Holiness Leo XIII. has created Mr. James Britten, secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, a Knight of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of his services to the Catholic cause in England. No honour could be better deserved for Mr. Britten's energy is boundless.

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

CLOSE YOUR EYES

BLEND TEAS.

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

They are old in popularity, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once,

Your spouse, of kindly heart and hand,
A daughter of the dear old land,
May she live long, your pleasures sharing,
In that sweet elysium—Point Erin,
The naiaid of its fairy waters,
And queen of Erin's beauteous daughters.
Be mine the bliss to see once more
The friends I love on Auckland's shore.

Sydney, July 27, 1897.

J. B. O'CONNOR-KERRY.

Diocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

PRESENTATIONS.

ON Monday evening week a representative gathering of the parishioners of St. Mary's met in the school hall to present to the parish priest, the Rev. Father Marnane, a splendid oil painting of himself. This painting is the prize won by St. Mary's parish in the tug-of-war which took place on St. Patrick's Day at Summer between Barbadoes street and St. Mary's parishes, and it was given by Mr. Joseph De La Hunty, Christchurch. Speeches were made by Messrs. Joyce, McCarthy, Cooper, McAdams and De La Hunty, to which Father Marnane responded.

On the same evening at the ordinary meeting of St. Patrick's branch, No. 82, of the H.A.C.B.S., the branch delegates to the late annual district meeting presented the local Society with two handsomely-framed groups of the representatives at that meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the donors. An offer from a past officer to present the Society with a framed group of the representatives that met in the conference in Wellington in 1888 was also accepted with thanks.

At a social gathering of the H.A.C.B.S. held in the Hibernian Hall on Friday evening last presentations were made to Bros. P. Burke and W. Rodgers, jun. The former was in the shape of an illuminated address, which was nicely written by Mr. A. H. Hart, and a Past President's collar and the latter took the form of a walking-stick, inscribed as follows:—"W. Rodgers, H.A.C.B.S., Christchurch." The following is a copy of the address:—"To Bro. P. Burke, P.P. Worthy Sir and Brother.—The officers and members of St. Patrick's branch, No. 82, as a mark of their esteem, friendship and appreciation, desire your acceptance of this testimonial and P.P. collar in recognition of the valuable services rendered by you during your term of office as President of the Branch. We recognise during the twelve months you occupied the position an earnest desire to do all that lay in your power to advance the welfare of the Society. All your energies were centred on that point. That you succeeded we all fairly acknowledge. To you is due the credit of having raised the status of the Branch to a higher plane. In accomplishing this, we feel it has been at a considerable personal sacrifice, and this small acknowledgement inadequately recompenses you for the time and trouble spent in the cause of Hibernianism. While ever anxious to adhere strictly to the rules laid down for your guidance, your decisions were tempered with equity and an impartiality which won the confidence of all the brethren. Though perhaps financially and numerically we have not made any great strides, yet it must be admitted it is due mainly to your clear perception, cool judgment and influence that we occupy the position which we now hold. In conclusion, it is our earnest desire that you may prosper in all your undertakings, and as the years roll by and you cease to take an active part in the business affairs of this life, that you may live long to enjoy in the bosom of your family that rest and comfort which you have so well merited and deserved." The address was signed by J. Gresham, the president; Charles Courtney, vice-president; J. R. Courtney, treasurer; George J. Sellars, secretary; and Robert Hayward, past-president. The presentations were made by the president, who, in a few well-chosen words, eulogised the services rendered to the Society by Brothers Sellars, Hayward, Nelson and others, and also bore testimony to the work done and the interest taken in the Society by the recipients. Brother P. Burke, in a very able speech, which traversed the history of the Society almost from the time he joined (some sixteen years ago) up to the present, acknowledged the honour conferred on him. Brother Rodgers also thanked the members. This brother has been promoted in the railway service and is leaving early next week for Invercargill. The following toasts were proposed and duly acknowledged:—"Brothers Burke and Rodgers," "The Chaplain" (from whom a letter of apology for unavoidable absence was received), "The President and Past-officers" and "Members of the Society." A number of musical items by Brothers Curtagne, McNamara, Walley, Gresham and others brought to a close a most enjoyable evening.

There are three things which a good wife should resemble, and yet those three things she should not resemble. She should be like a town clock—keep time and regularity. She should not be like a town clock—speak so loud that all the town may hear her. She should be like a snail—prudent, and keep within her own house. She should not be like a snail and carry all she has upon her back. She should be like an echo—speak when spoken to. She should not be like an echo—determined always to have the last word.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to Mr. O'Dea's advertisement in this issue, which will be found on another page. Mr. O'Dea has now been practising his profession as architect in Wellington for some years and many of the most noted improvements in buildings which have taken place there within the last decade have been carried out from plans prepared by him, which for elegance of design, stability, and completeness of detail are unsurpassed. Any of our readers who intend building would do well to communicate with Mr. O'Dea who will be pleased to furnish plans and specifications as instructed.

Sports and Pastimes.

SOME CYCLING ABUSES.

WITHOUT doubt, the greatest abuser of the cycle is the beginner. Ignorance and an over-weening confidence in his own powers encourage him to over-do it, and he suffers accordingly. It is the novice who lays out a pleasing little tour averaging 120 miles a day when he is unfit and out of training; and it is the novice who does not recognise the fact that he has had enough, and staggers on in a manful effort to carry out his programme. These are abuses which should be avoided, and in an article dealing with hints for cyclists they should be given a prominent place. I am afraid I must admit it is not the novice who abuses the rights which extend to all users of the highways. It is not the novice who proposes to use the highways as a racing track to the damage and danger of other users; but, nevertheless, it is a serious abuse to thus misuse the roads. The adoption of abnormally high gears, unless in exceptional cases, is another abuse of the cycle: and, despite contradiction, I have reason to believe that my frequent assertion, that such high gears are particularly trying to the heart, is true. It is unwise, to put it no more strongly, to attempt to use a machine of too light a weight for ordinary riding on the road. The very light machine may be used without injury or danger by the expert, but it is inadvisable for the novice to purchase and to attempt to ride an unusually light cycle. Again, it is an abuse of the cycle, and of the public rights upon the highways, to attempt to perform eccentric feats in public. When a man is an expert, such exhibitions are in bad taste; when he is a novice, they are a common danger, and should be avoided, and there is no class of rider that should be more careful not to endanger the users of the roads by this sort of pursuit than the cyclist.

TO OUR CRICKETERS.

Skill in bowling does not come
As a grace infused by Heaven;
And it vanishes in some,
Once the hope of the Eleven.
Bowlers, if you would secure
Styles to batsmen less consoling,
Practice only will ensure
Skill in bowling.

At the wicket, bat in hand,
Be you pigmy or a giant,
Straight and graceful be your stand,
Feet set firmly, shoulders pliant.
Mark well each ball's length and twist
Ere you'd block, cut, drive or snick it;
Else your form would soon be missed
At the wicket.

Hold the catches, dropping none,
Be they skyers, straight or twisting,
Though a hot one stings like fun,
Butters should be non-existing.
With a score extremely small
Teams may pull off hopeless matches
If the fielders, one and all,
Hold the catches.

H. G. M., in *Stoughurst Magazine*.

THE DAY THAT IS TO BE.

FROM the sordidness and sorrow of the present day we see,
Turn we to the fairer vision of the day that is to be,
When the burden shall be lightened of the ills we have to bear,
And our homes will be the brighter for the plenty smiling there.

For that time brave hearts are toiling as the seasons roll along,
Master singers through the ages have foretold it in their song;
Deem their tale no idle story—it is nearer us to-day,
We can see its dawning glory in the distance far away.

It is coming at their bidding who have laboured for our sake,
It is coming on the pinions of the efforts that we make.
Poverty and crime and hunger, wasted lives and bitter tears,
Broken hearts and stunted manhood, are its pathway through the years.

All in vain the might of Mammon—dark enslaver of the race—
To arrest its growing progress or its splendour to efface;
Every sigh to anguish given, every tear that from its source
Trickles at a tyrant's bidding brings it nearer on its course.

From the haunts of want and famine, foul, offensive to the sight,
Wretched thousands gaze upon it where it gleams upon the height;
And with hearts forever hopeful patiently they watch and wait
Till its shining hand approaching will ameliorate their fate.

Then no longer where the cabin and the hovel stand anigh
Shall the decorated man-ion lift its turrets to the sky;
Nor will poverty in tatters shrink abashed beneath the stare
Of the lord of many titles or the greedy millionaire.

Then will happiness below here draw its fulness from above,
Then will hearts be knit together in a brotherhood of love,
Then will meet on equal terms the intraller and the thrall,
And the fruits of honest labour be the equal right of all.

It will come, oh, brother workers, never doubt 'twill come, though we
Who now think and dream about it may be then not here to see.
Pride of place and lust of treasure from the earth will disappear
In the world's new born glory when that coming day is here.

South Dunedin,

P. E. NOLAN,

A TRIP TO THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

(From our Wellington correspondent)

I HAD a chat a few days ago with the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., concerning his trip to the South Sea Islands, and I gleaned from him some information regarding this little-known land, which I thought might be of interest to the readers of the TABLET. The popular Rector of St. Patrick's College had for a companion in his holiday tour, Dr. Martin, a well-known medico of this city. They left Auckland for the Flora on the last day of June, and after a passage of four and a half days arrived at Tonga. It may be here mentioned that the Tongan group, as well as other South Sea Islands, has been under the spiritual control of the Marist Fathers. As far back as 1842 missions were established in the Tongan group by those self-sacrificing Fathers. At Magunga our travellers called on the Very Rev. Father Ollier, by whom, it is needless to observe, they were made heartily welcome. Here there is a beautiful church, built of coral stone, with stained glass windows and ceiling of kauri and other woods. The sacred edifice is a very fine building, and altogether superior to what the visitor would expect in this out-of-the-way place. There are no pews in the church, the natives squatting comfortably on the floor or on their tapa cloths. The men occupy one side of the church the women the other. Out of a population of 30,000 in this group, the Catholic Church claims the cure of 7,000 souls scattered about the different islands. There is here also a flourishing college for native boys under the charge of the Rev. Father Thomas. The college has a fine recreation ground, a chapel, class rooms, dining rooms, and dormitories. At the evening service, at which our visitors were present, the intonation, prayers, and singing were conducted by a full choir of natives under the direction of a catechist. The peculiar sing-song of the natives, with their voices rising and falling in the dark church, the altar brilliantly lighted, with the priests in surplices, produced a very solemn and thrilling effect. On the same evening under the still silent sky of the tropics the visitors were rowed in an open boat by twenty-four powerful natives, to the mission or Mua, where they were hospitably entertained. The venerable priest in charge of this station has been in the Tongan group for thirty-five years. Very few of us can gauge the extent of such sacrifice. These noble men of the highest culture and with all the intellectual equipments which tend towards success in the world, leave home, friends, country, everything that is near and dear to them in a worldly sense and bury themselves in these far away and little known lands, spreading the Gospel among people not always friendly, enduring hardships and privations, which would appal less brave men, having no prospect of earthly gain, and only buoyed up with their sense of duty and the hope of an eternal reward. But a truce to moralising. Next morning the visitors were early afoot, and were singularly edified on seeing the church full of natives who had come to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which began at half past five o'clock. After a refreshing breakfast an adjournment was made to the convent where the party was received by the Rev. Mother. An improvised entertainment was got up in honour of the visitors. For over an hour these children of nature, whose manners had been softened by the kindly ministrations of their devoted teachers, kept the attention of their visitors riveted with illustrations of Tongan song and dance, as they went through the graceful movements with beaming eyes and flashing teeth. At the conclusion of the entertainment a fine specimen of the ubiquitous Prisoner came upon the scene and claimed an acquaintance. Mr. Martin Lynch, for that was his name, invited the visitors to his residence where he extended that hospitality for which his nation is distinguished. The remainder of the morning was devoted to visiting the native houses and getting an insight into their manner of living, and generally observing the Tongan on "his native heath." The langis or tombs are well worth the attention and observation of travellers. These are monoliths laid fence-wise enclosing plots of ground, in area 25 feet by 15 feet, and marking the place where according to local tradition, the kings of Tonga have found a resting place from time immemorial. Among the "largis"—tombs—shown at Mua is that of the venerable missionary Pere Chevier, S.M., who landed at Tongatapu in 1842, and for nearly half a century expended himself in reclaiming and sanctifying the natives. Speaking of the tropical vegetation Dr. Watters said that any one having any appreciation of the beautiful could not help being struck with the luxuriance and variety of the vegetation of these Islands. You see everywhere the sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*) covering the green sward, and shrinking up at the slightest touch. The yellow hibiscus dots the bush with flowers and leaves, and invites the traveller to help himself to a dainty buttonhole. All around are seen in profusion exotics of every kind, which only grow in temperate climes under the protecting care of a hot house, such as the kava, gardenia, diacena, croton. Noticeable in all the villages is the Tongan bell, which is an institution in itself, and is used to denote the order of exercises. This instrument is a hollow trough-like affair hewed out of a hard block of wood, and when struck giving a sound peculiar to itself. After having seen the many sights to be seen at Mua in the limited time at their disposal the party set out on the return journey of 12 miles to Nukua Lofa, the trip being performed in open boat. Whilst in Nukua Lofa, a visit was paid to the Bishop's palace. A large gathering of natives and Europeans assembled on the wharf to see them off. It was a merry, happy crowd indeed, chattering and dancing and enjoying themselves as only a South Sea Islander can, as he has no thought for the morrow, no anxiety about the price of wheat, or a fall in wool, or a hardening of the money market, or the hundred and one other things which disquiet the inhabitants of our civilised lands and interfere with their digestion, for here nature has been most lavish in the abundance of her gifts. Your Tongan man does not work. Why should he work? Bountiful nature has supplied his most extravagant wants, and without trouble he can always rely on a

plentifulness of cocoa nuts, yams, taro, bread fruit, bananas, *et hoc omne genus*. Why should he work, when by scratching the bounteous soil he can have for himself and his neighbour all that, in the wildest dreams of his satiety, he can desire? Shortly after five o'clock the Flora was steaming past the coral reef at the entrance to the harbour of Nukua Lofa and making easy way for the next port of call, Haapai. This island was reached in the early morning, when a boat rowed by natives was in waiting to take the visitors ashore, where they were heartily welcomed by the Rev. Father Loyer, S.M. This island has an area of five miles by two. The visitors spent the greater part of the day in exploring the island, among other places of interest they inspected the King's palace. Of course, like his brother potentates of Germany, Russia and elsewhere, his Majesty of Tonga has several residences, that in Haapai being one of them. The island of Vavau was also called at and here the acquaintance was made of the venerable pastor, the Rev. Father Castagnier, who has spent forty years of his life on the island group without once leaving the scene of his labours. What devotion! What self-sacrifice! Looking at the matter from a purely secular point of view, we can only wonder how many a statesman, a scientist, an inventor, an orator has been lost to the world when these noble men left home and friends and devoted their lives to the service of their Creator. At Vavau also there is a very fine church, which in its style and ornamentation could not fail to impress the beholder with admiration and reverence. From the hill of Talan an extensive and magnificent view was obtained over the harbour, the various inlets and sounds and the neighbouring islets. The population of this island was computed at some 60,000 souls some years ago, but according to the customary law which seems to invariably govern the advent of European amongst aboriginal people, the population has been steadily decreasing so that now it is not more than half that number. Excellent work is done in the schools in the way of primary education, and Dr. Watters has an autograph written by a native girl, which would be no discredit to a high school Miss of more civilised lands. It would not be considered just to close this account of the Tongan group without making reference to the national beverage of the natives—namely kava—which is manufactured from a root which is to be found in abundance there. This decoction has a slightly soporific effect, and is generally indulged in. The visitors were treated to some of this, which they accepted with right good will. Like many other strange drinks this requires a good deal of practice to make it acceptable to the European palate. As an account of the visit to the other islands would occupy too much space, I am perforce obliged to conclude. Suffice it to say that the visitors were heartily welcomed wherever they called, and always received the kindest attention from the natives. Many mementoes of the trip were brought back, including mats, domestic utensils, articles for wearing apparel, etc. whilst the inevitable camera lent its aid in transferring to paper pictures of churches and schools, groups of natives, and sketches of tropical scenery.

GREYMOUTH.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

THE death of Mother Mary Aloysius Dungan, of the convent here, has already been announced in your columns. Needless to state the sad event cast quite a gloom over the whole community. People of all shades of belief sympathised most deeply with the good nuns in their sad bereavement. All who came in contact with the deceased were charmed by her amiability and talents. This highly accomplished lady was a most successful teacher, possessing, in a high degree, the art—so rare even amongst teachers—of imparting to her pupils the knowledge she herself possessed. The teaching of vocal and instrumental music was her special forte, and in those branches her loss is irreparable. There was a large congregation present at the Solemn Requiem Mass celebrated by Rev. Father Carew, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Halloran, Hyland, Rolland, Malone, and Servajeau. The Rev. Father Carew, who preached the panegyric, was visibly moved, as indeed were the whole congregation. The Rev. preacher discoursed feelingly on the virtues of the deceased and her happy death. The funeral was a sight not easily forgotten. Headed by a cross-bearer and altar boys, the cortege moved from the church followed by hundreds of people of all denominations. Arrived at the cemetery the scene was indescribably affecting, the nuns, with lighted candles, following the coffin and surrounding the grave of their lamented Sister.

Father Servajeau has been in Greymouth collecting funds for the erection of a church at Ahaura. The residents of that once famous scholastic township are to be congratulated on securing the services of such an active priest as Father Servajeau.

The Rev. Father Malone is fast becoming a favourite here. His sermons are short, practical and to the point—no beating about the bush. He recently drew attention to the peculiar habit, only seen in this church, of dozens of young men, who should know better, standing and leaning around the end passage of the church during divine service. Most of these future props of the church, fearful of being a moment too soon, remain around the gates until the last toll of the bell announces that service is about to commence. They then rush in and take possession of the available standing room at the end of the church. Many persons, who, from unavoidable causes, would be a little late, remain away rather than run the gauntlet of this crowd of hopefuls.

Our local hospital is now temporarily in charge of Dr. Matthews, Dr. Charles Morice, having got leave of absence to visit Europe, where he intends gaining further insight into the latest hospital practice. Not that the young doctor can gain any higher diplomas, as he gained the highest obtainable when pursuing his studies at Guy's Hospital, London, and at the Royal Anatomical College, Brussels, and other famed medical schools. It shows the keen interest the young medico takes in his work, when he again undertakes this trip to the Antipodes to gain still further practical knowledge of his profession.

"BLUE BELL" OATMEAL

Is again in the Market, and may be obtained from all Grocers.

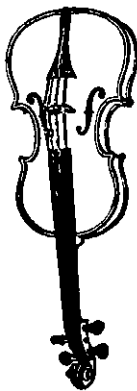
WHOLESALE FROM

J. H. HANCOCK & CO'S (Late Hood & Davidson) CALEDONIAN MILLS DUNEDIN

CHAS. BEGG & CO.,

21 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN,
77 WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON,
167 STAFFORD ST., TIMARU.

Established 1861.



PIANOS AND ORGANS
By the
Best and Well-known Makers,
FROM 20s MONTHLY.

VIOLIN, BOW AND CASE,
Complete, from 20s.

Every description of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
Kept in Stock.

MUSIC

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF SHEET AND BOOK
MUSIC IN THE COLONY.

LARGE STOCK OF THE AUGENER, LITOLFF AND PETERS EDITIONS.

NEW SONGS AND PIECES FORTNIGHTLY.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.
Catalogues and Lists posted Free to any address.

MACKENZIE AND SANDERS,

83 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
FURNISHERS, CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

All our goods noted for high-class finish, design and durability,
and at lowest prices. We can supply :

Handsome Toilet Pair.—Dressing-table with drawer and two
jewel drawers on top, bevel glass and brass handles. Washstand,
marble top, tiles in back—all well finished. The Pair, £4 17s 6d.

Toilet Chest, 4 drawers, brass handles, two jewel drawers, carved
brackets, bevel plate glass. £3 15s. Washstand to match, 12s 6d,
25s and £2.

All goods packed free of charge; cases only charged for.

N.B.—Photo. frames, tables, brackets, etc., for ladies' wood
carving always in stock.

COSSENS AND BLACK

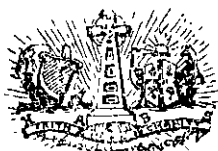
ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic
Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator
Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, etc., etc., Dredge Tumblers,
Buckets, Links, Windmills, Waterwheels, Turbines, Brick and Drain
Pipe Making and Wood-working Machinery, Horse Powers, Chaff
Cutters, Turnip Pulpers, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Repairs and Every Description of Engineering and
Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.



H. A. C. B. SOCIETY

Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act

OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to
extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every national-
ity; 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
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.

A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribu-
tion of from 7d to 8d (graduated according to age), is entitled to
Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself immediately on joining
and a Sick Allowance of 10s per week for 26 weeks, 5s per week
for the succeeding 13 weeks, when, if he be still unable to follow
any employment, he shall be entitled to 2s 6d per week for another
13 weeks, and in case of additional illness, 2s 6d during in-
capacity, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit
members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his represen-
tative is entitled to the sum of £10.

Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated
according to age) from 7d to 9½d, 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 unsur-
passed advantages.

Full particulars may be had from branches and from

P. KEARNEY,
District Secretary, Auckland.

NEW GRAPHIC COPY BOOKS.

(Civil Service style.)

Made of the celebrated Smooth Ivory Paper, 32 pages instead of 24.

This entirely new series of Writing Copies consists of Thirteen
Numbers, containing Text, Half-Text and Small-Hand. Of the
Small-Hand, introduced in No. 6, there are four sizes, decreasing by
almost imperceptible degrees, the smallest size being one-eighth of
an inch, a size large enough to render uniformity of good penman-
ship possible in higher classes, while the repetition of Text and
Half-Text at intervals in the Small-Hand Copies aids in securing
steady progress towards improved accuracy of letter-formation, and
thus contributes towards the same result.

Specimen Copies can be had from

COLLINS BROS. & CO., LTD.

Publishers and Wholesale Stationers,
AUCKLAND.

A. MORRISON

FAMILY BUTCHER,
FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Shop in Dunedin for First-Class Beef, Mutton Dairy
Fed Pork, Beautiful Lamb.

Small Goods of the Best Description Fresh Daily.
Ham, Mince, or Ox Tongues always on hand.
Families waited on for Orders.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

CRITERION STABLE

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

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

TELEPHONE No. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH.

RABBITSKINS, SEASON 1897.

SALES EVERY MONDAY.

The Rabbitskin 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.

Advice Notes and Labels will be forwarded on application.

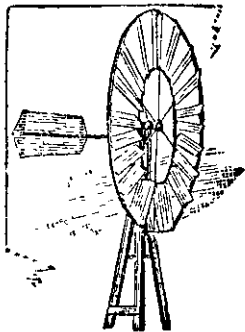
DONALD REID AND CO.

MONUMENTAL WORKS, STAFFORD ST., TIMARU.

W. H. CAIN, having purchased the old-established business of the late James Jones, is prepared to execute in First-Class Style all work entrusted to him at very greatly reduced rates and guarantees satisfaction.

All Kinds of Cemetery Railings and Kerbing Supplied, and Inscriptions cut in Cemeteries.

The Finest Stock in South Canterbury to select from. Designs and Estimates forwarded on application.



WINDMILLS, SEED AND GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY.

JOHN MARSHALL

(Late of Springston)

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

Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

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

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

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agricultural Engineer,

204 ST ASAPH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

VICTORIA IRON WORKS RATTRAY STREET WHARF, DUNEDIN.

JOSEPH SPARROW,
Engineer, Boilermaker, Shipsmith, etc.

Wrought Iron Fluming and all kinds of Mining Plant manufactured by Special Machinery. Agent for Hadfield's Manganese Steel (a large quantity always on hand); special for Dredge Pins, Bushes and Lips.

A Variety of Machinery always on hand.

Repairs Done by Experienced Workmen.

Sole Maker of Donald's Patent Rabbit-Poison Mixing Machines.

Pickering Governors, Simple Boiler Injector.

Sole Agent for
Wormald's Non-conducting Boiler Composition.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. T. CARTER,
IRONMONGER, CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE MERCHANT,
15 GEORGE STREET (late Little Dust Pan).

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

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

JOHN MCKEAGUE
GROCER and TEA MERCHANT,

THE ARCADE,

ASHBURTON.

PLEASE NOTE.—I am prepared to execute Orders for Tea in 50 to 60 lb Boxes.

Carrriage pad to any Railway Station.—

Nothing but Choicest of Blends stocked

both in Tea and General Groceries.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Prepared by
Ayer's Pills, and are Effective.

Sarsaparilla AYER'S

Season...
.. of the ..
The Hit



DONTALGIC Extract gives instant relief from Toothache. Is bottle.

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

SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers
ONLY 6^d AND 1^s.
Storekeepers and Chemists Order from
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO,
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and
Auckland.

Irish News.

(From Contemporaries.)

ARMAGH.—Grand Bazaar at Keady.—A grand bazaar and *fete* was opened in Keady on June 26 for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of schools and a suitable residence for the Brothers of the De La Salle Order, recently introduced into the town by the highly esteemed and popular pastor of the parish, the Very Rev. Canon Coyne, with the approval of the Cardinal Primate of Armagh, and also to clear off the balance of the parochial debt, amounting to £500. About £2,000 had been expended under the guidance, experience, and sound judgment of Canon Coyne in carrying into effect vast improvements which were absolutely necessary in the parish. Through the characteristic generosity of his own parishioners, aided by the contributions of some generous personal friends, Canon Coyne was enabled to pay off about £1,500 of this debt, leaving due the balance mentioned. The object of the bazaar is a most commendable and worthy one, and judging from the vast and representative gathering of people not only from Keady but also from Dublin, Belfast, Armagh, Monaghan, Castleblaney and all surrounding towns, the bazaar promises to be a brilliant financial success. The energetic committee in charge of the arrangements had everything completed in a manner which could not fail to please the most fastidious. Stalls were admirably fitted up in the extensive schoolrooms near the handsome parish church and an elaborate display of costly and elegant prizes was most attractive. The bazaar was opened about two o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of a very large gathering.

CORK.—A People's Park at Macroom.—Following the action of Sir John Arnott in giving the people of Bandon a public park, Lady Ardilaun has given to the Macroom people extensive grounds as a people's park. The park is being fitted out at her expense. There being nothing of the kind in existence here up to the present, the want, which is now supplied, was greatly felt when athletic sports and outdoor amusements were carried out. The fields are very level and well sheltered by towering trees, and are situated on the banks of the Sullane, opposite the park demesne.

DERRY.—Lough Foyle as a Port of Call.—The selection of Lough Foyle as the Irish port of call for the new Canadian mail service was discussed recently with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, by a deputation representing the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry. The case made for the choice of Lough Foyle rested principally upon the fact that for the past thirty years there had been a weekly connection between Canada and Londonderry and that the latter port was the chief outlet for emigration from the North and North-West of Ireland. Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that the deputation should put their views in a memorial, and said that if the port possessed all the advantages claimed for it his Government would, no doubt, favourably consider the merits of the port. Subsequently the same deputation waited on the Postmaster-General and pressed him for further train facilities, and as these are absolutely necessary to strengthen Londonderry's claim, it is to be hoped that official consideration will endorse their views.

DUBLIN.—A Permanent Association for the Feis Ceoil.—The project of an annual or periodical Feis Ceoil was advanced another stage on Tuesday, June 29, when at a large and representative meeting in the Mansion House a permanent association was formed, to carry out the objects for which the recent Feis Ceoil was promoted. Such an association was needed if the work is to be continued, and the meeting approved of the proposed constitution of the new body, which is now launched into existence under most favourable auspices. We feel sure that the success of the recent festival will in itself be a great stimulus to attract people into the ranks of the new association who regarded the Feis Ceoil at first as a doubtful experiment, but who are now convinced of the great results that it can achieve. We warmly welcome the new body, and we trust it will have a long and prosperous career, and be able to carry out to the full the great and national objects for which it was constituted. It is nearly fifty years ago since Thomas Davis suggested the formation of such an association, but it has remained for the few enthusiasts who worked at this Feis Ceoil project, and in spite of all discouragement, brought it to success, to realise the cherished project. The late Feis cost about £1,500, and there was a loss of £200 on the transaction. We must remember, however, that expenses for advertising and circularising, and for other matters which will never arise again, were included in the expenditure. Surely in all Ireland the new association ought to be able to get 1,500 members at a guinea each, which would place the Executive committee in a position to solve the problem annually. No doubt contributions and prizes to a further amount should also be available to enable the association to extend the work.

St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage.—On Sunday, June 27, the ceremony of the blessing of the new chapel, erected at the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, Glasnevin, in honour of the Sacred Heart, was blessed by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. The chapel is a memorial on the part of the members of the Society in celebration of their Golden Jubilee, and is a most beautiful and for its purpose most suitable building. His Grace on arriving at Glasnevin was received by the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Trapezopolis, the venerable founder of the Society in Ireland, and by Mr. R. P. Carton Q.C.; Mr. Redmond Carroll, B.L.; the Rev. D'Alton, Superior, and other gentlemen representatives of the Society from different parts of Ireland. Attended by the Right Rev. the Dean and the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., his Grace performed the ceremony of the dedication and blessing, and then presided at High Mass in the new chapel. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Ryan, deacon; Rev. Dr. Cronin; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Magrath; and master of ceremonies, Rev.

Charles Ridgeway. The music of the Mass was beautifully sung by the boys of the Orphanage. When Mass had been concluded a public meeting of the members of the Society and of friends was held in front of the Orphanage. On the motion of Mr. John Hammond, M.P., seconded by Colonel Peard, the chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.]

KILKENNY.—A Kilkenny Veteran of the Civil War.—The *New York Freeman's Journal* says:—A brave Irish Catholic soldier passed away in Boston, Mass., on the 17th June in the person of Captain John Reade. Mr. Reade was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, December 1, 1825. He came to this country when he was a mere lad, and obtained a common school education. In 1846 he entered a woollen mill as a spinner in Waterford, Ct. He remained there a year and a half. He then went to Milford in 1848 and engaged in various business ventures with success. When Sumter fell and Lincoln called the North to arms, John Reade promptly left his business, and at the request of Colonel O'Brien, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, raised a company for the service at his own expense, and went to the front as first lieutenant. During the company's nine months term of service Lieutenant Reade performed his whole duty. After his return home he recruited a second company, for the Fifty-seventh, and once more went out as first lieutenant. When the historic mine at Petersburg was blown up Lieutenant Reade was amongst those who were captured by the Confederates, and was the only officer in the regiment who escaped wounds or death. Seven months and ten days were passed by Lieutenant Reade in the rebel prison at Columba S. C. In May, 1865, he was discharged, after his patrol, and returned home, and in 1868 he received the brevet commission of captain for meritorious conduct. Mr. Reade came to Charlestown in 1867, and entered into the business of an undertaker. His political experience was of a high order. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1880 '81 and '82, and in 1891 was elected to the Senate after a hot and exciting campaign. He was re-elected in 1892. He was a member of the Charitable Irish Society and the Montgomery Light Guards. He served for many years as president of the local lodge of the Land League.

LOUTH.—Electric Enterprise in Drogheda.—The popular seaside resort of Blackrock will shortly be connected with Dundalk by an electric tramway, which will run from the junction station of the Great Northern Railway Company, and will, therefore, afford direct communication with northern, southern, and inland towns. The promoters of the scheme are the Irish Development Syndicate Company, and their project not only embraces a tramway from the railway station to Blackrock, but also a branch line running down the main streets of the town to suit local traffic.

SLIGO.—Consecration of Sligo Cathedral.—On Thursday, June 24, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Sligo, was solemnly consecrated to the service of God. The day was observed with special rejoicing in the town and throughout the diocese of Elphin. In Sligo the day was a general holiday, and non-Catholic employers gave their employes a half-holiday to enable them to attend the ceremonies. The town was gaily decorated, and there were illuminations at night. The streets at intervals were spanned by triumphal arches, and almost every house in the town was decorated. The ceremony of consecration began on Thursday morning at five o'clock. At half-past eleven o'clock Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, and there was a very large attendance of the episcopacy and clergy. The Cathedral of Sligo was dedicated and opened for Divine worship on July 28, 1871. It was erected at a cost of £38,000, which was paid for out of the contributions of the people of the diocese alone, no outside collections having been made. The principal benefactor to the cathedral is Mr. Peter O'Connor, of Sligo, whose gifts amounted to over six thousand pounds. The late Bishop of Elphin, the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, contributed £5,000 of his own money to the enrichment of the sacred edifice. The cathedral was begun and completed by the late Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, and every part of the work was carried out under his personal supervision. It has a place all by itself for Irish ecclesiastical architecture. It brings us back to the style of the earliest Christian churches. When the builders of the East made their first departure from the classical style and established that known as the Byzantine, the Christians of the West also surrendered the strict formal style of Greek and Roman orders and established that known as the Latin style. This, subsequently modified by Byzantine, led to the formation of the Romanesque. The Sligo Cathedral is modelled on buildings of the earliest period of this transition, in which the Byzantine and Latin are combined in the Romanesque. Its general style is simple and severe rather than soft or graceful. There is very little of what is understood in our day as ornament. The leading characteristic is strength and solidity. The mouldings are the plainest, not to say of the hardest, type; the cornices are without ornament, and the arcades which connect the columns are of the old Roman style. The building depends for its impressiveness upon its massive proportions rather than any elegance in its details.

TYRONE.—Rabies in the North.—A Ballygawley correspondent writes:—There has been an alarming outbreak of rabies in this part of South Tyrone. A short time ago one or two rabid dogs were observed in the locality, and these it seems attacked cattle, sheep and pigs. In the townland of Shantavney the other week a farmer named MacRory had occasion to shoot a very valuable cow and also a brood sow, both animals having exhibited unmistakable symptoms of the disease. Later news to hand from the Dunmoyle district reports two children there were badly worried by dogs. The greatest fear and excitement prevails in the remote districts in consequence of the sudden madness of numerous dogs now scouring the country.

GENERAL.

The Graves of the Patriots.—Sunday, June 20, anniversary of the birth of Wolfe Tone, was the most appropriate day for the

AMERICAN COACH FACTORY,

26 CASSELL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

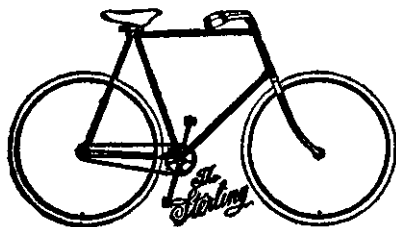
G. D. CRONIN.

PAINTING AND REPAIRS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Buggies, Carts, Waggon, and Vehicles of Every Description unequalled for Finish, Durability and Cheapness.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF HANDSOME THOROUGHBREDS,



"NEWHAVEN"

AND

'STERLING.'

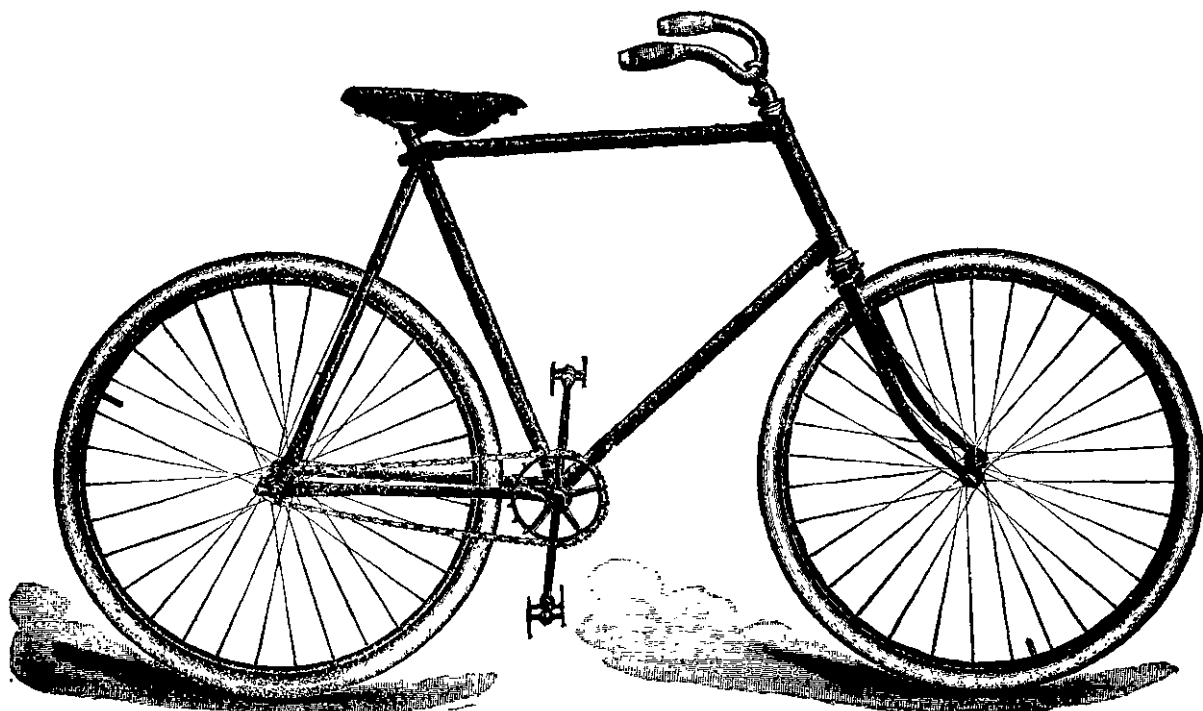
Produced by

YANKEE ENTERPRISE OUT OF AMERICA.

UP TO ANY WEIGHT, AND CARRIES A LADY.

Guaranteed Thoroughly Sound and Quiet. Will pass traction engines, trams, trains, motor-cars, forked lightning, or anything else, barring a lady mounted on another

"NEWHAVEN" or "STERLING."



MORROW, BASSETT & CO,

CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN.

annual decoration of the graves of the patriots who took part in the various national movements since '98. With this object the executive committee of the '98 Centenary Committee, in conjunction with the Young Ireland League, Dublin, appealed to the Nationalists of Ireland to assist them in the patriotic work of decoration by looking after the graves in their respective districts and by sending floral tributes to be placed on the tombs in Dublin and its vicinity. The Belfast Nationalists had an extensive decoration of the graves of the northern patriots, and in Carlow Mr. John C. O'Neill, Carlow Vindicator, worked for the decoration of the Croppy's Hole. Among the tombs visited and decorated in and around Dublin are those of Lord Edward, in St. Werburgh's; the brothers Sheares, Oliver Bond and Rev. Mr. Jackson, in St. Michael's; Wolfe Tone, Bodenstown, Thomas Davis, Mount Jerome, and the following among others in Glasnevin; the Martyrs' Plot, the Cenotaph of the Manchester Martyrs and the tombs of Clarence Mangan, Stephen Donohoe and Anne Devlin.

Ireland in Spain.—Writes J. G. Swift MacNeill to the Dublin Freeman on June 14:—The telegrams read at the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Columba, which was celebrated with such devotion and patriotism at Gartner, from two exiles in exile of the illustrious house of O'Donnell—the one a Spanish Duke, the other an Austrian Count—and the reminiscences of his Eminence Cardinal Logue in proceedings in connection with the St. Columba celebration, of his having met in Spain the descendants of Irish exiles who after many generations showed in features, mien and character distinct traces of their Irish origin, may perhaps render of interest the mention of some leading facts in connection with the Irish dispersion in Spain and Austria which are not perhaps generally known, and for which I am in the main indebted to the pages of Mr. Lecky. Among Spanish generals the names of O'Donnell, O'Mahony, O'Gara, O'Reilly and O'Neil are conspicuous, and an Irishman named Cammock was the ablest of the admirals of Alberni Wall, the ambassador of Spain at the Court of St. James, who was subsequently from 1754 till 1763 Spanish Prime Minister, was an Irishman; Lacy was Spanish ambassador at Stockholm and O'Mahony at Vienna, and Spain had for a long time no fewer than five Irish regiments in her service. The Austrian Army, moreover, was crowded with Irish soldiers and officers. Browne, who was one of the very ablest of the Austrian generals, and who took a leading part in the first period of the Seven Years' War, was the son of

Sweet scenes may group around me, hill and dale, lagoon and wild-wood,

And eyes as bright and cloudless as the azure skies above;
But strange the face of nature—not the happy haunts of childhood,
And cold the glance of beauty—not the smile of early love;
Even in the pulse of joy itself, the native charm is wanting,
For distant are the bosoms that would share it as their own;
Too late to learn that loving hearts will never bear transplanting,
Uprooted once, like seedless flowers, they wither lost and lone.

O! the old land, the green land,
That land of lands, the queen land;
Keep, keep the gorgeous splendour of your sunny Southern shore;
Unfading and undying,
O'er the world between us lying.
The hallowed loves of former days are mine for evermore.

Grave and Gay.

MRS. MALAPROP IN SOCIETY.

THERE is a story told in the *Lady's Realm* concerning the mother of one of our young American ladies, who, by the way has married a prominent personage. It appears the old lady is a regular Mrs. Malaprop, and her mistakes are most ludicrous. She was talking of love at first sight, and some one asked if she had been so moved towards her husband. "Oh, yes," she answered. "I first met him at a fancy dress ball in the *garbage* of a monk, and I said, 'That's the man.' But then," she added, "some one told me he was as rich as *Crookus*!"

LORD ROSEBERY'S TACT.

When Lord Rosebery was in Sydney his manners were the admiration of everyone. He was entertaining at dinner a promiscuous party, some of whom like, Lord Carrington's guests, had but a slight acquaintance with the tables of the luxurious classes. One of them, making his first acquaintance with an ice pudding, took an extensive mouthful, and suffered agonies of chill as the frozen mass slowly dissolved. With a kindly thought for others, the sufferer went to the host and intimated that some mistake had been made in the kitchen, as the pudding had got frozen. Lord Rosebery listened without moving a muscle, tasted the stuff, and thanking hi

CITY BOOT PALACE.

GREAT SALE COLLIER'S ASSIGNED STOCK
NOW IN FULL SWING.

Men's Boots from 4s 6d to 35s.

Women's Shoes from 3s to 25s.

School from 2s 11d to 10s 6d.

STACKS OF SAMPLES AND ODD LINES AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

Come and Secure a Share of the "Good things" at

CITY BOOT PALACE,

CORNER GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.

J. M'KAY

Irish parents, and O'Donnell, Maguire, Lacy and Nugent were all prominent generals in the Austrian service during the same war. In our own time we have seen in the person of Count Taaffe, who held an Irish peerage created in the time of Charles I., a descendant of Irish exiles, an Austrian Prime Minister, and I can never forget the emotion with which I saw in a remote nook in Austria the graves of men whose names testified their Irish origin. It may, perhaps, not be wholly out of place in a letter, which, although only designed to collate some striking facts in connection with Irish exiles in Spain and Austria, was stimulated by the Gartner Festival in honour of St. Columba, who was born in Donegal, and is the Saint of the Exiles, to mention that Montgomery, an Irish exile and a native of Donegal, distinguished himself highly at the capture of Quebec and became one of the earliest of the American commanders in the War of Independence.

THE SUNNY SOUTH IS GLOWING.

[Andrew Orr, the writer of "The Sunny South is Glowing," was born near Coleraine on March 15th, 1822. Until he was nearly thirty years of age he was employed in a linen factory. From his boyhood he wrote poems for the Derry, Belfast, and Dublin papers. At the age of twenty-eight he emigrated to Australia. There he spent a few years in the Victoria gold-mining district, and then he became a journalist, settling at Ballarat, where he is (or recently was) on the staff of the *Ballarat Star*. It was at Ballarat, in the year 1860, that he wrote the following (his best known, if not his best) poem.]

The sunny South is glowing in the glow of Southern glory,
And the Southern Cross is waving o'er the freest of the free;
Yet in vain, in vain, my heart would try to hide the story
That evermore 'tis wandering back, dear native land, to thee;
The heathy hills of Malazan, the Bann's translucent waters,
Glenleary's shades of hazel, and Agivy's winding streams;
And Kathleen of the raven locks, the flower of Erin's daughters—
Lost heaven of wondrous beauty! thou art mine at least in
dreams.

O! the green land, the old land,
Far dearer than the gold land,
With all its landscape glory and unchanging summer skies;
Let others seek their pleasures
In the chase of golden treasures,
Be mine a dream of Erin and the light of Kathleen's eyes.

informant, said he would speak to the cook. His Lordship then whispered to one of the attendants, and coming back with a relieved face, said, "It's all right; they tell me it is a new sort of pudding that's frozen on purpose." The incident is described as the most perfect example of real y good manners on record.

HE GAINED HIS POINT.

Lord Russell, when practising at the Bar, one day examined a witness whose evidence promised to be damaging, unless he could be confused. The only vulnerable point of the man was said to be his self-esteem. The witness, a portly, over-dressed individual, went into the box, and the great lawyer took him in hand. "Mr. John Tompkins, I believe?" "Yes." "You are a stock-broker?" "I ham," Lord Russell regarded him attentively for a few moments, and then said: "And a very fine, well-dressed ham you are, sir." The shout of laughter, which followed completely disconcerted Mr. Tompkins, and the lawyer's point was gained.

A NEAT WAY OUT OF A DIFFICULTY.

A company of amateurs were playing a thrilling melodrama in a country town in the south of England. The feelings of the audience were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by the villain's deeds of evil. At last the wicked man was tracked to his den and cornered by the hero, whose duty it was to murder him. The two men faced each other and glared as stage enemies generally do. "Now, Jack Jeffries, you are at my mercy," cried the hero.

He put his hands in his pockets—horrors, the pistol was not there! The hero had not armed himself. The villain waited to be shot and the other hesitated. Then a bright thought struck the hero. He took the audience into his confidence. "I've got him at my mercy now," said he, in a stage whisper; "I'll go and get a pistol and shoot the rogue dead."

He bolted off the stage to search for the murderous weapon, leaving the doomed villain to await his return. Moments passed; villain and audience grew impatient but the hero did not come to put the former cut of his misery. The pistol could not be found among the stage properties either.

The villain, in despair, thought he too would take the audience into his confidence. "I know what that man's after; I'll go and help him to find that pistol." A roar of laughter followed the villain as he left the stage, which was resumed when the two men returned with the missing pistol, and the villain was shot according to the book.

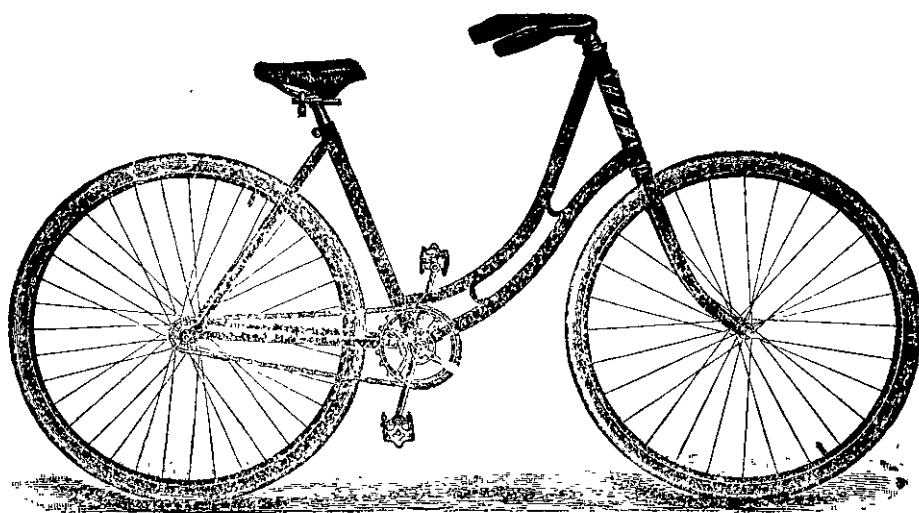
COMPARE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF STICKS.

Smoke T. C Williams' JUNO. Smoke.

FOR HIGH-GRADE
IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY,
— And BICYCLES

YOU CANNOT SURPASS

MASSEY-HARRIS
CO., LTD.



All their Manufactures

ARE BUILT BY SKILLED WORKMEN
AND ARE GUARANTEED.

Send for Price List and Catalogue to

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

Commercial.

REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 31.

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

Wheat—There is no demand of any consequence for any except really prime milling. Velvet and northern can be placed at 4s 4d to 4s 5d; southern, 4s to 4s 3d; best red wheat and Tuscan, nominally, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; whole fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 3d (ex store, sacks weighed in, terms).

Oats—There is a better feeling prevailing the market, also a good many changing hands, buyers, however, are not yet prepared to advance, but there are indications of a more favourable turn in the market. Quotations—For prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; best bright feed, 2s to 2s 1d; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; inferior, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; odd lots for seed, 2s 4d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Barley—In the absence of good malting supplies, the market is quiet. Quotations—For prime malting, 4s to 4s 3d; extra do, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; inferior, 2s 6d to 3s (sacks extra, net).

Grass Seeds—Transactions in ryegrass seed are of small dimensions. Best machine dressed, in retail lots, fetch 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; coarse, 2s 3d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net).—Cocksfoot: Best dressed, 4½d to 5½d; medium, 4d to 4½d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

Chaff—Owing to heavy supplies last week's prices are not maintained, best fetching L3 2s 6d to L3 7s 6d; medium, L2 7s 6d to L3; inferior, 2s 5s (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

Potatoes—The supply being in excess of requirements, prices have a downward tendency. Say for best Derwents, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks in, net).

Sheepskins—Competition continues active for all sorts, best dry crossbred fetching 4d to 5½d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; dry merinos, 2d to 4½d per lb; best green crossbred, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 8d.

Rabbitskins—The demand for best skins continues firm, but inferior have poor attention; best winter grey fetch 1½d to 1s 1d; picked does, 1s 1½d; medium, 9d to 10½d; autumn, 6½d to 8½d; summer, 3d to 5d; suckers and inferior, 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, 4d to 1s per lb.

Hides—Heavy, in good condition, fetch 2½d to 3½d; extra do, 3½d to 3¾d; medium, 1½d to 2½d; inferior, 1d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat—Best country rendered fetches 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; butchers' rough fat best mutton tallow, 9s 6d to 10s; 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—The market remains quiet for local feed and shipping lines, and for these late quotations are unchanged. To-day we offered a fair quantity of medium feed, which sold at 1s 10½d to 1s 11d. We quote seed lines, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; prime milling, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Prime milling is in good demand, medium quality almost neglected. We offered fowl wheat, which sold at, for whole wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; broken, 2s to 2s 6d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—Only prime Derwents were saleable to-day, the market for medium sorts being weaker. We sold best Derwents at L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 1s to L2 7s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—The demand to-day was not strong and all sorts suffered a slight decline. Best oaten sheaf sold at L3 5s to L3 7s 6d; extra heavy, to L3 10s; medium, L2 15s to L3 per ton (bags extra).

MESSRS. SAMUEL ORR AND CO., Stafford street, report as follows:—The past week has been a wet one all over Otago and Southland, while in Canterbury they have also had a downpour.

Oats—We have nothing to add to what we said last week about them, though prices are a bit easier, and demand, if anything, less. We quote prime milling and seed sorts from 2s 3d to 2s 6d; heavy bright feed, 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d.

Wheat—Home market still going up, but has no effect locally. Prime milling is still saleable at up to 4s 4d to 4s 5d; other sorts, 4s to 4s 3d; fowl feed, from 3s to 3s 6d.

Barley—Prime malting still saleable at recent rates.

Potatoes—A further drop, and quote northern up to L3; southern, L2 10s to L2 15s.

Chaff—Though bad weather on, it hasn't had the effect of hardening prices, and we quote prime heavy oaten sheaf up to L3 15s; ordinary, L2 15s to L3 10s.

Seeds—Demand good, and will be pleased to send intending purchasers our samples and quotations.

MESSRS. EDWARD THOMAS AND CO., Bond Street, Dunedin, Wool, Skin, Hides and Hair Merchants, report:—

Rabbitskins showed a slightly easier tone at Monday's sale, the better grades ruling from par to ¼d lower. From incomings downwards prices ruled about the same.

Sheepskins—In good demand, the tendency being slightly in advance.

Hides and Hair remain firm at former rates.

MESSRS. STRONACH BROS. AND MORRIS report:—

Fat Cattle—140 yarded; prices showing no improvement. Best bullocks sold at £7 10s to £8 10s; medium, £6 to £7 5s; light, £4 15s to £5 15s; best cows, £5 to £6 15s; others, £2 to £4 10s.

Fat Sheep—1300 penned. Prices being about 1s better than last week. Best crossbred wethers fetched 14s to 15s; medium, 12s to 13s 6d; light, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; best ewes, 11s to 12s 9d; others, 9d to 10s 9d; merino wethers, 7s to 10s 6d.

Pigs—112 penned. The demand was keen and prices slightly better. Suckers brought 8s to 12s; stores, 13s to 18s; porkers, 20s to 29s 6d; baconers, 31s to 55s; heavy do 59s to 78s.

Rabbitskins—There was very keen competition at Monday's sales and prices remained firm. Quotations, prime winter does, 13½d to 13¾; do bucks, 12d to 12½d; do mixed, 12½d to 13d medium, 10d to 12d; autumn, 7d to 9d; summers, 4d to 6d; blacks, to 18½d; silver greys, to 19d per lb.

Sheepskins—The market remains firm, prices being slightly higher than a few weeks back. Quotations:—Best green crossbred, 4s to 5s 2d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 10d; best green merinos, 2s 9d to 3s; dry crossbreds, 4s to 5s 3d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 9d; dry merinos, 3s to 4s; medium, 1s 6d to 2-6d; pelts, 4d to 1s 3d.

Hides—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 3¾d; good do, 3d to 3½d; medium, 2½d to 2¾d; light and inferior, 1½d to 2½d per lb.

Tallow—Best rendered, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 10s 6d to 13s; rough fat; 8s 6d to 11s 6d per cwt.

Wheat—Market quiet. Quotations unchanged. Prime milling velvet, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3½d; prime Tuscan, 4s 2½d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s to 4s 2d; fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks in).

Oats—The market remains very dull, and there is very little business passing. Quotations—Seed lines, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; milling, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; best feed, 1s 11d to 2s; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley—In good demand, prices firm. Prime malting, 4s 3d to 4s 5d; good do 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; feed and milling, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff—Owing to heavy supplies the market showed a decline on Monday of about 5s per ton. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 7s 6d to L3 10s; medium to good, L3 to L3 5s per ton (bags extra).

Potatoes—Market quiet. Prime Derwents, L2 10s to L2 17s 6d per ton (bags in).

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a large entry of horses for this week's sale, chiefly draughts and spring carters, the latter including a consignment of twenty from Sydney, whence they had been brought by Mr. James Hegarty in the steamer Wakatipu. A very rough passage across-seas for days having swept the decks from stem to stern—caused the horses to look at their worst, added to this that the most of them had scarcely size enough for this market, and it is almost needless to add that Mr. Hegarty's lot met with rather a poor sale. The consignment of draught mares and geldings, twelve in number, from Ashburton were mostly first-class sorts and young, and they met with very keen competition, the best of them being picked up by settlers from Waikouaiti and Tuapeka districts at prices ranging from L30 to L35. The last-named sum was given for a very fine raking four-year-old filly by Lord Lyon out of a Sir Colin mare. Really first-class young draughts are much wanted, and good sorts coming into the market find ready sale at quotations. Strong, up-standing spring cart horses also are wanted, and there is no difficulty in placing animals of the right stamp in this market. For light and weedy hacks there is no demand. We quote:—First-

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!

At Moderate Prices.

THOS. JENKINS & CO.,

62A PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

(Near Dowling Street),

Have just opened up a Splendid Variety of

TWEEDS, VICUNAS, WORSTEDS, &c.,

Suitable for season's requirements.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

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.,** Willis Street, Wellington.



CITIZENS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Largest Industrial Life Office in Australasia.

REGISTERED CAPITAL, £200,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

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

Security Lodged with Australasian Governments, including New Zealand.

Ordinary and Industrial Assurance and Yearly Bonuses Ordinary Branch.

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

CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON.

DUNEDIN OFFICE:

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

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

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF Linsed, 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.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says "In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office.

THOMSON AND CO., Office: Dunedin.

W. GREGG AND CO DUNEDIN.

Established 1861. Proprietors of the Celebrated CLUB BRAND COFFEE.

also ARABIAN, EXHIBITION, ELEPHANT, and other Brands, Unsurpassed for Value.

MANUFACTURERS of EAGLE BRAND STARCH (equal to, and rapidly displacing, the best imported), also ECRU PINK, HELIOTROPE, and other COLOURED STARCHES; SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, GENUINE MADRAS CURRY POWDER, PURE PEPPERS AND SPICES, GUARANTEED.

Ask your Grocer for above Brands, and you will get Good Value for your money.

W. GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.

MASONIC HOTEL, Opposite Railway Station, PALMERSTON NORTH.

M. DRURY (late of Awahuri) notifies the travelling public and visitors that he has taken the above Hotel, where every accommodation will be found.

None but the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ale in stock. Excellent stabling accommodation.

J. C. FELTON, UNDERTAKER, HIGH STREET, RANGIORA.

J. O' D E A ARCHITECT,

CORNER WILLIS & HARBOUR STS., WELLINGTON.

Complete designs furnished for Catholic Churches, Schools, Convents, and other institutions.

UNION STEAMSHIP 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—			
Waihora	Tues., Sept. 7	1.30 p.m.	D'din
Te Anau	Frid., Sept. 10	3 p.m.	D'din
Wakatipu	Mon., Sept. 13	4 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—			
Waihora	Tues., Sept. 7	2 p.m.	D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Sept. 21	4 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Talune	Sat., Sept. 4	2.30 p.m.	trn
Wakatipu	Mon., Sept. 13	4 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—			
Waihora	Tues., Sept. 7	1.30 p.m.	D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Sept. 21	4 p.m.	D'din
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—			
Monowai	Sept. 5	2.30 p.m.	trn
Waikare	Mon., Sept. 13	4 p.m.	D'din
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON WELLINGTON, PICTON and NELSON—			
Corinna	Frid., Sept. 10	4 p.m.	D'din
Omapere	Frid., Sept. 17	4 p.m.	D'din
Tranship Wellington for Picton and Nelson. * Calls Greymouth			
GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—			
Herald	Wed., Sept. 8	4 p.m.	D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—			
Ovalau	Wed., Sept. 22	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Flora	Wed., Sept. 8	From Auckland	
TAHITI and RAROTONGA—			
Upolu	Wed., Sept. 29	From Auckland	

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.

PRINCES STREET, JETTY STREET, and BOND STREET.

- FOR Cricket Material, Splendid Assortment by Best Makers.
- FOR Lawn Tennis Racquets and Balls, Croquet Sets.
- FOR Ironmongery. Large stocks of newest goods at Low Prices.
- FOR Enamelled Ware, Silver Ware, Lamps, Grates, Tiles, 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.

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 10d to 2s; milling 2s 2d to 2s 4d; fowls' wheat, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; chaff, L3 to L3 10s. Ryegrass, hay, L2 10s to L3. Straw 24s per ton; loose, 12s. Potatoes, L2 to L2 15s per ton. Flour: Roller, L11 to L11 10s; Oatmeal: L11 10s in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 10d; factory, 1s. Eggs, 8d; Bran, L3. Pollard L3 15s. Onions L11.

THE IRISH NATIONAL FUND.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION FROM THE WELLINGTON BRANCH OF THE I.N.F.

A NEW ZEALAND APPEAL FOR UNITY.

In the Dublin *Freeman* of June 21st the treasurers of the Irish National Fund acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £100 from the Irishmen of Wellington, New Zealand, per Martin Kennedy, president; Edmund Carrigan, vice-president; P. M. Twomey, vice-president; Michael Bohan, treasurer; P. J. Kelleher, hon. sec; through John Dillon, M.P.

In the same issue of the *Freeman* there are published also the following letters which explain themselves:—

Irish National Federation, Wellington Branch, N.Z.

Wellington, May 13, 1897.

"The editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. Sir,—We Irishmen here in New Zealand would crave your indulgence once again by inserting in your paper a short appeal from us to our brethren in old Ireland respecting the still existing cleavage in the Irish Parliamentary Party.

It makes us here blush for shame when we are confronted, with the taunt, "There, they are at it again,"—the Dillonites, the Healyites, the Redmondites. Still we do hope for a better state of affairs, though there seems to be an indication of a wish for a reunion all round which certainly ought to take place in the interests of the cause that all Irishmen profess to labour for, because as long as there is a want of unity it is most disheartening to all supporters and sympathisers at home and abroad, and serves as a strong excuse for not subscribing the sinews of war to the Irish cause.

We do therefore heartily wish that this senseless and ruinous spirit of disunion which has unfortunately prevailed for the past five or six years will die the death it deserves, as all sympathisers with the cause of Ireland—especially we abroad—are sick and tired of these unseemly, petty and unwarrantable party squabbles—all for nothing, only miserable party jealousy.

When will Irishmen learn a lesson from the history of the past?

What brought old Erin under the oppressive heel of the invader? Was it not this petty jealousy and dissension amongst the Irish themselves? And so it is to-day serving the same fell purpose for the enemies of Ireland.

We, therefore, say to our brethren at Home—the Irish constituents—you have the remedy in your own hands, as far as your Parliamentary representatives are concerned. If they do not mend their ways they have to come before you again as candidates. Reject them if they do not give a pledge to support the decisions of the majority, no matter who is leader or chairman. There must be discipline, otherwise every clever, ambitious, and perhaps designing man will from time to time claim to be the great one who ought to take the reins and lead. Therein lies the trouble, and that has apparently to a great extent been the case with the Irish Party.

It has gone on far enough and long enough, and failing dissident members themselves of their own accord coming to a sense of their duty, it is high time their poor country and constituents would be called upon to have some say in the matter, and dictate a little to the candidates, in place of the candidates dictating to the people.

But we repeat that we are hopeful that unity and reconciliation all round will take place ere the constituents again will have to arbitrate.—We remain, yours truly, M. Kennedy, president; Edmund Carrigan, vice-president; P. M. Twomey, vice-president; Michael Bohan, treasurer; P. J. Kelleher, hon. secretary.

Irish National Federation,

Wellington Branch, N.Z.,

Wellington, May 13, 1897.

John Dillon Esq., chairman Irish Parliamentary Party.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find draft for £100 (one hundred pounds), instalment subscribed by the Irishmen and friends of the cause of Home Rule in the city of Wellington, thereby giving effect to the mandate of the Convention held last September, and carrying out the pledge given by our delegate, Mr. Martin Kennedy, at that Convention.

We do hope that the next time we have the pleasure of forwarding money to the Irish Fund it will be to a united Irish Party.

We do not and cannot blame the majority of the Irish Party, or the majority of the constituents. They are standing faithfully and nobly to their guns. Their position is not a pleasant one. Not enough to combat the enemies of Home Rule, but Irishmen themselves—at least some of them—are, in our opinion, doing more to thwart and delay autonomy for old Ireland than the most bitter opponents of the cause. Who will deny that as long as the Irish people keep up a factious feeling and party squabbling amongst themselves but that the English Government will have an excuse for not granting self-government to Ireland?

It is our wish that any moneys we subscribe should be appropriated *only* on behalf of unity and that the majority should rule, and we regard you and your party as representing unity.

Enclosed is a list of subscribers, which we would wish published in the *Freeman's Journal*.—We remain, dear sir, yours truly,—Martin Kennedy, President; Michael Bohan, Treasurer; P. J. Kelleher, hon. sec.; Edmund Carrigan, vice-president. P.S.—The Irishmen of Wellington wish to be kindly remembered to the Hon. E. Blake and Mr. Davitt. We have not forgotten them.

Subscribers.—Martin Kennedy Esq., £50; "A friend who yearns for Unity," £5; George Fisher, M.H.R., £2 2s; Dr. Thomas Cahill, M.D., £2 2s; E. J. Walsh, £2 2s; Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., £1 1s; M. Bridge, £1 1s; Dr. P. Mackin, M.D., £1 1s; Frank M'Parland, J.P., £1 1s; J. J. Devine, £1 1s; P. Dwyer, £1 1s; James Dealy, £1 1s; S. Dealy, £1; E. Daly, £1; J. Beauchamp, £1; E. Carrigan, J.P., £1; M. Bohan, £1; P. M. Twomey, £1; W. McGoldrick, £1; Matthew Mackey, £1; M. Herlihy, 12s; William Healy, 10s; D. Sullivan, 10s; D. C. O'Sullivan, 10s; D. Walsh, 10s; E. J. Dennehy, 10s; T. Costello, 10s; R. Duignan, 10s; P. Minogue, 10s; F. McGrath, 6s; 5s each—Miss M. Ready, Steve Buckley, D. Burke, J. Cagney, Mrs. Walker, J. Walsh, S. Counihan, James O'Connell, J. McEnerney, P. Moore, T. Murray, E. Byrne; 4s each—T. O'Connor, J. Reilly, P. Twomey, J. Ready, J. Lynch, E. Tierney, W. Fitzgerald, P. Nolan; 3s each—Miss K. O'Callaghan, Miss N. O'Dowd, M. McMahon, T. O'Hagan, P. McGrath, M. McGrane, "Hibernian," M. Gallivan; 2s 6d each—P. Gill, T. W. Butler, T. Mulliane; 2s each—E. Hoben, K. O'Leary; Federation Fund, £12 1s 6d; total, £100.—P. J. KELLEHER, Hon. Sec.

The following gentlemen also subscribed but their contributions not having been received at the date of forwarding the draft their names do not appear in the *Freeman's* list:—Messrs. P. S. Garvey, George Winder, D. Flynn, C. O'Leary, £1 1s each; R. J. Burke, Daniel Flynn, J. Fitzgerald, D. Reilly, 10s each; J. McAteir, 5s.

Referring in another column to the appeal from the Irish Nationalists of Wellington for unity in Ireland, the *Freeman* has the following:—

There is something almost pathetic in the appeal which the Irish Nationalists of Wellington, New Zealand, make through our columns to the Nationalists at Home to close up their ranks and fight unitedly the good battle for Ireland as in the old days. It is no wonder that these men, the world's width apart from the land of their devotion, feel bitterly the taunt that Irish dissension is now the great stumbling block to Ireland's liberty. It is not mere empty words of advice the Nationalists of New Zealand have to offer. They are not of those who imagine that in this sharp crisis of the country's cause a patriot's sole duty is to button up his pockets in economical disgust. They are earnest for unity, and they give substantial proof of their sincerity in the munificent subscription of £100 to the National Fund, which now touches the verge of five thousand. Surely the appeal so made cannot fail of its effect on Irishmen in whose hearts patriotism is not stifled by faction.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held on Friday evening.

The president, Rev. Father Murphy, occupied the chair and the attendance was good.

Unavoidably some of the members who were down for items were absent. To those that did give items the thanks of the Society are due, as through their efforts a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. A. Connor, the assistant secretary, a young member of the Society, delivered an interesting and instructive paper on "Birds." The composition was good and for a first effort was most creditable.

Mr. F. W. Petre is a man of many parts. It appears to come as easy to Mr. Petre to make a speech before a Sanitary Institute or recount incidents in the early history of Otago as to draw a plan. On Friday evening, at a few minutes' notice, he occupied the attention of the Society for over an hour in describing the building of boats, from the plan to the finished ironclad. The lecture was interspersed with anecdotes, and needless to say was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Petre afterwards answered any questions that were asked with regard to the displacement, tonnage, etc., of vessels.

Mr. H. McCormack concluded the evening's programme by reciting, with a good deal of dramatic power, "Eugene Aram's Dream."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded a very pleasant evening.

The Sydney Cash Drapery Company opened in Wellington on Saturday, and, judging from present appearances, the branch promises to be a big success. Mr. John Regan, formerly of Grey-mouth, has been appointed manager. This firm have established branches in Auckland, Thames, Wanganui and other districts which have been a great success from their inception. The new manager for New Zealand is Mr. J. J. Daly, so well and favourably known in Auckland and the West Coast.

X Rays to Detect Smuggling.—The Rontgen rays are now being pressed into the service of the French Revenue. It is hoped (says the *Daily News*) that by their means some branches of smuggling will be effectively checked, to the great benefit of the French Treasury and of the protected French industries. Crooke's tubes for the purpose will be kept at all the larger customs offices. It will no longer be easy to smuggle watches and jewellery. Hundreds and even thousands of pounds worth of such articles have from time to time been found stowed away in such unlikely places as the legs of a deal table, but no hiding place is now secure against the searching X rays.

THOMSON, BRIDGER & CO.,

IRONMONGERS,

HARDWARE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
DUNEDIN.

BUILDERS' FURNISHINGS AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY AT PRICES
LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, General Housebuilding Joinery, Coachbuilders' Bent Wood, Spokes, Naves, etc., etc., Dairy
Plant, Churns, Butterworkers, etc.

PORCELAIN GUMS.

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.

ARE PERFECTION.

DETECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON

(10 years with Leading London Dentists),

41 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

RABBITSKINS.

EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
—RABBITSKINS—

In the Colony.

NO COMMISSION.

Cash Buyer of WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, HAIR, HIDES, etc.
Agents for the ALBERT CHURN (Patented).

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

APPLE TREES, PEAR TREES,
CHERRY TREES, PEACH TREES, APRICOT
TREES AND SMALL FRUITS.

All Clean, Healthy and Well-Rooted and at Low Prices.

THE BEST PEAS ARE

CARTER'S "DAISY," CANNELL'S "ENGLISH WONDER"
AND TABER'S "DUKE OF YORK."

New Introductions. 8d per packet, post free.

Choice Vegetable and Flower Seeds from 3d per packet.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,
51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CENTRAL HOTEL
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. MOLONEY (late of Varmini's Hotel, Moray Place), PROPRIETOR.

MR. MOLONEY is now prepared to offer First-class Accommodation
to Visitors, Boarders and the General Public. The very best brands
of Wines, Ales and Spirits kept in Stock and supplied to customers
HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN

Now Ready. Fifth Edition of

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

(Specially Approved by his Holiness Leo XIII. and highly
commended by the Australasian Hierarchy)

Can be had from all who Sell Catholic books or direct
from the Publisher,

J. J. CONNOR, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

Prayer Book and Catechism bound in one, 1s. 2d. By post, 1s. 5d.

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."

C O B B A N D C
TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO.,
Proprietors.

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CHRISTCHURCH.

STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKE

House and Sanitary Plumber. Hot and Cold Water
Services. Founder and General Engineer. Maker of
the Celebrated Tital Steel Windmill. Creamery and
Butter Factory Machinery. Contractor to the Central
Dairy Company. Pumps, Pipes, Rams, Gasfittings, etc.,
etc., fixed at Lowest Rates. Estimates and Plans on
Application.

THOMAS DANKS,

Providence Works, Lichfield street, Christchurch, N.Z.

"GOLDEN APPLE" BRAND CIDER

An Ideal Summer Beverage.

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—

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH.

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.

MISSING FRIENDS.

MARY GALWAY, who left Drunkalkine or Lockcurry, in the Parish of Hannah, County Cavan, in Ireland, in or about the year 1862 for Dunedin, in New Zealand, where she stayed for some time with a Mrs. Duncan, is requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, from whom she will hear of something greatly to her advantage.

Anyone giving information to the undersigned of the whereabouts of the above-named MARY GALWAY will be rewarded.

STRINGER & CRESSWELL,

Solicitors, A.M.P. Buildings,

Christchurch.

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.

DEATHS.

WHITE.—In loving memory of Patrick White, who died at Lawrence on Tuesday, August 10, 1896.—R.I.P.

"Immaculate heart of Mary
Your prayers for him extol;
Oh! Sacred Heart of Jesus
Have mercy on his soul."

O'HARE.—On August 19, at his late residence, Victoria St., Auckland, Edward, beloved husband of Catherine O'Hare, formerly of the 4th Regiment; aged 69 years. Fortified by rites of Holy Church. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

WOODS.—On the 26th August, at Duncan street, Dunedin, Charles Dominick, youngest son of D. W. and Catherine Woods; aged 9 years and 10 months.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

ONE by one the pretexts upon which justice in the matter of university education has been denied or delayed to Ireland are being removed, and the question has now advanced to such a stage that if the Government do not set themselves to promptly redeem the pledges they have made they will stand discredited and disgraced in the eyes of all honest and fair-minded men.

The absolute justice of the Irish claim and the gross unfairness of the existing state of things have, indeed, long ago been most fully and freely admitted by members of the Government, and by none more clearly and explicitly than by the First Lord of the Treasury himself. Speaking at Partick on December 2, 1889, Mr. BALFOUR described the existing state of things in Ireland as "not creditable," and as one that he "could not look upon with equanimity." He spoke of Trinity College, with its Protestant place of worship and Protestant service, and its chairs of Protestant theology, as being still what it always had been, "if not by its constitution, at all events by its composition, a Protestant institution." Referring to the four colleges which at present enjoy the whole of the public endowments, he declared that only one in seven of the students belong to the Church which numbers amongst its adherents four-fifths of the Irish people, and pointed out that in the whole country there were less than two hundred and fifty Catholics who had the advantages of a higher education in endowed colleges. In other words, while four colleges are kept up at the public expense for the benefit of the Protestant minority, the Catholic majority has either to go without higher education altogether or else try to provide it at their own expense. He spoke of the objections, "the undoubtedly conscientious objections, of Irish Catholics to use the means of university education at present at their disposal," and then went on to say:—"It is not our business to enquire how far the undoubtedly conscientious objections of the Roman Catholic population to use the means of education at their disposal are wise or unwise. *That is not our business.* What we have to do is to consider what we can do consistently with our conscience to meet their wants." Finally he put to his hearers the significant question: "Whether we are not acting a most unwise part if we give any colour to the belief that a large part of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland may claim from our hands the greatest of all boons—the boon of increased knowledge—and that this boon shall be refused to them by our prejudices acting upon the Houses of Parliament." That was eight years ago, and though Mr. BALFOUR's later utterances are equally clear and equally friendly to the Irish claim, the boon referred to has not yet been granted to the "large part of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland." A good deal has been done, however, in the way of educating the public mind on the matter, and the indications are unmistakable that the question is now ripe for settlement. The latest pretext put forward as a ground for postponing action was that the Government could not undertake the settlement of the university question without making certain of its ground beforehand, and that it would be idle to propose a scheme without being tolerably sure that it would be accepted. Complaint was also made that the Government had not had as much guidance as they could desire from the leaders of Catholic opinion in Ireland, and mention was made of certain specific points which seemed to require some statement or explanation from the hierarchy of Ireland. We publish in another column the clear, conciliatory, and statesmanlike manifesto of the Irish Bishops, from which it will be seen that not only is the desired information supplied, but assurances are given which leave the Government without a single loophole of escape from an immediate settlement of this question. The points referred to were: (1) Do the Bishops desire a preponderance of

SMOKE "ROYAL COLORS" TOBACCO.

(IMPROVED AROMATIC.)

ecclesiastics on the governing body of the proposed university. (2) Do they ask an endowment for theological teaching? (3) Would professors and others have any security against arbitrary dismissal, and (4) Would the university be open to all-comers. On all of these points the answers given by the Bishops are clear and unexceptionable. As regards the first, they do not ask for a preponderance, nor even an equality in number of ecclesiastics on the governing body, but are quite willing to allow the lay element to predominate. As to the second, they ask for no endowment for theological teaching and are ready to agree to any guarantees that may be necessary that the monies voted by Parliament shall be applied exclusively to the teaching of secular knowledge. As regards the third, they are prepared to grant all reasonable guarantees for fixity of tenure in the case of the professors, and would provide against hasty or arbitrary dismissal by submitting such questions to a strong Board of Visitors, whose judgment and impartiality would command the confidence of all parties. And in respect to the fourth, they declare that they have no objection whatever to the opening up of the degrees, honours, and emoluments of the university to all comers. On all these points the Bishops have done all in their power to facilitate Mr. BALFOUR's task, and they have made the path of duty for him both clear and easy. Referring to this matter, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Clonfert, Dr. HEALY, once said: "If Mr. BALFOUR, after his declaration in the House, cannot or will not induce his party to settle this question, then all we can say is that such a fact will furnish an unanswerable argument in favour of the need of Home Rule for Ireland, and will strike a heavier blow at the Union than ever it received before. If the thing, as all concede, ought to be done, and you admit it cannot be done in London, then, in the name of common sense, let us try our hands in Dublin. At any rate, our failure cannot be more signal than yours." If these words were true when they were written, seven years ago, how doubly true and significant are they at the present juncture. There is, in fact, not the ghost of an excuse left to the Government for longer refusing to perform this great, though tardy, act of justice and reparation to the Catholics of Ireland.

SUNDAY last being the anniversary of the death of the late Father Newport, a *Requiem* Mass was said at Port Chalmers by the Rev. Father McMullan. The congregation also approached the Sacrament in large numbers, uniting their prayers and offering their communions for the repose of their late pastor's soul.

A QUIET but interesting and pretty wedding took place at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday morning, when Mr. John Taylor, of Invercargill, and Miss Adelaide Fuller, of Dunedin, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony. The Rev. Father Murphy performed the ceremony. The bride, who looked very pretty, was attired in a stylish and most becoming dress of slate silk, with ribbons to match. She also wore a white velvet picture hat and carried a very pretty shower bouquet. The bridesmaids were Miss Tottie Fuller and Miss Maggie Taylor, the sisters respectively of the bride and bridegroom. Miss Taylor was very pretty in a lovely dress of fawn lustre, trimmed with fawn silk, and Miss Fuller looked beautiful in a charming costume of corn-flower blue with cream silk vest. Mr. Edward Fuller acted as best man. The happy couple left Dunedin by the afternoon train on their honeymoon trip to the south. The wedding presents, which included silver cruets, a silver butter-dish, afternoon tea services, biscuit barrel, cushions, etc., were both numerous, beautiful, and useful.

IT is with extreme regret that we have to record the sad and almost sudden death of Charles Woods, aged between nine and ten years, the son of an old and highly respected citizen of Dunedin, Mr. D. W. Woods. The sad affair is surrounded by circumstances which make it specially touching. Little Charlie, who was a bright, lovable lad, the joy and delight of his parents, and a warm favourite with all who knew him, had set his heart on being allowed to serve the priest at Mass. After due preparation his wish was gratified and on the Sunday before he died Charlie served at the altar for the first and last time. Soon afterwards he began to complain of a constant tired feeling, and by the middle of the week the trouble had developed into acute inflammation of the brain. After a very brief illness the little fellow breathed his last early on Thursday morning. A day or two before his death he received Holy Communion from the Rev. Father Murphy, and just before the end came the last rites of the Church were administered by the Rev. Father Ryan. It was a sad but at the same time a most edifying and consoling death. The burial took place on Saturday afternoon and the deceased was given a true altar-boy's funeral. The altar-boys of St. Joseph's

robed in their surplices, received the coffin at the entrance to the cathedral and bore it up the aisle to a place in front of the sanctuary. The prescribed portion of the burial service having been gone through, the *cortege* proceeded to the cemetery, at the entrance to which the altar-boys in their surplices again took the coffin and bore it within the grounds. The service at the grave was conducted in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Father Murphy. On all sides the greatest sympathy has been expressed for the parents in their sad bereavement, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods have asked us to express their heartfelt thanks for the countless kind messages of sympathy and condolence which they have received. It was a heavy blow, but the kindness and sympathy extended to them by the whole congregation of the church, and the great favours which the Almighty was pleased to grant their little boy before taking him away, have been a source of great comfort and consolation to the parents in their time of trouble and affliction.

WE have received during the past week parcels of stamps for the Maori mission at Tokaanu from the following:—J. Moison, Ashburton; Amator Hibernia, Queenstown, and from Two Children, Roxburgh. We have also received the following letter from Father Kreymborg which will be of interest to intending helpers in this work:—"Tokaanu, Taupo, August 19, 1897. My dear Sir,—I beg to tender you my very best thanks for having kindly taken up my plan, to build a small chapel for the natives in Tokaanu. It seems to give one renewed hope, when we find somebody who takes an interest in our uphill work. The natives in Tokaanu are not of the best, but this is the very reason why I am so anxious to erect a little church for them. Not only will this be a stimulus for them, but then I will have a place, where I can gather the children regularly and teach them the catechism. The building is only to be a very humble one, and I hope to be able to raise the small fund required. Till now I received from two kind benefactors one pound each, one from Mr. Lonargan, Christchurch, and one forwarded per Mr. M. Sheahan, Auckland. Would for Our Lady's sake some generous people follow this noble example. I am well aware that in most places the local needs are very great; but still there are many persons who could send me 2s 6d or 5s and no local charity would suffer on this account. Two kind persons have sent me some used postage stamps. Common used postage stamps have not a great value, and I would therefore suggest, that the good-hearted people, who intend to help me in this little way, take care that the parcels or letters have sufficient postage, otherwise I will have to pay at this end double the amount; and this was in some cases more than the stamps forwarded were worth. If people, sending only used stamps, wish an acknowledgement from me, they would oblige me by adding a stamped addressed envelope. It can easily be understood, that a small donation is a more efficient way to further my plan, than a parcel of used postage stamps, unless the stamps are old and rare. In case I succeed to collect about £40 I will build the chapel and leave under the altar a list of the persons, who sent me a donation, however small, towards erecting it. If all I can collect myself will amount to £15, I will be very glad indeed; the rest I have to get somewhere else; but how and where I do not yet know. If you could publish part of this letter, it might incline some good people to give some assistance, however little. Thanking you once more for your kind interest and help, believe me dear Mr. Editor,—Yours very faithfully in Christ,—C KREYMBORG.

DURING the past week the following subscriptions to the South Dunedin Catholic Orphanage Fund have been received:—Mrs. McDonnell (Greymouth), £1; Mr. Enright (St. Clair), £1; a friend, 5s. 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.

WITH unfeigned regret, says the *Inangahua Times* of August 23, we chronicle the death of Mr. John Butler who passed away about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The cause of death is attributed to no particular disease but to a general break up of the constitution. Deceased has been a resident of this district for over twenty years, during which time he earned the respect and good will of everyone he came in contact with, his kind disposition and ever genial manners creating friends in every quarter. Few men have left behind them a more unblemished record of a well spent life to which his peaceful death was a fitting termination. Deceased retained consciousness to the last, recognising all his relations and friends and conversing without any apparent effort. Much sympathy is felt for his wife and only son, as also for his nephew, Mr. P. Butler, who is naturally much affected by the demise of his only relative residing in the Colony. The funeral took place on Wednesday August 25, and was attended by a large concourse of mourners from all parts of the district, as well as from Greymouth and Westport, their presence testifying to the great wide-spread popularity of deceased. At 2 p.m. the remains were conveyed from the late residence of deceased

"FLAG" BRAND Pickles and Sauces

sure to mark this Brand on your order to the Grocer.

Have gained 28 FIRST AWARDS This is sufficient proof of the quality; so be

HAYWARD BROS., Manufacturers

to the Sacred Heart Church where the burial service was read by the Rev. Father MacNamara who also delivered a touching address eulogistic of the exemplary life, sterling qualities, and amiable characteristics of the late Mr. Butler. The *cortege* then proceeded to the new cemetery. Many persons who were unable to attend the funeral, sent regretful excuses, and sincere condolences, Rev. Father Rolland—who was unavoidably absent down the Grey Valley—being among the number.—*R.I.P.*

St. Mary's Church, Nelson, was beautifully decorated on Sunday the 22nd August, the occasion being the blessing of a beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, presented to the church by the Misses Franks in memory of their parents, Christopher and Emma. A procession in honour of the Sacred Heart took place around the church, after which Rev. Father Mahoney solemnly blessed the statue and preached a very instructive sermon on devotion to the Sacred Heart. The choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Louis Franks, rendered in a very pleasing manner music suitable to the occasion.

A SLIGHT error occurred in the last letter of our Westport correspondent in reference to the dimensions of the splendid painting recently placed in the Church. The dimensions of the picture should have been stated as seven feet in height and six feet in width, and the name of the talented artist is Mr. M. J. McMahon. Our correspondent adds that there were 150 men paid off last week by the G. E. Company, so that it would be useless for men from other parts to come to the district in the hope of obtaining work.

On Saturday evening last a number of gentlemen representing the Railway Works Department met at Mr. P. Burke's Hotel, Christchurch, where Mr. W. Rodgers, who has been transferred to Invercargill, was entertained at a smoke concert. Mr. M. W. Reddington presided, and referred to the many sterling qualities of their guest, who had won the esteem and goodwill of all those with whom he had come in contact during his residence in Christchurch. Mr. Reddington congratulated Mr. Rodgers on his promotion, and wished him every success in his new sphere of labour. Other complimentary speeches were made. In replying, Mr. Rodgers expressed regret at parting from so many kind friends, and said that the gathering would ever remain a source of gratification to him. After an excellent repast, several good songs were sung and a most pleasant evening was spent.

IN MEMORIAM.

(The young acolyte—Charles Woods—who obtained the desire of his heart, by once serving the priest at Mass.)

Just once, within the altar's sacred aisle.
He served the priest, who bending o'er the shrine
With soul uplifted heavenward the while,
Poured forth God's praises in the Mass Divine.
How had his heart beat with a holy zeal,
And throbbed impatient for the coming joy,
When first upon the altar steps he'd kneel,
The first, alas! the last, for him, dear boy.

Once, only once, and passing then away
The little spirit burst its mortal chain—
His hopes, his deeds, lie in the yesterday,
And nought but memory's ties to us remain.
Oh favour'd bliss! Oh joyous thought to be
Like him, now glorious, with shining brow,
For 'fore God's spotless throne celestial, he
Doth serve the Master Priest in Person now.

E. EAGER.

Everybody has a cough or cold nowadays but there is no excuse for keeping it when a single bottle of Benjamin Gum will speedily drive it away. Price 1s 6d, from all chemists and storekeepers.

The Zodiac ointment is the king of healers and is the specific for sore eyes, ulcers, wounds, cuts, etc. Price, one shilling per pot, from local chemists or direct from the proprietor, J. J. Walker, Christchurch.

Chas. Begg and Co., a firm of over thirty years' standing, have the largest and best stock of sheet and book music in the Colony. New songs and pieces fortnightly and special terms for teachers and schools. Catalogues and lists will be posted free to any address on application.

The arrangements for the Catholic Conference at Ramsgate are approaching completion, although the details have yet to be arranged. Cardinal Perraud will preach in London on Sunday, September 12, and the Conference will be formally inaugurated on the following evening at Ramsgate by an address from Cardinal Vaughan. On Tuesday it is proposed to celebrate a High Mass at the place where St. Augustine is said to have landed, in the presence of Cardinal Perraud, the Abbot of Monte Cassino and the bishops of England. Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning will be devoted to the ordinary work of the Conference. On Wednesday afternoon there will be an excursion to Canterbury, when Benediction will be given in the Catholic church, and Cardinal Perraud will deliver an address. The business of the Conference may be resumed on Thursday; but it is felt that the special feature of this year's gathering should be the commemoration of the conversion of England by St. Augustine.

Archdiocese of Wellington.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 28, 1897.

FROM a letter received by the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, Rector of St. Patrick's College from his brother in London, the Very Rev. M. J. Watters, S.M., I learn that Father Watters called on the Premier of New Zealand whilst he was staying at the Hotel Cecil. The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Mrs. Seddon and Miss Seddon returned the call a few days afterwards, driving in the royal carriage, placed at the hon. gentleman's disposal, to St. Anne's, Spitalfields, where they were received by Father Watters.

According to the same letter the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes had passed through London in the early part of last month on his way to Ireland. Another New Zealand visitor who had paid his respects at St. Anne's during the month, was the Very Rev. Father Lynch of Dunedin.

The pupils of St. Mary's Convent intend to give a concert in Thomas Hall on the evening of the 16th prox. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental selections, and considering the reputation which the pupils of St. Mary's enjoy as musicians, and the success achieved by them on former occasions, especially at the Industrial Exhibition this year, it is safe to say that a treat is in store for those who will have the pleasure of being present. The concert will be under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Ranfurly, both of whom have signified their intention of being present.

Rev. Brother John, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in Australasia, who has recently returned from Europe where he has been for some years in connection with the work of the Order, was in Wellington during the week. An entertainment was given at the Brothers school in his honour on Thursday morning. An address of welcome was read by Master T. McCarthy. Masters D. Jones, G. Weight and H. Sullivan contributed recitations, and part songs were given by Masters T. Segrief and D. Twohill. The Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G. and the Rev. Father O'Meara were present. The Vicar-General and the Rev. Brother Superior addressed the boys, and a half-holiday was granted in honour of the occasion.

It is understood that his Grace Archbishop Redwood has been invited by Archbishop Carr to preach at Vespers on the occasion of the solemn opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, on October 31st. Cardinal Moran will be the preacher at High Mass. Next day being the feast of All Saints the ceremonies will be continued when other prelates will preach in the morning and evening.

The Very Rev. Father Devoy, S.M., V.G., celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on Tuesday last, the 24th inst. and feast of St. Bartholomew. The children of the parish went to Holy Communion in honour of the occasion and also assisted at Benediction. The children took the opportunity to make presentations of some tokens of their love for the genial and popular Vicar-General. In the evening Father Devoy entertained some friends at dinner. Had it been generally known in the parish that the 24th was the anniversary of the Vicar-General's ordination the children would not have been the only members to have shown in some way their appreciation of their beloved pastor. Of the twenty years that have elapsed since his ordination Father Devoy has spent over eighteen in this Colony, in fact since his arrival here he has not been out of the diocese of Wellington. After his arrival he laboured for some years in Canterbury, which was then under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Wellington, after which he acted for a time as procurator of St. Patrick's College, and was finally appointed parish priest of Te Aro. During these eighteen years Father Devoy has not gone outside the boundaries of the diocese even for a short holiday, so that he can be truly said to have placed duty before every other consideration. It is his intention to take a holiday very soon, when he will visit some of the other colonies, and will be present at the ceremony in connection with the completion of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne. I am sure I am only echoing the wish of the whole congregation when I express the hope that the trip may be a very enjoyable one, and that the Vicar-General will come back in the best of health.

It has been decided, with the approbation of the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, to form an "Old Boys" Association in connection with St. Patrick's College, and for this purpose a preliminary meeting will be held in St. Patrick's Hall during the week. It is needless to say anything in support of such an association, for its usefulness and desirability are apparent to all. It is now upwards of twelve years since the College was opened, and since that time a large number of Catholic and non-Catholic boys have received their education and have gone out into the world to fill their destiny in life. Some have taken Holy Orders and devoted themselves to the service of God as priests; others have gone to the Home countries, to study for some profession, whilst the greater number occupy honourable positions in this Colony; but one and all feel a pride in their *Alma Mater*, and remember with grateful hearts the many happy days spent within its walls. There is every reason then to believe that the proposed association will be a success and that the "old boys" will rally round the institution to which they owe so much.

Oriental have ways of showing their joy which strike the colder occidental mind as decidedly incongruous, but which no doubt seem quite natural to themselves. Thus we read in a recent Indian Catholic paper:—"On April 22, four newly-ordained priests said Mass for the first time, in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Trichur. Dr. John Mencheri, Vicar-Apostolic of that place, performed the ceremony of ordination on Holy Saturday. In the evening the newly-ordained priests, in honour of their first Mass, gave a dinner, at which fifty-four clergymen were present. At five o'clock there was an acrobatic performance, which served to entertain the spectators."—*London Tablet*.

CLOSE YOUR EYES

BLEND TEAS.

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. They are old in popularity, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please.
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
When the true heart's crushed by a deadly blow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere.
Doubly blest with content and health
Untried by the lust and cares of wealth.
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labours close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep.
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed,
Where luxury pillows its aching head;
The toiler simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside characters come.
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother or sister or wife.
However humble the home may be.
Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree.
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.
—By Father A. J. RYAN.

SAINT PATRICK'S VISION.

There is a legend of olden times which tells of a vision seen by the Apostle of Ireland a short while before his death. In that vision he is shown the future of the island for whose good he had dared and done so much. The sight, full of sorrow, of trial, of suffering, of anguish, wrung the Apostle's heart, and he cried aloud in the darkness: "Will God thus cast off His people forever?" and then a voice bade him look into the distant future: for beyond the gloom there was light, and beyond the sorrow there was hope.

Yes; there was light far away in the west—out in the great ocean—far down below the sunset's farthest verge—from westernmost hilltop the New World lay waiting for the light. It came—borne by the hands of Ireland's starving children. The old man tottered with the precious burden from the fever-stricken ship; the young child carried the light in feeble hands to the shore; the strong man bore it to the western prairies and into the vales of the snowy Sierras the maiden brought it into the homestead to be the dower to her husband and a legacy to her children; and lo! ere famine's night had passed from Ireland, the Church of Patrick arose o'er all the vast New World of America, from where the Saint Lawrence pours its crystal tide into the daybreak of the Atlantic, to where California flings wide her Golden Gate to the sunset of the Pacific.

Nearly one thousand four hundred years have passed away. new faiths have arisen, new languages have sprung up, new worlds have been born to man: but those fourteen centuries have only fed the fire of that faith which he taught the men of Erin and have spread into a wider horizon the light to be kindled. And if there be in the great life beyond the grave a morning trumpet-note to sound the reveille of the army of the dead glorious indeed must be the muster answering from the tombs of fourteen centuries the summons of the Apostle of the Gaels.

Nor scarce less glorious can be his triumph when the edge of sunrise rolling around the living earth, reveals on all the ocean isles and distant continents the myriad scattered children of the apostle whose voices, answering that sunrise roll-call, re-echo in endless accents along the vaults of Heaven.—*Irish Catholic.*

Narrow Escape.—"After all," said the man at the end of the discussion, "no man really knows what his neighbours think of him." "I come mighty near knowing once," said the citizen with a reminiscent look in his eye. "but the jury disagreed."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

It does one good (says a contemporary) to see a French newspaper entirely devoted to the cause of Ireland, and we wish a hearty success to *L'Irlande Libre* ("Ireland Free"), the second number of which has just reached us. The only wonder is that the idea of publishing an Irish paper in Paris never struck anyone before now. There is quite a numerous Irish colony in the French capital, there is plenty of good Irish blood flowing in the veins of many a distinguished French family, and even better still, there is a large-hearted sympathy throughout chivalrous France for persecuted Ireland and a grateful memory of brilliant service rendered to France by Irish soldiers. The first article in the present number, which is by the well-known writer, Marcell Prevost, bears the caption "Durez!" ("Hold on.") "Ireland's whole duty at this moment is to keep her eyes fixed passionately on the future, and to 'hold on'—hold on as a nation in spite of the British invasion."

THE results of the Sydney University Examinations (says the Brisbane correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman*), leave our Christian Brothers' Schools unsurpassed. The Catholic people of Queensland may well be proud of the schools conducted by the Brothers. The Brisbane Catholic schools passed 37—29 from the Brothers and 8 from the Convent of All Hallows. The State has been spending upwards of £12,000 per year on 54 junior passes, whilst we can boast of upwards of 37 without a shilling of State aid. The results are a magnificent testimony to the great power of self-sacrifice, as well as the great resources which the Church commands. The heroic exertions of our Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Mercy are worthy of all praise. If our statesmen do not feel ashamed, they ought to; and we are in hopes that ere long our children will not be robbed of their inalienable right to a portion of the money expended in secular education. Does it not appeal to all our people to be on the electoral roll, and when the time comes to strike a blow for freedom in our schools?

The Rev. Father Connolly, who for ten years was associated with the Church of the Sacred Heart, Broken Hill, lately as administrator, and who was recently transferred to Bourke, was on Friday, August 6, at the Town Hall presented by the Mayor, Alderman Holdsworth, on behalf of the citizens, with a handsome illuminated address and a purse containing 100 sovereigns. A large number of subscribers to the testimonial were present, and many felicitous speeches were made. During the morning the Rev. Father Connolly was the recipient of a number of presents from the children attending the various convent schools. He leaves Broken Hill on Sunday night, and will carry with him the esteem of every section of the community.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE is gratifying news from Norway. After an agitation which began in 1792, and has been vigorously carried on by the little Catholic newspaper, *Olaf*, and by the Vicar Apostolic, Mgr. Fallize, the Storting, by a majority of 77 to 34, has abrogated the law which for so long has excluded the religious Orders and Congregations from the kingdom, the four Lutheran ministers who have seats in the House voting, we are pleased to note, in the majority. Only the Jesuits are still excluded, by special vote which was carried by 63 to 48. The step is, however, a decided advance and completes, with the exception just mentioned, the emancipation of the Norwegian Catholics. Practically, indeed, a large number of nuns were already tolerated in the country, and are doing excellent work. The Orders of men will now be allowed to establish themselves once more in the country of St. Olaf.

In a recent issue we gave the text of the address to her Majesty the Queen, which was signed by the Cardinal-Archbishop and all the archbishops and bishops of Australia. The address was sent through his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales. The principal passage in the address of the hierarchy reads:—"Of the many measures of State policy that have left the impress of their wisdom on your reign, we note with special interest the practical adoption of the great principles of religious equality, by which the free exercise of their religion has been secured to all your Catholic subjects; and we would fain recognise in the manifold blessings which a benign Providence has vouchsafed to bestow upon you and your Empire, the merited reward of such just and enlightened legislation." The reply came through Lord Hampden, and was by him placed in the hands of the Cardinal. It is as follows:—"Government House, Sydney, 6th August, 1897. My Lord,—I have to inform your Lordship that I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the colonies conveying an intimation to the effect that the address from the Cardinal-Archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church throughout Australia, offering congratulations to her Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, was duly laid before the Queen. Her Majesty, who was much gratified by this evidence of the loyalty and esteem entertained towards her by the Roman Catholic Church in Australia, commanded that an expression of her grateful thanks should be conveyed to the signatories. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Eminence's most obedient servant, HAMPDEN. His Eminence Cardinal Moran, etc., etc."

His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to confer the knighthood of St. Gregory the Great on Colonel Edward Victor Law, the late British resident of Jeypore, Rajpootana, in recognition of the services he rendered to the Catholic religion whilst in India, by his liberal donations and personal exertions in promoting the erection of churches, and in supporting the Catholic institutions of the places where he happened to reside in the discharge of his duties as a Government servant. "The chapels at Ulwar and Jeypore," writes Father Pius, O.S.F.C., "owe their existence mainly to him, and during his last two years as British resident of Jeypore, besides giving at different times liberal donations to relieve the most pressing want of the newly-established convent school at Ajmere, and spending divers sums of money to beautify our Jeypore chapel, he was pleased to place at my disposal the sum of 2,500 rupees for the erection and decoration of the chapel of our holy founder St. Francis of Assisi, one of the four chapels that are being erected in connection with the cathedral church under construction at Ajmere. I may add that our Most Rev. Father General, on being informed of Colonel and Mrs. Law's piety and zeal for the spreading of our holy religion in Rajpootana and elsewhere, and of their great liberality towards our institutions, in order to give a special token of his good will towards them, granted them previous to their leaving India for England, a diploma of affiliation to the Capuchin Order, which they were made partakers of and sharers in all spiritual good performed by its members of both sexes." Colonel Law is a brother of the saintly Father Law, S.J., who died some years ago in the African mission of the Zambesi.

SPRING SHOW, 1897.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO. are now making their

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING NOVELTIES

In Mantles, Millinery, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Underclothing. Prints, Muslins, Household Linens, etc., etc.

SAMUEL ORR & CO.

HAVE AGAIN RESUMED BUSINESS IN THEIR OLD PREMISES IN

STAFFORD ST., DUNEDIN,

—AS—

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.

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg respectfully to announce that their Annual

COLOSSAL SALE

Commences on THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, and will continue for One Month, when the

WHOLE OF THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK,

Amounting to upwards of £50,000, will be disposed of at

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

✍️ WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

.....

A. & T. INGLIS

CASH EMPORIUM,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

GLADSTONE HOTEL,
 MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.
 MRS. LAVERTY (late of Commercial Hotel,
 Hyde), Proprietress.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
 KENSINGTON

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

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



JOHN HISLOP
 Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician,
 74 PRINCES STREET.

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin.

TO the Catholics of St. Mary's Parish,
 Manchester street, Christchurch.—
 Kindly take notice that I am selling Boots and Shoes of every description at PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES. Repairing a speciality.—
 CHARLES WELLS, Bootmaker, 278 Colombo street North, Christchurch (next Mann's butcher's shop).



THE GREATEST
 WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States

RICHARDT'S * HOTEL
 QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU,
 Otago, New Zealand.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at the Wharf.

CRAIG AND CO'S COACHES
 Leave this Hotel for Dunedin Thrice Weekly

First-class Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire, and ready at a moment's notice. Drivers provided. Specials to Mount Cook.

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

CENTRAL HOTEL,
 PRINCES STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

The Best Accommodation in the City.

E. POWER - - - Proprietor

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

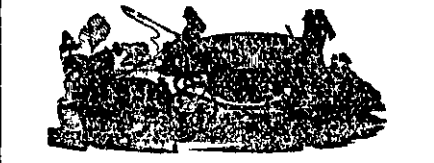
Agents for
 The New Zealand Insurance Company,
 Sinton and Sons' Seeds (Reading),
 Robson's Anthelmintic for Lung-worm in Sheep. Little's Dip. Hornsby and Son's Reapers and Binders.
 Saxelby's Stilton Cheeses. Shaw, Savill and Albion Company, Limited.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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

ASHBURTON DRAPERY CO.,
 DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, MILLINERS
 AND DRESSMAKERS,
 ARCADE HOUSE.

All Departments are now replete with the Newest and Most Fashionable for the present season.



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

Every requisite supplied. A well-selected stock of headstones on hand.
 Telephone No. 69.

CRITERION HOTEL
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Suites of rooms for families. Terms strictly moderate.

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

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
 The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits kept in stock.

Two of Alcock's best Billiard Tables.
 A Night Porter in attendance.

JAMES LISTON.

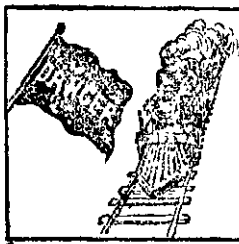
J. CORBETT AND CO.,
 PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPER SMITHS AND BRASSFINISHERS.
 Sanitary Work a Specialty, only first-class workmen employed.
 OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.
 Telephone 263.

D. & J. BACON'
 LIVERY, BAIT, AND LETTING STABLES,
 GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

We are constantly receiving from Home a large stock of

SADDLERY,
 SADDLES, BRIDLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, WHIPS,
 Waterproofs Coats and Rugs, Horse Clothing of all Descriptions, etc., etc., which we are prepared to quit at Great Reductions,



YOU
 HAVE
 BACKACHE

Get Rid of It!

It is a sign that you have Kidney Disease; Kidney Disease, if not checked, leads to Bright's Disease,

and Bright's Disease Kills!

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine.

Heed the Danger Signal and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking

Warranted Safe Cure

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's.

The Storyteller.

MARY LOYS' STORY.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

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

CHAPTER I.

MARY LOYS was a fat, beautiful baby, with large black eyes, and a great capacity for sitting still, sucking her chubby fists while watching intently that portion of the world which came under her notice, as her Italian mother plied the organ day after day in the London streets, with her *bambino* slung loosely on her back.

Mary Loys was happy then, though she did not know it. Ladies gave her *confetti*, and gentlemen ha'pence. She smiled on all alike, and snuggled cozily in her gay-coloured shawl, while the keen winds pierced her mother's frame, and made the struggling breath come in short, quick gasps; and when the wheezy old organ had done its day's work, and had been left at the depot, where such instruments are lodged, her olive-faced *madre* would take her lovingly on her knee, and cover the warm, brown cheeks with lingering kisses. The dimpled arms clasped the half-starved woman's neck, the tiny hands were lost in the sleek-hued hair, the baby lips were pressed to the shivering breast; and, for the time being, mother and child were equally happy—one innocent of all ill, the other soothed into sweet forgetfulness of the hardships of her daily life.

And before she started on her weary trudge to the tenement that was a mockery for a home, she never forgot to slip into the Italian church, and there, with many gestures and sighs, to beg Our Lady to protect her little one, so soon to be motherless and alone. And tears often fell on the wee dark head, while Mary Loys gurgled and cooed at the twinkling lights burning before the altars, and the pretty beads round the neck of the Madonna's statue.

Alas! before Mary Loys was quite three years old her delicate, worn-out mother was sleeping the last sleep, chilled unto death by our cold climate and bitter, biting winds. Before she closed her eyes to earth she begged her next-door neighbour to see that little Mary Loys was brought up a Catholic; and, laying her hand on the weeping child's head, she made her say the "Hail Mary" in Italian after her. Then the feeble flicker of her flame of life went out, and the tiny three-year-old began its battle for existence.

The *Ave Maria* in her broken prattle was the last she heard of her mother-tongue for many a year. The people to whom the orphan was consigned were kindly and honest, but too often knew what it was to want bread. They were of the genuine cockney type: sharp-tongued, hard drinkers, ready with their fists, and not too fond of work; improvident to the last degree, but not without the kind of brain which keenly appreciated a street sermon or an oration from a temperance lecturer. Though favouring the Salvation Army themselves, they kept their promise about Mary Loys, and were careful to send her to a Catholic school as soon as she was old enough.

But the child's temperament was one which abhorred restraint. Wild and fitful, and full of foreign vehemence, she was always at war with her teachers. Nor was she popular with her fellow-pupils. When she chose she learned in an hour what they took a week to comprehend; her marvellous memory made it a mere pleasure to learn by heart long pieces of poetry, whilst her wonderful talent in reciting them drew applause from all who heard. Her gestures were so graceful and her dramatic powers so strong, it made one's heart ache, while one's judgment approved, to see her act with precocious skill and pathos the love scenes from some suburban drama, or declaim with sparkling fervour whole pages from some "penny dreadful" which had fired her fancy.

It seemed as if she must inevitably drift towards the stage. Her great delight was to coax her adopted parents to let her "slip" school and attend one or other of them in their rounds with the organ. Here, arrayed in a fanciful costume, with a coloured handkerchief on her long black hair, she would dance on the pavement with a skill that always attracted a crowd; and then she would go round so prettily and ask for coppers that her bag would be nearly full.

Seeing this, it was but natural that her foster parents should draw her more and more away from school. They were poor; they had seven children of their own; they had willingly given of their meagre substance to the orphan, and now it was but fair that she should pay them back again. Besides, it must be owned that if Mary Loys did not get her own way, she flew into such passions that the more phlegmatic English people thought her half-demented, and for peace sake let her go her own wild, wild way.

So it came about that when I, for philanthropic reasons, resolved to adopt an organ-grinder's life, it was with this very family I arranged to live; and found Mary Loys a pretty child-elf of ten years old, untamed as a gipsy, who gloried in the freedom of her street-Arab life, and who yet retained a certain piquant refinement which was fascinating in the extreme.

My first night in my new domicile I shall never forget. It was in a stuffy court of two-roomed dwellings, and the furniture of the lower room consisted of a bed, table, boxes for chairs, and one chest of drawers. There were two cupboards; one held the coals and the other was used as a larder. Cooking conveniences there were none and washing accommodation was conspicuous by its absence. In the centre of the court was a pump, to which all repaired for laving purposes. In severe weather, if it froze, they went without ablution of any sort.

I arrived in time for supper, which meant a bloater each, using newspapers as plates; a piece of bread handed round with the fingers, and wretched tea; condensed milk we elders had with it, but the children took it raw, though smothered in sugar. Father,

mother and I sat on the boxes round the table; the eldest girl stood and waited on us, while the younger ones sat about the floor, and had their food dropped to them.

Mary Loys never took her great black eyes from my face; and as I had heard her tale from the nuns, and seen her act, we were not long in making friends.

"I will look after her to-morrow," she announced, nodding her pretty head at me with an air of proprietorship. "She can take the organ and I'll dance."

The man growled assent, the woman held her tongue; some of the children whimpered, as each had had her dream of being the chosen *o'cerone*. But Mary Loys speedily silenced the malcontents by the promise of a real fairy-tale and, seeing that I had finished my modest meal, she packed me off to bed with scant ceremony.

The room upstairs had been delegated to my sole use, but I did not reach it without some bumps and bruises; for the way thither was up a winding stair, with a knotted rope for baluster. It was too low to stand upright, the window would not open, and there was no fireplace. A mattress lay on the floor, with a coarse sheet and a patchwork quilt. They always slept in their clothes, she informed me, and no doubt expected me to do the same.

That was not the most restful night of my life; but I am not relating my own experiences, so I will pass in silence to breakfast, which was *en famille*, being tea and bread dipped in melted fat,—much relished by the youngsters, but hardly appreciated by me, the same fat being rancid.

Mary Loys was delighted when she saw me in my organ-grinding costume—a short brown skirt, coarse woollen stockings, a dark green shoulder-shawl and a bright green straw hat. And I might have been shy of my rough audience, had I not from the first moment been conscious that Mary Loys drew all the attention to herself. I grinded but she danced, or rather darted, leaped, and whirled about in steps of her own devising, with a wild grace and agility which I have never seen excelled. It seemed infectious, children congregated from all parts and joined in the wild, madcap revel; boys caught hold of each other and waltzed round in clumsy vogue; dirty women danced the dragged infants in their arms; and men with pipes in their mouths, slouching against the wall, laughed lazily as they watched the performance. And Mary Loys, with sparkling eyes, flying hair and flushed cheeks, flew in and out, to and fro,—wildly, madly, frantically; and as suddenly would stop, and demurely present her box for pennies.

After a few days I began to participate in Mary Loys's love for the streets, and to discover it was not all lawlessness which prompted it. The freedom and fresh air were as necessary to her as water is to a fish. Her home was cramped and crowded; the children jangled and wrangled; the parents nagged each other all day, and usually ended with blows. The coarseness of the home-life went against some innate fineness in her nature. Their only pleasure was drink,—drink for old, for young, for middle-aged. The children take a sip as they run to and fro with the jug; if a woman feels "down," it is a glass she takes; if she is "up," she treats a friend. Joy is commemorated by a "liquoring up," while sorrow is endured by the aid of constant imbibing; the sober partake at home, the unsober away from home,—that is the only difference.

And the food! Who was to make them understand that a child of pure Italian descent could not thrive on cheap bits of pork that no one else would buy, or mutton pies composed of lumps of fat and underdone paste, to be washed down by gin and tea, or ale in a pewter pot? While her guardians grieved over a meal of cheese and fat bacon, one high and the other strong, Mary Loys simply sickened at the sight and would bang out of the house in a rebellious mood, not knowing the cause of her ill temper; and sullenly prepare to receive the blows with which very likely she would be greeted on her return.

She soon attached herself to me with all the *abandon* of her southern nature; and when I found that she never went to Mass on Sunday, had been to confession only once, and knew very little of her religion, I never rested till I made her understand a little of why she came into the world, and of the good God who was watching over her. She drank it all in eagerly, and was soon preparing for her first Communion. She was anxious to make it on a feast of Our Lady, and that of the Immaculate Conception was chosen.

"I hope it will snow," she said to me; I want it to be white outside my soul as well as inside."

Her sense of the fitness of things made her rather grieve at not having a white dress and veil in which to receive our Blessed Lord. I did not wish to encourage her love of "smartness" by giving her the things, so I tried to show how it was the inward spotlessness which was so pleasing to our Saviour. But I had reckoned without my host.

The night before Mary Loys spent a long time at the pump, though it was bitterly cold. At length she came in half-frozen, smuggling a parcel about which she disdained to answer.

I was then living at my own home, and she called for me at a quarter to eight in the morning as arranged. The queerest little figure met my astonished gaze as I shiveringly let her in. She had obtained a couple of towels, washed them, rough-dried them, pinned one in front and one at the back, and thus succeeded in making a semblance of a white costume. With her great dark eyes and mane of raven hair, she made the funniest snow-angel I have ever seen.

"It's the best I can do," she said, demurely; "and at least it is neat and clean."

Side by side Mary Loys and I knelt to receive the Bread of Angels; and when our prayers were over I took her, tightly clasping my hand, to the orphan asylum of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, where for four years she was to reside and complete her education. So she promised me, as, with tearful *adieu*, she bade a long and tender farewell.

(To be continued)

SMOKE "ROYAL COLORS" TOBACCO.

(IMPROVED AROMATIC)

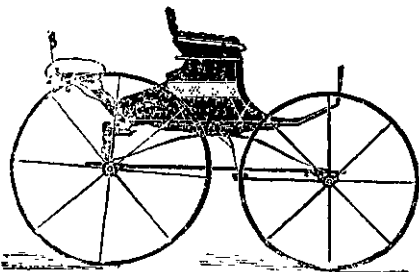
COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal.
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

ROBIN AND CO
COACHBUILDERS, OCTAGON DUNEDIN



INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR LARGE
STOCK OF CARRIAGES.

DR. ROBINSON, Surgeon Dentist, Artificial Teeth, full sets, £10.

REMOVED to Corner of George and St. Andrew streets (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

GEORGE STREET. The regulation of Children's Teeth a speciality. All fees moderate.

NOTE the Address: Dr Robinson, George street (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

PATERSON, BURK AND CO
VENETIAN BLIND MAKERS,
STUART STREET, DUNEDIN
(Opposite St. Paul's).

We have just received a supply of Patent Improved Venetian Blind Tape, very durable New and Old Blinds fitted with it without extra charge. To be had only from us. Every description of Calico and Festoon Blinds at Moderate Prices.

TELEPHONE No. 458.
CHRISTCHURCH DEPOT AND OFFICE
193 TUAM STREET.

H. B. KIRK

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

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

Sole Manufacturer of Cuthbert's Patent Disconnecting Gully Trap.

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

Manufactory at Farnley, St. Martins.
TELEPHONE: No. 432.
Telephone, 911 P.O. Box, 157.

DOUGLAS HOTEL
Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

A. GRAY, well known in musical circles and for a number of years Piper to the Dunedin Burns Club, Proprietor.

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

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

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

H. R. SMITH

Practical Goldsmith, Jeweller, Watchmaker and Optician.
(From Sydney and London.)
190 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, etc., to choose from.
Watches cleaned and guaranteed from 4s 6d. Old gold bought or made into new and fashionable jewellery at Very Moderate Charges
Sights tested and spectacles fitted.
INSPECTION INVITED.

REMOVAL NOTICE

JAMES NISBET,
PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER,
Begs to intimate that he has Removed to more convenient Premises in St Andrew street, next City Boot Palace (lately occupied by Walker Bros., plumbers),
Note Address:
ST. ANDREW STREET (near George street)
DUNEDIN.

Telephone No. 467.

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.
Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.
The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.
MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Restored to Health by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A Grateful Husband and Father tells the Story:



"My wife has all her life long been subject to rush of blood to the head and fainting fits. In later years these were more frequent, and her skin became very sallow. She had scarcely any appetite, and it was not safe to leave her at home by herself for fear of a fainting fit. I may state we had medical advice both in England and here in New Zealand, but it did no good, so some months back I suggested that she take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. She protested against it, believing it to be quackery, but I purchased a bottle just to give it a trial, and the result was marvellous. Mrs. Moul has taken five bottles, and now she is a new creature.

My daughter has also begun to use your sarsaparilla for skin discoloration and poor appetite, with considerable success already.

I forward you their photo by this mail, and you can make what use you think proper of this statement. Yours gratefully,

JOHN F. MOUL, Ty-Coed, Swanson, Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 9, 1897.

P. S. I omitted stating that the photo was taken since using the Sarsaparilla."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

The Only True Blood-Purifier.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of Imitations Claiming to be "Just as Good."

The Catholic World.

BELGIUM.—An Anti-Gambling Bill.—Just now a Bill is under the consideration of the Upper Chamber which, if passed, will remove some plague-spots that are little short of a disgrace to Belgium. At Spa, Ostend, Dinant and Namur, favourite resorts of tourists and visitors, gaming-houses have been established, bringing in their train the usual accompaniments of such nefarious institutions. The Press of every shade of opinion has strongly condemned these gambling hells, and the public voice has loudly called for their suppression. A fact mentioned in the papers affords a very striking illustration of the gains realised by the exploiters of the gambling passion. The other week the failure was announced of one of the largest glassworks in the Charleroi district, and now it is stated that the individual who is the managing director of the gambling clubs at Namur and Dinant has come forward with an unconditional offer of 250,000 francs to help the proprietor over his difficulties. The donor, who is reputed to be a millionaire several times over, was not so many years ago a mere *gargon de cafe*, or restaurant waiter, at Namur. He realised his large fortune by the roulette table.

ENGLAND.—The Queen and the Papal Envoy.—The *Tablet* of July 3 has the following:—The Papal Envoy, Monsignor Sambucetti, went to Arundel Castle as the guest of the Duke of Norfolk at the end of last week. On Monday, with his suite, he attended the Queen's garden party at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday, by Royal command, he went to Windsor and dined with her Majesty and slept at the Castle. Monsignor Sambucetti (writes the *Westminster Gazette*) spent Saturday and Sunday at Arundel Castle as the guest of the Duke of Norfolk, who invited a small family party to meet the Archbishop. The marked cordiality with which the Queen received the Archbishop at Buckingham Palace when he presented her Majesty with the Pope's autograph letter has been much commented upon in Court circles. Monsignor Sambucetti was the only foreign envoy whom the Queen rose from her chair to receive, and the length of audience accorded to the Archbishop was much longer than that given to the other representatives. The Queen made particular inquiries about the health of the Pope.

FRANCE.—The Corpus Christi Procession at Versailles.—Resistance to oppression cannot be organised in a day; but there are, nevertheless, many signs that Catholics are shaking off their former apathy, and are bent on making good their assertion of the rights refused them by the legislation of recent years. A proof of this is in the disturbances which occurred at Versailles on Sunday afternoon in connection with the Corpus Christi processions. These processions took place in many towns and in most of the villages without let or hindrance from the authorities, but in the place mentioned such tolerance was not extended. During the previous week a circular was distributed in thousands, inviting Catholics to meet in front of the Church of St. Louis on Sunday afternoon, and to demand Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. By the time appointed a large crowd of about 4,000 people had gathered together, in which there were a considerable number of seminarists, who sang the hymn "Je suis Chrétien." A demand was made by the crowd that Benediction should be given. The church doors were then opened, and the first-communicants ranged themselves on either side, the boys to the right and the girls to the left, whilst a temporary altar was set up. Then the Abbé Groux, curé of Saint Louis, appeared bearing the monstrance containing the Blessed Sacrament. At this moment a policeman interfered, begging him to desist as he was breaking the law by conducting a religious ceremony out of doors. The curé refused, and renewed his refusal to the head of the force, who just then came up. A disturbance and a scuffle ensued, in which several persons were arrested by the agents of the police. The children from the schools got mixed up in the fray, and there were loud cries of "Vive la liberté! Vive le Christ!" and "Vive la République!" on every side. Two of the police received rough treatment from the hands of the mob, who also made an attempt to rescue twenty prisoners whom the gendarmes had arrested, five of whom were priests. After being interrogated by Mr. Tournadre, the *procureur* of the Republic, they were set at liberty on the understanding that they will have to stand their trial for disorderly conduct and for assaulting the police in the performance of their duty. It is said that the seminarists endeavoured to force people to kneel in presence of the Blessed Sacrament whilst the Abbé Groux stood at the church doors. This has been denied by the Abbé Max Caron, Superior of the *petit séminaire*, who declares that the crowd fell upon their knees willingly and with devotion. One of his boys was wounded by an agent of the police, who carried a knife. When, after the disturbance, he wanted to show the boy to the Chief Constable, he was refused admittance. The Abbé de Javel, one of the professors of the same establishment, has sent a protest to the Mayor of Versailles concerning the matter, as the guardian of the boy in question. Among the clergy arrested by the police was the Abbé Damen, a professor of English at the *petit séminaire*, and a British subject, and he has appealed to Sir Edmund Monson against the treatment to which he was subjected by the police. At Brest, in spite of a prohibition issued against the Fete Dieu procession, the demonstration took place, and was joined by a large number of army and navy officers, but there was no disturbance. At Nancy the procession of men which formed at the Church of St. Sébastien to visit the other churches of the city, was hissed, and some arrests made by the police. Such scenes as these are in every way to be regretted, but it is only to be expected that they will be repeated as long as the Government allows the laws to run counter to the feelings and convictions of the majority of Frenchmen, and place the execution of such laws under the local option of local mayors. The prohibition of processions only gives the free-thinkers in each

district opportunity and protection to tyrannise over their fellow-citizens.

Two Days in Prison.—Abbe Bailly, cure-doyen of Donzy, has returned to his parish after spending two days in prison for having dared organise a Corpus Christi procession in the streets of Donzy. His return was a triumph. He was met at the station by the principal members of his flock and accompanied to the church to the shouts of "Vive la liberté," "Vive Monsieur le Cure," "Vive les processions." On reaching the church there was Benediction in thanksgiving, and the bells pealed forth to tell the population that their parish priest had returned. At the close of the service the church, which was as full as on great festival days, resounded with the refrain of the popular hymn, "Nous voulons Dieu." The congregation were there to tell their pastor how deeply they were attached to him, and he in a few heartfelt words expressed to them his gratitude.

A Conversion at Lourdes.—On Thursday, 24th June, the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the octave of Corpus Christi, under a special faculty granted by the Bishop of Tarbes, the Rev. T. A. Metcalf, of 7, Rue du Lycée, Pau, received in the Basilica, Lourdes, at the altar of the Sacred Heart, the abjuration of an Anglican lady, Miss Mary Louisa Hawtrey, cousin to Mr. Charles Hawtrey and third cousin to the late Dr. Hawtrey, provost and head master of Eton, Mrs. Molyneux acting as godmother at the conditional baptism. The impressive ceremony was attended by a crowd of sympathetic visitors or residents, French, German, English and American. Holy Mass followed at the high altar, being celebrated by Father Metcalf, and served by the Baron de Malet, president of the Hospitalite of Notre Dame de Lourdes. Miss Hawtrey made her first Communion and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen communicated for her intention. Father Metcalf, who has been instructing her for about three months, has been privileged to receive into the Church not less than 125 converts from Protestantism. The rev. gentleman is a priest of the archdiocese of Boston, U.S., though resident at Pau for the last half-dozen years. The manifest power of divine grace not resisted in this particular instance especially striking, because the new convert was surrounded by strangers, with whose very language she is not acquainted. Miss Hawtrey had first visited Lourdes on February 14th this year, the anniversary of Our Lady's second apparition to Bernadette, when she felt so strongly impressed by the supernatural atmosphere and objects amid which she found herself that she at once sought proper instruction in Christian truths. Confirmation will be administered to her in England shortly, probably by his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan.

ROME.—Sacred Art.—The centre of Eucharistic Art for Rome and Italy may be said to be the Convent of the Ladies of the Perpetual Adoration, adjoining the church of Corpus Domini on the Via Nomentana. Under the direction of the nuns a number of devout ladies, including many members of the English-speaking colony, keep up a working circle called the Association of Work for Poor Churches. The work accomplished is displayed in bi-annual exhibitions, one of which takes place in December, under the presidency of Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, and the other in June, under the presidency of the Cardinal Vicar of Rome. His Eminence (the last named Cardinal) opened the Exhibition for the first half of 1897 on Wednesday, June 23. The English-speaking colony was very well represented, gentlemen as well as ladies being present. The Cardinal first blessed the exhibits, and then took his place on the throne prepared, with Mgr. Radini-Tedeschi, the director of the work, on the one side, and the Princess Massimo, the president, on the other. Mgr. Radini-Tedeschi read an address containing an account of the work done, to which the Cardinal made answer in graceful words of praise and encouragement. After he had given his blessing to the workers and their friends, solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The exhibits comprised every article in use at the altar: vestments, linen, chalices, ciboria, etc. They remained visible on June 24, 25, and 26. The artistic industry of the nuns and their fellow-workers is but a part of the duties of the Association; there are other duties of a spiritual nature, such as attendance at the devotional exercises of the Association, and performance of the prescribed duties of Holy Communion, etc. The fruits of the work done by the members of the Arch-Association are destined for the poor churches of Italy and for the foreign missions. Meantime it is interesting to note that preparation is being made for an Exhibition of Sacred Art to be held at Turin in 1898. A Roman committee has been formed in connection with the plan under the protection of the Cardinal Vicar of Rome. Two deputies of the Executive Piedmontese Committee were present to explain the scope of the work: Baron Antonio Manno, the president; and Professor E. B. Ghirardi, the Secretary-General. The decision arrived at was that an international gathering of Christian archaeologists should be held in Turin during the year 1898, and that the Exhibition of Ancient Art should be illustrated in lectures.

A Unique Garden Party.—In the beginning of the summer of 1896 his Holiness gave a children's garden party near the Torrione of his summer-house. This year a repetition has been made of that curious and unique festivity. His Holiness has two nieces in Roman convents. The one is a daughter of Count Ludovico Pecci; the other of Count Canale. The former is a pupil in the Convent of the Holy Cross in Via Graziosa; the second in the Convent of the nuns of the Sacred Heart in the Piazza dell'Indipendenza. The little girls were received in the Circular Hall of the Torrione, or Great Tower, together with their fellow-pupils and the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Cardinal Agliardi presented the children and the Sisters to his Holiness. The children from the Convent in Via Graziosa sang a hymn with excellent effect, after which the little Contessa Canale recited some verses. The Holy Father listened with evident pleasure, and then made an appropriate address and distributed medals to all present. At the conclusion of the audience, the children and the Sisters were taken to the Casino of Pope Pius IV., where they partook of refreshments.

"GET ON THE SOUL, YOUNG MAN—GET ON THE SOUL!"

P. LONDON, PHENIX CHAMBERS, AVENUE, WANGANUI. Land, Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent; Valuator, General Commission Agent, Labour Bureau, Hotel Broker, Cook's Tourist Agent.

V.  R.

LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT

AUCKLAND.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

First-Class Surveyed Land.

8 Sections : Opouriao Estate, Whakatane and Waimana Survey Districts ; from 10 acres to 306 acres (total area, 1,417 acres). Rent per acre, from 3s 9d to 10s per acre.

For Lease by Public Auction.

4 sections : Maraeroa-Oturoa, Rotorua District ; 1,418 acres. Term, 21 years. Upset annual rental, from £3 6s 8d to £8 12s 8d per section.

86 sections : Town and suburbs of Rotorua ; from 32 perches to 59 acres 2 roods (total area, 669 acres). Term, 99 years. Upset annual rental, from £2 to £10 per section.

For Application for Cash, for Occupation with Right of Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.

2 sections : Herekino ; 48 acres 1 rood and 41 acres 2 roods Price, 10s per acre.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

1 section : Waipareira ; 107 acres. Price, 7s 6d per acre.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

For Sale by Public Auction.

Kauri Timber : On section 6, block I, Hukerenui S.D. ; 190,000 sup. ft. Upset price, £63 6s 8d.

On section 79, block V., Hukerenui S.D. ; 220,000 sup. ft. Upset price, £73 6s 8d.

77 kauri trees on Crown Land in Tutamoe, S.D., containing 203,000 sup. ft. Upset price, £75.

TARANAKI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

For Application for Cash, for Occupation with Right of Purchase, or for Lease in Perpetuity.

46 sections Egmont and Cape Districts. 9691 acres, in sections varying from 129 to 311 acres. Cash price, 10s to £1 7s 6d per acre. These sections are part of the Patua Block. Distance from New Plymouth about eleven miles.

WELLINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

28 sections : Orona, Wanganui, Wairarapa North, Patea, Pahiatua and Rangitikei Counties, in sections from 64 acres to 489 acres. Price, from 17s 6d to £11 10s per acre.

Paparangi Settlement, 313 acres, about October, 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.

MARLBOROUGH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

12 sections : Hundalee S.D. Sections from 105 acres to 1297 acres. Price, from 12s 4d to £2 7s 6d per acre.

10 small grazing runs, Hundalee district, ranging in area from 1410 to 4100 acres. Rental, from 2½d to 6½d per acre per annum.

These lands are situated in the Kaikoura County, near to Omihai Boat Harbour.

CANTERBURY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

2 sections Cheviot Estate : 24 and 39 acres. Rent, 6s and 12s per acre.

OTAGO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

9 sections Macrewhenua and Puketapu Estates ; 6 acres to 243 acres. Annual rental, from 1s 9d to 8s 9d per acre.

SOUTHLAND.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

1 small grazing run, 4808 acres, Centre Hill. Annual rental, £10 1s 4d.

1 section, Village of Waikawa, 17 acres. Annual rental, 17s 4d.

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.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

'Where do you get your Boots and Shoes ?'
Said Mrs. Smith one day,
Unto her neighbour Mrs. Jones,
Just in a friendly way.

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

"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 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."

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.

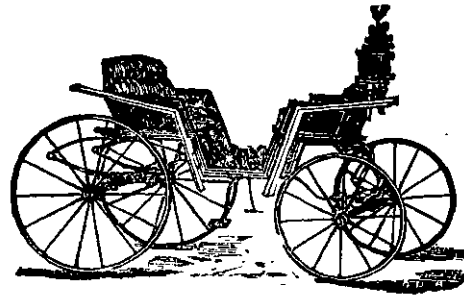
So if you want good Boots and Shoes,
That give good honest wear ;
Just go direct to Loft and Co.,
And you will get them there.

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY

Princes street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE



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

NILGIRI TEAS.

MADRAS TEA IMPORTING COMPANY, LTD
STUART STREET, DUNEDIN

This Company has been formed for the purpose of introducing to this Colony one of the Finest and Best Known Teas in the World and are appointed Sole Agents in New Zealand for its sale

ORDERS given to our Travellers, or sent direct to us will receive CAREFUL and PROMPT ATTENTION. Soliciting your kind favours in the future,—We are,

THE MADRAS TEA IMPORTING COMPANY, LTD.,

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

P.O.Box 220.

LOUIS GILLE & CO.,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS AND CHURCH FURNISHERS,
586 GEORGE STREET AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET SYDNEY.

	Price	Post free
	s. d.	
Life and Times of St. Bernard (Ratisbonne), 5s	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, 5s	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, C.P., 5s	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 Bairns, 1s	1	
The Thaues of Kent, by C. M. Home, 2s 6d	2	10
A Handful and Other Stories, 2s 6d	2	10
Ten Years in Anglican Orders, 2s 6d	2	10

UNITED STATES.—An Interesting Association.—Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, widow of the famous General Meagher, Mrs. George V. Hecker, sister-in-law of Father Hecker, founder of the Paulists; Mrs. Gaston Barleffe, Mrs. Annie Blount, and several other wealthy widows have formed in New York an interesting association called the Women of Calvary. The personal service of members is required in the nursing of the sick and destitute in their homes. The society is particularly interested in sufferers from cancer, which is almost as common as consumption among women in crowded tenements. The disease is peculiarly loathsome and lingering, and being usually incurable the sufferers are not received in the general hospitals. Where there is a family of children and the mother is suffering from this terrible disease the situation is particularly trying. It is to render help in such cases that the association has been formed. As soon as possible a hospital or home for cancer patients will be established. Gradually the agitation for the proper care of consumptives is beginning to bear fruit, but as yet very little attention has been called to this other peculiarly terrible and too common disease, and the lack of provision for the helpless sufferers.

For Our Young Readers.

WHAT AND HOW TO READ.

WHEN you read, read with attention. This is the fundamental condition of all successful reading. It is a habit that can be acquired only by constant practice. Where the reading matter is congenial to the reader there is little difficulty, but where the matter is not of special interest, or where the mind has not been properly trained, then it requires an effort to cultivate the faculty of attention. I would set down the following rules; no doubt they are common to you all:

1. Set aside daily, according to leisure or occupation, a given portion of time. It will soon create the habit and finally become a pleasure.
2. Keep up the practice, if possible, of using that time for your reading or study and nothing else. This will make your work all the more profitable. This principle pervades all nature. The seasons make their rounds within the appointed times; the flowers blossom, the grass grows, the sun shines, the water flows according to the laws of nature. Good or bad actions make the soul beautiful or ugly in the sight of God, for virtue or vice are habits, and so it is in the daily recurrence of attention in your reading.
3. Fix your attention while reading so that the mind becomes wholly occupied. Read with method. Distinguish between the statements that are doubtful, probable and certain, between those that are of opinion, credence and presumption. This practice will help you very much.
4. When you find your thoughts wandering, lay the book aside and take up another subject. This has been a custom of great men, such as our great Leo XIII., Gladstone, and others.
5. Take notes while reading. It stimulates thought and fixes attention; consult your dictionary. Read with a purpose. Lay out for yourself a definite object and make all your reading converge upon attaining that purpose.
6. Learn the art of forgetting. It is a great blessing to know how and what to forget. There are many things in books, even in books not professedly such, that are to be ignored. It is not difficult. All good readers unconsciously do it. Mr. James Anthony Froude has brought this to bear upon his distortion of history.
7. Be honest in your readings; cultivate honesty of judgment, honesty of expression, so that you may be able to form an estimate of your reading. Be honest in your researches. Read both sides of every human question under proper guidance. Individual judgments are misleading, and it is only by comparison that we can get at the truth. It may tell against your pet author, or favourite principle, or your darling hobby. Let in the light, you want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. For we Catholics have no fear of the truth, but we have a fear of whitewash. Our Holy Father has set the example to the intellectual world by throwing open the Vatican Library to the historian.
8. Seek to master the book you read, and get all the assistance you can.
9. Select your reading carefully. Remember that reading tends to the growth of character as well as intellect.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH.

A boy twelve years old conquered a smart and shrewd lawyer fighting for a bad cause. Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely, said:

"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try to tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON COLUMBUS.

The master told the boys to write a short essay upon Columbus. The following was sent up by an ambitious essayist:—"Columbus was a man who could make an egg stand on its end without breaking it. The King of Spain said to Columbus, 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes,' said Columbus, 'if you give me a ship.' So he had a ship, and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarrelled, and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said, 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that

is America!' said Columbus. When the ship got near the land was full of black men, Columbus said, 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. 'Then,' he said, 'I suppose you are the niggers?' 'Yes,' they said, 'we are.' The chief said, 'I suppose you are Columbus?' 'You are right,' said he. Then the chief turned to his men and said, 'There is no help for it; we are discovered at last.'

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, Godliman 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.

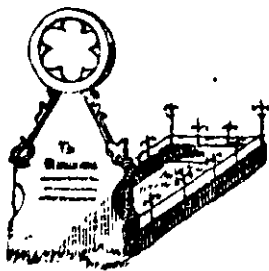
Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Verdigris (chemically the bibasic acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with 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 final 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.

S. M C B R I D E

STAFFORD STREET, TIMARU.

Being in direct communication with the leading Manufacturers in Scotland and Italy I am prepared to supply Monuments at the Lowest Possible Prices in keeping with First-class Workmanship.



N.B.—Letter cutting done for the trade.

Established 1559.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital and Reserves, £435,000.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES.

Abbotsford	...	D. Buchanan
Alexandra South	...	James Rivers
Blueskin	...	A. Kilpatrick
Balclutha	...	Blakwood and Chapman
Broad Bay	...	Geo. Green
Clinton	...	Wm. Moffat
Caversham	...	George Allen
Cromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Duntroon	...	Wm. Sutherland
Greytown	...	J. Williams
Hampden	...	Edward Lefevre
Heriot	...	C. Todd, junr.
Henley	...	Donald Malcolm
INVERCARGILL	...	E. B. Pilcher, Mgr.
Kakanui	...	William Barr
Kaitangata	...	William Kelly
Kaikorai	...	Jno. Fraser
Kurow	...	John Orr
Lawrence	...	Herbert and Co.
Livingstone	...	M. Osterberg
Margiel	...	J. E. Jago
Maheno	...	John Rankin
Milton	...	Jas. Elder Brown
Moeraki	...	Edward Lefevre
Naseby	...	Robert Glenn
North-East Valley	...	Wm. Mitchell
Outram	...	H. Wilson and Co.
OAMARU	...	J. B. Grave, Mgr.
Otepopo	...	Charles Beckingsale
Owake	...	Jno. Craig
Papakao	...	Dunn and Cameron
Port Chalmers	...	Alex. Rae
Palmerston	...	Charles Crump
Pembroke	...	Robert McDougall
Ravensbourne	...	C. E. George
Woodhaugh	...	E. S. Clarke

Every Description of Property Insured against Loss or Damage at Lowest Current Rates of Premium.

Special Facilities afforded to Shippers and Importers.

JAMES EDGAR,

Branch Manager.

Offices: Corner of

RATRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS
DUNEDIN.

BOOK BINDING

PAPER RULING,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,
Including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Print
ing, Numbering, etc.
ALEXANDER SLIGO,
42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St.

NEWS AGENT

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

CAMPBELL AND CRUST



NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY,
CUSTOMS, SHIPPING,
AND EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.

Branches: Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Oamaru. Agencies throughout the Colony, Australia, Britain, etc.

Parcels, Packages, etc., delivered at any address in the world at THROUGH and FIXED RATES.

To	31b	71b	141b	281b	561b	1121b
Christ'ch	9d	1s 3d	2s 3d	4s 0d	5s 0d	6s 0d
In'v'g'g'l	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 6d	3s 6d	4s 6d
Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Auckland } Each add. { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d
Napier } 1s tional 1b up { 2s 6d 4s 0d 4s 6d
Well'ng't'n } to 91b, 3d. { 2s 6d 3s 6d 4s 6d

And upwards at slight increase.
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—

11b, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain ... W. R. Sutton & Co.

" Melbourne ... F. Tate

" Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.

C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.

HEAD OFFICE: 7 MANSE STREET.

W. WALTON AND CO

MASONS, BRICKLAYERS,
AND MONUMENTAL MASONS,
MACKAY STREET, GREYMOUTH.

The Best Stock of Marble and Granite
Monuments and Headstones on
the West Coast.

IMPERISHABLE LETTERING DONE.
Send for Designs.

Concrete Kerbing always on hand.

THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the
REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA

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

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

W. P. WATSON,

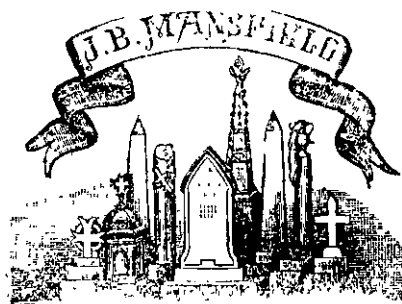
General Manager

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

A. J. MALLEY,

SOLICITOR,
HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
(Above W. McClea, Draper.)

Has Money to Lend at Current Rates of Interest.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Pure, Rich Blood

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way. You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

Hearty Appetite

of health, if you only supply the blood with its lacking nutriment; vitalize it, or if you like, fertilize it. A large number of so called tonic remedies are disguised stimulants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a stimulant but a nourishment. It feeds the blood and so enriches it, as well as purifies it. That is why physicians recommend

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

AYER'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION.

E. F. LAWRENCE

BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.
Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited upon daily for orders.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
Linoleum Warehouse,
8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY AND THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

AT a general meeting of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on the 23rd ult., all the Irish prelates being present, with the exception of the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, who was unavoidably absent, a statement on the Irish University Question was unanimously adopted, which set forth:—

Since our last meeting we have observed, with great satisfaction, the progress which the question of Catholic university education has made.

The striking declaration in which the Catholic laity of Ireland, renewing a similar declaration made in the year 1870, put forth their claim to educational equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, has had a decided effect upon public opinion, and has put beyond question the fact that the Catholic laity are absolutely at one with the bishops on this question, and feel as keenly as we do the disabilities to which, on account of their religious principles, Irish Catholics are still obliged to submit.

After referring to the amendments moved by Mr. Engledew, Mr. Lecky's fair statement of the case, and Mr. Morley's and Mr. Balfour's speeches in Parliament, the statement of their Lordships goes on:—

The issues of the case which seem to be regarded as fundamental and on which we state our views as clearly and briefly as possible, seem to be:—

1. What should be the proportion of laymen to ecclesiastics on the governing body of the projected Catholic university?
2. Do we ask an endowment for theological teaching?
3. What security should be given to professors and others against arbitrary dismissal?
4. Are we prepared to accept the application of "The University of Dublin Tests Act" of 1873?

1. With regard to the constitution of the governing body we have to remark that the question of the relative numbers of laymen and ecclesiastics upon it is of very recent origin. For forty years, during which Irish Catholics were engaged in agitating for redress in university education, this question was never once raised, nor was any opposition between these classes even suggested; and now we would impress upon the Government that nothing, in our opinion, would be more fatal to the future of the university than to approach its constitution in an anti-clerical spirit, which is absolutely alien to the whole character and disposition of our people.

If however, such a spirit is excluded, and there is simply a desire to give to the university the best and broadest constitution, with a view to attaining the highest educational results, we have to say that, whatever may be thought of the relative merits of ecclesiastics and laymen as the directors of a university in the abstract, we do not consider that in the particular circumstances of this case it would be reasonable to propose that there should be a preponderance of ecclesiastics on the governing body.

The new university will be called upon principally to provide secular teaching. Our theological students are provided for at Maynooth and other ecclesiastical colleges, and the need of a Catholic university is mainly to teach secular knowledge to lay students.

But, on the other hand, there are some considerations which it is well not to overlook. One of the advantages which we expect from the foundation of a Catholic university is the opportunity which it will afford of giving a higher education to the candidates for the priesthood in Ireland; and these alone, it will be observed, will make, from the first, a large accession to the number of students in the university.

Then the whole system of secondary education, in which thousands of Catholic youths are now pursuing their studies, has come by the spontaneous action of the Catholics of Ireland to be almost entirely under ecclesiastical direction. For many of these students a university course is the natural completion of their studies, and we should hope that with our encouragement large numbers of them would pass on to the new university.

Finally, the Catholic university colleges, notably those of St. Stephen's green and Blackrock and the Catholic University School of Medicine, would with our consent be merged in the contemplated university; and hence it will be seen that we bishops approach the settlement of this question, not empty-handed, but that, altogether independently of the rights which our Catholic people recognise as attaching to us as their religious teachers, we have claims to consideration which it would be neither just nor reasonable to ignore.

On this head, then, we have to say that if, in other respects, the governing body is properly constituted, we do not ask for a preponderance, nor even an equality in number, of ecclesiastics upon it, but are prepared to accept a majority of laymen.

2. As to theological teaching, we accept unreservedly the solution suggested by Mr. Morley—a solution which was accepted in principle by all parties in Parliament in the year 1893—namely, that a theological faculty should not be excluded from the Catholic University, provided that the chairs of the faculty are not endowed out of public funds. We are prepared to assent to such a provision and to any guarantees that may be necessary, that the moneys voted by Parliament shall be applied exclusively to the teaching of secular knowledge.

3. As to the appointment and removal of professors, Mr. Lecky raised an important point, and at the same time incidentally indicated at least the principle of its solution.

As reported in *Hansard*, he said, referring to the appointment of professors:—"Of course they would be chosen not merely on the ground of competence, but also to a great extent on the ground of creed. This was inevitable, and therefore he did not wish to object

to it; but he trusted that, having been chosen, something would be done to give them security of position."

Now it is perfectly obvious that reasons of religion which would prevent a man's appointment as professor, might in given circumstances tell against his continuance in office. But we think that both conditions—namely, absolute security for the interests of faith and morals in the university, and at the same time all reasonable protection for the position of the professor,—may be met by submitting such questions to the decision of a strong and well-chosen Board of Visitors, in whose independence and judicial character all parties would have confidence.

4. There only remains the condition which Mr. Morley suggests, of the application of "the University of Dublin Tests Act" of 1873. With reference to this we have to say that, with some modifications in the Act, in the sense of the English Acts of 1871 and the Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877, we have no objection to the opening up of the degrees, honours and emoluments of the university to all comers.

We have to add that in putting forward these views we assume that, if Government deals with the question, it will be by the foundation, not of a college, but of a university; and we venture to express our belief that by so doing they will best provide for all interests concerned, especially for those of higher education.

These are our views,—and we trust they will be considered clear and frank enough,—upon the fundamental principles which, as far as we can gather, the leading statesmen on all sides regard as the governing factors in the problem.

Should her Majesty's Government desire any further statement from us, we shall at all times be quite ready to make it.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT HOBART.

THE PATIENT SENT OVER TO SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

ADVICES to hand convey the news of a terrible accident having befallen a well-known and highly-esteemed resident of Hobart. The unfortunate sufferer has, as the result of her mishap, been afflicted with locomotor ataxia, an affliction that has in the past baffled the skill of the ablest physicians, and pronounced by them as incurable. Mrs. Nellie Denver, who now resides at Countess Cottage, Double Bay, Sydney, was kind enough to grant an interview to our reporter, who called to investigate her case, and narrated her experience as follows:—

"About six years ago, when residing in Hobart, Tasmania, I had the misfortune to meet with a serious accident, which I subsequently discovered had seriously injured my spine, although, strange to say, I felt no ill-effects for about two years after. I then commenced to suffer from great weakness and dizziness and an intolerable feeling of exhaustion. I did not seek medical attendance at first, but when I at last became aware of my serious condition I was persuaded by my friends to go to the Sydney Hospital, where I remained two months without receiving any permanent benefit. On leaving the hospital I again rather neglected my state of health, and on applying for re-admission was informed that my case was perfectly hopeless. I obtained admission to the Newington Asylum, where I remained seven months; yet still I got no better, being unable to swallow any nourishing food. I then took two courses of electric baths, for which I paid six guineas, and with the exception of some alleviation of my suffering, I cannot say that they did me much good; in fact, I could not even walk, so I imagined that there was no cure in store for me. One day, on reading the daily paper, I noticed an account of a marvellous recovery effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and considering that this case (the one of Boilermaker Jarvis, suffering from locomotor ataxia), closely resembled mine, I determined to make a trial of them. I experienced relief after the first box, and have steadily improved ever since; my appetite returned, and I ceased to suffer from that terrible feeling of nervousness. I am now in my seventh box, and can confidently assert that I am most decidedly improved in health. My friends also noticed a marked improvement in my condition, and this I entirely attribute to the health-giving properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; in fact, it must be solely due to them, for I have tried no other remedy. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are at perfect liberty to make whatever use they may think fit of this statement, for I feel deeply grateful for the benefit I have derived from them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism, neuralgia, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration, diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork or excesses. They are sold by all chemists and storekeepers generally, or the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, New Zealand, will forward on receipt of stamps or P.O. order, one box for 3s, or half-dozen for 15s 9d, postage paid. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are only genuine when put up in round wood boxes (about the size of a shilling), with name in full. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper. They are never sold in bulk or by the hundred.

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

LANGDOWN & STEEL } 278 and 180 Colombo Street, Christchurch.—Hams, Bacon, Beef Sausages, German Sausages, Brawn, White puddings, Pressed Beef, Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Ox Tongues, and a good supply of Small Goods. Orders solicited daily and delivered punctually. Ring up Telephone 389

V.  R.

THE BAS-RELIEF PHOTOGRAPH

(PATENTED).

MESSRS. WRIGGLESWORTH & BINNS have much pleasure in announcing to their Patrons and the Public that a number of examples of this

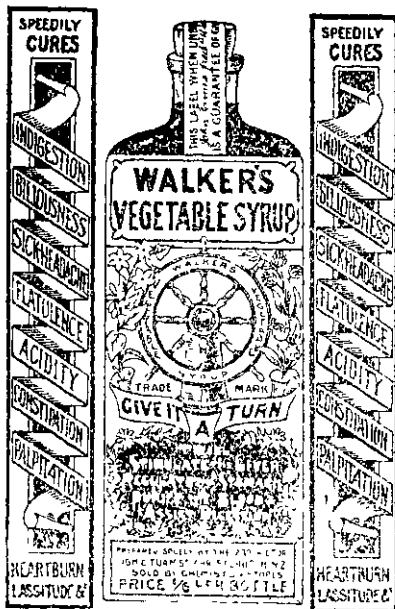
UNIQUE AND STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL PROCESS WILL BE ON VIEW IN THEIR VESTIBULE IN A FEW DAYS.

WRIGGLESWORTH AND BINNS,
Vice-Regal and Leading Photographers.

As sole holders of the patent rights for New Zealand, with the exception of Wanganui W. and, will be happy to treat with photographers for the right to use the BAS-RELIEF PROCESS.

Any Person infringing our Patent Rights will be proceeded against.

YOURS HEALTHFULLY



WALKER'S VEGETABLE SYRUP

TRADE MARK
GIVEN A TURN

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE TREATMENT OF
SICK HEADACHE, BRUISES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS, RINGWORM, CRACKED HANDS, CHILBLAINS, ECZEMA, SKIN DISEASE, ETC.

PRICE 1/6 PER BOTTLE

HEARTBURN, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, COLIC, SICK HEADACHE, BRUISES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS, RINGWORM, CRACKED HANDS, CHILBLAINS, ECZEMA, SKIN DISEASE, ETC.

A WONDERFUL HEALER.



REGISTERED

"It rubs them all out"

Specific for Sore Eyes, Ulcers, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Ringworm, Cracked Hands, Chilblains, Eczema, Skin Disease, etc.

Price. One Shilling per Pot.

N.B.—Should your chemist or store not stock these Medicines, send direct to the Proprietor—

J. J. F. WALKER,
HIGH AND TUAM STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.,

And they will be sent to you by mail, securely packed, postage paid, on receipt of stamps or P.O. order.

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 Uresden), 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.



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 racking 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."

PRICE - - 2s 6d.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Sole Wholesale Agents:
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO'S
NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO., Ltd.
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland.

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.



A Victim of Functional Disease.

ALAXUM,

Never fails anyone in such a predicament. To sufferers from Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness and Constipation it is "A friend in need and a friend indeed." Assist Nature by ALAXUM and you will avoid a multitude of distressing functional derangements and diseases. Of all known medicines for renewing the energy ALAXUM is the best. Its secondary effects are marvellous. Many persons afflicted with constipation have testified not only to its immediate relieving properties but to the fact that the cure lasts. No care is required while using it. It does not interfere with the diet, habits, or occupation, and produces no inconvenience in its action. It is at once a laxative, an appetiser and a stimulating tonic, prepared scientifically, and endorsed by the Press as the most valuable medicine that has ever been offered to the public in a popular form.

ALAXUM CURES:

Bilioussness, Biliary Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heartburn, Pains and Distress after Eating, and all functional derangements of the system of nutrition.



Men start at my statements about
BENJAMIN GUM!

Thousands of bottles have been sold, and universal praise of its curative qualities is the result.

I could fill columns of this newspaper with Testimonials, but you can save me that expense by trying a bottle. I will guarantee it to Cure your Cough, or I will return the price.

IT CANNOT FAIL!

Remember

BENJAMIN GUM

Is an old-fashioned remedy, now for the first time Scientifically Prepared for the public use.

Note the Name:

SPENCER VINCENT'S Great

BENJAMIN GUM EXTRACT.

PRICE 1s 6d.

Take no other Remedy, but insist on having Benjamin Gum.

Obtainable from all respectable chemists and General Storekeepers.

THE CHURCH AND POLITICS.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH BISHOPS.

DANGEROUS ERRORS EXPOSED AND CONDEMNED.

At a general meeting of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on June 23, all the Irish prelates being present, with the exception of the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, who was unavoidably absent, the following authoritative statement was unanimously adopted:—

Some dangerous errors, utterly subversive of Catholic truth, especially in relation to the teaching authority of the Church in what are called political matters, have recently been put forward by certain prominent Irish politicians. The bishops of Ireland, as the divinely appointed guardians of the faith and morals of their flocks, have read these utterances with deep regret, and all the more as most of them have emanated from persons who call themselves Catholics. Hence we feel it an urgent duty to point out these errors to our flocks, to warn them against the danger of being misled by such guides, and at the same time to set forth the true teaching of the Church, which all loyal Catholics are bound to believe and follow, in their public, no less than in their private conduct.

The errors to which we refer are the following:—That political acts are outside the sphere of morals, and that consequently they are not subject to the rules of morality, nor to any control on moral grounds, so that it is an invasion of civil rights if the pastors of the people, in the exercise of their pastoral office, pronounce upon the lawfulness of such acts in their moral aspect, or venture to condemn them, if necessary, as in conflict with the moral law. The public men now engaged in disseminating amongst our Catholic people these pernicious doctrines make formal claim to "absolute freedom of thought and action in political matters in Ireland," and assert that civil and religious liberty, as they phrase it, involves complete freedom from all moral control in their public action and political conduct.

They utterly repudiate all clerical interference in such matters, and deny that they are amenable in respect of their political action, either to the moral censure of their own pastors, or even of the Pope himself. As a natural consequence, their language, both in public and in private, regarding the clergy, is oftentimes highly offensive and unbecoming, so that there can be no reasonable doubt of their deliberate purpose to seduce our Catholic people from the loyalty and obedience which they certainly owe, and which hitherto they have always yielded, both to their local pastors and to the bishops of their respective dioceses.

Such teaching and such conduct cannot be any longer passed over in silence. These errors are in clear opposition to the teaching of the Catholic Church and to the observance of Christian morality. As our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. has declared in his Encyclical *Immortales Dei*, "the true mistress of virtue and guardian of morals is the Church of Christ"; "to exclude her influence from the business of life, from legislation, from the teaching of truth, from domestic society, is a great and pernicious error." Real freedom, he adds, is exercised in the pursuit of what is true and just: absolute freedom of thought and action, untrammelled by the laws of morality, is not liberty but license.

There are, no doubt, many purely political matters about which the wisest and best men may disagree, and in which the pastors of the Church, as such, have no desire to intervene, nor to restrain freedom of thought and action, except when the means and methods employed are such as cannot be deemed conformable to the principles of Christian morality. Questions, for instance, about the best form of local or national government, the extension of the franchise, the operation of commercial and industrial laws, belong to this class. But there are many other questions—mixed questions as they are called in Canon Law—which have a moral and religious, as well as a political or temporal aspect, and in some of which the religious or moral question at issue is the predominant one. Such, in the past, were the emancipation question and the disestablishment of the Protestant Church, and such, at the present time, are the education question, Poor Law legislation and many kindred subjects. To say that the clergy have no right to intervene in such questions, where oftentimes the highest interests of religion are at stake; that they ought not to point out to their flocks the line of conscientious duty, and call upon them to follow it; that they cannot and ought not to advise them in such political matters to choose as their leaders men of high character and sound principles, is, indeed, a great and pernicious error, involving a manifest denial of the teaching authority of the Church.

The commission which the Apostles received from Christ Himself, and which their successors inherit, was to teach the nations—politicians as well as private persons—all the truth of the Christian revelation—dogmatic truth and moral truth—and to condemn everything which, judged by that code, is untrue, immoral, or unjust. All this the Bishops are authorised to do, and this they mean to do when the spiritual interests of their flocks require it, whether there be question of public or of private conduct, of the rulers, the politicians, or the people. The opposite principle is utterly subversive of Catholic truth and would be fatal to Christian morality.

We venture to hope that by this word of warning, given in all charity, the politicians whose erroneous teaching has made the warning necessary may be moved to withdraw from their present reprehensible attitude. But if unhappily they should persist, by their speeches, newspapers and manifestoes, in advocating the same erroneous principles, we shall feel it our duty to exercise to the full our pastoral authority in order to protect our flocks and eradicate this great and growing evil.

We also most earnestly implore our faithful people to close their ears against the hearing of such anti-Catholic teaching, and to yield a willing and loyal obedience to the pastors, who are responsible to God for their souls, and whose supreme concern is to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare.

For Our Lady Readers.

"BE NOT SOLICITOUS."

(By SARA TRAINER SMITH, in *Ave Maria*.)

OVER and over—yes, three times over—
From the blessed lips of our Lord there fell
These tender words; and to-day they hover,
Brooding low, o'er life's troubled swell.

To and fro ebb the tides of sorrow,
Chill and steep are the shores of care;
Death so near it may come to-morrow,
Want and pain for our bitter share.

What if to-night in peace we slumber?
What if like lilies we robe us now?
This to-night may our dreams outnumber;
Even lilies to frost winds bow.

Not solicitous? All its meaning?
Words with Him were no empty sound.
We are safe on its comfort leaning—
Never untruth in Him was found.

Wine of courage and strong upholding
We shall quaff from an emptied cup;
He who portions the year's unfolding
Drains the dregs ere He fills it up.

Not solicitous! Lord and Master,
Thou hast spoken—what need we more?
What if the storm beat fast and faster?
The waves are bearing us to the shore.

HELPS TO PATIENCE.

A woman whose life has been long and checkered with many reverses, said lately:

"Nothing has given me more courage to face every day's duties and troubles than a few words spoken to me when I was a child by my father. He was the village doctor. I came into his office when he was compounding medicine one day, looking cross and ready to cry.

"What is the matter, Mary?"

"I am tired. I have been making beds and washing dishes all day, and what good does it do. To-morrow the beds will have to be made and the dishes washed over again."

"Look, my child," he said, "do you see those little empty vials? They are all insignificant, cheap things, of no value in themselves; but in one I put a deadly poison, in another a sweet perfume, in a third a healing medicine. Nobody cares for the vials; it is that which they contain that gives them value. Your daily work, the dishes washed, or that floor swept, are homely things, and count for little in themselves; but it is the sweet patience of zeal, or high thoughts that you put into your work, that shall last. These make your life."

"KEEPING UP APPEARANCES."

If there is a class of unfortunate; more deserving than any other of the downright pity of sensible people it is the one whose effort is keeping up appearances.

Did you ever stop to think when you read the phrase or heard it spoken what an amount of real suffering—and suffering that can claim no sympathy here, merit nor reward hereafter—it entails?"

Sacrifices are demanded or voluntarily made that would cause the acknowledged hero to flinch, smiling faces, light words and careless laughter successfully hiding all the pain.

Within the walls of many a well-appointed house in the fashionable quarters, there are men fagged to death and woman frittering away all that is best in their nature, in their futile endeavours to keep up appearances. Life becomes a struggle not alone to live and make a part in the world upon what they possess, but to be *en evidence*. They are in a perpetual scramble to be to the world at large people of unquestionable social importance, and the world looks on innocently, laughing in its sleeve at their struggle to appear of the number who live on champagne and terrapin when it knows that they must stint to pay for bread and tea.

With them the aim is not to get the most comfort out of a shilling, but to make the greatest pretence it will allow. Indeed, solid comfort is brushed aside and a game of bluff is played.

RHEUMATIC GOUT — A MASTER MARINER'S ESCAPE.

(Shields *Daily News*.)

CASE of Captain Holland, master mariner, Dockwray Bank, East Holborn, South Shields. Exposure to the weather, had so crippled him that he was totally incapacitated for active exertion by rheumatism and rheumatic gout, from which he had suffered for nearly nine years. Three doctors had treated him without effect. He suffered daily the most agonising pains in limbs and body. There was considerable swelling of the joints, and altogether he had a most miserable time. Happening to come across an article in a newspaper describing the cure of a similar case by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he resorted to the same means as a last hope of recovery. Asked the result of his proceeding, he said, "I took one box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and felt great relief; I persevered, taking three pills after each meal, and now I am healthy and strong again. I have only been visited with the pain once since taking the pills, and this was a slight attack which a few pills very speedily dispelled. I feel myself a young man again."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

NELSON MOATE & CO'S

INDIAN, CEYLON & BLENDED TEAS.

REID AND GRAY

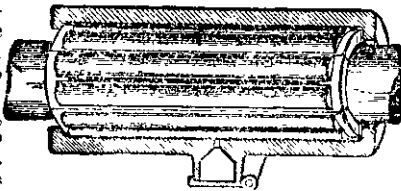
SOLE AGENTS FOR

"DEERING" PONY ALL STEEL BINDER,

LIGHTEST DRAUGHT BINDER IN THE WORLD.

BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS.

DEERING introduced the First Twine Binder to New Zealand Deering introduced to the world the Lightest Draught Binder, viz., the "PONY." Two horses draw it easily. The coming harvest is the Seventh Year of Deering's.



BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.

BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS FITTED TO ALL THEIR MACHINES. Imitators are now starting to copy Deering's Ball and Roller Bearings, and are therefore SEVEN YEARS BEHIND DEERING'S—consequently.

"DEERING BINDERS SURPASS ALL OTHERS."

The "DEERING" BINDER will go on any hill-side that can be ploughed with a Double furrow Plough.

Sole Agents for the World-famed.

RUDGE-WHITWORTH BICYCLES.

THE STANDARD MACHINES OF ENGLAND.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL RIVERTON, SOUTHLAND.

DONALD McLEOD ... Proprietor.

Superior Accommodation for Families and Visitors.

GOOD STABLING.

Large and Light Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers

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.

A WRINKLE TO TOWN AND COUNTRY
PEOPLE ALIKE.

YOU Want to Know where to Buy your China, Crockery, Lamps, Lampware, Enamelled Ware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Electroplate?

WHY, AT RITCHIE'S

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE,
27 AND 29 GEORGE STREET.

Where you can get a Good Selection from a Fresh Stock that is always being turned over. We sell real, live, smart, up-to-date lines, and Guarantee everything we sell, or return your money.

The universal verdict of the discriminating public is that STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE is the Most Popular Warehouse in its own lines in the Colony.

The Cheapest place for Hotel Glasses and Decanters in Town.

THE FAVOURITE

KITCHEN RANGE

IS

SHACKLOCK'S "ORION."

It burns Lignite, Coal, or Wood. **REQUIRES NO SETTING.**



Most Economical and Durable Range made. Supplied with High or Low Pressure Boiler.

Prices and Advice given for all kinds of Cooking and Heating Apparatus.

Tomb Railing, Fretwork, & General Castings Repairs Effected.

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

Foundry: Crawford street, Dunedin.

SCOTT AND WILSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLINDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Venetian Blinds, Self-coiling Shutters with our own patented improvements.

Our Stock of Ladder Web unequalled for Quality, Durability, and Variety.

FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS,
ST. ANDREW STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. WILSON

Artists' Materials and Paper-hanging Establishment, Ashburton.

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

Tradesmen sent to the country at shortest notice.

Artists' Materials a Speciality.

CORNER OF ARCADE, ASHBURTON

POWLEY AND KEAST BOTTLEERS OF SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors) —

Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.

Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout

Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling
Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644.

Note the Address :

POWLEY AND KEAST,

Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

TO TOURISTS, COMMERCIAL MEN, AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MOUNTAINEER * HOTEL QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - P. MCCARTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

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

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

J. and W. GRANT,

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and

Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J. and W. G., in thanking the public for their support in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same. As we have now a very complete stock for carrying on our several branches, and having secured the services of one of the best painters in the Colony, we have now a very strong staff of men in their different lines.

Shoeing, as usual, a speciality.

EMPIRE HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN LOUGHLIN ... Proprietor

Having purchased the lease and goodwill of the above centrally-situated and well-known hotel, J. L. hopes, by careful attention to the wants of his patrons, to receive a fair share of public patronage.

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

The Very Best Brands of Wines, Ales
and Spirits kept in stock.

A Night Porter in Attendance

TERMS MODERATE.

Caterer to the Canterbury Saleyards' Co
Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry; Agri-
cultural and Pastoral Association.

BURKE'S HOTEL

Corner of High and Manchester streets,
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The best accommodation in Christchurch on the Most Reasonable Terms. Special Arrangements made with Theatrical Companies, Associations, and others, on application to P. BURKE, Proprietor. All communications promptly attended to.

P.O. BOX, 364. TELEPHONE 428

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited)
by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing
Office, Octagon, Dunedin this 3rd day of Septem-
ber, 1897.