

New Zealand Gazette

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXVI.—No. 2.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE REV. MR. SAUNDERS CLIMBS DOWN. In our leader of last week we referred to the violent and outrageous attack which had been made on the Catholic Church by the Rev. W. Saunders, pastor of the Moray Place Congregational Church, Dunedin. Immediately after this precious address was published in the *Star*, a direct challenge to Mr. Saunders was given in the columns of the same paper, the full terms of which appear elsewhere. It will suffice to say here that attention was directed to the contention which ran through a great part of the address—the contention, namely, that the teachings of the Catholic Church inevitably produced national decay, of which fact Spain was a melancholy example—and Mr. Saunders was publicly and formally invited to prove that contention. The area of discussion was strictly limited and the points in dispute clearly and rigidly defined. Mr. Saunders was called upon to prove what he had so confidently asserted—namely, first, that Spain was a melancholy example of national decay ('national decay' to include moral as well as material deterioration), and secondly, that the teachings of the Catholic Church produced this decay. As our readers will see the issue was thus made so direct and yet so clear and simple, that there was no possible loop-hole for evasion or equivocation. Mr. Saunders had either to stand to his guns and (to change the metaphor) "face the music," or he had to beat an ignominious retreat.

To the surprise of everybody Mr. Saunders accepted the latter humiliating alternative. After rushing into the fray with a "Give me liberty or give me death" sort of air that might have been impressive but for the sequel, at the very first sight of the enemy he made haste to run away. His action reminds us very much of the procedure of that famous general who "marched up the hill with thirty thousand men and then—marched down again." Mr. Saunders declined to discuss the question because "controversy can do no good" and because it is more than probable that at its close the disputants would be respectively "of the same opinion still." Here are his own words. Writing to the *Star* he says:—"You, sir, have given part of what I thought well to say, and I understand that it is your intention to print something of my concluding address. When you have done that, my case will have been stated, and I shall in all probability leave it there. Controversy can do no good, especially when in the very first letter there is evidence of much angry feeling, and personalities ("men of his type," etc.) are already indulged in. I can only promise to read with careful attention anything that the editor of the *TABLET* may send to your columns. And then it is more than probable that we shall respectively be 'of the same opinion still.'" This is a most feeble and ignominious retreat—a defeat without enough of fight in it to save it from utter disgrace. We do not care to use strong adjectives, so we will not describe the conduct of the man who makes a bitter and offensive attack and then has neither the courage to defend nor the manliness to withdraw the charge. We will only say that if Mr. Saunders is not very heartily ashamed of himself he ought to be.

We referred last week to the historical aspect of the alleged national decay of Spain. The truth is, the power and prestige of Spain were never so great as when she was most Catholic, and the loss of her material prosperity is due to historical and political causes with which the Catholic Church has had nothing whatever to do. After Mr. Saunders' "climb down" it is not necessary for us to multiply proofs in support of our position, that, viewed from the moral stand-point—the only true one—Spain is very far from being an example of national decay. We will content ourselves with one or two brief extracts from secular magazines of high standing. Mr. G. Higgins, in an article on 'In lustial and Commercial Spain,'

in the *Fortnightly Review*, 1885 (vol. 38), gives the following account of the labouring classes in Spain:—"The Spanish working man is really a most sober, hard-working being, not much given to dancing, and not at all to drinking. They are exceptionally clever and sharp, and learn any new trade with great facility. They are, as a rule, exceedingly honest, perfect gentlemen in their manners and the lowest labourer has a *sang froid* and ease of manner which many a person in a higher rank in this country might envy. When in masses they are the quickest and most tractable workmen it has ever been my lot to deal with, and I speak from practical experience. The peasant and working man—the bone and sinew of the country—are as fine a race as one might wish to meet with. I cannot say as much for the government employés and politicians; connection with politics seems to have a corrupt and debasing effect, which, although perhaps exaggerated in Spain, is not confined to that country alone." Mr. Scott, another recent traveller, says:—"There is no such thing as a Spanish snob; that odious social monstrosity is indigenous only to Anglo-Saxon soil. . . . The Spaniard looks upon a drunkard with the most undisguised horror and contempt. . . . There are few mortals more abstemious and less given to excess of any kind than the people of the peninsula" (*Through Spain*, 1886). Let this be compared with what the *Quarterly Review* (October 1875) says about the English people:—"It is calculated that upwards of 60,000 die annually in this country from the effects of drink; and that there are 'no less than 600,000 habitual drunkards in England and Scotland, who riot and waste with comparative impunity in the presence of terrified children and despairing partners, and too often end in suicide or homicide'" (pp. 415, 418). At the Bath Church Congress in 1873, it was stated that "fifty thousand lives—a number three times as great as fell at Waterloo—are cut short every year in this country by others' drunkenness" (*Official Report*, p. 193). This comparison may not be exactly flattering to Englishmen of the Rev. Saunders' type, but it should furnish food for serious thought to the libellers and calumniators of Catholic Spain.

THE MAORIS AND SPIRITUALISM.

It is satisfactory to note that the Maori trouble, which a few days ago wore such a threatening and ugly look, is now practically settled, most of those taking part in the movement having either actually surrendered their arms or expressed their willingness to hand them over. It appears, however, that a religious difficulty is at the bottom of the trouble, the disturbance being the final outcome of a mild out-break of spiritualism among the natives. The great difficulty, according to Mr. Hone Heke, M.H.R., is due to the fanaticism of the trouble-some Natives. "If it were a matter of an ordinary grievance he would expect to be able to settle the question in as fair a way as possible, but Hone Toia and his followers have been dabbling in spiritualism, and it is hard to persuade them to look at matters in an ordinary light. Three years ago these Maoris estranged themselves from the majority of their people, went into an encampment by themselves, and sent one of their number to Parihaka on a visit to Te Whiti, whose doctrines they adopted. The main points of the Te Whiti doctrine are the consultation of spirits, a "true" interpretation of the Bible, and a determination to refrain as far as possible from joining in the discussion of subjects introduced by the European Government. There is, therefore, an element of hostility to the Government in the principles of the adopted faith of the dissatisfied Maoris." At first we are disposed to laugh at the guileless Maori for being so easily taken in by what Artemus Ward termed "the long-haired fellers;" but when we remember to what an enormous extent educated whites all over the world, and especially in non-Catholic countries, have become the dupes of these impostors we will find that we have little room to rebuke or to condemn. In enlightened England there are thousands of spiritualists, and organisations for the propagation of the cult are to be found in every English town of any importance. In the United States the number of spiritualists has increased till there are now 33

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.

organisations in the States, with 30 regular church edifices, and according to some estimates between nine and ten million members. Even in our own little Colony there is a considerable sprinkling of the "sect," which continues to increase in numbers, notwithstanding the complete exposure, which took place two or three years ago near Wellington, of one of their best known and best-advertised mediums. This gentleman had been specially imported from Sydney on account of his great success in producing true and genuine "materialisations," and he was doing remarkably well out of the business, when an unsympathetic body of police raided the premises while a *seance* was being held, and carried away all the medium's belongings. A subsequent examination in Court elicited the fact that Mr. Hackett's beautiful materialisations of the dear departed were produced by a judicious combination of phosphorus and gauze. For a time, as might be expected, this exposure had a somewhat depressing effect upon the fraternity, but soon, in a double sense, their spirits revived and their numbers have slowly but surely increased.

* * *

The secret of the rapid growth and progress of spiritualism which is, as we have said, specially marked in non-Catholic countries, is not far to seek. The great fact which gives it a hold over people is that it appeals to one of the strongest feelings in the human heart—our love for the dead. Where are our loved ones who have gone? Do they still exist, and what is the nature of that existence? These are questions which the human heart cannot help asking, and to which the Catholic faith alone supplies the true answer. But those who reject Christianity can get no answer to these yearnings. In the midst of their darkness and distress Satan, in the form of spiritualism, comes to them, offering to bring the loved one back so that they can actually see his face and hear his voice. And thus even intelligent people are duped and deluded. For delusion is certainly is. Spiritualism maintains as its fundamental principle the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. Even if it be admitted, however, that communication with disembodied spirits is possible, spiritualism has never been able to prove the identity of these spirits with spirits known in the flesh. And even supposing that identity to be established it would yet remain to be proved that spiritualistic communications were on that account a trustworthy source of religious knowledge. The fact is that those communications are so utterly trivial and common-place, and so contradictory to each other, that no one, unless blinded by the feeling above referred to, could possibly allow himself to treat them as a true source of knowledge, or as a reliable guide in the difficulties and perplexities of life.

* * *

"Spiritualism is a fraud, two-thirds of it being devil at second-hand, and the rest of it devil at first-hand." Such is the verdict of a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of America, who was at one time himself a spiritualistic medium, and though his language is strong it is abundantly justified. The alleged "phenomena" are for the most part such as have been again and again produced by clever conjurers. The tying tests to which the mediums submit themselves with so much display are well-known tricks on the conjuring stage, and we have ourselves in private witnessed ties and hand-cuff work far cleverer and more astonishing than anything ever yet done by mediums whether sharp or clumsy. The truth is that neither doctors nor even detectives are competent to expose these frauds. It requires an expert conjurer—one intimately acquainted with the principles and practice of one of the arts that flourish simply through total ignorance of its methods on the part of the public. When put to a practical test the mediums prove to be utterly helpless. Horace Greeley offered for years a handsome reward to any one who would say distinctly where Sir John Franklin was in the Arctic regions, and afterwards have his statement verified by discovery, but without result. He frequently called for information as to prices on the other side of the Atlantic, and although the reply was made that the spirits could not be expected to be interested in such mercenary considerations, he thought they ought to be interested in helping Lady Franklin out of her distress; but apparently they were not. As might be expected from the amount of fraud and trickery connected with it the effect of Spiritualism on the character of those who practise it is by no means elevating. That genial humourist, Artemus Ward, describes how his neighbours once induced him to attend a "Sperretooal Sircle," as he calls it, at Squire Smith's. "When the Sircle stopty," says Artemus, "they axed me what I thawt of it. Sez I, my friends I've bin into the show biznis now goin on 23 years. There's a artikil in the Constitutooshun of the United States which sez in effeck that everybody may think just as he darn pleasez, and them is my sentiments to a hare. You dowt dis believe this Sperret doctrin while I think it is a little mixt. Just so soon as a man becums a reglar out and out Sperret rapper he leeves orf workin, lets his hare grow all over his face, and commensis

spungin his livin out of other peple. He eats all the dickshunaries he can find an l goze round choock full of big words, scarein the wiumin folks and little children and destroyin the piece of mind of evry famerles he enters. He don't do nobody no good and is a cuss to society and a pirin on honest peple's corn beef barrils. Admittin all you say abowt the doctrin to be troo, I must say the reglar professional Sperrit rappers—them as makes a biznis on it—air abowt the most ornery set of cusses I ever enkountered in my life." We cannot say that we have met a specimen quite so bad as that described by the genial showman, but we entirely agree with him that the general effect of Spiritualism on the character of its followers is undoubtedly bad. "By their fruits ye shall know them" applies to systems as well as to individuals, and tried by that test Spiritualism must certainly be condemned.

THE '98 CELEBRATION IN IRELAND.

The United Irishmen Centennial Association have now formulated their programme for the celebration of the centenary of the great Rebellion. The celebration commences with a banquet on May 23, the date fixed by the United Irish Executive for the rising. A general illumination will take place throughout the country on the same night, and will include bonfires on the principal hills and fire displays near the historic scenes of the struggle. Bands will be in attendance to render appropriate patriotic airs. On succeeding days pilgrimages to the various battlefields and places of historic interest will be organised, the first of which is to be made to Santry, outside Dublin, where the signal for the rising was given by the capture and burning of the Northern mail. It is also suggested that suitable memorials be erected at Santry, Vinegar Hill, and other memorable places.

* * *

In connection with the celebration we learn from the *Irish World* that the Hon. Edward Blake, in a speech at a National Federation meeting in Dublin, suggested one excellent way of honouring the men of '98. He said:—"How could we better honour the memory of the United Irishmen of '98 than by becoming United Irishmen ourselves of this day?" This advice, as might be expected from its author, is sensible, practical, and patriotic, and we may be sure will not be given in vain. In the course of his address Mr. Blake gave some very interesting reminiscences of family history in reference to '98. An ancestor of his, he said, was shot in Ireland in that year, but it was "in open fight, at the head of his regiment, by one of the rebels;" so it is clear that the ancestor was on the British side. Mr. Blake, however, does not follow his ancestor's bad example. He is on the Irish side, and he rightly thinks "there could not be a stronger exemplification of the strength and justice of the Irish cause than the fact that a man with his relation to the events of 1798 is prepared to take his stand with the Irish people in reference to the celebration of those events in 1898." It is indeed a strong exemplification of the justice of the Irish cause, and it is at the same time a not less striking proof of the noble-hearted and disinterested patriotism which Mr. Blake has always shown in his relations to the Mother Land.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

In the fifteenth century Florence was the chief centre of science, commerce, and exploration of the whole civilised world and the memory of its ancient glory will to some extent be revived by the interesting centenary celebration which is soon to be held in the city. According to the *Geographical Journal* for February a committee has been formed at Florence under the presidency of the Marquis Torrigianni to organise a celebration at Florence for the fifth centenary of the birth of Toscanella and the fourth centenary of the principal voyage of discovery made by Vespucci, which happen to exactly coincide. To Toscanella, the great astronomer, is due the honour of erecting in the cathedral of Florence the famous solstitial gnomon which was regarded as the greatest of the kind in Europe. He is also said to have had some ideas of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope and to have communicated them to Columbus. Amerigo Vespucci, as everybody knows, is the Italian navigator, after whom America received its name from a mistaken notion that he was its discoverer—an honour which is now well known to belong unquestionably to Columbus.

* * *

Appropos of the Vespuccian centenary the *Avic Maria* draws attention to a very interesting and valuable discovery which has just been made in the Church of All Saints in Florence. "A visiting Franciscan," writes our contemporary, "informed one of the city officials that, according to an old manuscript which he had once seen, there should be two ancient frescoes in the chapels of St. Andrew and St. Elizabeth, covered by the pictures of those saints. Investigation proved that not only two but three old frescoes had thus been hidden away for centuries, the third being Ghirlandajo's 'Misericordia.' Historians have long been

seeking this picture on account of the true portrait of Amerigo Vespucci which it contains." Vespucci has sometimes been blamed for trying to filch from Columbus the honour of his great discovery, but, as the *Acc Maria* points out, the application of Amerigo's name to the newly-discovered country was made through ignorance and entirely without his knowledge or consent. As a matter of fact Vespucci, who subsequently became pilot-major of the Spanish navy, remained the close friend of Columbus until the death of that great navigator.

SOME time ago Mr. Clement Scott, the eminent dramatic critic, on being requested by a reporter to give his views on the morality of the stage, made some sweeping strictures on the theatrical profession, and expressed some very strong opinions as to the baneful effect which that calling had on the character of those who followed it. Further reflection and consideration, however, have led the great critic to modify those views, and in an article in the March number of *St. Peter's* he acknowledges that the Catholic element among our actors and actresses constitutes an invaluable preservative against immorality and corruption. "Catholicism," writes Mr. Scott, "when conscientiously practised, is the amulet or charm to defend its wearers from the dangers of all sorts and conditions of professional life. . . . Example and practice are everything, particularly in the pleasant and merry land of Bohemia. The bright life of an earnest Catholic must do good in all large establishments where men and women are gathered together in huge warehouses, in Government offices, and so on. . . . I refuse to speak of the hundreds, nay, thousands, on the stage to-day who lead exemplary lives fortified by faith and religion. They may be seen in every church in London each Sunday and every Catholic place of worship through the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. Their value as an example must be of incalculable good. The actress or actor who, on a long fatiguing tour, in spite of rehearsals and wearisome journeys, manages somehow to get to Mass—and they do—not only on Sundays but on other days of the week, must indirectly exercise a wholesome influence on their companions. The Catholic man or Catholic woman in a huge congregation of ballet girls, supers, and extra hands of any kind, who, by the silent power of religion in them, without fuss, without prudery, and without affectation, checks ribald and objectionable talk, must be doing a secret service of immense good." Mr. Scott is himself a convert to the Catholic faith and his testimony to the practical value of Catholicism is therefore of especial value.

As to the question of the morality of the stage from the point of view of the spectator the Church takes an eminently sane and reasonable view, avoiding alike the extreme of unrestrained license and of Puritan narrowness. The Catholic attitude could not be better expressed than in the following words of the English Jesuit, Father Vaughan, as quoted in the *Acc Maria*:—"Some people said: 'But surely a man must not go to a theatre.' No one heard such rubbish spoken from a Catholic pulpit. If a man thought the theatre helped to recreate him, let him go; but if he found it poisoned the wells and let loose his passions it was not recreation, and he must not go. Again, some played at cards. Some people thought there should be no cards used in their house. Well, let them keep them out. But if others found help, let them use them; but as a recreation, not as a means to lose their fortunes and tempers. They should go nowhere and do nothing which, if they were struck down dead, would meet the frown of Christ."

THE MONTH OF MARY.

THE HISTORY OF THE MAY DEVOTION.

It would be impossible to say for certain who it was that instituted this beautiful and appropriate devotion of the Month of Mary. Most of the popular devotions that have become general in the Church have sprung up spontaneously among the people, and this, too, would seem to be the case with the devotion of the Month of Mary. Some say that it was instituted by St. Philip Neri some three centuries ago, others that it was instituted by Father Mazzolari, a Roman Jesuit. It is certain that this holy priest composed a beautiful little book called *Month of Mary*, the first book of its kind published. But publication of this book only proves that it is certain that the devotion had been in existence before his time—as it really was. In the city of Mantua, so far back as the year 1442—445 years ago—the people had the pious custom of lighting candles at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and praying to her especially during the month of May. And Pope Martin V. (crowned 1417) granted a plenary indulgence, to be gained on all Sundays in May.

Those whose opinions seem to deserve the most weight give Henry Suso the honour of first suggesting this devotion—first started or gave it an impetus. He was a Dominican, and lived in the fourteenth century—five centuries ago—but we cannot say at what time or place he first established it. One thing, however, is

admitted beyond all question—it is, that the honour of establishing it, and taking it up, belongs to Italy. The devotion of the Italians for the Blessed Lady is singularly enthusiastic. There is nothing similar with us, and it will not express the extent of the feeling towards her when I tell you that it is far more lively and intense all the year round than an Irishman's enthusiasm for his national apostle on St. Patrick's Day. This May devotion, once begun in Italy, spread with great rapidity. All the towns in Italy adopted it almost at the same time; it became universal, and took a wonderful hold on the people's hearts. Feeling spread, soon crossed the mountains into Catholic France, and in a short time Catholic nations eagerly seized on it. Zealous missionaries carried it everywhere, even into the heart of distant China, and to-day it may be called a world-wide devotion—as widespread as the Catholic Church.

The popularity of the May devotions in Italy is something extraordinary, particularly in Rome. Devotions are held at different hours of the morning and evening every day in more than fifty great churches, and are crowded to excess by devout throngs of our Lady's clients, who go to join in the exercises of piety and hear sermons in praise of our Immaculate Mother. These services are all carried out with extraordinary pomp and splendour—churches illuminated, ornamented pictures, flowers hung with silk drapery, coloured drapery, incense, and music heard as such as only the land of song can produce. This not alone in great churches, but in 200 other chapels, confraternities, convents, and even prisons and private oratories, which are to be found even in the houses of the poor. Everywhere, rich and poor, young and old, clergy and laity, all celebrate the Month of Mary. All over Italy dwellings are decorated with images of our Lady and little devotions. In towns and villages little school children are taught to preach the praises of Mary, write poems in her honour, and people assemble every evening, pray, say night prayers, and sing hymns to our Lady in open air before her statue. Italians are ever calling on Mary, and with increased fervour during the month consecrated to her. Not in the world is a land more favoured by our Lady, not one in which the devotion to her more universal, more tender and intense than in Italy.

In France likewise, in country places and provincial towns, the Month of Mary is kept with great enthusiasm. At the present day it is hard to find a chapel in France, no matter how poor or humble, but has its daily devotions in honour of our Lady. Here and there, there are hamlets or small villages some distance from the church, so the people make the choice of some central house, erect an altar, offer prayers, read pious books, and end with hymns to our Blessed Lady. And so of other Catholic countries of Europe.

Pope Pious VII. granted 300 days' indulgence daily to all the faithful who, during this month, say some prayer or perform some act of piety in honour of the Blessed Virgin either in private or in public, and plenary indulgence on any day of the month chosen on the usual condition. These indulgences are confirmed for ever, and are applicable to souls in Purgatory.

Let us, in union with the Church in honouring Blessed Mary during the remainder of the month, reverence her with all the strength of our faith, all the ardour of our affections, remembering that to honour her is to honour our Saviour, whom she bore. Honour her by tribute of prayer and praise now and every day God gives us; honour her above all by labouring to imitate her virtues—her chastity, humility, and patience—the surest way of meriting her powerful patronage now and at the hour of our death.

Diocesan News.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From a COROMANDEL correspondent.)

A MOST successful mission of three weeks was brought to a close in Easter week in Coromandel and out districts by Rev. Father Ginaty. It began in St. Colman's on Passion Sunday, and from beginning to close the Rev. Father was listened to with rapt attention. His opening discourse at once impressed the congregation. The subject, "The importance of salvation," he handled in such a masterly style that his auditors would wish to hear him again, and all were sorry when the conclusion sent the vast congregation to their home to discuss what they had heard. The early morning drew the sleepy Coromandelites from their beds. The Angelus at 6 a.m. gave notice to the residents that punctuality was one of Father Ginaty's favourite virtues. Faithfully his auditors attended morning and evening, in spite of inconveniences and domestic discomforts in many cases. "No matter, we must hear Father Ginaty, we never heard his like before," were the words spoken over and over again. Every creed was represented, all eager to hear him. On Sunday it was deemed necessary to move into St. George's Hall to give the people an opportunity of assisting at the conclusion of the mission in Coromandel proper. On Saturday the change was made, and a very pretty church was arranged by willing hands, everyone doing their utmost to assist. It was well into the small hours before the missioner left the confessional, and scant was his rest in order to resume again, so that no one might be deprived of the life-giving bread the eager crowds seemed so anxious to receive. Hundreds approached the sacred table—such a sight was not seen before. At the Mass, Father Ginaty announced to the people the laying of the foundation stone of the Coromandel District Hospital, which is under the care of the Sisters of Mer. y, the first in the Southern Hemisphere the Sisters have. He reminded those present of their duty to pay respect to the Sisters by attending in numbers. He told them the Sisters were giving their lives for the cause. Although enjoying the gift of uninterrupted health, still he knew what sickness was during his many years of missionary life. Exposition

of the Most Holy Sacrament began after the 11 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by Father Egan; previously the palms were blessed and distributed. In the evening, every portion of the St. George's Hall was packed, and the rev. preacher had full scope for his oratorical powers, the raised platform giving him great command. The closing discourse will be long remembered as a grand piece of oratory. Again he made a happy allusion to the hospital, asking the congregation, when he was giving out the Rosary, to offer the fourth decade of "The carrying of the cross" in union with those suffering on their beds of pain in the hospital wards, that God would give them grace to carry their cross in union with Christ carrying his cross, as they on that day had begun a new hospital. At the conclusion of the sermon he gave the Papal blessing, first thanking those who had in every way assisted in making the mission such a success. On Monday he left for Opatinui, where he effected much good, suppressing many evils which needed remedy. On Thursday he visited Rautuna, thence to Mercury Bay, Whangapuna, returning to Coromandel to meet the steamer on Friday. He was due in Otahuhu last Sunday. All through the district collections were made for the Magdalen Asylum, Christchurch. This institution is Father Ginaty's life work, and many an unfortunate will bless the noble priest who has so generously given his energies and talents to such a noble cause.

(From our own correspondent.)

Auckland, May 9.

Bishop Lenihan left last week for Lower Waikato in continuation of his Episcopal visitations, and returned yesterday. He leaves on Thursday for Helensville and the surrounding districts.

The St. Benedict's Young Men's Club have established in connection therewith a literary branch. It is a step in the right direction, as the development of the brain is as necessary, if not more so, as the development of the muscles.

Hibernians throughout the Colony will deeply regret to learn that the district-secretary, Patrick Kearney, is seriously ill. The doctors entertain but small hopes of his recovery.

Father Luck is having an extended holiday for the benefit of his health. It is reported that one of the city priests takes his parish at Kihikihi.

The men's branch of the Sacred Heart Cathedral propose holding a social in aid of the funds some time this month.

Father Brodie presided at a meeting of the Altar Society Benedictines last week, and referred to the useful work the Society was doing.

The members of the Education Board waited on the Corporation recently and solicited a site for the proposed technical school. In the course of the interview derogatory remarks were made regarding the question of granting subsidies to private schools.

Father Taunuel, parish priest at Opatiki died at St. Patrick's presbytery early on Monday morning last. He was attended through his illness by an old family nurse who came with him from France. Fathers Croke and Buckley attended him during his illness. The body was laid in state at the cathedral, which was draped. The services for the dead were held by Father Buckley on Monday night. The choir lent assistance and a large congregation was present. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the priests of the surrounding parishes being present. The death of Father Taunuel is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, and particularly by his late parishioners.

The May devotions in the city churches are being largely attended. The altars of Our Lady, especially at St. Benedict's, are beautifully decorated.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

DEPARTURE OF THE VERY REV. FATHER CUMMINGS, S.M., V.G.

FAREWELL GATHERING AND PRESENTATION.

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

THE large audience, which gathered in the Opera House on Tuesday evening last to bid farewell to the Very Rev. Father Cummings on his departure from Christchurch in search of health, was a notable testimony both with the members of his own Church and with the public generally. Sir George Clifford presided, and on the platform were many priests from different parts of Canterbury, the Rev. Canon Knowles, Mr. Charles Louissou (Mayor of Christchurch), and other prominent citizens. The stage was effectively furnished and decorated by Mr. A. J. White. The programme began by Mr. H. Rossiter's orchestra playing the "Boulangier March" very well. Mr. Maitland Gardner sang "Largo al Factotum" with such vivacity as to be encored. Miss J. Moir sang Parker's "Houp la carina" very sweetly. Mr. C. Read's rendering of "Tell her I love her so" gained him a recall. Misses Burke and Poff played a pianoforte duet, Mattei's "Grand Valse" pleasingly. Miss Mary Pender, in singing "Kathleen Mavourneen," showed that she has a good contralto voice, and uses it effectively. She was encored, as was Mr. A. Miller for his forceful rendering of Bevan's "Rose of the desert." An instrumental trio, Von Suppe's "Poet and Peasant," was admirably played by Signori A. Curcio and D. Spadafora (violins) and T. Cerbasi (harp) who gained an enthusiastic double encore. After an interval Mr. Rossiter's orchestra played his "Onslow Waltz," and Sir George Clifford called on Mr. E. O'Connor, secretary of the committee, to read the address, and said that he wished to thank the ladies of the convent who had so beautifully illuminated it. Mr. O'Connor read the following address, which was handsomely bound in the form of an album, in crimson morocco, and enriched with tasteful illumination:—

"To the Very Rev. Stephen Cummings, S.M. (late Vicar-General of the diocese of Christchurch). Very Rev. and Dear Sir,—It was with extreme regret that we recently heard that, in consequence of ill-health, you were compelled to cease labour amongst us, and for

a time at least to leave New Zealand. Our sorrow for your departure is increased by the cause which produces our separation. The illness which you suffer has been chiefly induced by the self-sacrificing and zealous manner in which you have discharged the duties of your holy office during the many years you laboured amongst us. More especially has this been the case while you have administered the diocese in the absence of his Lordship the Bishop. Your parishioners know, from the disinterested manner in which you have attended to their spiritual wants, that it is not to any recognition of theirs you look for your reward. But, nevertheless, the Catholics of Christchurch, and, indeed, of the whole diocese, would be wanting in gratitude if they did not, in as fitting a manner as possible, together with the citizens of Christchurch, acknowledge their indebtedness to you, and their affection for all you have done on their behalf, and also in recognition of your many good qualities as a citizen. To all under your care you were a kind and considerate friend. On the eve of your departure it must be a source of great consolation to you to know that your labours have not been in vain. You have succeeded in almost clearing your parish of debt, and your incessant efforts and advocacy on behalf of Catholic education have been largely crowned with success. Our prayers and best wishes are yours for a speedy renewal of the strength you sacrificed in our interest. We earnestly hope that, relieved of your arduous arduous duties, you may speedily be restored to health. We assure you that nothing would please us better than your return to this diocese at no distant date to resume that work you have always had so much at heart, and which tended in so marked a degree to the advancement of our holy religion. Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Christchurch,—Sir George Clifford, chairman; E. O'Connor, secretary; P. Burke, treasurer."

Sir George Clifford said that he felt unfit to be the mouthpiece of the general sorrow which had been awakened by the departure of the Very Rev. Father Cummings. For eleven years Father Cummings had worked in Christchurch, and during part of the time, though he knew that his health was failing, he had carried on the work with the courage of a hero, who was as worthy of a Victoria Cross as the hero of Rorke's Drift. Father Cummings had been a skilful administrator, and though he had come to the parish in troublous times, he was leaving it in a greatly improved position. The debt on the parish had been nearly liquidated and large sums had been expended on education and on other good works. He had also been the sympathetic friend of his people in their daily lives, in sickness and in health, and a citizen with a broad-minded conception of his duty to the community. His going away was a great loss, and all would join in regretting it. If Father Cummings—who, throughout his career here, had achieved one great distinction, he had made no enemies and lost no friends—returned, he might be assured he would be welcomed with an ovation. The chairman then presented Father Cummings with a pocket-book containing a draft on the Bank of London for the sum of £152 2s 6d. This amount does not include the subscriptions towards the testimonial, which are yet to come in, and which Mr. O'Connor will forward in a few days to Father Cummings.

Mr. C. Louissou, who was warmly received on rising, said he had been called away to Timaru that day, but had managed to get back in order to add his testimony to the work of Father Cummings as a citizen. He had done his duty amongst them nobly and well, and all, not only his parishioners, but the citizens of Christchurch generally, were sorry to part with him. He (Mr. Louissou) had never heard Father Cummings's name mentioned except something good was said about him. The testimonial and the address, valuable and beautiful as they were, were only the expression of that far more valuable testimonial which Father Cummings had gained in the hearts of the people.

The Very Rev. Father Cummings, who was greeted with hearty applause, said that he felt perfectly humbled when he thought of all that had been recently done for him. He was not worthy of it (A Voice, "You are." Prolonged applause). He had grown to love the people of Christchurch, and the rich return from the few seeds of good he had been able to sow here showed how favourable the soil was—how good the people of Christchurch were. He hoped that, if it were God's will, he might return to Canterbury to labour, even though in a humbler capacity. He must return his sincerest thanks to Sir George Clifford, the representative Catholic of the diocese—he might say of the Colony—(applause), and to Mr. Charles Louissou, Mayor of Christchurch. "Mr. Louissou," he said, "has said that I am a good citizen. I hope all Catholics will follow the teachings of their Church and be good and loyal citizens. I myself am loyal and I will always be so (prolonged applause). I am very glad to see Canon Knowles present (applause). No one is truer to his faith than I am, but I have always tried to learn good from everybody, and in the Church of England there are a large number of noble, holy, good souls, and though we differ in points of religion, we must not differ in one thing that must unite us together, the golden rule of charity (applause). I must thank our ex-Mayor of Christchurch (Mr. T. Gapes) for being present, the members of the committee, and the people of Christchurch. The poor, the sick, the children, and the young men have ever lived in my heart, and I hope will dwell in the hearts of those who will succeed me. I will not say much about education, but if you do not educate your children in a Christian manner they will grow up a pagan nation. I again thank all most heartily, and my sincere prayer will ever be: "God bless the people of Christchurch" (prolonged applause). Miss Lilian Smith then sang "The carnival" so well as to be encored. Mr. Read sang "Bid me to love." The Italian trio played a selection, "Il Trovatore," and the boys of the Marist Brothers' school, under the leadership of Brother Arthur, sang Mendelssohn's "Parting." Mrs. C. Edgar and Miss J. Pender were very efficient accompanists. A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by the Very Rev. Father Le Mout des Chesnais, V.G., closed the gathering.

On Wednesday evening last the Very Rev. Father Cummings left by the s.s. "Mararua" for Sydney, whence he will proceed in one of the Messageries-Maritime's boats to London, where he will

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

arrive in about two months hence. Several of the local clergy, also several members of the committee, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen accompanied him to Port Lyttelton, and the Rev. Father's Marnane and Rafferty went with him as far as Wellington. As the vessel moved slowly out of the harbour at about 8 p.m., Father Cummings, who was very cheerful though evidently much fatigued and affected at parting from his people, returned the farewell salutations of those who stood on the jetty to bid him a last farewell.

FATHER CUMMINGS AND THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

At the ordinary weekly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, held on Wednesday evening, April 27, the Very Rev. Father Cummings, for many years spiritual director to the Society, took advantage of the occasion to say farewell to the members. He said that it being the last opportunity offered him he would like to say a few words before parting. In eloquent terms he reviewed the work of the Society, and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of persevering in their efforts of relieving to some extent the wants of the sick, destitute, and troubled. From the poor, he said, he had learnt a great lesson, a lesson that teaches us to imitate Christ, who said "the poor we have always with us." He spoke of the virtues of St. Vincent de Paul, who laboured and suffered for the relief of the poor, the sick, and the orphans. He held that a great duty devolved upon the Society in insisting on careless parents sending their children to Catholic schools, and assisting them, when necessary, in incidental expenses, by so doing counteracting the, in some quarters, prevalent practice of sending children to State schools because of the imaginary cost of sending them to those of their own faith. He commended the Society for the attention he always noticed members gave to cases brought under their notice. When on his travels he intended visiting the conferences of Paris, London, Dublin, and elsewhere, and whilst relating to our conferees in those distant parts the work of St. Vincent going on in New Zealand, he would endeavour to gain information that would be useful to this branch with whom he would keep in communication. In conclusion, he again expressed his great affection for the poor and his regret that through the will of God he was sorrowfully obliged to sever his connection with them, and the people of Christchurch generally, to whom he was so greatly attached. As a parting donation he handed the treasurer a substantial sum.

Bro. E. O'Connor (President) said that for the past ten years the Society had held its own mainly owing to the assistance given by the Very Rev. Father Cummings and his Lordship the Bishop, adding that whenever the Rev. Father had made an appeal it had always been crowned with success. He thanked the Rev. Father, on behalf of the Brothers present and absent, for his generous action that night, incidentally remarking that the Society should be giving to him rather than receiving from him, but as they were merely the custodians of the goods of those whom he like his Divine Master, loved, there was no alternative but to accept.

Bro. J. J. Wilson (Treasurer) wished to fully endorse all that the President had said. To speak of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was to speak of the Very Rev. Father Cummings, who had always done his utmost for the Society. In his opinion the greatest favour they could show their late spiritual director in his absence would be to keep the Society flourishing, and stated that it was never in a better condition than at present.

Bros. Hennessey, Power, and Fox expressed deep sorrow at the Rev. Father's departure, and sincere wishes for a renewal of health and strength and a return to Christchurch to take up his duties again.

The Very Rev. Father thanked the members for their kind wishes for his welfare, and spoke of the virtues of his successor, adding that no matter what he (Father Cummings) had done the Very Rev. Father Le Menant would do more, having come amongst us in great vigour and full of health. He would be always glad to hear of the continued progress of the Society.

The Very Rev. Father Le Menant de Chesnais said he could not listen to the words of Father Cummings without expressing his sorrow at parting. He would endeavour to imitate the example of his predecessor in office, entertaining as he did a great regard for the poor, and having established almost everywhere he had been a Society of St. Vincent de Paul. On behalf of this branch he had great pleasure in accepting from the Society the very handsome framed picture of their patron saint that evening presented by the President.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE Very Rev. Father Cummings, of Christchurch, arrived here on Thursday on his way to Sydney to join one of the homeward boats for England. During his stay here he called on the Very Rev. Father Devoy, and said good-bye to the Rector and Fathers of St. Patrick's College. He was accompanied as far as Wellington by the Rev. Father Marnane, parish priest of St. Mary's, Christchurch, and Rev. Father Rafferty. Father Cummings was slightly better in health than he was when leaving Lyttelton, but still he was far from as well as his friends would wish him to be. He was so deeply affected by the demonstration of the Christchurch people on his departure, and also by the remembrance of their love for him that the mention of any matter in connection with Christchurch whilst here visibly affected him—in fact, he was unable to give expression to his feelings.

Among the passengers by the Gothic which arrived here on Sunday last, was Canon Cameron of Mary Hill, Glasgow. The Rev. gentleman is making a round trip by the Gothic for the benefit of his health. During the steamer's stay in Wellington he was the guest of the Very Rev. Father Devoy, and enjoyed his residence in the Empire City very much, especially as the weather was exceptionally fine. Canon Cameron leaves for Lyttelton to-day (Saturday) by the Gothic, and intends to spend a few days in Christchurch.

His Grace the Archbishop is still in the West Coast, and is to open the new convent for the sisters of Mercy at Reefton to-morrow. This, I understand, is a very fine building—in fact, the finest of its kind in the Westland diocese.

Mr. P. P. Fleming, who has been connected with the letter-delivery department of the General Post Office for several years has received notice of his transfer to Christchurch. Mr. Fleming, who is well-known in the South, has proved himself an obliging and efficient officer during his residence in Wellington, and his many friends here will regret his departure, at the same time wishing him every happiness in his future home.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. M. Maskell took place on Tuesday morning. The remains were removed from his residence to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a Requiem Mass was said, by the Rev. Father Lewis, who also officiated at the grave. Among the clergy present was the Very Rev. Father Devoy, Very Rev. Dr. Watters, Rev. Father Holly, Rev. Father Walsh. The funeral cortege was representative of all classes in the community, the Philosophical Society being well represented.

The people of Waipawa entertained their last pastor—the Rev. Father Power—at a conversazione on Tuesday evening, and took occasion to present him with an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns. Among the clergy present were Father Grogan (Napier) Father Smyth (Hastings) and Father O'Shea (Waipawa). Mr. S. McGreevy occupied the chair, and in the course of his remarks said he had great pleasure on behalf of the Catholics of Waipawa in making a presentation to Father Power their late pastor. He referred to Father Power's energy and ability and the excellent work done by him whilst in charge of the district. Whilst regretting his departure the people of Waipawa were pleased to know that he was to have more scope for his zeal in his new parish. He then asked Mr. Loughnan to read the address, in which the Catholics of Waipawa expressed their regret at Father Power's departure from amongst them. They took the opportunity, however, of congratulating him on his elevation to so exalted a position, and of referring to the wonderful work done by him since he came to the parish, more particularly the convent schools which would remain as a monument to his memory. Rev. Father Power, in replying, thanked them for their gift and also for their kindness to him while in Waipawa. He was sure his successor, Father O'Shea, would worthily fill his place and successfully carry on the work of the work of the parish. He desired to publicly acknowledge the great pecuniary assistance towards building the convent schools which he received from the non-Catholic of the district. Rev. Father Smyth and Rev. Father Grogan also gave brief addresses.

A wedding, which created a good deal of local interest, took place in St. Patrick's Church, Waipawa, on Wednesday last, the contracting parties being Miss Margaret O'Reilly, eldest daughter of Mr. C. O'Reilly, and Mr. Stephen McGreevy jun. The bridesmaids were Misses Kathleen and Anne O'Reilly, L. and N. Boyle and Mary Moroney. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Shea, and on the newly-wedded couple leaving the church Mr. Loughnan played a wedding march. The wedding breakfast was partaken of at "The Farm," where a large number of guests, including Rev. Fathers Grogan and O'Shea, assembled. The happy couple received a large number of valuable presents. The honeymoon was to be spent in Blenheim.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kennedy have been for the last few weeks sojourning at the Hot Lakes for the benefit of their health. The Hon. Dr. Grace and Mrs. Grace left on a short trip to Sydney during the week. Mr. Robert O'Connor contemplates taking a trip to Ireland about the end of the present month. As this is his first visit to the land of his birth since he left it over a quarter of a century ago he will find that a great many changes for the better have taken place in the meantime. The genial and popular parish priest of Masterton—Very Rev. Father John McKenna—was in town on Friday, and looks as happy as ever, notwithstanding the heavy responsibility he has undertaken of building a new convent and schools. Messrs. Staples and Co. are not frightened by the prognostication of temperance people that prohibition will be law in New Zealand in the near future as they have just let a contract for the erection of a malt-house which will cost over £5,000 and will, it is said, be the finest of its kind in the Colony.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

On Saturday morning, April 30, the students of the above institution assembled in the large study hall to proffer to their esteemed rector their felicitations, the occasion being the eve of his festival. On the rector entering and also on his leaving the study, cheers were called for, and, needless to state, were responded to with a will that clearly evidenced the high regard and affection in which he is held by the pupils under his care. Stirring items were contributed by the College bands. Then followed a neat and touching address from the boys which was accompanied with several bouquets. The rector, with much feeling, replied, and to the great joy of all announced that the time-honoured holiday would be given on the following Monday in honour of the occasion. Monday broke clear and fine—a typical Wellington day. On Sunday morning Solemn High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Dr. Watters in St. John's Church, Buckle street. The Rev. Fathers Hill and Maloney discharged the functions of deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Bower acted as master of ceremonies. On Sunday the College was *en fête*. On Monday evening an entertainment was tendered by the masters and pupils to the Very Rev. Rector. The programme was in the hands of the Rev. Father Maloney. Items were contributed by the Rev. Fathers Hills and Maloney, also by the brass and string bands under Mr. Trowell. The feature of the evening was the graphophone under the management of Messrs. Howe Bros. A pleasant evening was terminated by three ringing cheers for the rector. A meed of praise is due to the Rev. Father Clancy for the admirable manner in which the whole of the proceedings were carried out.

(From our WESTPORT correspondent.)

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, during his visit to Westport, was presented with an address of welcome at St. Canice's Church. The address was couched in the following terms:—"To his Grace the Most Rev. Francis Redwood, D.D., Archbishop of Wellington. May it please your Grace.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Catholic congregation of Westport respectfully tender your Grace a most cordial and hearty welcome on the occasion of your present official visit to this district. Since you last visited us you have been to Rome 'Ad Limina Apostolorum,' and have been admitted to an audience with the Holy Father Leo XIII., the great Pontiff who for so many years has ruled and governed the Universal Church, and we now beg to heartily congratulate your Grace on your safe and speedy return to your Archiepiscopal See. We beg to assure your Grace that we are always very pleased and rejoiced to receive you amongst us, and we would be delighted if circumstances would permit you to make more frequent visits to this district. Your Grace will be pleased to learn that our Catholic school, which is now under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, has attained a high standard of efficiency and received very favourable reports from the Government inspector, who now inspects and examines our school the same as the State schools. For this great boon we are indebted to the liberality of the Nelson Board of Education. In this connection we desire to record our grateful sense of the obligations we are under to the good Sisters of Mercy for the zealous and able manner in which they conduct the schools of the parish. It will no doubt be very pleasing to your Grace to see our new presbytery now progressing towards completion, a building which was much needed to afford suitable accommodation to the priests of the parish and visiting clergy, and it will be found very advantageous on account of being more convenient to the church and convent than the old presbytery was. We are happy in being able to bear willing testimony to the zealous manner in which our two devoted priests discharge the onerous duties of their sacred ministry. We have to gratefully acknowledge the many benefits derived from the mission which your Grace so kindly preached on the occasion of your last visit to the district. Since you were last with us we regret to notice that the Catholics of the Colony have suffered a great loss, through the decease of two eminent prelates, Bishop Moran of Dunedin and Bishop Luck of Auckland. In conclusion we sincerely wish your Grace many years of happiness, and that prudence and wisdom, with which you so perseveringly labour for the glory of God and the salvation of souls in this portion of the Lord's vineyard, will ever continue to be blessed with fruitful results. We beg to remain your most dutiful and obedient children in Christ, Frank Sontgen, J. J. Moloney, Thomas Scanlon, Robert Carr, John Beirne, James Lawson, Thomas James, W. F. G. Scott, members of reception committee.

In reply, his Grace cordially thanked the congregation for their kind words, and briefly touched on the various parts of the address, eulogising the Sisters of Mercy, who, he said, were invariably successful in the work to which they have devoted their lives.

Mass was then celebrated by the Rev. Father Walshe, during which the Archbishop occupied a throne on the gospel side of the sanctuary. At the conclusion he ascended the high altar and delivered a discourse of marked culture on the Sacrament of Confirmation, its meaning and spiritual effects, dwelling particularly on sanctifying grace, which was to the soul in the supernatural order what sunshine was to the rosebud in the natural order, enabling it to blossom into eternal beauty. Men were often reminded of the punishment of sin, but were seldom brought to realise their own dignity, in itself one of the noblest incentives to good.

At the conclusion of his discourse, his Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some children, and concluded by giving his episcopal benediction.

At Vespers, his Grace preached an eloquent sermon on the Blessed Virgin, showing in what manner she transcends all created beings, setting forth the reasons for Catholic devotion to her, and proving that she is not worshipped as a divinity, but because of her superlative dignity as the mother of Christ's humanity, and the most favoured of God's creatures. His Grace concluded by exhorting his hearers to cultivate devotion to her.

During the evening he gave the Papal benediction. The choir, in addition to the usual psalms, rendered Lanby's "Magnificat" and during the procession a "Pange Lingua." Mrs. Sontgen and Mr. Pain sang Rossi's "Tantum Ergo," and Mr. Coughlan an "O Salutaris." Miss Pain presided at the organ.

His Grace, it may be added, expressed his satisfaction at the thorough manner in which the children were prepared for Confirmation, and his remarks in this respect also referred to the children at Cape Foulwind, Waimangaroa, Denniston, Mokihinui, etc.

His Grace particularly recommends the congregation to assist the Altar Society in their endeavours by liberally subscribing, so that they could obtain the necessary accessories for such a beautiful church and vestments for the clergy.

The address presented to his Grace was prepared by Mr. James Maloney, and the reading of it was entrusted to Mr. John Bierne.

In a thunder storm the safest place indoors is said to be on a thick rug in the centre of the room, well away from such metal objects as fenders, bell-pulls, and wires. Dry spots are always safest.

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.]

Correspondence.

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

RE POPIISH, PAPIST, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR, N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—The edification given, in which was instilled a good deal of humour, in your pages last week on this subject, leads me to further take advantage of your good nature and ask insertion for these few lines in which I must break a lance with Mr. Dobbin over one matter he has mentioned.

It is perfectly obvious that Mr. Dobbin has had the singular advantage of being brought up under the rule of the Jesuits—in fact, if any proof was wanting, have we not your own authority as to the "praiseworthy patience and sweetness of temper" which could only be displayed by an old pupil of that illustrious and learned Society? Therefore I must accept Mr. Dobbin's remarks in so far as the Jesuits and Jesuit schools are concerned. But, why pray, introduce the Benedictines? No, Mr. Dobbin, speak for your old friends by all means, but leave *mine* alone.—I am, etc.,

O.S.B.

P.S.—By the bye, Mr. Editor, have you any objection to the words "papal," and "papacy"?

Dunedin, May 9, 1898.

[We think we have already dealt with the above subject with sufficient fulness. We will only add that the terms "papal" and "papacy" are recognised by all as being used without any offensive signification.—Ed. N.Z. TABLET.]

A GIRL SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

"I AM 19 years of age," said Miss Petrea Peterson, of Featherston, North Island, New Zealand, to a press representative who interviewed her last month, "and since I was 15 I have been suffering more or less. I had acute palpitation of the heart, which was brought about by anæmia or bloodlessness, to which I was long a martyr. Whenever I ran upstairs my heart would thump violently against my sides, and I would be quite speechless for several moments until I recovered my breath. Night after night I tossed, weary and worn-out, on my bed, trying vainly to sleep. I had fearful attacks of cramp in my legs, and so great was the agony that frequently it caused me to scream out in very desperation. I was always in a weak, low state, and never felt fit for my work. My legs would at times swell up to a considerable extent, and this naturally occasioned myself and my mother great suspense. Thus, as I grew older I grew worse and worse, being subject also to periods of giddiness which many a time caused me to almost fall down. I tried plenty of medicines, and I had several doctors, but they gave no relief. I also consulted three doctors regarding an affliction of the eye from which I suffered. Having almost given up my case as hopeless, I one day noticed an advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the *Evening Post*. Gathering hope from this, in June, 1897, I commenced taking them strictly according to directions. After the third dose I found a change for the better. I continued with them until I, bit by bit, improved so much that four months ago I left them off altogether. I have taken a total of nine boxes, and am now in every way in the most perfect health. Insomnia, weakness, giddiness, heart palpitation, cramps, and swellings in the legs have all disappeared, and the affection in my eye has likewise ceased. As there has been no recurrence of these ailments at all during the past four months, it is evident that my cure is a permanent one. The pills have absolutely cured me, and I will always keep some of them by me. I feel fit for my work and for anything. My mother thinks the world of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she has tried several boxes herself. I am awfully thankful to them, and I have recommended them to all my friends. Four of them speak exactly as I do of the Pills, and cannot praise them too highly. I am well-known here, and numbers of people have been watching my case with interest. You can use this testimonial in any way you desire."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but are a thoroughly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study on the part of an eminent Edinburgh University physician, and they were successfully used by him in his everyday practice for years before being offered for general sale. They are a perfect blood builder and a nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, general debility, nervous prostration, the after-effects of la grippe, influenza, dengue fever, and severe colds, diseases depending on humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female system, such as anæmia, poor and watery blood, female irregularities, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in troubles arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of any nature. Experiencing any difficulty in obtaining the genuine Dr. Williams', send direct to 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-a-dozen for 16s. 6d.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade-mark and wrapper (printed in red ink.)

Professor Bouchard has discovered a new movement of the heart by means of the Rontgen rays. It is a rhythmic dilation during respiration, and is unconnected with the ordinary movements of the heart. It appears to arise from the diminution of pressure in the interior of the thoracic cage during inspiration.

"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

A GOOD JUDGE SAYS THERE ARE 4 POINTS



About SYMINGTON'S

(Edinburgh)

COFFEE ESSENCES:

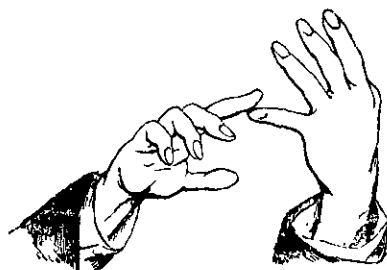
THEY ARE

Manufactured from the Best Materials,

By the Most Processes,

Are always of One Standard Quality,

And are Guaranteed Pure.



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.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

THE following interesting letter from a Christchurch gentleman appears in the *Australian Messenger* just to hand:—

"Rev. Dear Sir,—The intense heat wave which has recently swept over New Zealand was nowhere in the colony more severely felt than on the Plains of Canterbury and the districts surrounding Christchurch, where hundreds of families have been rendered homeless through the severity of the bush fires. Surrounded by a range of lofty hills which rise more or less abruptly from the sea and separate it from the interior, the picturesque and popular watering place of Governor's Bay (distant two hours' journey from Christchurch) has lately become a favourite resort for health-seekers and pleasure-seekers alike, while the native bush and ferns which grow in the neighbouring gullies make it a paradise for campers and picnickers. Attracted by the beauty of the place, I leased a grazing farm of about 120 acres near this bay, of which I took possession about the middle of last December. Early on the morning of the 13th January, the smoke rising over the hills on the Cashmere estate—a large sheep-run adjoining my property on two sides—gave unmistakable evidence of a fire on the ranges. One of those fierce Nor'-westers, from which all these colonies have suffered so much lately, was blowing at the time, and, unfortunately, blowing towards my property. Long before noon the top of the range above my place was, for over a mile in extent, a mass of flame, and were it not for the destruction of property which it spelt and the danger which it forboded, it would have been an exceedingly enjoyable thing to

up the hill and in a landslip. But further than this, it had been raining the previous night, and was, when we found them, only beginning to clear up, yet they were perfectly dry and clean, and bore no trace of either fire or rain upon their silken surface. The impulse became irresistible on both of us to kneel down on the spot and adore God and to offer to Him our thanks for the singular manner in which He had exalted the glory of His holy mother, and manifested His own power. When I first caught sight of the scapulars hanging on the gorse branch a cold perspiration came over me and I trembled from head to foot, and when I called on my friend to come and see them he appeared to be similarly affected. On the spot he made me promise to send an account of the circumstance to the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*—a promise which I regret that I have been until now unable to fulfil.—I am, sir, yours etc.,
Waitahuna, Governor's Bay. M. NOLAN,

THE POPE AND ANGLICAN ORDERS.

A "CALUMNY" SETTLED.

WE referred last week to a letter signed M.W.B., which appeared in the *Otago Daily Times*, in which the writer declared that the statement (which had been made by Dr. Watt), "that either the Anglican Church, or members of it, asked the Pope any question about Anglican Orders," was a calumny and demanded proof of the assertion. We republished in last week's issue the editor of the *TABLET'S*

Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Foolish Talk from Ulster Orangemen.—Some of the Ulster Orangemen are making themselves ridiculous by some very silly talk regarding the '98 Centenary. The Stewartstown correspondent of the Belfast *Weekly* has learned on reliable information that the Orangemen in several districts in the province are arming in view of an apprehended "rising" in connection with the '98 Centenary movement. The authorities are inquiring into the matter. At the monthly meeting of the Ards District Lodge, the District-Master, Bro. T. R. Lavery, said he feared the year would not be noted for its quietude. United Irishmen intended to celebrate the days of '98 from the very heart of the capital to the humblest village in Ireland. Were the sons of those who conquered the Boyne lightly to allow the descendants of Irish rebels to plant their standards in our midst? He looked with confidence to those who were not afraid to frustate these evil intentions. The Grand Lodge of Ireland had sounded the warning, and he trusted those in power would see to it in time.

Robert Emmet's Memory.—The meeting held in St. Mary's Hall, in Belfast, to commemorate the anniversary of Robert Emmet's birthday, was worthy of the sturdy Nationalists of the Ulster capital (says the *Dublin Freeman*). It is a curious thing that the Unionists of Belfast, many of whom are the grandsons and great-grandsons of United Irishmen, will seldom "speak of '98," and yet that, as Mr. William O'Brien reminded his audience their distinguished neighbour, Lord Dufferin, only a few days before boasted that he could claim kinship with the noble young martyr of Thomas street. The Nationalists of Belfast, however, made up for the silence of their West British fellow-citizens, and in the rousing demonstrations with which Mr. O'Brien was greeted in the streets showed that there are more men in the city by the Lagan to-day with '98 principles in their hearts than five Belfasts of a century ago could have furnished. The whole tone of the night's proceedings from first to last was most encouraging, and augurs well for the success of the great and memorable celebrations of which we are now on the eve.

persons having knowledge of the way the work of the grand jurors is carried on in order to have things done properly. We think (says the *Dublin Freeman*) that the less knowledge there is of the grand jury system the better. But if it is necessary that the grand jury business should be understood the Bill has made ample provision by providing each county council at the first election with the benefit of the grand jurors' advice. The Bill enables each grand jury to nominate three members to serve on the county council for the first three years, and on each district council three ex-officio guardians are to be elected under the same conditions. The grand jurors, therefore, will have nearly 100 representatives on the first county councils, and the ex-officio, who belong to the same class, will have nearly five times the number on the district councils. If that is not sufficient to bring home the virtues of the grand jury system to the new councils we know nothing that will.

MAYO.—A Touching Story.—At a meeting at Belmullet recently a pathetic story was told by Father Hegarty. Ann Flannery lives in Portarlinton, which is in West Mayo. She is 15 years old. Six days every week Ann Flannery walks six miles to the scene of a day's toil which might be imposed upon a beast of burden. She carries heavy loads, and strives and labours at the "relief" works instituted under the kindly supervision of our benevolent Government. When the day's work is done, little Ann Flannery trudges back again to the cabin where her mother and sister are living on her earnings. For this walk of 12 miles every day that dawn, with the weary labour at the scene of the "relief" thrown in, this Connaught peasant girl received sixpence! At the end of the week she carries home three shillings to the cabin wherein the mother and sister starve. The case is a typical one and furnishes a fair specimen of how the precious "relief" system of the Government pans out.

SLIGO.—Another Irish Centenarian.—This time it is a Sligo man, Mr. Michael M'Guinness, and he can look back upon 107 years. He hails from Kilmaecostlagan, and is at present on a visit to Liverpool, where his son and his daughter-in-law reside. A correspondent of an English paper interviewed the old gentleman the other day, and then snap-shotted him while resting himself in one of Liverpool's open spaces. Mr. M'Guinness had no special prescription for old age to offer to his interrogator beyond a breath of the fresh

THE MASSIVE PLATE

Class 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

CORK.—Bishop Grimes at Cork.—We are glad to note the Most Rev. Dr. Grimes is meeting with much success in his efforts to secure help, financial and otherwise, for his diocese. His Lordship, who is at present in Cork, pleading the cause of the Mission under his control, delivered an eloquent address recently in the North Cathedral. The edifice was crowded for the occasion, and the appeal, which was an earnest and powerful one, was listened to with marked attention. At the conclusion of his Lordship's remarks, a collection was made and a substantial amount realised.

DUBLIN.—The City Marshalship: Mr. J. H. Parnell Elected.—On March 7 a monthly meeting of the Municipal Council was held in the City Hall, Dublin. The chief question on the paper—the one at least that attracted most public interest—was the election of City Marshal. The meeting was fixed for one o'clock, but long before that hour (says a contemporary) the precincts of the Council Chamber was besieged by applicants for admission. When at length the doors were thrown open a great mass of people poured in, and the public gallery was quickly crowded to excess. The entrance of Mr. J. H. Parnell was received with applause. After considerable discussion as to open or secret voting, Mr. Buckley moved that Mr. J. H. Parnell be elected City Marshal. Sir Robert Sexton hoped that the resolution would be carried unanimously, and he would, if the Council wished, second the motion. The Lord Mayor put the motion—"That Mr. J. Howard Parnell be, and he is hereby, elected City Marshal during the pleasure of the Council, not to exceed twelve months, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement." The motion was declared carried unanimously, amidst great applause. The Lord Mayor, addressing Mr. Parnell, expressed the pleasure with which he declared him unanimously elected to the honourable position of City Marshal. Mr. Parnell, who was loudly cheered, briefly expressed his gratitude, and said that as a Parnell he hoped that he would never do anything that would not be honourable whilst he held that position. The Whips of the Parnellite party say they have no reason to suppose that Mr. J. H. Parnell will resign his seat in Parliament in consequence of his election as City Marshal of Dublin.

Billets for the Grand Jurors.—The grand jurors are making strong representations in favour of making a couple of jobs for some members of their class by increasing the number of members of the Local Government Board. It is necessary, the grand jurors argue, that the Local Government Board should be augmented by

air on the Sligo hills. Though he be his 107, he sees no reason why he should not live as long as his grandfather, who reached 111 years.

GENERAL.

The Irish in America.—President-General A. Moseley, in the course of a spirited address to the members of the American-Irish Historical Society at New York, made some remarks which should furnish interesting reading for the Rev. Saunders, who labours under the hallucination that the United States "stands for Protestantism." Speaking of the important part Irishmen had taken in the history of America, said:—"Who are the men who built the Republic and made it glorious as it is to-day? Who were the Carrolls, the Ruthledges, the Sullivans, the Montgomerys, the Fitzsimmons and Barrys, the Henrys, the O'Briens, Thompsons and M'Keans of the Revolution? Whence came Andrew Jackson, Akdis Emmett, Calhoun and M'Duffie of a later day? Whence the projector of the Erie Canal, the inventor of the first steamboat, and the builder of the first American railway? Whence our sculptors, Powers and Crawford? Whence our most distinguished political economists, Carey and Baird? Whence the hero of Winchester? They were all Irish by birth or extraction. And may I not ask who can doubt the paternity of our distinguished President, whose relative was the close friend of the Irish patriot, Henry Joy M'Cracken, the leader of the Ulster rebels? And whence Fuller and Harlan and Brewer and White and M'Kenna of our present Supreme Court of the United States? Indeed, Irish influence in America—not to speak of the influence of that broader and inclusive Celtic current—is all too vast and varied for adequate treatment in any occasional address. Beyond the merest enumeration, what can be said of that influence flashing everywhere like threads of light throughout all the web and fabric of American history? Of that influence in war and peace; in art and science and letters; at the bar, on the bench and in legislative halls; and through the myriad quiet ways of private and domestic life—who, in a brief hour, shall give voice to words worthy of the majestic theme? Thus, out from the twilight of time and poured over all the world has the grand Celtic race stream swept its appointed way, until here, even the enlarged vortex of its compulsive course has warmed and vitalised the whole American people."

"We are but the instruments of Heaven,
Our work is not design, but destiny."

The Government and the Irish Distress.—In the House of Commons on the vote of £23,038 for the relief of distress, Mr.

Davitt asked for information as to the manner in which it was proposed to meet the distress in the West of Ireland by the vote of this paltry sum. In consequence of the neglect of the Irish Administration to supply adequate assistance early in the winter, the unfortunate people in the West of Ireland were now confronted with a crisis which was daily increasing in gravity and intensity. He hoped the Chief Secretary would not continue his niggardly policy in this matter. Mr. T. D. Sullivan pressed the Chief Secretary to take the more liberal view of the requirements of the distressed districts in Ireland. There could be no doubt that at the present moment there was grievous distress in many districts on the West Coast. In reply Mr. Gerald Balfour said it appeared that members from Ireland held Government responsible for everything that occurred on the West Coast, including the weather (laughter). He had already explained fully the policy of the Government in meeting the distress that undoubtedly existed, and he could only repeat that the way to remedy the scarcity of food that had been experienced at Belmullet and Tory Islands was for the shopkeepers to lay in larger supplies.

The Wearing of the Green in the Army.—The *Cork Herald* gives the following explanation of the tendency to be conciliatory which has lately manifested itself in the attitude of the War Office authority on "The wearing of the green" question:—In the House of Commons on Monday (says our correspondent of March 5), Mr. P. O'Brien put the usual question to the Under-Secretary for War regarding the right of Irish soldiers serving in the British army to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. The reply was somewhat similar to that given on many occasions before, but Mr. Broderick this time seemed to be anxious to have it understood that if permission were asked, in individual cases, there would be no objection on the part of commanding officers. We are not surprised to notice that a tendency to be conciliatory has at length manifested itself in the official attitude on this question. The War Office authorities are just now on the look-out for additional men for all branches of the service. They are holding out special inducements to tempt young men all over the United Kingdom to go a-soldiering, and it is well-known that they are particularly anxious to get a big extra supply of Irish recruits, knowing that Irishmen in the army are the best fighting men it is possible to secure. The privilege claimed by our countrymen to observe the National custom of wearing the shamrock, even while in the service of her Majesty, is a small one, but, nevertheless, it has been persistently refused up to the present. Instances are on record where Irish soldiers were imprisoned and subjected to humiliations of various kinds for daring to observe this custom, while their comrades of other nationalities were allowed to give a very broad interpretation to the rules that were so strictly enforced in the case of the Irishmen. In fact, it is well known that in this matter Irish soldiers have been scandalously treated. The absurd policy of preventing them from wearing their National emblem has done as much as anything else to render service in the English army distasteful and objectionable, and as long as the War Office authorities insist on a ridiculous regulation we do not think that even the improved prospects which are now promised will induce Irishmen to join the army. If they do join, it will be from their irresistible desire to see active service, for we can safely say that the Irish soldiers of the Queen are never happy except when there is fighting going on and when they are on the spot to revel in the fun. They would not be the worse, either in peace or war, for the wearing of the green, and yet the War Office will persist in denying them the small privilege of showing to their comrades that though they are serving the Queen they are not ashamed of their country or forgetful of its National customs.

Increase of the Army.—The full details are supplied by our Irish exchanges in connection with the projected increase of the army. There are to be fifteen new field batteries, and it is stated that the force of artillery in Ireland will be augmented. There is now but one field battery at Dublin. It has been decided that a brigade division of a couple of batteries shall be located at this centre, and the increase of the field artillery will permit of this plan being given effect to. There is also, it is said, need for field artillery in the Belfast command. In that district there is not a single field battery, and as the barracks at Dundalk will before long cease to be occupied by cavalry, as under the cavalry reorganisation scheme the three regiments of the 3rd cavalry brigade are to be located in the Curragh command there will be accommodation for field artillery in the Belfast district. It is, of course, well known that six new battalions of infantry are to be raised as soon as possible, and that they will be attached to existing territorial regiments, by the addition of a third line battalion to regiments in cases where it is thought sufficient recruits can be obtained for three battalions. There is authority for asserting that one of the new battalions will be recruited from Ireland, and that the Royal Irish Rifles will be given a third line battalion. It is well known that in the 83rd regimental district at Belfast recruiting has long been brisk, and there is very little doubt that three line battalions could be maintained in connection with the Royal Irish Rifles.

AT HOME.

To be in Ireland!

Where all roads lead to Tir na n' O'—
 The shining land of fadeless youth—
 Where cabins fringing the midmost bog
 Are homes of beauty, shrines of truth,
 Of songs wild-sweet and sayings sooth
 Of Ireland.
 Sure, each esteems his brother first,
 And none need hunger, none need thirst.
 Mavrone! to be in Ireland!

To live in Ireland!

Where dew-soft twilight woos the Night
 For sake of the star-glint, tender, true;

And girleen Dawn, wild-eyed, flower-bright,
 Makes shy, sweet love to hill-peaks blue;
 Ah, rose had never tint of rue
 In Ireland!
 Sure, many a river, fancy free,
 Bounds, bluely, blithely to the sea;
 Mo stoir! to live in Ireland!

To roam in Ireland!
 Where silvern love-bells swing and chime,
 And Beauty's self, a colleen coy,
 Hies to the field at milking time,
 While Cupid struts in corduroy;
 It's oh! to be a farmer's boy
 In Ireland!
 Sure, ever fancy pipers play,
 "Ah, love, dear love!" at dawn of day;
 Monuar! to roam in Ireland!

* * *

To die in Ireland!
 To tread the trackless leagues of foam
 Back to the dew-wet shamrock sward—
 My heart's desire—a last, long home
 In a quiet nook of the old churchyard,
 Where willows murmur and elms keep guard,
 In Ireland.
 Sure, wind-croon waileth evermore
 Remembered ones who have crossed death's door,
 Ochone! to die in Ireland!
 —From the *Southern Cross*.

GOOD FOOD—GOOD DIGESTION—GOOD CHEER.

"MORAL character is located in the stomach," says a recent writer. He is wrong; but there is a shade of truth in the idea, he throws out. Napoleon was often willing to trust others to look after the arms and ammunition of his armies, but the commissary department he looked after himself. The bravest men won't fight unless they are fed, he said. Nor will they.

That's why we are not surprised to find Mr. William Jones saying that at a certain time he was in a low and desponding state of mind. He gives the reason himself in three words. "I was weak." And why was he weak? He explains that, too.

"I was strong and healthy," he says, "up to January, 1892. Then I had a severe attack of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. After this I never got up my strength, and I was low, weak, and desponding. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and every morsel of food I took gave me intense pain at my chest. After every meal I was sick, vomiting a green filthy fluid, which was often mixed with blood."

We shall have no trouble to understand this especial phase of Mr. Jones' illness. The green filthy fluid was mucus mingled with bile, and the blood came from some of the small blood-vessels, which were ruptured in retching and straining. The bile was out of its place; that's why nature tried to get rid of it. But how did it get out of its place? Wait a bit; we'll come to that presently.

"I had" continues our friend, "dreadful attacks of cramp in the stomach, and the gnawing pain was well-nigh unbearable. At night I got but little rest; sometimes none at all—cold, clammy sweats breaking out all over me, and in the morning I had barely the strength to raise myself. When I went out of doors my breathing was so bad I had to stop and rest every few yards.

[The cramp was caused by the gas arising from the fermented food, and the short breathing by a partial paralysis of the nerves, created by the poisonous acids which had entered the blood from the stomach. The nerves were also enfeebled by the enforced starvation—like all the rest of his body.]

"As month after month went by," says Mr. Jones, "my relatives and friends could see me wasting away and apparently sinking into the grave. I became as thin as a lath, and you could see through my hands. My legs and face were attenuated to the same extent, and as for my muscles they seemed to be all completely gone."

[Now, inasmuch as when people waste away the fat goes first, and the muscles and other tissues last, you can see how far advanced in a decline our good friend really was.]

"Yet I continued in this condition," he says, "altogether for over seventeen months. I was attended off and on, by four doctors, but their medicines had no good effect on me. I also used lung tonics and cod-liver oil, but to no purpose.

"In June of this year (1893) I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Cole, the grocer, at Grosmont. After taking it a few days I was relieved, my appetite improved, and the sickness (the nausea) left me. Keeping on with the Syrup I gained strength every day, and in a month I could walk and ride, and was soon as well and strong as ever. Your remedy saved my life, and I wish others to know it. You can refer inquirers to me. (Signed) William Jones, Bridge Inn, Kentchurch, Pontrilas, Herefordshire, October 31st, 1893."

The case of Mr. Jones and his recovery as set forth by him are well known in his neighbourhood. His wife says that one of the doctors told her that all hope was gone. But happily the doctor was mistaken, as the wisest of us sometimes are. His disease was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, and that only. But that was enough, mercy knows, and a fatal end to it was not far off when Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had a chance to do its healing work.

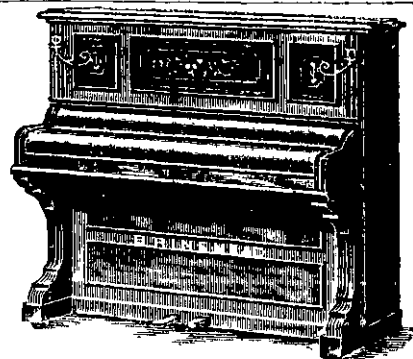
Our friend is cheerful now because he is strong; and he is strong because this remedy set his digestion to rights. [A.]

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 INSTRU-
MENT 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. Washstan,
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 22.

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 nation-
ality; 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
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 incap-
acity. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives
receive £20.

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

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

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

Full particulars may be had from branches and from

P. KEARNEY,
District Secretary Auckland

NEW GRAPHIC COPY BOOKS
(Civil Service style.)

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

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

Specimen Copies can be had from

COLLINS BROS. & CO., LTD.

Publishers and Wholesale Stationers,
AUCKLAND.

LOFT AND CO.,

BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
9 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

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, Var-
nish, 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.

Shoeing, 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 obtain-
able, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement
Maker from England, with confidence we re-
quest Engineers, Architects, and others to
test our Cement side by side with the best
English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-
PANY (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, FLA-
VOURING ESSENCES, GENUINE MA-
DRAS 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
KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO.,
Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and
Auckland.



<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 May 11.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, May 11.

BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/5/-; Sellers, 2/6/0/-. New South Wales, B., 35/15/-; S., 36/5/-. Union of Australia, Ltd. B., 26/15/-; S., 27/5/-.

INSURANCE.—National, B, 16/0; S., 16/3. New Zealand, B., 3/5/0; S., 3/6/0. South British, B., 2/8/-; S., 2/9/-. Standard, B., (cum div.) 12/-; S., 12/6.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/6/-; S., 4/10/-. Union Steam, B., 9/12/6; S., 9/15/0.

COAL.—Kaitangata (old), B., 24/-/-; S., 24/10/0. Do (new), B., 2/8/0; S., 2/9/0. Westport B., 2/16/0; S., 2/17/0.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.—Colonial Sugar Refining Co., (£20), B., 23/10/-; S., 29/-/-. Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/1/0; S., 6/4/-.

Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 1/11/6; S., 1/12/6; do., new issue, B., 4/9/-; S., 5/3/- premium. Mornington Tramway, B., 15/6; S., 16/-. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/7/-; S., 4/8/-. New Zealand Drug (2/-/- paid), B., 2/7/9; S., 2/8/3. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14/0; S., 1/15/0. Otago Daily Times, B., 11/10/-; S., 11/15/-.

Emu Bay Railway, B., 12/0; S., 13/0. New Zealand Asbestos Co., B., -/J; S., 1/0 premium.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton. Big River Extended, B., 5/6; S., 6/6. Cumberland Extended, B., 1/3; S., 1/6. Dillon Extended, B., 1/9; S., 2/3. Keep-it-Dark, B., 27/0; S., 28/0. Alpine Extended, B., 6/6; S., 7/0. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 3/3; S., 3/9. Crossus (Paparaoa), B., 10/6; S., 11/6. Auckland.—Bunker's Hill, B., 1/4; S., 1/8. Crown, B., 1/0/-; S., 1/1/-. Talisman, B., 11/5; S., 12/-. Waitekauri, B., 2/5/-; S., 2/7/-. Waihi Silverton, B., 7/6; S., 10/-. Woodstock, B., 19/-; S., 20/-. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., 12/-; S., 13/-. Morning Star (A issue), B., 13/-; S., 14/-. Ophir Deep Lead, B., 8/-; S., 10/0.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Buller, B., 7/0; S., 8/6. Clyde, B., 3/5/-; S., 3/10/-. Enterprise, B., 2/17/6; S., 3/0/-. Golden Beach B. 1/0; S., 1/6. Golden Gate, B., 1/13/6; S., 1/14/0. Golden Run, B., 1/3/6; S., 1/4/0. Golden Treasure, B., 3/0/0; S., 3/5/0. Golden Terrace, B., par; S., 0/3 premium. Jutland Flat (paid), B., 6/0; S., 6/3. Lion Rock, B., 23/-; S., 24/-. Molyneux Hydraulic Co. Dredge issue, B., 1/10/-; S., 1/11/- (premium). Nevis, B., 16/-; S., 17/-. Otago B., 1/11/-; S., 1/12/-. Upper Waipori (contrib.), B., 2/5; S., 2/9.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight Sluicing (contrib.) B., 1/12/6; S., 1/14/0. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/3; S., 6/9. Deep tream, B., 19/6; S., 1/0/0. Bakery Flat, B., 14/-; S., 15/-.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Wellington, May 5.

The value of the imports at the chief centres for the quarters ending March, 1898, and March, 1897, was as follows:—

	1898.	1897.
Auckland	£ 527,290	£ 524,012
Wellington	530,848	586,426
Lyttelton and Christchurch	364,108	374,839
Dunedin	498,303	594,088
Totals for the colony ...	£2,212,486	£2,248,719

The value of exports for the similar periods was:—

	1898.	1897.
Auckland	£ 452,357	£ 412,915
Wellington	1,053,418	764,783
Lyttelton and Christchurch	770,792	701,094
Dunedin	354,795	354,400
Napier	633,388	587,690
Totals for the colony	£4,564,425	£4,125,054

The value of the chief items of export were:—

	1898.	1897.
Animals and produce ...	£3,921,527	£3,469,388
Mines	294,833	303,099
Agricultural produce ...	84,329	106,513
Forest	176,467	144,552

GENERAL.

THE WAR AND THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, in their circular dated New York March 31, report:—

KEROSENE OIL.—The Standard Oil Company have continued to lower prices at intervals of a week to 10 days, but only to the extent of five points each time. The basis price at present is 64.100c, and the feeling seems to be that figures will likely go still lower. The present figure for 1000 cases water-white oil, packed 2/4 Imperial, delivered to vessel, is 8½ cents per American gallon. The shipments during the past 30 days have been very heavy. This applies specially to Melbourne, the clearances aggregating 151,500 cases. We do not think it is possible for these heavy shipments to continue, and certainly if they do very low prices must rule in the various colonial ports. Under these circumstances we fail to see how it is possible for anyone at your end to encourage opposition vessels to be put on or continued supplies either by purchase or consignment, as it must simply mean a heavy loss to whoever may be interested in the venture. The regular loaders are endeavouring to be as conservative as possible and not pile up supplies to injure the regular importers and those who place indents with them, but naturally if their hand is forced, and to some extent by those on whom they should depend for support, there is nothing for them to do but uphold their position, and they cannot be found fault with if others are to some extent the chief sufferers.

TURPENTINE.—This article has been a very fluctuating one. After prices advanced to 40 cents there was a sudden turn and a rapid decline to as low as 35 to 36 cents. The market has since rallied and is at present firm at 37 to 37½ cents. The general expectation, however, is that we shall again see lower prices within a few weeks and quite a reduction by May-June.

OYSTERS.—The market is very firm; Kennsett's Imperial nominally 75 cents, although with firm offers we think we could buy slightly under this figure. Le Brun brand, second grade, is 67½ cents.

Vessels Loading.—Doris 1265 tons for Dunedin and Lyttelton. To sail about April 29.

Cleared.—The barque Firth of Lorne cleared New York for Dunedin and Lyttelton on March 22. She has 6500 cases kerosene for Dunedin and 5000 cases for Lyttelton.

THE EFFECTS ON THE TOBACCO MARKET.

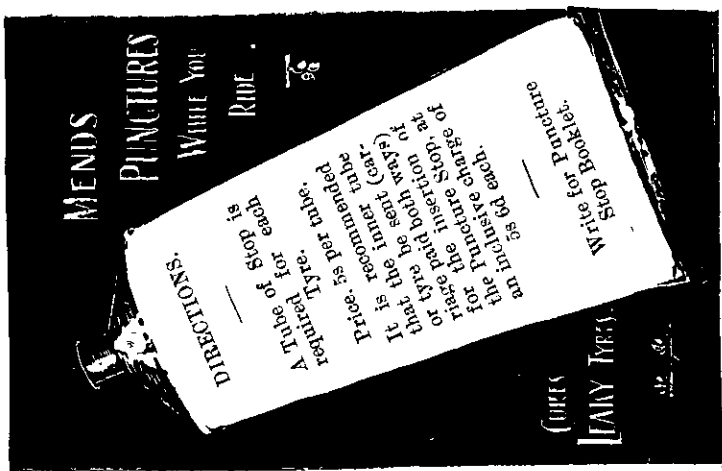
The tobacco market, already affected by the insurrections which have disturbed Cuba and the Philippines for some time past, is certain to suffer materially from the hostilities which are now taking place between Spain and the United States. Latest advices from one of the largest cigar manufactories in Manila to its New Zealand representative, resident in Wellington, state that this season's tobacco crop is very small, as the only labour available in the island for some time has been that of women, children, and old men, owing to the able-bodied members of the community being occupied in fighting

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.

DUNLOP PUNCTURE STOP
Can be obtained from the
AUSTRAL CYCLE AGENCY, LTD., 123 GEORGE STREET.



DON'T USE DRUGS!



They only stimulate break down 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 hat 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.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under:
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Tarawera	Tues., May 17	2 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Frid., May 20	3 p.m. D'din
Talune	May 22	2.30 p.m. trn

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Tarawera	Tues., May 17	2 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., May 31	2.30 p.m. trn

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune	May 22	2.30 p.m. trn
Wakatipu	Mon., May 30	2.30 p.m. trn

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	Tues., May 17	2 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., May 31	2.30 p.m. trn

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—		
Monowai	Thurs., May 19	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Mon., May 30	2.30 p.m. trn

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.

Kini †	Frid., May 20	4 p.m. D'din
Taupo *	Thurs., May 26	4 p.m. D'din

† Cargo only.
* Via New Plymouth and Greymouth.

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

Herald	Wed., May 18	4 p.m. D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—		
Tavinui	Wed., June 1	From Auckland

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Upolu	Sat., May 21	From Auckland
TAHITI and RAROTONGA—		
Hauroto	Wed., May 11	From Auckland

F. POBAR AND SON (from Cashel street F. 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; Satin de Chene (Italian), 4s 6d; Levantine from 5s 6d; best Twill Silk, 6s 6d; Sticks from 1s; Scissors ground and set, 3d.

HOTEL FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Hotel, Forty Mile Bush, must be Sold Immediately, as a Change of Tenants is Necessary before the Licensing Meeting in June.

Price, £350; rent, £3 per week.

This Hotel is now being Offered at Half the Amount asked for it a few months ago, owing to the Licensee being notified that he Must Sell.

For Full Particulars write to—

DWAN BROS.,
WILLIS STREET,
WELLINGTON.

for freedom from the Spanish yoke. The cigar factories have been run for some considerable time with only women and children, and they are only working two or threedays a week, earning a few dollars, out of which they buy just sufficient food to keep body and soul together, sending whatever can be spared to their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts to continue the fight for the common cause against the Spaniards. The rupture between Spain and the United States must further curtail the output. Already Manila cigar and tobacco factories have notified their inability to supply orders, the effect of which must be to advance the prices of these goods in the market.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKETS.

Christchurch, May 4.

The yarding in most classes of stock at Addington market was only moderate. There was a fair attendance. Business in fat sheep was again brisk. The entries were: 7585 sheep and lambs, 372 head cattle, and 535 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—159 head yarded. Of those sold publicly the bulk were only of medium quality, and for this class, especially heifers, prices were slightly easier. Ordinary to good steers brought L4 5s to L6 10s; heifers, L3 5s to L6 2s 6d; cows, L2 15s to L6. Per 100lb best beef ran 15s to 17s 6d; medium to good, 11s to 14s; inferior and cow, 7s 6d to 9s.

FAT SHEEP—The medium entry embraced some very good lines of freezers. For these and extra prime wethers the demand was keen, especially the latter. Where butchers and export buyers came in conflict a slight rise took place. Butchers' lots also met good competition. Last week's prices were exceeded by fully 6d, and in some cases quite 1s per head. Heavy-weight wethers, 14s 3d to 15s 6d; freezing wethers, 12s to 14s; best young ewes brought 10s to 13s 6d, and up to 15s 7d; for extra heavy good ewes, 8s to 9s 6d; aged, 6s to 7s 9d.

FAT LAMBS—These were fairly represented, but the bulk were of inferior to medium quality. For the very best sorts there was a fairly good demand at 8s to 10s 10d, up to 11s 2d for extra prime; butchers' sorts, 5s to 7s 6d; poor lots, 4s to 4s 9d.

PIGS—There was a large entry of pigs. For fats and stores there was a little better demand. Baconers averaged about 3½d and porkers about 4d per lb. Per head baconers ran from 28s to 56s; porkers, 20s to 27s; stores, 13s 6d to 17s; weaners, 9s to 12s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a moderate number of horses forward for Saturday's sale, comprising mostly animals of medium quality and aged sorts. Considering the class of horses offered, bidding was good, and a fair amount of business was transacted. Strong active young draughts are in good request for farm work, and consignments of these would sell well in this market. Spring-carters and spring van sorts, when young and sound, also meet with good inquiry, and sell readily at quotations. For hacks there is practically no demand, unless animals of extraordinary quality are offered, the approaching winter and the high prices ruling for feed being accountable for this. We would direct special attention to our annual horse fair, which takes place on the 2nd and 3rd June. The entries now total about 130, and we anticipate that, as in former years, it will be a great success. We quote: First-class young draught mares and geldings, £35 to £40; good do, £28 to £33; medium draught mares and geldings, £20 to £25; aged do, £12 to £18; first-class hack and light harness horses, £18 to £25; good do, £12 to £17; medium, £7 to £10; aged and inferior, £2 to £5.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, May 8.

MUTTON—Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes: Canterbury, 3½d; North Island, 3 3-16d.

LAMB—Prime Canterbury, 4 1-16d; fair average, including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury, 3 3-16d.

River Plate crossbreds or merino wethers—Heavy and light, 2 15-16d.

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

SHEEPSKINS—All offered are fairly competed for up to late prices, say for best dry crossbreds, 4d to 4½d; medium, 2d to 3½d; dry merinos, 2d to 4½d per lb; best green crossbreds, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; do. lambskins best, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; medium, 1s 9d to 2s 6d each.

RABBITSKINS—These are in good demand, early winter grey fetching 1s 1d to 1s 2½d; autumn, 9d to 1s; summer and early autumn, 7d to 8½d; suckers and half-grown, 2½d to 6d; best silver grey, 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d; medium, 10d to 1s 2d per lb.

HIDES—Prices unchanged. Well saved heavy weights fetch 3d to 3½d; medium, 2d to 2½d; inferior and light, 1d to 1½d per lb.

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

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS—There was a great demand at Monday's sales, and prices again showed a considerable advance. Incoming skins sold at 15d to 17½d; autumns, 12d to 14d; black and silver greys, up to 18½d per lb; others in proportion.

HORSE HAIR—15½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—The demand was dull at Tuesday's sale and prices were easier.

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, 13s to 14s; medium, 11s to 12s 6d; rough fat, 8s to 10s per cwt.

Messrs. Edward Thomas and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, wool, skin, hair and hide merchants, report:—

RABBITSKINS—Sales were held in London on Friday last and we are advised by cable that prices were fully maintained at the last sales level. Owing to this, no doubt, prices here hardened considerably, and a substantial advance in values was obtained. The following are the prices paid: Suckers and runners up to 4½d; light racks, 4½d to 7d; racks, 7d to 8½d; autumns, 8½d to 11½d; incomings to winters, 1s to 1s 3½d. The following were the buyers represented with their respective purchases:—E. Thomas and Co., 18 bales; Remshardt and Co., 14 bales; Kirk and Co., 7 bales; other buyers, 1 bale; Total, 40 bales.

HORSEHAIR—For good clean hair up to 1s 3½d is paid.**HIDES**—Continue very firm, and have a tendency to harden.**SHEEPSKINS**—Firm.

PRODUCE.

London, May 4

The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 2,701,000 quarters, and for the Continent 2,225,000 quarters.

TALLOW—Mutton—fine 23s 9d; medium, 21s 6d. Beef—fine, 22s; medium, 20s 6d.

The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 32,042,000 bushels.

THE WAR AND THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET.

Sydney, May 5.

The import market continues very firm, but the recent excitement in several lines is less evident. Wheat is strongly on the upgrade. Several large parcels of prime milling have been placed at 4s 9d. There is great demand for tonnage to the Pacific Slope. Freights show a strong advance.

Brisbane, May 5.

During the last ten days flour has risen 30s per ton.

Sydney, May 4.

Wheat—Chick, 3s to 3s 6d; milling, nominal, 4s 6d upwards. For prime flour, L11 15s to L12; Manitoban, L14 10s. Oats—New Zealand feeding, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Tartarian seeding, 2s 5d to 2s 9d; local feeding, 2s to 2s 4d. Barley—Cape, 2s 9d to 3s. Maize, 2s 6d. Peas—Prussian blue, 5s. Bran, 10d. Pollard, 10½d. Potatoes—New Zealand, L5 5s to L5 7s 6d; Circular Heads, L6 5s to L6 10s. Onions—New Zealand, L7 10s to L7 15s. Butter—Dairy, 1s; factory, 1s 1d to 1s 2d. Cheese—Large, 4½d to 5d; loaf, 5d to 5½d. Bacon, 6d to 7½d.

Melbourne, May 4.

Wheat supplies are limited; sales, 4s 8d. Flour, L12. Oats—Algerian feeding, 1s 9d to 2s 1d; Tartarian, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; stout white, 2s 4d. Barley—Malting, 1s 5d to 1s 6d. Maize, 2s 7d to 2s 8d. Bran and pollard, 1s. Potatoes, L6 10s to L7 15s. Onions, L5 10s to L6.

Adelaide, May 4.

Wheat very scarce; sales, 4s 2d to 4s 10d (holders ask 5s). Flour, L11 10s to L12. Bran, 1s. Pollard, 1s 2d. Oats—New Zealand, 3s 5d to 3s 9d; local Algerian, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; dun, 2s 4d to 2s 6d.

CHRISTCHURCH PRODUCE MARKET.

Millers are now anxious to secure any prime sorts that are offering, and during the past few days (says the *Lyttelton Times*) parcels have been freely taken at 4s 6d, delivered at the mills, and 4s 8d is a fair quotation for good samples, f.o.b. Even at this price a good many who have wheat in store do not care to sell, as they feel confident that before long 5s, f.o.b., will be the ruling price. There has been nothing doing in barley, little except feed sorts being on offer. There is at present in Christchurch a sample of Hobart wheat that has been bought for Auckland. It is a fair full sample of Tuscan, but the price at which it was landed was not disclosed. In sympathy with the southern market the local market for oats has seen a sharp rise. A good many lines of Southland oats have been sold here during the past week or two at from 2s 1d to 2s 5½d on trucks at Christchurch; but telegrams from the Bluff announced that good B grades have now risen to 2s 6d f.o.b. there, and it is hardly likely that much more business will be done for this market from that quarter. Sales of local good feed sorts were made at 2s 7d at Christchurch, and one or two lines have been taken for shipment at 2s 8d f.o.b.

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

OATS—We submitted a small selection of good feed sparrow-bills. Bidding was not up to our valuations, and we passed the bulk in, and afterwards cleared our catalogue privately at 2s 4d to 2s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra). Prime Sutherlands and Tartars are in demand at about 2s per bushel over these prices.

WHEAT—Milling wheat is in strong demand, prime velvet being worth 4s 11d to 5s; Tuscan, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. We sold fowl wheat at 3s 7d to 3s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes were in short supply, and, under keen competition, a distinct advance in price was registered, best Derwents selling at L6 5s to L6 10s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—The market is fairly well supplied, and values ruled about on a level with those of last week, a few trucks extra heavy showing a slight advance. Best oaten sheaf sold at L3 12s 6d to L3 15s; extra heavy, to L4; medium to good, L3 5s to L3 10s per ton (bags extra).

For continuation of Commercial see 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.

Harvest Requisites.—Forks, Oils, Rakes, Twine.

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, Amherite 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.

T E A.

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A SPECIAL NUMBER

OF THE

New Zealand Tablet

WILL BE ISSUED

ON

MAY 27TH,

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE

'98 CENTENARY.

This issue will consist of EIGHT EXTRA PAGES, containing an account of the Insurrection in the South, North, and West of Ireland, specially written for the TABLET, together with Stories, Sketches, Poetry (specially written for the occasion), and other matter of permanent interest, besides the usual instalments of Current Topics, Diocesan, Local, General, and Market News.

A Special Feature in connection with the forthcoming number will be the large number of Process Blocks and other Illustrations, specially prepared, and dealing with the scenes and personages that were associated with that stirring period of Irish History. Among the illustrations there will be portraits of—

JOHN SHEARES, HENRY SHEARES, WOLFE TONE, LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD, HENRY JOY MCCRACKEN, A. H. ROWAN, WILLIAM SAMPSON, NAPPER TANDY, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, GENERAL HOLT, MICHAEL DWYER, AND MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, 1798.

Also views of

LANDING OF THE FRENCH OF KILLALA.

CAVE HILLS, BELFAST, 1798.

BATTLE OF NEW ROSS. ("Come on boys,

her mouth's stopped.")

GENERAL VIEW OF ENNISCORTHY.

VINEGAR HILL.

GOREY.

ARKLOW.

WEXFORD, &c, &c.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

The Price of this SPECIAL NUMBER is only SIXPENCE, Free by Post to Any Address. Catholics in New Zealand, and Irishmen of every creed and party, should procure Copies of this Issue, not alone to retain as a souvenir of a Notable Centenary, but likewise to send to their friends in the other colonies, in the Old Land, the United States, etc. We shall be glad to TAKE ORDERS TO FORWARD COPIES TO ANY ADDRESS, such Orders to be Prepaid in every instance, except in the case of Regular Subscribers.

NOTE WELL.

We expect a rush on This Issue. Early application is therefore necessary to ensure Orders being filled. Orders should reach us as early as possible on the week of publication. Local Agents will kindly send in their Orders in Advance.

Regular subscribers will receive this special issue in the ordinary course.

NOTE AGAIN.

FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE ONLY SIXPENCE,

FREE BY POST TO ANY ADDRESS.

T. B. O'CONNOR

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Victoria Street, Auckland.

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

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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

CRITERION STABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

JAMES JEFFS (Successor to W. H. Taggart) PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

MRS. CULLEN. Board and Lodgings. Terms Moderate.

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.

A chlann nan gaidheil-na h-olabh idir ach a neo-thruaillichte **CEYLON HONDAL-LANKA TEA** thoir-a-chain as Ceylon le Maccainich. **THE T'HONDAL-LANKA TEA** air a phaisgeadh an Ceylon, se a meas a's Fearr—tha t'aimn air gach Ceanglachan. Sold by up-to-date Storekeepers everywhere.

E. W. DUNNE,

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

Direct Importer of Catholic and Irish Books of all Descriptions.
THE '98 CENTENARY.

Irishmen, let your sons and daughters read the history of your forefathers.

Ireland (from the Siege of Limerick to the present time), by Mitchell, 4s; The Irish Brigades in the Service of France, 3s 6d; The Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, cloth, 10s; Curran's and Grattan's Speeches, cloth, each 3s; Life of Daniel O'Connell, 2s 6d; New Ireland, A. M. Sullivan, 1s 6d. Life of Michael Davitt, 1s 6d; Irish History for English Readers, 1s 3d; Kilmainham Memoirs, by Tighe Hopkins, illustrated, 1s 3d; A Record of Traitorism (reprinted from the *Nation*), 1s; Handbook of Home Rule, by W. E. Gladstone, 1s 6d; Birds-eye View of Irish History, by Duffy, 1s 6d; Speeches from the Dock, 1s 6d; Life of T. F. Meagher, 1s 6d; Life and Adventures of Theobald Wolfe Tone, 1s; The Story of Ireland, Sullivan, 1s 6d; Memoirs of A. M. Sullivan, 1s; Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, Barrington, 3s; The Irish Land Question, Henry George, 1s 6d; History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, by Martin Haverty, cloth, 10s 6d; Irish History, by Justin McCarthy, 2s 6d; The Patriot's Brothers, or Ireland Martyrs, 1s; Around the World with Irish Delegates, 1s 6d; The Irish in Australia, cloth, Hogan, 3s 5d; Willy Reilly and his dear Colleen Bawn, 2s 6d.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY,

By Rev. H. W. CLEARY (Editor, N.Z. TABLET), 1s 6d.
All above Books Post Free anywhere in New Zealand for amount in stamps.

Religious requisites of every description kept in stock.

[A CARD.]

J. A. S. C. O. T. T.

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

18 GOVERNMENT INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

PRINCES STREET.

WINNERS of Prizes in the Art Union in aid of the Catholic Church and School, Meanees:—

E. M'Faul, Father Smyth, J. Cherry, W. P. O'Rourke, Jas. Murray, Miss Donnovan, Mr. Dixon, W. H. Morlow, junr., Miss O'Dwyer, Mrs. Madigan, Mrs. Devine, Mrs. F. Tong, N. Cross, Mrs. M. Walsh, Jane Lynskey, M. Morgan, Mr. Morris, Mrs. G. A. M'Donald, M. Atchison, P. Barry, Kilkenny, Jack Brady, R. Neagle, A. Hatwell, C. Shaw, Mrs. Hennessy (Hastings), Mrs. Dooney, A. Croford, Miss K. Nicol, F. Aubry, G. A. Somerville, T. Douglas, Dr de Lisle.

Correct.

W. COX
J. A. POTHAN } Scrutineers.

23rd April, 1898.

G O R E A R T U N I O N.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, Gore, acknowledges, with many thanks, receipt of blocks and remittances from the following persons:—Mrs. Griffin, Mr. P. McNamara, Miss N. Sparks, Mr. J. Boyle, Mr. J. Reilly, Mrs. O'Grady, Mrs. E. Hunter, Mrs. W. H. Haydon, Mr. Thomas Halpin, Mrs. J. Day, Miss Maquire, Mr. J. B. Walsh, Mrs. W. J. Lawrence, Miss Staunton (2), Mr. T. Foster, J. McNally, Mrs. J. Maloney, Mr. D. O'Connell, Miss W. Dovolosky, Rev. J. Sheehan, Mr. W. Cahill, Mrs. Gorman, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. J. Reardon, Mrs. H. Donaldson (2), Mrs. C. Anderson, Mrs. J. Ferris, Mr. W. Downey, Mrs. Reichel, Mr. J. McCann, Mr. T. Mechan, Miss A. Kelly, Mr. O. Kelly, Rev. W. H. Cleary.

BIRTH.

MULLAN.—On the 19th of April, at her residence, Ashburton Hotel, Ashburton, the wife of W. J. Mullan of a son.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

ALTHOUGH Spain is making a determined and stubborn stand, and the struggle between the two countries is far from ended, there yet can be but little doubt in the minds of disinterested onlookers as to the ultimate issue of the contest. Making all due allowance for the inaccuracy, exaggeration, and general unreliability of much of the war news that comes to us through such interested channels, it appears certain that so far America has

on the whole been decidedly victorious. In the battle of Manila she has dealt Spain a heavy blow, and although our cables of a few days ago spoke of a rumoured engagement in the Atlantic, which had proved favourable to the Spaniards, no further message has come to hand to confirm the statement. When it is remembered further that the resources of America are practically limitless, while Spain, on the other hand, is paralysed by riot and dissension at home and exhausted by a long and costly struggle with her two revolted colonies, it requires no gift of prophecy to see what the end will be. Unless France or Russia comes to the rescue, it is certain that the Spaniards, with all their splendid courage and tenacity, will be unable to retain their hold on the island.

* * *

In that case, what will become of Cuba? When the Spaniards, fighting to the last, have been driven out of the island, what will America do with it? We venture to think that President MCKINLEY will find that a sufficiently perplexing problem. Two courses are possible, both of which, however, present serious difficulty. In the first place America may declare the island independent, and leave the Cubans to manage their own affairs. This is the avowed intention with which America entered on the war, and on the strength of which she has received such outside moral support as has been extended to her. The advantage of this course is that it would exonerate the American people from the charge of selfishness and would be calculated to create a favourable impression generally on the civilised world. It would, moreover, be in full accord with the traditional policy of the Union as embodied in the Monroe doctrine, and as illustrated in the case of San Domingo, the proposed subjugation of which by General GRANT was positively forbidden by the United States Senate. The only other alternative is to formally annex Cuba, and duly incorporate the island as part of the territory of the Great Republic.

* * *

Discussing the last alternative first, we would remark that this course is by no means so easy or so desirable, even from an American point of view, as might at first sight appear. In the first place it would look bad, and would give the impression that the war had been, from start to finish, nothing but a piece of bare-faced filibustering on the part of America. Such a course would, moreover, involve difficulties of a much more practical kind. The annexation of Cuba, which has an area equal to that of England, would add two new States to the Union, and this addition to the Senate would be regarded by American political parties with jealousy and suspicion, and by the Eastern States in particular with positive aversion. It would also add over a million to the black and half-caste citizens of the Union, who are generally regarded as being already too numerous. The acquirement of an island possession by America would, moreover, alter her whole relation to the maritime powers of the world, and in order to afford adequate protection to her new territory, she would have to establish a powerful fleet and incur the huge expense of perpetually maintaining it in a country which has no extensive mercantile marine from which to feed the fleet with men.

* * *

But if annexation is bad, independence would, in the case of Cuba, to all appearances be worse. In the first place, there would be that chronic difficulty—the question of finance. The Cubans would commence their career of independence under an overwhelming burden of debt, and in order to restore the national fortune most excessive and crushing taxation would have to be imposed. But this is the least of the difficulties of leaving Cuba to govern itself. Almost all writers who have any personal and practical knowledge of the state of feeling on the island agree that if Cuba is ever granted independence she will be one of the most revolution-stricken of American republics. According to a writer in *Chambers' Journal*—who speaks from personal knowledge of the facts—the real cause of the Cuban insurrection is that political ferment, which in the South American republics produces continual revolutions, and which arises from personal ambition and strife for power. "To the insurrectionists the party in power are always tyrants, while the latter consider their enemies as rebels; it is only a question of intrigue and not of principle." In an independent Cuba this personal ambition and strife for

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

power would have free play, and as the feeling between the two parties is intensely bitter one half of the population would be perpetually flying at the other half's throat. There would be revolutions, blood-fends, and quarrels without number, and under an independent *regime* the last state of the island would be essentially worse than the first.

On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think that, sooner or later, America will find it necessary, or at least will deem it advisable, to annex Cuba. We have no doubt that President McKinley is perfectly sincere in his present intention to grant independence to the island, but it is at least equally certain that the carrying out of that intention will be followed by years of fierce revolution and wholesale shedding of blood. As we have shown, annexation is not without its difficulties and disadvantages, but of two evils it will probably prove to be the least. And when the war is all over and both sides have time to count the cost we should not wonder if thoughtful Americans begin to ask themselves whether after all the game was worth the candle, seeing that the only tangible result has been to saddle them with a country which, whatever they may do with it, is certain to involve them in serious difficulty and inconvenience.

DUNEDIN AND DISTRICT.

ON Thursday, the 30th April, the Feast of St. Catherine of Sienna, a reception of a nun took place at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin. The lady who was admitted to the Order was Miss Catherine Mary Dickinson (second daughter of B. A. Dickinson, Esq., of Invercargill), and she will be known in religion as Sister Mary Cecilia. The ceremony was a private one and was performed by his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin.

THE St. Vincent de Paul concert which should take place on the Queen's Birthday has been unavoidably put back on account of the date of the '98 Centenary celebration coming so close. It has been decided to hold the annual concert, the proceeds of which go to assist the poor during the winter, on June 17. It will be remembered that these St. Vincent de Paul concerts have always proved very successful. It is gratifying to learn that already very complete and excellent arrangements have been made which afford ample guarantee that the reputation and success of former concerts will be fully maintained.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, held on Friday evening, proved a most enjoyable one. The attendance was good. Mr. T. McCormack occupied the chair. Messrs J. Callan, junr., R. Stronach, L. Reardon, and W. Haurahan were elected members of the Society. The programme for the evening consisted of readings and recitations by Messrs L. Pastorelli, A. Connor, and J. Callan, who acquitted themselves very creditably; an excellent lecture on "Ambulance work and construction of the human body," by Mr. Thomas Hussey; and an essay by Mr. T. McCormack. Several members took part in the criticism of these items. For Friday evening next arrangements will be made for a short Parliamentary session.

A MEETING of the South Dunedin Bazaar Committee was held on Tuesday evening in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, the Rev. Father Coffey in the chair. All the members were present, which, considering the very inclement weather, speaks volumes for the pluck and determination of the band of workers some of whom came all the way from Pine Hill and Opoho. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting it was decided that the Agricultural Hall be engaged, and that the bazaar be opened on Wednesday 26th October and continue for one week. Several additional names were placed on the committee which, as now constituted, includes the following ladies and gentlemen:—His Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Fathers Murphy and Coffey, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. M'Lean, Mrs. Shields, Miss R. Blaney, Mrs. Mee, Miss Hefferman, Miss Maloney, Mrs. Woods, Miss Woods, Miss Staunton, Miss F. Kner, Mrs. Kilmartin, Mrs. McCormack, Messrs. W. A. Shields, O'Neill, Marlow, O'Mahoney, Fitzpatrick, Sullivan, Falkner, Kennedy, Mee, J. J. Connor, Carolin Tubman, Scott, McCormack, J. Cantwell, J. Hally, Hungerford, Kilmartin, J. O'Connor, E. and J. J. Dunne, C. Columb, J. Connor, J. Griffin, Dobbin, J. Woods, J. Petre, Schoff, M. Tynan. A sub-committee to look after various details was formed, and included the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mesdames Casey, Mee, Kilmartin, Woods, Misses Staunton, Blaney, and M'Kay, Fathers Murphy and Coffey, Messrs. W. A. Shields, Marlow, O'Neill, H. McCormack, Mee, and Carolin. With such workers and such enthusiasm it is safe to predict that this important undertaking will prove a triumphant success.

A thoroughly enjoyable entertainment took place at St. Joseph's Schoolroom, Milton, on Tuesday of last week, the entertainment being organised by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill for the purpose of raising funds to provide material for needlework for the young people of the church who are preparing for a bazaar to be held about the end of June. The night being very fine there was a very large attendance, and the bill of fare included items of every possible variety in singing, dancing, instrumental music and recitations. A string band of violin, piccolo, and lute players was a feature of the entertainment, and their items in all cases were

re-demanded. The other performers who took part were:—Messrs. J. C. McDonald (recitations), P. Curran (song), J. Powley, P. Hickey, J. Murtagh (step-dancing), and Miss Martina Lynch (songs). Miss Scanlan played a couple of selections and also discharged the duties of accompanist during the evening in faultless style. A setting of "Jarley's wax-works" by a number of St. Joseph's School pupils created no end of amusement and brought the entertainment to a most enjoyable close.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

At a meeting of Irishmen held in Queenstown a few days ago, at which the Rev. Father O'Donnell presided, it was resolved to invite the Irishmen of all religious denominations residing in the Wakatipu, and their descendants, to assemble on Saturday evening, 11th May, about 8 o'clock, at Mr. McCarthy's Hotel, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary for a suitable celebration of the '98 centenary. We wish hearty success to the Queenstown celebration.

DURING the week we have received parcels of used stamps for Father Kreyborg's mission from Ellen O'Leary, Otakia; Miss H. Flynn, Palmerston North; and from Master Henry McMullin, Roxburgh.

THE opening of the new church at Queenstown—which is a very handsome building—will take place on the 29th inst., Pentecost Sunday. There will be Pontifical High Mass at which the Very Rev. Dean Burke will preach the occasional sermon. Further particulars will appear next week.

WE learn from the *Mt. Benzer Mail* that the Very Rev. Father O'Leary has presented to the Roxburgh Church an excellent single manual Alexander harmonium. It has four sets of reeds, and is of unusual compass and power, with great sweetness of tone. The instrument has been thoroughly overhauled, and was used for the first time on Sunday, when Baeten's mass was sung. Concone's O Salutaris (solo and chorus) was sung at the offertory.

THE Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Gore, acknowledges in another column the receipt of blocks and remittances in connection with the Gore Art Union. The result of the drawing will be published in a future issue of the TABLET.

AN error crept into our paragraph last week regarding the amount collected by Mrs. Cameron for Father Kreyborg's Mission. The amount was £3 12s 1, and not £3 2s 1d as there stated.

INTERCOLONIAL.

THE Bishop of Fiji, Dr. Vidal, who with several Marist Fathers and nine Fijian natives, is proceeding to the Solomon Islands by the s.s. "Titus," celebrated High Mass at St. Patrick's on Sunday, April 17. Father Rouillac, S.M., was the assistant priest; Father M. Bouillon, S.M., deacon; Father Guitté, sub-deacon; and Father Meynard, Master of Ceremonies. The Very Rev. Father Aubry, S.M., Provincial of the Marist Fathers, delivered an eloquent sermon, and referred to the labours which the missionaries were about to undertake. The Mass was served by the Fijians and a Solomon Islander, who accompany the missionaries, and their portion of the ceremony (says the *Catholic Press*) was carried out very gracefully, and with profound piety. The choir rendered Guillemant's Mass for the second time, but Mr. Phillip Newbury who was to have assisted was unable to be present owing to a severe sore throat. In the evening, Bishop Vidal gave the Benediction, assisted by Fathers Aubry, S.M., and Ginisty, S.M., and Father Ginisty preached on the miracles of our Lord. The missionaries who are accompanied by a French Doctor, were booked to leave by the "Titus" on Friday.

The *Southern Cross* of April 15 announces with great regret the death of Sister M. Raphael, which occurred at St. Joseph's Convent, Kensington, on Good Friday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has appointed the Rev. J. Milne Curran to the Chair of Chemistry and Geology at the Technical College. This gives the charge of the Chemistry Department—one of the most important in the college—to Father Curran. Father Curran's attainments are such as to ensure a brilliant record for the departments of chemistry and geology under his direction.

The Very Rev. Julius Herden, S.J., Superior of Sevenhills College, South Australia, died of apoplexy on Good Friday at the age of sixty-five years. He was born in 1833, and was a native of Prussian Silesia.

The Rev. Father Le Rennetel, who is a universal favourite in Sydney, and who has hosts of friends also in New Zealand, leaves this month on a visit to Europe, and a meeting was held recently in the Federation Hall, St. Patrick's parish, to arrange for a suitable presentation to him. Mr. W. Owen Healey (in the chair), the Hon. D. O'Connor, M.L.C., Mr. T. J. Purcell, Mr. W. J. Spruson, and Alderman P. F. Hast, made stirring speeches, and a subscription list being opened, over £60 was handed in. There were many appreciative references (says the *Freeman*) to Father Le Rennetel's nineteen years of sustained and successful effort, not only in St. Patrick's parish but in the city, and the chairman expressed himself as confident that they would be able to hand the priest and friend they all revered something like £300. Many citizens outside the parish, it was explained, had sent in subscriptions. Father Le Rennetel, the chairman pointed out, would not accept any gift. Whatever remained after the expenses of his visit to Europe were paid would go to the parish funds. Among others taking part in

CLOSE YOUR EYES 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 **TIGER BLEND TEAS.** They are old in popularity, but ever young in memory. If you do not use them begin at once.

the meeting were Mr. M. Fay, Mr. F. S. Macdermott, Mr. P. Keane, Mr. John Keane, Mr. George Atkinson, Mr. O'Loughlin, and H. J. Maguire. It is an open secret that before the meeting was held £200 had been privately subscribed. In all probability Father Le Hennetel will remain away twelve months.

THE WAR.

WHAT THE CABLES SAY.

INTELLIGENCE concerning the hostilities between Spain and the United States of America is being ladled out through the wires to the Colonial newspapers with a niggardly hand. What the Americans are doing at Havana for the last several weeks beyond keeping up a strict blockade is a mystery, but a more mysterious thing still is the movements of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron. Over a fortnight ago it was stated to have left Cape Verde and headed south, but the world is in absolute ignorance as to its subsequent movements. Shipmasters have reported sighting it at widely divergent points of the globe at one and the same time, and altogether it might readily be conceived that the squadron had been converted into a fleet of "Flying Dutchmen." On Monday last the cables announced that the Cape Verde squadron had come into conflict with the American flying squadron in mid Atlantic, but this intelligence yet remains unconfirmed.

Details of the fighting at Manila have at length come to hand, and it appears that the Spanish fleet made a gallant stand.

The American Admiral reports that the Spanish were at a tremendous disadvantage, being out-maneuvred and out-weighted. Nevertheless, aided by the forts, they fought heroically.

The Olympia leading, the first five ships of the American fleet passed the inland forts unobserved, but sparks emitted from the Boston's funnels alarmed the garrison, which fired three shots without doing any damage. Before the fort was silenced the vessels swept on without stopping. Two mines were exploded ineffectually. The Americans reached the front of Manila and discovered the Spanish squadron drawn up in line of battle opposite Cavite, under protection of the forts, without steam up. The fleet consisted of 10 large and six small vessels.

The Spaniards opened fire at 5000 yards, but the shots were ineffectual. The Olympia reserved her fire until within 4000 yards, when she replied with her 8in guns, the crew shouting "Remember the Maine!" After three hours' terrible fire most of the Spanish vessels were sunk. One of the Spanish warships—the Don Antonio de Colloa—made a magnificent fight. She sank with all on board, with her colours nailed to the mast and her lower guns firing to the last. After a two hours' interval for rest the American fleet again engaged the enemy, and within an hour and a half all the Spanish vessels were destroyed.

The Spanish admiral also achieved undying fame. The American admiral allowed him an opportunity to surrender, but he expressed himself determined to fight and, if needs be, to die. In the battle he was slightly wounded, but remained on board the vessel until it was almost sinking. It is stated that he then transferred his flag to another ship and kept on "banging" at the Americans with renewed vigour.

At one stage of the fight the Reina Christina advanced to attack the Olympia, but a rain of shells compelled her to retire. Her riddled boilers exploded, and she was soon ablaze.

President McKinley has forwarded a message to Congress, in which he asserts that it is impossible to measure the victory already gained over the Spaniards by ordinary standards. The moral outweighs the material advantage. The nation's heart throbs with gratitude at the triumph of a just cause. He recommends Congress to thank Admiral Dewey for distinguished conduct, also to convey thanks to his officers and men for their gallantry. A resolution was subsequently adopted by Congress.

Admiral Dewey has offered, on behalf of America, to administer the Philippines through the Spanish authorities if acts of war are avoided. He realises that it is impossible to trust the insurgents, who were reported to be helping him in the formation of a provisional Government.

Meantime the utmost discontent exists in Spain as the result of the fight. Riots have occurred all over the country and the Government is alarmed.

The next step on the part of the Americans is to invade Cuba. It is proposed to land 61,000 troops as a first instalment, consisting of 16,000 regulars, 14,000 volunteers, and 25,000 volunteer reserves.

General Miles will be in command of the invading army. He will land forces at several points and sweep the Spaniards from the provinces, relieving the distress amongst the Cubans.

The attack on Havana will be reserved until later. General Miles leaves Florida with the first division on Sunday.

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES.

Major-General Miles has seen a great deal of service. He is best known as the ablest of latter-day Indian fighters, his success against the rebellious tribes overshadowing his distinguished career in the rebellion. Singularly enough he is not a West Point graduate. He was born in Westminster, Mass., in 1839, and is not yet 59 years old. He entered the volunteer service during the war of the rebellion as captain of the 72nd United States Infantry, and was mustered out in 1862 to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 61st New York Infantry. It was in the battle at Fair Oaks that General Miles first displayed conspicuous bravery and gallantry. At Malvern Hill he again was honoured, and became colonel of his regiment on September 30, 1862. He commanded the regiment at Fredericks-

burg, and was severely wounded in making a charge at Chancellorsville. He served with the army of the Potomac during the Manassas, Peninsula, Northern Virginia, Mine Run, Wilderness, Peterburgh, and Appomatox campaigns. He took part in every battle of the army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the time that Lee surrendered. He was three times severely wounded. As a modern Indian fighter, General Miles had never an equal. For more than 10 years he pursued the Indians all over the West, and crushed the fight out of them. He displayed great courage, marvellous fertility of resource, and remarkable strategy in border warfare. His last campaign was against the Apaches, led by the infamous Geronimo and Natchez. He compelled these chiefs to surrender on September 4, 1886. The West rang with his praises. Four States thanked him officially.

THE POWER OF IRONCLADS.

Very few people have any idea of the enormous power of the modern ironclads. The hitting power of the 21 British battleships and 44 cruisers of the fighting line which were present at the Record Reign naval review, for only 10 minutes' consecutive fire from all their guns combined, computes to no less than 128,299,186 foot tons. To put this in a more understandable form, the following is given: The Great Pyramid contains 100,000,000 cubic feet of stone and weighs 8,500,000 tons. Nevertheless, the gun power developed by the 65 ships mentioned, as exemplified by this muzzle energy in foot tons, would suffice—in ten minutes—to lift the Great Pyramid of Cleopas 15ft above the level of the sands of Memphis! Yet the Great Pyramid is eight and a half times heavier than the combined French and Russian fleets.

Mr. E. W. Dunne, bookseller, George street, advertises in this issue a list of standard Irish works including works that will be read with interest in connection with the approaching '98 centenary. The firm also advertises for sale "The Orange Society," by the Rev. H. W. Cleary.—ADVT.

In another column particulars will be found of a Crown Land sale to be held at the Court House, Naseby, on the 8th of next month.—ADVT.

The winners of the prizes in the art-union held recently in aid of the Catholic Church and school, Meane appear in another column in this issue.—ADVT.

Messrs. Morrow, Bassett and Co. are the sole agents in New Zealand for the "Patent elastic steel Horse Collar." The collar will ease and prevent sore shoulders, and each collar can be adjusted to three sizes. The firm's advertisement regarding it appears in this issue.—ADVT.

Messrs. Dwan Bros. Hotel Brokers, Willis street, Wellington, report the following sales:—Mount Egmont Hotel, Midhurst, to Mr. J. G. Colville, late of Carterton; Bunnythorpe Hotel, Bunnythorpe, to Mr. Symon Glogoskie; Teuui Hotel, Teuui, to Mr. T. D. Thompson, late of the Empire Hotel, Masterton; Taueru Hotel, Taueru, to Mr. K. McIntosh; Makakahi Hotel, Makakahi, to Captain North, late of the s.s. "Waihi"; Marine Parade Hotel, Whakataki, to Messrs. Parsons and Williamson, late of the Wairarapa; Grand National Hotel, Petone, to Mr. W. Biggs, contractor; Wellington; Pahautanui Hotel, Pahautanui, to Mr. R. Saunders, late of Rangitikei; and the Royal Hotel, Thorndon Quay, Wellington, to Mr. E. J. Searl, well known in the Wairarapa.—ADVT.

Symington's Coffee Essences are undoubtedly the premier essences on the market. They are made from the best materials by the most improved process, are of a uniformly high quality, and are absolutely pure.—ADVT.

If anybody wishes to buy a whole archipelago, says the *London Tablet*, now is the chance. In the local paper of Funchal, Maderia, lately appeared an advertisement:—To be sold.—The Selvagens Islands. Further particulars at the office of this paper. These islands, it seems, consist of three large and four small ones, all uninhabited and poorly supplied with water, but rich in game, lying between Maderia and Teneriffe. Historically and politically they belong to Maderia. Formerly their chief product was orchilla, but latterly they have chiefly supplied puffins, of which birds between 20,000 and 22,000 are caught annually for the sake of their flesh, feathers, and oil. For lovers of natural history the islands offer a virgin soil.

In presiding over the annual dinner of metropolitan proof-readers in London Mr. Murray told some excellent stories of the humour of proof-reading. For instance, a well-known clerical author prepared a work published by the house with which he was associated. The author himself undertook to correct the proofs, and not until the book had run into a second edition was it discovered that the printer had turned the Bishop of Cremona into the Bishop of Cremonne. (Laughter.) A very amusing mistake was that discovered by a proof-reader in a work written by Dean Stanley. The latter wrote, to use a colloquialism familiar in printing establishments, the "vilest" hand that ever puzzled the compositor. In one chapter the Dean was describing a journey to Jerusalem, the frequent recurrence of the name of the Holy City causing him to use the contraction "Jers." Narrating the approach of his party to Jerusalem Dean Stanley described their ascent up the hills overlooking the city. He pictured in glowing language and striking phrases the effect of the setting sun as it gilded the hill-tops in a golden haze, concluding—as the compositor put it—in these words: "And as we slowly turned our faces to the east our eyes met with the glorious sight of Jones."

(Continued from Page 15.)

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

WHEAT—The market remains very firm and for prime velvet higher prices can be secured. Best malting fetches 4s 11d to 5s; medium, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; best Tuscan and red wheat, 4s 9d to 4s to 4s 10d; medium to good; 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; broken, 3s to 3s 6d (ex store, sacks in, terms).

OATS—A very good demand is experienced and all offered for sale are readily placed at advanced rates; best milling Sutherlands are fetching 2s 5s to 2s 6d; best bright feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium to good, 2s 1½d to 2s 2½d; odd lots for seed, 2s 7d to 2s 8d (ex store, sacks extra, net).

BARLEY—The position is still in favour of buyers. Quotations for best bright malting, 4s 9d to 5s; good to best, 4s 3d to 4s 6d; feed and milling, 3s 3d to 4s (ex store, sacks extra, net).

GRASS SEEDS—Ryegrass seed is in moderate demand. Best farmers' dressed, nominally, 3s to 3s 3d; medium, 2s 6d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra, net). Cocksfoot, best dressed, in small lots, 4½d to 5½d; medium, 4d to 4½d per lb (ex store, sacks, extra, net).

CHAFF—The market being fully supplied prices show but little difference, best fetching L3 15s to L3 17s 6d; medium, L3 2s 6d to L3 12s 6d per ton (ex truck, sacks extra, net).

POTATOES—The market for these is very firm, best Derwents fetching at auction on Monday L5 10s to L6 10s; medium, L3 2s 6d to L4 17s 6d per ton (ex store, sacks in, net).

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT—The market has again advanced slightly during the week, and prices are now firm at the following quotations:—Prime milling velvet, 4s 10d to 5s; medium, 4s 8d to 4s 9½d; prime Tuscan, etc., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; medium, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; fowl wheat, 3s to 4s per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Market firm. Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; good to best feed, 2s 3½d to 2s 4½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

BARLEY—Market unchanged. 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—There is a fair quantity offering, and prices are much the same as those ruling last week. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 15s to L3 17s 6d; extra prime, L4; medium, L3 5s to L3 10s per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Market very bare and prices advanced considerably. Best derwents, L6 5s to L6 10s per ton (bags in).

MR. F. MENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: good demand; feed, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; milling, 2s 4d to 2s 7d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s; milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; chaff, L3 5s to L4, fair supply. Ryegrass and clover hay, L3 15s to L4 Straw, pressed 28s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: market bare, L6 Flour: Roller, L12 to L12 10s; Oatmeal: L12 10s in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 9d to 11d; factory, 1s 1d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Bran, L4. Pollard, L5. Onions, L8 per ton.

LATE STOCK REPORT.

BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, May 11.

CATTLE—Fat bullocks—212 yarded. There was a fair demand and prices much the same as those ruling last week. Best bullocks, L8 to L9; medium to good, L6 5s to L7 15s; inferior, L3 10s to L5 10s; best cows, L5 10s to L7; medium, L4 2s 6d to L5; others, L2 to L3 10s.

FAT SHEEP—1181 penned. Owing to small entry bidding was very brisk and prices fully 1s 6d higher all round. Best crossbred wethers sold at 13s to 15s; medium, 11s to 12s 9d; light wethers, 8s to 10s 9d; best crossbred ewes, 10s 3d to 10s 9d; extra heavy, 14s 6d; medium, 8s 6d to 10s; others, 7s to 8s 3d; merino wethers, 4s 9d to 8s.

LAMBS—Only 102 penned. Sold very well at from 8s 9d to 10s.

PIGS—29 penned. All selling fairly well at last week's rates.

It is manifestly as unfair to judge of a place by its March as to judge a man's disposition by the hour before dinner.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

A Protestant layman may determine and propound all by himself the terms of salvation; we are bigots and despots if we do but proclaim what a thousand years has sanctioned.—Newman.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

W H I T A K E R B R O S .
Branches: NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT, BOUNDARY ST. GREYMOUTH.
CUBA ST. WELLINGTON.
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

NEW BOOKS. NEW SUPPLIES.

Allies' "Formation of Christendon," 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.

V.



R.

C R O W N L A N D S A L E

AT
THE COURT HOUSE NASEBY

ON

WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1898.

AT 11 A.M.

TOWN LANDS.

TOWN OF RANFURLY.—Sections in Blocks VI., VII., X., XI., XV., and XVI., at an Upset Price of £5 and £7 10s per Section, as per Sale Plan.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

TOWN OF RANFURLY.—Sections in Blocks II. and III., at an Upset Price of £2 and £3 per acre, as per Sale Plan.

Sale Plans, giving full particulars, will shortly be printed, and will then be exhibited at the various Post Offices, Railway Stations, etc.

Purchasers must pay One-Fifth of the Purchase Money on fall of the hammer, and the balance with Crown Grant fee within 30 days thereafter; otherwise the purchase money paid by way of deposit shall be forfeited and the contract for the Sale will be Null and Void.

Cheques cannot be received unless they are marked by the Bank on which they are drawn as correct for Twenty-one Days, and exchange, where necessary, must be added.

Full information can be obtained at this Office.

J. P. MAITLAND,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Dunedin, 25th April, 1898.

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'Hote 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

Beg 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.

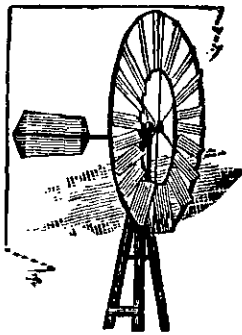
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

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.

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 So-Called Sale Price but the Genuine
Bed-rock Price at

J. T. CARTER'S.
42 GEORGE STREET.



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
198 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 STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

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



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

J. DAWSON
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
LAMBTON 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 the 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 man, or to those living in the bush.
Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.
These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States

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.

V.  R.

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.

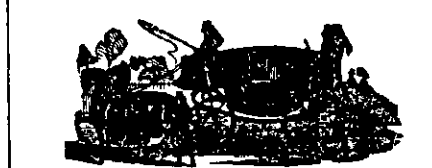
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Grain stored at moderate charges or bought at highest market values.

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 Wakarua 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



Blooming Health . .

secured to every woman by the use of

Warner's Safe Cure

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.
A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your chemist's. Write for medical blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Melbourne, Aust.

The Storyteller.

R O D Y F I N N.

(By NUGENT ROBINSON, in *Arc Maria*.)

CHAPTER I.

ON a lovely June morning—one of those mornings laden with the perfume of "royal roses"—the transatlantic liner, "Paris," strained at her moorings like a hound in the leash; for she was eager to start for a run across the sunlit waters of the "rollicking, rollicking Atlantic."

She had a very full passenger list—so full, indeed, that the deck steward was distracted at the numerous pressing and imperious demands for deck-chairs; and the state-room stewards were collectively and individually, crazed by the queries of wildly-excited passengers in reference to their respective cabins.

A young gentleman of about five and twenty, by name Rody Finn, standing six feet two in his stockings and built in proportion leaned over the rail waving a capacious, brawny fist landward, in token of adieu to another young gentleman of respectable height, who returned the salutations from the dock by rapid whirlings of a blackthorn, accompanied by frenzied shoutings, and other manifestations of an equally lively character.

The "Paris" gave vent to a last, long, lingering, growling, hoarse whistle, as she slowly and majestically glided into the North River, and Rody Finn flung a final farewell to his chum, Miles Casey.

The passengers were of the usual type—some haughty and languid; some forward and intrusive; some shrinking from and some courting acquaintanceship.

"I wonder," mused Rody, "if I shall become intimate with any of these people before I leave the ship at Southampton, and which of the lot it is likely to be?"

As he thus mused his eyes fell upon the form of a young girl for whom the deck-steward was adjusting a lounging-chair. She was attired in a tailor-made suit of blue serge, and wore a soft, Alpine hat, with a coquettish little feather at the side peeping over the crown. Her delicate, oval face was of the complexion known as ivory, relieved by lips ruddier than cherries, and eyes revealing "unknown, unfathomable deeps."

With this girl was a tall, angular, eagle-beaked lady of doubtful age, who wore *pinces-nez*, and whose fingers were decorated up to the nails with gorgeous and glittering rings. Two maids waited upon these ladies; and it was evident to Rody Finn that they were wealthy, accustomed to travel, since they gave orders that none but globe-trotters could possibly think of; and cultivated, for the maids produced a pile of well-bound books, in French, German, and Italian.

"Who are those ladies?" asked Rody of the deck-steward.

"Here they are, sir," replied the willing official, presenting the passenger list, and indicating the lines.

"Miss Matilda D'Arcy, Miss Dorothy D'Arcy, and two maids."

"I shall want a chair," said Rody.

"All right, sir," said the steward, as he pocketed a quarter; adding, *sotto voce*: "And I'll put you alongside the young one. It often begins that way. I seen it fifty times myself."

Rody Finn, at the opening of this eventful narrative, held a responsible position in the great New York commission house of O'Shea and Co. His father and mother had come to the United States from Dublin in the seventies, and Rody first saw the light of freedom in a snug little house on picturesque Staten Island. His father, a broker by profession, having made some money on Wall street, was carried off by pneumonia, leaving his widow an annuity of about 3,000dols., and one son. Mrs. Finn, a sensible and admirable woman, devoted her life to the education of Rody; and when a persistent suitor—and she had many, with eagle eyes upon her fortune—would press his suit to an issue, she would invariably say: "I have God Almighty to take care of me, and He has deputed me to take care of my dead husband's child."

After giving Rody a thoroughly Catholic education, Mrs. Finn sought counsel of her father's old friend, Mr. Denis O'Shea, who at once volunteered to take the lad into his counting-house. Rody, being truthful, honest, energetic, and willing, rose slowly but surely, till, step by step, he found himself with a salary of 5,000dols. and on the high road to a share in the firm.

The Finns occupied a very handsome apartment in West 38th street; Miles Casey, a young lawyer and cousin, lived with them—the two young men being inseparable. It was while the trio were engaged in discussing their plans for the coming summer, and the best disposition of the holiday due to and honestly earned by the respective young men, that Mrs. Finn observed:

"Rody, me heart, I wish you'd go over to Ireland and see your relatives. There's a few left who'll be delighted to see you and give you *ceud mile faillte*. I would not let you go if you were poor; for you'd be apt to get the cold shoulder. I would not put it past them. But you can hold your head up and show them that the son of Tom Finn—God rest his soul!—is no bad specimen of the real old stock."

"I'll go mother, if you'll come along!" cried Rody, with considerable alacrity.

"I'd rather you'd go alone, honey, this time, and report to me who's alive and who's dead—God be merciful to them! You see, me son, I lost sight of them all since your poor father died. He hadn't very many relations, but I had lashin's all around Dublin—mostly, moreover, in Rathmines, Rathgar, Kingstown, and Bray. You must go see the Rooneys and Mildens, and Joe Dillon, and two sets of Burkes, and the Sullivans, and Phil Finn at Rathfarnham. Never mind: I'll give you a list; and Dublin compared to New York is a potato to a priz pumpkin. You must go and see Father O'Riordan at Tempogue, and Father Collier at Crumlin; and

you'll bring me back a lot of real Limerick lace for presents here, and some bog-oak ornaments from Carr's in Darnar street, and a bog-oak cross for our little altar. I'll have prayers offered up for you while your travelling; and I'll get the Sisters to pray, and St. Anthony will be asked to take a hand. Yes, you'll go alone this time, and show them what a fine, honest, truthful, healthy young Irish-American is. Maybe you'd fall in love over there, and bring me a blushing Irish bride. If you do, you must let me know what sort of a mother she has; for it all depends on the mother. If the mother is good, the daughter is good—mind that, now."

And this is how it came to pass that Rody Finn was aboard the good ship "Paris" on that glorious June day of 1894.

Rody did not make much use of his deck-chair. Lying on his back gazing at the grey sea did not suit his energetic temperament; reading was out of the question. Everything was too new, too interesting, too fascinating. He had never been at sea before, save upon one business trip to and from St. John, New Brunswick; during the entire journey he was engaged in casting up accounts—not in the facetious sense, however—and in discussing certain discrepancies in certain bills of lading involving some thousands of dollars.

Nor did Miss D'Arcy give him the most remote encouragement to remain by her side. She was frigidly polite, responding to his bow and "Good-morning!" and—nothing more. One day he came up and informed her that the ship had made five hundred and one miles.

"Oh! Thanks!" and she resumed her reading.

The two ladies were forever reading. One book finished, the watchful maids were on hand with a fresh one.

"Confound them for a pair of stuck-up bondholders!" Rody growled. "I wish some bright, sociable girl had Miss D'Arcy's face and figure! That would be immense. I'll have my chair put somewhere else, at all events."

Rody had just called the steward when Captain Watkins strolled up.

"I believe you are Mr. Finn, and that you have a letter of introduction to me from my dear old, Mr. O'Shea?" said the Captain.

"I have, indeed, Captain."

"And why have you not presented it?"

"Well—well, I thought you were busy. I was waiting."

"You see," laughed Captain Watkins, "everything comes to the man who—"

"Knows how to wait," interposed Rody.

"Not a bit of it—who is waited upon."

At this point the Captain exclaimed:

"And how do you feel this lovely morning, ladies?"

"Isn't this ideal, Captain?" cried the younger. "Won't you sit down?"

"Take my chair, Captain," said Rody.

"Is this your chair? Have you met the Misses D'Arcy? Miss D'Arcy, permit me to present a young gentleman so highly recommended to me by one of my oldest and dearest friends that I recommend him to you: Mr. Finn, of New York."

Rody bowed stiffly and moved away.

"What a delightful chap the captain is! No wonder everybody speaks well of him. Say, steward, just take my chair when Captain Watkins leaves and—no, never mind!" adding under his breath: "I'll just see if she'll thaw a bit, now that I have been properly presented—and by the captain, too."

He soon found that Miss D'Arcy had "thawed" considerably, and that beneath the sunshine of the conventional introduction the ice had melted completely.

"Have you crossed before?" he asked of Dorothy.

"Oh, very often indeed! And you?"

"Never. This is my first trip."

"You must feel like a school-boy out for a holiday."

"I do. I feel inclined to ask all the round-shouldered fellows on board to give me a back, so that I can play at leap-frog."

"We are going to Ireland. Fancy, although all our people are Irish, I have never set my foot on the Emerald Isle."

"More shame for you! And I'll wage you've been half over Europe."

"All over Europe," she laughed.

"I am going to stop one day in London, and then on to Dublin. I am going to look up my relations," said Rody.

"You may be pretty certain of finding the poor ones," observed Miss D'Arcy, in a tone of asperity.

"I hope to God I may, ma'am!" cried honest Rody. "Blood is blood; it isn't gold or silver."

There was very little reading after this. The moment he sat down Dorothy received him with a sunny, gracious smile and closed her book. They talked of everything under the sun and under the sea. They laughed and made merry. They criticised their fellow-passengers, even bestowing nicknames upon them. They ate with the appetites of young wolves. Rody told his fair companion the uneventful story of his life; while she, in return, informed him that she was a poor relation of the elder lady,—a dependent; but that she was ready to do battle for bread should her present mode of life prove disagreeable.

"My aunt and I are going over to Ireland to try to hunt up our relations, too. Is it not a strange coincidence?"

Rody said it was, adding a good deal more to himself. On an ocean voyage you become more intimate in a week than you would in months—nay, years—upon dry land. By the time that the "Paris" passed the Needles, our hero and Dorothy D'Arcy were almost on terms of familiarity; and even Miss D'Arcy was more or less at ease with him. When they arrived at Southampton, he engaged a compartment for London, saw to their luggage—to the intense relief of the maids,—and on the journey up through Merrie England was quite enthusiastic over the lovely scenery: the green fields bordered with hawthorn hedges in full blossom; the quaint, picturesque villages and farm-houses; the even, white roads; the hedged and winding lanes.

The D'Arcys went to a private hotel in Jamyn street, where apartments had been engaged by cable; while Rody repaired to the Charing Cross.

"Tea at five o'clock to-morrow," said Dorothy D'Arcy, as he held her hand extended through the private omnibus window.

"She's a delightful girl, I'll see her to-morrow, any way." Our hero allowed no grass to grow under his feet while in London. Putting himself in a frock-coat and silk hat, he strolled down Northumberland Avenue, meeting a friend, a Mr. Martin, at the Metropole; then back to Pall Mall, where Mr. Martin, a New Yorker, who lived much in London, pointed out the palatial club-houses on either side. Then, strolling up St. James' street, they turned into Piccadilly, and on to Hyde Park Corner. Spending an hour in the Park, gazing at the gorgeous equipages, and admiring the exquisite toilettes of the ladies occupying chairs beneath the trees, they returned down Piccadilly.

"Will you have a swagger dinner or a plain one?" asked Martin. A plain one, by all means. I've been feeding too high on the Paris.

"Then come along to Simson's, on the Strand, for a out of turbot and a saddle of South-Down."

After dinner they went to a theatre; and at Scotts', in the Haymarket, Rody ate his first "native," the oyster, so dearly loved by Cookneys.

"I'd rather chew on a cent than eat another!" cried Rody. "Why, the flavour of copper is awful?"

The next morning Rody was up bright and early, and drove over to the Oratory at Brompton, where he heard Mass. He then "did" the South Kensington Museum. From the top of a bus he beheld Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, the Horse Guards, St. Paul's, the Mansion House, and Bank of England; and as it came to five o'clock, his thoughts turned to the promised cup of tea. He jumped into a hansom.

"Where to, sir?" demanded the driver through the trap on the roof.

"What street did she say?" And poor Rody cudgelled his brains for the name. Fifty names of streets flashed on him, but no one to tell the story of five o'clock tea.

"I'll try a Directory—pshaw! Drive on!" he shouted. "Perhaps it will come to me."

But it came not; and our hero, sad at heart, utterly disgusted and awary, was whirled out of Euston Station by the 8. 25, en route to Holyhead, and "dear, dirty Dublin."

Rody put up at the Gresham Hotel in O'Connell (once Sackville, once Drogheda) street. With thorough American vim, he did not lose a moment in hunting up his relations; and, hiring an outside car, drove out to Rathfarnham, a picturesque little village at the foot of the Dublin mountains. Here, in a charming country-seat enshrined in lordly trees, he found Mr. Philip Finn, to whom the widow had written an affectionate letter bespeaking an Irish welcome for her son.

Mr. Philip Finn, after carefully perusing the letter twice, and glancing up at Rody as though he were a suspect and the letter a passport, clearing his throat, observed:

"I—ah—really think there must be—a mistake. I—ah—have not heard of your father—for years—yes, years; and I have not the—ah—honour of being acquainted with your—ah—mother."

"And you never shall!" cried honest Rody. "Heavens, man! if you had come to us in New York, we'd have given you such a high old time as would—pshaw! Good-morning, Mr.—I won't call you Finn!" And Rody regained the car, boiling over with indignation.

At Tempogue he found good Father O'Riordan, to whom he presented his mother's letter of introduction.

"Why, Why, why! this is delightful, Rody!" exclaimed the priest. "Come, my son, get in your trap. This is your home as long as you care for a welcome, and that's for your mother's son till he wears it out; and that will be on Tibbs' Eve, which comes neither before nor after Christmas."

Rody tried to explain how impossible it would be to accept this royal invitation, his time being so limited.

"I have a very tired feeling after a visit I have just paid to one of my relations."

"Which of them?"

"Mr. Philip Finn, at Meadow Park."

"That old humbug! He's a Catholic: one of those Catholics who are ashamed of their faith. He'd rather have a bow from the lord-lieutenant than a blessing from a saint; and an invitation to a ball at the Castle than a seat at the Council of Trent. He's no Finn."

"So I almost told him, Father."

Father O'Riordan ordered a very substantial luncheon, and whiled away the half hour preceding its announcement by eager inquiries as to the condition of the Church in the United States.

Rody, who was thoroughly well posted, gave him figures and facts that fairly took his breath away.

"God Almighty has, in His infinite wisdom, showered special graces upon your great and glorious country."

The Rooneys were at Bray for the summer, and the Burkes at their country-seat in the county of Roscommon. Joe Dillon he found at the Stephen's Green Club—a fine, portly, joyous old gentleman, who instantly put Rody's name up at the club and gave a dinner for him. One of the party was the Honourable Mr. Thurles, a son of the Earl of Arley.

"I've been in New York. An awfully rotten place. Nothing to see. Indiscriminately hospitable, you know. Because I was entered in the hotel books as 'the Honourable' they would call me 'my Lord.' Pretty women in New York, though. Met one, a Miss D'Arcy—a thousand million or a billion, I forget which. How they do pile up the coin!"

"Why didn't you go in for the girl, Thurles?" asked his host.

"Well, you see—I should have had to woo her as if she were an English girl, you know. I did try to rush things, but she didn't see it. Miss Dorothy wanted an Eden of flowers, a glacier of candy, a

library of letters; and I was to play poodle dog to an old she-dragon of an aunt. Not much! Please pass the claret."

Rody's heart gave a great thump. This was his Dorothy D'Arcy; but she had no money. It was the "she-dragon" that owned the millions.

"The Misses D'Arcy are in London," said Rody.

"Really! Do you know them?"

"Very slightly." (He was disgusted with himself that his face flamed up.) "I crossed with them on the *Paris*."

"Then you can tell me how much coin she has?"

"I have no idea of the young lady's financial position," said Rody, loftily.

"I should like to meet Dolly again. She's awfully funny."

"You may have an opportunity, sir; for she and her aunt are coming to this country."

"That's not half bad news. I 'guess,' as you Yankees say, I'll make a try to keep her here. Dear Dolly! Gentlemen, let us drink to Dolly!"

"I shall drink to Miss D'Arcy," interposed Rody, stiffly.

"You mean the old hag?"

"I mean Miss Dorothy D'Arcy. And let me add, Mr. Thurles, I do not think that the lady in question would care to be jested about by her first name."

"First name! That is a jolly Americanism!" cried Thurles, who was now a little the worse for the Château-Lafitte; seeing which the host moved an adjournment to the billiard room.

"You musn't mind Thurles," observed Mr. Dillon. "He's an ass, and his ears wag very long indeed when he gets braying after dinner. But who are those D'Arcys? We have some charming D'Arcys here. Poor Morgan is dead, and so is Matt. He was a member of this club, and took the famous wit, Father Healy, of Little Bray, to Egypt. Thurles, with his usual good taste, asked Father Healy what he was going to Egypt for. 'To visit the seat of my ancestors,' answered the priest—'Heliopolis.'"

"I do not know, Mr. Dillon, what D'Arcys they are. My acquaintance is only a deck-chair one."

"Bedad, if she has all this coin, I'd like to see the handsome son of my old friend Finn carry her off. But know the process of wooing a rich girl is just the same as that of wooing a poor one; so go in and win, Rody!"

(To be concluded.)

THE LOSS OF THE BATTLE-SHIP MAINE.

IRISHMEN AND IRISH-AMERICANS AMONG THE CREW.

IN view of the Rev. W. Saunders' recent deliverance it is interesting to note that a large proportion of the crew of the United States battle-ship Maine, which was destroyed by an explosion in Havana Harbour, were Irish by birth or descent, and that a large number belonged to the Catholic faith. The crew was composed of 355 men, 26 of whom were officers. Of these about 246 men and 2 officers were lost, and 57 men were injured.

The officers included:—F. E. Larkin, boatswain; Brent McCarthy, paymaster's clerk; Eugene D. Ryan, paymaster; and Sergeant Michael Meehan. Among the men below the rank of commissioned officers were:—Lewis L. Barry, John P. Barry, Daniel J. Boyle, Edward Burns, Francis D. Cahill, Charles Curran, Michael Cochrane, Anthony Conroy, Daniel Cronin, Thomas Clarke, John Coffey, M. C. Downing, William Donoghuey, John Dolan, James Drury, junior, Michael Flaherty, Michael Flynn, Patrick Flynn, Patrick J. Foley, Patrick Gaffney, William H. Gorman, Patrick Gra'y, Michael Griffin, W. C. Hanrahan, Daniel O'Connell Haley, Thomas J. Harty, John Heffron, Patrick Hughes, Joseph H. Kane, Michael Kane, Hugh Kelly, Frank Kelly, John Kelly, Thomas F. Kinsella, Michael Lanahan, William J. Lee, Matthew Lynch, Bernard Lynch, Thomas Mack, Michael Malone, Cornelius Murphy, J. Monahan, Hugo M'Gonigle, John J. M'Nannus, William M'Nair, Francis M'Niece, William Meehan, William M'Devitt, William M'Ginnis, John M'Dermott, J. J. M'Manus, Charles M. Nolan, James O'Connor, Thomas J. O'Hagan, William Noble, Patrick O'Neill, James O'Connor, Hugh H. O'Regan, John Powers, John Porter, Thomas J. Quigley, C. P. Quinn, Joseph Reilly, John W. Riley, Michael E. Salmin, Joseph Scully, Jeremiah Shea, Patrick G. Shea, Thomas Shea, John J. Shea, Owen Sheridan, Daniel J. Tehan, Martin Tuhey, and Joseph F. Walsh, a coxswain.

According to the newspapers, all the above were drowned or killed except the following:—Sergeant Meehan, boatswain Larkin, paymaster's clerk McCarthy, M'Devitt, Foley, one of the Flynns, Mack, Cronin, Cahill, Joseph, Kane, Jeremiah Shea, Heffron, M'Ginnis, Lanahan, Coffey, and M'Manus.

An absolutely correct list of either the lost or the saved has not been compiled.

Rev. Father Chidwick, chaplain of the Maine, writes as follows regarding the crew:—

"Never did a clergyman derive greater comfort from his flock than I received from the crew of the late United States steamship Maine. I have often heard our officers say that they had never sailed with a crew of better men, and I firmly believe the statement. They were loyal and brave men and attentive to my ministrations."

"They showed their faith and obedience to command in the supreme moment of our disaster, when the survivors executed our commander's orders with promptness and coolness."

"May Almighty God have mercy on their souls, and may the prayers of a weeping nation find favour in His sight for them. We commend them with confidence to Him whose mercies are infinite, although His ways are inscrutable to our finite reason."

The most ancient European coin, the ducat, was first struck in the mint of Venice, about 1284.

PROSPECTUS
A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(Sectare Filium.)

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.

EVERY CHILD

Should have its own Copy of
OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUAL
FOR 1898 (SECOND EDITION).

Original Stories by

FATHER FINN and MISS DORSEY,

And other Stories, interesting Items, Games, Puzzles, etc., with a large number of

PRETTY PICTURES.

The Best Present that could be made to the children of our schools and Sunday-schools, either as a prize or an Easter present. Even in large Schools and Parishes, where many copies are needed the outlay is but trifling. It contains, besides the Catholic Calendar the following stories:—

The Boy who knew it all.

Our Little One's Own Devotion (History of the Statue and Prayer to the Divine Infant of Prague)

Dame Durden's Egg-Rolling.

Olds and Ends, New and Old.

Finger Exercises—Shadow Duff—A Ladder of Paper—Musical Bottles—How to tell any number thought of—The Game of the Ring—etc.

PRICE, 3d; PER POST, 4d.

LOUIS GILLE & CO
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS, 75 LIVERPOOL STREET,
SYDNEY.

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.



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

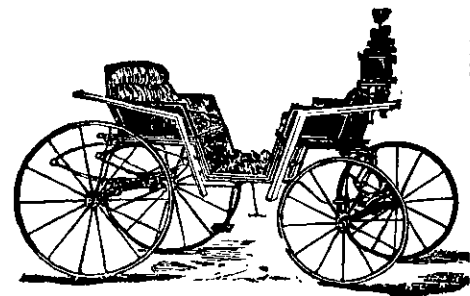
NIMMO & BLAIR,

SEED MERCHANTS AND SEED GROWERS,
DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY

Princes street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE

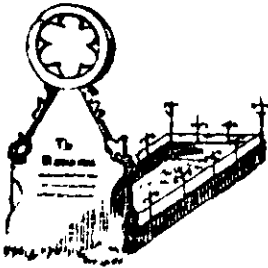


Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggon, Waggonettes, Spring Carts, etc First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90

JAS. SPEIGT AND CO
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
CITY BREWERY, 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 1559.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY
(FIRE AND MARINE).

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

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND BRANCH SUB-AGENCIES.

Abbotsford	...	D. Buchanan
Alexandra South	...	James Rivers
Blueskin	...	A. Kilpatrick
Balclutha	...	Blakwood and Chapman
Broad Bay	...	Geo. Green
Clinton	...	Wm. Moffat
Caversham	...	George Allen
Cromwell	...	Henry Hotop
Dunroon	...	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
Naseby	...	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
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

CAMPBELL AND CRUST



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

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

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

To	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
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	3lb	7lb	14lb	28lb	56lb	112lb
Napier	1s	1s 6d	2s 6d	4s 6d	6s 6d	8s 6d
Well'ng't'n	1s	1s 6d	2s 6d	4s 6d	6s 6d	8s 6d

And upwards at slight increase.

Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—1lb, 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, Arapura, 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 phlegm from my stomach and lungs, but I am getting all right since the phlegm is up, and my appetite is coming back. I thank you again."

Mrs. ARABDILLA NORRIS, Tuhikeramea, 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."

A CONUNDRUM.

WHY is BENJAMIN GUM like a Hard-boiled Egg?—Because it is HARD TO BEAT!

That precisely expresses the opinion of all who have used BENJAMIN GUM. There is no Cough Medicine like it. Introduced into Canterbury only last winter its success was immediate. Thousands of bottles were sold in a few months, and hundreds of sufferers wrote gratefully to the proprietor of their Speedy Cure.

It is not a catchpenny Quack Medicine. It is made by a fully qualified Chemist, who knows his business. It contains the same Ingredients as FRIARS' BALSAM, which was first made by the monks and friars of Europe in the days of old. Friars' Balsam has been used for six hundred years for healing Cuts and Wounds. SPENCER VINCENT'S BENJAMIN GUM is a Compound of this Balsam, with other ingredients, prepared by a special process for internal use.

Are you troubled with your Chest? BENJAMIN GUM will heal the Lungs. It will not heal them at once. It must be used for some time, and used regularly in old-standing cases.

Have you a Cold in the Head or a Harsh Cough?—GENJAMIN GUM will heal the inflammation of the throat and passages of the nose as Friars' Balsam heals cuts. Coughs disappear with this inflammation which causes them. BENJAMIN GUM is not a chewing gum, but a very palatable liquid.

The bottle contains almost twice as much as any other Cough Mixture in the market. It is the KING OF ALL.

PRICE,

1s 6d and 2s 6d,

Chemists and Stores.

SPENCER VINCENT,

CHEMIST, CHRISTCHURCH,

PROPRIETOR.

The Catholic World.

A DUNEDIN CONTROVERSY.

REV. W. SAUNDERS DECLINES THE CHALLENGE.

WE referred last week to the attack on the Catholic Church made by Rev. W. Saunders, in which he asserted that the teaching of the Catholic Church inevitably produced national decay, as in the case of Spain, and that the present war between Spain and America was in reality a struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism. The following letters explain themselves and show of precisely what stuff the Rev. W. Saunders is made.

The following letter appeared under the heading, "The Rev. W. Saunders and Spain":—

SIR,—I have read with deep pain the discourse of the Rev. W. Saunders which appeared in your columns under the heading "Spain and America in Relation to the Kingdom of God." It is a typical string of wild no-Popery generalities, and the Spanish-American war served merely as a convenient hook to hang it on. There was no necessity, no provocation for such a theological philippic. It was a wanton outrage on fact and on the most cherished sentiments of the Catholic body. I am glad to be able to state that many Protestants deplore the utterance of such an ill-timed discourse. It would be a libel on the people of Dunedin to suppose that any considerable section of them are in sympathy with it. I venture to hope that the speaker is himself ashamed of his baleful assertion that the present war is not one between two nations, but between two Churches—between Protestantism and Catholicism. A pretty dish for the Rev. W. Saunders to serve up at the tea tables of Dunedin Catholics! Most of us are aware that Catholics took a leading part in the War of Independence; that their names figure conspicuously on the Declaration of Independence; that they bled for their country from the days of "Saucy Jack Barry," the first American commodore, down to "fighting Phil Sheridan"; that they fought against Catholic Mexico; that a big proportion of the victims of the Maine bore Irish Catholic names; and that Catholics are, perhaps, numerically the largest undivided denomination in the United States. We may safely assume that they will do their part in the present war, at least as well as the members of any other of the several hundred Christian denominations that live under the Stars and Stripes. So much in passing.

I will not pause to deal with the Rev. W. Saunders' wild travesty of Catholic doctrine. My chief object in writing this letter is to focus public attention on the contention which runs through a great part of his discourse: that the teachings of the Catholic Church produce national decay. Spain is evidently regarded as the melancholy example in point. To limit the field of discussion I give the contention a blank denial as regards Spain.

To clear the atmosphere of discussion, I may state that national decay may set in on three chief lines:—

1. There may be (as in the case of families) a loss of wealth without a loss of either virtue or of self-respect.
2. The decay may be both material and moral.
3. A growth in wealth and material prosperity may be accompanied by that worst form of national decay, a moral dry rot—an increase in political jobbery, in divorce, suicide, insanity, infidelity, crime, etc., which saps the foundations of social and religious life, and which even the almighty money-bags cannot cure. The Rev. W. Saunders will probably hear enough of this worst form of national decay before this discussion is ended.

I will save trouble by at once agreeing that Spain has lost her chief colonies, lost her old wealth and influence. I deny that this loss of material prosperity is the result of the teachings of the Catholic Church. The burden of proving the opposite statement now falls upon the Rev. W. Saunders. I invite him to take it up. And let me state in advance that I will take nothing for granted, and will grant nothing but what he proves. I shall insist on proven facts, and on the most rigid logical deduction from them. When he has finished his line of direct proof I shall place him face to face with a series of sober but cantankerous facts in history, and let him fit his theory to them as best he can. If he cannot, then so much the worse for his theory.

The question of comparative moral decay (marked 2 and 3 above) will crop up in good time. The Rev. W. Saunders apparently speaks of Spain and the Spaniards at second-hand, and chiefly from sources which are interested in blackening the national character. I happen to have lived among the Spaniards in their own land. I have sojourned under many flags, but I have yet to learn that there is among any people more of gentle courtesy, more of open-hearted hospitality, more of an easy-going sense of equality among persons of various social positions, more of honesty among the masses, or a sweeter home life, or a keener relish for simple enjoyments, than among the very people whom the Rev. W. Saunders has set up as a melancholy example of what men of his type are accustomed to term "the abominations of Rome." We shall see more of this as we proceed. *Au revoir*.—I am, etc.,

Dunedin, May 2.

EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

The Rev. Mr. Saunders wrote declining controversy on the ground that it "could do no good," in answer to which there appeared the following reply:—

SIR,—In my last letter I invited the Rev. Mr. Saunders to sustain with adequate proof his unsupported contention that the teaching of the Catholic Church produce national decay, with special reference to Spain. The rev. gentleman has not done so. He has not even so much as hinted at the specific issue which I raised. Instead, he has referred me to his concluding address, which, he gives me to understand, is yet to appear in your columns. According to a statement made in his previous discourse, his concluding address deals with "the effect on the Kingdom of God of the triumph of America." In that case it is not likely to contain anything to substantiate the specific contention which I have taken in hand. However, I am content to wait—and hope.

United States.—A Graceful Act.—Last week we referred to the heroic conduct of Father Chidwick during the tragedy of the Maine explosion. We have now to record a most graceful and noble act on the part of a Catholic bishop in connection with the disaster. Through all this dreadful Maine business (says the *Michigan Catholic*, March 17), there has been one relieving figure standing out strongly from the rest in the city of Havana, and that figure, happily, is that of a Catholic Bishop, Manuel Santander. When the victims of the Maine disaster were brought in to be buried in Havana, it was the Catholic Bishop of that city who provided for them a public funeral with all the honours that the Church could show, and donated the ground in the cemetery in which their bones were laid to rest. When Havana was distracted and harsh voices were raised against Americans, it was the Bishop's whose was strongest for peace. Now comes the latest mark of his benevolence in his determination to enclose at his own expense and beautify the last resting-place of the American sailors. When King Oscar, of Sweden, in his thoughtful way, gracefully erected a monument upon the spot where the American tourists had met their death, the graciousness of his act was recognised by every American to whose notice it came. How much more appealing is this act of the Bishop of Havana affecting as it does the last resting-place of no less than 10 score American blue jackets. He shows the dignity of his office in the exhibition of such noble charity.

An Order of Negro Nuns.—In the old French quarter of New Orleans (says the *New York Freeman's Journal*), with its narrow streets, latticed windows, and jealously guarded courts, where the fig and orange tree grow, is a square of rather miscellaneous architecture. Its central building, No. 717, Orleans street, is several hundred years old. It has a stately entrance, with great pillars and old-fashioned, ornately carved doors. It was once the old Creole opera house and ball-room of the early days. Now it is the home of the coloured nuns. The Order was founded in New Orleans over half a century ago. Its members are now well-known figures on the streets of the Crescent City. The special object of its institution was the education and moral training of young coloured girls and the care of orphans and aged, infirm people of the race. It has had the cordial support of such eminent Churchmen as Archbishops Blane, Odin, Perche, Leroy, and Janssens, who successively filled the Archiepiscopal See of New Orleans. It is also a novitiate where young coloured girls are trained for the work of the Order with the view of extending that work to every parish in Louisiana, and, if possible, into every Southern State. One of the most interesting parts of the convent is the orphan asylum, where children ranging in age from the wee tots just beginning to walk to girls of 12 and 14 years are cared for. One of the Sisters in charge o the babies was an ex-slave. She is a real "mammy" still. "But, reverend mother, you seem to have some white children here," said the northern visitor, commenting on the fair white skin of some of the children. "Oh, no," said the nun, smiling a bit wistfully at the ignorance of her visitor, "they all have coloured blood in their veins. Maybe they are only quadroons, octoroons; some of them, indeed, have only one-tenth coloured blood, but that one-tenth black counts more than the nine-tenths white, and makes them belong forever to the coloured people." One is reminded of some of Cable's stories, the pathos and tragedy thereof. In the orphan asylum 135 children are sheltered who would otherwise be thrown upon the State. These, as well as the 60 poor old coloured men and women, and many of the children in the school, are dependent upon the Sisters for their daily bread.

The "Old Catholic" Archbishop of America: Without a Church or a Flock.—Some time ago we drew attention to the almost total failure on the Continent of the schismatic Old Catholic movement which started a quarter of a century ago. The same hopeless story of failure and collapse is now told of the effort to propagate the movement in America. From Green Bay comes the news (says the *Catholic Citizen*), long expected, that "Archbishop" Vilatte, "Primate of the Old Catholic Church in America," has been left flockless, churchless, and landless. Vilatte has lost his footing completely. His Old Catholic Cathedral in Green Bay, the primatial See of Old Catholicism in America, covered with liens and mortgages, has been sold. On the Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes, it was bought by the Polish Catholics for 1025 dollars. The building will be blessed by Bishop Messmer, assisted by the Catholic clergy, on Washington's birthday, after which it will be turned over to Father Malkowski, who will assume charge of the congregation. Extensive improvements are to be made in the church. Not only has Vilatte been deprived of his cathedral, but his other church at Duval, Kewaunee County, where he first opened up, has been lost to him. The few deluded Polish and Belgian followers who have been supporting the Old Catholic movement have deserted him. He could not agree with Kozlowski, the alleged Independent Polish Catholic Bishop in Chicago, and his whole movement has collapsed. Vilatte is a French-Canadian, who, before coming to this country, underwent several religious transformations in Canada. He was next heard from at St. Viateur's College, near Chicago, as a "brother." He quitted the Catholic Church there, and falling in with the notorious ex-priest, Chiniquy, became a Presbyterian minister, and preached for a while in Green Bay. Then he became a convert to Episcopalianism, and was given minor orders by Bishop Brown, of Fond du Lac. Not satisfied with Bishop Brown's orders, he went to Switzerland, and was ordained by Herzog, an Old Catholic Bishop. Returning to this country, Vilatte disagreed with Bishop Grafton, Bishop Brown's successor. We next hear of him negotiating with a Greek schismatic Bishop in San Francisco. After various other attempt he went to Asia, where he claims to have been ordained Bishop by the Metropolitan of Malabar.

TIGER BLEND TEAS HAVE NO EQUAL.

The Rev. W. Saunders has flung an imputation of the gravest import at the Catholic Church and, by necessary implication, at the whole Catholic body. He has done this, too, with a wealth of stinging epithets such as, I have been assured, has been seldom or never inflicted on the public of Dunedin for the past 40 years. One who publicly flings such a serious charge as I have taken exception to at the vast majority of his fellow-Christians should be ready with his proofs. If they are forthcoming in the promised discourse, their value will be thoroughly tested; if they are not, I shall have a brief further word to say.

I am in cordial agreement with the Rev. W. Saunders in disliking controversy, but those who dislike it do well not to provoke it. But the Rev. W. Saunders' charge is of far too serious a nature to be either passed over or to be let rest where it now stands.—I am, etc.,

EDITOR "N.Z. TABLET."

Dunedin, May 4.

LATEST NEWS FROM KLONDYKE.

DR. NANSEN'S OPINION OF THE FIELD.

THE *Sydney Freeman* just to hand contains the following, which is the very latest reliable news from the Klondyke field:—

By the steamer *Moana*, which arrived in Sydney from Vancouver, there landed Mr. James Henry Hector, a seafaring man, who left Dawson City, near the Yukon and Klondyke goldfields, on January 16 of this year. Mr. Hector proceeded to the Yukon River by way of St. Michael's in August last, and since that period he and his mates cleared £600 per man. The reason why he retired was that, having contracted an attack of fever in New Guinea just prior to going to Yukon, he was somewhat weak, and developed pneumonia. He says that men can only work four months out of the year, and that for the remaining eight there is idleness. There is plenty of gold, but many hardships have to be encountered on the way to the field as well as in the auriferous region. He proceeded and returned by way of St. Michael's in the Arctic Circle, and then had to go 600 miles up the Yukon River in a smaller steamer. At St. Michael's there are nine hotel steamers anchored, 400 houses, five hotels, and two churches. There are few Australians on the field, but Paddy Slavin is keeping a saloon in Dawson City, and doing well. Mr. Hector brought a letter from Slavin for the Melbourne *Argus*. Everybody on the field is armed, and several lynchings had taken place there. Gangs of ruffians from all parts of the world were settled in St. Michael's, Dyea, and Juneau, and they were committing all kinds of depredations. They have also started a new industry, by selling false papers concerning claims on the goldfield. The newcomer generally jumps the claims, and as it takes a whole season to prove that the papers are false—reference having to be made to Canada—the newcomer generally has the gold dug out before the fraud can be discovered. Altogether, times appear to be very lively at Klondyke and on the Yukon. Gold is found at St. Michael's, Dyea, and Juneau as well as on the chief field.

Dr. Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, was on the field when Mr. Hector left, and the Doctor is of opinion that the Klondyke and the Yukon will not be made easily accessible for at least two years. He purchased the gold obtained by Hector and party, otherwise the latter might not have been able to get away, as there are but few buyers there. It cost Mr. Hector about £150 to return from Dawson City to Sydney, and he does not expect to be able to return there under two years, as his health has been impaired by the exposure. He says there have been some fearful accidents and catastrophes on the tracks from Dyea and Juneau, over 100 persons having been overwhelmed by an avalanche which had been threatening to fall for over two years.

MORE JESUITS FOR THE KLONDYKE.

The Very Rev. B. Rene, Prefect-Apostolic of Alaska, sailed on Saturday, February 12, on the French liner *La Gasconne*. He was bound to Paris and Rome to obtain from the heads of the Society of Jesus, to which he belongs, at least ten more assistants for work in the Klondyke. Speaking of the present conditions in the gold regions, he said:

"It is not known here that we now have finished building in Dawson City, a hospital, schoolhouse, and a church. They are not very pretentious buildings, being built of logs, as all our houses there are. The hospital is two storeys high and is under the charge of a Father from Baltimore. It has twenty-six patients who are nursed by the miners. Think of it! Those rough, hardy miners, after digging for gold, go to the hospital and care for their fellow-miners.

"Six Sisters of St. Anne started from Montreal to act as nurses and teachers, but they became stranded in the Lower Yukon, and had to return to Kosiarefski. They will reach Dawson City as soon as the weather permits.

"My predecessor, Father Tosci, died recently at Juneau from apoplexy, brought on, I believe, by overwork among the miners. He was 60 years old, and a man of great energy.

"I have greatly at heart the establishment in the centre of Alaska of an agricultural institute to teach the best methods of raising all kinds of vegetables, and to breed cattle and reindeer, and to cut and dress lumber which will be a great benefit to the natives.

"The miners in Dawson City are elated over the prospect of soon having an orchestra."

An expert declares that a 60-minute engagement between two big fleets of the modern type would involve a cost of over £100,000. And this estimate takes into view only expenditure of ammunition and wear and tear of guns—leaving out of consideration damage to and loss of vessels.

THE FIGHTING RACE.

"READ out the names!" and Burke sat back,
And Kelly drooped his head,
While Shea—they call him Scholar Jack—
Went down the list of the dead.
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
Carpenters, coal-passers—all.
Then knocking the ashes from out his pipe,
Said Burke in an off-hand way:
"We're all in that dead man's list, by cripes!
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain."
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Wherever there's Kelly: there's trouble," said Burke,
"Wherever fighting's the game,
Or a spice of danger in grown man's work,"
Said Kelly, "you'll find my name."
"And do we fall short," said Burke, getting mad,
"When it's touch and go for life?"
Said Shea: "It's thirty odd years, bedad,
Since I charged to drum and fife
Up Marye's Heights, and my old canteen
Stoppod a rebel ball on it-way.
There were bl'ssoms of blood on our sprigs of green—
Kelly and Burke and Shea—
And the dead didn't brag." "Well, here's to the flag!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish 'twas in Ireland, for there's the place,"
Said Burke, "that we'd die by right,
In the cradle of our soldier race,
After one good stand-up fight.
My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,
And fighting was not his trade;
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,
With Hessian blood on the blade!"
"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pike's were great
When the word was 'clear the way!'
We were thick on the roll in ninety-eight—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the like!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea."

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,
Said: "We were at Ramillies.
We left our bones at Fontenoy,
And up in the Pyrenees.
Before Dundirk, on Landen's plain,
Cremona, Lille and Ghent.
We're all over Austria, France and Spain,
Wherever they pitched a tent.
We've died for England from Waterloo
To Egypt and Dargai;
And still there's enough for a corps or crew,
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here is to good, honest fighting blood!
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting races don't die out,
If they seldom die in bed.
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt,"
Said Burke; then Kelly said;
"When Michael, the Irish Archangel, stands,
The angel with the sword,
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch three deep that day,
From Jehosaphat to the Golden Gates—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the sod!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

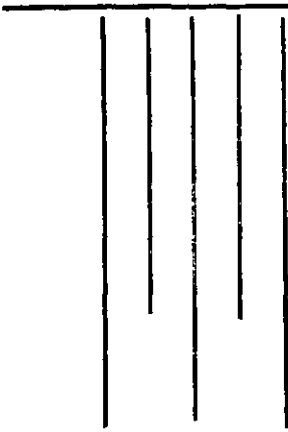
—JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE in *New York Sun*.

The cat-o-nine-tails came into use in the army about 1770, and did not become obsolete until early in the present century. After each stroke on the back of the unfortunate culprit it was dipped into a pale of brine, and to prevent the man's screams being heard the regimental drummers kept up a constant roudle on the drums. The use of the "cat" in the army and navy was abolished when a Bill, introduced by Mr. C. S. Parnell, and supported by the whole Irish party, became law.

Divers in the royal navy, before being passed as proficient in their craft, have to be able to work in 12 fathoms of water for an hour, 15 fathoms for half an hour, and 20 fathoms for a quarter of an hour.

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.

The



PATENT
ELASTIC
STEEL
HORSE
COLLARS.

THESE COLLARS CURE AND PREVENT SORE SHOULDERS. They are light, cheap, and durable, combining as they do Collar and Hames in one. Each collar can easily be adjusted to three different sizes, both in length and width, the Spanner or Key sent out with each Collar being the only tool required. By pressing a spring catch at the throat the Collar is readily opened, and then easily put on or taken off the horse, avoiding the necessity of forcing the Collar over the animal's head, and greatly facilitating the disengagement of the Collar when a horse falls.

The Collars are made specially strong with low tops for pit work.

A TRIAL ORDER RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.



These Collars were awarded Prize Medals at Paris, 1889; Staffordshire Agricultural Society's Show, 1890; Birkenhead Agricultural Society, 1890; Altrincham Agricultural Society, 1890; and Prague Exhibition, 1891. They also received a Diploma of Merit at the Royal Military Exhibition, Chelsea, 1890.

REQUIRE NO DRYING.

REPAIRS ALMOST NIL.

Send for Circulars.



Sole Agents for New Zealand :

MORROW, BASSETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Sole Agents in New Zealand for

McCormick Reapers and Binders,

“ Sterling ” and “ Newhaven ” Cycles.

CHRISTCHURCH, ASHBURTON, AND DUNEDIN.

THE RAWENE TROUBLE.

A MAORI RISING AVERTED.

PERIODICAL trouble is met with in the collection of the dog tax from the Maoris in certain parts of the King Country, but this year the attitude of the natives has been of a serious and threatening character. The first intimation of the trouble came in the following message from Auckland dated April 29th:—"From Rawene in the North Inspector Hickson received news to-day that the Maoris there are threatening a "hostile demonstration" upon the township. The trouble is simply that a number of Rawene Natives have recently been served with summonses for refusing to pay the dog tax. The Maori seems to have a rooted hatred for the dog tax, and to be summoned for non-payment is apparently a cross he will not bear in silence. It will be remembered, perhaps, that these same Rawene Maoris made a "demonstration" a couple of years ago, marching through the settlement with loaded firearms. On that occasion the martial outburst was allowed to fizzle out, and it is not expected that the present little "complication" will lead to any serious results. A number of Maoris in the Hokianga district, and between there and the Bay of Islands, have always been bitterly opposed to the dog tax."

The anticipation that the complication would not lead "to any serious results" was hardly realised, for at one time the aspect of affairs would seem to indicate that the Maoris would take extreme measures to evade the hateful tax. Two days later Inspector Hickson of Auckland advised the government that they were still displaying a threatening attitude. The disaffected Maoris were led by Hone Toia, and the feature which lent most danger to the rising was the fanaticism of the leader and his followers. Three years ago these Maoris estranged themselves from the majority of their people, went into an encampment by themselves, and sent one of their number to Parihaka on a visit to Te Whiti, whose doctrines they adopted. The main points of the Te Whiti doctrine are the consultation of spirits, a "true" interpretation of the Bible, and a determination to refrain as far as possible from joining in the discussion of subjects introduced by the European Government. Hone Toia's people comprised 250 people, and despite statements to the contrary they were well armed and most of them were mounted. When the government were intimated from the Auckland inspector of police that the trouble was assuming a threatening phase, a message was despatched to Hone Toia pointing out the serious consequences likely to ensue from his conduct. Hone Toia replied: "Will play, or otherwise fight; this too at Rawene. Will come with all my guns and fight to-morrow." As the news arrived that the Maoris were moving on to the township of Rawene, Inspector Hickson sent out a reconnoitring party, and warning was received that Maori pickets were along the road to Taheke. The settlers at Rawene and in the surrounding districts were greatly alarmed, and the township was deserted. The natives declared their intention to fight, but said they would not interfere with women and children, but would deal only with the Government and with men. On midnight on May 1 a force of 100 Permanent Artillery men with Nordenfeldt field guns were despatched from Wellington in the Hinemoa for Hokianga, while a detachment of police and artillery left Onehunga for the same place. On May 3 the authorities at Auckland seized 2000 cartridges intended for the Maoris, and the condition of affairs was most critical. H.M.S. Torch was despatched from Picton to Hokianga. When she and the Permanent Artillery from North and South arrived they learnt that the hostile force was encamped on the Waimea Flat. A number of friendly chiefs, including the well-known Ngapuhi chief Pene Tau, were also at Hokianga doing their utmost in the interests of peace. The Maori force had been augmented slightly by some of the Whirnaki tribe. Hone Toia threatened to murder some of the Government officials, but he notified that the postmasters and telegraphists would be regarded as neutral. The special correspondent of the Press Association wired that "the rebellious Maoris belonged to the Mahurehure section of the great Ngapuhi tribe, and include also many reckless young fellows belonging to the Ngatihau, Ihutai, and other neighbouring tribes. Hone Toia, the present leader, is a young man anxious for notoriety. He is by no means a crank, but is very long headed, and is using some fanatical-minded men as tools. Danger was expected to arise from the use of firearms in the hands of some of these men, who are described as very fanatical and determined to fight. The grievance of these Maoris was their bitter objection to the dog tax and to the tax on their lands. The Maoris protest against this, and Mr. Clendon, S.M., the dog registrar and his deputy, the County Council chairman, and the police of the local district have in consequence incurred the war-like Maoris' severe displeasure. The Maoris even went so far as to threaten to shoot Mr. Clendon and the others named. When a request was sent to the Maoris to lay down their arms and disperse quietly they said they would stay till the Government acceded to their request to abolish all taxes on Maoris. If the Government did not do so they would fight, but they would not fire the first shot; they would let the Government do that. Hone Toia is not a man of much rank himself. His grandmother was a slave woman who was brought captive to the north by the Ngapuhi after one of their old-time raids on Taranaki.

A newspaper correspondent who was present wrote:—"The Natives who caused the trouble are well armed. A number of them have got Winchester repeating rifles, some have Enfield rifles, while the rest have double-barrelled shot guns loaded, however, with bullets. Mr. Clendon also states that they have abundance of ammunition.

Several influential chiefs amongst the Ngapuhi tribe have interviewed the Waima Maoris with a view to persuading them to cease their agitation and submit to the law, but so far without avail. Amongst the chiefs who have seen and reasoned with the Maoris are Hone Ngapua (father of Hone Heke, M.H.R.), Pene Tau, and others.

The two principal North Hokianga chiefs—Rei te Tai and Hapakaka Moetara, the latter being a descendant of the great chief Papahia of former days—went out to Waima to see Hone Toia and his people, but could not induce them to listen to reason. The Maoris said they would fight if the Government did not grant their wishes. Outposts were sent out and pickets posted, one outpost going out three miles with Maxim guns. The force will make an advance on Waima to-morrow morning, the principal part going up by road and the rest in a boat up the Taheke Creek. The Natives will be ordered to disperse, and the ringleaders will be arrested. Every preparation is being made for a hostile reception.

The Press Association correspondent also wired:—"I learn that 60 or 70 men of these people—mostly young men—were in ambush yesterday in the bush, watching for the troops, and would have fired on the troops but for a message from Toia. They performed a war dance before leaving the settlement on that occasion, and were very much excited. The natives brought in no ammunition to the colonel. It is believed they had most of their arms planted away safely somewhere. The colonel insisted on their bringing in their arms, and no doubt more will be handed in to-morrow." Eventually, through the instrumentality of Hone Heke and the friendly chiefs, the rebellious Maoris laid down their arms, and the leaders submitted themselves for arrest. A few days after the permanent artillery left the district and quietness once more reigned.

Before the force left Waima, Colonel Newall addressed the Maoris present through Mr. Brown, interpreter. He said he came to Waima with love for the Maori in his heart. He left again with the same feeling because the mana of the Queen had been upheld, and the Ngapuhi chiefs had shown their desire that the law should be maintained. A letter from Hone Heke was his (Colonel Newall's) strongest arm in coming to Waima. He thanked Hone Heke and all those of the Ngapuhi who had brought this matter to a conclusion and prevented him (Colonel Newall) from using his guns. The Government would be glad when he returned that the barrels of his guns were clean and free from powder. There is no doubt that it was only Heke's telegram to Toia that prevented the Maori ambulance firing on the troops in the bush. Had the message arrived 10 minutes later there would have been a fight.

THE POPE'S LATEST POEM.

LEO'S LAST BREATHINGS TO GOD AND THE VIRGIN MOTHER.

ONE last ray, Leo, sheds thy sun
And pallid sets, its course now run,
As murky night descends;
Descends on thee, whose torpid blood
Can withered veins no longer flood;
Thy body fails, life ends.

The fatal dart by death is thrown;
Sad ceremonies and chilly stone
Thy resting ashes keep.
But free, now free, its fetters burst,
Thy soul escapes, in eager thirst,
To mount the empyrean steep;

Its flight it thither wings; and grant
O element God; it may not pant
For that longed end in vain.
May I reach Heaven! By gift supreme
May I enjoy the Godhead's beam,
His Face for aye attain.

And thee, O Virgin, may I see;
A child, O Mother, loved I thee—
Now old, I love thee more,
Receive me home; and 'mong the blest
My guerdon shall I hold confessed
A fruit thy service bore.

British landlords are said to own 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States, an area larger than that of Ireland.

An arrangement to raise and lower car windows without trouble has been patented for the benefit of long-suffering travellers. Compressed air from the engine or elsewhere does most of the work. All the passenger has to do is to press the button.

France buys her horses two or three years before she intends using them, and has about three million horses for the use of her soldiers. Germany has three and three-quarter millions, Russia nineteen and a-half, while we have a little over two millions.

Four hundred years ago only seven metals were known. Now there are 51, 30 of which have been discovered during the present century.

The number of suicides throughout the world is 180,000 yearly, and is on the increase. The greatest number happen in June, the fewest in September; and nearly one-half between 6 a.m. and noon.

The Japanese are kind to animals, and hold them in honour. Amongst the monuments erected to commemorate the war in China is one to the horses that fell during the war.

Mr. P. LUNDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganui, is still busy

putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease. Write to him.—[ADVT.]

RINK STABLES
CHRISTCHURCH.

Carriages, Cabs, Landaus, Broughams, Dog Carts, Buggies, Daisy 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

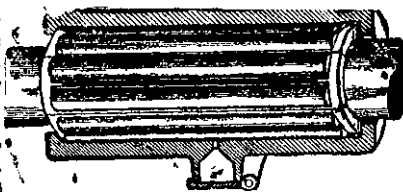
SOLE AGENTS FOR

"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 & ROLLER BEARINGS.

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

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.

"DEERING BINDERS SURPASS ALL OTHERS.

The "DEERING" BINDER will on any hillside that can be ploughed with a Double arrow 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 effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

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

THOMSON AND CO.,
Office: Dunedin.

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.

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

BURKE'S HOTEL

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

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

P. O. BOX, 364. TELEPHONE 428

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, George 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. TOOMEY,

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 13th day of May, 1898