

New Zealand Herald

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXV.—No. 51.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A BURNING QUESTION.

WELLINGTON has its burning question. The local cremationists are busily agitating to tax the rate-payers of the Empire City with £2,000 for the erection of a crematorium. As usual, the supporters of the old primeval system are silently confident that the strength of public opinion is, and long will be, too great to bring about any extensive change in the principle of returning the bodies of our race to the earth from which the Creator compacted them. We find no trace of cremation as a form of burial among the Jews, either under the primeval, or the patriarchal, or the Mosaic dispensation. The oldest secular records give inhumation as the general practice from Egypt and Assyria to Scandinavia, and from Hindustan to the Peruvians and the early races of Central America. The same holds good regarding such conservative races as the Chinese, who always committed their dead to the earth. The early Christians had so great a horror of cremation that by the fourth century this pagan custom had completely disappeared. There were, of course, in all ages, exceptional forms of burial. The Parses exposed their dead on tall towers, the Scythians on trees, the Australian aborigines on four posts, the Orinocoos practised temporary burial in running water. Cremation was one of the most obvious and widespread of those departures from primeval custom, especially among the Indo-European races.

* * *

The subject has been debated in all the moods and tenses from the days of Julian the Apostate down to Sir Henry Thompson and Brichsen. Since 1874 over 3,000 books and pamphlets have tortured it from the sanitary, the legal, the economical, and the religious points of view. Siemens's and Gorini's furnaces undoubtedly minimised the sickening exhalations that arose from the funeral pyres or the older forms of crematorium. But it has yet to be shown that the revival of the old pagan practice is, on hygienic grounds, preferable to a proper grave-burial with perishable coffins, and the avoidances of such abuses as leaden caskets and such other hindrances to the antiseptic action of mother-earth. The same may be said as regards the question of economy. What is wanted is, not an overthrow of the ancient system, but a reform in the direction of greater simplicity. The present abuses are in the interests of the undertaker. They are not inherent to the system of earth burial. We believe that only in exceptional cases is cremation preferable to inhumation—as, for instance, on the battle-field, or in plague-stricken cities, where large numbers of festering bodies corrupt the atmosphere. In such exceptional cases—as in the great plague at Milan—the Church not alone permits, but urges, a departure from her ordinary rule. The legal objections to cremation—as in cases of poisoning, etc.—have never yet been satisfactorily answered.

* * *

For the rest: Catholics look upon even a lifeless Christian body as something different in nature and destiny from the remains of a brute. It is, in their eyes, something sacred. It was once the temple of the Holy Ghost; was washed with the waters of Baptism and anointed with the Holy Oils. It is not in every sense dead. Like Lazarus, it "only sleepeth"—awaiting a glorious resurrection. Religion is not necessarily compromised in cremation. The least instructed Catholic need not be told that the burned body is not thereby rendered less fit for its rising—identical as to substance, but "a spiritual body"—on the last day. From the Church's standpoint the chief objections to cremation are: (1) The canonical processes required regarding the mortal remains of her saints, some of which—like those of St. Teresa, St. Charles, and St. Catherine of Bologna—have been preternaturally preserved; (2) her practice of venerating their relics; (3) her conviction that our bodies are treated with greatest respect when consigned to mother-earth with placid

face, untampered with and undestroyed, to await their resurrection. To this we may add (4) the fact that cremation is a pagan system of disposing of the dead; that it has been, since the days of Julian the Apostate, associated in the minds of many—and still is, by many of its chief supporters—with the denial of a belief in a future life, and that it is therefore unfitting for those whose best hopes lie beyond the grave. It was chiefly on this last-mentioned ground that the practice of cremation was forbidden to Catholics by a decree of the Holy Office, bearing date May 19, 1886. Curiously enough, a similar prohibition was issued to the Jews of Italy, about the same time, by the General Consistory of the Rabbis at Turin.

KARDITZA may or may not be a crack shot. We ENGINEERING A cannot say. But he admits having "drawn a ROYAL bead" six times at the King of Greece, at close ASSASSINATION, range, with a result as harmless as that of a French duel. We thought it strange, but we satisfied our minds by reflecting on a German official return which showed that even the phlegmatic Teutons, with all the moral advantage of victory on their side, fired at the rate of 250 bullets for every Frenchman they struck in 1870, and 1300 bullets for every one of the enemy they killed outright. But the London papers just to hand publish details of the attempted assassination of King George, which strip it bare of all the halo of romance, that had clustered around it, and reveal it as a political move somewhat clumsily engineered by over-zealous friends of the Danish dynasty.

The King's position had become precarious. During the course of the inquiry into the conduct of the late disastrous war with Turkey, 123 officers—all of them staunch Royalists—had given evidence that the operations of the Greek fleet were rendered useless owing to direct orders from the palace. Popular feeling against the Royal Family was running a "banker" when, at a lucky moment for the King, the attempt at assassination was made. King George placed himself between the flying bullets and his frightened daughter, shook his fist defiantly at Karditza, and departed himself with right royal coolness and bravery. And, of course, as the *Times* said, "a strong revulsion of feeling set in in favour of the dynasty."

* * *

The facts surrounding the attempted regicide are sufficiently curious. The drive where the attempt was made—usually a much frequented one—was absolutely deserted at the time. Instead of the usual spanking pair, two quiet and phlegmatic old horses were attached to the royal carriage. The usual coachman was left at home, and an old man—a friend of Karditza's—handled the ribbons instead. The two fierce assassins—Karditza and a younger companion—quietly blazed away with their Gras rifles, beginning with four shots at 10 yards ahead of the royal carriage, and firing their parting salute some 20 yards in the rear, after it had passed by. The coachman declares for 15 shots at least; the King for six. The only damage done by all this close-range practice was an alleged wound in the *back* of the leg of a footman from a shot fired in front of him—and acting, perhaps, on the principle of the Australian boomerang—a "slight dent" on a japanned tin lamp, a "small mark" of non-descript character on the wood of the carriage, and a trifling abrasion of horse-cuticle! The Gras bullet must have lost its cunning, for, in its normal condition, it cuts through 18 inches of solid oak as easily and as cheerfully as it would through a Swiss cheese. A police search of Karditza's lodgings furnished at least a plausible solution of the mystery: blank cartridges were found there of his own manufacture, but no bullets. It will be remembered that Karditza had undertaken to settle with the King. His other companion was to fire only at the horses. During the fusillade a public fiacre was only 28 yards in the rear of the royal carriage. Three mounted police rode 200 yards behind. None of them put in an appearance on the scene. The assassins returned to the city unmolested, and gave themselves up in a leisurely sort of way the following day. Karditza—who is said to be usually as impecunious as Micawber—is flush of money now; and the curiously wounded footman is in

The "ANGLO SPECIAL" Cycle is absolutely the Best Colonial-built Cycle. B. S. A. Part and Co. Prices: Gent's, £21; Lady's, £22. Call and see them. THE ANGLO-NEW ZEALAND CYCLE CO., 6 PRINCES STREET.

hospital, under orders to answer no questions. And this is the end of the great *coup de théâtre* at Athens. The *Times* did well to congratulate the King that the horses did not run away. Had they done so, his Majesty's bones might have been in danger.

ROME'S
RECRUITS.

THE *Church Times* reminds one of Nelson, who clapped his blind eye to the telescope when he did not wish to see a signal which was distasteful to him. The secessions of the Anglican clergy to Rome are the blind spot of the *Church Times*. Dr. R. F. Horton, a Dissenting minister, is reported to have said: "There are some hundreds of clergy of the Church of England who, believing that Anglican Orders are not valid, have sought and obtained ordination through a Papal channel." To this the *Church Times* replied that only an occasional "witless curate" seeks safety in the great heart of Catholic unity. The *Liverpool Catholic Times*, in the course of an article on the subject, says:—

"The 'occasional perversion of some witless curate,' as a description of the unceasing flow of converts from clerical circles during the last forty or fifty years, will certainly cause amusement to any man of mature years, and can only lead one to suppose that the writer must be very unobservant and very juvenile. To us, who have enjoyed the ministrations of some of the devoted priests who left behind them good livings, comfortable parsonages, and happy homes, to embrace the true Faith, this spiteful sentence will only excite pity when we remember our two great Cardinals, and, amongst those who are gone, Canon Oakeley, formerly Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral and Incumbent of All Saints', Margaret street, the respected parish priest at Islington; Canon Macmullen, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen's, Oxford, another hardworking priest at Chelsea, or Fathers Lockhart, Anderdon, Faber, Yarde, Marshall, etc. (*R.I.P.*). The list of names at every turn brings up memories of good and holy men, who laboured on in obscurity, and whose departure from the Church of England must have been a sad loss to the Protestant admirers they left behind.

"Should he still be in doubt as to the number of clergy who have left his Church and found the truth at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, he can obtain some idea, though not a complete one, from a list giving most of their names and former livings in a book entitled *Converts to Rome*, published by Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co., Paternoster Square, in 1892, and from which the following figures are taken. The numbers stated therein (including only Oxford and Cambridge men, up to five years since) are: Archdeacons, 2; deans, 1; prebendaries, 1; rectors of parish churches, 36; vicars, 37; incumbents, 8; perpetual curates and curates, 142; other clergy, 97;—total, 324 up to 1892. On glancing over the names and particulars of the latter item of '97, it will be noted that it includes some very very distinguished names, and the whole list comprises sons and relatives of bishops, head masters of schools, literary men, etc. Only the Catholic Church could have drawn from an opposing camp men whose secession was to themselves the loss of almost everything they loved in many cases, but which has given to us some of our most devoted bishops (at least five), priests, and married laymen, for to some of them who had wives and families it meant only what they too well knew. The streams still flows steadily on, and maybe future years will show more triumphs of the Church in rescuing from error those whose hearts grow weary of doubt and confusion."

A NEW
COUNTERFEIT.

DURING the acute stage of the siege of Paris there was, for a brief period, a lively trade done in rabbits, at about £2 per head. It was, of course, a mere matter of detail that every "rabbit" was a cat. But the starving Parisians had too much of the hunger-sauce to be finical or supercilious about mere questions of nomenclature. A cat was not to be had every week, nor a welcome slice of black bean-bread or even of honest rat-pie every day. And a rose by any other name was just as sweet. The polite deception of the Parisian cat-vendor was trifling compared with such invasions of our internal economy as wooden nutmegs, boot-peg cloves, and chalk cocoa. The latest addition to the list of food adulterants is bogus flour—"flourine," as it is termed. It is said to bear the same relation to flour that butterine does to butter. The manufacture of the new article of commerce is carried on by a Glucose Sugar Refining Company in one of the Western States of America. The composition of the new product is a trade secret. It is said to be a preparation of maize, to be unsafe to mix with wheat-flour in a greater proportion than ten to twenty per cent, and to bear so close a resemblance to the genuine article that it would be stupidity for the non-expert not to be deceived by it. The difference can be detected only by the aid of a powerful microscope. Thus the staff of life may prove as deadly as a Tongan war-club.

Who knows? Perhaps the New Woman may come to the rescue by including a laboratory in her kitchen out-fit, as well as pots and pans. Civilised countries will not give up wheat-flour bread. They will take it—"flourine" and all—rather than fall back upon the only substitutes that the world has yet to offer. And what are they? In the remote parts of Sweden people use stone-hard rye-bread, baked twice a year. Farther north barley and oat bread are the rule. Laplanders use oat bread mixed with the inner bark of the pine. Buckwheat bread finds favour with John Chinaman as well as Uncle Sam. Only 17 per cent of the bread used in Italy is made from flour. The rest is manufactured according to local plans and specifications from maize and chestnuts. In some of the poorer parts of the Marches and the Abruzzi a kind of bread is made from oak-nuts. Rice-bread is largely used in China, Japan, and India, and durra (a kind of millet) in Egypt and Arabia. The siege-bread of Paris was made largely of beans, and specimens of the "hunger-bread" of the dragoon Christians of Armenia were compounded of clover-seed and linseed-meal, mixed with edible grass. There are probably worse bread stuffs than "flourine." There are also better. In any case "flourine" is but a fuller evidence of the fact that a great deal of the commercial life of our day is saturated with fraud.

A REMARKABLE centenary was celebrated on the 21st of March—namely the 800th anniversary of the foundation of the venerable Order of the Cistercians.

The Order owed its existence to a French Benedictine monk, St. Robert, who in 1098 took up his abode with twenty-one companions in a wild and desolate forest at Cistercium (Cîteaux), near Dijon. The object of the Cistercian monks was personal sanctification. Hence they selected as their dwelling-place the lonely forest and the desolate valley. Their lives were a round of little sleep, long hours of meditation and prayer, hard labour, and rigid fasting. They never tasted meat, grease, eggs, or fish, and milk but rarely. One of the most illustrious superiors of the Order was Stephen Harding, an Englishman, who guided its destinies for twenty-five years, from 1109 to 1134. Four years after he had taken up the reins of government the Order had reached the verge of extinction. The Burgundian Court took deep offence at his reproofs; sickness broke out among his monks; their poverty was extreme; the rigours of their rule deterrent; and no fresh subjects presented themselves at Cîteaux. The Abbot and his monks betook themselves to prayer. Soon, the young St. Bernard and thirty of his kinsmen joined the Order in a body. This was the turning point in its career. In the twelfth century there were 500 abbeys affiliated to Cîteaux; later on the number increased to 1800. This was the golden age of the Cistercian Order. With the wars, the plundering and impoverishment of the fourteenth century the days of its decline set in. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., there were over 100 Cistercian Abbeys in England. During the French revolutionary wars the Cistercian foundations suffered severely in most of the Continental countries. It had touched bottom. Then the days of the restoration set slowly in. After many trials and persecutions, the Order has now 77 monasteries. Of these, 55 are in France, 1 in England, and 2 in Ireland—one of these the well-known foundation of Mount Melleray. Every decade sees the Order spreading where there is Christian pioneering, coupled with hard physical labour, to be done. *Floreat!*

A NEW
KLONDYKE.

SINCE the days of Peter John Faber and the other alchemists, people have been in search of some means of turning their iron pots and leaden gutters into good yellow gold. The recent transformation of silver into *argentaurum* is a big stride in the right direction. In the meantime people are eager to face frostbite and starvation on the Yukon to secure "Gold, gold, bright and yellow, hard and cold," or to crush each others' corns and twist each others' ribs in a scramble for Lipton's conversion shares. Lipton's big tea and bacon business has been floated into a limited liability company. The rush to Klondyke was a tame affair compared to the wild scramble for "Lipton." No such excitement has been witnessed in London since the issue of Guinness's and Allsopp's big brewing businesses. Special rooms and extra clerks were set apart at the National Bank of Scotland, at Hill and Co's, and at the special buildings fitted up by Sir Thomas Lipton for the purpose, with a staff of 300 clerks. All were deluged with applications. The first van-load of letters delivered at the National Bank of Scotland numbered 18,000.

Only about £1,000,000 worth of stock was available for distribution. Yet when the share list closed on March 10, over 200,000 subscribers had sent in applications for shares; about £50,000,000 were subscribed—in Glasgow alone the total issue was more than twice over applied for; and deposits amounting from £5,000,000

to £6,000,000 were withdrawn from trade and remained locked up for two or three weeks. This serious displacement of capital affected the money market considerably.

The rush for wealth was a pitiful one. One man appealed to Lipton for shares "for my little girl who is immensely interested in your chocolates"; others on the plea that they had eaten only Lipton's hams and drunk only his teas for a fabulous number of years. In the eager hurry of the rush to the new Klondyke, cheques were unsigned or signed with no address or application form. One man sent the half of a £50 note to a £25 deposit on an application; and a Scotchman fell so far short of his nation's characteristic caution as to send a corpulent bundle of £200 in bank notes, unregistered, through the post. We consider this about the most striking evidence of the manner in which the public mind was turned by the rush to the new Klondyke which Sir Thomas Lipton suddenly opened to the British public.

THE
IRISH
CATHOLIC
UNIVERSITY.

THE Catholic University question is well in the front of the fighting line of Irish politics just now. It is an old fight, dating far back, and there are at least indications that the sturdy perseverance of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy is to be at last crowned with success. Several Universities are already in existence in the British dominions on the lines demanded by the Irish episcopate—such as the Catholic University of Ottawa, with 463 resident students, and Laval University in Canada, which has 235 students in residence and some 5,000 in its seventeen affiliated colleges. A happy feature in the Irish movement is the unanimity of all classes and creeds upon the subject—with, of course, the perennial exception of the intolerant and noisy faction that dominates a portion of Ulster. Lord Charles Beresford is a man whose family traditions are strongly Protestant. Yet he is, and has been ever since 1879, a manly and consistent supporter of the movement in favour of an Irish Catholic University. In the course of a lengthy letter to the *Times*, he says:—

"This is not a political question. It is a simple measure of justice and right, and we who advocate it claim that it is for the benefit of education that this University should be established. I have always been of opinion that State-aided education should be ultimately and finally arranged with a due regard to the religious convictions of the various sects of the population, and that sect—which is merely an accident of birth in 99 cases out of 100—should not debar a citizen of the State from any privileges to which any other citizen of a different sect is entitled. As a Protestant I should hesitate to send my child to a University Roman Catholic in lines and sentiment, no matter whether open to him or not. The Roman Catholic's conscience scruples under similar conditions are, I believe, even stronger than those of a Protestant, and for this reason, under present conditions, the Roman Catholic in Ireland suffers from a disability in the matter of University education. I cannot conceive what danger my gallant friend Colonel Saunderson, the member for North Armagh, and those who think with him, can see ahead. The old days of the Inquisition are past and gone for ever; and it is a curious fact that the one religion in the world without a bayonet behind it to support it in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America is the Roman Catholic religion. It would appear that all the intolerance, suspicion, and distrust which at one time were synonymous with Roman Catholicism has now come over to certain sections of the Protestant Churches."

A new hope springs up across the Irish Sea. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, spoke as follows for himself and the other Anglican bishops in a recent interview which was reported in the *Westminster Gazette* of March 7:—"I am very much in earnest when I say that I would like to see a Roman Catholic University established by the Government in Ireland, and what I say for myself represents what almost every bishop of the Church of England thinks on this subject. We must not allow Ireland to separate from us. We insist on maintaining the union between the two people, and it is only just that we should recognise such differences as exist and deal with them fairly. I think it is far better that the rising generation of Roman Catholics in Ireland should have the advantages of a higher education than that they should be compelled to deny themselves a University course rather than do violence to their consciences. This is only justice. It is not only right, but it would be the means of taking the edge off Ireland's poignant grievances."

M. MARTHA, in his *Moralistes de l'Empire Romain* (p. 273) tells how Synesius, a learned man of the fifth century, wrote what might be termed a panegyric on baldness. He levied on history and on all the circle of the sciences of his time for facts and arguments to prove that the owner of a bald pate should

not only be a happy man, but that he deserves well of his country into the bargain. We doubt very much if he succeeded in convincing any of his readers. Perhaps he had no readers. His book may have been a mere *tour de force*—like Lucian's eulogy on the house-fly, or Catullus's poem on the death of a pet sparrow, or it may have been a concrete instance of the argument of the fox that had lost his tail in a trap. Perhaps some of our readers can explain why a shiny poll is so often mentally associated with literature, and a fuzzy hirsuteness—if we may use the term—with art; and why baldness is supposed by many to be a sign of wisdom. It is about the only sign of wisdom some people display: they go bald on the principle that an empty barn requires no thatch. And yet the loss of "thatch" is a trial to many. Robert Louis Stevenson tells of a friend of his—an American artist—who sat alone and unconsolable upon a bench, exclaiming: "I am old; I am poor; and I am bald!" Baldness was apparently the superlative degree of his triple misery.

For over a century from the days of Louis XIII. no man of fashion would dare to appear in public without his wig—which sometimes cost £100 to £140. This was the Golden Age of the hair-dresser. Nowadays the long-gone profits of wig-making are replaced by the more modest gains from such mysterious compounds as "koko" or "trichopherus," and the perennial and refreshing hopefulness of the male whose top-knot is thinning or gone. But the all-pervading microbe has bitten into even this source of profit. For has not the *Contemporary Review* told us of M. Sebouriaud's discovery that baldness is due to a specific microbe—a microscopic Gladstone whose unseen axe fells the head-forest and leaves us, to travesty a nautical phrase, running under bare poles. But now forth steps a German savant with an account of another microbe whose special mission it is to be man's ally against the bacillus of baldness. He is, literally, worth cultivating. *Truth's* bard attunes his lyre to the following lay:—

"So all this research microscopic
Which has tracked these new germs to their lair;
All the pars on a hair-splitting topic
Leave things very much as they were;
And whichever bacillus proves winner,
We shall probably have to deplore
That our hair still goes on getting thinner.
The same as before."

RURAL depopulation continues apace in England and Continental Europe. It has already disturbed the equilibrium of things, and in the not distant future promises to provide some of the knottiest problems that ever exercised a statesman's brains. According to statistics recently published, the growth of big cities in England and Germany has shown a clean pair of heels to the increase of their respective populations. At the beginning of the present century the face of Europe was estimated to be dotted over with a population of 175,000,000. It 1870 it had risen to 300,000,000. At present it stands at about 370,000,000. The increase of cities of over 100,000 inhabitants is still more remarkable. In 1801 there were only 21 such cities, counting among them 4,500,000 souls. In 1850 the number had risen to 75; in 1870 to 70, with a total population of about 20,000,000. In 1896 the number of such cities had swelled to 121, and their swarms of inhabitants counted about 37,000,000 heads. In 1801, France had only three towns of over 100,000 population. England and Germany had only two each. Time has altered all that. In 1870 England had 18 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, Germany 10, France 9. In 1896, England had 30, Germany 28, France 10. France shows the least increase in population; but, as a set-off to this, she also shows the least migration of her rural population to swell the dangerous, and ever more dangerous, proletariat of the city populations. It is no longer as in the days when Dick Whittington set his face towards London. The Hodge and Hans of to-day, lurching along citywards with slung bundles, are preparing sleepless nights and anxious days for the Broughams and the Bismarcks of the twentieth century. And some of us may live to see.

The Fathers called "Scolopii," or of the "Scuole Pie," or "Pious Schools," are among the foremost educational bodies of Italy. The first of their school, the first "Pious School," was founded in Rome by their father, St. Joseph Calasanctius, in November, 1597. The centenary of this noble event was celebrated late in the month of January, 1898. The centenary celebrations thus coincided with the Jubilee celebrations of his Holiness.

Sir Robert Ball has an amusing story of a meteorite which fell on an American farm. It is claimed by the ground landlord, because the lease reserved to him all minerals and metals on the land. It was also claimed by the tenant on the score that it was not in the ground when the lease was made. The landlord then required it as "flying game." The tenant, however, pleaded that it had neither wings nor feathers, and asserted his right to it as ground game. While the dispute was raging the revenue officers seized it as an article which had been introduced into the country without payment of duty.

MISSION TO THE SOLOMONS.

THE week before last we stated in our columns that Bishop Vidal of Fiji, with a strong following of fathers and natives—five priests and nine Fijians—was on his way to the Solomon Islands. This is an event deserving of more than cursory mention. For missionary zeal and heroism always claim our heartiest recognition and loudest praise, and any co-operation in so glorious a work is invariably attended with the choicest blessings of Heaven. In the month of October, 1897, the Holy See and the Society of Mary charged Dr. Vidal with the re-establishment of a mission in the Solomon Islands. As this is a mission of exceptional difficulty, among tribes reputed to be the most cannibalistic on the face of the globe, the zealous and well-trained apostle has made more than ordinary preparations for its foundation. He was aware that two previous attempts in those islands had been, humanly speaking, disastrous failures, in which the Society of Mary lost two bishops and a dozen missionaries, three of whom at least were roasted and eaten by the cannibals. Then those islands were entirely abandoned for 50 years, and during this half-century no sacrifice of the Mass was offered, no priest reared the cross or uttered the words of salvation in them, and their wretched inhabitants continued to walk in the shadow of death, while they indulged on every opportunity their man-eating propensities, and held their hideous orgies without opposition.

THE HEAD-HUNTERS.

Meanwhile the neighbouring archipelagoes, even the savagest, gradually received the Gospel, assumed milder and purer manners, destroyed the idolatrous temples, and erected churches to the true God. Alone, the terrible archipelago of the Solomons remained inaccessible to the light of faith. It persisted in its cannibalism, nay, probably increased its horrors; for its natives have earned for themselves the melancholy title of *men-hunters*, and their chiefs that of *collectors of human heads*, because they preserve the heads of their victims to decorate their houses as glorious trophies of victory. Up to the present date these atrocities have gone on with increasing frequency, the victims being alternately white men or natives. Thus, for instance, two traders whose schooner ran ashore on those islands were quite recently massacred. Another traveller, an Irish Catholic, named Gibbons, in whom Bishop Vidal had hoped to find a valuable assistant in his missionary enterprise, was murdered and eaten a short time ago; and we remember with sorrow the frightful massacre of a number of the officers and crew of the ship "Albatross."

At certain periods those savages hold especial human sacrifices in which numbers of victims are slain with exceptional ferocity to appease the imagined anger of the false gods. To rescue such a people from their deep degradation the fearless apostle, Dr. Vidal, was fully impressed with his own natural insufficiency and nothingness. With the deepest conviction he applied to his bold enterprise the inspired words of the Psalmist: "Unless the Lord build the house, thy labour in vain that build it." He knew that he was going as a sheep among wolves. Accordingly, he humbly and trustfully sought the especial blessing of his Holiness the Pope, both for himself and his fellow apostles, and all the benefactors of his mission. That blessing his Holiness gave with peculiar emotion, and dismissed the prelate with these encouraging words: "Fear not; if God is with you, who is against you?"

THE WORK PROCEEDS.

The next care of Dr. Vidal was to solicit the prayers of the religious communities and the congregations of the faithful wherever he met them, particularly in his travels through France in search of funds for his mission. And for the last twelvemonth those prayers, both in Europe and Oceania, have ascended with great fervour to the throne of God in behalf of this new enterprise. Finally, the Bishop appealed for fellow-workers, and met with the noblest response. He visited the Noviciates and Scholasticates of the Society of Mary and some great Seminaries in France, laying before the students the dangers of the undertaking in all their stern reality: "We are going, he said, "to cannibals of the darkest dye; we shall have to endure the fierce heat of the tropics and the malignant fevers which wrought such havoc on former missionaries; we shall find many crosses, hardships, and sufferings—perhaps death and martyrdom, like our predecessors." This was no cheerful perspective for human nature, but it could not arrest strong and generous vocations such as are needed for the Solomons. About 20 missionaries, full of lively faith and dauntless zeal, answered the Bishop's appeal with the words: "*Ecce ego, mitte me*" (Here I am, send me). Five of them are already with the Bishop, and the rest are awaiting orders for a second departure when required.

THE VOICE OF THE ISLANDS.

A number of Solomon natives, brought some years ago as labourers to Fiji, have been converted to Christianity, and it is obvious how great a help they may prove to the Bishop as guides, interpreters, and catechists. Two Fijian Little Brothers of Mary have generously offered to accompany Dr. Vidal. One of them, whose piety and devotedness are uncommon, has repeatedly told the Bishop that he has long besought Almighty God to accept his life for the conversion of the Solomon Islands, should His holy designs require more blood to hasten the hour of their salvation. Meanwhile the Guardian Angels of those unfortunate Islands are summoning the missionaries to their evangelisation; the dear little native children, by the voice of their angels, are calling out for the grace of Baptism; the first Marist missionaries and martyrs, who have already impregnated those islands with their blood, are impatient of delay and cry out: "*Quae utilitas in sanguine meo?*" (What use is there in my blood?) They seem to say: "For 50 years our blood has been sown like a seed in that land—*sanguis martyrum seminat Christianorum*"—and if that seed has not already germinated, all it awaits, in God's designs, is the additional tears and toils of the heroic band of missionaries now on the way to the Solomons."

NEEDS THAT CRY ALOUD.

What the mission now requires most urgently is prayers and pecuniary assistance, and if any benefactors in New Zealand wish to further this heroic enterprise by pecuniary offerings, they may forward their subscriptions and promises of prayers and Holy Communion to his Grace Archbishop Redwood, Wellington, who will immediately transmit the same to the Bishop of Fiji or his representative at Suva.

A PATHETIC LEAVE-TAKING.

Seldom have we read anything more affecting than Dr. Vidal's circular letter to the missionaries and religious of his vicariate on the occasion of his first departure for the Solomons. "The day is come," he writes, "when we must leave this beloved mission of Fiji for the purpose of evangelising the Solomons. On Monday, March 28, we shall sail, *via* Sydney, with five missionaries and nine native catechists whom we have chosen to aid us in our first undertaking. This departure, though long foreseen, impresses us deeply, especially on the day of farewell. Brethren cannot separate without a pang after long years of mutual labours, privations, and trials, which at times assumed the character of downright persecution. And after these trials God in His goodness has knit us together in the joys of the same success by the sight of flourishing establishments and fervent Christian congregations entirely devoted to their missionaries. On leaving you we are going to a new people, still heathen, and reputed the most cannibalistic in the world. Yet, we cannot say we fear the future, and we depart with the firm hope of seeing that people soon converted to Christianity. Yes, they will be Christians, on account of the martyrs' blood already shed on those islands. Bishops, priests, brothers, every rank of the hierarchy, have given to them their toils, and their tears, and their blood. That blood, so generously poured out by our first Marist pioneer missionaries, cannot remain sterile, and must prove a prolific seed of Christians. Or shall we say that this people is too degraded and miserable to ever be regenerated by the laver of baptism? God forbid; even were their degradation and misery tenfold deeper, it seems that we have found a way to convert them. On the day when Rome entrusted their fate to us, we instantly consecrated them to the Blessed Virgin under the title of Our Lady of Mercy (*Mater Misericordiae*). And we said to ourselves: "Since the poor and the wretched are the fittest objects of mercy, it is in

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

that this prerogative of the Blessed Virgin shall be most conspicuous. For it were hard to find more hapless creatures than those Solomon islanders, henceforth become our children. Holy Mary, succor the wretched '*Sancta Maria, succurre miseris.*' Yes, O Mother, it is thy Marist Missioners who are going to preach to them the thrice holy name of thy Divine Son, and announce to them His copious redemption. We shall proclaim to them thy maternal bounty. But can these cannibals, so steeped in wickedness, degradation and bloodshed, ever dare, for a long time to come, to deem themselves the children of the gentle and immaculate Virgin? No, indeed, O Mary, if thou art only the Queen of Heaven and the Mother of Christ. But we will teach them that thou art also the mother of mankind and the help of the afflicted. The sight of thy mercy will attract them to thee, and thou wilt help us to cleanse and convert them. *Sancta Maria, succurre miseris.* And will their missionaries and catechists have the courage to brave all dangers and endure all hardships to which they will be exposed? If, O Mother, they begin to quail, thou wilt restore their courage. '*Juva pusillanimes.*' And thou wilt comfort them in their darkest hours of downheartedness and weary toil. '*Refuge fidelium.*' Pray for this people. '*Ora pro populo.*' pray for these savage, fierce, and lawless hordes. Pray for their clergy. '*Interveni pro clero.*' Intercede for this new clergy of the Solomons, so that all its members may be staunch and true missionaries according to thy heart. Let us all, O Mother, feel thy powerful intercession. '*Sentiant omnes tantum juvenem.*' Never cease to cast upon us all the eyes of thy tender mercy. '*Illos tuos misericordes oculos ad nos converte.*'"

Such is the holy resolve, such the dauntless language, such the confidence of this heroic band of apostles. May all their steps be blessed by Providence, and may they shortly reap a rich harvest of souls, and bring a new people, regenerated and uplifted, into the pale of the Church and into the beneficent tide of Christian civilisation, with all its gifts and advantages for time and eternity!

Pure self-denial is our good angel's hand barring the gates of sin.

Stories about absent-minded professors and other monuments of learning are always in order, and probably the worst case on record comes from a university town. The professor was hurrying with a friend to catch a train, when he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "There, I've come away and left my watch!" "Let's go back and get it," suggested the friend. "No; I don't believe we shall have time," said the professor, and he drew the lost watch out of his pocket, looked carefully at the dial, counted the minutes, and added: "No, there won't be time enough." Then he pressed on to the station, saying: "Oh, well, I suppose I can get along all right for one day without a watch."—*Modern Society.*

A former King of Prussia, Frederick William I, the father of Frederick the Great, had a passion for tall soldiers. The species is not yet extinct. In the Prussian Regiment of the Grade du Corps at Potsdam is a soldier named Conr. d, who is 6ft 6½ in in height, and has hitherto passed for the tallest German soldier. Now, however, the statement comes from Bavaria that Prussia's military phenomenon is placed in the shade by an infantryman of the Munich Body Regiment, who stands 6ft 6½ in, and is Germany's tallest soldier.

THE CHURCH AND COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, SCIENCES, AND ARTS.

(By the Very Rev. T. LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M.)

IX.—PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.

The origin of Christian art may be traced to the Catacombs of Rome. There it is that the first Christians painted on the walls those extraordinary sketches so much valued as an expression of the faith and manners of the early days of Christianity. How simple yet how true and grandiose, their Biblical allegories: the dove, with its olive branch, returning to the ark, an emblem of the faithful soul admitted into the Church, and thence into heaven; the phoenix rising again from its ashes, a symbol of the immortality of the soul; the Good Shepherd in search of the strayed sheep, or bringing it back on His shoulders to the fold, so vividly representing the love of Jesus for sinners; the history of the Patriarch of Idumea (Job), so well calculated to animate Christians to bear persecutions with resignation; Daniel in the den of lions, signifying the providence of God over the just, and the ultimate triumph of piety and innocence; the passage of the Red Sea and the drowning of the army of King Pharaoh, showing how, sooner or later, the wicked are punished by a just and all-seeing God. In reading the inscriptions in the Catacombs, one is perfectly astonished not to find one single word of complaint against the persecutors who so cruelly afflicted them, nor a word of praise on account of the heroic fortitude of the martyrs. The works of Bosio and Bottari are manifest proofs of what I here assert. After the conversion of Constantine, Christian art progressed wonderfully. Superb basilicas were raised in Rome, Constantinople, and the principal towns of Europe and Asia. Mosaic decorations, invented under the Emperor Claudius, were adopted for Christian churches, and, by their durability, they immortalised the works of Christian artists. The image of Christ was placed majestically over the sanctuary, and engraved on gold and silver coins, with the words of the promise made to Constantine: *In hoc signo vinces* ("By this sign thou shalt conquer"). The four evangelists; the images of Sts. Peter and Paul—these two great pillars of the nascent Church; Christ in the midst of His twelve apostles; the four-and-twenty elders prostrate before the Throne of the Lamb—a lively expression of the triumph of Christ over Paganism—became the favourite themes of Christian artists. In order to understand what we have now to say, one should be well acquainted with the rules of

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY.

In Christian iconography everything has a symbolical meaning. Thus: The nimbus, which encircles the head alone or the entire figure, denotes a holy person. The nimbus on the head is always vertical, to distinguish it from the crown, which is placed horizontally. When the nimbus encircles not only the head, but the entire body, it is called an aureola. The aureola is restricted to the Divine persons, to the Virgin Mary, or canonised saints. The general idea of the nimbus and aureola is that of apotheosis or glorification. When a nimbus is given to a living person having a great reputation for sanctity, it is invariably square. When both the nimbus and aureola are united together, it is called a glory. In Pagan iconography the nimbus is given to the gods, to kings and emperors, to artists, and to the personification of the constellations. The name of Jehovah, inscribed within a radiating triangle, is an emblem of the Holy Trinity; a hand extended from the clouds, either in the act of blessing or grasping a crown, is an emblem of God the Father; the lamb, with a cross, is symbolical of Jesus crucified; the sheep are symbols of the apostles and of faithful souls; the cross upon a rock, or eminence, represents Christ crucified; the Good Shepherd is symbolical of the love of Jesus for sinners; a fish, with the word *ichthys*, represents the Holy Eucharist, or Jesus as the food of the Christian soul; the dove is emblematic of the Holy Ghost, and also of the just; a golden dove, with six wings, represents the Church; a black bird signifies an evil spirit; the dragon represents the demon; a dragon at the feet of a saint means a victory over sin and the world; the hind, or stag, is an emblem of solitude and prayer; the crucifix, held in the hand, signifies a preacher; the lily is an emblem of purity and chastity; the crown of thorns is an emblem of sufferings for Christ's sake; the globe is an emblem of sovereignty; the serpent is an image of sin and Satan—it also signifies the fall of man; the pomegranate is an ancient emblem of hope; ears of wheat, in the hand of the infant Jesus, figure the Eucharistic bread, and grapes the Eucharistic Wine or the Blood of Christ, both truly, really, and substantially contained in the Blessed Sacrament; the olive is a sign of peace; the palm is the emblem of martyrs; the rose is an emblem of love and beauty; the cedar, because of its height, expresses greatness; the mitre and pastoral staff signify a bishop or an abbot; a book in the hand represents a missionary, or the

founder of a religious order; the whole head shaved represents a monk—a short circle shaved represents a cleric or priest. The following are the colours of the various religious orders:—Black is the colour of the Augustinians, and, later on, of the Servites, the Oratorians, the Jesuits, and the Marists; white is the colour of the Cistercians, the Camaldulense, the Trinitarians, and the Trappists; white over black signifies a Carmelite, or Premonstratensian; black over white represents a Dominican. Of course, modern Orders were not represented by ancient artists; but as it is useful to know the colours of their habits, I thought it were better to give them here. Next time we shall continue this interesting study.

Diocesan News.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

The fine hall of St. Benedict's was opened on Easter Tuesday. There were present the Most Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Mgr. Paul, Dr. Egan, and Fathers Dawson, Purton, McMillan, O'Gallagher, and Brodie, and a crowded audience of the general public. The opening address was delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Lenihan. In complimenting Dr. Egan and the Catholics of Newton, as well as of St. Patrick's, Ponsonby, and Parnell, his Lordship referred to the building of the hall as, under the circumstances, a great undertaking. The new hall would be for the moral and religious welfare of the Catholic body, but more especially for the young men and the confraternities, added to which it would help materially to lessen present liabilities. His Lordship thanked all who had assisted in making the evening what he anticipated would be a most enjoyable one. He then declared the hall open.

The opening concert was then proceeded with. Some splendid choruses and part songs were rendered by the united choirs, the Waiaata quartet, and a chorus of male voices. Madame Chambers, Miss Hargrave, Mr George Reid, Mr Wilfrid Manning, and Miss Iye contributed highly-appreciated vocal numbers. Instrumental selections were finely rendered by a skilled orchestra, by Herr Zimmermann, and by a trio of banjo, mandolin, and guitar. A recitation was given by Mr Montagu. The concert was a most gratifying success, and Mr Drum, the honorary secretary, scored heavily by the completeness of his arrangements.

The new building is a commodious and lofty one, and it is particularly well ventilated. It covers an area of 62ft. by 142ft., and is 88ft. 6in. long by 40ft. wide in the clear, and is 26ft. 6in. high. The stage extends an additional length of 22ft. 6in. by 40ft. wide. On the left side of the hall are a schoolroom 20ft. by 40ft., a class-room 20ft. by 24ft., a gentleman's dressing-room 20ft. by 10ft. 6in. and a ladies' room 20ft. by 14ft. The main entrance is by means of a porch 13ft. 6in. by 9ft. fronting East street, with double doors at each side and swing doors from the porch to the hall. There is also a second entrance from the side with doors 5ft. wide. The drop-scene is a view of St. Peter's, Rome. It was artistically executed by Captain Blackmore. Several beautiful stage scenes are also placed in position, while the appliances were constructed and erected by Mr. J. J. O'Callaghan.

A new altar society has been formed at St. Benedict's, Mrs. Richard Dignan, president, Mrs. F. Peacock, treasurer, and Miss Dennihy, lately of Timaru, hon. sec. Ample evidence of the society's existence is already shown around the altars.

His Lordship Dr. Lenihan preached two excellent discourses on Holy Thursday night, and on Easter Sunday morning at the Cathedral. The Bishop is always singularly happy in his illustrations and deductions, and it is ever apparent that he speaks from the heart. Father Dawson has likewise established himself at St. Patrick's as a preacher. It is estimated that 1500 persons listened to his discourse on Easter Sunday night. The sermon showed diligence in research, added to high scholarly attainments.

Rev. Father Battle, assistant priest to the Very Rev. Dean Slattery, Newtown, Sydney, has been on a visit to Auckland during the last fortnight, during course of which he has visited the wonderland of the Lake region. The Rev. Father possesses literary talent of no ordinary degree, and contributes regularly to Australian magazines. It will be of interest to read of the impressions formed of the Northern capital by such an astute observer as this young Irish priest. While in the city he was the guest of the Rev. Father Croke at St. Patrick's.

Rev. Father Croke has gathered around him an indefatigable and constant band of workers in all that pertains to the good work of the Cathedral parish. Speaking from the altar at 7.30 a.m. Mass, Father Croke referred in terms of the highest praise to the incessant toil of these young ladies and gentlemen, many of whom remained decorating the altars and sanctuary until the hours of the morning after working all night. The Rev. Father said he cared not where one might travel, no more devoted body could be found than that which worked for the honour and glory of God in our Catholic Church.

The lasting thanks of the Catholics of the colony are certainly due to the editor of the TABLET for having called public attention to the very questionable conduct of Lord Ranfurly in thumping the Orange drum in Dunedin. However palatable these nonsensical and meaningless harangues are to the "ditch-liners" in Sandy Row and Shankhill Road, we want none of them at this end of the globe. Queensland quite recently succeeded in sending to the right-about an "Irish Removable" whom the Colonial Office

LANGDOWN & STEEL
Family Butchers.

178 and 180 Colombo Street Christchurch.—Hams, Bacon, Beef Sausages, German Sausage 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 399.

desired to foist upon her as Governor. Precedents linger and take root, and if his Excellency does not finally decide upon "steering an even keel," he may find plenty of leisure time to spend at Mildura.

Rev. Father Buckley, of St. Patrick's, has gone to Opotiki to officiate for Father Lannuzel who is very ill. In the last great struggle between Germany and France Father Lannuzel responded to the call of his native land. Leaving his college he entered the ranks, and rapidly rose to the position of a French captain. When the war concluded he re-entered the seminary, and was recently ordained priest. To know him is but to love and respect him. May God spare him yet longer to his devoted people.

The Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, P.P., Thames, was highly delighted with the kindness shown to him by priests and people during his recent trip South. With the evident signs—and there were many—of the general advance of Catholicity the Very Rev. Father was well pleased.

The Gisborne Catholic School, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, is making gratifying progress. The following extracts are taken from a flattering report made by Mr. Hill, the Government Inspector:—"Four Sisters and a pupil teacher have charge of this school, which is divided up into an upper, middle, and lower school for instruction purposes. I found the classes working with diligence. The discipline was good, and the methods of instruction showed commendable preparation on the part of the teachers. Altogether I was pleased to find the school working with so much earnestness and future promise. The rooms for the upper and middle classes are well suited for instruction purposes, and are very clean and tidy. The registration is satisfactory. (Signed) H. Hill, Inspector."

Good Friday was spent by large numbers in Auckland as a day of fun and frolic. In this, be it regretted a few Catholic young men and women took a part, and a prominent part, too. If these persons wish to give vent to their sporting proclivities they would do well to select some more appropriate day. I would suggest the 17th of March. On that day's celebrations the Good Friday "sports" are conspicuous by their absence.

Rev. Father Gillan, Ponsonby, and Rev. Father Amandolini, Hamilton, Waikato, have exchanged parishes for a week. Father Luck, O.S.B., Kihikihiki, is, I regret to say, far from being well. The brother of our late Bishop is universally esteemed and respected, and the wish is widespread throughout the whole diocese that Father Luck may be speedily restored to health.

(By Telegraph—From our own correspondent.)

Tuesday.

His Lordship the Bishop made his first episcopal visitation at St. Patrick's on Sunday. He attended 11 o'clock Mass, at which the Rev. Father Purton was celebrant and the Rev. Father Croke assistant at the throne. After Mass the Bishop addressed the congregation, going over the year's work, and giving subsequently a short history of the parish. He mentioned the names of former prelates and priests who had laboured incessantly, and amidst great difficulties. Special mention was made of the late Bishop, of whom too much could not be said. All the parochial works which he had carried out were enumerated, and the fact was noted that he had left the Cathedral free of debt at his death. The Bishop thanked the priests, choir, collectors, and parishioners for nobly working together for the glory of God, and hoped that they would all be rewarded. On leaving the pulpit his Lordship assumed the black cope, and prayed for the souls of the deceased prelates, priests, and people who had laboured in the parish years ago. The choir sang an appropriate and effective "Miserere." His Lordship then inspected the church surroundings, and complimented all concerned on their satisfactory appearance. In the afternoon his Lordship confirmed 150 candidates, comprising both sexes, and afterwards addressed the candidates in suitable language. In the evening, after vespers, an address from the laity was presented at the foot of the throne. The address was read (in the absence of the mayor) by Mr M. J. Sheahan. His Lordship returned thanks in feeling terms recalling with much emotion his early labours in the parish. The children who had been confirmed repeated the avowal after the Bishop, and sang the hymn "Holy Mother." There was a large congregation, and all present were much impressed with the service. Dr. Lenihan continues his episcopal visitation for four weeks.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

In this week's issue of the *Canterbury Times* there is an excellent view of the Catholic Basilica at Oamaru, and also of the Catholic Presbytery at the same place. The foundation stone of the Basilica, which is a very beautiful structure, was laid on May 28, 1893, by the late Most Rev. Dr. Moran (one of his last public acts), and was opened on November 18, 1894, by Dr. Grimes (Bishop of Christchurch). It was re-opened on February 13th last by Bishop Verdon, on the occasion of a new decorated ceiling being completed. At no distant date the local pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Mackay, hopes to be able to erect a new portico, which will give a most effective appearance to the church. The engraving of the Basilica is also accompanied with a very good photo of the Very Rev. Dean Mackay, who was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in May, 1841, and pursued his studies in Blairs, Aberdeen, Douai, and the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained priest on June

6th, 1868. Returning to Scotland, he was placed in charge of the parish of Banff, where he built a very pretty church and presbytery. Failing health obliged him in 1872 to seek a more genial climate, and he arrived in Dunedin in December of that year. At the urgent request of the late Dr. Moran, Father Mackay took charge of Queenstown, which included the whole of the western portion of the Otago goldfields. On the death of Monsignor Coleman in January, 1890, he was placed in charge of the parish of Oamaru.

On Wednesday evening last a very pleasing concert was given in St. Mary's School Hall, before a fairly numerous audience, in aid of the bazaar and art union fund. Mrs. E. T. Robinson gained encores by her very effective singing of Cowan's "Swallows" and "It was a dream." Miss Lucy Ryan was recalled for her pleasing rendering of Denza's "A May Morning," and Miss McLaughlin sang "Bid me to love" so well as to earn an encore. Two of Mr. Rossiter's pupils, Misses Edith Walker and Everil Haggie, made a creditable first appearance. The former sang, "I trust you still," and the latter "Ora pro nobis," with a hidden chorus. Mr. C. Read was encored for his song, "The coming of the king." Mr. Russell Halley sang "The vagabond" and "The yeoman's wedding" very well. Mr. A. O'Brien was recalled for his singing of "The deathless army." Messrs J. and K. Petersen were encored for their comic duets in character. Misses L. Ryan and Olive King and Messrs J. Allan and A. O'Brien sang the "Madrigal," from "The Mikado." Miss F. Triggs played a pianoforte solo, "Alice, where art thou?" and with Mr. J. Allan played a pianoforte duet, "Sans Souci." Mr. H. Oakey played two concertina solos, and Mr. G. Poore played a flute solo. Four members of the banjo and guitar band contributed a couple of selections, so well played as to be encored. The programme concluded with the "Policeman's chorus" from "The Pirates of Penzance," very effectively sung in costume. Mrs. Robinson, Miss Triggs, and Mr. Rossiter acted as accompanists.

On the same evening a largely attended meeting was held in the library at the Pro-Cathedral to arrange for a recognition of the long and valued services of the Very Rev. Father Cummings, V.G., who is leaving this city on account of ill health. The chair was occupied by Sir George Clifford, who said, in opening the meeting, that it was with deep regret that they assembled there that evening, as the occasion was to take leave of the zealous and self-sacrificing Vicar-General, whose health had, through his unceasing labours, broken down. It was not the time and place to speak of the many good qualities of the Very Rev. Father Cummings; that would come later on, but he felt sure that everyone would join with him in expressing deep regret at losing the services of so devoted a priest. Mr M. Donnelly moved: "That this meeting deeply regrets the retirement, through ill-health, of the Very Rev. Father Cummings, and desires to place on record its recognition of the zeal, fidelity, and self-sacrifice with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his high office, and trusts that every effort will be made to testify to him the affection and esteem in which he is held, not alone by the members of his Church, but by the community at large. This meeting ventures also to express a hope that at no distant date he will return with restored health and vigour to carry out the missionary work to which he has devoted his life." Mr. Hayward seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The gentlemen present were then formed into a General Committee. Mr. E. O'Connor was elected secretary, and Mr. P. Burke treasurer. The Rev. Father Chervier mentioned that he had communicated with the priests on the West Coast, at Timaru, and in North Canterbury, asking them to take steps to convene meetings. It was decided that a conversazione should be held, at which a testimonial and an address should be presented. It was also decided to make the testimonial as wide as possible, and, though mainly Catholic, not to confine it exclusively to members of the Church. Any friends of the Very Rev. Father Cummings desiring to subscribe can do so by forwarding the amount to the secretary or the treasurer. The meeting of the Executive and Entertainment Committee was fixed for Tuesday next. A Collecting Committee was also appointed and the sum of £50 was subscribed in the room. The meeting adjourned after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman. In reply to a question as to the time of the departure of the Vicar-General it was stated during the meeting that he would probably finally leave Christchurch in about three weeks from the date of the foregoing gathering.

On Sunday last at 11 a.m. Farmer's Mass in B was artistically rendered by the choir at St. Mary's. The principal solos were admirably executed by Miss Louie Grady (soprano), Misses N. Oakes and N. Slattery (altos), Mr. A. H. Blake (tenor), Messrs. A. O'Brien, R. Beveridge, and C. Goggan (bass). The choruses were well sustained, and the execution of the Mass, which was rendered with full orchestral accompaniment, reflects much credit on the painstaking conductor, Mr. H. Rossiter. Immediately after the conclusion of the Mass the principal of the Redemptorist Fathers, the Rev. Father Barry, opened a mission which will continue a fortnight. Later on the Rev. Fathers Shearman and Mangan, of the same Order, will come and assist in giving the mission. On the occasion the Rev. Father Barry, who took for a text the words "The Lord thy God shalt thou adore and Him only shalt thou serve," preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the great and many spiritual blessings to be gained by devoutly and regularly attending the mission. There was a large attendance of the faithful, and many persons from the pro-Cathedral parish were also present. During the mission, Masses, which will be followed by sermons, will be celebrated at 6.30, 8, and 9 a.m. On each evening there will be the devotion of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin and a mission sermon, which will be followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Diocesan News continued on page 27.

"BLUE BELL" OATMEAL

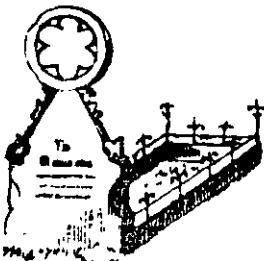
Is again in the Market, and may be obtained from all Grocers.

WHOLESALE FROM

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

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 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

Capital £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital & 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 |
| Mosgiel | ... | J. E. Jago |
| Maheno | ... | John Rankin |
| Milton | ... | Jas. Elder Brown |
| Moeraki | ... | Edward Lefevre |
| Nasby | ... | Robert Glenn |
| North-East Valley | ... | Wm. Mitchell |
| Outram | ... | H. Wilson and Co. |
| OAMARU | ... | J. B. Grave, Mgr. |
| Otepopo | ... | Charles Beckingsale |
| Owake | ... | Jno. Craig |
| Papakaio | ... | 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

RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS DUNEDIN.

BOOK BINDING
PAPER RULING.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING, including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Printing, 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
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'vc'rg'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 lb 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.

ARTHUR RANDELL,

Wholesale and Retail

SHIPPING AND FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Shipping Orders attended to with Promptitude.

ALL SUPPLIES OF BEST QUALITY.

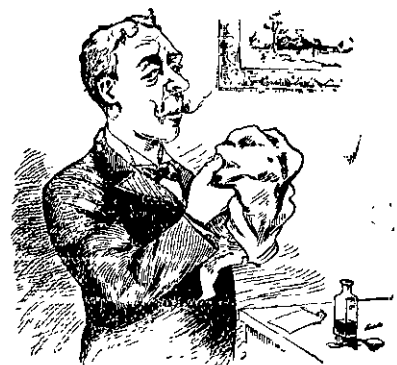
Hams and Bacon a Specialty.

Small Goods warranted the Finest.



Mr. JAMES GALE, settler, Arahura, Hokitika, writes:—"I feel it my duty to thank you for the benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I had bronchitis for three months, and had to sit up in bed half the night. The tubes in my throat seemed stopped up, and I could hardly breathe. I had two doctors, and as long as I stopped in the house, and took their medicine, I got a little relief, but never seemed to be clear in my throat, and my breathing was very short. If I went outside I got bad again. Seeing your advertisement in the *West Coast Times*, I thought I would buy a bottle. It gave me relief at once, and I have only taken two bottles, and am all right in my breathing. The medicine brought up an awful lot of phelgm from my stomach and lungs, but I am getting all right since the phelgm is up, and my appetite is coming back. I thank you again."

Mrs. ARABILLA NORRIS, Tahikeramea, Ohaupo, Waikato, writes:—"I received the bottle of Cinnamon Cure, and I thank you most sincerely, in fact, I cannot find words to express my thanks to you. My son is taking the second bottle, and it does him more good than anything he ever had for his cough, and we have tried many things for the last three years. The cough was very bad when we received the cure from you. He could not sleep at night for it, but now it is so much better. He gets a good night's sleep. I only wish that everyone that has a bad cough knew how good it is. I shall tell everyone I know the great value of your Cure, and I hope it will be known all over New Zealand."



THE FIRST SIGN OF A COLD

SHOULD remind you that the best time to commence taking something is at the beginning. It should also remind you that the best remedy to head off a spell of sneezing coughing and general unpleasantness is

Benjamin Gum.



Men start at my statements about BENJAMIN GUM!

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

Note the Name: SPENCER VINCENT'S Great BENJAMIN GUM EXTRACT. PRICE 1s 6d.

Take no other Remedy, but insist on having

BENJAMIN GUM.

DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD."

TESTIMONIALS.

Woodston, August 10, 1897.

To SPENCER VINCENT, Christchurch.
Dear Sir,—For some time past I have been suffering from a most painful cough. I had quite given up hope of its ever leaving me, at least for the remainder of the winter, and feared that it had become chronic seeing that other remedies failed to give me relief, much less cure. The pain became so intense that I was afraid of injuring my throat and head, especially the latter. I procured one bottle of your BENJAMIN GUM, and I may say that I hadn't an atom of faith in its curative properties, but felt that I must take something to ease the pain. I drank contents of first bottle very freely, and am thankful to say in less than twelve hours I was wholly free from cough.

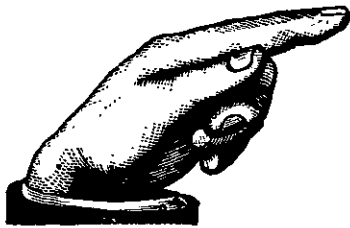
E. W. SEARS.

28th April, 1897.

MR. SPENCER VINCENT.
Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Cough Cure with the strange name BENJAMIN GUM. I caught a very severe cold in Wellington whilst we were there on a tour, and had tried a dozen different cures with very little good. BENJAMIN GUM, I am glad to say, has succeeded where all the others failed. Several members of our Company have been very much benefited by its use, as it dispels hoarseness and huskiness very quickly. Thanking you, am, faithfully yours,
W. O'SULLIVAN,
Treasurer Pollard's Opera Company.

AUTUMN CYCLING CARNIVAL

League N. S. W. Wheelmen,
Sydney, March 25th 1898.



On his

MASSEY-HARRIS

Bicycle

FORBES won the 5 Mile Sydney Plate
International Scratch Race, limited to 20
First Class Riders, defeating WALNE,
GREEN, and 3 other Australasian and
International Champions.

They Run Easy and
Keep Running Easy.



NEW ZEALAND HEADQUARTERS: CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

BRANCHES: REYNOLDS & CO., AUCKLAND.

WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

MANCHESTER ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

DEE ST., INVERCARGILL.

Irish News.

CORK.—Movements of the Most Rev. Dr. Grimes.—Our Canterbury readers will be interested to hear that the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes has just been preaching to crowded churches in the episcopal cities of Carlow, Kilkenny, Limerick and Waterford. He is now giving a series of discourses, in behalf of his diocese, in the churches of Cork, where he is the guest of the Bishop of Cork at Farnferrius.

A Question for the Gaelic League.—After the decision of the Lord Chancellor as to the right of Irish-speaking witnesses to be examined in the language they know best (writes a contributor to the *Dublin Freeman*), we had all hoped that we should hear no more of such witnesses being threatened and terrorised into speaking English. But the case which has occurred at the Cork Bankruptcy Court within the past fortnight would go to show that there are still, in spite of that decision, many officials and solicitors who take delight in using all the small authority vested in them to bully Irish-speaking witnesses into giving their evidence in English. The witness in the case was an old man named John Lucy, of Macroom. Eventually his evidence had to be taken in Irish, being interpreted by a previous witness who was in court all the time and quite willing to give his service as interpreter. It is to be hoped that the Gaelic League will seriously take up the question of defending witnesses from attacks on their language.

DUBLIN.—The Distress in the West: Mansion House Fund.—So grave has the situation in the West of Ireland become that the citizens of Dublin have taken steps to at once inaugurate a fund for the relief of the distress. On Thursday, February 24, a large and influential meeting was held for this purpose in the Oak Room of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and among numerous letters of apology the following was read from the Archbishop of Dublin: "I deeply regret that an important engagement, from which I cannot get free, hinders me from being present at today's meeting in the Mansion House. The apathy that seems to prevail throughout Ireland on the subject of the present distress in our western province is incomprehensible. Let us hope that today's meeting will have the effect of dispelling this apathy. It is

American Contributions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund (1898).—The Parliamentary Treasurers beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following letter, with draft for £85 5s 6d:—"Toronto, 8th February, 1898. The Treasurers of the Irish Parliamentary Party, 24 Rutland Square, Dublin, Ireland. Dear Sirs,—I yesterday received your secretary's letter enclosing receipt for the amount forwarded to you on the 10th of January; also three copies of the *Freeman's Journal*, which have been duly mailed. My last remittance on account of the Irish Parliamentary Fund made an aggregate of £1469 0s 1d. I beg now to enclose a sterling draft for £85 5s 6d, being the proceeds of the subscription from the Diocese of Halifax, kindly forwarded by his Grace Archbishop O'Brien. Please acknowledge and publish this subscription, and print the enclosed letter, and oblige yours faithfully,—E. F. BLAKE."

The City Marshals: Mr John Parnell's Candidature.—Mr John H. Parnell has issued the following circular:—"Avondale, 18th February, 1898. Dear Sir,—The poverty and almost absolute want with which my mother, my sisters, and I are faced to face render it imperative on me to ask the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Dublin Corporation to entrust to me the duties of the City Marshal. Through the devotion of my late brother to the cause of Ireland, his estate, on which his mother [Mrs Parnell has since died.—Ed. N. Z. TABLET] and sisters, as well as myself, depend for our bread, and Avondale, the home which has been in our family for generations, must come under the hammer. It is to prevent this, and to keep the ancient family roof-free, that I offer myself as a candidate for this position. I do not wish to hamper the members of the corporation by begging this appointment from them, but I hope that, having laid briefly the lamentable condition of my people before you, the doing of which has given me much pain, I shall receive the great favour of your kind support in my candidature.—Yours obediently, JOHN HOWARD PARNELL." Mr T. D. Sullivan, M.P., writes to the *Daily Nation* of Monday supporting Mr John H. Parnell, M.P., for the position of Dublin City Marshal, and deprecating the view taken by the *Daily Nation* in a recent article, in which it was argued that the Parnell family had now no special claim on the Irish people. Mr Sullivan states he would regard the refusal to give the position to Mr Parnell as "regrettable incident."

THE MASSIVE PLATE

Glass Windows of the City Boot Palace, with their stylish samples of "Up-to-date" Footwear, give a fair idea of the immense assortment to be found inside the establishment.

Some of the prettiest designs that could be wished for are now shown for inspection, and the stock is sufficiently large to meet the wants of all intending purchasers. Prices always right.

INSPECTION INVITED.

CITY BOOT PALACE.

CORNER GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.

J. M'KAY

far from creditable to us as a people that the country has not long since been roused to a sense of its duty by the splendid example of active and generous benevolence which has been given to us by the Manchester Committee. I enclose a cheque for £20 in aid of whatever effort may be decided upon by the meeting." Alderman Pile (High Sheriff), in proposing "That this meeting, from reports received from clergymen of all denominations and from relief committees, declares that severe distress exists in the West and South of Ireland," said he was quite sure that from the reports they had seen in the papers there was but one feeling amongst them, and that was that acute distress existed amongst their fellow-countrymen, and that being so, he felt nothing in the way of speeches was required, but that what was really wanted was acts. There would always be distress to a certain extent in the West unless the position of the poor there was radically improved. How that could best be done was not for that meeting to decide. Their duty was to try and relieve the excruciating distress that now existed, and he thought the Lord Mayor deserved the thanks of every citizen for his action in rousing the sympathy of the public and making an effort to shake off what had almost been criminal apathy. He hoped his Lordship's appeal would not be confined to Dublin but would extend from Belfast in the north to Cork in the south. Mr William Field, M.P., in seconding the resolution, expressed the opinion that the Government had not done their duty in this matter. A subscription list was opened in the room and a large amount was then and there subscribed.

The Celtic Genius of Shakespeare.—The members of the National Literary Society enjoyed a rare treat at their last meeting in February, when Dr. Augustine Downey read an able and ingenious paper on the "Celtic Genius of Shakespeare," a subject of which he has made a profound study. The lecturer having laid down the proposition that Shakespeare's own words are the safest sources of information regarding the poet, declared that only one conclusion as to Shakespeare's race could be arrived at from their study if read without prejudice. Shakespeare, he argued, was unquestionably a Celt. We claim him, said the lecturer, not because his works are replete with Celtic lore, not because the subject of his noblest dramas are Celtic, but because only by a Celt could those themes have been imagined and composed. The lecturer gave many remarkable examples of the poet's knowledge

of Celtic manners and customs, of the Celtic mode of thought and expression.

GALWAY.—Death of the Rev. Alban Furlong, O.D.C.—Deep and general regret was felt at Loughrea on Sunday, February 20, when it became known that the Rev. Father Alban Furlong, O.D.C., had passed peacefully away. An exchange gives the following particulars regarding the deceased priest. Father Alban belonged to one of the most respectable Catholic families in the county of Galway, who resided almost within the parish of Loughrea. Deceased was born on the 24th March, 1846, and the house in which he spent the earlier part of his life is but across the waters of the lake. He made his novitiate in Brussels, and was professed on the 1st of May, 1867, at the age of 21 years. He finished his studies in London, and was ordained priest on St. Patrick's Day, 1872, by his Eminence Cardinal Manning. Father Alban was a powerful and eloquent preacher.

A Generous Gift.—A splendid gift has been bestowed upon St. Patrick's Church, Loughrea, through the generosity of Mr. James McLoughlin, of that town. It is a fine statue, twelve feet high, and represents our Lord in the Temple, blessing little children. The statue was solemnly blessed and unveiled recently, the sermon for the occasion being preached by Father Cloone, C.S.S.E., from the text: "For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world, and this is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith." We have learned that the generous donor is the father of Mother Bertrand, of the Dominican Priory, Dunedin.

KERRY.—Death of the Oldest Priest in Kerry.—Irish papers just to hand report the death of the Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, P.P., V.F., Dingle, a venerable priest who was about ninety years of age, and the oldest priest in Kerry. We learn from the *Freeman* that he had been parish priest of Dingle for nearly half his missionary life, and during his pastoral charge the parish has made considerable progress in religious and educational establishments, teaching Communities of nuns and Christian Brothers having been introduced. The deceased clergyman was brought into prominence early in his priestly career by the distinguished part which he took in combating the attempts at proselytising by soup distribution in the Dingle Peninsula in the famine years of 1847 to 1849. The proselytisers sought to find favour with the people by the use of the old language of the Gael. Father O'Sullivan, who

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

P. LUNDON, Valuer, General Commission Agent, Labour Bureau, Hotel Broker, Cook's Tourist Agent.

was a native of Kenmare, in South Kerry, was a distinguished Irish scholar, and he threw himself into the work of refuting the errors sought to be propagated by the medium of Gaelic and soup. The proselytiser had finally to beat a retreat from the district before the eloquent and convincing oratory of the zealous clergyman. Ever since his connection with the parish Canon O'Sullivan took a prominent part in the various political movements in assisting and directing his people. He was a prominent figure in the Land League days, and despite his great age he was active up to the last. His loss is deeply regretted not only in the Dingle parish but throughout Kerry. An additional element of melancholy is introduced into the tidings of his death by the death of his cousin, the Rev. Sullivan, Adm., V.F., Tralee.

LIMERICK.—A New Industry.—We quoted last week from the annual report of the Irish Industries Association the splendid tribute paid by the Association to the work done by the nuns at Foxford. We are glad to learn from the same report that a wholly new and lucrative industry has been introduced into Ireland under the auspices of the Association by Miss Grace Campbell. This is nothing less than the manufacture of Valenciennes lace. Miss Campbell having received a course of instruction in the lace-making art at Antwerp, taught it at Limerick Convent with the most satisfactory results. On the completion of her Limerick engagement, Miss Campbell proceeded to Golden Bridge. So successful has Miss Campbell proved as a teacher, that Limerick Convent has secured orders for the production of the beautiful Valenciennes fabric which will keep the workers busy for some time. This intelligence is extremely gratifying, and there is every indication that this infant industry has an important future before it.

TIPPERARY.—Lord Emlý on Orange Bigotry.—Still the ball is kept rolling, and the enthusiasm which has been aroused on the Catholic University question shows every sign of increasing rather than abating. An important and influential meeting was held on Wednesday, February 23, in the Literary Institute, Clonmel, for the purpose of helping to rouse the Government to a sense of its responsibilities in the matter. During the course of the meeting the following outspoken letter from Lord Emlý was read:—"I regret, indeed, very much that I am unable to accept your kind and welcome invitation to be present at your meeting next Wednesday. I am glad that you have remembered that I am bound to Clonmel and its neighbourhood by every tie that a man holds dear. I hope that your meeting will be a great success, and that cheers loud enough to awaken Slievenamon will punctuate the passing of each successive resolution that announces your firm, unalterable determination to burst asunder and cast from you the degrading shackles of Protestant ascendancy. With Protestants as Protestants we have no quarrel. Indeed, numbers of our fellow-countrymen have loyally stood alongside us on our platforms. 'Perfect religious equality' is our motto, our watchword, our cry. The four-fifths of the people of Ireland refused to be any longer pinned in the servants' hall to suit the narrow-minded prejudices and base requirements of a very small knot of Orange bigots. How despicable are the tactics of these men! They declare that they strongly object to the establishment of a university in this country under the management and control of one religious denomination as being contrary to the principle of religious equality established by the State. Why that describes the great Protestant University. They upbraid us with being uneducated. They themselves try to keep us uneducated. They sneer at us, and say that we are not in earnest. County and county has taken up the challenge, and sternly asserted that we are in earnest. They have the audacity (see *Daily Express*) to dictate to us that we must keep our priests in the background as a preliminary negotiation. Once and for all let them distinctly understand that—College or University—the place of our priests was, is, and always will be, at the helm" (loud applause). In addition to the usual resolutions claiming educational justice for Irish Catholics, a vote of thanks was also passed to the Protestants of Ireland for the help given in forwarding the university movement.

GENERAL.

Are the Liberals Deserting Home Rule?—According to the London correspondent of the *Cork Herald*, it looks like it. Writing under date February 12, he says:—"Is there to be a cave in the Liberal Party on the question of Home Rule? The query is suggested by the attitude assumed of late by the *Daily Chronicle*, which may be said to express the views of a large section of the party. On Friday last I alluded to its comments on the state of affairs at Edgbaston, and its suggestion of a compromise on the Irish question between Liberals and Liberal Unionists. On Saturday again it devoted its space to this subject, and practically concedes the fealty of the Liberal Party to Home Rule in exchange for a fusion with the seceders of 1886. The *Chronicle*, forsooth, is willing to try the experiment of Local Government as a panacea for Ireland's wrongs, and as affording complete satisfaction of her demand. Then comes the following piece of disingenuous advice to Irishmen:—"We do not see that such a course would run counter to any Irish interest. It will, in any case, take all good Irishmen most of their time to set the new machinery to work, to develop local spirit, and familiarise the people with the habit of common action for common ends. Ireland, worn out by agitation, knows well that a respite in which she might put her own household affairs in order would be a priceless boon. She has won her way far into the heart of England, and she may count upon substantial justice being done to her claims." This kind of stuff shows how poorly, after all, Englishmen can appreciate the National spirit of Ireland. As if Irish Nationalists would forget the demand for their native Parliament while 'setting the new machinery to work.' Thank goodness there are Irish voters in Great Britain, without whose help the Liberal Party cannot, at all events in the present generation, be returned to power. Should that party eliminate

Home Rule from its programme they will be shown that they cannot do so with impunity."

Death of a Crimean Veteran.—The death of Trooper MacNally, which occurred at Llanely, in Wales, removes one of the now small band of survivors of the "noble six hundred" immortalised in Tennyson's well-known lines. The deceased was one of the Crimean veterans who went through the four engagements, and took part in the famous charge of Balaclava. He was an Irishman, and joined the army in Dublin. After a number of years of hard service he left the army in 1870, and went to Llanely to be coachmen to Dr Sidney Roderick. He held this position until advancing years compelled him to give up active work. The old soldier was comfortably off, however, and was able to supplement his pension by odd shillings honestly earned here and there. The three medals and the clasp which he wore bore testimony to the courage and bravery which he had shown in all the engagements at which he was present. MacNally, who was 71 years of age, was buried with military honours. He was one of the six survivors of the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," only five now remaining. The funeral took place on Saturday, 19th, Father Byrne officiating.

The "Spectator" and Wolfe Tone.—The London *Spectator* is one of the ablest, and, under its late editor, Mr. R. H. Hutton, it was certainly one of the fairest of English Liberal-Unionist papers. Lately, however, it perpetrated at the same time a stupid blunder and gross calumny by describing Wolfe Tone as a "poltroon." We are glad to see that the great weekly has been promptly brought to book and the writer of the obnoxious article compelled to eat his own words. When the *Spectator*, in its prejudiced ignorance, described Wolfe Tone as a poltroon (says the *Dublin Freeman*), it reckoned without Mr. Stephen Gwynne. In a letter to the fatuous sixpenny organ of "Liberal"-Unionism Mr. Gwynne, an Irish opponent of Home Rule, demolished the scandalous calumny so completely that the editor was compelled to apologise. As every student of Irish history knows, if one man in the story of the nation deserves to be remembered as a type of fearless, self-sacrificing and unselfish patriotism—as a hero with more of the relentless perseverance in working for a good cause than usually characteristics the heroic temperament—it is Theobald Wolfe Tone. Gentlemen so supremely ignorant of the elementary facts of Irish history as was the writer of the article condemned by Mr. Gwynne are the bitterest and most powerful enemies of Home Rule in England. It is not often that a Unionist lie is nailed so promptly and effectually as the slander on the Great Dead was by the Unionist Mr. Gwynne—and the fact ought to supply the plucky correspondent of the *Spectator* and other fair-minded Irish opponents of self-government with food for thought.

Irish Vital Statistics.—The *Tipperary Nationalist* of February 12 gives an interesting summary of the quarterly returns of Irish vital statistics, just to hand, from which it appears that there has been an actual increase of 1727 in the population during the past quarter. The births amounted to 24,789, and the deaths to 18,476. The emigration drain still continues, 4586 men and women having left Ireland during the past three months, being an increase of 51. The population of Ireland in the middle of '97 was 4,551,631. The births were 0.5 over the average for ten years, and the deaths 0.9 under the average for the same period. County Waterford has the highest marriage and death rate in Munster, and Tipperary is only a few points under it. The population of Clonmel is set down as 10,777.

THE ANGELUS.

We cut from an exchange the following, written by Father Mahoney, a priest of Minnesota:—

"I know nothing that saddens me more than to return to our own country after having been a little while in Belgium or Tyrol. There the poor people seem so wonderfully to live in the presence of God. If you were to go through a Tyrolese village at six o'clock in the evening you would hear from every cottage a hum like that of a hive of bees, every one—father and mother, and children and servants—saying their prayers. It is much the same at noon, only then many of the people are out of doors, in the fields or in their gardens. The church bell rings at twelve and the mowers put down their scythes and take off their caps and fold their hands in prayer for about a minute, and then go on with their work. One market day at Insbruck I was dining, and there was a party of farmers at another table having their dinner. The church rung the Angelus. Then they all rose up, and standing reverently, the oldest man in the party, began the prayers and the rest responded. And the women shopping were standing still in the market.

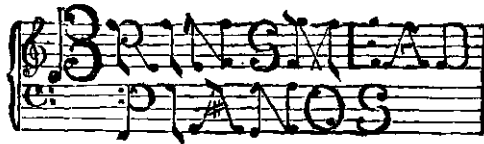
The London *Lancet* publishes a solemn warning on the subject of tinned foods. There is, indeed, it says, no ground for doubting their wholesomeness, and in many instances they supply a real need; but consumers of these viands, who belong mostly to the poorer classes, must be warned of the very real danger which may result from eating them after a day or longer of exposure to the air.

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.]

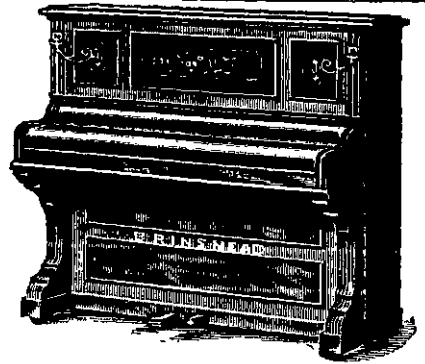
CHAS. BEGG & CO.,

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

Established 1861.



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



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

LARGE STOCK OF THE AUGENER, LITOLFF AND PETERS EDITIONS

VIOLIN, BOW & CASE, Complete, from 20s

NEW SONGS AND PIECES FORTNIGHTLY.

Every description of MUSICAL INSTRUMENT Kept in Stock.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Catalogues and Lists posted Free to any address.

MACKENZIE AND SAUNDES

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 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

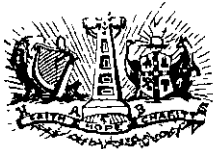
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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 nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members.

A FULL Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 1s to 1s 3d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself and family (children to be under the age of 18 years) immediately on joining. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a further period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness, and should there be a continuance of illness, 5s per week is allowed during incapacity as superannuation, provided he has been a member of the Society for 7 years previous to the commencement of such incapacity. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20.

A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution 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 incapacity, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his representative 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 unsurpassed 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 penmanship 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.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

<p>'Where do you get your Boots and Shoes?'</p> <p>Said Mrs. Smith one day, Unto her neighbour Mrs. Jones, Just in a friendly way.</p> <p>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.'</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>You see they understand their trade And buy for ready cash Just nothing but the best of goods, And never worthless trash.</p> <p>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.'</p> <p>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</p>
---	--

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

PROSPECTUS
A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.

(Sectare Fidem.)

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Patronage of His Grace the Most Reverend Francis
Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington.

President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.
Rector: THE VERY REV. DR. WATTERS, S.M.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided, in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law, University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A select library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of the students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

Each Intern Student requires the following outfit:—Two ordinary suits of clothing for weekdays, one dark suit for Sundays, six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs of socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, three table napkins, two pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, combs, brushes, and other dressing articles, one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

TERMS.

Boarders.—All Intern Pupils, 40 guineas per annum; Entrance Fee (payable once only), 3 guineas.

Day Scholars.—Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum; College, 9 guineas per annum.

Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum; Drawing, 3 guineas per annum; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum; Washing, 1 guinea per annum; Stationery, comprising use of copy books, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.

A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.

No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term.

For further particulars, application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the Local Clergy.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

F. J. WATTERS, S.M., D.D., Rector.

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.

E. W. DUNNE,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,
81 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The largest and best assortment of Catholic Books and Requisites in New Zealand.

New supplies by every direct steamer.

Just received: Five cases assorted prayer books, and other novelties. Prayer Books in real Morocco, Russian Leather, and the very latest and best bindings.

Goods never before imported to Australian Colonies. Prices to suit all buyers, from 6d upwards. Posted anywhere in New Zealand on receipt of stamps in value.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS:

History of the Sacred Passion, Louis de la Palma, New edition, price 6s 6d, posted 7s; My Water Cure, by Father Kniepp, price 4s 6d, posted 5s; Life after Death, by Rev. John S. Vaughan, price 2s 6d, posted 2s 9d; The Book of Erin, from a Socialist's view, by J. Morrison Davidson, price 4s, posted 4s 6d; A Short Life of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, price 1s 6d, posted 1s 9d; The Office of Holy week, price 1s 6d, posted 1s 8d, etc., etc.,

Rosaries, Medals, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Oleographs and all requisites in endless variety. All correspondence promptly attended to.

Any book not in stock will be procured from any part of the world.

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

BOOKS FOR LENT—POST FREE.

Baptism of the King; Considerations on Passion, Coleridge	8
Foot of the Cross, or Sorrows of Mary, Faber ...	6 6
History of the Passion, with Notes and Comments, Devine	3 4
Hours of the Passion, by Ludolph the Saxon ...	8 0
Lenten Exercises, by Dr. Vaughan ...	1 4
Lenten Meditations on the Passion and Death of Our Lord, Fieu. ...	1 9
Lenten Monitor, Rev. P. Baker, O.S.F. ...	2 3
Mystery of Crown of Thorns, by a Passionist Father ...	4 4
Sufferings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by Rev. Father Thomas of Jesus ...	2 10
Considerations on the Passion ...	0 7
Contemplations and Meditations, Public Life of Our Lord two vols. ...	6 6
Contemplations and Meditations, Passion and Glorious Mysteries ...	2 9
Clock of the Passion, Liguori ...	0 7
Lessons from Passion, Feeney ...	3 5
Office for Holy Week ...	1 3
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 8
Cath. Home: Annual 1896, Numerous Illustrations ...	1 3
Boys and Girls " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 3

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT
(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Fresh Supplies of New Works and Prize Books by Standard Authors, from Messrs. W. H. Gill and Son, James Duffy and Co. Burns and Oats, The Catholic Truth Society, The Oxford University Press, Ward Lock and Co., etc., etc., also from America.

Wax Candles and Tin Floats, Statuary, Beads, Crucifixes, and a large assortment of Religious Prints and Pictures.

N.B.—Milner's End of Religious Controversy. New edition by Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A. Price, 1s 6d; Post Free, 2s.

E. O'CONNOR,

Proprietor



1897

**"STANDARD"
SEEDS.**

"STANDARD" Seeds are now recognised as perfectly reliable for growth and strain.

"STANDARD" Seeds are used in all the Colonies, as well as Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, India, South Africa, America.

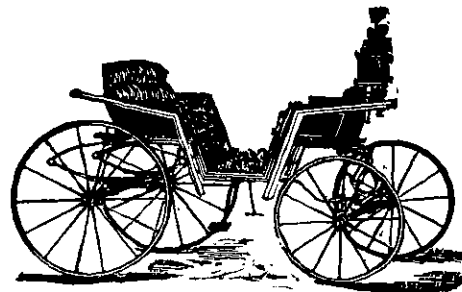
NIMMO & BLAIR,

SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY

Princes street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE]



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

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO

MALSTERS AND BREWERS.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN



<p>FIRST. Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p>	<p>SECOND. On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p>	<p>THIRD. Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.</p>	<p>FOURTH. Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.</p>	<p>FIFTH. The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.</p>
---	---	---	---	--

Commercial.

For week ending April 20.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

London, April 14.

The issue department of the Bank of England reports that the stock of gold, coin, and bullion for the week is £26,959,000 and the reserve £18,434,000, the percentage of reserve to liabilities being 34.40. There was in circulation £27,803,000. The public deposits amounted to £11,997,000, other deposits to £35,906,000, and Government securities to £34,088,000.

Three month's bills are discounted at 3 3/4 per cent.

Consols, 110 1/2.

New Zealand 4 per cent. stock, 111 : 3 1/2 do. 105 : 3 do 98 1/2.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

The return of railway receipts and expenditure for the four weeks ending March 5 shows the former to have been £118,075 11s 10d and the latter £76,104 3s 3d. In the corresponding period of the previous year the figures were £110,683 7s 3d and £60,975 7s 1d respectively. Of the revenue, the North Island lines contributed £47,169 3s 4d as against £40,612 12s 1d; and the South Island lines £70,904 8s 6d, as against £69,970 15s 2d. The North Island lines absorbed £27,260 0s 2d, as against £21,837 4s 3d; and the South Island lines £38,814 3s 1d, as against £39,138 2s 10d. The proportion of expenses to revenue on the several lines, calculated on an annual average, for the respective periods of 1898-97, was as follows:—North Island—Kawakawa, 132 18, 109 09; Whangarei, 70 77, 86 93; Kaibai, 43 24, 43 19; Auckland, 64 20, 64 02; Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth, 68 50, 62 20. South Island—Huranui-Bluff, 60 81, 59 33; Greymouth-Brunner, 50 76, 56 63; Greymouth-Hokitika, 62 61, 51 38; Westport, 41 64, 45 83; Nelson, 93 38, 90 99; Pictou, 114 13, 107 11;—grand total, 62 80, 60 62. The receipts on the Huranui-Bluff section were £62,835 8s 9d, as compared with £62,770 16s 6d for the corresponding period of last year.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, April 20.

BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/6/-; Sellers, 2/7/0/-. New South Wales, B., 33/15/-; S., 34/5/-. Union of Australia, Ltd. B., 27/1/-; S., 27/10/.

INSURANCE.—National, B., 15/10; S., 16/0. New Zealand, B., 3/5/0; S., 3/7/6. South British, B., 2/9/0; S., 2/10/0. Standard, B., (cum div.) 12/-; S., 12/-.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/5/-; S., 4/8/-. Union Steam, B., 9/10/-; S., 9/17/6.

COAL.—Kaitangata (old), B., 24/1/-; S., 24/10/0. Do (new), B., 2/8/0; S., 2/9/0. Westport, B., 2/17/0; S., 2/18/0.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property Company (10/-), B., 4/3; S., 4/9. National Mortgage (cum. div.), B., 10/6; S., 11/3. Perpetual Trustees, B., 11/0; S., 11/6. Trustees and Executors, B., 1/10/0; S., 1/12/0.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (£20), B., 28/10/-; S., 29/1/-. Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/-; S., 6/5/-. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 1/12/0; S., 1/15/0; do., new is-ue. B., 2/9/-; S., 3/3/- premium. Mornington Tramway, B., 15/6; S., 16/-. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/6/-; S., 4/7/-. New Zealand Drug (2/- paid), B., 2/7/6; S., 2/8/0. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14/-; S., 1/15/-. Otago Daily Times, (cum div.) B., 11/10/-; S., 11/15/-. Emu Bay Railway, B., 12/0; S., 13/0. New Zealand Asbestos Co., B., par; S., 1/6 premium.

GOLDFIELDS.—Beefton: Big River Extended, B., 7/-; S., 8/-. Cumberland Extended, B., 1/3; S., 1/9. Dillon Extended, B., 1/9; S., 2/3. Keep-it-Dark, B., 17/6; S., 18/0. Alpine Extended, B., 6/0;

S., 6/6. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 3/6; S., 3/9. Croesus (Paparua), B., 9/6; S., 10/-. Auckland.—Bunker's Hill, B., 1/-; S., 1/4. Crown, B., 19/-; S., 1/-; Talisman, B., 11/-; S., 12/-. Waitekauri, B., 1/19/-; S., 2/1/-. Waibi Silverton, B., 7/6; S., 10/-. Woodstock, B., 1/4/-; S., 1/5/-. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., 13/-; S., 15/- Morning Star (A issue), B., 13/-; S., 15/-. Ophir Deep Lead, B., 15/-; S., 15/6.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Buller, B., 7/-; S., 8/-. Clyde, B., 2/19/-; S., 3/1/-. Enterprise, B., 2/15/-; S., 2/17/-. Golden Beach (par) B., —; S., —. Golden Gate, B., 1/12/-; S., 1/15/-. Golden Run, B., 1/10/0; S., 1/2/0. Golden Treasure, B., 3/0/0; S., 3/3/0. Golden Terrace, B., 1/6; S., 2/6 premium. Jutland Flat (paid), B., 6/6; S., 7/- Lion Rock, B., —; S., 1/6. Molyneux Hydraulic Co. Dredge issue), B., 1/5/-; S., 1/9/- (premium). Nevis, B., 18/-; S., 1/-; Otago, B., 1/11/-; S., 1/12/-. Upper Waipori (contrib.), B., 1/9; S., 2/-.

SLICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight Slicing (contrib.) B., 1/16/-; S., 1/19/-. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/3; S., 6/9. Deep tream, B., 19/6; S., 1/0/0. Bakery Flat, B., 13/-; S., 16/-.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKETS.

Christchurch, April 13.

Medium entries in most classes of stock at the Addington market. The attendance was good. Business, however, was anything but brisk. The entries for the day comprised 15,334 sheep and lambs, 298 cattle, and 384 pigs.

FAT CATTLE.—The 147 head yarded contained nothing of extra prime quality, and was more than sufficient for requirements. Although a little improvement was noticeable in the tone of the sale, prices showed no improvement. Best steers brought £6 10s to £7 10s; others, down to £4; good heifers, £4 10s to £5 7s 6d; others, down to £3; cows, from £2 10s to £5 10s. Prices per 100lb—prime beef, 15s to 16s 6d; medium to good, 12s to 14s; cows and inferior sorts, down to 7s.

FAT SHEEP.—About 3000 on offer, including very fair lines of freezers, for which there was a good demand. Good young ewes quite held their own, and a few aged sorts were taken for preserving. Prices realised were: Best crossbred wethers, 12s 6d to 14s 1d; not so good, 9s 4d to 11s 6d; mixed wethers and maiden ewes, 11s to 12s 9d; maiden ewes, 9s to 12s 6d; good young ewes, 6s to 9s 6d; aged sorts, 3s 6d to 5s.

FAT LAMBS.—A heavy entry included a fair proportion of freezing quality. Better classes sold well in spite of the fact that the factories are now almost blocked owing to the scarcity of freights. One buyer (for export) secured over 2000. Good lambs ruled at 7s to 9s 6d; an extra prime lot, 10s 4d; butchers' sorts, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; backward, down to 2s 4d.

FAT PIGS.—The market was well supplied, and matters remained about the same as last week, baconers averaging 4d per lb and porkers a shade more. Baconers ran from 35s to 38s, and up to 61s 6d for an extra prime line; porkers, 18s to 32s 6d; stores, 12s to 25s; and suckers and weaners from 3s 6d to 9s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For Saturday's sale there was a moderate number of horses forward, comprising some good draughts and light harness sorts. The consignment that attracted most attention was one from Ashburton, among which were some very useful horses. For these the demand was good, and had it not been that the reserves placed on most of them were above ruling rates, a considerable amount of business would have been done; several draughts changed hands at satisfactory prices. Spring cart and light harness horses were fairly well represented, and all young, sound animals were well competed for. Consignments of strong active sorts suitable for bus and tram work are wanted here, and we can recommend those having these sorts for disposal to try this market. We quote: First-class young draught mares and geldings, £35 to £40; good do., £28 to £33; medium

SIMPSON & HART,

Brewers, Maltsters and Bottlers,

Black Horse Brewery, LAWRENCE.

THE BEST ALE AND STOUT IN THE MARKET. IN BULK AND BOTTLE.

ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Maximum Value At Minimum Cost

Is what we give our customers in Cycles and Accessories, because, being the largest Cycle Dealers in New Zealand, having Depôts all over the country, we buy and sell in greater quantities than any other Dealer, and Quantity controls Price.

OUR CYCLES are the best made Cycles of to-day, many of which have stood the keenest competition for 30 years.

We are Sole Agents for BEESTON, WOLVERHAMPTON, and COVENTRY HUMBERS, SWIFTS, ARIELS, DUNLOPS, ATLANTAS, and TRIUMPHS.

Every machine is fitted with Dunlop Tyres, and carries our 12 months' Guarantee. OUR ACCESSORIES have been thoroughly tested, and can be relied upon.

OUR LAMPS burn well, give a good light, can be easily lighted, and don't blow out.

OUR BELLS are neat and very effective when struck.

OUR CYCLOMETERS are small, accurate, and easily read whilst riding. They register up to 10,000 miles, and re-start without being touched.

OUR TOOL-BAGS are made from one solid piece of leather; they contain no stitches whatever, being welted together. Inside a piece of felt keeps the tools from rattling.

Every other necessary Cycle requisite that we can recommend kept in stock. Special attention given to Trade Orders.

AUSTRAL CYCLE AGENCY, Ltd.

Largest Cycle Dealers in New Zealand.

123 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

DO NOT USE DRUGS!



They only stimulate breakdown stomach scatter the nerves, and never cure. What we use is Nature's own gift to man — ELECTRICITY. Our Electric Belts will cure all NERVOUS WEAKNESSES in all stages however caused, and restore the wearer to ROBUST HEALTH.

Our Marvellous Electric Belts give a steady soothing current that can be felt by the wearer through all WEAK PARTS. REMEMBER, we give a written guarantee with each Electric Belt that it will permanently cure you. If it does not we will promptly return the full amount paid. We mean exactly what we say, and do precisely what we promise.

Address:—
GERMAN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE AGENCY,

63, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Before purchasing we prefer that you send for our ELECTRIC ERA and Price List (post free), giving illustrations of different appliances for BOTH SEXES, also TESTIMONY which will convince the most sceptical.

JOSEPH GARSIDE
(For 18 years Foreman for Messrs.

A. and T. Burt, Dunedin).

GENERAL BRASSFOUNDER,
ENGINEER and ELECTROPLATER.

Manufacturer of High-pressure Water Fittings, Engineers' and Plumbers' Brass-work. Old Goods Replated and made equal to new. Brass and Phospho Bronze Castings daily. Garden Spray Pumps and Window Fittings a Speciality. Chandeliers Lacquered and Bronzed to any colour.

Address:

BATH STREET (off Stuart street), DUNEDIN.
Telephone No. 383.

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

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

We invite all who enjoy A Good

Glass of Beer to ask for

STAPLES' BEST,

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts.

And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

J. STAPLES AND CO.

(Limited),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,—I hereby take the liberty of informing you that I have commenced business as a

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

at the above address, and respectfully solicit your kind patronage, feeling sure that by the superior quality of the Goods and the Fit and Finish of my Garments, I will secure your complete confidence.

Having had considerable recent experience in leading London and Edinburgh Houses, the best finish and the Latest Modes and Fashions can be guaranteed.

LADIES' TAILORING

will form a speciality of my business.

A carefully-selected Stock of Coatings in Vicunas, Serges, English, Scotch, and Harris Tweeds. West of England Trouserings and Worsteds on hand, to which all the Newest Patterns of the English and Scotch Markets will be added from time to time. A Trial Order will be esteemed.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM WILLS.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under:
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Monowai Thurs., April 28 2.30 p.m. trn

Te Anau Frid., April 29 3 p.m. D'din

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

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

Tarawera Tues., May 17 2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Monowai Thurs., April 28 2.30 p.m. trn

Waikare Mon., May 9 2.30 p.m. trn

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

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

Tarawera Tues., May 17 2 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Talune Thurs., April 28 3.35 p.m. trn

Wakatipu Mon., May 9 3.35 p.m. trn

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,

LYTTELTON WELLINGTON. PICTON

and NELSON—

Taupo * Thurs., April 29 5 p.m. D'din

Corinna Frid., May 6 5 p.m. D'din

* Tranship Wellington for Picton and Nelson.

And calls New Plymouth and Greymouth.

GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU,

LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and

NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald Wed., May 14 5 p.m. D'din

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Ovalau Wed., May 4 From Auckland

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Flora Wed., May 18 From Auckland

TAHITI and RAROTONGA—

Huroto Tues., May 10 From Auckland

F. POBAR AND SON (from Cashel street Christchurch), Umbrella Manufacturers, have opened a Branch Shop, 113 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. Numerous designs in Handles and Fittings. All work guaranteed. Pobar's Price List: Strong Italian Cloth from 2s 6d; Saun de Chene (Italian), 4s 6d; Levantine from 5s 6d; best Twill Silk, 6s 6d; Sticks from 1s; Scissors ground and set, 3d.

J. T. CARTER,
42 GEORGE STREET,

Has just opened a large assortment of
CROCKERY AND HARDWARE,

Which is now being offered to the public
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

CALL AND INSPECT.

No S.-Called Sale Price but the Genuine
Bed-rock Price at

J. T. CARTER'S.

42 GEORGE STREET.

draught mares and geldings, L20 to L25; aged do, L12 to L18; first-class hack harness horses, L18 to L25; good do, L12 to L17; medium do, L7 to L10; age 1 and inferior, L2 to L5.

PRODUCE.

London, April 13.

The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 2,930,000 quarters, and for the Continent 1,850,000 quarters.

The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 40,577,000 bushels.

London, April 14.

The English wheat market shows a general advance of 6d. The Continental is advancing and the American rising.

Californian No. 1 milling wheat, 37s; red winter, 108 cents. Russian cargoes, 38s 3d. London quotation—hard Duluth, 43s 9d.

Sydney, April 13.

Wheat: Chick, 2s 9d to 3s; milling, 4s to 4s 1d. Flour: L10 to L10 10s. Oats: Fe ding, 2s to 2s 3d; New Zealand and Tartarian seed, 2s 5d to 2s 7d. Maize, 2s 6d. Barley: Cape, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Bran, 7½d to 7½d. Pollard, 7½d to 8d. Potatoes: Circular Heads, L6 10s; local, L5 to L5 15s. Onions: New Zealand, L7; Portarlington, L5 10s. Butter: Dairy, 10d to 10½d; factory, 11d to 11½d. Cheese: Large, 4d to 5d; loaf, 4½d to 6d. Bacon, 6½d to 8d.

Melbourne, April 13.

Very little business in consequence of the holidays. Prices not materially changed.

Adelaide, April 13.

Wheat, 4d to 4½d. Flour, L10 15s to L11. Oats: Algerian, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; New Zealand, 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

Invercargill, April 15.

Considerable quantities of oats have been offered by farmers during the past week, and parcels that could be delivered in time for the Pohorua, for Auckland, to-day were eagerly competed for and advanced prices given. Values hence ranged from 2s to 2s 1d (f.o.b. at Bluff, sacks in) for export. Canterbury demands for shipment by rail from the Gore district have advanced the values there, farmers being able to sell at 1s 10s to 1s 11d (sacks extra) on trucks at sidings, equal to 2s 1d to 2s 2d (sacks in) at Bluff. Wheat, barley, and ryegrass quotations unchanged.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company report as follows:—

WHEAT—The market is at a standstill, millers being supplied have now stopped buying even at two to three pence per bushel reduction on late rates. Quotations meantime are nominal say for best velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; best Tuscan and red wheat, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; inferior, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; broken, 2s 9d to 3s 6d (ex-store, sacks weighed in, net).

OATS—Owing to the quantity now offering, buyers decline to give prices obtaining last week. Supplies being procured at the Bluff at lower rates is adversely affecting this market. Quotations for prime milling 2s 2d to 3s 3d; best short feed, 2s 0½d to 2s 1d; medium to good, 1s 11½d to 2s; inferior, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; ex-store, sacks extra, net).

BARLEY—The demand continues steady, prime bright malting fetching 4s 9d to 5s; medium to good, 4s to 4s 6d; feed and milling, 3s to 3s 9d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

GRASS SEEDS—Only an occasional lot of ryegrass seed now offering, but buyers being pretty fully supplied purchases are almost confined to best quality, farmers' best dressed fetching 3s 3d to 3s 5d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 2d; inferior, 2s 3d to 2s 8d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot in retail lots, best dressed, fetches 4½d to 5½d; medium, 1d to 4½d per lb (ex store, sacks extra, net).

CHAFF—The market is in much the same position as last week, best fetching L3 10s to L3 15s; extra prime old, L3 17s 6d to L4 2s 6d; medium, L2 17s 6d to L3 5s (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

POTATOES—The market is fully supplied, best fetching in ton lots L3 15s to L3 17s 6d; medium, L3 5s to L3 10s per ton (ex store, sacks weighed in, net).

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report that prices ruled as under at their auction sale on Monday:—

Oats—We submitted a small catalogue, mostly feed sparrow-bills. Bidding was fairly brisk, and values almost on a par with those of last week—viz., good to best sparrowbills, 2s 0½d to 2s 1½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Several lots of fair to good whole fowl wheat offered, which sold at 3s 6d to 3s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes—Supplies to-day were not so heavy, and prices for best Derwents improved slightly, best lots selling at L3 12s 6d to L3 19s; others, L3 to L3 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—Prime oat sheaf was in short supply, and for this class the demand was strong. Medium quality ruled on a level with late values; best sold at L3 15s to L4 2s 6d; medium to good, L3 5s to L3 10s per ton (sacks extra).

Messrs. Stronach Bros and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT—Market dull, prices being on a level with those ruling last week. Quotations: prime milling velvet, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; medium, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime tuscan, etc., 4s 5d to 4s 6d; medium, 4s 3d to 4s 4½d; fowl wheat, 3s to 4s per bushel (sacks in, ex store).

OATS—There is a fair demand and prices remain firm. Quota-

tions: Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 1½d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d per bushel (sacks extra).

BARLEY—No change to report. Prime malting, 4s 9d to 5s 3d; medium, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—The quantity coming forward during the week has been rather small and prices advanced 5s to 7s 6d per ton. Prime oat sheaf, L3 15s to L4 2s 6d; medium to good, L3 5s to L3 12s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—There has been a better demand during the week, and prices have improved slightly. Best derwents, L3 15s to L4; medium, L3 5s to L3 12s 6d per ton (bags in).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Fair demand; feed, medium to good, 1s 10d to 2s; milling, 2s to 2s 2d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 4s; milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; chaff, L3 5s to L3 15s, fair supply. Ryegrass hay, L3 10s to L3 15s. Straw, 28s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: New, local, L3 to L3 10s. Flour: Roller, L11 to L11 10s; Oatmeal: L11 10s in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 9d; factory, 11d. Eggs, 1s 5d. Bran, L3. Pollard, L4 10s. Onions: Christchurch, L6 10s per ton.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, April 14.

The Bradford wool market is lifeless.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Napier, April 14.

Messrs. Nelson Bros. (Limited), Tomoana, received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company, London, to-day:—"Frozen meat market. To-day's quotations are: Best Canterbury mutton, 3½d per lb; best Napier and North Island, 2½d per lb; first quality lamb, 4½d per lb; second quality lamb, 4d per lb."

What the rabbit export trade amounts to was forcibly put at the annual meeting of Nelson Bros. The chairman stated that the frozen meat industry had been prejudicially affected by the importation into England during the past year of 9000 tons of Australasian rabbits, equivalent to 420,000 sheep.

The monthly return issued by the Department of Agriculture gives the following as the quantity and value of certain exports from this colony during March:—Butter, 11,561cwt., valued at L44,992; cheese, 13,928cwt., valued at L26,646; frozen beef, 15,465cwt., valued at L17,498; frozen mutton, 252,513 carcasses (124,856cwt.), valued at L119,053; frozen lamb, 237,796 carcasses, (74,886cwt.), valued at L105,677. From Dunedin there were despatched 799 carcasses frozen mutton and 18,616 of lamb, while Oamaru sent away 125 carcasses mutton and 5097 carcasses lamb, and Invercargill 90 carcasses mutton and 16,073 carcasses lamb. Lyttleton's export of mutton was 32,003 carcasses, and of lamb 137,277 carcasses. Wellington's export of mutton amounted to 101,588 carcasses, and of lamb to 13,369 carcasses. The butter shipped from New Plymouth amounted to 6375cwt., and the cheese to 1892cwt.; from Waitara 1814cwt of butter and 3186cwt of cheese. There were exported from Dunedin 1693cwt. butter and 5027cwt. cheese.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company report as follows:—

SHEEPSKINS—The demand has been less keen during the past week. Best crossbreds were fetching 4d to 4½d; medium, 2d to 3½d; dry merinos, 2d to 4½d per lb; green crossbreds, 2s to 2s 6d; extra large, 2s 8d; green lambskins, 1s 9d to 2s 5d each.

RABBITSKINS—The market is still bare, but a keen demand for all offering. Medium to good fetch 10½d to 1s 2d; prime winter, 1s 3d; summer and autumn, 5d to 9½d; suckers and half-grown, 1½d to 3½d per lb.

HIDES—Heavy well flayed, 3d to 3½d; medium, 2d to 2½d; inferior and light, 1d to 1½d per lb.

TALLOW AND FAT—Country rendered best fetches 13s to 14s; medium, 10s to 12s 6d; best mutton caul fat, 9s 6d to 10s; medium, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt (ex store, net).

Messrs. Stronach Bros and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS—There was a considerable advance in prices at Monday's sale. Prime, lately caught skins selling at up to 13½d per lb; other sorts selling equally well.

SHEEPSKINS—We offered a large catalogue yesterday, when competition was keen and prices firm. Best crossbreds sold at 4s to 5s 6d; medium, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; pelts, 1d to 1s 6d; best merinos, 3s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 2s to 3s; inferior, 1s 1d to 1s 10d; pelts, 3d to 1s 3d; butchers' green crossbreds, 2s to 2s 10d; lambskins, 2s to 2s 8d.

WOOL—We offered a catalogue comprising 50 odd bales yesterday when there was a good demand for all classes of wool and prices were on a par with those ruling at the season's sales.

HIDES—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3d; light and inferior, 1½d to 2½d per lb.

TALLOW—Market steady. Best rendered mutton, 12s 6d to 14s; medium, 11s to 12s; rough fat, 3s to 10s per cwt.

(Business Late Stock Report appears on page 20.)

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,

IRONMONGERS AND IRON MERCHANTS.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS RIGHT IN QUALITY, PATTERN, AND PRICE. BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLD, FARM, STATION BLACKSMITHS, ENGINEERS, &c., REQUIREMENTS IN COMPLETE VARIETY.

Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, Standards.—Net weights only charged. Wire Netting.—Sheep, Rabbit, and Bird.

TO GOLD DREDGING COMPANIES AND DREDGE BUILDERS.—We have always on hand full stocks of High Grade Flexible Wire Ropes, Lubricating Oils, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Spikes Bolts and Nuts, Special Tools.

SPORTING SEASON 1898.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Amnerite Cartridges and Powder, Diamond Grain and Treble F. Cartridge Cases, Caps, Shot, Wads, Cleaning Implements.

Town and Country Friends courteously invited to call and inspect our magnificent Stock in warehouse and showroom.

TEA.

Purity and Strength |
Purity and Strength |

SILVER CREST.

GOLDEN CREST.

AVONDALE.

SIRISANDA.

| Purity and Strength.
| Purity and Strength.

Insist upon having the best.

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

ESK STREET, INVERCARGILL.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]

WHITAKER BROS.,
NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT,

Branches:

BOUNDARY ST.

Branches:
CUBA ST.

WELLINGTON.

LAMBTON QUAY,

GREYMOUTH.

WELLINGTON.

NEW BOOKS. NEW SUPPLIES.

Allies' "Formation of Christendom," 3 vols., 15s; Allies' "A Life's Decision," 5s 6d; Cochem's "Explanation of the Mass," 5s 6d; Cochem's "Life of Christ," 5s 6d; Cleary's (Rev.) "The Orange Society," 1s 3d; Father Hamerstein's, S.J., "Foundation of Faith," 6s; "Jesus Christ, the Model of the Priest," 1s 4d; Rivington's, Rev. Luke, "Rome and England," 4s; Cardinal Gibbon's "Ambassador of Christ," 5s; "Faith of our Fathers," 2s and 4s; "Our Christian Heritage," 5s; Bishop Hedley's "The Christian Inheritance," 6s 6d; "Crown of Jesus Music," complete, half cost, 14s; Butler's "Lives of the Saints," 12 vols in case, 19s; "Devotional Library," in case, net 6s (contains Book of Psalms, New Testament, Spiritual Combat, Devout Life, Imitation of Christ); Goffin's "Devout Instruction on Epistles and Gospels," 4s 6d; Duggan's "Steps Towards Reunion," 6s 6d; "New Testament" (new illustrated edition), 3s and 5s; "Our Favourite Devotions," 3s; Girardy's "Popular Instructions to Parents," 1s 6d; "Catholic Belief," paper 8d, cloth 1s; Gallaway's, S. J., "Watches of the Sacred Passion," 2 vols., net 9s 6d; Young's, Father, "Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared," 5s; Hammond's, Peri, "Meditations," 5 vols., 21s 6d net; Cobbett's "History Protestant Reformation," revised by Dom Gasquet, D.D., paper boards 1s 4d, cloth 2s 9d; "Ten Years in Anglican Orders," preface by Father Rivington, 2s 9d; "Complete Office of Holy Week," posted 1s 4d; "Memories of the Crimea," by Sister Aloysius, 3s; "St. Cecilia's Hymn Book," 90 pages, 3d; "A Protestant Converted by Her Bible and Prayer Book," 1s 3d; "Conversion of Miss Trail" (a Scotch Presbyterian), written by herself, 5d; "Leaflets," 3 vols. in 1 vol., 3s 6d, 4s 6d and 5s 6d; "Imitation of Christ," 8d, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s and 7s 6d; "Our Boys' and Girls' Annual," 3d, posted 3½d.

For Complete List send for Catalogue.

A Splendid Stock of

INCENSE, WAX CANDLES, TAPERS, FLOATS, ROSARIES, FONTS, CRUCIFIXES, SCAPULARS, MEDALS, ETC.

Try our Sheets of Coloured Pictures, 110 in Sheet, 1s 9d; 210 in Sheet, 1s 9d.

FULL STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS KEPT.

Very Liberal Discounts to the Clergy, Religious, Libraries and Schools.

CRITERION STABLES
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
JAMES JEFF'S (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. 121; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH.

All ye Housewives of New Zealand, who delight in fragrant Tea—Ask for that which bears the label of the "Diamond Jubilee."—Ask ye, too, for "Maharajah," used by Armies of the West—These are Teas of richest flavour, pure, unblended, and the best "DIAMOND JUBILEE" and "MAHARAJAH" Teas are Hon-lal-Lanka Registered Brands, not Blends. Sold by **MRS. LENNON**, Maitland Street, Dunedin, and all leading Grocers.

LOVELY AKAROA.—Spend your Holidays at Akaroa! It cannot be equalled for Boating, Fishing, etc.

MRS. CULLEN, Board and Lodgings. Terms Moderate

T. B. O'CONNOR

VICTORIA HOTEL,
Victoria Street, Auckland.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors. Close to Steamer, Tain, &c

ONLY THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS
KEPT IN STOCK.

[A CARD.]

J. A. SCOTT,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

18 GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

PRINCES STREET.

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.

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

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

MARRIAGES.

HOOKER—CONNOR.—On the 14th April, at the Bishop's Palace, Rattray street, Dunedin, Leonard Owen, eldest son of Mr. Charles Hooker of New Plymouth, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. J. J. Connor, Dunedin.

REID—HENNESSEY.—On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's R.C. Church, by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, Patrick Reid of Invercargill, to Miss Sarah Hennessey, youngest daughter of the late M. Hennessey, Orepuki.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

THE '98 CENTENARY.

A MONTH hence the Irish nation will reach another mile-post on her road—the centenary of the insurrection of 1798. That brief but titanic peasant-war is not a landmark merely in the history of the Irish race. It is a turning-point. For a brief period—in 1795—Viceroy Lord FITZWILLIAM had set the current of Irish political life running in a more hopeful channel than it had known since the days of STRONGBOW. Then PITT decreed a rebellion. It was with him a means towards effecting the pet policy of his later years—the abolition of the Irish Parliament. The insurrection was produced to order. Free quarters, martial law, and military severities soon transformed peaceable peasants into desperate rebels. The guiding mind was PITT'S. But Irishmen must ever remember with grief and shame that his chief instruments in goading the people to insurrection were men of their own land—Irish troops (mainly the Orange yeomanry), and a recreant Irish Parliament that had fallen from the glories of the Volunteer days into a senile decrepitude. It survived the insurrection it had been instrumental in creating only to pass through venality and corruption into a dishonoured extinction.

The insurrection thus forced on altered the whole subsequent course of Irish politics. According to LECKY, it set a mark upon Irish life and character that endures to the present hour. The generation that witnessed the struggle has passed away. We of to-day can survey it calmly, in the mellowed light of its faint after-glow, over the long perspective of a hundred years. It knit together Irishmen of different creeds almost as in the golden days of the Volunteers. Its centenary celebration brings them together now again in Ireland, America, and Australia. It did so last week in Dunedin. The celebration knows no creed-line. It appeals to the heart of the "sea-divided Gael" in every land. In the North, the insurrectionary movement was carried on chiefly by Presbyterians. JACKSON and ARTHUR O'CONNOR were both clergymen of the Established Church, and LECKY tells us that at least five-sixths of the United Irish leaders were Protestants. In their *Memoir*, EMUETT, O'CONNOR, and McNEVIN testify that the Northern Catholics held aloof from the organisation till drawn into it for protection against the long-drawn fury of the Orange lodges in 1795-1797. When the Catholic populations of Wicklow and Wexford were forced into insurrection by the red stress of free quarters and martial law, their chosen leaders were Protestants like FELIX HOLT and BEAUCHAMP BAGENAL HARVEY.

The true idea of the celebration is not as that of BRUTUS over the slain body of CESAR—a purposeful exhibition of open-mouthed wounds. It is not a mere exhuming of dead men's bones; not a scolding-bout; not a recrimination-match; not a mere revival of the memory of the wild play of unregulated passions in a period of paroxysm. Its true purpose and meaning are better and deeper. We do not set in the forefront Dunlavin, or Carnew, or the Croppies' Grave any more than we do Wexford Bridge or Scullabogue. These are the Wailing-places of '98—to weep over as Scot and Briton might weep over the graves of Culloden. We take '98 as a whole; but we seek out and set into the foreground its brighter things. With feelings mellowed by time we can fix our mental gaze, not upon the evil which was of the time and circumstance and therefore accidental, but upon the good which was in the national character, which shone forth amidst the uncongenial surroundings of a

rising, and which endured in spite of all things. For there is shine as well as shadow in '98. Even PITT had his compensations. Irish Catholics and Protestants will place the good behaviour of the English regiments as a set-off against the brutality of the Irish yeomanry, the Hessians, and the Ancient Britons. The humanity of General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY and of Sir JOHN MOORE—the hero of Corunna—and the manly protests of GRATTAN, will be remembered when the names of CLARE and CARHAMPTON and JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD are forgotten. Men such as these are the malignant growths of a diseased period—its tumours and cancers. They enter not at all—or, at worst, but accidentally and beside our intention—into the centenary celebrations. They are no integral or necessary part of them. We do not erect monuments to the worms that feed upon the bodies of our beloved dead. We prefer to think of such things as little as we may.

Nor is the centenary a glorification of rebellion as such. The question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the insurrection in the North may be a debatable point. That there was deep and grinding provocation, no one denies. Whether it passed the border-line of endurance which justified or compelled revolt, others can say. As regards what we conceive to be the true scope and purpose of the celebration, the question does not strictly apply. As for the South: the maddened people were driven out to the hills by burnings and slow torture, with, at first, no fixed idea beyond that of selling their lives as dearly as they could. General Sir JOHN MOORE, who had witnessed the treatment of the peasantry, exclaimed: "If I were an Irishman, I would be a rebel." The works of Protestant writers such as BARRINGTON, LECKY, WALPOLE, GOLDWIN SMITH, etc., furnish an abundant reason why. But this much we may well celebrate: that during the insurrection period the Irish peasant displayed a patient endurance, a courage, a magnanimity and forbearance in the hour of triumph and of power, such as we read of with quickened pulse and deepened moral sense in the story of the Tyrolese peasants who fought under ANDREAS HOFER, or of the Bretons who strove for crown and altar under LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN in La Vendée. Add to this that dire defeat never crushed their hopes and aspirations—it but served to burn them in—to hall-mark them. These are the facts that deserve to be placed in the very forefront of the coming commemoration. They are written in letters of light across the history of the insurrection of 1798.

Martial law and free quarters—chiefly by yeomanry forces "demoralised by a long course of license"—were, according to LECKY, the immediate cause of the rebellion. The Irish peasantry endured the military horrors of the agonising period that preceded the outbreak with a patience whose breaking-strain was reached only with the last limits of human endurance. The capture of Enniscorthy and Arklow, the fierce fight at the Three Bullet Gate and in the streets of New Ross, the dogged struggle on Vinegar Hill—and many other such in North and West—proved the magnificent bravery of the ill-led, ill-fed, ill-armed men who "rose in dark and evil days to right their natiaveland." Considering the circumstances of the hour, they comported themselves with rare forbearance in their short-lived day of triumph. The Protestant Bishop of Kilaloe (Dr. STOCK)—who lived on the spot—testifies that "not a drop of blood was shed by the Connaught rebels except in the field of battle." The fierce reprisals of Wexford Bridge and Scullabogue were—as LECKY and others point out—unauthorised acts of retaliation by a few, committed under a sense of savage wrong, against the express orders of their leaders. To the eternal credit of the insurgents, there is one crime—fearfully common among the soldiery—that even their fiercest enemy, McSCRAVE, has never hid to their charge—outrages upon women. The spectacle of Wexford insurgents escorting the supposed inventors of the pitch-cap to a place of safety, and their courtly treatment of Protestant ladies in that moment of wild elation—the capture of Wexford town—show how untutored peasants could give their enemies an example of high chivalry even amidst the fierce passions that stirred men's hearts in 1798. These are things we love to remember. They count among the nation's treasured heirlooms. And through and over all there is the national spirit and faith and character which dire defeat

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE for Catalogue (mention this paper).

MACHINE, EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

could not kill; which still endure; and which stamp the Irish Celt with an individuality as marked as that of his brother-Celt, the Scot, or of that other descendant of an undying race, the Hebrew. All this we commemorate. And there is in it something which appeals to wider sympathies than those of either creed or race or colour.

DUNEDIN AND DISTRICT.

THE Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations in aid of their orphanage:—Rev. N. Vereker (R.I.P.), £50; Mrs. Brown (Dunedin), 5s; a friend (Alexandra South), 10s.

THE Dunedin *Triad* for April is to hand. It is a decidedly good number. Four out of its eight Jubilee illustrations are, to our mind, the best of the kind that have yet appeared. The letterpress is bright, up-to-date, and of especial interest to the musical and literary world.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

WITH reference to the meeting to be held shortly to say farewell to the Very Rev. Father Cummings, who is leaving Christchurch shortly on account of ill-health, the *Lyttelton Times* of Monday states that a deputation waited upon him on Saturday with a view to ascertain what date would be most convenient for him to receive a testimonial, and in reply he stated that May 4 would be the most suitable date. A meeting of the executive and entertainment committees in connection with the function was held at the Pro-Cathedral Library at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. It is understood that the farewell will take place in the Opera House, and an excellent programme is being arranged. Father Cummings intends to go to the Hanmer Springs for a few days before leaving Canterbury.

PREPARATIONS for a grand art union, in aid of the Convent Building Fund, are going on merrily at Gore. Father O'Donnell is putting his shoulder to the wheel; an enticing prize-list is offered to the public, and everything bids fair for a repetition of some of the successful efforts in that direction which have been recently reported in these columns. In addition to 13 valuable works of art, a lady's gold watch, a £35 American organ, one of the Massey-Harris Company's best bicycles, a splendid violin, and other attractive prizes go to swell a list which should ensure a rapid sale of tickets, and thus aid the Sisters in throwing off an incubus of debt. Father O'Donnell requests us to acknowledge blocks and remittances from the following:—Mrs. S. G. Inder, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. P. O'Connor, Mrs. D. Lindsay, Mr. P. Glinnan, Mrs. Griffin (2), Mr. Macarthur, Mr. D. Campbell, Mrs. J. Keligher, Mr. Sneddon Valetta, Mrs. W. Sheehy, Mrs. A. Francis.

THE Easter Monday annual Catholic social at Roxborough is marked by the success which good management usually ensures in such matters. The last social also proved a very enjoyable one, and well repaid the efforts of the committee and their secretary, Mr. Waigh. There was a large attendance. Draughts, cards, and drawing-room games were kept up with spirit, and the Misses Malone supplied the dance and other music for the occasion.

WE have received packets of used postage-stamps for Father Kreymborg's mission from Miss M. McKeown (Invercargill), Miss Eily Twomey (Temuka), Miss Lena McEnroe (Addison's), Miss Gertrude Adams (Ashburton), Miss Mary Lynch (N.E. Valley, Dunedin), and a Friend (Queenstown).

THE '98 CENTENARY.

DUNEDIN MOVES.

SOME months have elapsed since the popular pastor of Queenstown, Rev. J. O'Donnell, struck the first note of the '98 centenary in Otago and Southland. Ever since then the movement has been quietly gathering strength, especially in Dunedin, where for many months past some form of a centenary celebration was a foregone conclusion. On Thursday, the 14th inst., a meeting of those interested in commemorating the centenary of the insurrection of 1798 was held in the Choral Hall, Dunedin. There was a large attendance, Protestants as well as Catholics being represented.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon was voted to the chair. In the course of his opening remarks he said: We are here to do business, not to merely talk. You are all aware of the movement which is on foot to honour the memory of the brave men who fought in '98. We are here to make arrangements to carry out the wishes of those who desire to see this centenary duly celebrated. We are deeply attached to the country of our adoption; we are anxious to forward the interests of this grand country in which we live; we are proud of it; we shall be ever faithful to it. But we cannot be wanting in attachment to this country if we look back with pride to the dear Old Land which gave us birth (applause). We love the land of our fathers. We are proud of what its people have done for faith and fatherland. And this love and pride which we feel for the Old

Land only serve to make us more attached to this country also, and to increase our fidelity in discharging our duties to it. In celebra-

ting the memory of '98 we shall act in such a way as to avoid giving offence to any person in Dunedin. We shall carry it out thoroughly united, in perfect harmony, and with great moderation (applause).

On the motion of Rev. H. W. Cleary, seconded by Father Murphy, it was unanimously resolved to celebrate the centenary by a conversation. The following committee were appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting:—His Lordship the Bishop, Fathers Murphy, Cleary, Coffey, and Ryan, Messrs A. R. Barclay, C. S. Reeves, J. Armstrong, J. A. Scott, B.A., J. Carroll, J. Liston, C. Fisher (Mayor of South Dunedin), J. O'Connor, P. Nolan, D. O'Mahoney, J. Sheridan, T. McCormack, J. Marlow, L. Clancy, M. Mulquinn, J. O'Neill.

A preliminary meeting of the committee was held immediately after the close of the public meeting. His Lordship the Bishop was appointed chairman. Messrs Barclay and Fisher vice-chairmen, and Mr J. O'Connor secretary. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a programme, &c., and report to the General Committee, which met on Wednesday night, when preliminary arrangements were made for a capital programme of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with a few brief addresses. Light refreshments will also be provided, and the price of admission will be such as to place the conversation within the reach of all. The date suggested by the committee for the celebration was Monday, May 23. Further particulars will be given in our next issue.

OTAGO JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

THE Jubilee Industrial exhibition still continues to attract a large number of visitors and to be the source of interesting and enjoyable entertainment. Many of the townspeople have evidently preferred to wait till the first rush and crush were over, and they are now able to make a more leisurely and thorough examination of the various articles on exhibition. In addition to the attraction of the exhibits themselves, excellent music is supplied every afternoon by a capable orchestra under Mr. Robertshaw, and an attractive and varied programme is provided each night for those who patronise the exhibition in the evening. During the week one excellent concert programme was presented, the principal vocalist being Madame Venosta, whose appearance is always so warmly welcomed at a Dunedin concert hall. Two variety entertainments were also given by the St. Orme French Novelty Company, whose juggling, tumbling, and acrobatic feats generally, afforded the audience no end of diversion. The latest attraction is Northcote's Kinematograph, the programme including some of the best and most effective views ever exhibited in the Colony, and one of them, "Faust up to date" being reported to be the most expensive kinematographic picture that has been shown south of the line. This entertainment, which was given for the first time on Monday night, attracted a crowded and enthusiastic audience and will no doubt continue to be a draw for some time to come.

We continue now our brief notice of some of the more prominent of the displays at the exhibition itself. Messrs. A. Briscoe and Co. have a very fine display of assorted goods, the most conspicuous items being a show case filled with brilliant plate, and a massive and costly marble mantelpiece. Messrs. Scoullar and Chisholm have arranged their space as a dining room and a drawing room, separated by a hall. Each room is provided with its appropriate furniture, one suite being in leather, the other in tapestry, silk, and brocatelle. Messrs. Scoullar and Chisholm have a larger space than any other private firm, and they have certainly made the best possible use of it.

THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

A LIVELY DUNEDIN CONTROVERSY.

BISHOP NEVILL'S sermon was undoubtedly one of the events of Jubilee week. Like a stone thrown into a smooth pond, it raised far-circling wavelets which are pulsing to this hour. His Lordship stated, among other things, that Presbyterianism was unknown for the first 1500 years of the Church's existence. The statement is absolutely true in fact. It was probably made with no contentious intent. None the less, from the connection in which it was uttered, it was tolerably sure to arouse controversy. A lively guerrilla Press-war had raged for several weeks around it when Rev. Dr. Watt came upon the scene. He delivered a lengthy discourse on the subject to a considerable audience of clergy and students at the Presbyterian Theological College. It was published in full in the *Otago Daily Times* and the *Evening Star* last week, and judging from the circumstances in which it was delivered, may be safely considered as the official reply of the Presbyterian body to Bishop Nevill.

WHERE IT TOUCHES US.

The rejoinder of Bishop Nevill will, we assume, come in due course. The controversy concerns the Catholic body thus far: that no discussion on the subject of Apostolic succession—or as Dr. Watt has made it, Presbyterianism *versus* Episcopalianism—can be carried on without touching a fundamental principle of Catholic Church government—namely, the episcopate. And this is one of the Catholic principles which Anglicanism—the religion of compromise—retained after its rejection by others of the reformed creeds of the sixteenth century. The cockpit of a debate on the subject must ever be the apostolic and early sub-apostolic days. For

CLOSE YOUR EYES

TIGER BLEND TEAS

to Quality and the world is full of Cheap Things. Low prices get Customers, but it is Quality that keeps them. This is proved by the Enormous Sale of, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once.

even Presbyterian writers admit that episcopacy was well-established within a few decades after the death of the last Apostle, and we may add, so well established that all recollection of a previous (supposed) different state of things had quite vanished from the Church. Even Dr. Watt admits that the supposed change from an assumed Presbyterianism to Episcopacy set in "in the Church very early." In fact, he meets the full-fledged Catholic system—Pope, bishops, priests, Saints Clement, Ignatius, Irenaeus, and the rest—at the farthest dim dawn of the Church's history. In dealing with his topic he had, therefore, perforce to refer to the Catholic system. It was a necessity of the situation. But it is a matter of regret that he felt himself called upon to adopt towards the oldest and the greatest religious body in Christendom a tone of discourtesy as marked as it was unexpected and uncalled for. Such terms as "Popish," "Papist," and "Romish" may be well left to the slums of religious controversy. In the mouths of men of learning and refinement these fierce epithets of the penal code bear at least the semblance of intentional offence. The Rev. Doctor has, in effect, taught his pupils the use of these theological "swear-words." The law of the land and the canons of good society have alike discarded them. Even learned Doctors might well follow suit.

WHY WE WRITE.

The subject dealt with by Dr. Watt is too vast and many-sided to be dealt with adequately in the amplest space we could allow ourselves in the N.Z. TABLET, much less in the restricted and uncertain space allowed in the correspondence columns of a secular daily paper. The purpose of this and the following papers is merely to give the lay reader a general grasp of the subject, referring him for fuller information to books dealing with the matter *in extenso*.

HOW HE FAILED.

At the outset we may state that our objection to Dr. Watt's treatment of the Apostolic succession covers his discourse as a whole, and, in addition, each of the five leading positions he has taken up, and almost every statement he has made. When we saw that the learned Doctor was on the warpath against Episcopacy, we had thought that he would have gone on the trail with shield as well as tomahawk and arrow—with weapons of defence as well as of offence. In undertaking to establish the Presbyterian character of the early Church he should have

- (1) Advanced arguments to establish his claim—if he could.
- (2) He should, moreover, have at least made some attempt to demolish the very serious facts and arguments, both from Scripture and from ecclesiastical history, which, on the face of them, tell against his contention.

HOW'S THIS?

Dr. Watt has done neither the one thing nor the other. (1) He has treated us to a division of the One Fold into two camps—"the ministry" and "the Church." He has favoured us with some of his private ideas as to the workings of grace, and as to what, in his judgment, the all-wise God ought to have done (but did not do) in founding His Church. The good Doctor has declaimed. He has scolded. But he has quite forgotten the one thing needful: from beginning to end he has not made one serious attempt at proving the thesis which he stated with so much flare of trumpet and beat of ecclesiastical drum. The omission is significant. The reader may divine its cause.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.

(3). It is usually an easy matter to establish a plausible case by suppressing all reference to facts or arguments that tell the contrary way. This Dr. Watt has done. And even with this advantage of loaded dice, he has—for the reason stated above—signally failed to score. The objections against his contention are derived from Scripture and from ecclesiastical history. They are many and fatal. Some of them will be stated by us in the next of our articles on this subject. Dr. Watt may believe, or affect to believe, that they are flimsy and of little weight. That is not the question. It is sufficient for him that such difficulties are stated and are notorious. A more urgent reason for dealing with them lies in the fact that they brought conviction to thousands of the greatest minds that Christendom has produced. Even Grotius, himself a member of the Presbyterian body, held that the Angels of the Churches in the *Apocalypse* of St. John were diocesan bishops and nothing else. All this might well have urged Dr. Watt to deal adequately with some at least of the tangle of difficulties in which a man finds himself involved when he sets forth to prove that the early Christians were Presbyterians. In Catholic Theological Seminaries all over the world objections to the Church's dogmas are strongly and persistently urged. Her doctrines are tested by a very searchlight of fact and logic. Dr. Watt is apparently not a believer in extending such a system to the examination of the question of Episcopacy *versus* Presbyterianism, by the pupils of the Theological College. He has given

NO WHISPER,

not a breath, regarding the biblical and historical difficulties with which his thesis is bristling on all sides. No one reading his lecture could gather from it a hint as to the nature, or even the existence, of these difficulties. Still less could he learn that they have swayed the beliefs of the whole of Christendom for 1500 years, and of the vastly greater part ever since Presbyterianism arose rather late in the day. We are not called upon to hazard an opinion as to the results of feeding the youthful theological mind on such half-ideas on a great question which divides the Presbyterian creeds from the rest of Christendom. We had looked for a strong and scholarly treatment of the subject from the learned Doctor. He has given us only evidences of conscious weakness. The fault lies with the theme, not with the man. So much for a general review of the subject. We purpose to touch on matters of detail in our next issue.

(To be continued.)

THE WAR CLOUD.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

SINCE our last issue went to press, the situation between the United States and Spain has become more acute. Matters have now reached a stage at which the tension between the two countries is well-nigh unendurable. The war-spirit has grown into a war-fever; the preparations for the conflict are being pushed on with feverish activity, and the fleets of both powers are mobilised and ready to strike at any moment. A regrettable feature in the preparations is the number of privateers that are being got ready to prey upon commerce. Spain and the United States were not parties to the treaty of 1856 which declared privateering abolished. In this respect Spain runs very little risk—for she has little to lose—and, in the event of war will undoubtedly endeavour to levy some of the cost of the struggle off the vast and ill-protected commerce of the United States. The only thing that prevents active hostilities is apparently the difference between the Senate and the House of Representatives with regard to the proposed action in Cuba. The following is the substance of the Press Association's cable messages since our last issue:—The House of Representatives by 324 to 20 passed a resolution authorising the President to use force to secure permanent peace and a stable independent government for Cuba. A minority proposal for the recognition of the Cuban Republic was rejected by 191 to 150. The Senate Foreign Committee has reported that the Maine was destroyed by the official act of the Spanish authorities, or by gross negligence equivalent to criminal action. A great scene occurred in the House. Members fought and rushed the aisles like madmen, exchanging epithets such as "liars" and "scoundrels." Heavy books were thrown, and the Speaker vainly tried to restore order. One member on appealing not to disgrace Congress was hissed.

The American flying squadron, consisting of two battleships and the armoured cruiser "Brooklyn," and two coast defence cruisers, left Hampton Roads, the naval station at the mouth of James River, under sealed orders. The squadron assembled at Key West includes two battleships, the armoured cruiser "New York," four other cruisers, two gunboats, the monitors, and the torpedo flotilla. The American China squadron consists of the cruisers "Olympia," "Baltimore," "Boston," and "Raleigh," and the gunboat "Concord." Five patrol ships and naval reserves guard the coasts of Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Jersey. Eight regiments have been ordered to New Orleans; seven to Tampa in Florida; seven to Mobile, in Alabama; and six cavalry regiments to Chucamanga. A flying squadron is stationed in Hampton Roads. The War Office authorities are mobilising regiments at Key West. Congress has been asked to authorise the summoning of 400,000 militia. General Lee's evidence regarding the cause of the Maine disaster has aroused an intense outcry for vengeance throughout the United States.

Cable messages received on the 18th inst. report that the senate by 67 votes to 21, adopted the resolutions carried by a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee declaring for the independence of Cuba and requiring Spain to evacuate the island, and directing President McKinley to use force. The Senate then adjourned. As one House directs the employment of extreme measures, while the other merely leaves authority to the President to resort to force if he deems it necessary, a conference between the two Chambers is expected. The Senate resolved that the United States shall not exercise sovereign control, except for the purposes of pacification, and when that is accomplished she will leave Cuba to the control of her own people. The House of Representatives will probably resist the recognition of the Cuban rebel Government. A deadlock between the two Houses is feared. It is stated that the Senate's recognition of the Cuban Republic is the outcome of a Democratic, Populist, Silverite, and Radical pro-Cuban coalition to embarrass President McKinley. Other messages announce that the Boston Legislature, inside half an hour, voted half a million dollars for the assistance of the militia of the State of Massachusetts, and that Great Britain will treat coal as a contraband of war if shipped to the West Indies.

In Spain the war feeling runs quite as high as in the United States. The American consulates at Barcelona and Malaga have been attacked by mobs and the windows smashed. The Spanish Government have addressed a Note to the Powers complaining of the offensive attitude of the American Senate towards Spain. The Queen Regent of Spain has abandoned her opposition to war, and subscribed a million pesetas (£40,000) to the war fund. Senor Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, has been ordered to withdraw from Washington immediately. Spain is furious at General Lee's imputation of Spanish officers being cognisant of a plot to blow up the Maine. The navy fund has amounted to more than 3,000,000 pesetas (a peseta is 9d). The Minister of War and the Minister of Marine reported to the Spanish Cabinet that measures for the defence of Cuba were completed. The Cabinet decided that the attitude of intervention on the part of America was incompatible with the sovereign rights of Spain. The Government would not admit of interference with internal affairs. An official Note which has been issued adds that Spain will not take action unless America resorts to coercion. Consciousness of right (it says) gives the Government serenity to watch and defend the sacred interests of the Spanish race. General Blanco is negotiating with the Cuban insurgent chiefs for an armistice. Don Carlos has appealed to his supporters to assist the Government. He has also issued a manifesto, in which he declares that the Spanish Government will be traitors if, through fear of war, they permit the loss of Cuba. Don Carlos announces his intention to visit Spain in order to raise volunteers. The Madrid Press display a warlike tone. One journal states that unless they wish to close Spain's history they must fight. Madrid is practically under martial law. A mob of 5,000 paraded the streets a few days ago demanding the declara-

tion of war. The Civil Guards prevented an attack on the American Legation. One hundred and seven persons were arrested. Continental sympathies are strongly with Spain, and the French, Austrian, and Italian newspapers express an opinion hostile to America's policy. The *Pester Lloyd's*, published at Buda Pest, in what is described as an inspired article, states that the European Powers will observe neutrality in the event of hostilities between America and Spain, but that after the war they will make their voices heard.

The Spanish Government have purchased from the Hamburg-American Steamship Company two of their fastest vessels for use as cruisers. These are the "Normannia," of 8212 tons, and the "Columbia," of 7240 tons.

The troubles of Spain are enhanced by a serious revolt in the Philippine Islands. When General Dastella bought over the rebels at the close of the last revolt, he congratulated himself upon ending the rebellion, but it was one thing to bribe 30 leaders and another to encompass the complete pacification of the Philippines. The market price of rebels has gone up, and so long as there is a prospect of purchase so long will rebels be forthcoming. Since General Dastella's departure large bands of rebels have been overrunning the provinces, and wherever they have appeared ruin and rapine have been recorded. They have been animated by a desire to pillage and destroy in order to induce the peaceable natives to throw over the present Spanish domination; but reports as to engagements are conflicting owing to the censorship over the telegraph messages and press and telegraph staffs.

THE FAR EAST.

The concessions granted to France by China include Kwan-chung, the right to construct a railway from Tonking to Yunnan Fu via the Red River, the non-alienation of provinces bordering on Tonking, and an arrangement regarding the organisation of the postal service. China also undertakes not to cede Hainan to another Power.

Eastern news states that the Russians continue to display activity at Port Arthur, while the Germans are busy at Kiaou Chau fortifying and surveying railways. As bearing upon the British occupation of Wei-hai-wei, it is stated that the Japanese fortified the place, and that the garrison is now twice as strong as it was 11 months ago. The Germans now occupy the whole of the Shantung Province. The Russians are arranging for the storage of 25,000 tons of coal. They are gradually overcoming the difficulty through the present scant supply, and are sending 6000 troops and much war material to Port Arthur. Five first-class cruisers have also been ordered professedly for the purposes of commerce, but in reality, it is asserted, with orders to prepare revenge for the Chinese concession of Wei-hai-wei to Britain.

THE SOUDAN.

Advices are to hand that General Kitchener made a triumphal entry into Berber amidst great rejoicings, Mahmud and 2000 prisoners following the procession. Slatin Bey, who was so long a prisoner in the Madhist hands, reminded Mahmud of their meetings in former years. Mahmud replied, "Wait until you reach Khartoum."

A NEW VICAR-APOSTOLIC.

THE Very Rev. Dominic Murray, prior of the Augustinian monastery, Echuca, Victoria, has been appointed Vicar-Apostolic of North Queensland, in succession to the late Right Rev. John Hutchinson, D.D. O.S.A. who was consecrated on August 28, 1887, and died on the 24th of last October. The new Vicar-Apostolic is a man of wide reading and great influence, and is highly respected not alone in the diocese of Sandhurst, but in all Victoria.

WEDDING BELLS.

ON Thursday last, the 14th inst., a very pretty though quiet wedding was celebrated by the Rev. Father Murphy at the Bishop's palace, the contracting parties being Miss M. E. Connor, third daughter of Mr. J. J. Connor, manager of the printing department of the N.Z. TABLET Company, and Mr. Leonard O. Hooker, eldest son of Mr. Charles Hooker of New Plymouth. The bride was attended on the occasion by Misses Justina Connor and Hilda Hooker, who acted as bridesmaids. Mr. J. J. Connor, jun., attended on the bridegroom as best man. The bride wore a travelling dress of navy blue cloth trimmed with fur and brocaded silk, white felt hat trimmed with plumes and ribbon. The bridesmaids, Miss Justina Connor (sister of the bride), and Miss Hilda Hooker (sister of the bridegroom), were tastefully attired in seal brown costumes *à la Russe*, trimmed with maize silk, brown Toredor hats trimmed with maize ribbons and buttercups. After the ceremony, the party adjourned to Mr. Connor's residence, where a luncheon was served. In the afternoon the friends of the bride were entertained at an "At Home." The young couple left for their home in Hawera on Friday. The presents numbered upwards of 50, and comprised articles of special value and of great beauty. One of the most practical and deserving of special mention, was a most unique purse with a very ingenious way of opening, and containing "gold, gold, solid and cold."

In Antwerp Cathedral there are seventeen bells, some of them of great antiquity. One, the Carolus, given by Charles V., King of Spain, Emperor of Germany, and Archduke of Austria, is only rung twice in each year, when it is said to take sixteen men to ring it. The amalgam of which it is made consists of gold, silver, and copper, and the bell, with the metal it contains, is said to be worth 100,000dols.

SCHOOL CONCERT AT GORE.

GOOD wine needs no bush. And the annual concert given by the Gore Convent School has so well established a reputation for excellence and skill that crowded audiences are now looked upon as foregone conclusions. The Town Hall was once more crowded on Wednesday night, the 13th inst., and the proceedings passed off without a hitch from start to close. Misses D. and M. Archibald opened the proceedings with a well-executed pianoforte duet. Other pianoforte duets were given in fine style during the evening by Misses O. Holland and C. Smith, L. Dodds and D. Archibald, P. Fleming and D. Archibald. Then followed the song, "Light in the East is glowing." The old favourite duet, "What are the wild waves saying?" was sweetly given by Misses D. and M. Archibald. Misses L. Sparks and K. Black gave a nice rendering of the Queen Ann Fan Song (duet). Master J. Walsh, of Pukeran, carried his audience away with his rendering of the ever popular Irish song, "Killarney" and "The harp that once." The Scarf Drill and the Japanese Fan Song proved particularly attractive items. Great merriment was created by six clever little lads who sang, in costume, "The tall top-hat." Miss Julia Walsh danced a Highland Fling (in costume) and was highly applauded. Mrs. Neave, who was the only adult performer, sang "The wearin' of the green," which was warmly encored. All the other items on the programme were given by the pupils or ex-pupils of the Convent School. The entertainment concluded with a very amusing farce, "Miss Willis's Will." The following were the *dramatis personæ*: Mrs. Robinson (executrix), Miss Fraser: Lady Spindle, Miss M. Fraser; Mrs. Dwindle, Miss N. Mulvey; Rachel (assistant housekeeper), Miss M. Flanagan; Jenny (orphan), Miss J. Sullivan. The farce was played with plenty of verve and "go" and was highly enjoyed. The whole programme was highly creditable alike to the Sisters of Mercy and their pupils.

O B I T U A R Y.

WE have great regret in recording the death of an esteemed Catholic citizen of Dunedin, Mr. William Cantwell, who passed away on Friday last, at the early age of 36 years. For many years after the death of his parents in 1879, deceased acted as the father and mainstay of his younger brothers and sisters, and discharged his responsible duties with conspicuous success, bringing them all to follow closely in his own footsteps. Mr. Cantwell took a foremost part in every Catholic work of devotion and charity. He was one of the oldest and most faithful members of the choir, to which he acted as secretary till about a year ago. He was likewise among the very first to join the Sacred Heart and Holy Family Confraternities, and was one of those who laid the foundations of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, of which he was throughout an earnest and devoted member. Deceased was attended at frequent intervals by Rev. P. Murphy, in whose presence he passed calmly and happily away. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. The remains were brought to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where portion of the funeral service was read by Rev. P. Murphy, assisted by Rev. H. W. Cleary. The choir sang the *Benedictus* and other appropriate harmonised pieces at the cathedral and the grave, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played by Mr. Sykes. A very large gathering of people followed the remains to the grave.—*R.J.P.*

LATE STOCK REPORT.

BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

(Per favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

CATTLE—150 penned. The supply was mostly from medium to inferior quality. Extra heavy bullocks sold up to 21s per 100lb; best bullocks up to 18 10s.

SHEEP—2902 penned. The demand was fair, and prices for good sorts were equal to last week's quotations. Best wethers sold up to 11s 6d; medium to good from 8s 6d to 9s 9d; inferior, 6s to 8s.

EWES—Best (very heavy), up to 11s; medium, 6s 6d to 9s; inferior, 5s to 6s 3d.

LAMBS—1040 penned. The demand, except for best lots, was poor. Prices ruled as follows: Prime, up to 9s 9d; medium, 6s to 7s 9d; inferior, 4s to 5s 6d.

PIGS—325 of all sorts penned. In every case the sales were decidedly in favour of vendors. The same rates ruled as last week.

BRANCH of the LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE, on the ground and first floors of the Government Life Insurance Buildings revolutionising dentistry. Sets from three guineas are supplied. First prize gold medal teeth at half the usual cost, guaranteed 10 years; money refunded if work not satisfactory; a nurse in attendance for ladies; the latest appliances. The residing principal studied under Dr. Tatton, of the Great Northern Hospital London University, and has the highest qualifications.—ADVT.

H. B. K I R K

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.

GEORGE DREW AND CO.,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTERS.

Importers of

PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, GLASS, VARNISHES BRUSHWARE, AND PAPERHANGINGS.

ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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.

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.

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL,
DUNEDIN.

COUGHLAN BROTHERS

Begin to notify that they have taken this Hotel, and will be glad to MEET their OLD CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS. The Hotel will be run on the same lines as heretofore, and no effort will be spared to please customers.

Best Brands of all Liquors only kept.

The old Moderate Tariff will be maintained

BIG FEET

AND little feet have, from time immemorial, been subject to those painful excrescences commonly called Corns. Now, a new born babe has no Corns on its feet, but nearly everyone else has, and there is no excuse for them for the remedy is at hand. CALLOSINE removes the hardest or softest corn in a few applications. You can have a bottle sent, post free, for a shilling by sending to the inventor,

THOMAS JOHNSTONE,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

(Of Ireland),

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

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.

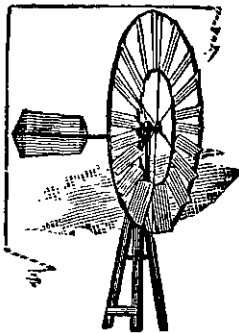
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

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



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.

HOTELS FOR SALE

Hotel, North Island; weekly takings £300, rent £22; 8 years lease. £1,100 goodwill; valuation for furniture extra.

Hotel, close Wellington, rent after sublets £3 15s per week. Price £2,000, half cash; trade averages £65 per week, free house, splendidly furnished.

Hotel, Rangitikei, new house, long lease, low rental, purchaser can furnish new. About £500 cash required.

Hotel, Wellington; trade £60, rent £4. Cash required about £1,000.

Hotel, Wellington; rent £6 per week, trade £40 per week.

Hotel, suburb of Wellington; 7 years lease, rent £4 per week. Ingoing £1,000; trade £40, splendid accommodation and beautiful grounds.

DWAN BROS.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES NISBET,
PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER.

Begs to intimate to the General Public that he has just landed a new stock of PAINTS, OILS AND WALL PAPERS

Of the

VERY LATEST PATTERNS.

Estimates given for all classes of Painting Works etc.

Note Address:—

ST. ANDREW STREET (near George street)
DUNEDIN.

Telephone No. 467.

ROBERT H. FRASER

37 PRINCES STREET,
ARTIST IN STAINED GLASS,
LEADLIGHT MAKER.
ECCLESIASTICAL WORK A SPECIALITY.

Successful Competitor against Munich and London for the Celebrated Dr. Stuart Memorial Window, Knox Church, 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.

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.

We Beg to intimate that the Business hitherto carried on by
MESSRS PHILLIPS AND SON
 Will from this date be conducted by us under the firm or style of
J. PURDIE & CO.,
 And that we shall continue to Supply all Goods of Superior Quality. The favour of your esteemed Orders will receive the best attention of, yours faithfully,
J. PURDIE & CO.,
 GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Sole Makers of the Celebrated "Red Cross" Fizola.

JAMES SAMSON AND CO.
 Auctioneers, Commission, House and Land Agents, Valuators,
 DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE FACTORY,
 KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.
J. H. LAMBERT,
 NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.



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

J. DAWSON
 ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
 LAMTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Dynamos, Engines, and all kinds of Electric Light Accessories supplied.

Estimates given for Electric work in town and country.



CURE FOR ALL
 NEVER DESPAIR

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 a skin, 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

TERMINUS HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.



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

Note Address—74 Princes street, Dunedin.

RAILWAY HOTEL, PUKERAU.

One minute's walk from the Railway Station.
PHILLIP WALSH
 (Late of Dunedin) Proprietor.

MR. WALSH takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has purchased the above well-known hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating and he can now offer first-class accommodation to travellers and boarders. Only the very best brands of wines, spirits and beer supplied. Anglers will find good sport in the neighbourhood as the rivers are well stocked with trout. Good Stabling.

HANMER AND GRAVES.

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

Agents for

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

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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

ASHBURTON DRAPERY CO.,

DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
 ARCADE HOUSE.

Our BI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE will be held during FEBRUARY. Everything in Stock REDUCED.

Dressmaking during Sale, 8s 6d.

ASHBURTON DRAPERY COMPANY, ARCADE HOUSE.



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

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

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

JAMES LISTON.

J. CORBETT AND CO.,

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPER SMITHS AND BRASSFINISHERS.

Sanitary Work a Specialty, only first class workmen employed.

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Telephone 263.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS.

DUNEDIN 126 GEORGE STREET

Telephone 898.

R. LAING - MANAGER



A single article Plated with Silver, Gold, or Nickel at Wholesale Price, and made equal to new.

Piano Brackets, Fenders and Irons, Chandeliers, etc., Relacquered or Rebronzed



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.

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND BROOCH.

I.

Two young people faced each other in rather dramatic attitudes,—he blond and good-looking, she dark and plain; both pale, both angry.

"Some meddling mischief-maker has been carrying stories to you, Rhoda,—that's clear!" said he, emphatically.

"Then there are stories to be carried, Cecil? But I do not listen to gossip; and it was not necessary to do so in this case, thanks to my own eyes and my own intelligence, which told me that you have no affection for me—merely as *me*, of course. I have all the ridiculous yearning of the maiden in fiction to be loved for myself alone, as I have said. Do not make it necessary for me to repeat that we are no longer bound to each other. I return you your freedom and regain my own."

"Very well, very well!" cried he, hotly. "Let it be just as you wish. I am not used to being lectured, and I will not stand it. You have virtually called me a fortune-hunter, and that ought to be enough for any man who hasn't quite lost his self-respect."

The rush of hasty steps, the rattle of a *portière*, the sharp closing of an outer door, and he had gone forth, in that state of uncomfortable indignation peculiar to the guilty when they have unexpectedly been brought to book. How ever high was his regard for her possessions, he had never had more than a passing fancy for the austere young heiress, whose affection he had, nevertheless, succeeded in winning. But he told himself as he walked away that it was a mere fit of silly temper and jealousy, and that she would be glad enough to call him back again ere many days were over. Therefore it was an unpleasant surprise, a little later, to receive a parcel of letters, with faded flowers in their folds, the engagement ring, and a couple of morocco cases representing his votive offerings at Rhoda's shrine.

He looked hastily through the parcel, hoping that she would have sent some message, left some loophole of escape, or imposed some condition which he could at least promise to fulfil for sake of the thousands he longed to secure, and on the strength of which he had incurred a few extra liabilities. There was not a line, not a word from her; and, grinding his teeth, he tossed the parcel into his desk, more furious than he had ever been before. His first impulse, when his anger had cooled a little, was to fly to her on the wings of assumed penitence and despair; to appeal to her love and passionately reassert his own; to feign a broken heart, and threaten rash deeds if she remained unmoved. But he did not act upon this; it went too strongly against the grain of self-conceit. He came to the final conclusion that it might not be necessary to give himself so much trouble. She had returned his gifts in haste and would repent at leisure. He could wait for that. She needed a sharp lesson, and she should have it. Having decided on his course of action with regard to her, he remembered an appointment, the keeping of which would administer balm to his wounded pride.

"She is a hundred times prettier than Rhoda," he reflected; "I only wish she had half as much cash. Still, her voice may prove her fortune, and it may be worth my while to marry her. At any rate, I shall keep on good terms with the girl until Rhoda's case is settled one way or the other."

His thoughts went back to a bygone night, a merchant-princess's musical "At Home," when his fastidious ears had been charmed by a sweet and clear young voice; his critical eyes captivated, his fickle fancy caught by the fair young face of the singer.

"Who is she?—what is she?" he had eagerly asked; and had received the reply: "A shy linnnet, meant for rustic seclusion, but compelled by necessity to turn her notes into gold; literally singing for her supper in gilded cages such as this."

Which, being interpreted, meant that she was Claire Daintrey, daughter of a once famous violinist, who, falling on evil days, had died in a proud and silent poverty, leaving behind a sickly widow, with an only child whose voice was the sole support of the household. People were kind to her for her father's sake, Cecil's informant told him. He concluded that probably a few were kind to her for her own, and was desirous of being of that number.

On some pretence or another, in a short time he found his way to the dingy apartments she called home, where, under difficulties, she cultivated her one talent, and patiently ministered to the wants of the poor ailing mother who had grown half-weary of the troubled march of life. To-day was Claire's birthday—a fact Cecil had all but forgotten in the excitement of the rupture with Rhoda.

"I should like to give the girl a nice present—something worth having," he thought. After a gloomy consideration of his finances and his credit, over which he frowned and shook his head, a bright idea occurred to him, and he thrust into his coat pocket one of the long, slim cases returned to him by Rhoda. "If she asks for it when we are friends again, I'll swear that I destroyed the lot, and all but destroyed myself in my despair. That will teach her to value anything else I may give her."

He left the fashionable quarter where he lived, for humbler regions—for a series of dull streets, built after one monotonous pattern. At a certain door he halted; a long, thin lobby, dimly lighted, led to a sitting-room. An immense block of coal was crushing the life out of a few red embers in the narrow grate; and beside it sat Claire, repairing the ravages made by time in her only evening gown. She looked pale and tired.

"What is worrying you?—what is the matter?" he asked; and she started up with a little cry of surprise.

"Mother is worse," she replied, as he repeated his question. "I had to send for Dr. Arden, and he thinks she ought to go to the

country for at least a month." Her face brightened, her eyes smiled as well as her lips. "And I believe we shall be able to manage it," she said confidentially. "I am engaged to sing at a great lady's house next week; and she has promised other engagements on still better terms, if I please her. Oh, I do hope I shall! For then mother can have all that she needs. Perhaps it is because I am so anxious, because so much depends on my being at my best, that I feel uneasy and worried, and as if something unpleasant were going to happen on that particular evening. Oh, if I break down!"

"But you will not," said he promptly. "You will sing your best and look your best; and when you have retired to the country in a blaze of glory, I shall come and see you, and laugh with you over these absurd fears."

"Then you don't seem to believe in presentiment?"

"Firmly. And I have a presentiment that on this special occasion you will be a brilliant success."

He spoke with an easy confidence that impressed the girl, though it did not altogether dispel those vague, tormenting fears. Before his departure he laid a small case on the table, saying:

"This trifle is for your acceptance, and to wish you many happy returns. I wish I could more adequately express myself."

When alone, she opened the case and uttered an involuntary cry of admiration and delight. In a nest of white satin and velvet lay a brooch—a bar of diamonds with three diamond swallows perched upon it. The jewels seemed to light up the room with their rainbow brilliance. Claire was ignorant of the value of the trinket; she felt only the pleasure of a child in possessing a new and pretty toy. Mrs. Daintrey turned the brooch over and over in her withered hands, admiringly.

"You must wear it at Mrs. Crawford's, dear," she said; "it will help to brighten your dress a little."

So when the half-dreaded, half-hoped-for night came Claire decided to wear her one ornament. Her dress, very simply made, became her fresh, girlish beauty; a cloud of lace was held together at the neck by the bar of brilliants. All presentiments were forgotten. She had said "Good-night" to her mother, and was in the dingy parlor fastening her long loose wrap, when quickly entered a tall, square-shouldered, brown-bearded man, who carried a cluster of beautiful red roses, which his own complexion began to rival in hue as his eyes met Claire's.

"I was afraid I should miss you," said he. "At the last minute a call came, and I was afraid, Miss Daintrey, that I should have to send these flowers, instead of bringing them myself and asking you to accept them with—er—that is—er—"

He came to an impotent conclusion. Claire was red and very shy, and through sheer nervousness could not succeed in fastening her wrap. Dr. Arden offered his assistance, and so became aware of her magnificent diamonds.

"What a beautiful brooch!" he said, involuntarily.

"Yes. I promised to wear it—I mean, it was given me by—"

"By Mr. Layton?"

"Yes."

He was silent a moment; his lips in a hard white line, his hands tightly clinched.

"Thank you for telling me," he said at last. "If I had known, I would not have intruded. Good-bye. I hope you will always be happy."

With these words he abruptly departed, leaving the girl staring after him in utter bewilderment. She did not understand that he believed himself rejected,—believed that she had intended to inform him that she was engaged to Cecil Layton.

II.

"What is the matter, Rhoda? What are you looking so vexed about?" asked Mrs. Arnold, entering her daughter's dressing-room. "Why aren't you ready yet? We promised Mrs. Crawford that we would be early, remember. What is delaying you?"

"Why, I intended to wear my diamond brooch, mother—my 'three swallows on a bar' that Uncle Edwin gave me; and now Dunning declares that it can't be found."

"Oh, it *must* be found!" replied Mrs. Arnold sharply to the maid who stood by, looking greatly distressed. "You must know something about it, and whether anyone but yourself and Miss Arnold has had the keys of her jewel case."

"They haven't been out of my possession since a week ago, ma'am, when Miss Arnold herself had them," said the maid, earnestly. "I never missed the brooch until now, because she hasn't been wanting to wear it lately. I've searched every place, likely and unlikely, without finding it."

"Nonsense! You haven't looked carefully enough. You are responsible for it, remember, and will have to account for it, Rhoda dear, make haste!" And Mrs. Arnold whisked out of the room again.

Dunning's face had flushed, her eyes had filled.

"Miss Arnold, I hope you don't think—" she was beginning; but the young lady promptly interrupted:

"I don't think anything but that it will be found. If either of us could remember when last I wore it, we might get a clue as to where I may have lost it."

She puzzled over this whilst Dunning put finishing touches to her hair and dress. All at once she rose, hastily crossing the room to a safe built in the wall, and which contained her valuables. She opened case after case, presently uttering an exclamation which sounded like, "I thought so!"

"O, Miss Arnold, have you found it?"

"Well, I have an idea as to what has become of it; and if I am right, it is in safe-keeping. Don't distress yourself about it; you are not to blame in the least."

She ran downstairs to her mother, who anxiously asked if the missing treasure had been found.

"Not yet, but I think it will be soon. I fancy that I have—mis-laid it myself."

In a few moments they were driving through the darkness of many trees to Mrs. Crawford's villa, now glowing with light. Carriage after carriage rolled away from the door; the rise and fall of the newest *valse* floated forth in soft melody. It was not long before Rhoda caught sight of Cecil Layton, divided from her by the fashionable throng. She hoped that he would not see her or approach her. It would not be difficult to escape his notice, she thought.

The night wore on. She had taken refuge in a bower of palm and fern overlooking the garden and the river; the shadowy trees waved to and fro "in starry darkness dear as day." Into her solitude came the notes of a sweet, pure voice singing a plaintive melody, which filled her with an indescribable longing and yearning for "something better than she had known,"—a happiness that neither riches nor flattery had given her. It seemed as if there slowly grew out of the patience and stillness of night and the loveliness of the distant music the knowledge that true joy is gained by promoting that of others, until her thoughts and feelings led onward and upward to a resolve, which henceforth would be the keynote of her life: "If it is in my power to make one poor heart happier, one crushed spirit brighter, I will do it. God has been so good to me! May I try to be good to His creatures!"

"Rhoda, Rhoda dearest!"

Startled from her meditations, she looked up to see Cecil Layton bending over her in the old impassioned way, as if between there lay no gulf of wrong or change or parting. She drew back coldly and decidedly.

"I did not expect to meet you here," he said, less confidently, less ardently.

"Which is why you are here, perhaps. You have not returned my letters, though you have received your own. What motive have you in keeping them?"

"I had intended to return them, but they recalled my happiest days—all that I had, all I hoped for; and I could not break the last link without one more appeal to you."

He bent again towards her in a passionate pleading that moved her despite herself; that seemed to lay the healing touch of auld lang-syne on her wounded pride and love. The happiness of her life trembled in the balance; she was about to choose between good and ill, joy and misery, hovering on the brink of an irrevocable mistake. One moment more and she would have renewed her promise and believed his vows. The words were trembling on her lips when there came quick steps, the rustle of silken skirts, and Mrs. Arnold appeared, looking very much excited. She acknowledged Cecil's presence, then turned to Rhoda.

"I've been looking everywhere for you, dear. What do you think? One of the vocalists is wearing your diamond brooch!"

"O mother dear, aren't you mistaken?"

"Well, at first I thought I must be; but I spoke to the lady in order to examine the brooch at close quarters, and it is unmistakably yours. You may remember it, Mr. Layton. It is the one my brother Edwin designed, and had made for Rhoda with the diamonds which he himself brought from South Africa."

"I remember it perfectly," said Cecil, wondering at Rhoda's sudden change of colour, and at the breathless earnestness with which she regarded him. "Who has got possession of it, and how?"

"We must find that out," replied Mrs. Arnold, answering the last question first. It is Miss Daintrey who is wearing it."

"What is to be done, mother? We can't accuse her of theft."

"But we can ask how the brooch came into her possession. It must have been stolen from your case, sold, or pawned, and she should be able to give us some clue. I asked her to come this way without saying why. She should be only too glad to explain, if she can."

It was rather awkward for Cecil. He felt driven to bay, though as yet he had not realised his gigantic mistake. He had not expected to meet Rhoda here; still less had he expected to be brought face to face with her and Claire at the same time.

"I had better withdraw, perhaps—" he began; but Rhoda's voice cut sharply through his sentence.

"Be kind enough to remain, sir. I particularly wish it. Ah, here comes Miss Daintrey!"

He hastily resolved to act as if he were an entire stranger to Claire, devoutly hoping that she would give no sign of recognition when he did not. She came in, flushed with the delight of a success that would open the door of health and comfort to her mother; and Rhoda's keen eyes passed from the shining bar of brilliants to the radiant face above it, with a new compassion. Her voice was unusually gentle.

"Miss Daintrey, do you mind telling us where or from whom you got that brooch?"

Claire involuntarily started, so utterly unexpected was the question. Not until that moment had she been aware of Cecil's presence. He surveyed her as if he had never seen her in his life before. She was too bewildered to reply, and Mrs. Arnold not unnaturally misunderstood her silence.

"I fear we must insist on an answer," she said, suavely but firmly; "for the brooch belongs to my daughter. It was missed only last night. How did it come into your possession?"

Rhoda again interposed.

"You may naturally suppose that we are mistaken, and that there may be other brooches of that pattern in existence. But will you look at the back? If it is mine, there will be a small ruby and amethyst in the setting, for my initials—R.A."

Claire hurriedly detached the ornament, examined it closely, then mutely extended it to Rhoda. The shock, the dismay, the humiliation, the mystery of it all, had reduced her to silence and utter pallor.

"Do you know anything of this?" Rhoda asked, turning to Cecil.

"Pray, what should I know of it?" he retorted, in genuine surprise.

"You did not give it to Miss Daintrey, for instance!"

"On my honour, Rhoda, I did not!" he exclaimed, indignantly.

But as indignant a cry broke from Claire's lips.

"You gave it to me on my birthday!" she protested. And it was Cecil's turn to change colour.

"There is a mistake—that is not the brooch I gave you," he stammered, completely losing his self-possession.

"Yes, there is a mistake," said Rhoda, quietly; "but I believe I can correct it, Mr. Layton. You may remember that when our engagement was broken I returned you your letters and presents. In my hurry and agitation I must have sent you my own diamond brooch instead of the sapphires you gave me; the cases are alike. I discovered my mistake to-night. When searching for one I found the other. From your point of view, it may seem a pity that your eagerness to bestow presents on one lady did not allow you to examine more closely those returned to you by another. From my point of view, the incident is providential; for it opens my eyes completely to your true character, and to the worth of the promises you were making only ten minutes ago."

For one moment he actually contemplated a leap through the window as a means of escape from the astonished indignation of Claire's gaze and the cool disdain of Rhoda's. He was found out. Feeling mean and small, without uttering a word, he walked away, an uncomfortable sensation of heat about his neck and ears. Mrs. Arnold fanned herself, as if to waft away all memory of the despicable fellow; and Rhoda held out her hand to Claire.

"You never loved him," she said; "but you might have come to do so, and have had the same bitter awakening that has been mine."

III.

The night's incidents were stale ere Claire confided them to her mother, who, instead of fretting, rejoiced that the matter had not been disastrous to Claire's peace of mind and happiness. To the girl, herself, the chief sadness of it all lay in the thought that through Cecil's unworthy trifling she had lost a good man's heart; for at length had dawned on her the explanation of Dr. Arden's conduct, and the reason why his family visits had ceased. She found herself recalling his words, and how uttered—with what smile or what expression—until the very accuracy of her remembrance became a new source of pain, revealing as it did that all unconsciously his life had been growing into hers. She reproached herself for her own want of prudence, which had helped to place her in a false position. Maiden pride helped her to feign an extra gaiety and lightness of heart; and those who saw her daily did not observe the gradual fading of her roses and sharpening of her features. But to one who had not seen her for a few weeks the change was startling. Dr. Arden, coming unexpectedly face to face with her one evening, experienced a shock—a pang of fear that convinced him he had not conquered his love for her—that she was more dear to him than ever.

"I hope you have not been ill, Miss Daintrey?" he said, not releasing her hand.

"I am very well," she replied, listlessly.

"And happy, I presume?"

"Scarcely that," she said, unnerved by his solicitude—by the mere fact of meeting him.

"I was sure you must be, engaged to the man of your choice."

"If you mean Mr. Layton," she replied, with spirit, "I am not and never have been engaged to him. He is the very last man in the world to whom I would wish to be engaged."

There was a pause, filled by the cries of happy children at play, and the slow grinding forth of "Dorothy Dene" from an asthmatic organ.

"My mother and I are going to the country to-morrow," said Claire. "I am glad of this opportunity of saying good-bye."

"You trusted to chance for that? If we had not met, you would have gone away without one single word to me?"

"Did you want one single word, then?"

"I did—I do. You know what it is. Be my wife, Claire; let me fight life's battle for you and yours, as a strong man should. Let me shelter you under my wings from life's storm and stress. I have always loved you. Claire, will you say the word I want—will you say 'Yes'?"

MARY CROSS, in the *Ave Maria*.

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.

Never affect to be witty, or jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

Under the caption "the cloven hoof again," the *Sydney Freeman* states that Alderman Norton appears to be stirring the Orangemen up. At the Town Hall inquiry on Monday last, in reply to him, Mr. Lutton, Inspector of Fish Markets (formerly conductor of a sectarian journal), denied that he had threatened the vengeance of the Grand Lodge of L.O.L. on a certain person if he supported a certain alderman. Alderman Norton said he could produce a letter to that effect. Lutton also denied that he canvassed for subscriptions for a certain election in Corporation time. Alderman H. Chapman then remarked: "I saw you do it, and heard you do it, and heard you do it, on the Town Hall steps." Later on Lutton said: "I do not say it is untrue. I did ask for a subscription for a Parliamentary election." Alderman H. Chapman: "That is what I said." Lutton: "It was not Corporation time." Alderman H. Chapman: "It was in the daytime, and I was coming up the steps."

GRAIN SEASON, 1898.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

TO THE FARMERS OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

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

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, ETC.—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce. Our stores are dry, airy, thoroughly ventilated, and in every respect admirably adapted for the safe storage of grain, being conveniently situated, and connected to railway by private siding. Produce consigned to us is delivered direct into store, and is saved the loss and waste incurred in unloading and again carting into warehouse.

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

PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited. Our sale room being brilliantly lighted, samples are shown to the very best advantage, and as every lot is carefully valued before being offered, clients can depend that no lot will be sold below its full market value, and that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

ACCOUNT SALES are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

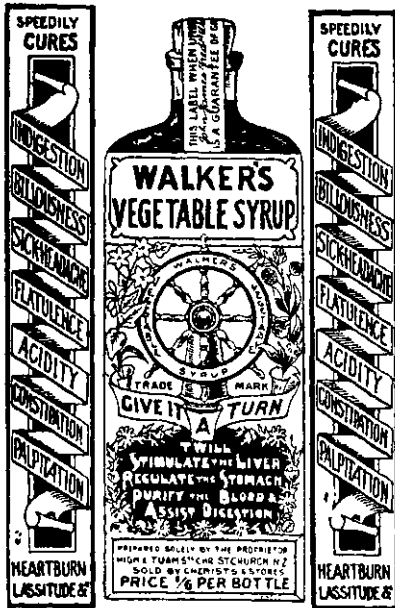
CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, ETC.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

ADVANTAGES.—We offer producers the advantage of Large Storage and Unequaled Show Room Accommodation. No Delays in Offering. Expert Valuers and Staff. The Best Service. The Lowest Scale of Charges. The Highest Prices, and Prompt Returns.

SAMPLE BAGS, WAY BILLS, AND LABELS SENT ON APPLICATION.

DONALD REID AND CO.

URS HEALTHFULLY



A WONDERFUL HEALER



"It rubs them all out"

Specific for Sore Eyes, Ulcers, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Ring-worm, 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.

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.

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN M'INTOSH

(For many years salesman to City Company), Opposite Phoenix Company, MACLAGGAN STREET,

Has Opened as above. Only the best of Meat at Lowest Possible Prices.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Families waited on for Orders.

J. WILSON

Arcade Painting and Paper-hanging Establishment, Ashburton.

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

Tradesmen sent to the country at shortest notice.

Artists' Materials a Speciality.

CORNER OF ARCADE, ASHBURTON

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).

HUGH GOURLEY

desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corn Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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.

Shoering, as usual, a speciality.

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.

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.



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.

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.

LIDLAW AND GRAY

TO THOSE BUILDING.

Before buying your Mantelpieces and Grates elsewhere, see our stock. We are just landing a large quantity of well-assorted Grates from two of the best makers in Britain.

BEAUTIFUL TILE GRATES, £1 12s 6d. FINE CAST REGISTERS from 12s 6d. MANTELPIECES, from 18s each.

CUTLERY.—TABLE KNIVES (Bone handle). per half dozen, 5s 3d; DESSERT KNIVES, per half dozen, 4s 3d; TABLE (Xylonite) 7s 6d; DESSERT, 6s.

The above Knives all guaranteed. We have sold hundreds of dozens of them. TABLE FORKS, 5s; TABLE SPOONS, 5s; DESSERT FORKS, 4s 3d; DESSERT SPOONS, 5s; TEASPOONS, 2s 6d.

We guarantee above to wear white throughout. We buy all our goods direct from the makers.



LIDLAW AND GRAY, the Cutting Ironmongers.

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.

STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKER

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

C O B B A N D C O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES
Leave SPRINGFIELD for HOKITIKA, KUMARA and GREY-MOUTH on the arrival of First Train from Christchurch, EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CASSIDY AND CO.,
Proprietors.

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

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."

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is Quite New and everything on up to date principle. Suites of Rooms for families, Hot Cold, and Shower Baths.

TERMS STRICTLY MODERATE.

J. MORKANE

Proprietor,

Continued from page 6.

(From our TEMUKA Correspondent.)

The most successful week's mission, judging exteriorly, ever held in the parish came to a close on the 18th. The mission was opened on Easter Sunday by the Rev. T. Shearman, who was joined by the Rev. D. Mangan, Superior of the Mission. On the first day the Rev. Father preached on "What does it profit a man," etc. This sermon, which was earnest and pointed, produced excellent effects during the Mission. The Mission services during the week were: At 9 children's Mass, followed by sermon: at 3 o'clock, instruction to children; 7 o'clock, Rosary, sermon, and Benediction. Though all the instructions and sermons were both able and eloquent, some call for special mention. On Friday night, when the parish was consecrated to the Mother of God, Father Mangan preached to the largest congregation ever assembled in St. Joseph's, many having to stand. Our Lady's Altar was artistically decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The veteran preacher defended the doctrine of the Church on the Blessed Virgin Mary in a very able manner, and dealt in a very effective way with those who impute erroneous motives to the veneration of the Mother of God by Catholics. On Saturday night Father Shearman preached a practical and impressive sermon on "Sin." At the 10 o'clock Mass Father Mangan preached on "Faith," a sermon noted for its simplicity and lucidity. In the evening, the same Rev. Father preached an earnest sermon on "Drunkenness." The Rev. Father took occasion to say "good-bye" to those amongst whom he had laboured during the week, and many were moved to tears, so attached to him have all become. He spoke of the kindness with which he had been treated by Father Fauvel and Father Galerne, and paid a high tribute to the hospitality with which the Order had been treated by the Marist Fathers since their foundation in the colonies. They had indeed been true fathers to them. While speaking on bad books, Father Mangan exhorted all to read good literature, and urged every family to become subscribers to that excellent journal, the N.Z. TABLET. No Catholic household should be without it. The Mission services have been largely attended, and the consolations which the Holy Catholic Church offers have been taken advantage of by some who have not been to their duty for many years. At the close of the Mission Father Mangan imparted the Holy Father's blessing to the people.

Father Mangan returned to Christchurch to join Father Barry in conducting a mission in St. Mary's.

The Rev. Father Shearman opened a week's mission at Pleasant Point on the 17th, which is being largely attended. He is such a universal favourite that even persons who have attended the mission at Temuka have followed him. The mission services closed on Monday with a *Requiem* Mass for the souls of the departed friends of all those present, when Father Mangan preached a powerful sermon on the subject of Purgatory and the devotion for the souls therein.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 16, 1898.

EASTER SUNDAY.

THE great festival of Easter was observed with the usual solemnity in the Catholic churches here. Solemn High Mass was sung at St. Mary of the Angels' by the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., Rev. Father Doherty being deacon, and the Rev. Father O'Shea sub-deacon. The music was Haydn's "Imperial," which was rendered in a finished manner by the choir, assisted by an efficient orchestra led by Mr. W. Brown, Mr. F. J. Oakes conducting. The soloists were Mrs. Oakes, Misses Gurney and Kimbell (2), Messrs. Hynes, L. Dwan, and T. McCosker. Father Devoy, in the course of a short discourse on the festival, expressed his pleasure and that of the priests of the parish, at the manner in which the laity attended the devotions of Holy Week. The numbers who were present at the early Masses were a proof of the faith of the people, whilst it was still more edifying to see the numbers who received Holy Communion on Easter morning, when upwards of 400 persons received the Blessed Sacrament at St. Mary of the Angels' alone. In the evening at Vespers the Rev. Father Ainsworth preached. The principal parts in the singing were taken by Messrs. Wright, F. J. Oakes, Egar, Tabor, and Hynes, and Misses McParland and E. Gurney. The high altar was tastefully decorated with red and white dahlias by Misses Sheehy, Kent, and other members of the Altar Society.

The Rev. Father Hills was celebrant of High Mass at St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. Father Clancey deacon, and the Rev. N. Moloney sub-deacon, the Rev. Father Bower being master of ceremonies. The choir, under the conductorship of Mr. H. H. McCordle, gave an admirable interpretation of Gounod's Mass, the soloists being Misses May Sullivan and Gallagher, Messrs. Griffen Gilling, Butcher, and Haughey. A numerous orchestra, under Mr. Hotop, gave the choir effective assistance. The high altar, which lends itself to decoration, looked very fine at night with its wealth of flowers and candles, the latter being arranged so as to form the letters of the word "vici."

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral by his Grace Archbishop Redwood; Rev. Father Hickson, deacon; Rev. Father Mahoney, sub-deacon; and Very Rev. Dr. Watters, assistant priest; Father Herbert, master of ceremonies. Cherubini's Mass was sung with devotional effect by the choir under Mr. S. Cimino, with the assistance of a number of instrumentalists. There were large congregations at all the services, especially at

Vespers, when his Grace preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the festival. The decorations were effective and in good taste.

ST. MARY'S BAZAAR.

St. Mary's Bazaar was opened in the Skating Rink on Monday evening in the presence of about 1500 persons. The spacious, but uninviting building had been transformed by willing hands into a thing of beauty. Flags of all nations hung from every vantage point in the interior, so that the bare roof was a mass of bunting and colour. The same transformation took place in regard to the walls and pillars, for not a foot of woodwork could be seen to offend the eye. Four artistically arranged stalls were utilised for the display of the very fine collection of goods which had been made by the ladies in charge during the past six months, or collected by them from the four corners of the earth. The collection was one of the finest, and certainly the most valuable ever offered at any fancy fair in this city. On our right as we entered was "Chrysanthemum stall," presided over by Mesdames Devine, Holt, Bolton, Bridge and Watson, who had for assistants:—Mrs. Taine; Misses Seddon (2), Meecham (2), Weston, Condon (2), Henderson (2), Mounatt (2), Scanlon, Fitzgerald, Waters, McParland, Walsh, Wrigglesworth, Saunders, Lonergan, and Oakes. Here were shown a fine collection of useful and ornamental goods, including some valuable works of art, among the latter being several oil paintings of New Zealand scenery, hand-painted mirrors and panels, with an endless variety of needlework. A little further on we come to "Forget-me-not" stall, in charge of Mesdames Mackin, Halse, Runcie, Kent, and Dwyer, with their assistants:—Misses Pender, Wright, St. George, Minogue, Cuff (2), Walsh (2), Runcie (2), Reston (2), McParland (2) Kent (2), and McArdle (2). This stall had a fine show of oil paintings, and floral panels, a prominent feature being two first-class bicycles presented by Dr. Mackin, whilst a carved oak chair attracted the notice of all *connoisseurs* of art furniture. The "Azalea" stall was a triumph of artistic furnishing, and was laden with articles of ornament and utility. Hand painted panels were there in abundance, as well as valuable oil paintings, real Mountmellick lace, exquisite pieces of drawing room furniture, etc. A feature of this stall was an oil painting of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, the work of Miss C. Kearsley, who is to be complimented on the life-like manner in which she caught his Grace's expression. Miss Kearsley has evidently a future before her as a portrait painter. The ladies in charge of this stall were Mesdames Macarthy, Segrief, Brady and Comiskey, assisted by Misses Fitzsimmons, Halpin, Lawliss, Seddon, Gallagher, Butler, Kearsley, Geoghan, Waters, Segrief, Pettet, and Macdonald. The children of Mary made a fine show in the "Lily of the Valley" stall, among the most prominent features being a set of vestments from Lyons, with fire screens, panels, and blotting pad, and numerous other articles got up in the most artistic manner. A feature of the bazaar was the tea kiosk, where a bevy of young ladies in the daintiest of aprons and caps served the cup that cheers, with sundry eatables in the form of trifles, creams, even the savoury soup being not forgotten. The Refreshment stall was under the care of Mesdames Duncan and McGrath, and Miss O'Connor, assisted by Misses Kennedy, Rose, Reid (2), Pender (2), Smith, Brady, Shapter and O'Connor. It would not be just to close this description of the fair without mentioning the very pretty piece of scenery which ornamented the stage, representing the most romantic portion of the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, which was painted by Mr. G. P. Hoskings. As previously stated, there were about 1500 persons in the building at the opening time, and on the stage were his Grace Archbishop Redwood, the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, the Mayor of Wellington, the Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., and many prominent citizens. The Hon. Dr. Grace, in introducing the Mayor, said that they owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Blair for accepting the invitation of Father Devoy to open the bazaar. It was, however, only another evidence of the kindness and goodwill which existed between all classes in the Colony.

The Mayor, who was received with applause, said that the object of the bazaar was to pay off the debt incurred in the purchase of land for the Newtown School, and also to assist in building the new Convent School in Dixon street. He considered it a great honour and privilege to be requested to open the fair, and complimented the stallholders on the very fine collection of wares which they had collected together. Not alone was the excellent work done by the convent schools known to the Catholics, but their excellence was acknowledged by all classes in the community. Notwithstanding that he came from the opposition (as chairman of the Education Board), he was perfectly aware of the good work they were doing, and he believed it would be a bad day for New Zealand if all their educational systems were to run in the same groove. He wished the undertaking every success, and had much pleasure in declaring it open.—On the motion of the Very Rev. Father Devoy, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor for his attendance, which was supplemented by three hearty cheers.

A feature of evening's proceedings were the Maypole, Washington Post, and other dances by a number of school children in picturesque costumes. The children had been admirably trained by Miss Crombie, and, as they gave an exhibition each afternoon and evening during the week, it is needless to say that their work was no sinecure. The success of the bazaar has been due in no small degree to the energy and enterprise of the committee, of which the Very Rev. Father Devoy was chairman, and Mr. T. Davis, who is a host in himself, the secretary. Admirable work was done, too, by Messrs. Palmer, Houldsworth, Hoskings, Hyland, and Halcroft, who put up the stalls and decorations, and also assisted in various ways each evening. Last, but not least, comes Mr. F. J. Oakes, who, with a numerous orchestra, discoursed each evening sweet music.

The takings since the opening will total about £600, and as the bazaar is to be continued during the coming week it is expected there will be a very large addition to this, especially as the stalls are still laden with a tempting supply of goods.

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

GENERAL.

In the current number of the *Review of Reviews* Sir Robert Stout discourses on the political situation in this Colony. As a leading public man one would expect that Sir Robert would be accurate in his figures, but evidently his political bias prevents him from looking at matters in an impartial manner. He says *en passant* that the liquor trade is mainly in the hands of Catholics. As far as I know of New Zealand this statement is not warranted by facts, and especially so in Sir Robert's own constituency. Of the fifty odd hotel-keepers in Wellington only about eight, or at the outside nine, are Catholics, which gives us a fraction over our proportion to the total population.

I regret to notice that among the sufferers by the fires in the Wairarapa district, Mr. Stempa, a prominent parishoner of the Very Rev. Father McKenna of Masterton, was a heavy loser. Mr. Stempa and his family are among the most respected Catholics in the district and sincere regret will be felt at the trouble that has befallen them.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

Tuesday.

Rev. Father Power has been appointed rector of Hawera in place of Rev. Father Mulvihill, who has resigned in consequence of ill-health. Rev. Father O'Shea of Hawera takes Father Power's place at Waipawa. Rev. Father O'Meara is to assist Father Power as curate.

Dr. Watters, the popular Rector of St. Patrick's College, has been elected a member of the Council of Victoria College. He occupied the first place on the Parliamentary roll.

HAWERA.

The ceremonies of Holy Week were concluded at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father O'Shea with the Missa Cantata, which was sung at 11 o'clock on Easter Sunday. The choir, conducted by Professor Higham, rendered Mozart's seventh Mass and Webbe's *Hæc Dies*. In the evening, *Regina Coeli* (Lambillotte), *O Salutaris* (Jones), *Litan* (Professor Higham), and *Tantum Ergo* (Murra), were also sung at Benediction. Miss Flynn presided at the organ. The altar was most artistically decorated for the ceremonies by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

(From our WESTPORT correspondent.)

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the volunteer encampment was partially a failure. On Easter Monday the weather cleared up and was all that could be desired, and a pleasant day was spent on Mr. McPadden's farm where the encampment was held. The volunteers showed their appreciation of Mr. McPadden's kindness by giving him three cheers at the conclusion of the encampment.

Unfortunately the pleasure of the day was marred by an accident to Mr. Hunter, chief mate of the "Tutanekai." His leg got entangled in the head line of the boat and was severed completely off just below the knee. The boat was putting off from the wharf at the time the accident occurred with the Nelson and Marlborough volunteers on board. Mr. Hunter's injuries were immediately attended to by Surgeon Major Peerless, and the vessel returned to the wharf, where the assistance of Dr. McDonnell was obtained and the sufferer removed to the hospital, where he is now progressing favourably under the care of Doctor Mackenzie. The volunteers on board the "Tutanekai" subscribed £42 for the benefit of Mr. Hunter, and a telegram of sympathy was received by Dr. Mackenzie from the Hon. Hall-Jones, Minister of Marines.

On Easter Sunday the Catholic volunteers marched to St. Canice's Church under the charge of Sergeant Michael McDonnell of the Marlborough Mounted Rifles—one of the Jubilee Contingent—and attended Mass. Father Costello said he took the opportunity to wish all a happy Easter-time, and heartily congratulated the Volunteers on their soldierly appearance, and said he had no doubt they would give a good account of themselves if the Russians came with hostile intentions to the shores of New Zealand. He also congratulated them on not forgetting their religious duties in the excitement of camp life, and trusted others would take example by their conduct and never be ashamed of their religion. The church was beautifully decorated, and in the evening a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place.

C A N C E R.

THE following letter from a medical man appeared in the *Otago Daily Times* of last Saturday:—SIR,—The figures given by Dr. Fell in his presidential address before the Medical Congress at Wellington are very disquieting for us, and should make us search every way for a cause. It is asserted, and I believe with truth, that cancer is unknown amongst the Jews. Does not this point to the possibility of there being something wrong about Gentile food. Is it the meat we eat, the way we kill it, or the manner of cooking? We not only eat that "unclean thing" thing, the pig, but some of us devour the blood with the appurtenances thereof. It has often occurred to me that the colonial habit of drinking strong tea—long stewed—with quantities of badly cooked meat is responsible for a lot of ailments in country districts. I don't know if it would help to produce cancer, but should like opinions upon these points.—I am, etc., L.M.C.P.

WHAT MAKES THEM CRY ?

YOU have a very sore finger, let us say. It may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully painful thing, a felon. Oh, my! oh, my! What a time you have been trying to protect that poor finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something. Simply to keep it out of harm's way worries you more than doing a day's work; and you don't succeed—and wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help you. You are scared of a fly threatening to light on it.

That is the principle on which Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a waggon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly—why, the smallest of them struck her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person are like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about it, and plenty of men, too—crowds of them. You recognise them on sight—those who are subject to this affliction. Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves. wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11, 1893, and written from her home, 263, Syston street, Leicester.

"For many years," she says, "I suffered from indigestion and weakness. After meals I had a great pain at my chest. Every few days I had an attack of sick headache, and had to be constantly lying down on the couch; I strained and heaved a good deal, and spat up a sour nauseous fluid. As time went on I got very weak and nervous, and couldn't bear the least noise.

"I took all sorts of medicines and consulted doctors, but nothing did me much good. Later on I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and after taking it a short time the disease left me, and I was able to relish and digest my food. Owing to the virtue of this remedy I now keep in good health. (Signed) Elizabeth Allen."

And here is Mr. W. Nash, who says: "For fully 10 years I suffered from periodic attacks of biliousness. At times a severe headache, preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other times vomiting and retching for a whole day; at other times sleeplessness, pain in the chest, side, and stomach, coated tongue and bad breath—that was the way it acted with me. I grew very melancholy, and was not able to follow my business. I consulted doctors and used tonics, etc., but they only made me worse.

"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, but didn't believe in it. Then I read in *Wit and Wisdom* of a case like mine that the Syrup had cured; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic. The pains left me the first week, I repeated my food no more, and in a month all my ills were gone. Bless Mother Seigel for ever, I say.—Yours gratefully (Signed) W. Nash, 331, Goswell Road, E.C., London, October 2nd, 1893."

Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the foul and inflamed stomach which, by stopping digestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will.

Mother Seigel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. Then what? Why, quiet, comfort, strength, rest, enjoyment. "Bless Mother Seigel," indeed.

The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—Anglicanism Losing Ground.—Anglican controversialists occasionally have the hardihood to declare that the stream of converts from Anglicanism to Catholicism has ceased and that the tide has now rather turned the other way. Even the most imaginative of Anglican apologists will hardly dare to maintain this now in view of the melancholy and damaging admissions as to the decline of Anglicanism made by one of their own leading organs. Two recent attempts at creating new bishoprics—one at Birmingham and one at Sheffield have failed. The ordinations have stood a steady decline in the numbers ordained during the last ten years. In 1888 there were 1479 ordained; in 1897 there were only 1296. The Confirmation statistics are still worse: "In a large number of parishes the candidates were little more than a quarter of what they should have been." We quote from the *Church Times*, which further complains that the number of communicants is far below the mark. And yet that high authority considers ten per cent. of the congregation the lowest number of regular communicants to be expected, which is certainly allowing a very wide margin. The *Church Times* tries to console itself by saying "Roman leakage is as certainly going on as any other leakage," and "that religion is losing ground in most of the large centres of population." "Roman leakage," however, as a contemporary points out, does not in any way affect Anglican defection. It is due in the main to lack of means to provide for destitute children, but of funds and machinery for this purpose the Anglican Church possesses an abundance, and her losses include a large number amongst the people of intellect and culture.

A Bigoted Bequest!—The *London Daily Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the will of Sr William Cayley Worsley,

WE DON'T HAVE TO TALK

THROUGH OUR HATS TO SELL

"Newhaven" and "Sterling" Cycles.



THE SUPERIORITY OF THEM

~~IS~~ IS ABUNDANTLY PROVEN.

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, AND ASHBURTON.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

Hold the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS and HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
in the City.

CARPET SQUARES.

The "Marlborough."		price
9ft x 9ft	-	30s
10ft 6in x 8ft	-	35s
12ft x 9ft	-	42s
12ft x 10ft 6in	-	50s

CARPET SQUARES.

The "Jedburgh."		price
10ft 6in x 9ft	-	45s
13ft x 9ft	-	50s

CARPET SQUARES.

The "Chatsworth."		price
10ft 6in x 9ft	-	52s 6d
12ft x 9ft	-	60s
12ft x 10ft 6in	-	70s

LINOLEUMS from 1s 6d per yard.

FLOORCLOTHS from 1s per yard.

RABBITSKINS.**RABBITSKINS.****EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,**

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
—RABBITSKINS—

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

In the Colony.
NO COMMISSION.

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

PORCELAIN GUMS.

ARE PERFECTION.

DETECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

T. J. COLLINS,

DENTAL SURGEON

(10 years with Leading London Dentists),

41 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

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.

A. & T. INGLIS

Beg respectfully to announce that they have just landed the following shipments of NEW GOODS for
AUTUMN and WINTER wear:—

Ex Rakuia ...	...	...	...	114 packages
Ex Togariro ...	...	...	...	62 do
Ex Aotea ...	...	...	...	99 do
Ex Tokomatu ...	...	...	...	93 do
Ex Ionic ...	...	...	...	21 do
Total				389 packages.

Every Department is now replete with choice novelties purchased for CASH direct from the

LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF EUROPE.

Please Call and Inspect.

A. & T. INGLIS,

George Street, Dunedin.

Bart., who died on September 10 last, at the age of 68 years: "The testator directs that any tenant for life of the settled estates who may join the Roman Catholic Church, or who may fail to take the name and quarter the Arms of Worsley, is to forfeit his life interest in the settled estate." It will be noticed (says the *Southern Cross*), that the testator does not disinherit "Turk, Jew, or Atheist." It is the Catholic that gave him anxiety. The proviso in the will of this "poor critter" is at once a standing testimony to Protestant alarm at Catholic progress. We hold, however, that in a free country such a proviso should be, *ipso facto*, null and void.

An Important Project.—An important project, the object of which is to carry on the active work of the evangelisation of England, has just received the Pope's blessing. During a recent audience with the Holy Father, the Bishop of Nottingham unfolded his plan of founding at Nottingham a Society of Missionary Brothers under the Tertiary Order of St. Francis of Assisi. The project had been devised, his Lordship explained, in order to carry out a long-felt desire of utilising lay help for bringing the Catholic religion to the notice of the English people, especially in villages. The primary object is to evangelise the villages by supplementing the work of the parochial clergy. The brethren will make a promise of obedience to the Bishop of Nottingham, and renew the promise yearly at option. As they will require special training for their work, they will live in community, wearing the habit and following the rule of the Franciscan Tertiary Institute. In conformity with what is being done in the unified Franciscan body, the habit will probably be brown. A beginning of the work was made six months ago, and will be carried on in a specially provided house, called St. Anthony's House, Nottingham, Father Beale acting as director under the Bishop of Nottingham, who is Superior-General. A Franciscan Tertiary Sisterhood, founded on parallel lines by Cardinal Manning, and transferred to the diocese of Nottingham, is working most successfully at Nottingham and Oakham, under the direction of Father Beale. While the primary object of the allied association of Missionary Brothers will be the evangelising of villages, a secondary object will be the visiting the poor and sick in the place where the Communities are established. A third and special work will be the training of converts, and in connection with this duty, it is intended to open a temporary home for newly-received converts at the headquarters of the Tertiary Brethren. The Missionary Brethren will also be enabled to give lectures, and to second such work as that of the Catholic Truth Society. The Holy Father cordially blessed the project and wished it all possible success as a scheme in which he himself as a Tertiary felt special sympathy. We have no doubt that the new Society will be very fruitful in results, and we venture to think the day is not very far distant when the time will be considered ripe for the establishment of a similar Society in the colonies.

ROME.—The Holy Father.—Those visitors to the Vatican who have had the honour of an interview with the Pope are amazed at his versatility and the extraordinary range of his knowledge. He can converse in several languages, and is very fond of chemistry and mathematics. He won distinction in those sciences when a student in Rome, and eagerly follows those developments of science in which chemistry and mathematics play a leading part.

The Close of the Century.—Full particulars appeared in our columns last year regarding the special ceremonies and devotions with which it is proposed to close the old and consecrate the new century to the glory of God. The following English-speaking prelates are mentioned at Rome as having adhered to the solemn homage to the Redeemer for the close of the century:—The Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishops of Southwark and Nottingham, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Bishops of Ardagh, Cork, Raphoe, and Trapezopolis, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, the Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, and the Bishops of Brooklyn, Davenport, Denver, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Helena, Little Rock, Mobile, Monterey, and Los Angeles, Nashville, Natchez, Ogdensburg, Portland, Sioux Falls, Trenton, and Wilmington.

The Pope's Eighty-Eighth Birthday.—We to-day begin the Pope's eighty-eighth birthday and the twentieth anniversary of his Pontificate, the Cardinals presented their homage and good wishes, in reply to which the Holy Father made an interesting and touching address. His Holiness (says the Vatican correspondent of the *London Times*) spoke of the frequent demonstrations of religious respect shown to him lately. He said that by honouring the Pope they honoured the superhuman institutions which he represented—an institution which was unique because of its elevation and the greatness of its attributes. He disclaimed all honour rendered to himself. He spoke of the enthusiasm of the crowds in St. Peter's at the Mass celebrated by him; how they had come to salute their Sovereign Pastor, and thus acknowledge the prerogative bequeathed by Jesus Christ to the episcopal See of Rome. "As they thus kneel," said his Holiness, "before our humble person, so they bowed with their minds to the Divine idea which makes the world venerate the Pontifical garment. Millions of Italian consciences were in harmony with these acts of homage, and the respectful acclamations and enthusiasm were inspired by ideas and sentiments which were not only honourable and undeserving of censure, but holy and dutiful. Such sentiments should not have been outraged, yet this was done and permitted to be done. It was not by chance, but by the design of Heaven, that the fervour of these sentiments was renewed, and it would seem that in the present unhappy condition of affairs God wished to show how jealously He guarded the Apostolic See and its present occupant, and that, in proportion to the offences suffered, the love of the people would become greater and their sympathy more lively. Love and sympathy were not confined to the bounds of the Alps and the sea, but were spreading day by day throughout the civilised world. How sad it was to see calumniated or misunder-

stood by so many the aspirations of hearts towards Rome, the metropolitan depository of the Divine oracles, the dispenser of salvation! In the midst of the storms of a forgetful and unbelieving age," continued his Holiness, "it is the renewed care for their own safety that directs minds to the Holy City, the polar star of souls, and the hope of possessing Christ that leads people to the throne of His Vicar. Every upright soul, every heart desirous of private or general prosperity, should bless the present movement of Christian spirits as a forecast and promise of future safety. God does not, as man does, leave His work unfinished, and sooner or later He will complete what he has begun, though we shall not see it, being at the end of our day. But we rejoice to foresee it and salute it from afar." The Pope, who appeared to be in excellent health, then gave the Apostolic Benediction.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A FARMER.

FOUR TO ONE.

THE ASSAILANTS ARRESTED.

To be set upon by roughs and almost killed after going through nearly sixty years of life without accident to health or limb is one of the hardest experiences we know of. Such, though, was the fate of Mr. George Batchelor, a farmer on the Horton River, N.S.W., who at 59 years of age, just when his strength would prove most valuable, became the victim of the attacks of those enemies to life and limb—Insomnia, Nervous Debility, Despondency, and Intense Suffering. He was rescued, however, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Our reporter, who found him ploughing, obtained the following particulars:—

"I think," said Mr. Batchelor, "my case is one that should have all the publicity possible. I am sixty-five years of age, and have been resident in this district for about twelve years. Prior to my coming here, I had always enjoyed the best of health, and I had been accustomed to work very hard. About six years ago, however, all my energy seemed to gradually desert me. I suffered acutely and constantly from pains in my limbs, lost my appetite, and for months at a stretch I did not know what it was to get a good night's sleep. Work of the very lightest nature at last became beyond the question with me, and I could nothing but sit by the window and content myself by watching the others work the farm. I gave up all hope of ever being able to do any more work, and almost believed that every week which commenced would be my last. In my endeavours to stay the ravages of the ailment which had overtaken me, and was gradually drawing me into the grave, I tried innumerable so-called cures, and swallowed an immense quantity of medical compounds, but beyond giving me temporary relief occasionally, none of them did me any good: in fact, I honestly believe that the majority of them only aggravated my sufferings. A few months back I was just on the point of giving up in despair when I happened to read in a newspaper of some wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I determined to give them a trial. After taking the first box, I felt considerably relieved, and so marked was the improvement in my strength that I decided to continue their use. I did so, and up to the present time I have taken five boxes. My inability has all disappeared, and I am pleased to say that to-day I am as strong and hearty as I ever was in my life. It is no trouble to me to do a day's farm work now, and I feel quite equal to the task of walking at least thirty miles a day. Everyone who knows me can testify to the great cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected in me, and in recommending them for similar cases to mine I can honestly say that they are worth more than their weight in gold. If everybody knew their true value, there would be no other medicines sold."

A remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling arising therefrom, the after-effects of a gripe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., is possessed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which gives a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. They are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, and excesses of any nature.

They are genuine only with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and are sold by all chemists and by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., who will forward (post paid), on receipt of stamps or post order, one box for 3s., or half-dozen for 15s. 9d.

They are unrivalled as a tonic for both sexes, particularly in the present close and prostrating heat. These pills are not a purgative, and will not injure the delicate of constitutions.—[A.]

It is well to think well; it is divine to act well.

The first step towards the Cross is repentance.

In the course of some reminiscences of the late Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, of Marlybone Presbyterian Church, a writer in the *Monthly Messenger*, one of the publications of the Presbyterian Church of England, relates an amusing story of a Scotch minister who fell into disfavour with his people on the ground of not being "very sound on the Sawbath question." According to the *Oamaru Mail*, which repeats the story, the evidence of this appalling herodoxy was that he was seen at his manse window "dandling his bit bairn up and doon in his arms, and making the maist deevilish faces at it, and him a meenister, and it the Sawbath Day!" This story, it is said, Dr. Fraser used to repeat with great enjoyment.

RINK STABLES

CHRISTCHURCH.

Carrriages, Cabs, Landaus, Broughams, Dog Carts, Buggies, Delivery Carts, &c., always ON HIRE at the Shortest Notice. Horses Bought and Sold on Commission, and Broken to Single and Double Harness Satisfaction Guaranteed. Vehicles and Harness of every description Bought, Sold, Exchanged or Stored.

W. HAYWARD & CO., Rink Stables, Gloucester Street, Christchurch. Telephone 197.

REID AND GRAY

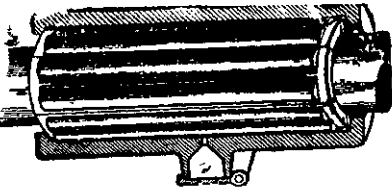
SOLE AGENTS FOR

"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 sartin 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 on any hillside that can be ploughed with a Double urrow Plough.

Sole Agents for the World-famed.

RUDGE-WHITWORTH BICYCLES.

THE STANDARD MACHINES OF 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 effervescing, 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.

GEO. M' CARTER, JUN.
ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT,

MUTUAL LIFE CHAMBERS,
79 PRINCES STREET.

Telephone No. 666.

All descriptions of ACCOUNTANCY WORK undertaken.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS opened, written up, and audited.

Accounts and Balance Sheets prepared Book Debts, Rents, and Interest collected Properties purchased, sold, let, and managed Loans negotiated. Insurances effected. Agencies accepted.

Sub-Agent

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
(Accumulated Funds exceed £4,000,000)

MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD SECURITY

From 4½ per cent.

PETER DICK

Invites Inspection of a Very Choice Assortment

ELECTRO PLATE AND WARE
Of the Best Quality,

Suitable for Wedding, Birthday, Christmas and New Year Presents. Also Gold and Silver Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles suit all sights, Smoked Protector for Cyclists at Moderate Prices.

Watches thoroughly cleaned, 5s; Main-springs, 4s 6d; First-Class Workmanship Guaranteed. Note Address:

PETER DICK,

The Most Reliable Watchmaker and Jeweller
(Opposite Coffee Palace)
MORAY PLACE, 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.

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 423

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.

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, Georg street (over Irvine and Stevenson's).

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.

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors:—

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644.

Note the Address:
POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET

Have you seen our Men's Working Boots?
All prices, from 10s 6d.

Have you seen our Ladies' Boots and Shoes?
All prices, from 4s 6d.

Have you seen our Boys' and Girls' School Boots? From 7s 6d upwards.

Have you seen our Gents' Boots?
From 12s 6d

Have you given our goods a trial? We confidently recommend them for Fit, Quality and Style and for Price we cannot be beaten.

All classes of goods made to order on shortest notice. A trial solicited. Our address is:

W. HARRIS,
Imperial Boot Depot, near Octagon, Dunedin.

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.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. FOMEY,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

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 22nd day of April, 1898