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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THERE is a literary scavenger on the staff of the *Dunedin Evening Star*. His special function is to burrow and snuffle—like an unclean animal—among the street-sweepings of no-Popery literature and serve up therefrom a few malodorous dishes every week to its readers, instead of interesting news-items—which cost “moneysh.” No-Popery clippings are got without much expenditure of either money or brains. And the creature who burrows after them need not wear clean linen. They may be interesting to some, but we venture to think that they stink in the nostrils of the vast majority of the non-Catholics, as well as the Catholics, of Dunedin. It would be a libel on our Protestant fellow-townsmen to think otherwise. We do not know who this literary scavenger may be—perhaps one of those whose Christianity consists in hating those who choose to worship God at a different altar, and in serenely forgetting that there is, or ever was, any commandment forbidding one to bear false witness against one's neighbour. Three things, however, are certain: (1) That the *Dunedin Evening Star* is, and has long been, disgracing honourable journalism by making this no-Popery business one of its constant features; (2) that the only purpose or effect of its policy can be to arouse mutual misunderstanding, ill-feeling, and strife between various bodies of Christians that have hitherto lived happily together in Dunedin; (3) that the *Dunedin Evening Star* is unfit reading for any Catholic individual or any Catholic home. We do not propose to attempt solving the riddle as to why the *Dunedin Star* should adopt a no-Popery programme in Dunedin. We shall, however, in the interests of fair-play and common decency return to this subject at an early date.

OUR readers will recollect the strictures which we passed some time ago on the doings and sayings of a gaol-bird who has been roaming England and Scotland in company with a female companion, delivering screaming harangues on the “abominations of Popery.” People are evidently getting tired of the foul crusade of calumny. At York, the precious pair “retired” in the Festival Concert Rooms to very scanty audiences. The Anglican Dean of York took occasion of their presence to address the following letter to the local Press:—

“As chairman of the trustees of the Festival Concert Rooms, I was not a little vexed to find that the hall had been let, through the inadvertence of a subordinate, for what seems to me an unprovoked and offensive attack upon a large and influential body of our fellow-Christians. As my position in relation to these rooms is probably well known, it may be assumed that the hall was let for this purpose with my cognisance and sanction, and I should be very sorry to appear capable of any such proceeding, which is specially distasteful to myself. There are differences between all sections of Christians which probably have their blemishes likewise, and there are times and methods by which these may be reasonably and profitably discussed, but in the present instance the attack is made by unknown assailants, whose only credentials would, of themselves, give a special and offensive animus to their action, and their method adopted is to suggest insinuations which must be repugnant to many devout minds. I see nothing at the present moment to justify an attack so made, to which all Christian communities are equally exposed. Such meetings as those which are taking place to-day I regard as singularly at variance with the history and purpose of the building, and, therefore, I cannot but regret that it should be employed in an unjustifiable effort to wound the most tender susceptibilities of a large number of our fellow-Christians, and to disturb the peace and harmony which, happily, prevail amongst us.—I remain, yours faithfully, ARTHUR P. PUREY-CUST.”

IS THE END COMING? A GRAVE situation has arisen in Italy. It has been coming for a long time, and the widespread and fierce character of the present outbreak only serves to show that the throne which the Savoy dynasty placed by fraud and force in Rome is set upon a mine-field. Bread riots on a vast scale are taking place all over Italy. To speak more correctly, the price of bread was made the pretext for rioting which continued in full swing after the alleged cause had been removed. It is the old trouble that crops up year after year in the pleasant springtime, and is suppressed as promptly as may be. The present outbreak is of a far more serious nature—so serious, indeed, that the Government exercises a severe censorship over telegrams for the purpose of preventing the public both at home and abroad from getting an adequate idea of the grave character of the outbreak. But the news that has leaked through shows that the outbreaks are of a most serious nature; that they are taking place all over the country from Sicily almost to the Alps; that women take part in them; that the military have been in many places put to flight by the rioters; that at Milan hundreds, if not thousands, of people (as stated) have been shot down by the troops; and that there is no immediate prospect of law, order, or prosperity returning to the unfortunate country which has been the butt of every curse that military despotism and political knavery could inflict upon it since the day when the Sardinian troops battered the walls of the Porta Pia, Rome, on the 20th of September, 1870.

Is there no hope? No, so long as the present régime lasts. There are land evils under which Italy is groaning which might be removed by an enlightened system of law-making. This would palliate, but not remove, the deep curse under which Italy is fast drifting to ruin. Absenteeism and the land-agent (or *gabellotto*) are as great a curse in Sicily and other parts of Italy as they have been in Ireland. The land-tenure system makes it difficult, and often impossible, to break up large estates. There is no encouragement for scientific cultivation. New Italy has scourged the farmer with whips and scorpions, and if they and the labouring classes are still tranquil, it is largely owing to the happily growing influence of the Catholic clergy. The Italian Government has banished God from their schools. It has swallowed up some £30,000,000 of property which was chiefly devoted to charity. It has forced upon the people a military conscription which they hate; and financial burdens which are so inequitably balanced as to fall most heavily upon the humble cultivators of the soil.

Above the peasant there stands a military tyranny, a corrupt Parliament; around him, ruin; and in the future utter hopelessness. Four years ago the Left issued a manifesto, every word of which is doubly true to-day:—

“Commerce is stagnant, bankruptcy general, savings are seized, small properties succumb under fiscal exactions, agriculture languishes, stifled under taxation, emigration is increasing in an alarming proportion to the population, the municipalities squander and become penniless; the country, in taxes of various kinds, pays no less than seventy per cent, *at least*, four or five times as much as is paid by rich natives. The material taxable diminishes every day, because production is paralysed in its most vital parts, and misery has shrunken consumption; in a word the whole land is devoured by military exactions and the criminal folly of a policy given over to interests and ambitions which totally ignore the true necessities of the people.”

Had Italy united in a confederacy—as Pius IX. hoped and desired—and remained strictly neutral, like Belgium, instead of aping the costly ways of a great military power, the country would have been happy and prosperous. Italy's ruin began with the fall of the temporal power. The day may yet come which was predicted by a well-informed writer in the *Fortnightly Review* some four years ago “that German troops will be asked to preserve social order in the cities and provinces of Italy.”

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UNDER THE SPANISH FLAG. THERE is Irish Catholic blood on both sides of the present struggle between the United States and Spain. In two previous issues we have dealt with the prominent place which Irish Catholics have filled in the most stirring pages of American history. The part taken by them in the story of Spain is less generally known. The emigration to the Continent took place after the fall of Limerick and continued through the long period of the penal laws. Besides the army of Limerick, multitudes of per-cented young Catholics left their own land, where they were strangers and outlaws, and sought under foreign flags—and especially under the banner of France—an opportunity for winning such distinction as exiles might hope for Steinkirk, Landen, Marsiglia, Fontenoy, and many other places "from Dunkirk to Belgrave" proved their prowess. The Abbé M'Geoghagan was chaplain to the Irish brigade in France. He states that researches in the French War Department show that from 1691 to the year of Fontenoy (1745) more than 450,000 Irishmen had *died* in the service of France.

Austria and Spain had their share. The Taaffe's, the O'Donnells, the Lacys, the Nugents, have contributed glorious pages to Austrian history. The same statement is true of Spain. General Wall, for instance, who was Prime Minister under Ferdinand VI., introduced woollen manufactures into Spain, and started mails between his adopted country and America. Count O'Reilly was Commander of the Spanish forces and Governor of Madrid under Charles III. Napier's unfavourable judgment of General Blake is to be discounted by the fact of the Hiberno-Spaniard's noted inability to get on with Wellington. We need only mention the name of one of Spain's greatest citizens in the present century—Marshal Count O'Donnell, to whom a grateful country raised such a noble monument in Madrid. The Duke of Tetuan, who was two years ago Minister for Foreign Affairs, is an Irish chieftain in his own right—Charles O'Donnell, Lord of Donegal. He is now 64 years old, of stately presence, fine face, dignified manners—the beau ideal of a Spanish nobleman. Twenty-one years ago, when at Vienna, he laid the foundations of the sovereignty of the present Queen Regent of Spain, who is a daughter of Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. The Duke of Tetuan is very proud of his Irish name and blood. Towards the close of 1896 he was distributing prizes to military cadets, among whom were two O'Neills, one O'Connor, and one Maher. The Duke said, in the course of his speech:—

"We Irish, in settling on the Spanish plains, and offering our swords to Spain, merely returned to our ancestors' ancient home. The Milesians went from Spain to Ireland. We have merely come back to live among our cousins."

MANY Catholics fondly imagined that the last shreds of the penal laws dropped from the Statute Book after the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1829. This is a great mistake. Till 1870, for instance, it was a crime, punishable by two years' imprisonment or a fine of £100, for a priest to celebrate a marriage between Catholics if both of the contracting parties had not been Catholics for fully 12 months beforehand. This infamous statute was repeatedly enforced, and was at length repealed by Mr. Gladstone in 1870. Other penal laws still disfigure the British Statute Book, and, worse still, remain in full force, as to certain of their clauses, to the present hour. We refer especially to the law which forbids members of religious orders bound by monastic or religious vows to reside in the United Kingdom, or to acquire property therein whether by deed, will, or otherwise. In consequence of a recent decision in Dublin, a Bill to remove these disabilities has been brought in by Lord Edmund Talbot and several of the Irish members. It is hoped that it will rapidly pass through both Houses. Yet, even then, the last of the Catholic disabilities will not have been removed.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY is the recognised Valhalla of all the mighty dead of England. And a mighty commonwealth lies there of the immortals who towered above the dead flat of the quiet mediocrity of the race. The Abbey is the home of the immortals, and one of its most noted figures will be for many a generation that of the great statesman who has just been laid there, and whose name is associated with almost every progressive public measure for over fifty years of a century of rapid change. St. Paul's is a rival to Westminster Abbey, but in a modest and ineffective way. There still hangs a halo around the old Catholic Abbey that holds the bones of English Catholic sovereigns and nobles. And the cost of interment under the same roof is much greater than in St. Paul's. In St. Paul's no fee is charged for a burial and only £10 for monument. The authorities of the Abbey do not recognise that all human distinctions cease at death. The fees vary according to the social position, etc., of the deceased, from £110 4s 8d

down to £91 4s 8d. It is not stated what the fee is for a mural tablet, or for a recumbent statue. That for a bust is £200. Of these sums one-third seems to go to the fabric fund, one-third to the dean, canons, vergers, etc., the remainder to the choir "in lieu of scarves."

## '98 CELEBRATION IN AUCKLAND.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

(From our own correspondent.)

"WHO fears to speak of '98?" The answer from Auckland to the quondam patriot Dr. Ingram went out loudly and emphatically in the negative on the fifth and sixth June. Of the many and numerous Irish assemblages in the city of the north, not one can compare with the enthusiasm (I cannot say unanimity, because unfortunately there were those who did "fear to speak") and earnestness displayed by the Irishmen and Irishwomen of Auckland in the commemoration of the rising of 1798. A century of years has failed to dim in the Irish heart the sad memories of the cruel and enforced position into which our forefathers were dragged by a set of designing Ministers, who achieved their base ends with the aid of their hired tools. "A crime of the deepest turpitude," Lecky called it. John Morley said at the close of last year in Scotland: "Englishmen and Scotchmen will next year listen to Irishmen the world over recalling the events of 100 years ago. I would advise you to listen with patience to their language. You must not blame a nation for looking backward, when you will not allow it to look forward." Into that world-wide commemoration Auckland has added its voice. Let us hope that the mighty significance of this universal plaint of a scattered and hunted people will not be lost upon those who foolishly thwart and prevent them from "looking forward."

The local celebration was initiated by the Irish National Federation last December, and discussed at its meetings up to last May. It was wisely decided to call a meeting of those non-members of the Federation who might desire to join in the movement. The meeting at which the Bishop and priests attended was a great success, and the following committee, to carry out the arrangements of the celebration, was appointed:—Rev. Fathers Kehoe, Croke, and Brodie, and Messrs W. Toke, D. Flynn, J. Callnan, James Corbett, J. O'Brien, P. J. Nerheny, Thos. Carty, H. Duffin, James Grace, Jno. J. Callaghan, F. Moore, J. J. Daly, Mesdames Duffy and Lennards, Misses Dennehy, Lorrigan, Regan, Rist (2), and Gough. Hon. sec., M. J. Sheahan. This body met regularly and worked together well and harmoniously. Hence the great success achieved.

The commemoration commenced on Sunday evening in St. Patrick's Cathedral, when his Lordship delivered a discourse on the history of Ireland, embracing '98. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the patriots of '98. His Lordship the Bishop attended. Father Kehoe was celebrant; Very Rev. Dr. Egan, deacon; Father Buckley, sub-deacon. There were present in the sanctuary Fathers Croke, Brodie, and O'Gallagher. Father Gillan was master of ceremonies. A large congregation was present. The choir in force under Mr. Hiscocks rendered beautiful and appropriate music. The ceremony was most touching and impressive. Stories of '98 were told to the children during the day by the patriotic Sisters of Mercy at St. Patrick's Convent Schools, the Sisters wearing the national emblem. In the evening at St. Benedict's new and commodious hall the gathering was held. From the hour of noon the rain began to drizzle and right up to the time of meeting, yet the hall, capable of holding 800, was filled beyond its capacity. Before 7 o'clock crowds stood outside in the rain waiting admission. It took little time to fill the building. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Mgr. Paul, Dr. Egan, and Rev. Fathers Brodie, Kehoe, O'Gallagher, and Buckley were present. Father Croke through indisposition was regretfully absent. Rev. Bro. Henry, Superior, and Bros. Borgia, Mar, and Fergus of the Marist Order were also present.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. John Callnan, J.P., vice-president of the Federation, presided, and opened the proceedings by saying:—

We have met here to-night to celebrate a painful episode in the past history of Ireland. There have been many incidents connected with Ireland in the past that grieve the heart to contemplate, but none of them create a more intense feeling of sympathy and sorrow than that of '98. The men that took an active part on that occasion to free their country from political oppression, were imbued by one of the highest sentiments of human nature—the love of country. The so-called rebellion occurred at a very critical period in the history of Europe. The French Revolution had taken place a few years before, and although it must be confessed that many harrowing atrocities were committed in the name of liberty and the people, yet its influence on subsequent events was in many ways of a beneficial nature. Yet the Irishmen of '98 did not require the stimulus of the French Revolution to arouse their patriotic feelings. The cruel hand of the oppressor had already done enough for that. Yet it had some influence upon them. Now the question is, although they failed, have the Irish people derived any practical advantages from the outbreak? I maintain, without much fear of contradiction, that many concessions have been subsequently granted that never would have been given were it not for fear of a repetition of that insurrection. A great deal of odium has been heaped on the men of '98, as if there was something singularly atrocious in their conduct and action in bringing it about.

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The same class were loud in their denunciation of the American people when they first threw off the yoke of England. Rebels and traitors they were called because they had the temerity to say that no taxation should be imposed on the American people except they were represented in the Parliament of England. This was refused and a war broke out, and after vicissitudes ended in the Americans gaining their independence. And thus a great empire was built up in the New World, and, I am happy to say, has always been an asylum for the Irish race, with no stigma on her fair name because she once rebelled against the mother country. The lofty motives and aspirations of the American people were worthy of praise, and the man that stood boldly out as their leader, and a price set upon his head as an arch-rebel, is certain to live for all time—while the name of the bigoted king and his ministry who persecuted him shall have sunk into oblivion—as one of the purest and most unselfish patriots of ancient or modern times, George Washington, the Cincinnatus of America. The men of '98 were led on by the same noble impulse that inspired the Americans, and if they had been successful all honour would have been paid to them and paeans of praise expressed for the noble deed accomplished. But it seems it was not to be. Yet there is one consolation left to us still. It is that many noble spirits have since that period persevered in keeping the torch of Irish nationality burning, and I sincerely trust will do so until the end. Now, the question is, were the men of '98 justified in the course they pursued, and are we justified to-day in demanding fresh privileges which we believe would lead to the better government of Ireland? In connection with this point you must always keep this proposition before your minds: That it is a first principle and inherent in man to be free and have power and influence over his own destiny, whether political or social, of course within reasonable limitations. This being so, and the Irish people being of an ardent temperament, deeply feel the loss of self-government. The question is often put to us by our opponents as to why the Irish people are always in a state of chronic discontent? Why do they not remain passive, and in the future no doubt concessions would be made to them? Now, passiveness may be looked upon as a great virtue, but nothing material has been accomplished by it in the world's history. On the other hand it may be argued that aggressiveness may go too far and be unreasonable in its demands. That may be so. But it does not prove that it is unjust in principle at the time. Now clearly understand me in the position I here take up. The aggressiveness I mean and support is perpetual, and at the same time strong political agitation and no other. Passiveness is but too often the nurse of tyranny and many other evils, because it has a direct tendency to cause those in possession of power and influence to increase it if they possibly can. We have a forcible illustration of this in the abject manner assumed for ages by the Irish people towards those whom they looked upon as social superiors. And it is pleasing to find that the healthy agitation of the last few years, together with superior education, and as a sequence, a wider intelligence, has caused them to assert their manhood and to look upon those socially above them in many cases merely as an accident and not, as they previously believed, with mental and physical attributes superior to their own. The teaching of the last few years has achieved something material in the direction of causing a spirit of independence to spring up, and to throw off that feeling of subserviency which we know is but too often the characteristic of degradation. It is difficult to convince those who have had the destinies of the Irish people in their keeping for so long that a new and progressive era is about to dawn upon the world, when I trust the violation of moral rights will not be condoned under the specious pretext of expediency. With the full hope that what we desire will be finally accomplished, we have also the conscious feeling that what we demand is just and reasonable, and if granted we believe would put an end to discontent. That it would consolidate and strengthen the unity of the Empire, and bury for ever the enmity of the two races. However that may be, I hope the patriotic feelings which have hitherto reared the Irish race, not to forget the traditions of the past, will continue to operate until such time as what we demand is consummated, and for which the noble men of '98 laid down their lives—the political emancipation of Ireland. (The speaker, who was frequently interrupted by warm applause, resumed his seat amidst cheers.)

Then followed Dr. Lenihan's speech.

#### DR. LENIHAN'S ADDRESS.

His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, who was greeted with round after round of applause by the whole audience, said: With pride I stand here to-night a grandson of one who fell in glorious '98 (applause). The vast assemblage gathered here in the face of such bad weather is a proof of your earnestness in the cause of Ireland, and particularly that period in her history which we to-night commemorate, namely, that of 1798. Ireland in the fifth century was the "Island of learned men," while Europe was en-slaved by the Goths and Huns. Thousands entered the monasteries in order to preserve the light of literature and religion. Ireland was the seminary of Europe. No less than eight nations owe their faith to Ireland. Then followed the worst page of Irish history—not a page but a book of national woe. Irish divisions, royal rivalry, and want of trust betrayed Ireland into the hands of England. McMurrough invoked successfully the aid of Henry, and then were forged the chains which we have been dragging from that hour to this. Then were formed fetters and manacles lasting until to-day. Henry came over to enjoy his triumph. Our country, weak and divided fell an easy prey. John, a bad Catholic (the worst of all types of humanity) succeeded (loud applause). We come to the Penal laws in 1558 when no Catholic could occupy more than one acre of arable land, and half an acre of bog. A price was set upon the head of every priest. The cruelties of Cromwell followed, when young men's brains were dashed out against walls, and babies hurled into the air and caught upon pikes. William and Mary's reign treated Ireland equally badly. In the reign of the Georges we

were promised many reforms which, when given, were shams and mockeries. In the great famine two and a-half millions of our people perished, and scattered, but wherever we go we preserve the nationality and the union of our race. There are those whose hearts melt in pity or burn with indignation at the recital of Ireland's wrongs. In the days preceding '98 we read of the pitchcap, the triangle, the blazing cabin, the hanging by the lamp-post, the shooting on the highways, the perjured juror, the bloodthirsty judge, the "Walking Gallows." These things are not now, and with the blessing of heaven they shall not be. Think of the outrages to women. There is not, we firmly believe, in the whole world another nation in which woman's chastity is in greater honour, and the slightest stain on her virtue a deeper infamy. The poor peasant will bear with resignation the loss of his worldly goods, the pressure of extreme poverty, the desertion of friends, the death of his nearest and dearest, but the dishonour of his daughter he cannot bear. We have seen the old man, who had enjoyed better days, cheerful, though lonely, and poor, and naked, and hungry, and stricken with disease, but we have seen a daughter's shame at once break that heart, which all the world could not break, and bring down his grey hairs in sorrow to the grave. God and his holy angels alone know how much of heroic virtue dwells under a rude and lowly exterior, so often made the butt of the jester's buffoonery and the philosopher's sneer. The Union was forced upon the people, they neither desired it, nor consented to it, nor sanctioned it. It was brought about by most wicked men, and most wicked means, for most wicked purposes by perjury, by false promises, and enormous bribery, by creating, and then fomenting rebellion, by persecutions, threatened and inflicted, by the substitution of court-martial for courts of law, by hanging and shooting, and house-burning, and house-breaking, in a word, by all sorts of crimes against all sorts of laws natural, divine, and human. I add that the prosperity of Ireland has declined since the Union; and in consequence of the Union her ports are deserted, her manufactories in ruins, her custom-house dwindled into a heap of empty lumber rooms, her palaces into lodging houses, her merchants into pedlars, her tradesmen into paupers, her farmers into day labourers, and all things decayed from good to bad and from bad to worse. These are facts and premises undeniable and undenied. We would not like to draw a conclusion from them, but if there be truth in the Decalogue—and if it be here true that a robber cannot retain his plunder, and if it be true man on earth is bound to justice, and there is a God in Heaven to punish the wicked and reward the good, the consequence must be that before the judgment seat of the Almighty such wrongs of such oppressed will be righted and the unrepentant authors of these wrongs will be cast into the abode of the damned.

The Bishop at the conclusion of the address was most vociferously applauded.

#### MR. WHITTAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. William Whittaker said that there was no one had a greater respect for law and order than he had. That law was necessary to the existence of all society, was so obvious as not to need even a passing reference. Without law and order even the peace of that meeting that night might be disturbed, and all liberty made precarious. The first thing men did when thrown together, whether in few or large numbers, was to make laws for their guidance. But that order should be good. Laws must not be bad. The speaker then went on to say that while most natural laws were beneficent in their results, there was behind others something of a destructive nature, some inscrutable design whose depths we could not fathom. There was a law that said a "worm may crawl at eve upon the public path,"—the weakest and least offensive thing that moved—but there was another law that taught it to turn, taught it to oppose a fierce, if hopeless, attack against the foot that crushes it, and such, he took it, was the principle that underlay and precipitated the insurrection of 1798.

#### MR. DARCY CONNOLLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. John Darcy Connolly, ex-U.S. Consul, Auckland, upon rising, was vociferously cheered, being recognised as no new friend to Ireland, for ever since his advent to Auckland he has identified himself with every Irish gathering. Mr. Connolly said:—I am, indeed, pleased to see so many men and women present who are neither ashamed nor afraid of '98. Irishmen have nothing to be ashamed of, and still less to fear. To celebrate the centenary of 1798 is a duty which Irish men and women throughout the world are called upon to faithfully discharge. Some may question the propriety and wisdom of these mournful celebrations, and, no doubt, a few of the more faint-hearted ones will not assist. But be this as it may, the vast majority of Irishmen are as patriotic to-day as ever they were. No man can be successfully placed upon his defence before the bar of public opinion for taking part in these commemorative gatherings. To participate in this sad and exceedingly pathetic assemblage involves no impeachment, no disloyalty or other moral or political delinquency of character on the part of those who may in any way contribute toward perpetuating the memory of those brave men whose innate love of right, justice, and liberty caused them to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country. If we are to credit impartial historians (and there is no need why we should not), then there are no men in history who deserve the encomiums, honour, and reverence of posterity more than the men of '98. We do not come here to-night to rejoice over their achievements, for, alas, their efforts resulted in ruinous failure and disaster, but we do come here with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts to lay a tribute of respect upon the grave of those who perished in a righteous cause. The men of '98 with heroic devotion went out with unarmed and undisciplined forces to meet overwhelming odds, and laid down their lives for the freedom of their country, and the honour and sanctity of their outraged homes. More than this no men could do, and less than this would be dishonour.

There is no blacker page in all the dark story of Irish history than that of '98. Torrents of innocent human blood were shed only to enrich the hill sides and valleys of Erin and mingle with its kin-

dred earth. Oh! what a piteous sight to see the brutalities and crimes perpetrated by an enlightened Christian nation against another—the wanton slaughter and torture of innocent youth and helpless old age! To read the dreadful story would sicken the stoutest heart and fill it with disgust. Neither age nor sex nor acknowledged innocence of any crime or guilt was sufficient even for a brief moment to excite clemency or mercy in the hearts of those ruthless and sanguinary destroyers. No people ever groaned beneath the weight of so much concentrated infamy and cruelty at the hands of a civilised government. The virtuous peasant women, old and young, were outraged day by day. The men torn from their homes and cast into prison, their houses burned, and their property destroyed, then frequently flogged and tortured by picketings, the cruel pitch-cap, and death. And all this without warrant or authority of law, without examination or trial by judge or jury—without any justification beneath heaven's blue vault except the vicious caprice of a false and ever accursed and infamous yeomanry. The excesses of the soldiery and yeomanry, the remorseless and relentless cruelties perpetrated upon the people by, and with the consent and connivance of the authorities, enlisted the tenderest of human sympathies and filled with indignation and horror the heart of every man with a sense of justice and a feeling for humanity in his breast. All these dreadful enormities and inhumanities against life, liberty, honour, and virtue, and all that men hold dear were deliberately entered upon with a fiendish determination to excite and goad the people into premature rebellion against the constituted authorities, and thus afford the unprincipled instigators of those unequalled wrongs an opportunity of executing their well-matured plans—plans which aimed at nothing less than the extinction of the Irish Parliament. How well the arch-schemers—Pitt and Castlereagh—succeeded we all know too well. With the destruction of the Parliament the light of Irish liberty expired nor will it, in my opinion, be re-kindled till those who prefer the rule of the stranger realise the folly of their way. Looking at the situation now in the light of history, removed as it is into the cool shade of a hundred years, I feel that no man with a sense of justice and a knowledge of the story of 1798 and the sad consequences that followed, will say that the people of Ireland were not justified in putting forth every human effort in their power to cast off a yoke so galling, so cruel, and intolerable. Taking this view of it (a view which is based upon the facts of history) we too are amply justified by all there is good and true in our nature to meet here to-night to show, even in a small degree, our honest appreciation of the nobility of soul and character that possessed those brave spirits who fought and died for Ireland's wrongs in 1798. All we can say of them to-day is

"Peace to their ashes! God let them rest!  
Their hearts were as true as their cause it was just."

But out of the gloom and sadness which surround the history of those times, there is one gleam of light, which, like a gentle sunbeam, warms and brightens our dreary pathway. It is the noble and patriotic conduct of a portion of the Protestant population in the cause of liberty and justice. All honour, I say, to the Presbyterians of Ireland, who so generously espoused their country's cause. They led the van in nearly every instance, and perished with their honoured compatriots fighting for liberty. For this one act alone their memory will ever be cherished by Irishmen while there is one left to tell the story of '98. Would to God the other denominations had acted as faithfully. Had they done so, then, indeed, had Ireland's troubles been long since over.

But it is not our purpose to dwell upon the wretched past, but upon the brighter and more pleasing aspect of the present and the future. I feel certain I voice the sentiments of Irishmen everywhere when I say it is their desire to forget and forgive the past, and build upon its ruined walls a structure of modern design—one that shall be in keeping with the spirit and civilisation of to-day, one that shall be as pleasing to the heart as it shall be to the eye—a structure that shall be affectionately dedicated to the promotion of peace and unity between Saxon and Celt—a union that must bring happiness and contentment to both. The Irish people would ever live in peace and concord with England, and would ever defend her flag on land and sea as they have always done, if England would only restore Ireland's long-lost liberty. That liberty which was not lost by conquest, but was filched from her through gross fraud, bribery, corruption, and persecution. I am aware this is strong language, but no language at my command could adequately express my detestation of the men and measures adopted to rob Ireland of her birthright. Whatever glory attaches to the English flag, the distant possessions which to-day belong to the British Crown, and the liberty these possessions enjoy are due as much to Irish grip and valour as to any other cause.

The Irish have been brave, loyal, and faithful soldiers whether on sea or land. They have successfully fought all battles but their own. And now to-day, when Ireland asks for the extension of that liberty to her which the life blood of her sons have purchased for other subjects of the British Crown, her people are denounced as traitors and as being unworthy and unfitted for the enjoyment of such privileges. The accusations are as false as Heaven is true—they are as false as are the hearts of those who utter such sentiments. There is no element of disloyalty or dishonour in asking for that which in the sight of God and man is legally and morally due, and if refused it is only natural that men should resort to such legal means as may be available to enforce their just demands. The people of Ireland have done no more, and, as men, they could do no less. Though the men of '98 lost 50,000 souls, yet the sacrifices made were cheap had they lost ten thousand times as many had they succeeded in purchasing the liberty of their country. But experience has long since taught all reflecting minds that a resort to physical force is a useless weapon wherewith to secure the liberties of Ireland. If ever Ireland's wrongs are righted it will be through the agency of a higher and mightier power—the resistless power of an enlightened public sentiment. Moral suasion and ceaseless effort, coupled with consistent conduct, are worth far more than Gatling guns, but unanimity of sentiment and purpose

among the Irish people themselves is worth more than all. And it is my firm belief that till Irishmen of every denomination and creed realise that Ireland is *their* country, and not the other man's—until they sink their senseless differences and present an united and unbroken host—their claims shall never be recognised. It is, indeed, lamentable that in an age of progress like this, there should still be irreconcilable elements in a matter where the very life and happiness of their common country is concerned. It is, however, gratifying to note that there are abundant evidences on every side that the animosities of the past are rapidly disappearing, giving place to a mutual admiration of one another's virtues and equal toleration of each other's faults. Personally, I fully entertain the hope that, ere long, North and South, East and West will stand united. It is an old saying that "the darkest hour is that before the dawn." Though Ireland's hopes are to day enwrapped in gloom and in doubt, yet I believe succour is near at hand. Should the growing sentiment which is so manifest to-day between England and the United States result in a better understanding—which may ultimately terminate in a definite alliance—not only Ireland but all mankind would profit by such a happy consummation. Then England's contention that the recognition of Ireland's demands would weaken her (England's) prestige in Europe, besides being a menace to the consolidation of the Empire, would be no longer tenable. With the moral and physical strength of the United States behind England, no power or combination of powers could successfully assail her. For such a union none would fight more bravely than Irishman, but without a full and fair recognition of Ireland's rights there can be no enduring or profitable Anglo-American Union. But with Irish liberty and justice once more enthroned in College Green, and the green flag of Erin beneath the protecting folds of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, together they shall bear the stress and storm of battles, would go marching on hand in hand, fighting only for peace and progress, God and humanity.

Whilst we are devoting this evening to the memory of the illustrious dead we would, indeed, be forgetful and ungrateful did we not on this most appropriate occasion pay a loving tribute to the memory of the greatest statesman this century has produced—of him who sacrificed power, personal and political friends, that he might do Ireland justice. His name is inseparably associated with the history of Ireland, a name that shall never be forgotten while there remains a lover of liberty in that unhappy land; a man whose name shall be indelibly impressed upon the forehead of the generations yet to come for his earnest and fearless advocacy of the rights and liberties of the oppressed of every land and clime; one whose honoured name extends to the uttermost bounds of human habitation; a man who, when once convinced in his convictions, was strong, resolute, steadfast, and unchangeable; one whose genius has enriched the statesmanship of England, and chastened it through the unconscious agency of his stainless Christian life and character, which he has left as an imperishable endowment to his countrymen. The death of W. E. Gladstone is not only a national loss but a distinct and irreparable loss to all mankind. (The speaker was warmly applauded during the course of his speech, and resumed his seat amidst much cheering.)

#### MUSICAL PROGRAMME, ETC.

In addition to the foregoing addresses, the following appreciative programme was rendered:—Selection, "Irish melodies," tastefully given by an orchestra under the command of Mr. P. F. Hiscocks. Chorus, "O'Donnell Aboo," by the pupils of the Marist Brothers. The little fellows seemed to feel the importance of the occasion, and sang the well-known air with great enthusiasm which was caught up at once by the great crowd in the hall. Quartette, "Let Erin remember" (this item at the request of the Bishop, with whom it is a great favourite) Mrs. Hiscocks, Miss A. Lorrigan, Rev. Father Kehoe, and Mr. Thomas Lonergan. This was pleasingly performed. "Kathleen mavourneen," by Miss Coleta Lorrigan, who fully sustained her deservedly high reputation as one of our leading vocalists. Recitation, "Who fears to speak," Mr. James Montague. Owing to persistent applause in appreciation of this the chairman had to relax his determination not to allow encores. Mr. Montague gave an extract from one of Shiel's celebrated speeches. "Dear harp of my country," Miss Annie Lorrigan, who subsequently took the place of Mr. P. Darby, who had to leave for the South that morning, and sang with such effect the "Wearin' o' the green," that the audience demanded a repetition, which was accorded. Miss Lorrigan possesses the finest soprano in Auckland, and into this song she put her whole soul. Father Kehoe next sang "The memory of the dead," with chorus by the company. The popular Parnell parish priest was loudly cheered for his fine contribution. "She is far from the land," which has reference to Robert Emmet's broken-hearted Sarah Curran, was given by Miss Maud Donovan with her usual success. "Come back to Erin," by Mr. A. Murphy was sung with admirable taste. In the violin solo, "Harp that once," with orchestral accompaniment, Master Carter, gave promise of future success. The programme concluded with a solo and chorus, "God save Ireland," by the company, in which the audience, who rose to their feet and stood the whole time, heartily joined. At its conclusion three hearty cheers were given for '98, and the people dispersed, all agreeing that it was a "great day entirely for Ireland." The accompaniments were exquisitely played by the Rev. Father Kehoe and Miss Ormond.

The hall was nicely decorated, thanks to the exertions of Messrs. J. J. Daly, J. J. A. Callaghan, and Thos. Carly, who worked willingly and assiduously to this end. Over the stage, in large green letters, was printed, "Who fears to speak of '98?" On the right were the names Father Murphy and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. On the left Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmet. On either side of the stage were the flags of Ireland and France. The walls were draped from end to end with the tricolour, in memory of French assistance in '98. Over the main entrance floated the Stars and Stripes. The whole presented a gay and animated appearance, adding much to the effect.

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The whole proceedings from beginning to end were a credit to all concerned, a credit alike to the committee and the sons and daughters of dear old Ireland in Auckland. There is no fear, in view of these manifestations, of the ultimate triumph of the cause of "Ireland a Nation."

## THE '98 CENTENARY IN SYDNEY.

### THE REMOVAL OF MICHAEL DWYER'S REMAINS.

A MAGNIFICENT and enthusiastic demonstration, in which it is estimated that no fewer than 100,000 persons took part, was held in Sydney on May 22 in connection with the '98 centenary. The event which drew such a vast concourse of people together, including delegates from all parts of Australia was the removal of the remains of Michael Dwyer and his beloved wife from the place where they have been resting to the Waverley cemetery where, a monument which shall be fittingly commemorative of the part they played in the struggle for Ireland's liberty is to be erected. In an historical sense the day will mark an epoch in the story of the Irish in Australia.

There were two small coffins in the vault, one that of a child and the other that of Michael Dwyer. The latter had been placed there by the late Father John Dwyer, a grandson, about twenty years ago—53 years after death at Liverpool. On being opened by Dr. MacCarthy's directions, the lead coffin was found to contain adult human remains, which Mrs. Cheevers was perfectly satisfied were those of her grandfather. Another person was also present who had seen the coffin placed in the vault.

"Of the two coffins containing female remains (Dr. MacCarthy explained) one was that of a very tall woman, daughter of Michael Dwyer; the other that of a very small woman, Mary Doyle, Dwyer's wife. The man who placed the tall woman in the coffin identified it by the position and the peculiar soldering of the lead."

"I ordered the smaller coffin to be opened," continued the doctor, "and it was shown to contain the remains of a very small woman in a remarkable state of preservation (after 38 years). The features and hair were perfectly recognisable. There was a white frill cap on the head, and a white shroud, with gathers at the neck. This body, Mrs. Cheevers was perfectly satisfied, was that of her grandmother. She and others recollected distinctly that it was interred with a white shroud, and the other body had a brown shroud of the Carmelite Order. By permission of the relatives a photograph was taken of the face. Particular interest attaches to the name of Mrs. Dwyer, owing to her romantic marriage. Dwyer, when under arms on Wicklow Hill, went by stealth to her house, and carried her off on horseback (aided by some of his men, to prevent arrest), and they were married by a priest, after which Mary Doyle shared his perils on the hills and his exile afterwards.

The remains were each left in their respective caskets, but enclosed in another outer one, which was inscribed as follows:—

"Herein we deposit the remains of the well-known insurgent chief, Michael Dwyer, who died 23rd August, 1825, aged fifty-three years. Also, the remains of his wife, Mary Dwyer, nee Doyle, who shared in his perils and exile, and who died on 12th June, 1860, aged ninety-five.—*R.I.P.*"

The casket containing the remains was taken to St. Mary's about ten o'clock on Saturday night, and was met at the entrance by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran (administrator) and the Rev. Father Whyte, who preceded it to the rear of the high altar, where it was placed on trestles in front of the chapel of Our Lady, and three lighted tapers placed on either side of it. Thousands of persons viewed the casket from an early hour on Sunday, and as the time drew near for the holding of the service, it was deemed advisable to reserve space for the accommodation of the clergy, the relatives of the deceased, the executive committee, and visiting delegates. The service was held at 1.30 p.m., Cardinal Moran officiating, his assistants being the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran (administrator), and the Rev. Fathers Cregan, Phelan, and Baugh, of St. Mary's Cathedral. The relatives present included Mesdames Cheevers, Murphy, and Courtney (grandchildren), Mrs. Donnelly, Miss Cheevers, Mr. Joseph Cheevers, and Mrs. B. Dwyer (great-grandchildren), Mrs. Johnstone, and the Misses Donnelly (3) (great great-grandchildren), Mesdames Donohue, Young, Moloney, Doyle, and Quinn, and the Misses Doyle (2).

His Eminence, the Cardinal, said he had no intention of detaining them at that ceremony, as he knew that further proceedings awaited them. But he would avail himself of that opportunity of congratulating the friends of the distinguished patriot on whose remains had just been pronounced the Benediction of Holy Church on the special honour which had been to-day decreed to him. For he was a genuine patriot—a good man and true. His patriotism was not of that class so common nowadays—a patriotism of words; it was a patriotism of heart and of deeds. Every man who was faithful to his domestic and social duties might well be styled a patriot; but the heroism of patriotism was to expose one's life to right the wrongs of one's country, and to assert its liberties. Michael Dwyer had not lost his life in the cause of his country, but he had bravely faced every peril, and gave abundant proof of heroic patriotism in his efforts to redress his country's wrongs. He loved Ireland, and Ireland was a country worth loving. He loved her mountains and her widespread plains; he loved her hills, her traditions, and her ruins. And, coming to Australia, he loved Australia with the same devoted love, and served it with the same heroic patriotism. We needed patriots at the present day, and it was to be hoped that the example set by this true patriot might excite amongst us the true spirit and raise up men who would be true in their love of country, and no less true in their love of religion. Such men would be a blessing to Australia, a blessing to their families, and a blessing to themselves.

The casket, preceded by the Cardinal and the clerical party who left it at the main entrance to the cathedral, was then borne and placed in the hearse. It was of polished cedar, with gold-plated embellishments. The hearse, a state one, drawn by six horses, was surmounted with a Celtic cross of polished pine, 4ft in height, on the top of which was a laurel wreath, and from its base were suspended an Irish flag on either side, and the Australian colours (white and blue) to the four corners. The pall-bearers were:—Dr. O'Donnell and Mr. Joseph Winter (Victoria), Mr. F. McDonnell, M.P., and Mr. St. Leger (Queensland), Dr. MacCarthy, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Woods and Mr. Sheehy (New South Wales).

The scene outside the cathedral was impressive in the extreme. An immense crowd had congregated, and a long line of vehicles extended right back to Macquarie street on either side; while in addition to the large concourse in College street, a very large crowd was compelled to be content with such view of the proceedings as could be obtained from a position inside Hyde Park. The ceremony in the cathedral concluded, the procession, which had previously been got into marching order, made a start.

The order of the procession was:—Representatives of the '98 committee (including delegates from other colonies), the United Irish Societies (including the A.H.C. Guild, the H.A.C.B. Society, and the Irish National Foresters). Then came the general public on foot, the hearse, wreaths, mourning carriages, and vehicles. The hearse was fitted with a model monument in green and white, with harps and shamrock leaves in gold, surmounted by a Celtic cross, and bearing numerous wreaths of laurel leaves. The horses were covered with green cloths, on which shamrock leaves were worked in old gold. The route to the cemetery at Waverley was crowded with spectators. Almost every window and verandah roof was occupied; and among the tokens of sympathy exhibited was the draping with black of the verandah along the entire frontage of Mark Foy's premises. The procession started at about a quarter past two, and reached the cemetery nearly two hours later, thousands of people having viewed it as it passed.

At the cemetery the assemblage was enormous. The struggle to get through the gates was great; the struggle to secure a position near the vault where the remains were to be deposited was greater. The best of order prevailed. The service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. Father Kennedy of the Franciscan Order (P.P.), assisted by a large number of clergy.

Stirring addresses were delivered by Dr. MacCarthy (Sydney) and Dr. O'Donnell (Melbourne). The pressure on our space prevents us giving even a *résumé* of what were splendid efforts of oratory.

A banquet was given in the Guild Hall on Monday evening, the 23rd—the night of the celebration in Dunedin. It was largely attended by the clergy and laity. The delegates from Victoria and Queensland were also present. "The memory of the dead" was proposed by Dr. MacCarthy; patriotic songs were sung and speeches were delivered by the delegates, Fathers Timoney, O'Callaghan, and others. The banquet closed with the singing of "God Save Ireland." On Sunday evening Dr. MacCarthy entertained a large party of intercolonial visitors and ladies and gentlemen closely connected with the '98 movement.

## Diocesan News.

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

A mission in honour of the Sacred Heart will be held during the coming week in St. Joseph's Church, when there will be devotions and sermons by the priests of the Te Aro parish. It is expected that his Grace the Archbishop will preach the closing sermon.

The Government have virtually decided not to utilise the building on Mount Cook as a prison, in deference to the wish of the citizens.

Mr. D. R. Lawlor of this city has brought out a very tasteful and appropriate souvenir of the Rebellion of Ninety Eight in Dr. Ingram's famous song "Who fears, etc." set to music, and tastefully illustrated with allegorical pictures, and a fine portrait of Wolfe Tone. The song is to be heard on the night of celebration here, and Mr. Lawlor is to be congratulated on his enterprise in placing before the public such a suitable memento of the centenary.

The mid-winter holidays at St. Patrick's College will commence on Tuesday next, when the customary entertainment will be given in the evening. The college will re-open for studies on the 11th proximo.

Widespread regret was felt in Wellington on Wednesday when it became known that Mr. John Maginnity, one of our best known and most popular citizens had died during the previous night. The deceased was only 53 years of age, and had been identified with the Colony during the whole of his lifetime, having come here when quite a child with his parents, his father having been a hospital sergeant in the 65th regiment. After leaving school Mr. Maginnity went through the usual ups and downs of colonial life, but finally settled down as wine and spirit merchant about twelve years ago, which business he successfully carried on until his death. Prior to his health breaking down he took an active interest in public affairs, and was for a time member of the City Council, and steward of the Wellington Racing Club. He was an all-round good fellow, and Wellington will certainly miss him, for there were few men so popular with all classes. The funeral took place on Thursday morning from St. Mary's Cathedral. The funeral cortege was a very long one, the large attendance of citizens testifying to the respect in which deceased had been held.

#### PERSONAL.

The Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., and Mrs. Grace, who had been for a trip to Australia, returned to Wellington on Tuesday.—Mr. W. C.

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Gasquoine, manager of the Wellington branch of the Grey Valley Coal Company's business, has made a donation of five tons of coal for the Benevolent Trustees for the poor of the city.—The Very Rev. Father Dawson, administrator of the cathedral parish, Auckland, paid a visit to the convent schools on Tuesday and was warmly received by the pupils, who had not forgotten the great interest which he took in their progress during his residence in Wellington.—His Grace Archbishop Redwood returned from the South this morning.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

On Friday evening (May 20th last), at the local Oddfellows Hall, the pupils of the convent school, Akaroa, gave their first public concert. In spite of the night being very wet indeed, there was a really good attendance, and the entertainment was a great success. The performance was a most excellent and varied one, and it is safe to predict that the next entertainment by the convent pupils will be eagerly looked forward to. Owing to the extreme pressure on our space this week it is impossible to enter into details of what was throughout a capital performance. The following took part: Misses E. Kerridge, E. Wiet, V. Lelievre, F. Vangioni, E. Rodrigues, M. Vangioni, R. Lelievre, Agnes Bagley, E. Nicholls, N. Vangioni, O. Lelievre, E. Penrose, K. Mora, L. Vangioni, C. Cullen, Master Bell. The musical and dramatic portions were capitally rendered and proved most enjoyable. At the close Father Dunham returned thanks to all present on behalf of the Sisters.

St. Mary's Hall was crowded to excess on Monday evening week, when the parishioners of St. Mary's Church tendered a complimentary concert to Mr. Harry Rossiter, who, for the past two years, has acted as choir-master and conductor. The programme submitted was an excellent one, and found great favour with the large audience, most of the items being encored. There took part in the concert Misses Edith Walker, Lucy Ryan, M. McLaughlin, L. Ryan, K. Goggan, Katie Young, Messrs. H. Bore, O. Read, A. Miller, C. Edgar, J. Allen, A. O'Brien, J. Rowley, and Mr. Painter's excellent mandoline and guitar band. Amongst those present were the Vicar-General, the Rev. Fathers Marnane and Goggan, and the Rev. Father Servajean, who has been transferred to Christchurch from Ahaura, where he was recently parish priest. During the evening occasion was taken to make a couple of presentations to Mr. Rossiter. The parish priest, the Rev. Father Marnane, on behalf of the parishioners, presented Mr. Rossiter with a handsome gold-mounted ebony *bâton*, suitably inscribed, and also bearing on a shield in the centre the word "Kia-ora." In making the presentation, the Reverend Father referred to the manner in which the recipient had always worked in the interests of the Church, and also to the manner in which he had devoted himself to make the choir what it was, and he concluded by wishing that Mr. Rossiter might be long spared to wield the *bâton*. Mr. A. H. Blake, on behalf of the choir, presented Mr. Rossiter with a handsome  $\frac{1}{2}$  ver-mounted walking-stick, and in doing so spoke of the good feeling which had always existed between the choir and their leader. The audience then rose, *en masse*, and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and gave three hearty cheers. Mr. Rossiter replied in a feeling manner, and then the programme was proceeded with. The honorary secretary was Mr. J. C. Chase, who fulfilled the onerous and important duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner, and contributed in no small degree towards the success of the concert.

The *Universe*, says a local paper, referring to a "chat," illustrated by limelight views of New Zealand, given by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes at Caversham on Easter Wednesday, says: The audience listened spellbound for two hours, and even then they wanted to hear more about this beautiful "paradise of the Pacific," and the wonderful work that the missionaries are doing there.

(From our GREYMOUTH correspondent.)

The many West Coast friends of the popular and beloved Father Servajean deeply regret his departure from their midst for Christchurch.

The work of preparing the articles required for the stalls at the forthcoming bazaar in aid of the convent building fund is being vigorously pushed on by the ladies engaged in this meritorious work. They have, under the guidance of Father Carew, accomplished wonders, and their zealous efforts are sure to make this bazaar a great success.

The widows of Brunnerton will no doubt ere this have realised the fact that the law is an uncertain quantity and that the prospects of obtaining heavy damages against the Coal Creek Coal Company—which, no doubt, the lawyers said were certain to be obtained—was something of a mirage which is now fast fading from view. This money expended was subscribed by a generous public to place the widows and orphans above the pinch of poverty. The subscribers had no idea that a large portion of their donations would go as fees for lawyers. The stoppage of the mines, pending a decision by the judges on the legal points, has resulted in hundreds of poor people with their families suffering real hardship. The Brunner disaster has taught a lesson which it is to be hoped will not be forgotten by Government inspectors of mines and other responsible parties, when day after day gas is reported as being present in a mine and naked lights are still allowed to be used by the miners. Then those in authority should be brought to the bar of public justice for criminal carelessness.

We are pleased to notice that our old friends, Messrs Edmund Sheedy and Co., have commenced business on a big scale as hardware merchants and general ironmongers in the large premises formerly known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel. The new firm have evidently a firm faith in the future of Greymouth, and we cordially wish them every prosperity and success.

(From our TIMARU correspondent.)

The Aloysian Catholic Club held their first debate of the session on Tuesday last, the subject being Napoleon v. Wellington. Mr. T. L. Harney championed Napoleon, while Mr. M. F. Deanehey led on the side of Wellington. The Rev. Father McDonnell, chairman, summed up, and on a vote being taken, a majority declared in favour of Napoleon, the voting being Napoleon 26, Wellington 19.

On Sunday the Feast of Corpus Christi special devotions were held in honour of the Blessed Sacrament. The sanctuary was decorated with flowers and evergreens in a very tasteful manner, and at Vespers a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held around the church and in the priory grounds. The Aloysian and Hibernian Societies and the Children of Mary were present in regalia. The procession was well lighted, and as it meandered through the priory grounds the moving lights and the various colours of the many banners made a pretty and imposing spectacle. The Rev. Father Tubman preached an appropriate sermon on the Blessed Sacrament, dwelling on the many biblical proofs of the Real Presence.

The boys of the Marist Brothers' School engaged in their first football match on Thursday last, the game being stopped and the enjoyment marred by a rather serious accident. The opposing team belonged to the Timaru Side School, and when both teams were fairly going, a pupil of the Marist Brothers', Martin O'Brian, son of Mr. William O'Brian, of Adair, had the misfortune of breaking his leg. The injured boy is one of the best players in the team, and the accident brought the game to an early and unpleasant conclusion. The Marist Brothers' plucky little team enjoy up to the present an unbeaten record in the football field.

The weather continues very dry. Hard frosts and cold fogs are frequent, but rain, which is much needed, keeps threatening, but does not come.

## CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The course of the present war has given a live interest to the question as to what is and what is not contraband of war. The early portion of the war was devoted chiefly to the capture by each side of vessels carrying the enemy's flag. The cables have from time to time announced the release of some of the captured Spanish ships, the courts not having in such cases upheld the legality of the captures in accordance with the code of international law. The term "contraband of war" is applied to certain commodities relative to war, and to trading in them with the belligerent states. A neutral state may carry on ordinary trade with a country at war (excepting with an effectively blockaded port) but the trading vessel must carry no contraband goods. The meaning of the term is liable to misunderstanding, but the following is the best brief and popular account of the subject that we have met. It may be of interest to readers of the N.Z. TABLET, more especially at the present juncture, when the tangle of complications in East and West may at any time result in its being put into operation around our coasts:—

Contraband of war.—In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is or is not contraband of war, it is classified as:—

1. Absolute contraband.
2. Occasional or conditional contraband.
3. Goods not contraband.

The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character.

The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, etc., which are subservient to warlike use, and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not according to occasions and conditions as to their character, shipment and destined use. Every such case depends on its own facts.

The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use, such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods, and other such like articles, together with many that are purely mercantile in character.

No article of merchandise is contraband unless transported beyond the territorial waters and jurisdiction of a neutral State, nor unless destined for an enemy's port, or for an enemy's use, or for an enemy's ship upon the high seas, which belligerent ships are permitted to police in search of an enemy's ships and contraband of war.

No final and exhaustive definition of contraband articles can be given. They are changing with the progress of inventions. Some articles were formerly contraband which now are not. The converse is also true.

Each belligerent government is competent to determine what it will treat as contraband. If its prescription should be made in outrageous disregard of international law or treaty rights, neutral States affected would probably interpose.

Neither belligerent can treat goods as contraband in violation of its treaty stipulations with a neutral power as regards the subjects of that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to a foreign port in neutral vessels would profitably consult any existing treaties between Spain and the government of that port.

The belligerent rights of capture as against a neutral exist only either in case of contraband of war or of enemy's goods aboard, or of a violation of an effective blockade, and in other analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral justifies the belligerent in treating his property as enemy's property.

If Spain adheres to the principle, "free ships, free goods," as the United States Government proposed to do at the beginning of the war, only contraband goods are subject to capture in such ships.

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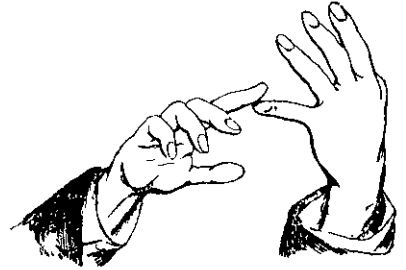
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CUTLERY.—TABLE KNIVES (Bone handle), per half dozen, 5s 3d; DESSERT KNIVES, per half dozen, 4s 3d; TABLE (Xylmit);  
7s 6d; DESSERT, 6s.

The above Knives all guaranteed. We have sold hundreds of dozens of them. TABLE FORKS, 5s; TABLE SPOONS, 5  
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.



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### "GOLDEN APPLE" BRAND CIDER

An Ideal Summer Beverage.

WHOLESAME, REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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

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### STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKER

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**MASSEY-HARRIS**  
**BICYCLE**  
**WINS!**

Both on the TRACK and on the ROAD.

**THE**  
**Massey-Harris**  
**WINS.**

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In the

**Fifty-Mile Road Race**

**at Christchurch**

ON

**CANADIAN TYRES.**

Don't Fail to See the New

**MASSEY-HARRIS FERTILISER DRILL.**  
 SOWS EVERYTHING.

TRIALS ARE BEING ARRANGED IN EVERY DISTRICT.



## Irish News.

**ANTRIM.—Catholic Belfast and the Distress.**—As it appeared that the wealthy merchants of the northern metropolis had made up their minds to do nothing to relieve the famine-stricken people of the West of Ireland, his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Henry had a collection made in the Catholic churches of Belfast on Sunday, with the following highly creditable result:—St. Patrick's, £80 19s; St. Malachy's, £57; St. Peter's, £55 17s; St. Mary's, £13; Ballymacarrett, £12 6s 3d; St. Paul's, £35; St. Joseph's, £28 4s 6d; Holy Cross (Ardoyne), £26 12s 8d; Holy Family, £26; Holy Rosary, £17 16s; St. Brigid's, £17 5s 6d; Clonard, £15; Sacred Heart, £9 10s; Lig Niel, £6 5s—£460 in all.

**CORK.—The Late Sir John Arnott's Will.**—Full particulars are now to hand regarding the will of the late Sir John Arnott, to which reference was made in these columns last week. Probate was granted just sixteen days after the death of the deceased, and the first possible day owing to the Easter holidays, which, according to the rules of the Court, a probate could be granted. The executors and trustees are Sir John Arnott (the son), and Lady Arnott (the widow of the deceased), but the entire control and management of the several businesses and estates which are all to be carried on as heretofore are vested in the present baronet, who practically takes his father's place. The personalty is sworn at £656,268, 10s 4d, and the realty at £200,000. The will confirms the jointure to Lady Arnott of £1000 a year under her settlement, and bequeaths to her £60,000. A similar legacy is given to the present baronet, £50,000 to testator's son Loftus, and £40,000 to each of his four unmarried daughters, and his other three sons, provision having been made by settlement or otherwise for his married daughters. Legacies amounting to £30,000 are given to relatives and friends of the deceased, £40,000 in legacies to his secretary and several officials in the *Irish Times* and other businesses of the deceased, and £45,000 in charitable legacies, including £20,000 to Cork and a similar sum to Dublin charities. The legacies are all settled legacies, not to be paid unless testator's trustees so desire and at their discretion for a period of twenty years after his death. One third of the residue is bequeathed to Lady Arnott, testator's

**DUBLIN.—A Tribute to the late Mrs. Parnell.**—With reference to the death of Mrs. Delia Parnell, whose funeral was described in our columns of last week, the *Times*' Dublin correspondent writes that the event removes a picturesque figure from the political as well as from the social history of the Irish Nationalist movement. The closing years of her life was deeply tinged with the melancholy that attaches to the decay of a great family. She succumbed to the effects of a terrible accident in the house where she had given birth to her second and greatest son. Mrs. Parnell's most notable relation was her father, Admiral Stewart, "Old Ironsides," of the United States navy, who took a prominent part in the war of 1812. It was he who promised his wife the gift of a British man-of-war, and the story goes that he kept his word. There can be little doubt that Charles Stewart Parnell derived from his mother his iron will, his coldness, and his decision. In personal appearance he bore a curious resemblance to her. Mrs. Parnell's belief in her son's policy, and her absolute confidence in its ultimate triumph, amounted almost to a religious tenet. At the time when the policy was at its zenith of popularity she was its apostle in the United States. When excitement was high with regard to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886 she addressed an enormous gathering in Chicago, and was received with almost regal honours. It was about three years ago that Mrs. Parnell left America for ever, and came back to Avondale broken in health and happiness. Age and misfortune had unsettled a once singularly clear and original mind, and the evil days on which she had fallen were comforted with the delusion that her son Charles was still alive. She leaves three daughters and two sons, of whom the elder, Mr. John Howard Parnell, M.P., is at present, as our readers are aware, City Marshall of Dublin.

**The Mayor of Dublin on the Distress in the West.**—A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Friday, April 15, to consider matters connected with the distress in the West, and the Lord Mayor made a speech on the occasion which should make it absolutely impossible for the Government officials to ever again attempt to deny or to minimise the severity of the distress. We make the following extracts:—You are all aware that last year, owing to late planting, and an abnormally wet summer and autumn, the potato crop failed, especially in the West and South of Ireland, and as a consequence the small landholders of all

# CITY BOOT PALACE.

.....

**WE ARE NOT** Killing the Dead—not making low prices on poor stuff and blowing about it as a marvel. We are slaughtering the living—hewing down a clean, live stock level with the rubbish that is being associated with cheap prices. It's easy enough to repeat these words, parrot-like, but it makes all the difference in the world who says them.

IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW SEASON'S GOODS JUST LANDED.—SEE AND BELIEVE.

## CITY BOOT PALACE

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. M'KAY

widow, one-third to his son John, and one-third between all his children, save John, living at his decease.

**'98 Celebration in Mallow.**—Irish exchanges to hand contain glowing accounts of a splendid demonstration held in Mallow on Sunday, April 17, in commemoration of the memory of the men of '98. The demonstration was organised by the Mallow '98 Club, and no smaller tribute can be paid to the success of their efforts than to say that the extraordinary and splendid meeting was representative of the best and truest Nationalists of all shades and politics in the County of Cork, and that the Rebel City sent to represent it its chief magistrate and a large number of sterling and patriotic Irish Nationalists. A great concourse of people, headed by the bands, which played splendid National airs, marched to the Royal Hotel, where Mr. O'Brien was staying. Mr. O'Brien, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien, Miss McCarthy (Australia), Rev. Father O'Callaghan, the Mayor of Cork and others, took their places in an open carriage, and the whole procession, which was headed by the National Foresters, mounted and in full uniform, retraced its steps back to the market place, where the demonstration was held. The whole scene was one of most remarkable enthusiasm. The demonstration was marked by a spirit of the greatest unanimity, and the text of each and every speaker, whether lay or clerical, Parnellites or anti-Parnellites, was unity. The sentiments expressed were instantly endorsed by the thousands assembled, and were cheered to the echo. In other places great demonstrations have also taken place.

**DONEGAL.—The Evictors at it again.**—The evictors are still kept going at their ignoble work. Three evictions took place on the property of W. H. Boyd, D.L., outside Letterkenny on April 2. In Kirkstown, Denis Ward, who occupied a holding of about thirteen acres, with his wife and children were turned out on the roadside. The holding of James Parke, the next victim, was a short distance off. This holder is of larger acreage than the former one, and includes about twelve acres tillage. The remainder is comprised, for the most part, of a practically uncultivated piece of mountain land, whose arid slope affords, it is said, scarcely a vestige of pasture. The third unfortunate was a tenant named Bovaird, who occupied a small holding at Loughnagin. It was reported that all the tenants on the Donegal estate of the Duke of Abercorn had been served with processes for the half year's rent, but this is contradicted, and it appears that only a limited number have been served.

these districts suffered acute distress, which has now become a case of actual famine. A visitation of Providence has ever been recognised as justifying exceptional measures. The Government had ample warning of the impending distress, both of an official and of an authoritative character. The Irish Agricultural Statistics for 1897, which were compiled by the Royal Irish Constabulary, and published in the end of August, contained warning of a most serious character, and all the more serious on account of their non-committal official tone. The Constabulary reports made it very clear that the potato crop was going to be a failure on the West and South coast of Ireland. . . . The Local Government on the occasions on which I applied to it for information has given it with a cordiality which I am only too happy to acknowledge. In a communication of April 12, it states: "Relief works are in operation in the unions of Belmullet, Clifden, Galway, Killala, Oughterard, Swinford, and Westport, and the Guardians of the Ballinrobe Union have adopted schemes for the establishment of relief works. In addition to these unions there are other unions in the West in which sporadic cases of distress consequent on the failure of the potato crop will also be found. This may be said to apply to all the unions on the Western seaboard." In the eight unions mentioned above are 39,718 houses, which at six inmates each give a population of 238,308. Of course all these people are not distressed, but if there be added the "sporadic cases" to those that are, there is a population of about 300,000 people on our Western seaboard in distress, and the distress acknowledged by the Local Government, I take it to be, means that 300,000 people are without necessary food, seeds, and clothes. When at length the Government tardily acknowledged that real distress existed it adopted a scheme most scientifically calculated to do the least good and afford a minimum of relief. Adverting to the work of the Mansion House Committee, his Lordship said that one of its first and most urgent cares was to make an effort as great as its funds would permit to supply seed potatoes. We distributed perfectly free over 500 tons of seed potatoes, but all our efforts, supplementing the unions, the Government, and the Manchester Committee, have left numbers of people who are in the terrible position of having planted crops below the average. I find on the best authority that in the Killala Union about 200 families did not plant average crops. In the Swinford Union about 7,500 families planted crops below the average, and I have this most alarming piece of information, on the authority of the clerk of the Union, that in the Cahirciveen Union 700 families

did not plant average crops. The clerk of the Union, Oughterard, states that upwards of 900 families did not plant average crops. The clerk of the Union, Castletown Berehaven, is of opinion that the number of families which did not plant average crops is very large. In the Clifden Union 800 families were unable to plant average crops, and 1,700 families in the same union only planted average crops with charitable and other external aid. The Chairman of the union has given me this information on April 14. As regards the future of the outlook there can be no more alarming circumstances than this inability of the people to sow their crops, and that is why I ask the Government to provide for next year. The people in the distressed regions, having lived for twelve months on insufficient and diseased food, are now suffering from those epidemics which prey on the bodies of insufficiently nourished people. It was a reproach to the Government that the people should be left in this condition. At the present time we hear a lot about the condition of Cuba, and we can see one of the greatest nations in the world about to take the awful step of declaring war in order to end a condition of things not even as bad as that which prevails in Connemara. I appeal most confidently to the Council to pass the resolution which stands in my name, and which is a last appeal to the Government to do its duty, as these unfortunate people must be supported either from public funds or private charity until August 1: "That this Council begs to direct the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government to the acute and widespread distress and destitution at present existing in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Mayo, and Galway. That we call upon the Government to send immediate relief and take such steps as may prevent a famine in these districts before the present crop comes to maturity, and to enable these poor people to make provision for the coming winter and spring months of next year." We need hardly add that the resolution was passed.

**Assisting the St. Vincent de Paul Society.**—A most successful bazaar and *fete* was held at the Rotunda, Dublin, recently, in aid of the exhausted funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Dublin conference of which during the past year visited and relieved 5,808 poor families, consisting of 22,631 individuals, and were obliged to refuse many other deserving cases through want of funds. The bazaar was opened by the Lord Mayor, and there was a very large attendance. The room was arranged with scenery to represent Old Paris, as it was at the time of the foundation of the Society. Here was the *Chapelle Notre Dame*, besides that of St. Sulpice, the *Hippodrome*, the *Bastille*, and the *Madeleine* were represented in the circle of buildings that extend around the historic Round Room. The Archbishop of Dublin, enclosing a cheque for £25, wrote as follows to Mr. Carton, President of the Society:—"People nowadays are so easily attracted by new forms of charitable work that I am sometimes apprehensive of a serious falling-off in the support given to our old and tried charitable organisations. The poor of Dublin could ill afford any curtailment of the relief which the generosity of the public, as well as of its own members, has now for so many years enabled your Society to give. Apart from the substantial aid in money which it may be relied on to bring to your funds, the bazaar will have the further advantage of keeping the Society and its work from being forgotten or overlooked by the public. You will kindly excuse my delay in writing this letter. The fact is that I have been obliged during the last few weeks to give a good deal of consideration to the question whether bazaars can any longer continue to be sanctioned as means of raising funds for Catholic purposes in this diocese. Undoubtedly abuses, some of them of a very serious kind, have been allowed to creep in within the last few years. If there is not a speedy and effective reform it will become my duty to do what has already had to be done elsewhere, by refusing altogether my sanction to bazaars, or to works, however good, in aid of which they are held. I am very confident, however, that in connection with the projected bazaar in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society there will be nothing that could tend to hasten the taking of such a step. But I am bound to add I am not without fear that the taking of it must be looked upon as inevitable in the near future."

**LOUTH.**—New Church at Tullyallen.—A memorable and impressive ceremony took place on April 17, when His Eminence Cardinal Logue laid the foundation of a new church at Tullyallen, County Louth, in the presence of a large number of the clergy of the archdiocese, the Mayor of Drogheda, the High Sheriff, the members of the Corporations of Dundalk and Drogheda, and an immense gathering of people from the surrounding districts. The new church, when completed, will be dedicated to St. Christin O'Comarony, the first Abbot of historic Mellifont Abbey, the ruins of which are in the immediate neighbourhood. After the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone High Mass was celebrated in the old church, His Eminence presiding. At the conclusion of the first Gospel, the Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., preached the sermon of the day. His text for his text the following passage:—"I have chosen and have sanctified this place that My Name may be there for ever." The preacher, in eloquent language, reviewed the history of Mellifont, and appealed to the congregation to assist the Rev. Father Finlay to erect a church which would be a fitting monument of the faith and fidelity of those to whom the traditions of old Mellifont had descended, and who, in passing them on, had proved themselves worthy of the inheritance. At three o'clock Benediction was given by the Cardinal Primate from an enclosed altar on the ground adjoining the ancient and historic abbey. The ceremony was most solemn and impressive, it being the first time for 559 years that a Catholic celebration took place there. The Mayor and members of the Corporations of Drogheda, with the civic sword and mace, knelt in front of the altar.

**MEATH.**—A fall of "Black Rain."—A fall of "black rain" occurred one day in Meath recently. A number of people saw it, and its fall was preceded by two thunder claps. One gentleman said it fell over an area of country thirty miles long by six-

teen miles wide, and his account of the phenomenon is that the darkness of the rain was due to soot from the manufacturing towns of North England and South Scotland, which remained suspended in the drifting clouds until they broke.

### GENERAL.

**Letter from the Author of "Who Fears to Speak of '98?"**—Anything from the author of this immortal song, the words and music of which we published as a supplement to our '98 number, will be read with interest by every Irishman. The *Boston Globe* of a recent date had the following reference to, and letter from, the venerable author:—Dr. John Keble, Ingham, LL.D., vice provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the venerable author of the stirring poem which will this year be the rallying cry of the scattered children of the Irish race, has been much interested in the sketch of his life, published in the *Globe*, accompanying the music and words of his famous song. He has taken occasion to express his gratification in the following letter:—"John O'Callaghan, Esq., *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Dear Sir—I beg to thank you for the very kind things you have said of me in your article in the *Boston Sunday Globe* of the 6th of March, and for your courtesy in sending me copies of the paper containing the article. The biographical particulars given in it—(though not in all respects exact—are much more correct than some that have appeared in English and Irish journals. There is much to be said on the political topics to which you refer, and I may in the future find an opportunity of explaining my views on these subjects more fully than I have yet done.—Believe me to be, dear sir, faithfully yours, JOHN K. INGRAM.

### A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track. Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is stiff and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such a case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880 my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still *she did not get her strength up*; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and *her full quare her strength*. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family are ailing a few doses puts us right.—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, etc., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in Italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she may not make worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things *must* be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, *must* end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of other doctors. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this. Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them of course. Mother Seigel's is one of the rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup *does not impart strength*; it is not a so-called "tonic"; it does not, no such thing. It (the Syrup) *cures the disease*, drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

*Then* comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes, well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the steamer gets up the steam.

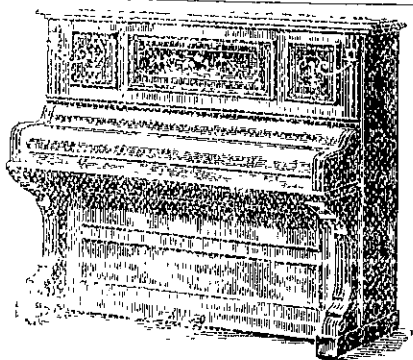
And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic.

The Chinese Government have signed an agreement with a British syndicate for a loan for the construction of railways in China.

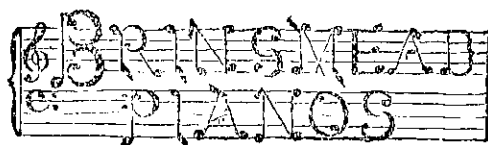
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MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

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

Handsome Toilet Pair.—Dressing-table with drawer and jewel drawers on top, bevel glass and brass handles. Washstand marble top, tiles in back—all well finished. The Pair, £1 17s 6d.

Toilet Chest, 1 drawers, brass handles, two jewel drawers, carved brackets, bevel plate glass. £3 15s. Washstand to match, 12s 6d, 25s and £2.

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

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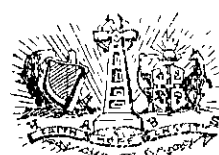
Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act



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

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

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

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

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

Full particulars may be had from branches and from

P. KEARNEY,  
District Secretary Auckland

## J. A. S. O. T. T.

[A CARD.]  
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

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BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,  
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'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.

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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.

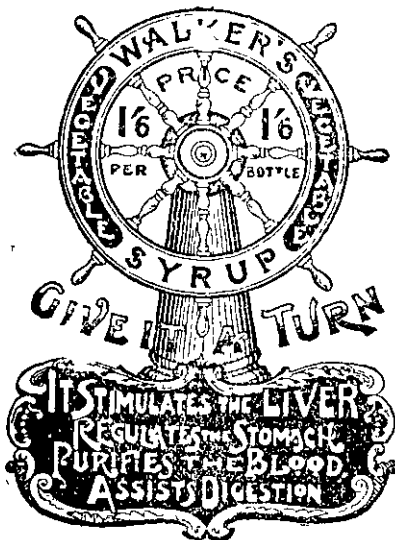
**CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, ETC.**—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

**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.

"GIVE IT A TURN."



(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

OWING to a great scarcity and consequent increased cost of the American herbs, barks and roots, from which that well-known and popular Liver and Digestive specific, Walker's Vegetable Syrup, is prepared, the manufacturer, Mr. J. J. F. Walker, has been reluctantly compelled to announce an increase in price, from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per bottle, which increase will barely cover the extra cost of production.

He has resolved to increase the price, believing that in a matter of such vital importance a medicine which possesses the virtues of stimulating the Liver, regulating the Stomach, purifying the Blood and assisting Digestion, the public—at least that portion of it which has personally experienced its curative efficacy—would prefer to pay the increased price, and thereby ensure the maintenance of its good qualities, rather than that the present high standard should be lowered to allow of its being sold at less.

We would advise all those who are sufferers from Liver or Digestive derangement to secure a supply of this wonderful remedy from their nearest Chemist or Storekeeper, or from the Medicine Chest, corner High and Tuam Streets, Christchurch.

Dunedin Agent: J. HUTTON  
(Next Old Knox Church)

67, KING STREET,

From whom all "Walkers" Preparations may be obtained Wholesale or Retail.

T. H. UNDRILL | E. A. UNDRILL

### FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.

We beg to announce that at the request of numerous clients we have purchased a (First-Class) Undertaking Outfit, and that we are prepared to furnish FUNERALS IN THE BEST POSSIBLE STYLE AT MODERATE CHARGES.

**T. H. UNDRILL AND CO.**  
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,  
TANCRED STREET,  
ASHBURTON.  
(Opposite Arcade and next Building  
Society's Office.)

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 MINTOSH

(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.

Travellers sent to the country at shortest  
notice.

Artists' Materials a Speciality.

CORNER OF ARCADE, ASHBURTON

**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.

Shoing, as usual, a speciality.

### THE BEST CEMENT

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

**MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.**

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

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 Trousers 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.

## SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ONLY 6<sup>D</sup> AND 1<sup>S</sup>

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



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

For week ending June 15.

### STOCKS AND SHARES.

Share quotations:—National Bank of New Zealand L2; Bank of New Zealand 4 per cent. guaranteed stock, 102½; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company 4 per cent. prior lieu debentures, 93.

### STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, June 8.

**BANKS.**—National, Buyers, —; Sellers, 2/3 0. New South Wales, B., —; S., —. Un. on of Australia, Ltd., B., —; S., —.

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

**SHIPPING.**—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/9/-; S., 4/11/-. Union Steam, B., 9/12/6; S., 9/17/6.

**COAL.**—Kaitangata (old), B., —; S., —. Do (new), B., —; S., —. Westport B., 2/16/3; S., 2/16/6.

**LOAN AND AGENCY.**—Commercial Property Company (2/10/0), B., 4/0; S., 4/6. National Mortgage, B., 10/6; S., 11/0. Perpetual Trustees, B., 10/3; S., 11/3. Trustees and Executors, B., 1/11/6; S., 1/12/6.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (L20), B., —; S., —. Kaipoi Woollen Co., B., —; S., 6/2/0. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 1/10/0; S., 1/10/6; do., new issue, B., —; S., — premium. Mornington Tramway, B., 15/9; S., 16/3. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/6/-; S., 4/7/-. New Zealand Drug (2/7/6 paid), B., 2/8/3; S., 2/8/3. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14/6; S., —. Otago Daily Times, B., 11/10/-; S., 11/15/-. Emu Bay Railway, B., 12/0; S., 13/0. New Zealand Asbestos Co., B., par; S., -/6 premium.

**GOLDFIELDS.**—Reefton: Big River Extended, B., 7/6; S., 8/0. Cumberland Extended, B., 2/0; S., 2/3. Dillon Extended, B., —; S., —. Keep-it-Dark, B., —; S., 1/5/6. Alpine Extended, B., —; S., 7/0. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., —; S., —. Crusus (Paparua), B., —; S., 11/0. Auckland: Bunker's Hill, B., 1/1; S., 1/2. Crown, B., —; S., —. Talisman, B., 7/6; S., —. Waitekauri, B., —; S., —. Waiki Silverton, B., —; S., —. Woodstock, B., —; S., —. Otago: Alpha (vendors), B., —; S., 13/-. Morning Star (A issue), B., 13/-; S., 14/-. Ophir Deep Lead, B., —; S., —.

**DREDGING COMPANIES.**—Buller, B., 10/-; S., 11/-. Clyde, B., —; S., 3/9/6. Enterprise, B., —; S., 3/0/0. Golden Beach, B., —; S., 3/0. Golden Gate, B., 1/12/6; S., 1/13/6. Golden Run, B., 1/2/0; S., 1/3/0. Golden Treasure, B., —; S., —. Golden Terrace, B., 14/9; S., 15/6. Jutland Flat (paid), B., 5/9; S., 6/6. Lion Rock, B., 1/0/0; S., 1/4/0. Molyneux Hydraulic Co. (Dredge issue), B., —; S., 1/11/0 (premium). Nevis, B., —; S., —. Otago B., 1/11/6; S., 1/12/6. Upper Waipori (contrib.), B., 2/3; S., 2/6. Kyebrun, B., —; S., —. Dunedin Dredge, B., 6/0; S., 6/6. Ettrick, B., —; S., —. Golden Crown, B., 3/9; S., 5/0.

**SLUICING COMPANIES.**—Moonlight Sluicing (contrib.) B., —; S., 1/14/6. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/9; S., 7/0. Deep tream, B., 19/6; S., 1/0/0. Bakery Flat, B., —; S., —.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—  
The counter attraction of the opening of our new horse bazaar at Gore to-day, coupled with the fact that only some dozen or so "old stager" draught horses came forward for our weekly sale, caused our yards here to have an unusually bare appearance, and, of course, under the circumstances it is not surprising that practically no business was done. The larger fixture at Gore had caused both buyers and sellers to journey thither. Several buyers, however, were in the yards wanting heavy cart geldings (shuffers), and there were others inquiring for good draught fillies. Plough teams are also in great demand, and anything in the shape of a first-class delivery van horse can be sold without difficulty at a very handsome price, say, from L20 to L27. We note an occasional inquiry for a good cavalry horse, for useful buggy pairs, and for station waggonette horses. All the foregoing classes of horses are wanted, and vendors will find Dunedin a good market at the present time. Aged horses, both draught and light, are not wanted, neither are medium quality hacks and harness horses. We quote as follows: First-class draught mares and geldings, L35 to L40; extra good mares, L45 to L50; good useful draught mares and geldings, L25 to L33; aged do, L12 to L20; strong upstanding harness horses, L20 to L25; cavalry horses, L18 to L25; medium hacks and harness horses, L8 to L15; aged do, L2 to L5.

### PRODUCE.

London, June 8.

The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 2,690,000 quarters, and for the Continent 5,950,000 quarters.

The American visible wheat supply is 27,479,000 bushels.  
TALLOW: Mutton—fine, 24s 6d; medium, 22s 9d. Beef—fine 22s 9d; medium, 21s 3d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report:—  
**WHEAT.**—The market is dull at present, and there is very little business doing. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 4s 11d to 5s 1d; medium, 4s 9d to 4s 10½d; prime Tuscan, etc., 4s 10d to 4s 11d; medium, 4s 8d to 4s 9d; fowl wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 2d per bushel (sacks in, ex store).

**OATS.**—The demand is not so keen as it has been for some time, but there is no quotable difference to report. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; good to best feed, 2s 3½d to 2s ½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

**BARLEY.**—Market unchanged. Prime malting, 4s 9d to 5s 2d; medium, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

**CHAFF.**—There has been a large quantity coming forward during the week, and prices show no improvement. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 10s to L3 15s; extra, L3 17s 6d; medium, L3 to L3 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

**POTATOES.**—Market higher. Best Derwents, L6 10s to L6 15s per ton (bags in).

Messrs. Samuel Orr and Co. report as follows:—  
**OATS.**—The market for these is nothing like it was, as northerners and local millers have fairly good supplies bought for forward delivery, while the Sydney market has not advanced in full sympathy with ours, as maize is low and checks any material use in value of oats. Our writer so far is open, and this, too, keeps allowing of deliveries still taking place. When these stop, however, a different feeling will take place, as stocks in our stores are nothing like so heavy as in former seasons. We sold during the week at 2s 2d at Riversdale and other stations for bright sparrowbills, other lower grades less money in proportion to quality. Long Tartars, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; duns, 2s 7½d (sacks extra, net at country stations).  
**WHEAT.**—This has come a slump during the past week or so, as Home, foreign, and American markets all dropped, then, again, the near approach of the finality to the war has also had a very material effect. It reached top a short time ago, and it is farmers' own fault owing any now.



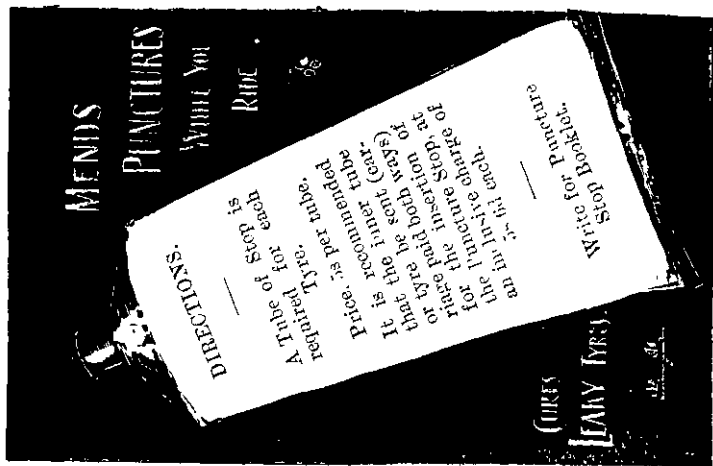
# SIMPSON & HART,

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



## UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under :

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—		
Waikare	Mon., June 20	2.30 p.m. trn
Te Anau	Fri., June 24	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., June 28	2.30 p.m. trn
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Mararoa	Tues., June 28	2.30 p.m. trn
Waihora	Tues., July 12	2.30 p.m. trn
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—		
Waikare	Mon., June 20	2.30 p.m. trn
Talune	Thurs., June 30	2.30 p.m. trn
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—		
Mararoa	Tues., June 28	2.30 p.m. trn
Waihora	Tues., July 12	2.30 p.m. trn
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—		
Tarawera	Mon., June 20	4 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., June 30	2.30 p.m. trn
WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.		
Kini †	June 19	4 p.m. D'din
Taupo *	Thurs., June 23	4 p.m. D'din

\* Via New Plymouth and Greymouth.  
† Cargo only.  
GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald	Wed., June 29	4 p.m. D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—		
Ovalau	Wed., June 29	From Auckland
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—		
Upolu	Wed., June 22	From Auckland
TAHITI and RAROTONGA—		
Hauroto	Tues., July 5	From Auckland

**PURDIE AND CO.,**  
CORDIAL AND BRATED WATERS MANUFACTURERS,  
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Respectfully request a share of your Patronage; and by supplying NONE BUT THE BEST MANUFACTURES hope to give every satisfaction.  
SPARKLING GINGER ALE, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, ETC., A SPECIALITY.  
Sole makers of the celebrated FIZOLA. Sold Everywhere.  
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SHACKLOCK'S

# ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.  
Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the Maker and Patentee,  
H. E. SHACKLOCK,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## 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 that it will permanently cure you. If it does not we will promptly return the full amount paid. We mean exactly what we say, and do precisely what we promise.

## HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel, Gisborne, trade £100 weekly; free house.  
Hotel, Pahiataua district, rent after sublets £3 15s, trade £65, cash required £1,000.  
Hotel, Forty Mile Bush, trade £40, rent £4; ingoing £1,250.  
Hotel, Wellington, rent £4; trade £60; cash required about £1,000.  
Hotel, Napier, rent £3 3s after sublets; trade £60; cash required about £750.  
Hotel, Wanganui district, rent £5 10s, takings £50; cash required about £1,100.  
Hotel, Auckland, trade £300 weekly, rent £22.  
We are continually receiving fresh properties for Sale. Write to us for particulars. Hotel-keepers wishing to dispose of their houses kindly communicate with us, and we guarantee to dispose hotels quicker than anybody in the Colony.

Buyers assisted with a large portion of the required capital.

D W A N B R O S.,  
WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

"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.

## W. GREGG AND CO (LIMITED)

Established 1861.  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated "CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE AND "FRENCH" COFFEE. (Net weight tins.)

Also  
Exhibition Brand Coffee  
Eagle Brand Coffee  
Crown Brand Coffee  
Elephant Brand Coffee  
(Gross weight tins.)  
The Best Value to the Consumer known in New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—  
Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the Best Made in New Zealand.  
SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND PURE PEPPER AND SPICES GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and you will not be disappointed in quality.  
W. GREGG & CO., DUNEDIN.

**BARLEY**—Brewers are about getting full up, and it won't astonish us if an easier tone takes place from this forward.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Good demand; feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; milling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Fowls' wheat, 3s to 4s; milling, 4s 6d to 5s. Chaff, L3 5s to L4, fair supply. Ryegrass and clover hay, L3 5s to L4 5s. Straw, pressed 28s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: Market bare, L6 10. Flour. Roller. L13 to L13 10s. Oatmeal: L13 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 10d to 1s; factory, 1s 3d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Bran, L4. Pollard, L5. Onions, L9 per ton.

### WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

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

**RABBITSKINS**—We offered a large catalogue on Monday, when there was brisk competition and prices were a shade higher than last week. Winter greys fetched 14d to 15½d; autumns, 10d to 13d; summers, 6d to 9d; small, 1½d to 4d; black, up to 17½d per lb.

**SHEEPSKINS**—There is good competition at the weekly sales at present, and prices remain firm. Best dry crossbreds, 1s to 5s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d; inferior, 1s 9d to 2s 10d; pelts, 6d to 1s 6d; best merinos, 3s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 3s; inferior, 1s 4d to 2s; pelts, 3d to 1s 3d; green crossbreds 2s 6d to 3s 3d; do lambskins, 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

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

**TALLOW**—Demand good and prices firm. Best rendered mutton, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Messrs. Edward Thomas and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, Wool, Skin, Hair, and Hide Merchants, report:—

**RABBITSKINS**—Some 40 bales were catalogued for Monday's sales and were sold well. Winter prime reached 15½d; medium grades were somewhat erratic, while lower sorts remained firm at recent rulings. The following are the values this week:—Winters, 11d to 15½d; early winter, 13d to 14d; incomings, 12d to 13d; autumns, 9d to 11d; summers, 1d to 7d; inferior and small, 1d to 4d.

**HORSEHAIRS**—Best clean tail, 15d; medium, 14½d; inferior 12d to 13d.

**HIDES**—Good firm market all coming forward find a ready sale at advanced rates.

**SHEEPSKINS**—No material alteration to report, prices at present remaining firm.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A line of crossbred wethers from the Oamaru district brought from 11s 7s to 15s 7d at Addington market on Wednesday.

The value of certain exports from the Colony for May was:—Butter, L31,489; cheese, L9998; frozen beef, L12,784; mutton, L64,039; lamb, L89,021.

The number of bicycles imported into the Colony during the March quarter of 1898 was 1955, of the total value of L19,563. The materials imported were of the value of L18,155, and the duty paid amounted to L5803. For the corresponding quarter of 1897 the figures were:—Machines 3438, value L38,838; materials L15,424, duty paid L8116. The figures for the past six months for Wellington are:—Machines 2104, value, L20,687; materials L6870, duty paid L1718.

## L A T E C O M M E R C I A L .

### BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, June 15, 5 p.m.

**CATTLE**—160 yarded, prices showing an advance on last week's rates. Fat bullocks fetched from L8 to L9 6s; medium, L6 10s to L7 17s 6d; inferior, L4 to L5 15s; fat cows, L5 to L6 10s; medium, L3 15s to L4 17s 6d; aged, from L1 10s to L3.

**SHEEP**—2820 penned. Prices fully 1s lower than last week. Fat wethers, 14s to 15s; medium, 12s to 13s 6d; light wethers, 10s 6d to 11s 9d. Best ewes, 11s 6d to 13s; medium, 9s to 11s 6d; others, 5s 6d to 8s.

**LAMBS**—107 penned. A good demand for freezing lambs; these showed an advance of 1s on last week's rates. Others sold at prices equal to last week's rates. Good freezing lambs, 9s to 10s; best butchers', 7s to 8s 6d; others, 1s to 6s 3d.

**PIGS**—59 penned. Suckers, 6s to 10s; slips, 11s to 15s; porkers, 25s to 32s; baconers, 15s to 58s. There were no heavy pigs. There was a good demand for good porkers and baconers; a poor demand for all other sorts.

Our readers are referred to an advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue regarding Shacklock's celebrated Orion ranges. A Shacklock range is nowadays an indispensable adjunct in a well-appointed house. \*

Messrs. Purdie and Co. have commenced business as cordial and aerated water manufacturers in Great King street, Dunedin. They are the sole makers of the celebrated Fizzola. \*

### WEDDING BELLS.

A VERY pretty but quiet wedding took place at St. John's Church, Parnell, on May 30 last, the contracting parties being Mr. John Kays, J.P., of Auckland, and Miss Rosa Hall, of Newmarket. The Rev. Father Kehoe was the officiating priest. The bride was dressed in a handsomely braided petunia cloth costume, with trimmings of cream satin and lace, hat to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Gillett, wore a handsome brown dress, with pink silk trimmings and velvet toque. The bride was given away by Mr. G. M. Reed, of the *Herald*, and Mr. P. Foley acted as groomsman. After the wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Kays left by rail for the Waikato. Many handsome presents were given to the happy pair, who are well-known and highly respected in Auckland.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the Christchurch Cathedral by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., Vicar-General, on May 9, when Mr. J. H. Rowe, of the Bank of New South Wales, Inglewood, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Alice Baker-Gabb. The bride, who is a daughter of Charles Baker-Gabb, Esq., of Llwyn-du Court, Monmouthshire, is also a niece of the late John Baker-Gabb, Esq., Knight of St. Gregory, Private Chamberlain to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. and the late Pius IX.; while the bridegroom is a nephew of the Rev. Father H. C. Fletcher, O.P., some time Prior of the Dominican Priory of Holy Cross, Leicester, and now of St. Dominick's Priory, Haverstock Hill, London.

### BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A debate took place recently in the House of Commons on the foreign policy of the Government, chiefly directed against Mr. Chamberlain's now famous Birmingham speech. The speech was adversely criticised, Mr. Asquith stating that, Britain and Russia being the dominating forces in Asia, it was of the highest importance that Britain should cease to regard Russia as a perpetually menacing antagonist. Sir W. V. Harcourt demanded to know whether Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury were the true exponents of the Government policy. Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, denied that the Cabinet was divided. Had he differed from the Premier he would have resigned. He adhered to his speech at Birmingham. They had sought an alliance with Russia, and, having failed, it would be absurd to enter into fresh negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain further said it was impossible to enforce the policy of an "open door," or to preserve China against the inroads of the great military Powers so long as England was isolated. He would advocate the closer relations of the Anglo-Saxon nations.

The celebrated Massey-Harris wheel is ever to the fore both on the track and the road. One of the big achievements with the Massey-Harris wheel is Ralston's win in the 50 mile Road Race at Christchurch on Canadian tyres. \*

Now that coughs and colds are so prevalent in the community, it is of the utmost importance that some efficacious remedy should be available, and therefore it is we draw attention to Kay's compounds for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, consumption, etc., which appears in this issue. \*

The City Boot Palace bears a resemblance to the Corporation Abattoirs, for at the Boot Palace there is a great deal of slaughtering going on daily, and like at the abattoirs, the stock that is being slaughtered is of the best possible description. Anyone that wants a warm, comfortable, stylish, and cheap pair of boots during this sloppy weather cannot do better than go to the City Boot Palace. \*

Important additions have been made to the Rink Stables, (Christchurch, by Messrs. Hayward and Sons. On Saturday afternoon they were inspected by a large number of representative gentlemen, who congratulated the proprietors on their enterprise. The health of the firm was drunk by the company, and also the health of the architect and of the contractor. \*

Thus the *Otago Daily Times* speaking of W. Gregg and Co's celebrated coffee:—Being the oldest established house dealing in coffee manufacture in Dunedin—having 35 years' experience in the trade—it is not surprising to learn that Messrs. Gregg and Co. do two-thirds of the whole coffee business of the colony. Throughout New Zealand there is scarcely a grocer that does not supply a coffee-drinker who has not sampled, or a connoisseur (so we are told) who does not prefer the "Club" brand coffee by which this firm has gained its well-deserved reputation. To ensure convenient handling and prevent contamination by proximity with other goods in the course of transit from the manufactory to the breakfast table this article is put up in tins, each tin holding exactly 2lb of coffee, the weight, we are informed, being quite irrespective of the weight of the tins. Other brands of coffee are exhibited, amongst them being the "Eagle," "Crown," "Elephant," "French," and "Arabian," etc., all too well known to require separate description here. The essence of coffee supplied by the firm—made up for the trade in three-dozen cases—is claimed to be the best in the market, and, owing to the very natural feeling that in this class of goods sweetness and freshness are everything, it is not surprising to learn that the local article is fast supplanting the imported, with regard to which it is difficult to disassociate the ideas of age and mustiness. \*

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

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 *pr* portionate rates.

## MARRIAGES.

GRAVE—MCQUIN.—On the 11th May, 1898, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Rev. Dean Mackay, James Burton Eustace Grave to Katherina McQuin.

ROWE—BAKER-GABB.—On May 9th, 1898, at the Pro-Cathedral, Christchurch, by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., Vicar-General, John Henry Rowe, Bank of New South Wales, Inglewood, to Mary Alice Baker-Gabb, of Wellington.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1898.

## SOME FRIENDS OF 'RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.'



THE last hundred years have witnessed many a momentous change in the fortunes of Ireland. The Union, the famine, Disestablishment, the land laws, will ever count among the big landmarks of the century's history. These were the upheavals. They stand like hills above the plain. But through all the century's shifting change there has been the steady grind of minor forces that have also gone to shape the national history and character. One of the most curious of these is that which has transformed public life and the relations of the creeds in Belfast. The change, though slowly wrought, has all the violent character of a volcanic upheaval. In 1798, Belfast Protestants—men of education and high position—were the leaders in a movement to free their native land. The rank and file of their followers were mainly Protestants, too, and there existed between them and the Catholic body a spirit of generous friendliness which was not surpassed, if it was equaled, by any city in Ireland. Nowadays the Catholic minority receive the barest toleration in Belfast. Liberal-minded Protestants are hounded down. Year after year—in each recurring July—an actual or potential state of civil war exists in the capital of Ulster. Only a few days ago the descendants of the men who stood in friendship side by side in 1798, assembled for a legal and peaceful celebration of the centenary which has been held by Protestant and Catholic alike all over the world. They and the forces of the Crown were furiously attacked by the Orangemen. Houses were wrecked and looted by the 'sons of William,' and there was a renewal of all the crime and bloodshed which—with other unpleasant features—have made the history of Belfast the shame of Ulster and the grief of Ireland.

The woful change which poisons every relation of social and public life in Belfast has been wrought by the strangest association of modern times—the Orange Society. It was founded in blood in 1795. Two years later it sought to cover over its early crimes with a cloak of religion; but, as the Irish Presbyterian writer Dr. KILLEN says, it was 'a disgrace to Protestantism,' and its principles and practices are alike detested by every fair-minded non-Catholic that knows them. The Society is a secret, oath-bound one, with no fewer than nine rings within rings in its dark con-

venticles. Before the sunlit world its members pose as champions of religious liberty. Yet they fiercely opposed the repeal of the Corporation and the Test Act (1828), precisely because such repeal would admit Protestant Dissenters to a few of the natural rights of Freemen. The fundamental principle of the society—the perpetual ascendancy of one creed—demanded that the worst features of the penal laws should be kept in force against both Catholics and Protestant Dissenters till the end of time. The constitutional agitation in favour of Catholic Emancipation kept the armed lodges for years in such a state of uproar, lawlessness, and rebellion, that they were suppressed by Act of Parliament in 1825. The passing of the Emancipation Bill, says the Presbyterian historian Dr. KILLEN, drove the resuscitated lodges 'almost to madness'; an English Protestant historian, Rev. Mr. MOLESWORTH, says it made them 'absolutely furious.' The same spirit exists to this hour. One of the accredited organs of the Society, the *Victorian Standard* (May, 1893), editorially termed the Emancipation Act a 'fatal error.' Every Orangeman, on his initiation, swears that he will never, in any circumstances, vote for a Catholic either at Parliamentary or Municipal elections. In Victoria and elsewhere the Society's programme openly and notoriously includes the banishing of Catholics from the Public service. In Belfast, Catholics—who form 26.3 per cent of the population—were excluded from every office of honour and emolument in the gift of public bodies. This public and notorious scandal was—in the face of violent opposition from the lodges—to some small extent forcibly remedied at last by the Belfast Corporation Act of 1896. In plain set terms: Belfast Catholics were, until a year and a half ago—and are to some extent even still—systematically and deliberately deprived of some of the chief benefits of the Emancipation Act of 1829.

This is the strange Society which has altered the relations between Protestant and Catholic in Belfast—and not in Belfast alone, but in every part of Ulster that is ridden by the lodges. Those portions of that distracted province are the only parts of Ireland where sectarian riots are chronic; where violence, bloodshed, and pillage are visited upon the members of a religious denomination that are in the minority; where great forces of military and police are annually drafted to keep the peace—at enormous cost to the ratepayers—and where Royal Commissions have sat to inquire into sectarian strife. Belfast—the capital of Orangism—holds the unenviable notoriety of being the chiefest and the worst seat of such disorders in Ireland. A perusal of the Reports of Royal Commissions, of the Irish Executive, of the Parliamentary Reports (1835-6), and of debates in the House of Commons, will lay the blame at the right door. The Parliamentary Committee's Report of 1835 states that 'the obvious tendency and effect of the Orange Society is: to excite one portion of the people against the other, to increase the rancour and animosity too often, unfortunately, existing between different religious persuasions . . . to excite to breaches of the peace and to bloodshed.' The Royal Commissioners of 1857 stated that the Society leads to 'violence, outrage, religious animosities, hatred between classes, and too often bloodshed and loss of life.' No one who knows the history of Belfast and of the Orange Society needs to be told this. It is a bitter misfortune that such an association has taken root upon our shores: worse still, that it is petted by vice-royalty. It is not as yet strong enough to stand up, as in Ulster and Canada, in bold defiance of right and law and order. Those who love Christian peace will hope that it never may be. We have before us not alone the melancholy story of North-East Ulster. There also stand close to our door the warning spectacle of lodge-ridden Melbourne, and, across the Pacific, the blood-orgies that stained the history of Canada from 1871 to 1878. We may well pray, with the Church, for 'peace in our days.'

## DUNEDIN AND DISTRICT.

ON Friday, June 17, the annual concert in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Society will be held in the City Hall. It is entirely needless for us to say anything in favour of this Society. It has now been in existence for many years, and although the funds at its disposal have been exceedingly limited, it has carried on a noble work in relieving the necessities of the poor. Apart altogether, however, from the laudable object for which the entertainment has been pro-

noted, the excellent programme of music which will be presented on the occasion should of itself be sufficient to attract a bumper house. The programme appears in another column in this issue and it will be seen that it includes the names of such favourite artistes as Miss K. Moloney, Miss Rose Blaney, Miss Lucy Connor, Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Kitty Blaney, Misses S. and N. Hall, Mr. James Jago, Mr. E. Eager, Mr. J. Woods, Mr. P. Carolin, Mr. R. Needham, Mr. J. Deaker, while some 50 of the Christian Brothers pupils will also take part in the performance.

THE re-opening of St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, will take place on Sunday week, June 26th. The ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock, when Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin, assisted by the local clergy, and by others from a distance. The re-opening sermon will be preached by the popular parish priest of Lawrence, the Very Rev. Father O'Leary. St. Joseph's Cathedral choir will be present in full strength, and will render Mozart's Twelfth Mass, with a full orchestral accompaniment. Admission to the re-opening will be by ticket, which can be obtained from the clergy and church committee. Further particulars will be published in our next issue. In the next following issue we will publish interesting photographic views of the basilica.

WE have received the following subscriptions for the South Dunedin Orphanage:—The Rev. J. O'Donnell (Queenstown), £5; Mr. P. Corcoran, £1 1s; A Friend, £1 1s; Client of St. Anthony, 10s.

WE have received parcels of stamps for the Rev. Father Kreymborg's mission from the children of St. Patrick's School, Lawrence; Miss Moloney, Dunedin; Miss Mary O'Brien, Kokonga; Arthur J. Flaherty, jun., Dunganville; D. Leydon and R. B. Wilson, Dunedin; and also several parcels which were inadvertently forwarded before a note was taken of the names of the senders. Also a stamp album (filled) from Miss N. Quigley, Ashburton.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Bishop of Christchurch is expected to arrive from Europe at an early date, and a movement is on foot to present him on his arrival with some tangible proof of the appreciation of his flock of his solicitude for their temporal and spiritual welfare. Along with the offering of each parish an address from the clergy and laity, and the names of the subscribers, will be presented to his Lordship. Further particulars will appear in a future issue.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial of the '98 Celebration in the shape of the famous national song "Who fears to speak of '98," set to music by a noted Irish composer. The publication has already been referred to by our Wellington correspondent and it is got up in a very creditable style. On the title-page there is a picture of Theobald Wolfe Tone surrounded by allegorical figures. It is published by D. R. Lawlor of Wellington at the modest sum of 1s.

A HIGHLY successful and enjoyable entertainment took place at Panmure on the 24th ult. under the patronage of Mr. Macdonald. Adequate assistance was lent by Mrs. Fleming, Misses Mulkere, Andrews, Wilkinson, A. McDonald, Donovan, Dottie Loomb, Millie Malone, Roberts, Higgins, Messrs. McGinnis, Porter, A. Loomb, while six of the school children prepared by Miss Hogan went through a dramatic piece. The catering was in the hands of Mr. Johns.

## INTERCOLONIAL.

WITH regard to Australian Federation, Sir Robert Stout, in a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, states that many New Zealanders are profoundly interested in Federation, and have watched the fight with great anxiety. He does not question the sincerity or patriotism of the anti-federationists, but in thus striving for an ideal federation they have killed a possible Commonwealth. He goes on to suggest that, if some kind of union far short of federation might not soon be consummated between New Zealand and Australia, the establishment of a federal appellate court might be brought about, such court to meet once a year in New Zealand. Then there could be an opening left for a commercial treaty with New Zealand and for the Commonwealth that is to be. There are other ways by which New Zealand could be brought into closer touch with their brothers across the Tasman Sea; but he does not suggest them, as he wishes to see one or two steps taken at a time. He regrets that New Zealand was not represented at the last two Federal Conventions, and concludes:—"I have thrown out these suggestions in the hope that, now that federation must again be discussed, New Zealand will not be deemed a foreign country. Federated Australia must come, and who dare forbid the bans if far away New Zealand declares her readiness to become one of the great Australasian family?"

One of the features of the Otago Jubilee Industrial Exhibition was the excellent display made by Messrs. Powley and Keast, the well-known firm of bottlers of Messrs. Speight and Co.'s celebrated ales and stout, and we may mention that the gold medal awarded to Speight and Co. for general excellence of beers should have been for ales and stout bottled by Powley and Keast, no bulk ales or stout having been judged. \* \* \*

## THE BISHOP OF AUCKLAND AT NORTH WAIROA.

HIS Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, accompanied by the Very Rev. Fathers Dawson and O'Reilly, left Helensville on Thursday morning, 12th May, en route for Wairoa. When they arrived at Tikinui, the first way-side town at which the s.s. Wairoa calls, the Bishop's party was met by Mr. Anthony Martin, who welcomed them on behalf of the Catholics of Aratapu and adjacent districts. The steamer, continuing its journey, arrived at Aratapu a little after six. Aratapu (which is the headquarters of the Kauri Timber Co. on the Wairoa River) is one of the largest towns on the river, and the greater portion of the timber shipped from the district leaves this place. The Catholics, however, are not a very large proportion of the population, and at present the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up in the Public Hall when opportunity offers. This will soon, however, be a thing of the past, as the Rev. Father Smiers, since his arrival in the parish, has left no stone unturned in order that the Catholics might have a church of their own, and has so far succeeded that close on £100 has been gathered or promised towards the erection of a chapel midway between Aratapu and Te Kopuru, a neighbouring village. After a short rest and refreshment, the party, which now included Father Smiers, the parish priest of the whole country from the East to the West Coast, and which extends as far north as the North Cape, were welcomed in the Aratapu Hall by a crowded assemblage. The majority of the inhabitants, of all denominations, were present, as a mark of respect to his Lordship. After an overture, played by Miss Campbell on the piano, and a few vocal items by several lady and gentlemen amateurs, his Lordship was presented with an address read by Mr. Martin, on behalf of the Catholics of Aratapu, in which a hearty welcome was extended to their Bishop. Heart-felt pleasure was expressed at his presence among them that evening, and his blessing and prayers were asked for on behalf of themselves and families. His Lordship replied in his usual happy and pleasant manner, the audience showing their appreciation by loud and long-continued applause. After spending the greater part of Friday in Aratapu, and visiting many of his flock, his Lordship and party proceeded to Dargaville in the gasoline launch Sunbeam. On arriving, they proceeded to the Northern Wairoa Hotel, which fine building is now under the control of Mr. P. Lynch, who made Dr. Lenihan and the accompanying priests heartily welcome, and entertained them right hospitably during their stay. At half-past seven the Bishop visited Mangawhare (a suburb of Dargaville), where St. Mary's Church is situated. There Mr. W. H. Fitzpatrick read an address and presented him with a purse of sovereigns on behalf of the Catholics of Dargaville and surrounding districts. The address, after recording the pleasure felt at Dr. Lenihan's presence that evening and hoping they would often be cheered by his presence among them on future occasions, then gave an account of the various improvements which had been effected by Father Smiers, within the short space of twelve months, in what had before been rather a careless, easy-going, Catholic community. His Lordship replied in a suitable manner, and after receiving his blessing the congregation dispersed.

Next day, Saturday, a visit was made to Opunake. Starting by the eight a.m. train Dr. Lenihan and party arrived about half-past nine o'clock. On arriving at Opunake station they were met by three native chiefs, and proceeded to the little missionary church, where the natives were drawn up in two lines, men on one side and women on the other. Here various speeches of welcome were delivered by the chiefs, and replied to by his Lordship. The Very Rev. Father O'Reilly and Father Smiers performed the duties of interpreters. After this an adjournment was made to the church, where the natives sang a hymn, after which Father Smiers said a decade of the Rosary; the Magnificat was then rendered by the Maoris, after which the Bishop gave them his blessing. To see the manner in which the Maoris of Opunake attend to their duties, and the great respect and reverence they have for their priests (the good missionaries of the Mill Hill Mission) is a real pleasure, and would be a regular object lesson to some of our "Liberal Catholics." After a short stroll to various places of interest his Lordship and party were entertained at the local hotel, being the guests of the Maoris, who were proud to be hosts to such distinguished *rangatiras*. After dinner the party started on the return home. On Saturday night confessions were heard in the chapel at Mangawhare; and next morning First Mass was celebrated by his Lordship at 7.30 a.m., second Mass at 8 a.m. by Rev. Father O'Reilly, Third Mass at 9 a.m. by Rev. Father Dawson. At 11 o'clock a *Missa Cantata* was celebrated by Rev. Father Smiers, when the ceremonies in connection with the visitation were performed, the Bishop, fully vested, being met in the porch and conducted to the altar. After the Gospel his Lordship delivered his visitation sermon. After the sermon the usual prayers for the deceased prelates, priests, and laity of the diocese having been offered Mass was continued by Father Smiers. The little church was crowded during Mass, while a large number were compelled to remain outside. The majority of the congregation were composed of persons of other denominations. At half-past six in the evening all the Austrians of the district waited on his Lordship at the hotel and made him a presentation, when the usual complimentary speeches were made. His Lordship, in the course of his reply, which was made through the medium of an interpreter, referred to Emperor Francis Joseph's great fidelity to the Holy See and in particular to his donation in aid of the Bishop's palace in Ponsonby. After the presentation from the Austrians, devotions and prayers at the chapel at Mangawhare followed, where a crowded congregation was addressed by Very Rev. Father Dawson, who took as his text the following verse from the Gospel of the day: John, xvi, 23-30. "Amen, amen I say to you, if you ask the Father anything in my name, He will give it you." After the sermon, which was listened to with marked attention, the Very Rev. Father O'Reilly gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament



Next morning the whole party, with the addition of Messrs. P. Lynch and E. Langton, proceeded up the river to Mr. P. Langton's Vale of Avoca, where they received a hearty *cord mile faillie* from Mr. Langton and family, and his son-in-law, Mr. E. Mulhern. After dinner the various places of interest were visited and a very pleasant day was spent. In the evening devotions were held in the pretty little family chapel, and Confessions were heard by Father O'Reilly. Next morning first Mass was celebrated by his Lordship, when the whole family received Holy Communion, and afterwards Father O'Reilly celebrated another Mass, when some of the adjoining settlers who had been late for the Bishop's Mass were present. After breakfast the whole party proceeded in the Sunbeam up the river to the old mission station, some thirty miles further up, which the late Ven. Archbishop Garin established in the early days of the Colony. On arrival at the spot where was once a chapel and dwelling, no traces whatever of the former could be seen with the exception of an old lock, while a fine peal of seven bells imported from France had disappeared no one knows where. Not even a Maori was to be found in the vicinity where once hundreds dwelt. On the return home an adjournment was made to the Langiteroria Hotel, where the party were made the guests of Mr. Mulhern and a tempting dinner was served in Host Rasmussen's best style. On the return to Dargaville Mr. Langton's was reached in time for tea and after the usual handshakes and farewells, his Lordship gave his blessing to the kneeling family, who as the vessel left the wharf gave three cheers for the Bishop and his priests, who expressed their great indebtedness to Mr. and Mrs. Langton and family for their warm hospitality and the pleasant time that each and all enjoyed.

Dargaville was reached at half past eight, and next morning Dr. Lenihan with the Rev. Fathers Dawson and O'Reilly embarked on board the S.S. Wairoa *en route* for Helensville where they would take train to Auckland. As 5 a.m. was the time of departure Misses Lynch, Mulhern and Langton were all who were present to see them off.

Bishop Lenihan and his attendant priests were greatly pleased with the scenery at the head of the river, and much gratified at the very successful trip they had. There was not a wet day (an unusual thing for this time of the year) during their stay on the river.

## "THE IRISHMEN OF GORE" AND LORD RANFURLY.

### THE PLAIN FACTS OF THE MATTER.

The *Southern Standard* of June 7 contains three columns of matter referring to the recent visit of his Excellency the Governor to Gore. Two addresses were presented and replied to—the first from the Mayor and Councillors, the second from "the Irishmen of Gore." The last-mentioned address was signed by several Catholics, and has given needless anxiety to some of our friends who do not know the circumstances under which the address was got up, signed, and presented. Those who—like us—have the pleasure of knowing the Catholic Irishmen of Gore and district need never fear that they will ever fall behind their fellow-countrymen in any part of New Zealand in anything and everything that relates to love of the Old Land and of the old Faith.

The facts relating to the address and its presentation are briefly told, and we may as well state at the outset that our statements regarding this subject are authoritative and received at first hand. Our Otago and Southland readers will remember that his Excellency the Governor had arranged to visit Milton, Gore, and other places during the third week in March, and—this being his first visit in each case—elaborate preparations were made to welcome him. There is, perhaps, no man for whom Irish Catholics entertain a higher respect than for a liberal-minded Irish Protestant. Under the impression that Lord Ranfurly was one of this class, the Irish Catholics of Gore cordially joined with their Protestant fellow-countrymen in the district in preparing to accord him a right hearty *cord mile faillie*. An address was drawn up, beautifully executed by the Sisters of Mercy, bordered with pearls, surmounted by a harp in green and gold, and surrounded by wreaths of shamrocks. The address, when ready, was signed by the members of the mixed committee of Catholics and Protestants who had united in getting it up. It was then placed in the keeping of one of the Protestant members of the committee.

Soon afterwards, Lord Ranfurly postponed his visit to Gore. He proceeded to Dunedin, and there gave utterance to what the *Melbourne Age* termed the ill-timed and injudicious Orange speech, and the attack on the "errors" of Rome, which were "contrary to reason and common sense." Everyone is aware of the pain and the sense of wrong which those ill-timed speeches caused. Irishmen keenly resent insults to their country or their creed, and none felt the slights cast upon both more than the Catholics of Gore. On June 3, Lord Ranfurly's postponed visit to Gore took place. The handsome address was taken out of its wrappings to be presented to him. The local Catholic clergy were invited by the Mayor to be present at the reception to his Excellency. They declined to come. The Catholic body—including the signatories—conspicuously absented themselves. They declined to take part in the proceedings, as a protest against the Governor's extraordinary speech in Dunedin. For the same reason the convent school had to be struck off the list of places to be visited by his Excellency.

There are two features in connection with Lord Ranfurly's visit to Gore to which we refer with pleasure and a sense of hopefulness. The first is this: that the Protestant gentlemen who presented the address declined to allow an orange ribbon to appear amidst the green. The second pleasant feature of the incident is this: that his Excellency made a speech on the occasion which

might have been delivered by an out-and-out Nationalist. He went, indeed, to the greatest lengths to show that, in effect, the growth and safety of the British Empire rest upon Irishmen. We welcome this as an indication that his Excellency has vastly improved in knowledge of his true position as Governor since the days when he spoke his all too famous speeches in Dunedin. It is well.

## CONCERT AT HAMPDEN.

THE grand Jubilee Concert in aid of the funds of the Hampden Catholic Church was held in the Athenaeum on the evening of the 10th inst., the house being full. The promoters were fortunate in procuring the service of such high-class vocal talent as Mrs. Lynch (Timaru), Mrs. Woods, Miss Morrison (Dunedin), and two such well-known *comiques* as Mr. J. Swan and Mr. Hanlon. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and the stage was a picture of beauty, being hung with fine lace curtains blending with the red tapestry and vases of flowers in the wings. The Mayor, Mr. Murecott, presided, and after a few well chosen remarks, Mr. Horne opened the proceedings with a dashing pianoforte solo; Mrs. Lynch then sang, in fine style, "Waiting," and for an encore "She wore a wreath of roses"; Mr. Swan sang "For me," and for a recall "The football match"; Miss Morrison then sang very feelingly "Ben Bolt," which was warmly encored; Mrs. Woods followed with "Fiddle and I," also encored. The next item was a comic song, "Still alive," by Mr. Hanlon; to a recall he gave one on similar lines. Then came a charming part of the entertainment, the duet "Home to our mountains," sung by Mrs. Woods and Miss Morrison—a treat long to be remembered. This item closed the first part of the programme.

Miss Morrison opened the second part of the programme with a well-received pianoforte solo. Mrs. Lynch then sang with good effect "The gipsy maid," (encored). Mr. Swan followed with a side-splitting comic song, "An other one," (also encored). Mrs. Woods's rendering of the next song, "Dear heart," was listened to with marked attention, and an encore demanded without avail. Mr. Hanlon came next with a laughable selection, "The veridiot." For encore he sang "More work for the undertaker." Miss Morrison then sang with fine expression "Robin Adair." Mrs. Lynch followed with another highly enjoyable song, "Daddy," and received a well-merited encore. The next item was a song and dance by Messrs. Swan, Hanlon, and Horne, "We have worked eight hours this day." This fairly brought down the house, and finished the programme. The accompaniments were played by Miss Morrison and Mr. Horne, and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Murecott, on behalf of the congregation, thanked the audience and the ladies and gentlemen who had so generously come forward to make the entertainment a success.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. GEORGE O'HANLON WATTERS.

WE extract the following from the *Dundalk Examiner*, of April 23. The deceased gentleman was the younger brother of the learned and popular Dr. Watters, president of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, to whom we hereby tender our sincere sympathy:—

The death of the above popular gentleman came on the public as a painful surprise, and evoked universal expressions of regret. Very few, indeed, were previously aware of his illness; in fact, it was not until a couple of days before the inevitable hour came that the serious nature of the attack became manifest. For some time, however, he had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, and when pneumonia supervened, notwithstanding all that medical skill could accomplish, it did so with fatal effect. On Monday night, to the inexpressible grief of his wife and family, he passed peacefully away, fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church. May he rest in peace.

Mr. Watters was esteemed by all classes, and the greatest sympathy is felt for his mother, brothers, wife, and children in their great sorrow. When the news of his death became known manifestations of regret were to be seen on every side, and, go where one would throughout the town, shuttered shops gave evidence of the general feeling. Mr. Watters was an exceedingly amiable and good-natured man, and his unostentatious and straight-forward manner made him a favourite everywhere. Those who knew him best will long deplore his loss, but in the family circle especially his death creates a void which never can be filled. To his wife and children, his mother and brothers, we respectfully offer our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

The funeral was—notwithstanding that it was the fair day—very largely attended by all classes in the community, clergy, professional men, merchants, traders, artisans, clerks, and public officials, constituting a very representative *cortège*, following which was a long line of carriages, cars, and other vehicles. The coffin which was of massive oak, with brass mountings, was covered with wreaths and immortelles. The interment was in the new cemetery, and the prayers at the grave were said by Rev. F. McNece, C.C., the responses being given by the clergy present.

The chief mourners were—Very Rev. M. J. Watters, S.M., provincial, London; and Mr. Alexander A. Watters, Dundalk (brothers of deceased); Rev. P. A. Murphy, O.P. Dublin; and Mr. John F. Murphy, Dundalk (brothers-in-law); Mr. John Murphy (father-in-law); and Messrs. Felix and Michael O'Hanlon (cousins). The pall-bearers were—Messrs. F. H. McCann, C. A. Duffy, T.C., H.C., P.L.G.; Patrick Watters, John McMahon, Terence McDonald, and W. B. Connolly. Amongst the clergy present were—Very Rev. B. Donnellan, adm.; Rev. F. McNece, C.C.; Rev. J. Woods

C.C.; Rev. P. Finegan, C.C.; Very Rev. Father Skelly, O.P. prior, St. Malachy's; Rev. Father Kenny, O.P.; Very Rev. A. Keogh, S.M., president St. Mary's College; Rev. Father Cronzett, S.M.; Rev. Father McVicker, S.M.; Rev. Father Larney, S.M.; Very Rev. J. A. Moran, S.M., president Marist College, Dublin; Very Rev. Father Somers, C.S.S.R.; and Rev. Father Moynaghan, C.S.S.R.—R.I.P.

## THE WAR.

### WHAT THE CABLES SAY.

No fresh or startling developments have taken place in the war between America and Spain. The Americans have been directing their attention to Santiago in which harbour they have blockaded a Spanish fleet under Admiral Cerveras, by sinking a hulk at the entrance of the bay. The American war ships bombarded the forts of Santiago. At 7 in the morning, during a dense fog, the fleet, in double column, with the Brooklyn leading the westward and the New York the eastward divisions, sent a torrent of shells into the forts. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their shots went wide. The Brooklyn and Texas quickly silenced the batteries. The Brooklyn at a range of 800 yds. destroyed the Estrella fort, while the smaller vessels swept the in-shore batteries. The New York and New Orleans followed, clearing the Castro and burning the Catarina forts. Owing to the presence of Lieutenant Hobson as a prisoner at Morro Fort, Admiral Sampson ordered it not to be attacked. Lieutenant Hobson, it will be remembered, was the gallant officer, who amidst a shower of shot pluckily brought the vessel to the mouth of the harbour, and by sinking it effectually blocked the entrance—an act which elicited the undisguised admiration of the Spanish. Admiral Sampson reports that the fleet suffered no injury, and the forts were completely silenced. On the other hand Admiral Cerveras claims that the damage done the forts was unimportant.

The *New York Herald* reports that the American squadron sank a Spanish torpedo boat as it was attempting to enter Santiago on Monday night. The American authorities are afraid that the Spanish will follow their usual course of destroying their vessels when finding themselves in a corner, and Admiral Sampson has notified the Spanish Admiral that in the event of their destroying the fleet now cooped up in Santiago harbour, America will claim an additional indemnity equivalent to the value of the vessels. Meanwhile 29 transports, with 27,000 American troops and large supplies of ammunition, have sailed for Santiago and Puerto Rico. Six additional transports have also been chartered for the Philippines. The report that Spain was seeking the intervention of the powers with a view to peace has been denied at Madrid. The Spanish Premier states that Spain will not take the initiative in bringing about peace with the United States, nor is he aware that any European power is disposed to intervene. Despite this, however, the belief is gaining ground that European intervention is approaching. German mercantile interests in the *locals* of the war are large, and the Fatherland has expressed a desire for a conference with reference to the position of the Philippines.

## NOTES ON THE WAR.

(From various sources.)

### THE LATEST INVENTION. 30,000 BULLETS A MINUTE.

A TYNDSIDE engineer, Mr. James Judge, managing partner of the Walker Engineering and Galvanising Company, has patented a gun which he believes, when perfected, will discharge the enormous number of 30,000 bullets per minute. Mr. Judge described his weapon to a Newcastle correspondent, and there seems to be no theoretical objection to his design.

The gun discharges its missiles by centrifugal force, being in fact, a wonderful development of the ancient sling. He has a disc working within a case at 15,000 revolutions per minute, a speed which has already been obtained in practice. From the circumference of the disc project two hands. The bullets are poured into the case from a hopper, and as they fall are caught by the hands, which in coming round rain them out in a continuous stream through an orifice. They are guided into a sleeve which may be elevated or depressed and sighted like the muzzle of a rifle.

A great velocity may be obtained by the use of hand power, but the inventor's idea is to use his gun upon an armoured motor car, which should also have projecting blades like the ancient war chariots, with this difference, that they would be moveable. The disc of the gun is about three feet in diameter, and as it travels at the rate of 15,000 revolutions per minute the circumferential rate is 45,000 ft. This would impel bullets with tremendous muzzle velocity, and at close quarters would, Mr. Judge declares, mean absolute annihilation to an enemy.

An imperfect machine has already been tested and found to answer the expectations of its inventor. Mr. Judge is an inventor of a watertight door for warships, of an automatic signalling apparatus in use upon railways, and other contrivances that have proved useful in various departments of mechanics.

### MAXIM'S LATEST IDEA.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous rapid-firing gun, has a scheme for protecting our seaports by means of submarine pipelines of petroleum, to be set on fire at the proper time, thus enveloping a hostile fleet with a sea of flame. This is not exactly pouring oil upon the troubled waters, but if effectual it will serve the purpose of peace just as well.

### AN IRISH BRIGADE.

An Irish brigade of three fully-recruited regiments of Irishmen were offered to the President of the United States at the beginning of the war. The chief executive was asked to appoint as the brigadier-general an officer from the army. The regiments were stationed in three cities—Chicago, Boston, and New York. Concerted action has been effected through letters and telegrams among their commanders. With favourable action at Washington, the Irish brigade of the United States Army will consist of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, of Chicago, the Hibernian Rifles, of Boston, and the Irish-American Military Union of New York.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Among its comments on the Spanish-American war, the *Daily News* refers to the proposed Nicaragua Canal, and points out how much America will lose through having no short seaway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and being compelled to make the tedious voyage round Cape Horn. The writer goes on to suggest that "the war will be the compelling cause for the canal, and when the work is done it will change the commercial and perhaps the military situation of the whole world." The advantages to New Zealand are pointed out, and it is remarked that the "30 or 40 million sterling which it is likely to cost will be a flea-bite to its enormous yield in financial and material advantages of every sort."

### IN MUDDY WATERS.

A certain class of clergymen in the United States have been improving the shuning hour of the war trouble by endeavouring—like some of their New Zealand confères have done—to stir up sectarian animosity against the Catholic body, who, in proportion to their numbers, have shed more blood in founding and defending the great Republic than the members of any other creed or party. As an instance of the lengths to which men of this stamp are prepared to go, we quote the following from the *Boston Pilot* :—

Parson Fulton advanced the theory after the destruction of the "Maine," that the Catholic chaplain of the ship might have thrown a bomb into the magazine, apparently for the purpose of murdering several scores of other Catholics and Protestants on board, without any regard to the certainty of being himself one of the first victims in such a case. Another sensational preacher, in Revere, Mass., suggested that the loss of the ship was a possible visitation of Providence because its captain had attended a bull-fight in Havana on the preceding Sunday. Captain Sigbee has taken the unnecessary trouble of replying to that remarkable expounder of the Divine will. He says :—

"It is a fact that I attended a bull-fight on that day, not, however, to see the bull-fight, but to test the feelings of the Spaniards in Havana against me and my vessel under circumstances when they were wildly excited. I considered this an important matter. I fail to understand your pastor's logic. It is inconceivable that the good Lord would utterly destroy in an instant, so many men who did not attend the bull-fight, and were not responsible for my attendance, whereas he permitted those to be saved, without exception, who actually attended the bull-fight, including myself. I trust I have a proper sense of propriety, and in respect to the bull-fight, my conscience is perfectly clear."

The trouble with most of those volunteer interpreters of Providence is that they credit Him with no more judgment or justice than they possess themselves; and that is little indeed.

### THE FIRST SHOT.

THE first shot in the war (says the *Boston Pilot*) was fired by Patrick Mullin, a gunner of the "Nashville," in the capture of the Spanish vessel, "Buen Ventura," on April 21. As his name indicates, he is an "Anglo-Saxon," of course.

### THE MODERN BATTLESHIP.

In a lecture delivered by Mr. J. A. Yates, the chief constructor at Portsmouth, the "modern battleship" was the principal point. The lecturer referred to the naval review of last June, and stated that it was difficult for those who were not experts to realise the magnitude of a modern battleship, for the most important half of each vessel was below water, and therefore out of sight. The lower half displaced a weight of water equal to the weight of a ship, which was about 15,000 tons. The weight, and consequently the size, of a battleship depended upon a number of considerations, among which were the size of the harbours and docks she would be required to enter, the character of the ships she would be required to meet in action, and the character of the ships with which she would be required to co-operate; and last, but not least, her cost. Having fixed upon the total weight, it was very difficult to divide it among the various requirements, as expert opinions differed widely as to the relative importance of the several features. The weight of the hull structure was considerably less than half the total weight, and was now reduced to a minimum by careful designing and the utilisation of the best material obtainable. The disposition of the armour varied with every type, but even with the great weight carried, it was found impossible to protect more than a portion of water line and the principal portion of the armament. Great advances had been made in the manufacture of armour and guns, and a 6in armour-plate of wrought iron. The fittings for officers and men, he pointed out, formed a very small portion of the total weight and cost, while the cost of armour overshadowed every other item, and, with the armament, cost about half the total of the ship.

Messrs. Duthie Bros, Limited, are offering the whole of the Wellington exhibit which appeared at the Exhibition at a large discount. As the goods were manufactured for the Exhibition it can easily be conceived they are of the best possible quality, and the firm having purchased the goods cheaply they are offering them to the public at a very low price during the next 14 days. Some of the goods secured the highest awards. An advertisement regarding them appears elsewhere in this issue. \* \*

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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.

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Best Brands of all Liquors only kept.  
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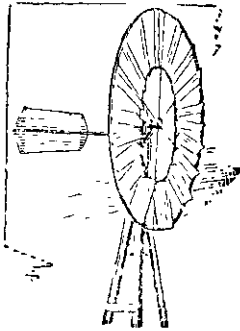
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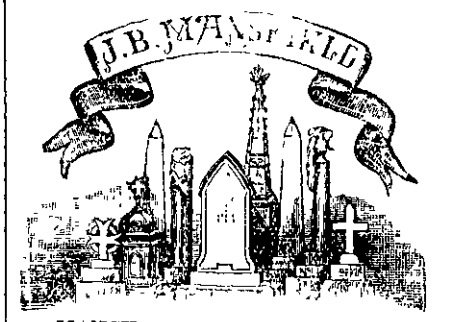
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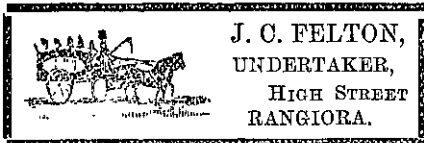
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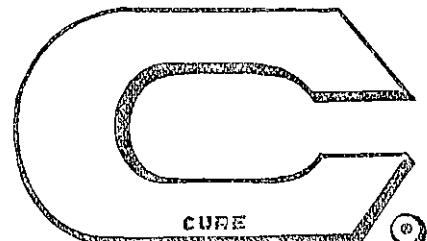
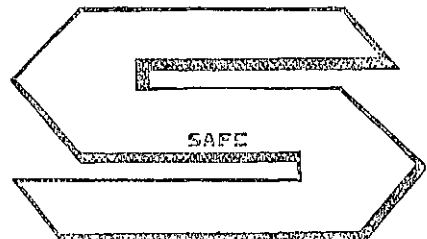
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# The Storyteller.

## THE GHOST OF HEATHERLEIGH PRIORY.

(By E. A. BELCHER, in the *Catholic Enquirer*.)

Do you believe in ghosts? This question has often been put to me. I will not give a direct answer, but if you like I'll tell you my story and leave you to draw your own conclusion as to whether or not I believe in ghosts.

Many years ago (in fact, more than quarter of a century has passed away since then) I was an Anglican curate of the athletic type, strong and robust, a fair cricketer, madly fond of shooting and rowing, dearly loving a good cross-country gallop, whenever I got a chance. I never thought seriously of my "calling." Like many hundreds of other young men of my day, I had been brought up to know that the "Church" was to be my "profession," and to look forward to the snug family living as my destiny.

So without much ado I accepted the inevitable, went to Oxford, was proud to sojourn under the classic roof of "Magdalen," and enjoyed life as only an undergraduate can, working just enough to struggle through the necessary examinations, attending the least possible number of lectures, and getting the most possible amount of fun and amusement.

Those happy days of Varsity life ended and my degree taken I was compelled to settle down to work, and for three years had plenty of it in all its grim, unvarnished reality, as junior curate of a large district in the East-end, where the small staff of workers seemed utterly powerless—amongst that teeming population—to stem the ever-increasing tide of poverty, misery, and sin. The change from my former open-air life, days spent on the river or on the cricket-field, to the close streets and exhausted atmosphere of London told even on my robust constitution, the doctor said my health would entirely break down unless I made an immediate change, so I was obliged to seek a country curacy for a time, and found one likely to be suitable, a small village in Surrey within an hour of London, and the rector being abroad, the correspondence relative to the vacant curacy was carried on by the churchwarden, Colonel Trent. This gentleman suggested an interview, and as I was inclined to see the parish before any final decision should be made, I gladly accepted his kind offer of hospitality, arranging to journey down to Surrey and pass the night at his house—Heatherleigh Priory. One lovely day early in June I found myself in the train, rushing through green fields, past densely wooded hills and dales of the prettiest part of Surrey. How delightful was the fresh summer air wafting the sweet smell of clover and hawthorn through the open window, how green the trees, how blue the sky! Already I began to feel a new creature. About half-past three the train stopped at the village station for which I was bound, on the platform stood a fine soldierly man who introduced himself as Colonel Trent, bidding me follow him into the dog-cart which was waiting, and taking the reins he drove off, and we were soon bowling along at a good speed up hill and down dale—past old thatched farmhouses and tiny hamlets—nestling under sheltering hills, then across bleak common land bright with yellow gorse.

The Colonel chatted pleasantly, giving me a short sketch of what my duties would be, describing the Rector and principal inhabitants of Heatherleigh, at the same time not forgetting to point out any place of interest we were to pass—all this in such an easy, friendly way, which made me feel perfectly at home with him, and in return I talked of my East-end work and of my northern home, becoming quite confidential with this new-found acquaintance. So pleasant was our drive that I was quite sorry when the Colonel pulled up his horse before a quaint old lych-gate, and with the remark, "Here we are," jumped out telling the groom to take the cart home.

I followed my companion into the shady "God's acre" which surrounded the grey old church, a peaceful and lovely spot after the continual noise and turmoil of the great working city from which I had come—there all busied and unrest, here such quiet and perfect peace.

"Yes, 'tis a pretty place," said Colonel Trent, noting my look of admiration, "you can fully appreciate its rural beauty more than we do who get accustomed to our blessings. Though I've only lived in Heatherleigh two years I love the old place dearly. Yes, I came here when I left the army, and never heard of its existence till about a month before the bargain was completed; it was quite by accident that I heard the 'Priory' was for sale, and being within easy access from London I ran down to have a look at it, and quite fell in love with the whole place then and there; but come," he added, "it's for me to show you about and I leave you to find out its charms for yourself, not to take up the time in telling me my experience."

We went into the church and my guide pointed out the many ancient objects of interest, meanwhile he told me the chants and hymns in present use, and every conceivable thing I might wish to know.

After looking over the school we passed along the tiny village street, with its white-washed cottages and thatched forge, from which came like sweet music the ring of the hammer upon the anvil, groups of rosy-faced, white-pinafores children played outside their tidy homes, each looking up with a merry smile at my tall companion, the girls dropping their quaint little bob-courtesy—such a contrast to the poor starved looking mites who made mud pies in the gutters or lingered dejectedly on the dingy door-steps of my London parish.

"Now you see Heatherleigh at its very best," said the Colonel. "Of course the place is very different in winter. Imagine these trees bare and leafless, the roads ankle deep in chalky mud, and a biting wind sweeping over that bleak common yonder; that's Heatherleigh at its worst."

"As far as the place goes I think it quite a paradise I assure you, Colonel Trent, and if the Rector and you are satisfied with me I shall not have much difficulty in making up my mind; in fact it is almost made up already."

"Splendid, my dear fellow," exclaimed the genial Colonel. "I am quite sure you will suit us down to the ground; and now let us go and see if there is not some tea going at home for its long after five o'clock and you looked tired to death from your journey and all this sight-seeing."

So turning down a shady lane my companion led the way through some massive iron gates along an avenue of magnificent trees.

"This is my place," he said proudly, as a fine grey stone house appeared in view. It was very old any many gabled, almost covered with ivy, creepers and roses, whilst round the deep porch wisteria hung in long grape-like blossoms; the windows were mullioned with lattice panes of an ecclesiastical appearance; round some the early roses clustered, whilst others were almost concealed by ivy, so profuse was its growth.

Following on through the low-ceilinged, oak-wainscoted hall, I found myself in a pretty drawing-room, and was introduced to Mrs. Trent, a fair, blue-eyed, little woman, who greeted me kindly while she hastened to give me a cup of tea, at the same time scolding her tall husband in a gentle, playful way for having kept me out so long.

How delicious that tea and country bred and butter tasted, how charming were the surroundings—the pretty room with windows open, the sloping lawn, and the sweet scent of lilac borne in upon the summer breeze! After my dingy London lodging and sour-faced landlady this was truly Paradise.

The Colonel talked volubly. Presently a young girl came in through the open window, whom the Colonel introduced to me as "my girl Dorothy." I rose, and the young lady came towards me and gave her hand. She was tall and fair, with dark blue eyes and pretty colour in her cheeks. As she stood there in her simple white dress and shady garden hat I thought I never saw a more beautiful picture, and I think so still, though many years have passed away since that June evening when first I saw the face of Dorothy Trent.

We strolled round the rambling old garden where flowers and shrubs of all kinds grew and bloomed in profusion. Two fine spreading cedar trees on the lawn afforded pleasant shade, and beyond was a moat, surrounding the house on three sides, where gold fish played hide and seek, among the bright green leaves of the water lilies. The Colonel gave some Indian reminiscences, and Dorothy walked beside him, putting in a word occasionally, her soft voice being like music to me; the time passed pleasantly and all too quickly. The dressing-bell announced seven o'clock.

Then my host conducted me up the broad oak-staircase and through a long corridor with oak wainscot carved with many strange devices.

"What a fine old house!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, it is indeed," he replied, "and very old it is too. Ah, take care, the step."

He had opened one of the doors and entered a room, and I not observing the descent had stumbled into the apartment, nearly upsetting him in my efforts to gain the perpendicular.

"I should have warned you sooner. Old houses are full of unexpected steps. Dinner will be at quarter to eight; if you require anything, please ring."

So saying, my kindly host retired.

The bedroom was one of those overlooking the lawn. From the window I could see the moat glistening in the evening sunshine, while far away the Surrey hills looked blue and purple in the distance.

The room was long and low-ceiled, the mantel and wainscot of massive oak, richly carved and almost black with age. At the farther end of the chamber was another door immediately opposite the bed leading, I supposed, into another room. Out of curiosity I tried the handle: it would not yield. The key was turned on my side, so I did not investigate further.

Dinner passed off pleasantly. We joined the two ladies in the drawing-room later on. The Colonel sat by the open window enjoying his cigar, while Mrs. Trent worked and chatted, and Dorothy treated us to several favourite songs. I have heard several great singers in my time, but their voices never sounded as sweet to me, nor any songs they sang could in any way compare to those simple ballads Dorothy sang that night.

We retired to our rooms about eleven. The first thing I did on gaining mine was to draw aside the curtains and open the window to get all the country air possible. It was a glorious summer night; the moon was almost full; it shone on the old garden, its silver beams glistening on the moat, while the mighty cedars cast deep shadows across the lawn. I put out my candle, and from the open window admired the moonlit landscape, inhaling the fragrance of many flowers with which the whole air seemed laden as with sweet incense.

How silent it was! The whole country seemed wrapped in sleep. Only the occasional distant barking of a dog or the lowing of cattle broke the death-like stillness of the summer night.

I laid my head on the pillow with my mind fully made up to be curate of Heatherleigh (if the Rector would have me) and well pleased I was at the prospect. "Man proposes but God disposes." That night was destined to change the whole course of my life. I was never to be curate of Heatherleigh or of anywhere else either.

I could not sleep, from thoughts and conjectures regarding my future, my mind had gone back to old Oxford, to Varsity triumphs on the river and in the cricket field, and mixed up with these thoughts of former days Dorothy Trent's sweet face seemed ever before my eyes. I was evidently smitten and laughed to myself at the idea of such absurd "love at first sight." The house was very still, a clock in the corridor struck the midnight hour, and seemed to spend at least half-an-hour in the performance; then another in a distant part of the house followed suit. I lay wide



awake watching the reflection of the lattice window which was cast by the moon upon the opposite wall.

Suddenly a chill seemed to seize me, a tremour ran through my whole frame, an awed sense of some strange presence seemed to possess me. I sat bolt upright and gazed in horror right before me, expecting I knew not what. As I gazed the door in the far corner opened slowly and noiselessly—absolutely noiselessly—a figure attired in a strange dress advanced slowly and silently into the room. The door closed behind it.

It was a man of medium height, clad in a long white robe, fastened at the waist by a girdle of rope. At his side hung a large string of brown beads and a cross of black ebony, upon which a silver image of Our Redeemer shone in the moonlight with strange brilliancy. His face was still in shadow and the eyes downcast. That he was a monk I felt no doubt; but how and from whence did he come? What brought him at this hour to my room?

The figure advanced into the clear moonlight, his face was wan and sorrowful and very pale, his tanned head was bare, and beneath his right arm was a book. With trembling fingers I made the sign of the Cross, as I had seen Catholics do in times of fear and alarm. Immediately the monk raised his head, his eyes (they were dark and luminous) seemed to search my very soul. I shall never forget that look.

"Father, what am I to do?" I cried in tones of earnest entreaty, for that pleading look seemed to ask something of me, though the lips were mute.

Slowly, as if in answer, he raised his left hand, at the same time grasping the large crucifix, and no words of mine can ever describe that vision in its real solemnity as I saw it—that ascetic figure in monastic garb, with pale, spiritual face and large, luminous eyes, standing erect and silent in the moonlit room at that midnight hour, holding aloft the crucifix, the silver image of Our Holy Redeemer gleaming against the dark ebony cross. I remained spell-bound, until the figure turned and slowly moved towards the door, which again opened noiselessly. Once more he looked at me, again those pleading eyes seemed to stir my inmost soul. With the uplifted crucifix he made a sign as if to beckon me to follow: then the door closed silently and he was gone.

Without pausing to consider, I made as if to follow him, but the door through which he had seemed to pass was locked, the key turned just as I had observed it early in the evening. Then a great fear seized me, that the monk was a visitor from the unseen world. There now remained no doubt in my mind but what had brought him to me. It must mean something warning of approaching death, perhaps. The more I reflected the more inexplicable became the mystery. To compose myself to sleep was impossible, so I sat by the open window and waited for day; already the first grey streaks of dawn appeared in the eastern horizon. I thought and prayed as I had never prayed before, and ere the sun had risen and nature awoke to the new day I had made a great resolve, which would alter my whole future career.

I was obliged to return to town by the first train, and the bustle occasioned by my early breakfast and departure was a great relief, as I was in no mood for conversation, my nerves being thoroughly shaken. I took a hurried leave of my kind hostess and her pretty daughter. The genial Colonel insisted on driving me to the station. On the way I asked if he knew anything of the former history of his house in as careless a tone as I could assume. He replied briefly that it had been a Dominican Priory originally, but of its history he knew nothing. I bade my kind friend good-bye with much gratitude smiling at his assurance of soon seeing me the curate of Heatherleigh, and next day despatched him a letter briefly declining the curacy.

On the first opportunity I visited the Dominican Priory in London, and there satisfied myself by the details of the habit, etc., that my midnight visitor was a genuine monk of that Order. I also gathered from the Prior a few particulars regarding their former settlement at Heatherleigh, but did not mention my reasons for enquiring about it. Being free I went abroad for three months. This period was the most wretched I ever spent. Nothing could amuse or give me rest; day and night that midnight vision seemed ever before me, those pleading, searching eyes haunted me, the time I had re-solved to take in consideration elapsed, I went to the Priory and asked the Fathers to instruct me. Two months after, on Holy Saturday, I was received into the True Fold. The same evening the monastery chapel looked its best, the air was sweet with scent of many flowers, the incense floated up in fragrant clouds, it was my first Benediction as a Catholic.

The last beautiful strains of "Tantum Ergo" died away, the prayer said, a holy stillness fell upon the kneeling congregation who waited for His blessing.

As the silver bell gave forth its first sweet notes I raised my head. There, amid the incense clouds before the altar, stood the priest in rich vestments holding aloft the Most Holy Sacrament, and by his side there appeared a face, that of a monk, with dark and luminous eyes which looked at me with gentle, loving approval; the pleading look was gone, and a wondrous smile seemed to illuminate the pale face.

I bowed my head to receive our Lord's blessing. When I looked again the priest and server alone stood before the altar. From that time a wondrous peace has been within me, no more have I been troubled by that pleading face. I feel sure the monk is satisfied.

Oh, no, I never became a monk; I had no vocation that way. After the first consternation caused by the step I had taken was blown over a bit, my father came round so far as to make me a small allowance, and I obtained some office work.

Colonel Trent found me out, and many happy weeks did I pass under his hospitable roof.

I married Dorothy about a year afterwards, and, looking back over more than twenty-four years, can say with deep thankfulness that I gained the two greatest blessings of my life at Heatherleigh Priory—my religion and my wife.

## WINTER AILMENTS.

### ANÆMIA (BLOODLESSNESS).

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS A POSITIVE CURE.

#### A CASE IN POINT.

#### A VICTORIAN LADY'S RECOVERY.

(From *The Tarangower Times*).

THE most devastating and beauty-destroying complaint which females have to contend with in Australia is undoubtedly anæmia. Bloodlessness is a general and terrible weakness which, bit by bit, draws its victim into the grave. Climates and mode of living seem responsible for its appearance in these southern latitudes. Until of late years no adequate cure has been found for it; now, however, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are known throughout the world as the one great specific which invariably baffles this most distressing ailment. Mrs. Bowe, of North Maldron, Victoria, thus graphically relates the recovery of her daughter, Miss May. "Up to two years ago," says this lady, "my daughter had been strong and in good health, but she then became thin and pallid in appearance. She constantly had a feeling of depression, and her appetite entirely left her. Always light-hearted, bright, and vivacious this peculiar and distressing change naturally caused us great concern. Several medicines were tried, but she became weaker and more listless every day. The doctor said she was suffering from anæmia, or poorness of blood. We then became seriously alarmed, and consulted different medical men, who prescribed, and told Miss May to take as much exercise as possible. She, being fond of flowers, naturally turned her attention to the garden, but had to abandon the work, as the last exertion exhausted her. Often, when I thought she was out taking exercise in the fresh air, I have found her in the drawing room with her head resting in her hands, and in a somnolent state. Then, when disturbed, she would steal quietly to her room, and remain there for hours at a time. At this stage we became extremely anxious concerning her health, and again sought medical advice, as we thought she was going into a decline. It was of no use though; nothing did her any good. She was then so thin and weak that the slightest exertion tired her. She also suffered from severe cramps in the legs.

"Friends then recommended patent medicines, and two or three kinds were tried, unsuccessfully.

"At last I decided to take her away to the country for a change, but just as I was about to do so I saw in the *Tarangower Times* an advertisement about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and noticing that people with symptoms similar to those of my daughter had been cured, I determined to give them a trial.

"After using half a box a great improvement was noticeable, and after using three boxes she regained her appetite, was able to sleep with comfort, and was so strong and well that we considered there was no necessity for her continuing to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So she discontinued them. I honestly believe my daughter's recovery was due to this great remedy. She is now as well as ever she was in her life. She has a fine colour, is able to eat and sleep well, and can take any amount of outdoor exercise without feeling fatigued. I feel very grateful to Dr. Williams for my daughter's recovery, and would like to have the case made known, as it may induce others who suffer as my daughter did, to try this remedy to their benefit, and thus perhaps bring sunshine and happiness to their homes."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling therefrom, the effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrotula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of any nature.

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in wooden boxes, about two inches in length, each of which is encircled by a blue warning label. The outside wrapper has the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., enclosing the price, 3s. a box, or six boxes for 16s. 6d. These pills are not a purgative, and they contain nothing that could injure the most delicate. \* \*

From the *Dublin Freeman* of April 2 we learn that in consequence of the prevalence of influenza and other forms of widespread sickness in their dioceses some of the Irish bishops dispensed with the lenten fasting and abstinence.

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A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.  
(*Statave Fidem.*)

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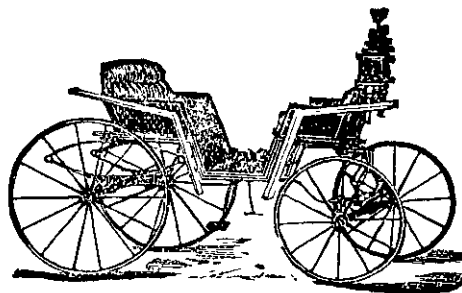
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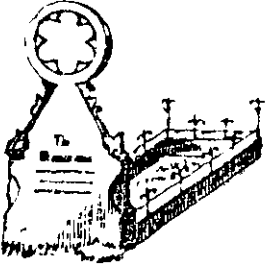
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Mr. TOM HARTE, View Hill, writes:—"I caught a very severe cold with a bad cough, and resolved to give the Cinnamon Cure a fair trial. A few doses relieved the unpleasant feeling of tightness in my chest, and after taking two bottles my cold is quite better. It is undoubtedly a most effective remedy."

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Mrs. S. A. RUDDENKLAU, Christchurch, writes:—"I have used your Cinnamon Cure on several occasions, and have found great benefit from it."

Mrs. JESSIE FOREMAN, The Grange, Wanganui, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of your Cough Mixture. It has never failed to give me relief, and leaves an unpleasant after effect, as so many Cough Mixtures do."

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## THE NEW CONVENT AT TEMUKA.

## OPENING CEREMONY.

OWING to the report of the opening of the new convent at Temuka reaching our office just before we went to press, we were unable to do that justice to the proceedings which the occasion merited. We, therefore, have pleasure in supplying fuller particulars of the opening ceremony from the columns of the *Temuka Leader*.

The opening and consecration of the new convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Temuka, was the occasion for one of the largest and most representative gatherings that has probably been witnessed in the district since the opening of the Catholic church. The ceremonial services were fixed to commence at half-past two o'clock, but long before that hour a very large number of people had assembled in the vicinity of the church. There were representatives of all denominations for many miles around, and their presence on a day only temporarily favourable was quite sufficient to convince the merest outsider that the labours of the Sisters of St. Joseph have been keenly appreciated in this district. It is, perhaps, right to go a little further and bear testimony to the high appreciation in which the Rev. Father Fauvel is held. There can be but few men who could so influence the sympathies of others as to allow of the erection, within a comparatively short space of time, of two such handsome and costly buildings as the Catholic church and the Convent of St. Joseph at Temuka. This has been only a portion of his work in the district, and were he removed to-morrow he would leave behind him a practically everlasting earthly memorial of his association with this district—an association which his every co-religionist as well as those of other denominations would unceasingly regret to see severed.

On Sunday afternoon at the commencement of the service the church was well filled, and during its progress the vacant unseated spaces were gradually filled. Solemn Vespers were then sung, the Rev. Father Galerne and the choir taking the verses of the psalms alternatively. At the conclusion of the Vespers Archbishop Redwood delivered an address. In his opening remarks he expressed the joy he felt at being present that day on an occasion which could not but be of interest, as was plainly evinced by the large number present. It was a day never to be forgotten in Temuka, and the residents who, irrespective of creed, were present on the occasion, showed their appreciation of having a convent in their midst by appearing in such numbers. They were not wrong in their appreciation in this respect. The advantages to the whole community from the presence, the works, and the virtues of the Sisters could never be fully appreciated. It was a daily advantage to Roman Catholics to have the continued prayers of these chosen ones. Prayer was a force unequalled by any other force. It was mightier than the mightiest. It could even arrest the hand of God Himself. The prayer of the just was most efficacious before the Lord. [Here the preacher recorded several illustrative incidents in the Bible.] Continuing, the preacher said that the Sisters would pray day and night for their own congregations, for the children attending their schools, for the district, for their benefactors, and for all who assisted them in their work. The people of the district would also have the example of their virtues. They led a life superior to that of the ordinary Christian. Christ had defined two kinds of Christians. There was the one who kept His Commandments, and without this they could not be saved: but there was also the Christian with the higher career. They would recall the example of the young man who asked, "What shall I do to be saved?" He had obeyed the Commandments, but he was told, "Go, sell what thou hast, give to the poor, follow Me." This saying of our Lord's, the Sisters took to heart, and as well as keeping His Commandments, went further. They aspired to the higher life, and fitted themselves for the hundredfold reward promised and the life everlasting. They, in the first place, devoted themselves to chastity. St. Paul had said that the married woman was divided in her love, as she loved her husband. He did not thereby condemn the married state, but he indicated a higher way of devotion to God. The unmarried could give all their love to God, and therefore chastity was recommended though not enforced. Then came the renunciation of property, and finally the renunciation of self-will, just as Christ was subject to Joseph and Mary. These Sisters, therefore, by the renunciation of family ties, desires of wealth, and of self-will, removed the obstacles towards the attainment of a higher degree of perfection in Christian life. They did not do this without preparation or by impulse. They underwent the novitiate period, and when they found they could submit to the surrender, they embrace their vows with the sanction of the Church. Their example in this respect should permeate the district in which they took up their abode. It must have an influence on the children of the Catholic school. The way of precept, it had been said, was long and difficult, that of example was short and effective. Their example was a leaven of virtue, which influenced the whole community. It would be impossible to count the services rendered by convents and monasteries to the civilised world. For example: Wherever there were lepers there would be found Dominican Sisters. In hospitals, Sisters of some denomination were in attendance. Where there were foundlings the charge of them was undertaken by Sisters. On the battlefield, in the army hospital, with the ambulance train, and where pestilence followed or associated with conflict, as it might in the present war, Sisters of the Church would be present. This was not a modern idea. It had been going on from century to century, and it would go on until the end of time. The Sisters of St. Joseph were more especially specialists in education. They had the love of children and aptitude for teaching, and thus it followed that they met with success in this particular line. Their labours so far had been most successful, and he was delighted that he had to open a convent built especially for them and to bless it in the name of

God. He had to congratulate the congregation and the people in the district generally that it was an ornament to their town. That it was a building satisfactory in every way, showing a good design and downright honest workmanship. It was no flattery to the builders to say so. He could assure the contributors that they had good value for their money, and would congratulate them on having a priest who could, if he collected their money, see that it was expended satisfactorily. Father Fauvel could certainly do this, as witness their church. They would be called upon that day to help to extinguish the debt on the building. It was a small one, fortunately, and it could be done that afternoon if they felt so disposed. It was almost unnecessary to appeal to their generosity, for there was not another community in the Colony which was so little likely to require an appeal made to them. They would recall, as he did, the laying of the foundation-stone of the church, when there was contributed no less than £1900 of voluntary offerings. That was 19 years ago, and the people's feelings towards their church had not changed since then. In conclusion the Archbishop urged his hearers to give generously, as their gifts would be restored to them over and over again in the shape of advantages to themselves and children.

At the conclusion of the address a collection was taken up. To this there was a liberal response.

At the close of the Archbishop's discourse, a procession was formed, and marched to the convent, various hymns being sung on the way. The convent was then duly opened and the chapel blessed by the Archbishop. On returning to the church Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. While the people were going into the church, Miss McGuinness (the popular organist of St. Mary's, Timaru) played a sacred march in her well-known brilliant style, and another when the people were leaving the church after the service. The Rev. Father Galerne, who possesses a fine voice, sang Bordese's "O Salutaris." Haydn's majestic "Tantum Ergo" was rendered by the choir. Miss Stevenson sang "The Gift."

## THE CONVENT.

The new convent is situated on sections which have frontages on Wilkin street (opposite the Catholic chapel), Denmark, and Studholme streets, Arowhenua, within less than a minute's walk of the railway station, Temuka. It is a substantial building in brick, 40ft square, of two storeys, and all neatly faced with cement, and lined out to represent stone. The roof is of that description known as "hip," with projections supported by cantilever blocks. It is surmounted by a very handsome gilt cross. A very substantial verandah, 6ft wide, has been carried along three sides of the building. The windows are those technically known as "twin windows," and of these five open to Wilkin street. Internally, the arrangements appear to be most convenient. On the ground floor there are a reception room, music room, "the Sister's room," kitchen and scullery. On the upper floor are four large dormitories, and bath room, and in the passages wardrobes and linen closets. Adjoining the main building, and easily accessible from the main hall passage, which is 8ft wide, is the private chapel of the Sisters, the gift of a friend. This is a very well built and well-designed building, 20ft x 11ft, with octagon end, raised altar floor, leaded windows with Gothic heads, and handsome doorway, also with Gothic head, surmounted by a shield and cross. At the back of the main building, and enclosed within a substantial fence, are a wash-house, coal-shed, and other buildings, all conveniently arranged for their several purposes. At the western end of the north verandah arrangements have been made for a small storeroom adjacent to the kitchen. The kitchen is large and convenient, furnished with cooking range, store, cupboards, shelving, etc. There is a complete hot and cold water supply to the kitchen, bathroom, and scullery. The ordinary water supply is by means of four 400-gallon tanks situated at the rear of the building. The hot-water system is that patented by Mr. J. H. Walker, and it has been found most effective and economical. The refectory, or dining-room, is separated from the music room by a partition moveable at will, and thus a large room can be obtained for occasions of ceremony. The height of rooms throughout is 11ft. The floors are of 4in tongued-and-grooved red pine, and the majority of the fittings, such as wardrobes, etc., are of the same material. The staircase is of easy grade, plainly but substantially finished. The bathroom is sufficiently large as to admit of the storage of any surplus luggage, although this is reduced to a minimum. The dormitories are very plainly furnished for three occupants. There are no carpets, and no extraneous comforts. Everything is of the simplest. The general appearance of the building from the outside is attractive; internally it conveys the idea of comfort and simplicity. The immediate surroundings are enclosed with a neat fence of wire and standards, and on either side are the boys' and girls' playgrounds.

The old convent buildings have been disposed of, except one portion, which will be added as a class-room to the school. When this is completed there will be every convenience for the conduct of several large classes.

The contractor for the building was Mr. Alex Frew, of Temuka. His work has been so faithfully carried out as to earn the highest praise from all associated with it. He constructed himself the windows, doors, staircase, and principal fittings of the buildings, and has evidently spared no pains to give satisfaction to his employers. Faithful sub-contractors have been Mr. Emil Hall for brickwork, and Messrs. Bates and Co. for painting and plumbing. In connection with the latter firm, Mr. J. H. Walker were employed, and his heating apparatus, as well as other work undertaken by him, having given every satisfaction. The building as a whole was carried out under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Father Fauvel, somewhat on the lines of the convent at Waimate. He has expressed his hearty approval of the work done by those employed. The building is certainly an ornament to the town, and should serve to place in only a proper degree of comfort the worthy Sisters, who, in pursuing their scheme of life, have hitherto submitted to a considerable degree of discomfort.

## CARDINAL MORAN ON MR. GLADSTONE.

## SOME INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

An interesting interview with his Eminence Cardinal Moran was published in the *Sydney Catholic Press* of May 28. It referred exclusively to the great statesman recently deceased, Mr. Gladstone, and contains matter which will be of interest to Catholic readers everywhere.

In the course of the interview the editor of the *Catholic Press* asked his Eminence whether Mr. Gladstone ever contemplated entering the Catholic Church. "Yes," the Cardinal replied. "Gladstone was one of those who, with Manning and others, drew up the famous protest in connection with the Gorham controversy against the interference of the State in Church matters. That was long after the reception of Newman. At that time Mr. Gladstone was on the verge of entering the Church. He entered the porch and turned back, and he does not seem to have ever had the grace again. But he remained an honest champion of the authoritative teaching of the Church, and his sister and several of his relatives became Catholics."

## DENOUNCING THE TEMPORAL POWER.

"His great bugbear was the supreme authority of the Holy See. And I suppose his political principles must have given some bias in the formation of his religious system. He took a very active part in the revolutions in Italy. And he was most violent in his denunciation of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. I think it was in refutation of his statements about the Government of Rome that Mr. Maguire wrote his famous work on Pius the Ninth and the Papal States. Mr. Gladstone in his accusation had relied on the statistics and data which were forwarded to him by the leaders of the revolution. These were merely the work of their own fancy, and were quite contrary to the real condition of things in Rome. Maguire gave the statistics of schools, and of the administration, etc., as he found them himself, and his refutation of the calumnies against the temporal power of the Pope was quite unanswerable."

## VATICANISM. VIOLENT AND FOOLISH ATTACKS.

"Later Mr. Gladstone was bitter in his hostility to the Vatican Council. A great number of his Catholic friends were ranged among those who did not consider the definition of the Papal infallibility to be opportune. They were known as the 'opportunists,' and included Lord Acton, Monsiieur Dupanloup, and the Bishop of Kerry, Dr. Moriarty. All these pushed their opposition to the definition as far as it could be legitimately shown, but when once the definition had taken place they proved their loyalty to the Church by their hearty acceptance of the definition. But Mr. Gladstone, viewing the matter as an outsider, and as a politician, pushed those difficulties not only as far as a loyal child of the Church could do, but used them as weapons to attack the Church itself."

"He was embittered at the time by the defeat of his Ministry on the University question in Ireland, and he gave vent to his bitterness in the pamphlet which he published on Vaticanism. We may say that his violent attack was a happy fault, as it led to the magnificent vindications of the Vatican Council by Newman and so many other champions of the Church. In his attack he was especially virulent in denouncing the converts from Anglicanism to the Catholic Church, and he laid down the broad principle that no such convert could be loyal to the throne of England. He apologised in after times for this foolish assertion, and he proved in a very logical way his regret by including in ministries, subsequently formed, some leading converts to the Church, such as Lord Monsell, the Marquis of Ripon and several others."

## GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

"When he was repenting of his folly in writing this 'Vaticanism,' and preparing to resume office as Prime Minister he visited Ireland. I think it was in '76. The friends of the Liberal Party were in great anxiety about the reception which would be given to him by the Catholics of Ireland at that time, as they were smarting under the absurd accusations he had made against their faith. One of the leading Liberals, who at present occupies one of the highest offices in England, spoke to me at the time (I was then Bishop of Ossory), and he gave expression to the fears that were entertained by the party in England lest anything should occur to disturb the harmony of the Liberals in Ireland and their leaders in England. As a matter of fact the Catholics of Ireland gave full forgiveness to Mr. Gladstone for all his insults to their religion. They regarded him as little less than insane on this matter of religion, and they accepted as unsaid all the foolish things set forth in 'Vaticanism.' They gave him a most enthusiastic reception, looking on him as a benefactor of the country and as the only statesman who had set his heart in earnest in remedying the grievances under which Ireland had suffered so long."

## PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

"He did me the honour of visiting me at Kilkenny on that occasion, and he accompanied me afterwards on a visit to our college in Kilkenny. I think it was the only college in Ireland he visited, and he got a ringing cheer from the students—most of whom were ecclesiastical students—which should have convinced him that the Irish heart was sincere in its affection for him."

"I had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons in 1884 when passing through London on my appointment to Sydney. I called specially to see Mr. Childers, who was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who took a great interest in Australia, being in fact an Australian himself. He wished to introduce me to Mr. Gladstone, who chatted with me for over an hour. I was charmed with the wonderful knowledge and practical

grasp of matters which he gave proof of. He seemed to know Ireland and Australia even to the minutest detail. What particularly struck me was that he recollected his visit to Kilkenny some eight or nine years before, and notwithstanding all the responsibility of his official position during those years, he recollected everything, to the smallest incident, in connection with that visit. He mentioned several things I had entirely forgotten, and he showed that he appreciated in a most particular way the enthusiastic reception the Catholics of Ireland gave him on that occasion."

## SPAIN'S DECAY.

## CARDINAL MORAN SPEAKS.

The path of the slanderer of the Catholic Church in Sydney is strewn with thorns and broken glass and tacks with inverted dividers. And this is as it ought to be. The true union of the Churches can never come about until the clerical scribbler or the pulpit demagogue who defames a Church of hundreds of millions of people will be made amenable to something like the same social or legal code which pillories the foul-tongued wretch who dares to malign a single individual. We rage and fume about the law which condemns the pickpocket or petty pilferer to long terms of imprisonment and practically dismisses with a blessing the swindler who gets away with hundreds of thousands. Yet this is, in effect, how law and custom deal with the retail slanderer and the wholesale one. The no-Popery slanderer usually either courts a little notoriety, or endeavours to raise or fan an animus against the Catholic body. Calumny is his favourite weapon, and he will wax bold and bolder so long as he gains his quorum of local notoriety without having to pay the just penalty of exposure and contempt. Cardinal Moran is a sturdy watchman upon the towers of Israel. Sydney no-Popery lecturers, etc., know this to their cost. But occasionally a "tenderfoot" comes along, airs his no-Popery eloquence, and—gets "run in." This is what happened to the Melbourne Congregationalist minister, Dr. Bevan. The Pope's position in Italy and the causes of Spain's decay were the subject of ill-timed plesantries by the worthy Doctor. After having disposed of the first-mentioned matter, in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Cardinal made the following observations which, in view of recent events in Dunedin, will be of interest to many of our readers:—

"Another matter that this Melbourne visitor referred to was the decaying condition of Spain under the influence of the Catholic hierarchy. He said repeatedly that all the trouble came from that. As a matter of fact, the decay of that wonderful power of Spain dates from the decline of its religious spirit. The height of Spain's glory was in the days of Charles V., when it was the most Catholic Power in the world, but from the year 1700 up to the present internal dissensions and warring against the Church may be said to have been the distinctive feature of Spanish government. Whatever decay there is in Spain must be assigned to these political dissensions, and to constant combat against the Catholic Church. For instance, all the Church property through Spain has been confiscated by different political parties about half-dozen times over since the year 1700. About the middle of last century a special war was directed against the religious bodies, when the Jesuits were all thrown into prison, and their property seized by the Government. As late as the year 1834 all the Catholic schools and seminaries were suppressed, and out of a hierarchy of 60 Bishops about 50 were expelled from their sees, and sent into banishment, while every penny of property belonging to the Church throughout Spain was appropriated for Government purposes. That does not seem to indicate that the Government of Spain is controlled by the Catholic hierarchy."

"To account for that spirit of hostility to the Church in the Government of Spain one has only to look to the Bourbon dynasty, which occupied the Spanish throne in 1700. With this French influence in Spain, the irreligious principles of the French Court obtained a mastery. The teachings of Voltaire guided for 50 years the policy of the Spanish Government. Hence, though the people were intensely Catholic, and most fervent and devout in their Catholic exercises, the Government was in open hostility to the Church. The wickedness and cruelty which prevailed then were not the result of any action of the Church, but the Voltairean principles of hostility to the Church, which at that time became fashionable."

Anther Japanese diver has just died at Thursday Island, presumably from diving to an excessive depth.

The American squadron under Captain Schley, which was to co-operate with Admiral Sampson against the Spanish fleet, returned to Charleston on Sunday, and has been ordered to Key West.

Mr. Charles Wilshire, an English gentleman, has presented the Holy Father with a sculptured slab, found in the beginning of this century at Eclanum, near Benevento. It is a stone of much historical interest, and will be placed in the Vatican Museum. The inscription on it speaks of the restoration of towers and of walls in the ancient city where it was found. The experts say that it dates from the time of the Roman Republic, and probably from the days of Sylla.

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.—\* \*



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## The Catholic World.

**UNITED STATES.—Disgraceful Bigotry.**—Two cases of outrageous and shameful bigotry are reported in our American exchanges just to hand. Writing in the *New York Freeman's Journal* a correspondent from Rochester, N.Y., says there is great indignation among the Catholics of Corning over a decision just received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, declaring that the Sisters of Mercy in St. Mary's School, one of the public schools in the city, must abandon their religious garb during school hours, or that the school must be closed. The Superintendent holds that the wearing of a distinctive garb by teachers in the public schools during school hours, and while teaching therein, constitutes a sectarian influence. The effort to oust the Sisters of Mercy from the public schools has been in progress for some time, and at school elections several efforts to defeat the present members of the Board have failed. The Catholics declare that the A.P.A. is responsible for the agitation, and feeling is running very high. The other ebullition of bigotry is reported as having occurred at Roosevelt Hospital in New York. Father Hughes, of the Church of the Passionist Fathers, had been summoned to the death-bed of a young man in the hospital. Father Hughes thus describes what took place: "When I reached Ward No. 2, the medical ward, I asked a nurse if she would please place a screen around a cot of the sick man. She refused. I insisted, and an orderly finally brought a screen. I was busy with the Holy Oils, when the orderly told me I must go. I replied I would not go; that I was not disturbing any one, and that he must be gentlemanly. Dr. Peabody, the attending physician of the ward, had entered and walked down to the Fifty-eight street end of the ward. The orderly approached from the group of physicians, at the far end. 'You will have to go,' said he. 'I will not go,' said I. Then down came the screen before I had administered communion, given extreme unction or granted the last indulgence. The orderly walked to the door, opened it, and with his hand upon the knob, stood waiting for me to leave. I was practically put out of the ward. When I returned to the church we held a meeting to decide upon some course of action. Then Father Young, a clergyman 70 years of age, told us how he had been insulted in the hospital again and again. In fact, the Rev. Father Casserly, who died more than a year ago, used to say he was only just tolerated in the hospital. For twenty-nine years the Paulist Fathers have been administering to the patients of Roosevelt Hospital. I have been going there eleven years myself. We are called night and day. Never a cent for the support of the church of the Paulist Fathers has come from the hospital. They never mention us in their reports. For the last five years I have often been treated badly. They have gradually weeded out their Catholic nurses. If the recommendation of a nurse happens to have the signature of a Catholic priest she is not considered. We are not permitted to go from cot to cot, although Protestant clergymen are allowed there. As a matter of fact, Roosevelt Hospital was built with money that formerly belonged to a Catholic, the late Roosevelt Bailey of Baltimore. Two-thirds of its patients are Catholics." The only excuse which the Superintendent of the hospital was able to offer for such a scene was that it is the practice at the Roosevelt Hospital when the doctor of the attending staff makes his daily rounds that all visitors shall be requested to leave the ward until he has finished his rounds.

**Still they come.**—Judging by the ever-increasing stream of converts into the Church, the "Romeward movement," which is so marked a feature of our time, so far from having spent its strength, is only just beginning to make its influence felt. The American correspondent of the *London Tablet* gives the following list of recent converts:—Mr. A. Oakley Hall and Mrs. Hall have been received at the Church of the Passionist Fathers in New York by Father G. M. Searle. Mr. Hall was originally baptised in the Murray street Presbyterian Church, and brought up as a Presbyterian. Mrs. Hall was an Episcopalian. Mr. Hall's three terms as Mayor of New York were in the seventies. He acted as London correspondent of the *New York Herald* from 1883 to 1888. He was London correspondent of the *New York Journal* during 1890 and 1891. Mrs. Mary Utley Robbins, widow of Judge Chillon Robbins, who was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Freehold, N.J., has formally renounced the creed of the Episcopal Church and received Catholic baptism in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S.J., president of St. John's College, Fordham. The Rev. Edward L. Buckley, until recently rector of the fashionable Zabrisck Memorial Church at Newport, R.I., has been converted to the Catholic faith. He left Newport last autumn, resigning his charge with the statement that he had begun to entertain doubts whether the Protestant Episcopal Church was the true Church of God. He intends to study for the priesthood. One of the most notable of recent conversions to the Catholic Church is that of the Rev. George M. P. Bowns, of New York, formerly a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. One of his ancestors was a disciple of the founder of Methodism, and was one of the early preachers under him. Others among his relatives have been prominent in the Methodist pulpit for nearly half a century. Mr. Bown's conversion is regarded as a direct result of the recent mission to non-Catholics held in the Church of the Paulist Fathers. Following closely in the footsteps of her friend, Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney Miss Emma Arnold, of 255, West Twenty-third street, a well-known worker in the Episcopal Church in New York, has joined the Catholic Church. She was received by the Rev. F. X. O'Connor, S.J., in the presence of a few friends from New York and Philadelphia.

**Why the Church Progresses.**—In connection with the above the following tribute to the Catholic Church from the Chicago organ of Methodism is interesting: "The Roman Catholic

Church is growing in all lands because it constantly manifests its interest in the poor. One of the most lovely things in it is its perpetual and universal care for the poor, the sick, the deserted, the hopeless, and the ten-times-over destitute. The Church sends to leper settlements its priests, some of whom become lepers. That is being 'all things to all men' with emphasis. That Church ministers to the plague-stricken. It aids to steady the discontented. That Church is therefore filled to the doors by people who throng its temples and stand up in every foot of space when the pews are filled. When strikes paralyse labour in manufacturing districts that Church sends its agents to aid in solving the conflict, and one of its strong points at this hour is in its growing agency and influence among discontented, striking, and menacing workmen. He who is looking for proofs that Romanism is growing in power in this Republic is mistaken if he confines himself to Rome's increasing political schemes. Nothing promises more for that wild Church than its hold upon the minds of men, women, and children, who believe that capitalists lose human tenderness in proportion as their riches increase."

**ENGLAND.—Returning to the Fold.**—The Rev. George Hare Patterson, Unitarian Minister, Stanhope street Church, Belfast, has been received into the Catholic Church, by the Rev. John Tohill, administrator, St. Peter's, Belfast. A daughter of Mr. Patterson Gwendolina Josephine, was received into the Church on the same occasion. The Rev. Mr. Patterson has left Belfast for England. Mr. Cyril Augustine Perring, son of the late Rev. A. Perring, Vicar of Norton-by-Daventry, was received into the Church by Father Gilbert Vincent Bull at Spilsby on Holy Thursday. Messrs. Henry Thornley, W. H. Clarks, Cecil Capel, Percy Capel, and W. B. Aspland have also been recently received by Father Bull. The conversion of other prominent people include the names of two, Rev. Hamilton M'Donald and Lady E. Smith.

**High Church v. Low Church.**—A few weeks ago, as our readers will remember, a cable message appeared in the daily papers describing the action of Mr. John Kensit, who made a public and violent protest during the course of divine service against certain ritualistic practices which were carried out in a London Anglican Church. A few days after the would-be reformer was summoned to appear at the West London Police Court to answer a charge of creating a disturbance in St. Cuthbert's Church. Witnesses were called to give evidence as to his actions during the veneration of the Cross on Good Friday, and although an endeavour was made to exclude that ceremony from the category of divine services, the magistrate decided that Mr. Kensit's action was an offence within the meaning of the Act, and he fined the offender £3, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. The matter is not yet settled, however, and vigorous action is likely to be taken by both the great Anglican ecclesiastical organisations. The Church Association (which represents the Low Church party) is to champion the cause of Mr. Kensit, and the English Church Union (the High Church Organisation) undertakes the defence. Two actions are in view—first, Mr. Kensit will appeal to Quarter Sessions against the magistrate's decision in the affair of St. Cuthbert's, and then he will seek a faculty for the removal of "illegal furniture" from St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate street. In the first case the Church Association will seek to prove that even a noisy protest against a Catholic service in a Protestant church is not a "disturbance" within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Miller, the secretary, gives a dismal account of the depression which exists in Low Church circles in consequence of the toleration extended by the Bishops to the High Church clergy. "The state of the villages," continued Mr. Miller, "is most distressing. We have 11 vans going about the country, and our van colporteurs reports from all parts how the Protestant lady are driven out of their parish churches, and have no way of worshipping unless they go to Dissenting chapels." It appears that the Association has in the past spent £70,000 in ecclesiastical litigation, with the result that 60 ritualistic practices have been legally condemned. Such is the way in which the Anglican brethren "dwell together in unity."

**FRANCE.—France and the Conversion of England.**—The work of the Archconfraternity for the conversion of England, to which we have so often referred in these columns, is being taken up with great enthusiasm throughout France. Week after week has witnessed the erection in different French towns of this Archconfraternity of intercession for England. The *Semaine Religieuse* of Nantes gives a graphic account of the ceremonies which accompanied the solemn erection of the confraternity in the *grand seminaire* of that town, and which were rendered all the more impressive by the presence of M. Captier, the Superior of the Society of Saint Sulpice, to which the Pope has entrusted this Apostolate of prayer. The college chapel was elaborately decorated for the occasion and Mgr. Rouard, the Bishop of Nantes, presided at the ceremony and made a stirring appeal to the students to enter heartily into the work of the confraternity. Having recalled the labours of Father Ignatius Spencer, M. Olier, Cardinal Wiseman, and Pope Leo XIII., Mgr. Rouard enumerated the several grounds for hope of the conversion of the English people, and exhorted the students to a holy rivalry with the prayers and efforts of the French refugee priests, their predecessors in the vineyard of the diocese of Nantes.

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