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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

EMERSON wrote a golden motto which New Zealand Catholics would do well to paste in their hats: 'If there is anything great and good in store for you, it will not come at the first or second

STRIKE THE IRON.

call.' In connection with the one great and only Catholic question in New Zealand—the education question—Catholics seem to have been losing heart and sinking into a state of flabby carelessness and torpid inactivity. Of late the only sign of life and vitality shown has been in the solitary skirmish which the Very Rev. Father Cumming began and carried out in right plucky style and in the face of great odds with the North Canterbury Board of Education, over the inspection of the Catholic schools in their district. A telegram published in our last issue showed that the cause was won and the rights of the Catholic body recognised. We offer our hearty congratulations to our Canterbury friends, and a friendly hand-grip all round to the five members of the Board who voted straight for the Catholic claim.

This matter was dealt with in the N.Z. TABLET as far back as September 17, 1897. There now remain only three Education Boards opposed to the Catholic demand—those of Wellington, Auckland, and Taranaki. We pointed out that they were acting in opposition to the spirit of Section 98 of the Education Act, and against the intention of its framers. In a speech delivered in 1894, the Hon. C. C. Bowen, the author of the Education Act, said:—'He would hail with pleasure every kind of good school, public and private, that might be maintained in these islands, and he would like to see them so far publicly encouraged as to be allowed to claim as a right the advantages of State inspection should they see fit to ask for it, for the Education Act contemplated such encouragement.' The great need is legislation which will make it compulsory on the Boards to comply with the requests of the Catholic body for the State inspection of their schools. This should not be lost sight of. We have already recommended petitions to the House on the part of Catholics, after consultation with their natural leaders. Constant and persevering action is sure to win in the end. It may not, as Emerson said, come 'at the first or second call.' But it will come. The longer Catholics in the non-complying districts lie quietly down under the present state of things, the harder it will be for them to secure redress.

GROWING FAST.

THERE is a snap of life and the tingle of vigour about the Ritualistic movement in England. Catholics view the tendency with hopeful interest.

It is a feeling after the fullness of truth, akin to that of the imprisoned plant which creeps through chink and slit and cranny in search of the free air and the light of heaven. Thirty three years ago the Church Association was formed for the purpose of assisting the English bishops to suppress illegal practices within their dioceses. The Association has evidently had no appreciable effect on the growth of Ritualistic practices. The Association was sleepy and respectable and 'proper.' It did little beyond raising a mild ripple on the surface of English religious life. Some of the bishops, in fact, whom they wished to help, distinctly encouraged Ritualistic practices. There was more robust energy in Mr. Kensit. He raised tornados in sundry very 'High' churches in London. His performances once more focussed the public eye on the whole question of the rubrics, ornaments, and ceremonies of the Church of England. In his recent Memorial to the Upper House in Convocation, Mr. Kensit has made out the following list which is eloquent proof of how far our Anglican friends are retracing their steps once more towards Rome.

According to the London *Tablet* Mr. Kensit submits the following list of some ornaments and ceremonies which have already been declared by the Queen's Courts to be illegal:

Unlawful ornaments of the minister:

1. The Alb.
2. The Biretta.
3. The Chasuble.
4. The Cope.
5. The Dalmatic.
6. The Tunic of Tunicle.
7. The Maniple.

Unlawful ornaments of the church:

8. A Baldacchino.
9. Lighted Candles when not required for giving light.
10. A Stone Altar.
11. A Cross on or over or in apparent connection with the Communion Table.
12. A Crucifix.
13. Stations of the Cross.

Unlawful ceremonies:

14. Bowing down before or addressing worship to the consecrated elements.
15. The attendance of Acolytes.
16. Tolling of bell at Consecration.
17. Making the Sign of the Cross over the people.
18. Hiding the Manual Acts.
19. Elevation of the Elements.
20. The use of Incense.
21. Ceremonial mixing of Water with the Wine during Divine Service.
22. The use of Wafers in lieu of Bread 'usual to be eaten.'

The growth of these illegal practices is indicated by the following table:

	PARTICULARS.							
<i>Vestments:</i>	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1897.
	336	396	509	599	797	1,029	1,370	1,632
<i>Incense:</i>	9	22	66	89	135	177	250	307
<i>Altar Lights:</i>	581	748	963	1,135	1,402	2,408	2,707	3,568
<i>Mixed Chalice:</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,111
<i>Hiding Manual Acts:</i>	1,662	2,054	2,433	2,690	3,138	3,918	5,037	5,964

Ritualism is undoubtedly in some ways a hindrance to Catholicism, in so far as it affords a final halting-place for many who would otherwise 'go over to Rome.' In other respects it is a decided help. It familiarises Protestants with Catholic doctrines, Catholic ritual, Catholic devotions and modes of thought. It has undoubtedly had its share in bringing into the unity of the true Fold the 1,311 persons in the archdiocese of Westminster, and the 1,050 in the diocese of Salford who, according to the London *Tablet*, were received into the Church during the course of last year.

A STUPID FALSEHOOD.

In a recent issue we dealt with the subject of the fierce rioting which broke out in the streets of a large number of cities in Italy. Barricades were set up in the streets, people murdered, shops and dwellings looted, troops and rioters shot down, king Demos ruled, a party of the reserves were called out, and half the country was in a state of siege. We have already dealt with the ruinous system of government which drove the impoverished and maddened people out to face the levelled rifle, the fixed bayonet, and the machine gun. We refer to it now once more, as the *Otago Daily Times* has reproduced a correspondence to the Melbourne *Argus* which insinuates that the Catholic party in Italy are, in some unstated way, at the bottom of these riots. The insinuation is grotesque to a degree. A leading English daily points out that the late outbreaks were received with great disfavour by the Papal authorities, and that the Pope and his Court have ever set their faces hard against any intrigue against the reigning dynasty. The London *Times* of May 16 quotes the following conclusive paragraph in point from the noted anti-Catholic Italian paper, the *Gazzetta di Venezia*:—

'Incendiaries are of every party, and they exist among the Clericals, but to think that rebellion, massacre, and the dissolution of order are pleasing to priests, Clericals, and Catholics is the idea of madmen or politicians of bad faith. Anti-national Clericalism is certainly a grave evil, but with regard to social matters it is a lesser evil for our Italy. This is why, in the revolutionary Babel created by the mad reforms of the political and administrative vote, we have always thought that with the "Reds," the destroyers of

social order, an alliance was never possible, whereas with Clericals, who can only be blamed for allowing themselves to be dragged by the most heated among them, an understanding is always possible. Who can be sure that the last word on the safety of the country may not be reserved to the Catholic masses?

Every one who is even moderately acquainted with Italian life is aware that the Radical, Republican, and Socialistic parties, who figured most prominently in the recent and apparently well-planned outbreaks, are the deadliest enemies of the Pope, the clergy, and the Church.

ABOUT CONFESSION.

SOME PERTINENT POINTS.

(Continued.)
IN HEATHENESS.

2. In the last issue of the N.Z. TABLET we dwelt upon the naturalness of the practice of unburdening one's mind of the weight of guilt. But confession is likewise grounded on man's recognition of the necessity of expiation for sin. And this feeling, too, is as old as the fall of our first parents. Voltaire himself has pointed out how, from the remotest antiquity, the expiation of sin has been the principal aim of the various forms of religion (vol. xlix., p. 414). Confession of sin has been the integral part of that expiation: not alone secret confession to God—which Catholics also daily practice—but likewise to fellow-men who were, or were supposed to be, the representatives of the Deity. The learned Count de Lasteyrie says: 'It is most remarkable to find confession, though with various modifications, in every quarter of the globe, even among those nations most distant from each other, and having no connection or communication with each other' (*Hist. de la Confession*, p. 39). A few facts, selected out of many, will suffice to prove the existence of confession among ancient and modern pagan nations who either could not have accepted it, or would not be likely to accept it, as an 'invention' coming from Christian Rome. It was practised among the ancient Buddhists of India, as testified by their sacred books and by the stories of Valmiky and that of Draupadi and the five renowned brothers (*Mœurs et Institut. des Peuples de l'Inde*, vol. i., p. 355). Among the ancient Greeks confession formed part of the ceremony of initiation to the mysteries of Eleusis (also of the Cabiri of Samothrace). Even the Emperor Marcus Aurelius had to declare his deeds to the hierophant of Eleusis (See Voltaire's *Hist. Générale*, vol. i.; Kreutzer's *Religions de l'Antiquité*, vol. ii., p. 319; Fr. T. St. Croix's *Recherches sur les Mystères du Paganisme*, p. 33; *Voyages d'Anacharsis*, v. iv., ch. 68, etc., etc). In ancient Rome, the pagan writer, Seneca, the preceptor of Nero, refers in his 52nd and 53rd epistles to the reforming and guiding power of confession.

As regards modern pagans, De Maistre, Brunet, Guillois, De Lasteyrie, the Protestant Bishop, Titcomb (*Short Chapters on Buddhism*, pp. 145, 146), and the Protestant writer, Tarpin (*Civil and Religious Hist. Kingdom of Siam*, vol. i., p. 186) give examples of the manifesting of sins among the Chinese, the Lamas of Tibet, the people of Persia, Siam, Burma, Ceylon and India (see *Guillois Recherches sur la Confession auriculaire; Lettres Edifiantes*, vol. i., p. 129; Brunet's *Parallèle des Religions*, vol. i., p. 296; vol. v., p. 306, etc.). A curious proof of the antiquity and extension of confession is the existence of this practice among the peoples of Mexico and Peru at the time of their discovery and conquest by the Spaniards (*Annales de la Philos. Chrétienne*, vol. xxii., p. 145). It is difficult to account for the great antiquity and wide extension of this practice except on the theory that confession of sin formed part of a revelation made to the human family soon after the fall, or on the other supposition that, as De Maistre put it, 'the universal conscience recognises in spontaneous confession an expiatory power and a merit of grace; there is but one sentiment on this point from the mother who questions her child concerning the breaking of a piece of porcelain, or a sweetmeat eaten contrary to orders, to the judge who from his high tribunal interrogates the robber and the assassin' (*Du Pape*, liv. iii., ch. 3). In either case its origin would be divine. The same talented author says in the same work:—

'On this point, as on all others, what has Christianity done! She has revealed man to man. She has taken possession of his inclinations, of his eternal and universal beliefs, and placed under protection their ancient foundations. She has cleansed them from every stain, from every foreign admixture. She has honoured them with the divine impress; and upon these eternal bases, she has established her supernatural theory of penance and sacramental confession.'

AMONG THE JEWS.

Many foremost commentators and antiquarians, Protestant, Jew, and Catholic, hold that confession to the priests existed under the old dispensation. The distinguished Protestant commentator, Grotius says: 'I hold as most probable the opinion that among

the Jews there was a private confession of sins made to the priests (in *Matt.* iii., 6). The learned Bartolucci, in his *Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinnica* (part i., p. 451), says:—'The sacrifice was preceded by confession. This confession was not made in the presence of the people, but privately to the priest, and was known to alone.' The Jewish writer, Philo, who lived in the same century as the Apostles, tells us that the sacrifice of the old law was accompanied by private confession, and mentions the precautions taken to prevent the members of the priests' household from overhearing the faults declared by the penitents (*Guillois Hist. Conf.*, p. 15). The Talmud of Jerusalem has a form of public confession made by the High Priest while holding his hands over the scape-goat (*Tract. Joma* quoted by Guillois, p. 20). Several celebrated Rabbins testify to the existence of private confession among the Jews; such as, for instance, Moses Trannensis (quoted in Morinus's monumental work, p. 128); and David Kimchi, who remarks that, 'all the efficacy of sacrifices consists in the confession of sins and in repentance' (*Biblioth. Mag. Rabb.*, par. 1, p. 451). The old Jewish book, *Beth Midoth* says, 'The penitent must clearly and distinctly confess the shame and disgrace of his evil works,' etc., etc., and gives the Rabbins' exhortation to the sick and the dying: 'Confess, for all believers observe this practice' (quoted by Morinus, *Tract. de Sabb.*, cap. ii, Liber Antiq., *Beth Midoth*, p. 130). This is confirmed by the *Mishna* (*Tract. de Sanhedrin*, cap. vi., Op. cit.), and the well-known *Book of the Saints*, which also instructs the people in the details of making to the Rabbins 'the secret confession of all the sins they have committed' (*Liber Sanctorum* apud Morinum, Op. cit., p. 133). Rabbi Moses also lays down the duty of confessing sins on the first day of the Atonement (*Talmud. Bab.*, p. 87, quoted by Guillois). We have thus sufficient evidence of the manner in which the Jews understood the words of the Lord: "When a man or woman shall have committed any of all the sins that men are wont to commit, and by negligence shall have transgressed the commandment of the Lord, and offended, they shall confess their sin and restore the principal itself, and the fifth part over and above to him against whom they have sinned" (*Numbers* v., 6, 7). In the case of sacrifices for sin, a general and public avowal of sin was made when the guilty person placed his hands upon the head of the victim (*Levit.* iv.). 'Be not ashamed to confess thy sins,' says *Ecclesiasticus* (iv., 31); and one of the Proverbs runs: 'He that hideth his sins shall not prosper, but he that shall confess and forsake them shall obtain mercy' (*Prov.* xxviii., 13). As to the modern Jews, Buxtorf informs us that they confess their sins privately at the hour of death, somewhat after the manner of Catholics (*Syn. Jud.*, chap. xxxv). In next week's issue we shall examine into the prevalence of confession among the early Christians and among many of our separated brethren of certain of the Protestant churches from the days of the Reformation to the present hour.

(To be continued.)

CENTENARY OF '98.

WELLINGTON CELEBRATION.

A SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE Irishmen of Wellington are to be congratulated on the success attending the celebration of the centenary of '98. For weeks past a numerous and influential committee has worked hard, arranging details and preparing a programme. It was a work of love, and when hearts are in their work success is sure to crown their efforts. That their efforts were successful ample proof was given by the immense audience which filled the Opera House on Friday night, scarcely a seat being vacant. Among those present were his Grace Archbishop Redwood, Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., Very Rev. Father Lane, Rev. Father Lewis, Rev. Father Holloy, Rev. Father Ainsworth, Rev. Father O'Sullivan, Sir Robert Stout, Hon. T. Thompson, Mrs. Seddon and the Misses Seddon, Messrs. Geo. Fisher and J. Hutchison, M.H.R.'s, Mr. Martin Kennedy, Dr. Martin, Dr. Mackin, etc. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were read from his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Cadman, Hon. Hall-Jones, the Mayor of Wellington and others. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Rev. Father Cleary, editor of the TABLET, and Mr. O'Connor, secretary of the Dunedin committee. The stage was artistically set out with ferns and pot plants, an Irish harp in design being a conspicuous feature of the decorations. Above the proscenium was the motto 'Who fears to speak of '98' in gold lettering on a green ground.

It is right here to mention the great work done by Mr. J. McGrath, the hon. secretary, to whose untiring energy the success of the celebration was in a great measure due. Without referring to his other labours, the clerical work alone was enough to have occupied pretty well his whole time during the past fortnight. Only those who have had any experience in these matters can form any estimate of the labour entailed. Mr. O'Driscoll acted as chairman of the committee, and to his tact and business capacity a much of the success is certainly due. Not having yet received a list of the names of the committee, I refrain from mentioning individual members as I may do an injustice to those I do not know.

THE CONCERT.

The concert programme consisted of the finest gems of Irish melody of a truly national character, and the committee were certainly fortunate in having secured the services of some of the best local talent for the occasion. Miss Tanghey sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen' (encored), and later on gave a very fine rendering of 'Oh where's the slave so lowly.' Madame Carlton's fine voice caught the audience in 'The meeting of the waters,' (encored). 'Believe me if all those endearing young charms,' (also encored) was her item in the second part of the programme. Mr. W. S. Cadzow did ample justice to the patriotic song, 'A nation once again,' (encored). He also contributed 'The wearing of the green,' which was enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Ingram's famous national melody, 'Who fears to speak of '98,' (encored) was in good hands with Mr. F. S. Pope, who sang it in a sympathetic and artistic manner. He was also recalled for the rendering of 'And we for one another.' The concerted items were: 'She is far from the land,' a trio by Madame Carlton, Messrs. Cadzow and Pope. These items were exceptionally attractive. The accompaniments were played by Madame Cadzow, and the overtures on national airs were contributed by Mr. Cimino's orchestra. During the evening two addresses dealing with the insurrection of '98, were delivered, the first by Dr. Cahill, entitled 'The history of the causes which led to the rebellion'; the other by Sir Robert Stout, on 'The rebellion and the lesson it teaches.' Both speeches were frequently and enthusiastically applauded during their delivery.

DR. CAHILL'S SPEECH.

Dr. Cahill, on coming on the stage received an enthusiastic ovation.

In introducing his subject, the speaker set about disabusing the public mind of the impression that the intention of the gathering was to perpetuate the memory of former contentions. The spirit in which they approached the celebration was expressed in the beautiful song by David:—

'Oh! let the orange lily be
Thy badge, my patriot brother;
The everlasting green for me,
And we for one another.'

We have met to-night (he continued) not to pay a tribute to rebellion, or the spirit of rebellion, but we have met to honour the memory of men who endeavoured by constitutional means to obtain for their fellow men political and religious equality; and who were subsequently goaded into insurrection by the intolerable wrongs to which they were subjected by their masters. They became rebels for the same reason that John Hampden, Algernon Sydney, George Washington, and Louis Kossuth became rebels, because tyranny supplemented law in their native country. The principles which they advocated and for which they suffered are common to humanity, they belong to every age and every race. It would be strange indeed if we, who inherit these fortunate islands when there is fair play for all, should deny to the cause of the leaders of 1798 that manly sympathy which we extend to-day to the rebel chiefs of Cuba and the Philippine islands.

HISTORICAL.

Glancing at the political and social condition of the country before 1798, the speaker pointed out how the provisions of the Treaty of Limerick had been set aside by law; the mass of the people excluded from Parliament, from the magistracy, army, navy, bar, jury-room, and polling-booth; their religion fiercely repressed, and they themselves reduced not merely to poverty but to ignorance—for education was forbidden. The Catholics—five-sixths of the population—could not purchase or inherit landed property or hold leases except on limited and imperfect tenure. A few Catholics saved their estates by the aid of their Protestant friends, for, to the credit of humanity, there were always individuals more generous than the law.

The Presbyterians of the North fared little better than the Catholics of the South, so far as power was concerned. They were shut out by law from civil, military, and municipal offices. The entire Government of the country was monopolised by a few great Protestant land-owners, who represented only one-twelfth of the population. Add to all this the destruction of Irish trade and commerce, and the picture of misery is complete; for, writes Mr. Green, since the time of William III. England did her best to annihilate Irish trade and destroy Irish agriculture. The result was that which might have been expected. For more than a century Ireland was the worst governed country in Europe. Towards the end of the century, England, as the result of misgovernment, had lost her American colonies, save Canada and Newfoundland. Ireland was threatened with a French invasion, and the want of any regular force to oppose it compelled the Government to call upon Ireland to provide for her own defence, and in answer to its call, 40,000 volunteers appeared in arms. Two years afterwards, 1781, the volunteer officers of Ulster, the Presbyterian descendants of the Scotch planters of James I. and of the settlers of Cromwell, met in convention at Dungannon, under the presidency of Lord Charlemont. Resolutions were passed favouring

1. The Declaration of Independence of the Irish Parliament.
2. Recommending Parliamentary Reforms, including Catholic Emancipation.

It was during these years that England lost a great opportunity of reconciling the two nations. In Ireland, as in the colonies, England shrunk from carrying out either a national or imperial policy. I am quoting from Mr. Green. She might have recognised Ireland as a free nationality, and bound it to herself by federal bonds, or she might have absorbed Scotland into the general mass of her own national life. With a perverse ingenuity, continues Mr. Green, she not only refrained from taking either of these courses, but she deliberately adopted the worst features of both.

GRATTAN.

Up to this date the Parliament of Ireland acknowledged the supremacy of the English Legislature. In the following year Grattan carried his Bill declaring the independence of the Irish Parliament, and the English Parliament unanimously passed their famous Act of Renunciation. The franchise was, however, not extended to the mass of the people, and all political powers still remained in the hands of that small portion of the population who belonged to the Established Church. The borough system, which was chiefly the work of the Stuarts, prevailed, and proved, as it had formerly done a fruitful means of corruption. Whatever were its defects, the Parliament made great and beneficial changes. The masses were restored to many of the rights of citizenship, free trade was proclaimed, and the country advanced in prosperity and peace.

For the purpose of bringing pressure on Parliament, and completing the good work thus commenced, the Society of United Irishmen came into existence.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

In the year 1791 the Society of United Irishmen was formed in Belfast by Theobald Wolfe Tone. It was at first essentially Protestant and confined to the Dissenters of Ulster. Its chief objects were to obtain Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation. Every member of the United Irishmen pledged himself to use all his abilities to obtain an impartial and adequate representation of the Irish nation in Parliament, and to do all that lay in his power to form a union of affection and interests among Irishmen of all religious persuasions. According to Lecky, five-sixths of the leaders of the Society—like Tone, Thomas Addis Emmet, Arthur O'Connor, Rowan, and many others—were Protestants, and belonged by birth and education to the party of ascendancy in the country. Two were closely connected with the nobility: the Hon. Simon Butler was brother of Lord Mountgarrett, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald was the son of the Duke of Leinster. The Society spread south to Dublin, and extended into Leinster and Munster, but it does not seem to have reached Connaught. The most important of its early transactions took place in 1792. The leaders met in convention in Dublin, and when, as a result to their petition to the King for the relief of Catholic grievances, the members of that body were, in 1793, admitted to the Parliamentary franchise, though still excluded from sitting in Parliament. Relief measures in Ireland are usually accompanied by Coercion Acts. The Catholic Relief Act of 1793 was accompanied by three such measures. One of these, the Convention Act, was specially framed to prevent meetings of the United Irish party. Open and constitutional organisation was thus driven below the surface. After the rebellion was over, Emmet, O'Connor, and Dr. McNevin, representing eighty United Irish leaders, drew up a *Memoir*, in which they say that it was not until convinced by years of experience of the hopelessness of expecting the Parliament to reform itself, that they most reluctantly began to dream of revolution and of foreign aid.

THE REBELLION.

Of the immediate causes which led to the rebellion, it is probable that Mr. Pitt's determination to destroy the Irish Parliament, and the means which he adopted to this end, were the most potent. Let us hear the great philosophical historian, Mr. Lecky, on this point. In his *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, he says:—'It is probable that he (Pitt) was already looking forward to the Union. The steady object of his later Irish policy was to corrupt and degrade, in order that he might ultimately destroy, the Legislature of the country. Had Parliament been a mirror of the national will, had the Catholics been brought within the pale of the constitution, his policy would have been defeated. By raising the hopes of the Catholics almost to a certainty, and then dashing them to the ground, by taking this step at the very moment when the inflammatory spirit, engendered by the revolution, had begun to spread among the people, Pitt sowed the seeds of discord and bloodshed, of religious animosities and social disorganisation, which paralysed the energies of the country and rendered possible the success of his machinations. The rebellion of 1798, with all the accumulated misery it entailed, was the direct and predicted consequence of his policy. Having suffered Lord Fitzwilliam to amuse the Irish people with the prospect of Emancipation, he blighted their hopes by recalling him, and then produced the Rebellion.' Lord Fitzwilliam was withdrawn in 1795. Lord Camden took his place as Viceroy, and from that moment rebellion became inevitable.

As to what happened on Camden's accession to office, I shall call English witness only. Were I to attempt to describe the transactions which followed, I would probably be accused of using the language of exaggeration, perhaps of misrepresentation. Walpole, an English Protestant writer of the present day, says in his *Kingdom of Ireland*:—'The Catholics were attacked indiscriminately, masters were compelled to dismiss their Catholic servants, landlords to dismiss their Catholic tenants; decent farmers, quiet peasants, hard-working weavers, quite unconnected with the Defenders, received notices to go to hell—Connaught would not receive them; their houses were burned, their furniture broken up, and their families driven from their holdings.' The historians Plowden, Gordon, etc., estimate that in one county (Armagh) alone, in the year 1795—mark, three years before the rebellion—seven thousand Catholics, men, women, and children, were driven from their homes or put to the sword. Lord Gosford stated in December of that year:—

'Neither age nor sex, nor even acknowledged innocence of any guilt is sufficient to excite mercy, much less afford protection. The only crime which the objects of this ruthless persecution are charged with is the simple profession of the Catholic religion. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this new species of delinquency, and the sentence they have pronounced is nothing less than confiscation of all property and immediate banishment.'

In this year, 1795, Parliament, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Grattan, carried an Indemnity Act, which protected magis

brates who apprehended suspected persons without due authority, or who seized arms or entered houses, or did other divers acts not justifiable by law. Walpole, in his *Kingdom of Ireland* described what followed:—

'All the safeguards of the constitution having been suspended, numbers of persons were taken and flung into prison, and refused bail. Spies and informers were the only witnesses, and of these the Government had a whole army in their pay. The prisons overflowed, and, worse than all, no discipline was maintained among the soldiers, who were allowed to commit all kinds of excesses. They were even encouraged to play havoc with the miserable inhabitants. Houses were plundered and burned, women outraged, and children brutally ill-treated and murdered; villages and whole districts were devastated.' In the following year, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of the Egyptian campaign, had command of the Irish army. He describes its condition on his arrival in Ireland as being utterly without discipline, and in one of his letters, speaking of the soldiery, he says:—'Houses have been burned by them, men murdered, and others half-hanged. Within the past twelve months, every crime, every cruelty, that could be committed by Cossacks or Calmucks, have been committed here.' In February, 1797, Sir Ralph issued a general order appealing to his officers to restrain the soldiery. Immediately the Viceroy called upon him to withdraw this order, and upon refusing to do so, he was forced to resign, protesting that Lord Camden had betrayed the situation of Commander-in-Chief, and had thrown the army in Ireland into the hands of a faction, and made it a tool under their direction. Lord Moira, speaking in the English House of Lords, thus describes the reign of terror that existed in Ireland in 1797:—

'My Lords,—I have seen in Ireland the most absurd as well as the most disgusting tyranny that any nation ever groaned under. I have been myself a witness of it in many instances. I have seen it practised unchecked. I have seen the most grievous oppression exercised in consequence of the presumption that the persons who were the unfortunate objects of such oppression were in hostility to the Government, and yet that had been done in a part of the country as quiet and as free from disturbance as the city of London. These were not particular acts of cruelty exercised by men abusing the power committed to them, but they formed part of a system.'

Lord Holland, in his *Memoirs of the Whig Party*, writes:—'It is a fact incontrovertible that the people were driven to resistance by free quarters, and the excesses of the soldiery, which were such as not to be permitted in civilised warfare, even in the enemy's country. Trials by courtmartial were frequent. Floggings, picketings, death, the pitch-cap, were the usual sentences. The measures which lead to the rebellion, suggested by Lord Clare and a remorseless faction, aroused the indignation of every man who had any sense of justice or feeling of humanity. The outrages perpetrated with the sanction of the Government excited horror.'

One more quotation and I am done. It is from Mr. Goldwin Smith, who will not be accused of a bias against England. In his *Irish History and Irish Character* he says:—'The peasantry, though undoubtedly disturbed state, might have been kept quiet by lenity, but they were gratuitously scourged and tortured into open rebellion. These were the crimes, not of individual ruffians, but of faction, a faction which must take its place in history beside that of Robespierre, Couthon, and Carrier. . . . The dreadful civil war of 1798 was the crime, as a candid study of history will prove, not of the Irish people, but of the terrorists, who literally goaded the people into insurrection.' It is only fair that I should add that the peasantry committed many acts of brutality which are to be deeply regretted and condemned, but it must be remembered they were, with one or two exceptions, isolated acts of retaliation, and done, not with the sanction, but in direct violation of the orders of their leaders.

CONCLUSION.

These are the main facts which led to the rebellion. I shall not continue to harass your feelings with this tale of cruelty and wrong. I have no desire to embitter the feelings and perpetuate the memory of these troubled times. I merely desire to point out these acts of misgovernment which did so much to alienate for the greater part of this century the vast majority of the people of Ireland from sympathy with the Empire, so that the position being better understood, one of the few remaining differences shall be the more readily adjusted.

In concluding an eloquent oration, Dr. Cahill called upon his hearers to emulate all their forefathers in an endeavour to bring together all that is good and noble in our national character by adopting one of their great principles:—'To do all that lies in our power to forward a union of affection and interests among Irishmen of every religious persuasion.' If we do this, he said, the few difficulties that yet remain will soon disappear, and we shall then take our place, as a solid unit, in the great, free, and enlightened empire, to which we have the honour and privilege to belong. (The speaker resumed his seat amid *salvos* of applause).

SIR ROBERT STOUT'S SPEECH.

Sir Robert Stout, who was accorded a very cordial reception, said they were met there that evening to commemorate an historical event that was of very great moment to Ireland one hundred years ago. It might be asked what need was there to refer to matters that happened so long ago? What had such celebrations to do with us who lived many thousands of miles away from where the incidents took place. It seemed to him that the study of history was the most useful study in which they could engage. That night they were really but turning over the pages of history which might have most important lessons for those present. How are we to decide the problems of our time if we do not know the trials, the failures, the successes, and attempted solutions of similar problems in the past? They were not called upon that night to justify rebellion, nor need

they lay down rules under which revolution was justifiable. An appeal to arms was the last ordeal which men should resort to when striving against oppression, but they should remember that they were dealing with a time in history when men had few other means of redress against oppression, and when the oppressed preferred to die fighting rather than die slaves. This was the resort of many people who had our sympathies, such as the Bulgarians and Cubans. How much more was such a resort justified 100 years ago, when there was no popular opinion, no powerful Press to voice the feelings of the people and sway the rulers of the nation. He had not time that evening to sketch the causes that led up to the rebellion of 1798; this Dr. Cahill had very ably and exhaustively dealt with. He wished, however, to disabuse the minds of many people regarding that insurrection who had an erroneous idea concerning it, and to apply the lesson which it taught to our own circumstances to-day.

THE INSURRECTION.

In the first place, it was not a Roman Catholic revolution. This was a popular error held by many persons who had not studied the question. The Society of United Irishmen was first organised in Belfast, and was composed mainly of Protestants. It was some years before it spread to the south and west of Ireland. Its principles were not revolutionary at all. In the first place the Society declared that the weight of English influence was so great as to organise a cordial union of all the people of Ireland to maintain liberty; that the only constitutional method of opposing that influence was by reform of Parliament; that no reform was practicable which did not include Irishmen of every religious persuasion. The United Irish Society only demanded redress of the many grievances under which the country suffered by constitutional means, yet before it had adopted any revolutionary ideas it was suppressed by the Government. In inquiring into the causes which led to the action of the United Irish Society in connection with '98 they must look outside of Ireland. An impetus had been given to it by the events which had taken place in France, and the Declaration of Independence in the American colonies—since known as the United States. The United Irishmen having failed to obtain a redress of the grievances under which they laboured for two centuries by constitutional means, were led to follow the example of France and America, where reforms had only been accomplished by revolutionary means. They were forced to take up arms as the only means which seemed successful elsewhere. The Society of United Irishmen had not, as was sometimes erroneously supposed, received any support from the Catholic Church, for many of the priests had been educated in France where the principles then propounded by the revolutionary party were distasteful to the clergy, and consequently many of the Irish priests and bishops were strongly opposed to the new doctrines. Proude, who was not likely to exaggerate the condition of things, said of the time preceding the rebellion:—'Rarely since the inhabitants of the earth had formed themselves into civilised communities had any country suffered from such a complication of neglect and ill-usage.' Thousands of Presbyterians had been driven from their homes, and found an asylum in the American colonies. Roman Catholics were even worse treated. Lord Charlemont, an ancestor of Lady Ranfurly, writing of the same time, told how a small minority treated the Irish people 'as an inferior race,' and flouted their claims. 'Thus,' said he, 'did Ireland possess many inhabitants, but few citizens.'

RUMOURS, ETC.

The speaker then referred to rumours and counter-rumours of intended massacres which were propagated in 1798. These rumours, he said, were untrue. The murder of 150 people at Scollabogue inflamed the wrath of the Protestants. Of those killed there, sixteen were Catholics, whilst the insurgent leader was a Protestant. The murder of these people was contrary to the orders of the insurgent leaders. Although many Protestants of the North stood aloof from the war, still most of the leaders were of that faith. As proof of this it might be mentioned that of the twenty prisoners sent to Fort George, Inverness, after the rebellion, ten were Anglicans, six Presbyterians, and four Catholics. The rebellion failed because of dissension and the want of funds and resources, and the pouring in of troops from England. Many Catholics were loyalists and fought against the insurgents. It was, as he said before, not by any means a Catholic rising. He had not time to dwell on what might be called a civil war, and if he had, would it be edifying to detail the cruelties which were inflicted by both sides? It was estimated that 400 Royalists were murdered, 2000 rebels exiled or hanged, 1,600 King's troops killed in battle and 11,000 rebels. The destruction of property was great. Neither side could be defended for what was done, but the impartial student must say that the strong who could have shown clemency exhibited little mercy. War is, as has been said, a horrid business at any time, and the war of 1798 was no exception. It was, however, illumined by great heroism, fearlessness, courage, and military strategy, and even those with no military training, like Father John Murphy, displayed great generalship. It was doomed to failure, the weak and the divided could not win, however heroic, against the strong and united. Providence, it is said, is on the side of the biggest battalions, and the Government had the best and most numerous bodies of armed men.

THE LESSON.

Now what were the lessons which this page of Irish history taught us? First, that if we wish for reform and progress we must not be impatient. The leaders of the United Irishmen got impatient at the slow progress of their agitation for reform. Short cuts are dangerous, and reform must come slowly, and the impatient reformer who thinks he can cure all the ills of the body politic at once, often delays the coming of the wished-for day. Then another lesson learned was that you cannot make people have only one religious belief, no matter how numerous might be penal laws and Test Acts. Men's beliefs are their own concern, and it is a fatal thing for the State to attempt to make all men believe

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alike or worship in accordance with one form. Then again they had to learn of the need for union. It is fatal to cause religious strife and to create class dissensions and distinctions. In a democracy all are entitled to equal rights and privileges, and he is an enemy to his country who attempts to create prejudices against a class and to foster class strife. The need of both had injured Ireland. If her sons and daughters had listened to the poet who said:—

'Stand together, brothers all,
From Kerry's cliffs to Donegal
Bound in heart and soul together.'

what a different Ireland we should have seen. Another lesson from Ireland's past was also the need of union. Long after the Irish rebellion it was the idea of Comte and others that what we needed was small compact states. But to-day Union is in the air, and perhaps Ireland would have ere now a local parliament, or some other form of local government, were not a few of her sons injudicious enough to talk of separation from the Empire. The spirit of the age is one of federation. They needed not separation, but more unity. He had always advocated the Irish people having more local control over Irish affairs, but it would be a fatal blunder to separate themselves from their brothers in England, Scotland and the colonies. Ireland's sons had played no inconsiderable part in the building up of the Empire. Their fathers at both sides sinned, and it was for them not to commit similar sins or perpetrate similar iniquities. After exhorting his hearers to study well the lesson of the past, so as to fit themselves to be good citizens in these colonies, Sir Robert concluded by a fine peroration on the benefits of unity and brotherly love. (The speech was frequently and warmly applauded.)

NINETY-EIGHT.

(Written for the Wellington Celebration, June 21, 1898, by
J. H. SMYTHE.)

'Tis meet that ye whose native land
Lies yonder 'mid its saint-blessed seas
Should stand to-day as free-born stand,
And glory in the memories
Of those who fought to stem the tide
And waves where dark oppression rose
To drown the voice where freedom cried
In vain, to fetter-welding foes.

'Tis meet that ye should pæan sing
For heroes who there fought and fell.
Yet in your grief remembering
That sorrow hath its funeral knell,
But from its grave in patriot heart
A voice breaks forth with clarion tongue,
Which bids the soul impassion'd start
To strike the chords by valour strung.

Then banish tears, and hope-lit eyes
Will see your nation's fame's not dead,
Nor shall it die while love supplies
The blood akin to that once shed.
Your land's love is her future hope;
See that its fires ne'er cease to burn.
For 'gainst the foe no arm can cope
When Irish hearts no warmth return.

'Tis hard to fight and harder yet
To fail when men have warr'd for right,
To see the sun of glory set,
And leave an age of harrowing blight.
But while the memory of the dead
Bedims your eye, yet sets aflame
The patriot fire which smouldered,
There is no fear for Erin's name.

For, every thought of those who died
That ye might freeman-rights secure.
Shall give you strength to fling aside
The manacles ye now endure.
Your love's your land's, and she must be
Free as her ocean, western spread,
Where, slumbering, semblanced glory see
Of Erin's past—asleep, not dead.

A Precious Product.—'What's your religion, sonny?' asked the keeper of the Melbourne City Watch House of a boy who was arrested on a charge of stealing from a show case. 'Arf-an-arf,' promptly replied the youngster. 'Now look here, sonny,' said the watch house keeper gravely, as he laid down his pen, 'Don't try any of that business with me.' 'It's orl right, boss,' replied the youngster, unabashed, 'mother's Scotch, and the ole man's a Jew.' The watch house keeper regarded the name of the boy, David Solomons, with attention, and admitted that it was possibly a case of 'arf-an-arf,' but he left the religious column blank.

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

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

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON ON EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS TO BOYS.

The following is, with the exception of the introductory and occasional remarks which appeared in our columns last week, the full text of the admirable discourse delivered by his Grace the Archbishop on the occasion of the mid-winter entertainment given by the pupils of St. Patrick's College. After having thanked the audience for their attendance, the public of Wellington for their kindly interest in the college, and expressing his peculiar satisfaction at the presence of his Lordship Bishop Wallis and his Worship the Mayor of Wellington, his Grace directed the following address to the boys:—

And now, my dear boys, how shall I address you, except to heartily thank and congratulate you for the admirable performance, the musical and literary treat which you and your distinguished assistants have given us, and which reflects equal credit on yourselves and your able masters? Whenever I come to see you, to encourage your studies, to look on at your games, to applaud your victories in the cricket and football fields, and, above all, when I assist at your academic and musical entertainments, my thoughts run on to the future and follow you anxiously and lovingly into the great arena of the world, where greater battles, and, I hope, more glorious victories await you. What you are here is a promise and earnest of what you will be there; for the virtuous youth, as a rule, grows into the virtuous man, the perfect youth into the perfect man, according to the words of inspired wisdom. You are in a young and hopeful country with a grand future in store for it, if its citizens are rightly trained to grasp it. You are in a democratic country, under an advanced form of democratic Government, and it stands to reason that no state of society is so much in need of virtue in its citizens as a democracy, in which every one is called to share in the vast responsibility of conducting all classes in the way of true progress and civilisation. And as the only reliable source of true and solid virtue, of true and solid patriotism, of true and enduring devotedness to the common weal, is religion, religion must be worked into the warp and woof of the whole texture of society (applause). Hence no education is complete, nay, no education deserves the name, unless it is leavened and purified, and sanctified by religion, enlightened and practical religion. Hence our aim and our efforts in this college, as the public know full well, are to combine in the natural God-appointed sisterhood, science and religion, learning and virtue.

When I cast my eyes over the map of the world, two countries chiefly arrest my attention,

AMERICA AND AUSTRALASIA,

and in Australasia, of course, I include this brighter Britain, this fair Colony, this pearl of the Pacific, New Zealand, your native country, your *patria*. The great American Republic has already developed herself in gigantic proportions, and yet she has attained only the first stage of her greatness. Australia, equally beautiful and full of promise, will soon advance, I hope, under the federal flag of a united commonwealth, perhaps with equally giant strides, but still at a fast pace in the same career. Who will set limits to the material progress of these richly-gifted countries? The best blood of the most virtile races of the world runs in the veins of their inhabitants, who have the qualities, among the best of our nature, to develop the physical resources of these regions, boldness, self-reliance, energy, sobriety, and perseverance. Here religion is free, and God has given to these fair portions of His creation a glorious destiny—glorious to themselves and beneficent to the world—to work out under the guidance of religion an ideal of civilisation higher than any part of the earth has hitherto attained. Our people have the love of liberty and the spirit of enterprise; they have already made wondrous conquests out of the forces of nature; they have generous though sometimes misguided aspirations, which, when purified, ennobled, and directed by religion, will reach a level of civilisation unparalleled in the history of the world (applause). Now this want, almost the only thing which Australia requires for the consummation of her future greatness, can be supplied only by Christianity. And what Christianity is equal to that which has upon it the seal of God, the mark of unity? All else passes away, the Church alone remains. Europe, we are told by the ablest thinkers who seek to solve the mysterious problems of history, Europe has reached her meridian and is in her decline. Medieval civilisation is gone; the feudal system is gone, gone the municipal institutions, the military orders, the chivalry, the crafts and guilds of the Middle Ages—all these are gone; the Church alone remains from the past, she a divine organisation, and, therefore, equal to all the requirements of all times. She Christianised corrupt Roman civilisation; she tamed the barbarian hordes; she founded Christian Europe; and four hundred years ago she took in hand the wild and

SAVAGE RACES

of South America, and instead of exterminating them with rum and gunpowder, as Britishers have done so often, she put them in possession of as much civilisation and political freedom as their rude and untamable natures could assume. And now, under the leadership of one of the greatest and most enlightened and liberal Pontiffs that ever sat in the Chair of Peter, she is girding herself for her next glorious conquest, to spiritualise, to hallow the freedom and advancement, to fertilise with the dew of heaven the varied and wondrous works of man, to infuse the vivifying spirit of religion into the materialistic progress of the age (applause). Belief in the invisible, faith in the supernatural, is the great need of the future, as the late Mr. Gladstone recently repeated with his dying lips. I invite you, my dear boys, to study the grand old

MOTHER CHURCH,

and to feel proud of the part which she has had through the course of the nineteenth centuries in the promotion of true progress, happiness, virtue, and freedom (applause). You are all free-born citizens, in bondage to no man; be in bondage only to God, whose service is above all sovereignty. Be manly, be independent, firm, and unbending, but let your faith purify and ennoble your sentiment of manliness. Remember that man's end is not material progress, but a higher one, as we know by the words of one whose wisdom has no equal on earth, the Incarnate Wisdom of God: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all things else shall be added unto you.' There is your divine charter. Be men, be true men, but be Christians and saints. For mind is above matter, the spirit above the flesh, virtue above wealth, and heaven above earth. But I have detained you too long. I have been carried away on a congenial theme. I terminate by wishing you happy holidays, and a return to your *Alma Mater* with renewed determination to acquit yourselves well of your duties as students, so that you may one day discharge your duties as men and citizens for the good of your fellowmen and your own eternal welfare (prolonged applause).

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

THE pupils of the Convent school, Hill street, will give a cantata early in August.

Miss Kate Williams, conductor of the shorthand classes at the Technical school, and also teacher of stenography at the convent, received by a recent mail a teacher's diploma of the National Phonographic Society.

Advices from Masterton state that the work in connection with the new Bridgide Convent is proceeding apace. During the week the walls have been placed in position, and the roofing timbers are being put on. Should nothing unforeseen happen it is confidently expected the convent will be completed well within contract time and everything ready by the date of the Sisters' arrival.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the mission given in honour of the Sacred Heart in St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, during the past week, was very largely attended, and many persons who had not complied with their Easter duty took the opportunity to receive the sacraments.

June 25.

At a meeting of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Cathedral parish, held on Tuesday night, it was decided to hold a 'social' in aid of the parish schools' fund on July 5. A strong working committee was set up, and the enthusiasm displayed by those present augured well for the success of the proposed gathering.

Mr. Robert O'Conner, one of our most prominent citizens, left by the Warrimoo for a trip to Ireland on Thursday afternoon. He was entertained at dinner during the week by some of the principal business men in the city, when very complimentary references were made to his many good qualities, and fervent wishes expressed that his trip would prove enjoyable.

The many friends of Major Collins, accountant to the Treasury, will regret to hear of the death of his mother, which took place at New Plymouth in the beginning of the week. The deceased lady was on a visit to her son in Wellington a few months ago, when she appeared to be in the best of health. On Saturday evening Major Collins received a telegram to say that she was seriously ill. The deceased was relict of the late Captain Collins of 57th Regiment, who saw active service during the Maori War. Mrs. Collins had been a resident of New Plymouth for a number of years, where her amiable disposition endeared her to a large circle of friends.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

ON Sunday night despite the inclement weather a large congregation assembled at the Cathedral when the Bishop recited the Rosary explaining between each decade the solemn mysteries of this devotion. The discourse was most instructive and highly appreciated. Being the month devoted to the Sacred Heart, the Bishop referred to, and exhorted the faithful to practise this splendid devotion.

Rev. Father Dawson is expected to return from Wellington this week.

The Auckland Catholic Literary Society approached Holy Communion at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and were subsequently treated to a sumptuous breakfast at the presbytery, by the chaplain of the Society, Rev. Father Croke, who, after Mass, exhorted the young men of the city to join the Society, and so improve their minds and widen their knowledge.

The committee of the late Centenary Celebration meet shortly to decide in what direction to devote the surplus accruing therefrom. The three principal centres have commemorated ninety-eight locally, and it is desired that Christchurch fall into line, and so complete the success of the New Zealand celebrations.

The Bishop visited Hamilton, then Whangarei, thus completing this year's diocesan visitation.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday night, Rev. Mr. Milne paid high tribute to the memory of the late Father Damien, the martyr of Molokai.

The entertainment given at Ponsonby in aid of St. Mary's Convent proved financially successful. The help was much needed, as that confraternity were put to heavy expenses draining property in consequence of adjoining reclamation.

MR. CROTTY'S WILL.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

WE learn from the Melbourne *Advocate* that the will of the late Mr. Crotty, of mining fame, has aroused the anger of those who view with jealousy or fear the advance of the Catholic Church in Victoria. The *Southern Cross* went so far as to state that 'such a will was impossible outside the bounds of the Roman Catholic Church. It likewise stated in effect that the testator was forced into the will by the threats of a priest at the dying bed of Mr. Crotty. The extract in print given by the *Advocate* shows a depth of rancour which we certainly did not expect from the *Southern Cross*.

The *Advocate* very properly remarked that the statement of the *Southern Cross* 'maliciously unjust to both the living and the dead. If the journal did not want to be unjust it could have obtained the following information without much trouble. That this particular will was made in December, 1896, before Mr. Crotty—who was in the best of health at the time—left Victoria for London; that no priest was present when the will was drawn up, or other person than the deceased and the drafter; that the drafter of the will remonstrated in reference to the provision for Mrs. Crotty, and was asked, 'Are you drafting your will or mine?' that Mrs. Crotty was her husband's companion in England, and that Mr. Crotty, had he so desired, could have had another will drawn up before he died in England.'

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM IN CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our special correspondent.)

ON Wednesday, 15th June, the St. Patrick's College team left Wellington by the popular s.s. Rotomahana on a visit to the Cathedral city to play the Boy's High School and Leeston Clubs. Dr. Watters, Rector of the College, and the Rev. Father Hills, one of the masters, accompanied the team. After a splendid passage, during which they met with every kindness at the hands of the officers of the steamer, the travellers reached Lyttelton and proceeded to Christchurch by the 7.20 a.m. train. On arrival at the City Hotel they were waited on by the captain and members of the High School team.

That afternoon the team was driven to the High School, and subsequently, after donning their football attire, the two teams were driven to the North Park, where the match was to be played. A great crowd (estimated at 2,000, and including a number of ladies) was present. An evenly contested and exciting game left the St. Patrick's College team victors by 6 points to 5. Mr. J. Collins, of Christ College, acted in the responsible position of referee. For the College McEvedy scored a try and kicked a goal from a penalty kick. For the High School Byrne scored and Gibbs registered the major points.

After the game afternoon tea was dispensed to the two teams by the lady friends of the High School boys at the High School. Mr. Bevan-Brown, the head-master, welcomed the boys, and the Very Rev. Dr. Watters thanked him for his words of kindly welcome.

At the invitation of the Linwood Club the teams spent the evening in the club's rooms, and much admired them. On Friday afternoon the boys were the guests of the High School in a drive to Kaiapoi, where they were courteously shown over the Woolen Mills. On Saturday afternoon the Rector brought the team to Sumner for a drive, and on that night the two teams were the guests of the Linwood Football Club at a social in their rooms. The kindness and courtesy of the club was much appreciated.

The boys are never tired lauding to the skies the attention and kindness they receive from Mrs. McNamara, of the City Hotel.

A CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

A RARE DISPLAY.

A PORTION of the southern wall of the crater of Vesuvius fell in on the 9th of May. The falling debris (says the *Daily News*) blocked up the vents from which issued the gaseous vapours, and the previous strong explosions almost ceased. Then, on the night of the 15th, professor R. V. Matteucci saw a sight which he believed no one had ever seen before. 'The mass of debris,' he says, 'occupying the bottom of the crater was rendered, here more, there less, incandescent by the heat from the lava beneath. Here and there numerous little flames, about 6ft. high, varying in colour from blue to green, escaped from amid the rocks. In the centre the bottom of the crater was more active. From an aperture in the completely red-hot debris a colossal column of flame forced its way with enormous violence, and a roar like that of breakers on a rocky shore. This gigantic tongue of flame rose to a height of some 200ft., and was of a general yellow tint, with occasional flashes of red and violet colour, and sometimes intense blue. The beautifully-tinted jet of flame has to my knowledge never been observed before in a volcano. It was apparently owing to the kindling of the large quantity of combustible gases which had been imprisoned by the falling in of the crater. People have often thought they saw flames issuing from the summit of Vesuvius, but the light was always owing to the reflection from the lava below in the globes of smoke rising above the crater. The actual jet of incandescent gas observed by me on the night of the 15th April is, I believe, the only one observed on Vesuvius.'

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The Storyteller.

A WORK-A-DAY ROMANCE.

(By MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY, in the *Ave Maria*.)

I.

It was an afternoon in midsummer. The city streets were hot and dusty; the great main thoroughfares swarmed with sweltering, suffering humanity. In the district of the large retail stores the character of the crowd was different from that of other seasons. It consisted mainly of panting, jaded country-folk, bent upon seeing the sights and doing a little shopping; with now and again a few women of fashion, and modish, sunburned young girls, who had evidently come up to town for the day, either from the beaches or their cool suburban homes.

In the great department store of Knowlton and Co. the temperature was stifling. The countenances of the older saleswomen wore a resigned expression, which said that, having stood it many summers, they were determined to drag through this one; but their younger companions looked wited, like the flowers outside the florists window around the corner.

At the button counter Dora Wylie had a particularly wearisome time. Her companion in charge was away on vacation; shoppers were flustered and exacting; and, fagged out by the sultriness, she found it especially difficult to preserve the regulation smiling face and obliging manner.

A year ago Dora had not anticipated the necessity of seeking employment at Knowlton's; but family reverses had recently obliged her to take the first position that offered.

'I shall not mind coming to and fro in rain or snow half so much; but, oh, this dreadful heat!' she sighed, as, at leisure for a breathing space, she leaned back against the wall, fanning her-elf with her handkerchief.

At this moment a face once familiar to her appeared among the throng passing continually in and out through the doorway,—a face which, in its glowing youth and happiness, might have been taken for an ideal picture of summer; not the summer of the city pavements, but the joyous, care-free spirit whose haunts are rural lanes and shady nooks, green hill-sides and the borders of the sea.

'My schoolmate, Phyllis Newton; and she is making straight in this direction. To be ignored or patronised by my Lady Phyllis, as we used to call her, is more than I can abide,' mentally ejaculated the much-tried girl, who, yet a novice in the work-a-day world, was, like many another, foolishly self-conscious and sensitive to a degree.

There was no chance of escape, however. The slight, trim figure was already beside her; and, in complying with a gentle request for some of her wares, she was obliged to meet the clear grey eyes, into which flashed a gleam of recognition. In their school-days, Phyllis had been considered aristocratic and exclusive; therefore Dora was now the more surprised, for, exclaiming, 'Why, Dora, how glad I am to meet you!' Phyllis clasped her hand in genuine pleasure, and sat down to converse a few minutes, since no other customer appeared just then to demand attention. Few, indeed, could have resisted this unaffected friendliness; certainly not Dora, who responded with equal sincerity.

Phyllis seemed to have brought with her something of the breeziness of the seaside resort where she had been staying. She was very pleasant to look at in her dainty costume of buff linen and natty sailor hat, her soft hair parted above a smooth forehead, her expressive face lighted up with animation.

'I never thought her pretty before,' mused Dora; 'but there is a charm about her which is so much more than mere prettiness; she appears, what she is, a perfect lady.' And the gaze of the tired girl strayed to a cluster of pink asters that the other wore.

'Do take them!' begged her friend, following the glance. And, leaning across the counter, she pinned them on Dora's white waist, chattering the while of the old times at St. Mary's.

'I saw you one day last winter,' said Dora. 'You were walking on the avenue with your aunt; and you both bowed to a young man—not so very young either,—who seemed decidedly pleased at the encounter; for, although apparently a man of affairs and in something of a hurry, he not only turned and walked a few steps with you, but continued on to the end of the block, at which I fancied Miss Romaine looked vexed. Do you remember?'

Phyllis coloured and answered hastily:

'Had I seen you, my dear, I certainly should have stopped to speak to you; but—the circumstance you mention is so trifling—'

'She recalls it very well,' reflected the demure but quick-witted Dora. 'Clearly I have stumbled upon a romance of my Lady Phyllis. The young man had a frank, prepossessing face. I wonder why Miss Romaine does not like him?'

But Phyllis, eager to change the subject, was asking:

'Have you been away this summer, Dora? No! Then where are you planning to go?'

The smile of the working girl grew a little pensive.

'Oh, my lines are not cast in such pleasant places as yours!' she replied, lightly. 'I have been right here, and here I shall stay.'

'You surely are allowed a fortnight's holiday!' protested Phyllis, making a sweeping survey of the store.

'Usually the employees are given a week; but, having been here only a short time, I have no right to a vacation. Myra Lawson wanted me to spend a fortnight with her in the country—'

'Then why do you not take a fortnight and go?'

Dora shook her head.

'It may not be easy for you to understand,' she answered, with quiet dignity, departing from her habitual reticence; 'but I can not well afford to give up my weekly earnings, small as they are. Since father's death and all the trouble that followed, even a little sum counts at home.'

Quick tears of sympathy sprang to the eyes of the listener.

'What a noble girl you are, Dora!' she cried. 'What a comfort you must be to your mother! It is brave of you to work hard as you do; yet take care or you will break down. You ought to have an outing.'

But here Dora was called away, and the blithe shopper, having completed her purchase, departed with a nod and smile of good-fellowship.

A day or two later, however, Phyllis came in again.

'I have a favour to ask of you, Dora,' she announced. 'You won't refuse to grant it?'

'Refuse! I shall be only too happy to be of service, Phyllis dear. Is it about anything you wish sent home promptly from the store?'

'No; but you will do as I ask?'

Dora readily assented; marvelling, nevertheless, in what other way it might be in her power to oblige fortunate Phyllis Newton, who, it was supposed, would inherit the wealth of her eccentric aunt, Miss Romaine, with whom she lived.

Phyllis gave her friend no time for further conjecture.

'Write, then, to Myra Lawson, my dear,' she continued, 'and say you will go down to the country on Saturday, to remain with her during the fortnight for which she invited you. I shall take your place here, so you will lose nothing while you are gone.'

Dora was dumfounded.

'Why, Phyllis Newton—*you!*' she stammered, in bewilderment.

'Yes,' replied the other, laughing. 'Of course I have not your tact or patience; but do you think I don't even know buttons, and cannot calculate the price correctly?'

'It is not that,' objected Dora, seriously; 'but—the idea is too ridiculous. What would your aunt say? And if any of your fashionable friends should come in and find you selling goods over a counter—'

'Nonsense!' broke in Phyllis. 'As long as I behave properly, nothing in the world will make any difference in the manner of my friends toward me; and, anyhow, they are all out of town at present. As for Aunt Romaine, if a bit odd, she is very good to me, and I have her consent. I have won your mother's consent too—you need not raise your eyebrows in deprecation. I begged her not to tell you I had been to see her until the matter should be settled. Mr. Knowlton has even agreed to engage me as your substitute.'

Dora gasped as the enthusiastic girl ran on:

'Yes, I told him I was a schoolmate of yours, and offered to take your place if he would allow you a fortnight's vacation. He "looked at me hard" and asked my name, at which I felt a trifle disconcerted. Although aunt usually deals elsewhere, she sometimes shops here; and I was afraid if he knew who I was my scheme would fail, as he would not consider me competent. But, luckily, my name is not the same as hers: so I plucked up courage to mention her as my reference. Finally he told me to come on Monday morning; and your vacation is to begin Saturday at noon, when the store closes.'

Dora was dazed. In vain she protested, both then and afterward. The arrangements had been completed. Even her mother, when lovingly reproached for siding against her, declared tearfully:

'Your friend—dear, unselfish girl that she is—told me, what I have indeed seen for myself, that you are already worn out, and will be ill if you do not have the rest. How could I decline when she had so set her heart upon the project, too?'

It was true. And if Dora should really break down, what would her mother and small brother and sister do without her help? Where, moreover, would be the chance to obtain a better position in the autumn? For the sake of her loved ones, therefore, she finally allowed herself to be persuaded; and on Saturday afternoon, still as in a dream, found herself on the train speeding away to the hospitable farmhouse that was Myra's summer home.

'Quixotic in the extreme,' was Miss Romaine's first designation of Phyllis' plan, but, upon second thought, recognising in it a dash of her own originality and independence, she entered into it with whimsical ardour; for the shrewd and worldly-wise, albeit not unkindly, old lady foresaw a fund of satirical amusement for herself, as well as of experience for her niece, in the small drama sure to ensue from the altruistic scheme.

To the young girl, however, it was merely the most direct way of lending a helpful hand to an old schoolmate. Left an orphan when a little child, Phyllis had grown to girlhood at St. Mary's. During these years she received few visits from her aunt, who was much in Europe. Even now, although they lived together, alone but for the servants, they did not know each other very well.

The motherless girl was surrounded by luxury and provided with a handsome wardrobe. However, as Miss Romaine was of the opinion that to entrust young people with the free expenditure of money was but to encourage the formation of habits of extravagance, her niece's allowance was not so liberal as might have been expected. Phyllis could not have provided for Dora's outing from her own purse, even supposing her friend would accept the obligation. She might, indeed, have applied to her aunt. Miss Romaine had many hobbies; was an active member of the association for sheltering homeless cats, a subscriber to the bird hospital and to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but how much her benevolence might be counted upon in favour of her own kind, Phyllis did not know.

'I will not ask aunt for the money that would insure Dora's holiday, or beg to have her with us as a guest, much as I should like to do so,' she decided; 'but, since I have at least a wealth of time at my disposal, I ought to begin to put into practice some of the good resolutions I used to make at the convent. What is that quotation about the higher motive rendering beautiful the humblest act of self-sacrifice? I intend to coax Dora into letting me have my own way in this project.'

And thus, eventually, she carried her point. Miss Romaine stayed on at the sea-shore; but Phyllis came up to town two weeks before the close of the season, and quietly slipped into Dora's place at Knowlton and Co's.

(To be continued.)

Irish News.

CLARE.—A Clare Priest Supposed to be Drowned.—A late issue of the *Trinidad Catholic News* states that the sad realisation is forced upon it that the schooner which left St. George's with Father Ryan as a passenger to St. Vincent has foundered at sea with all on board. Father Ryan gained the esteem (says the *News*) of the inhabitants, irrespective of class or creed, and as a zealous and devoted priest his loss will be deeply felt in the diocese. The sad news will also be a shock to the professors and some of the students of St. John's College where he studied, and was ordained in June, '93. Father Ryan was a native of County Clare, and had a most distinguished collegiate course.

DUBLIN.—Church Progress in the Capital.—On Sunday, May 1st, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Joseph, now in course of erection in the parish of Terenure from designs by Mr. W. H. Byrne; and after the ceremony his Grace gave an interesting review of the history of Church extension and expansion within the city. The new church, which is a very handsome one, will comprise nave, side aisles, transepts, side chapels, spacious sanctuary, and two sacristies with heating chamber under. The total length of the church is 120ft. width 30ft. When the ceremony of blessing and laying the foundation stone had been concluded a public meeting of the parishioners was held in the old church. The Archbishop presided. A report of the Building Committee was adopted on the motion of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Archbishop then addressed the meeting. He had, he said, a special duty towards the praise of Terenure. Until quite recently, Terenure was only a district of the old and extensive parish of Rathfarnham. 'The responsibility of detaching it from Rathfarnham, and erecting it into a distinct parish, as it now is, rests of course with me as Bishop of the diocese; and I must be prepared to bear that responsibility, with all that it entails. If things had been left as they were, it is plain that the religious needs of the neighbourhood would not have expanded, either in extent or in urgency, as undoubtedly they have expanded since you have got a parochial organisation of your own. I am very confident

GENERAL.

The Catholic Relief Bill.—A short time ago we dealt at some length in the columns of the TABLET with the urgent need for the further and fuller emancipation of Catholics in the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland. We are glad to see that a movement has been set on foot to effect this purpose. We give below the text of a Bill which is being promoted by Lord Edmund Talbot and several of the Irish members, with the object of obtaining the repeal of the disabilities with which religious Orders are weighted.

'Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows.

'1. Notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to the contrary it shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, lawful for Jesuits and members of other religious Orders, communities, or societies of the Roman Catholic Church (described in certain Acts of Parliament, including the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829, as the Church of Rome) bound by monastic or religious vows to reside in the United Kingdom.

'2. It shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, lawful for Jesuits and for members of other religious Orders, communities, or societies of the said Church bound by monastic or religious vows to take and acquire property in like manner as if no Act of Parliament had been passed for the suppression or prohibition of or imposing restraints and disabilities on the same, provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall extend to any property in respect of which it has been judicially determined that it was illegal for Jesuits or for members of other religious Orders, communities, or societies as aforesaid to take or acquire same. Provided also that nothing herein contained shall extend to any property given by deed or will, or otherwise, to Jesuits or members of other religious Orders, communities, or societies as aforesaid, which property is now in the actual possession of the person or persons beneficially entitled thereto, on account of the gift of the said property having been void under the law as existing before the passing of this Act.

'3. There shall be repealed as from the passing of this Act so much of any Act of Parliament as makes any provision for the suppression or prohibition of, or for imposing restraints or disabilities on, Jesuits or members of other religious Orders, communities,

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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

that the division of parishes which has led to an expansion of the religious wants of the district, will lead also to an expansion of the resources by means of which those wants are to be supplied. It has been so elsewhere. There is hardly an exception to the rule; and it is a rule that we in this diocese of Dublin have many opportunities of testing by experience. When Dr. Cullen, my almost immediate predecessor, became Archbishop of Dublin, the number of parishes in the diocese was 48. It is now 66. Perhaps the most striking instance of the religious development indicated by those figures is to be found in the city itself. In the beginning of Dr. Cullen's time, the number of parishes into which the entire of the north side of our city was divided was only three—the parish of the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, and the parishes of St. Michan's and St. Paul's. During his Eminence's time, two new parishes were added to the number—St. Agatha's and St. Laurence O'Toole's. Within my own time, I have been able, by further divisions, to add two others—the parish of St. Joseph's, Berkeley street, and that known as the parish of the Holy Family in Anghrim street. Thus where there were, not so very many years ago, but three parishes, there are now seven—all of them, as we know, with scarcely an exception, provided with suitable parish churches, suitable parochial schools, and every other requisite of a complete and efficient parochial organisation.' It was afterwards resolved that a subscription list should be opened, and the handsome sum of £1200 was promised before the meeting dispersed.

KING'S COUNTY.—Blessing a Regiment.—A correspondent records an interesting incident which took place in connection with a mission which was begun on Sunday, April 24, by the Rev. Fathers Hayes and Ruttledge, of the Redemptorist Order, in St. Brendan's Catholic Church, Birr. During the course of the mission the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, was suddenly ordered for service abroad. One morning during the week of mission, the officers and men, headed by their band and fringed on either side by a procession of civilians, marched from the barracks to the church, about one mile in distance. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice the Rev. Father Ruttledge delivered a touching parting address to the regiment, and the regiment then knelt before the altar, and received the priest's blessing, accompanied by a devout prayer for their future prosperity and happiness. Shortly afterwards the battalion formed up outside the church, and marched to barracks to the music of the drum and fife band.

or societies as aforesaid, and also, and more particularly, the enactments set forth in schedule hereto to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

'4. The expression "property" in this Act shall mean both real and personal property.

'This Act may be cited as the Catholic Relief Act, 1898.'

The War and the '98 Celebration.—The *Catholic Times* draws attention to one probable effect of the war which has so far escaped notice. It is in relation to its bearing on the '98 Centenary celebrations. The struggle between the United States and Spain, says our contemporary, will have many regrettable results. It will raise prices, dislocate commerce, and in divers ways affect nations other than the belligerents. One consequence which has not as yet excited attention is its bearing on the '98 Centenary celebrations. If it continues for any considerable period, the ceremonies in Ireland will be shorn of much of the interest that promised to attach to them. Irish-Americans and Americans were to come across the Atlantic in immense numbers and to visit all the historic spots in the Green Isle. Preparations were being made to give them a *Grand Mile Fuite*, and undoubtedly their presence would have been one of the most notable features of the celebrations. It is not likely that under the present circumstances they will leave the States and run the gauntlet to Ireland. But should the States be speedily victorious they will come, it may be predicted, in the character of conquering heroes and heroines.

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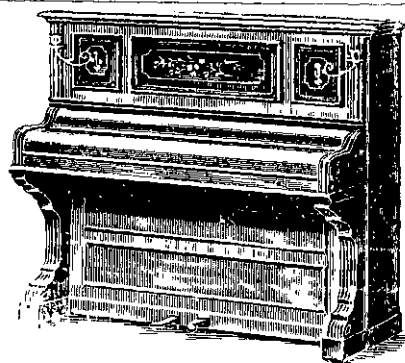


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A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 7d to 8d (graduated according to age) is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself immediately on joining and a Sick Allowance of 10s per week for 26 weeks, 5s per 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.

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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 specialty.

THE BEST CEMENT
EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-
PANY (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 specialty of my business.

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

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM WILLS.

**SPRING BLOSSOM
OINTMENT.**

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

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

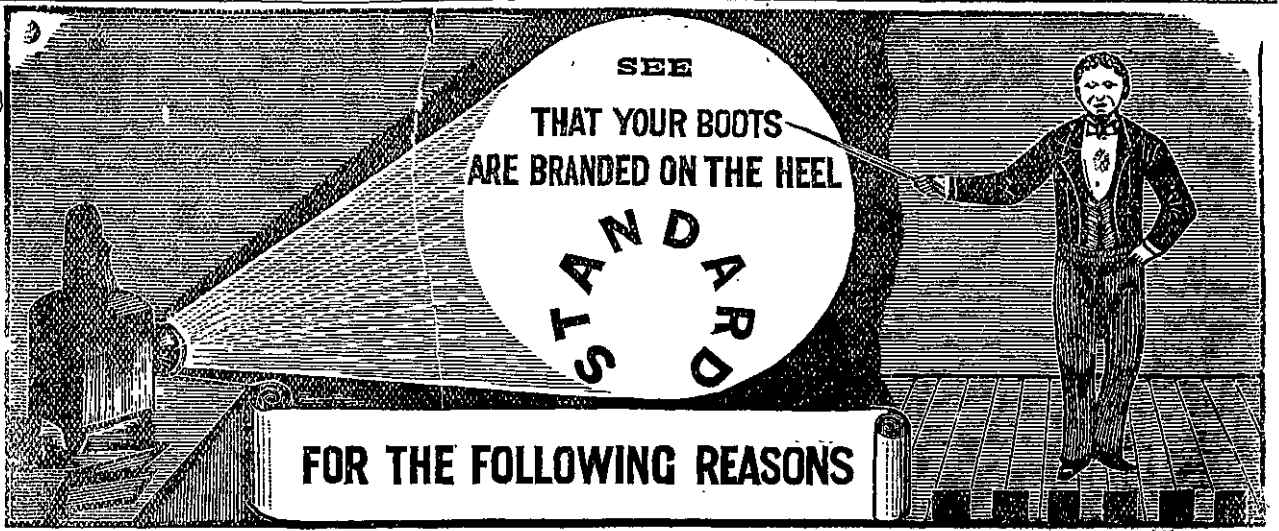
LOST.—Irritating eruptions, sunburns, chapped hands and chilblains by using "Spring Blossom Ointment"; 6d and 1s. Sold everywhere.

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

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

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

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



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

For week ending June 28.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GOLD DREDGING COMPANIES.

Mr. Harman Reeves has compiled the following list of public companies formed to date to carry on dredging operations in the colony:—

	Nominal Capital.	Situation.
Belmont ...	£10,000	Waiau
Bengerburn ...	1,800	Roxburgh
* Buller... ..	12,000	Buller River
Chatto Creek ...	5,500	Manuherikia
Clyde	4,000	Alexandra
Dunedin	8,700	Roxburgh
Empire	3,200	Lawrence
† Enterprise ...	2,000	Alexandra
Enterprise Gully	4,000	Naseby
Evan's Flat ...	2,800	Lawrence
Ettrick	4,500	Miller's Flat
Gold Creek ...	5,000	Wakaka
Galloway	4,750	Manuherikia
Golden Gate... ..	2,500	Island Block
Golden Beach ...	13,000	Alexandra
Golden Point ...	6,000	Alexandra
Golden Run ...	6,000	Island Block
* Golden Terrace	5,000	Shotover
Golden Treasure	2,876	Miller's Flat
Hartley and Riley	7,000	Cromwell
Imperial	2,500	Wakamarina
Island Basin ...	4,000	Alexandra
Jutland Flat ...	15,000	Waipori
Kyeburn	4,000	Kyeburn
† Kawarau	—	Kawarau
Lion Rock	4,000	Manuherikia
Macrae's Flat ...	6,000	Macrae's Flat
Magnetic	7,000	Cromwell
Mahinapua	5,000	West Coast
Manorburn	4,000	Manuherikia
Matau	7,000	Alexandra
Matakitalaki ...	2,000	Matakitalaki
Mount Ida	4,000	Naseby
Molyneux Hydraulic	10,000	Alexandra
Moutere	4,750	Manuherikia
Naseby	7,000	Naseby
Nevis	2,000	Nevis
New Zealand ...	2,900	Manuherikia
Ophir	6,000	Ophir
Otago	4,000	Miller's Flat
Success	2,400	Waipori
Tuapeka	2,800	Lawrence
Turakina	4,000	Manuherikia
Upper Waipori ...	12,000	Waipori
Vincent	5,500	Clyde
Waimumu	5,000	Mataura

* Two dredges. † A London company. ‡ No liability company. || Dredge building.

All these companies consist of £1 shares, with the exception of the Mahinapua, which is in 10,000 shares at 10s each, and the Upper Waipori, 24,000 at 10s each.

In addition to the above forty-eight dredges there are about the same number privately owned at work and being built.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, June 29.

BANKS.—National, Buyers, —; Sellers, 2/7/6. New South Wales, B., —; S., —. Union of Australia, Ltd., B., —; S., —.

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

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/11/6; S., 4/15/-. Union Steam, B., 9/15/0; S., 10/0/0.

COAL.—Kaitangata (old), B., —; S., —. Do (new), B., —; S., 2/5/0. Westport B., 2/16/0; S., 2/16/6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property Company (2/10/0), B., 4/9; S., 5/3. 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. (£20), B., —; S., —. Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/2/6; S., 6/5/0. 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., 4/6/6; S., 4/8/-. New Zealand Drug, B., 2/7/3; S., 2/7/9. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14/6; S., 1/15/3. Otago Daily Times, B., 11/10/-; S., 11/15/-. Emu Bay Railway, B., 10/6; S., 11/6. New Zealand Asbestos Co., B., -1/1/2 disc.; S., par, premium. Wellington Woollen, B., 4/2/0; S., 4/5/0. Silverton Tram, B., 4/8/0; S., 4/10/0. New Zealand Refrigerating, B., 16/6; S., 17/6.

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., 5/9; S., 6/3. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 2/6; S., 3/0. Crossus (Paparua), B., 10/6; S., 11/0. Auckland.—Bunker's Hill, B., 1/0; S., 1/2. Crown, B., —; S., —. Talisman, B., 7/3; S., —. Waitekauri, B., —; S., —. Waipi Silverton, B., —; S., —. Woodstock, B., —; S., —. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., —; S., 13/-. Morning Star (A issue), B., 13/-; S., 14/-. Burnt Creek, B., 5/6; S., 6/3. Grace Darling, B., —; S., —. May Queen, B., —; S., —.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Buller, B., 10/-; S., 11/-. Clyde, B., 2/10/0; S., 2/15/0. Enterprise, B., 3/0/0; S., 3/1/6. Golden Beach, B., 4/6; S., 5/0. Golden Gate, B., 1/12/0; 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., 6/0; S., 6/3. Lion Rock, B., 18/0; S., 1/1/0. Molyneux Hydraulic Co. (Dredge issue), B., 1/10; S., 1/11/0. Nevis, B., 18/0; S., 1/0/0. Otago B., 1/15/0; S., 1/16/0. Upper Waipori (contrib.), B., 2/3; S., 2/6. Kyeburn, B., —; S., par.; Dunedin Dredge, B., 6/0; S., 6/6. Ettrick, B., —; S., —. Golden Crown, B., 2/5; S., 4/0. Waimumu, B., —; S., —.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight Sluicing (contrib.) B., —; S., 1/13/0. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/3; S., 6/9. Deep Stream, B., 19/9; S., 1/1/0. Bakery Flat, B., 14/0; S., 15/0.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

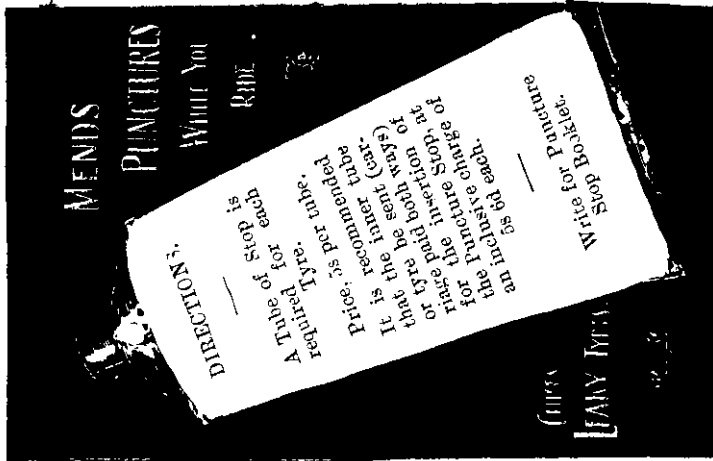
Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—
 For the third week in succession the yard was almost empty. The supply to-day consisted of a few draughts, two or three of which were very good, and the rest was made up of aged horses not at all suitable for town work and a few inferior light horses. The weather, too, was unfavourable; it rained incessantly the whole day, and this to some extent kept other horses out of the market, and likewise deterred buyers from a distance from attending. There was a fair muster of town buyers, and when Mr. William Muir's fine pair of cart geldings, five and six years old respectively, came under the hammer there was eager competition for them, the one fetching £38 10s and the other £37 10s. Horses of these ages and stamp are always wanted in Dunedin by the town carriers, millers, brewers,

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
AUS TRAL CYCLE AGENCY, LTD., 123 GEORGE STREET



DON'T USE DRUGS!



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

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

Address:—
GERMAN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE AGENCY,
63, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

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

CAFE DE PARIS
CASSELL STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH,
P. BURKE Proprietor.

The above Hotel is replete with every Modern Convenience, and is situated in the very centre of Christchurch, and is acknowledged as one of the leading hotels in the city.

Superior Accommodation for Visitors, Families, and Commercial Travellers.
TERMS MODERATE.

Only the Best Brands of Wine and Sp'rites kept in Stock.

"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.

Established 1861.

W. GREGG AND CO
(LIMITED)

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.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under :

WELLINGTON DIRECT.		
Penguin	July 3	3 p.m. D'din
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—		
Tarawera	Mon., July 11	2.30 p.m. trn
Wathora	Tues., July 12	2.30 p.m. trn
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Waihora	Tues., July 12	2.30 p.m. trn
Mararoa	Tues., July 26	2.30 p.m. trn
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—		
Tarawera	Mon., July 11	2.30 p.m. trn
Monowai	Wed., July 20	2.30 p.m. trn
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—		
Waihora	Tues., July 12	2.30 p.m. trn
Mararoa	Tues., July 26	2.30 p.m. trn

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Wakatipu Fri., July 8 2.30 p.m. trn
Talune Thurs., July 21 4 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.
Taupo * Thurs., July 7 4 p.m. D'din
Kini † ‡ Frid., July 15 4 p.m. D'din

† Cargo only.
‡ Calls Nelson.
* Via New Plymouth and Greymouth.
GREYMOOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald Wed., July 13 4 p.m. D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—
Tavinui Wed., July 27 From Auckland
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—
Upolu Sat., July 16 From Auckland
TAHITI and BAROTONGA—
Hauroto Tues., July 5 From Auckland

HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel, Gisborne, trade £100 weekly; free house.
Hotel, Pahiataua district, rent after sublets £3 15s, trade £63, 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

contractors, and others, and we can recommend owners of such to try our market. There is also a strong demand for useful farm horses, and first-class mares and fillies will always command very full prices. Upstanding young light harness horses are also inquired for and can be placed to advantage, but there is no demand for weedy and aged 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.

Messrs. DONALD REID AND CO. report as follows:—

OATS.—We offered a mixed catalogue, comprising fair to good feed sparrowbills and short Tartars, duns, and black oats. Competition was not keen, but most of the lots on offer were cleared at: For sparrowbills, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; duns, 2s 6d to 2s 7d; and black oats, 2s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—Our catalogue consisted entirely of fowl wheat. The demand was not brisk, and only a few lots changed hands at 3s 5d to 3s 8d per bushel for whole wheat (sacks in).

POTATOES.—The market continues poorly supplied, and all good Derwents are keenly competed for. Best Derwents sold at L7 5s to L7 10s; medium, L6 10s to L7; best kidneys, L7 10s to L8; others L5 to L7 per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—The market is still overstocked with chaff of medium quality, which is difficult to place. Prime oaten sheaf is not so plentiful, and this class received more attention to-day. We sold best oaten sheaf at L3 10s to L3 12s 6d; extra heavy to L3 15s; medium to good, L3 to L3 5s; straw chaff, 27s 6d per ton (bags extra).

TURNIPS.—Swedes (loose in truck), 16s to 17s 6d per ton.

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

OATS.—The demand is very poor at present, as buyers will not do business unless at lower prices. There is very little changing hands. Quotations: Good to best feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; milling, 2s 5d to 2s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

BARLEY.—Very little offering. No change to report.

CHAFF.—There is still a large quantity in stock and it is very difficult to place any except prime oaten sheaf which is scarce and in good demand. Prime oaten sheaf, L3 10s to L3 15s; medium, L3 to L3 5; straw chaff, 25s to 27s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—There are still very few offerings and values have again advanced about 15s per ton. Best Derwents, L7 5s to L7 10s; medium, L6 10s to L7; kidneys, L7 10s to L8 per ton (bags extra).

WHEAT.—The market remains very dull. There is very little business doing and quotations may be taken (nominally) the same as last week.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Good demand; feed, 1s 1½d to 2s 2d; milling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 9d; milling, 4s 6d to 9s. Chaff, L3 to L3 15s, fair supply. Ryegrass and clover hay, L3 15s to L4 5s. Straw, pressed 28s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: Market bare, L7 10. Flour: Roller, L13 to L13 10s. Oatmeal: L13 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 10d to 1s; factory, 1s 2d. Eggs, 1s 4d. Bran, L4. Pollard, L5. Onions, L9 to L10 per ton.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

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

RABBITSKINS.—Owing to the rise in values at the London sales, bidding was very keen for all classes of skins at Monday's sale, and prices showed an advance of 1½d to 2d per lb. Prime winter greys fetched 16½d to 18d; medium, 15d to 16d; blacks up to 19d per lb; others in proportion.

SHEEPSKINS.—There was a brisk demand at Tuesday's sale, and prices remained firm. Best dry crossbreds, 4s to 5s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 9d; inferior, 2s to 2s 9d; pelts, 4d to 1s 6d; best dry merinos, 3s 3d to 4s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 3s; inferior, 1s 6d to 2s; pelts, 3d to 1s 3d; best green crossbreds, 3s to 3s 3d; extra, 4s 3d; do lambskins, 2s 9d to 3s 2d.

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

TALLOW.—All offering is readily disposed of at the following quotations: Best rendered mutton, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s 6d to 13s; inferior, 9s 6d to 11s; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

The Perth to Melbourne track is not a distance that can be settled in an offhand manner with any description of wheel, for the exact distance between the W.A. and Melbourne G.P.O. is a modest 2,150 miles. These 2,150 spaces are varied in an interesting fashion by Mulga scrub, wild aboriginals, shifting sand hill deserts, and uncertain, uncanny route. Snell, who did this distance in 27 days did it fast, faster, in fact, than any succeeding sprinter. Virgin, who followed, didn't even touch the hem of Snell's cycle raiment in this respect. Denning, who is coming across the same space shortly with a Dunlop tyred Swift, means to get Snell's laurels in record time. If this wheel is as good upon the road as it is upon the cycle track behind Ariel pace the job should be a particularly easy one to accomplish. *

PRESENTATIONS.

FATHER CHERVIER.

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

ON Tuesday last a very pleasant afternoon was spent by a number of people in the old Catholic schoolroom at Leeston, advantage being taken of the day being the forty-first anniversary of the Rev. Father Chervier's entrance into the ministry. The Sisters, with the children, assembled, a number of visitors being also present, and presented the Rev. Father Chervier with tributes of flowers and a most beautifully-worked rochet. Besides this, the children went through a fine programme of songs and recitations. The children opened with a festive song in honour of the occasion. The little ones also sang very sweetly 'The thistle, rose, and shamrock,' 'If the waters could speak,' 'The flower gatherers,' 'Come to the sunset tree' (chorus), 'Prayer in the storm' (Miss Lena Baker), and an action song, 'Meddlesome Mattie.' The following recitations were given with fine dash and 'go': 'Festal flowers' (Misses M. Smyth, J. Bohan, W. Baker), 'Little treasures' (Hubert Dierch), 'Where shall we find our home' (senior pupils), a comic piece, 'Grand-papa's spectacles' (Annie Aitken), 'The priest's leap' (Walter Baker), 'The son of a king for me' (Mary Bohan). The accompaniments to the songs were nicely played by Miss Holley. Two little dots, Lizzie Aitken and Gerald Gregory, presented handsome bouquets to their venerated pastor. Father Chervier, in a few words, thanked the children and the good Sisters for their kindness. He detailed the tremendous responsibility imposed upon a priest, and stated that he had heard over 19,000 confessions, had administered the first communion to over 16,700, and some years ago he had computed that he had baptised over 12,300 children. He then asked the children that, as the twenty-first of June was the shortest day and the days henceforward grew longer, so they would pray that he might increase in goodness with each succeeding year of his life and ministry.

MR. O'REGAN.

AN interesting and pleasing ceremony was enacted in Westport on the 20th inst., when a large assemblage had gathered in the Princess Theatre on the occasion of a presentation to Mr. R. J. O'Regan, M.H.R., of a handsome silver tray and coffee service on behalf of the people of the town and surrounding districts, and in honour of his recent marriage. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, Mr. Bayfield took the chair, and in the course of a few remarks stated that the people of Denniston and Granity Creek purposed to make presentations to Mr. O'Regan on their own account. The task of making the presentation of the evening devolved upon Mr. J. S. Suisted, who fulfilled his duties in a capable manner. He stated that the gathering had no political significance, but that the motive which prompted the presentation was a desire on the part of his friends to give some tangible expression to their appreciation of the services and work of Mr. O'Regan on behalf of the district. Expressing a hope that Mr. O'Regan would have a bright and prosperous career, and that he would continue to use his abilities as a journalist and politician to advance this great country, Mr. Suisted formally made the presentation. Mr. Cook, on behalf of the people of Millerton and Granity Creek presented Mr. O'Regan with a purse of sovereigns. The recipient of the handsome presents then acknowledged the honour that had been conferred upon him with a few well-chosen remarks. The proceedings closed with a dance.

LATE COMMERCIAL.

BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, June 29, 5 p.m.

CATTLE.—150 penned. There was a good demand for prime cattle, prices for these being slightly higher than last week. Prices of other sorts unchanged. Fat bullocks sold at L8 to L9 2-6d; medium, L7 to L7 13s; light, L4 15s to L6 10s; best cows, L6 10s to L8; medium, L4 15s to L6; others, L2 10s to L4 5s.

FAT SHEEP.—3,098 penned, prices ruling same as last week. Best crossbred wethers sold at 11s to 15s; medium to good, 11s 6d to 13s 9d; light, 9s 6d to 11s; best ewes, 12s to 13s 6d; medium, 10s to 11s 9d; others, 8s to 9s 9d.

LAMBS.—234 penned, all selling up to 9s 6d.

PIGS.—134 forward, all selling at prices in favour of vendors. A good demand for porkers and baconers.

Sir Reginald Palgrave, the Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, is a gentleman of charming manners but of a very retiring disposition. He has some warm friends among the members of all political parties, and is devoted to the interests of the 'Commons,' having studied all the annuals of the House. His first book was on the subject of Cromwell, and his other publications include 'The House of Commons: Illustrations of its History and practice,' and 'The Chairman's Handbook.' Sir Reginald is an accomplished artist, and models in clay and wax. It is said that he possesses a most interesting collection of busts of Members of Parliament made by his own hands, and rumour also credits him with a knack of hitting off capital pen and pencil caricatures at moments when to all appearance he is engrossed in his duties.

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

or Catalogue (mention this paper).

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
AND HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Prepared from
Choicest Selected Grain.

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THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

DIRE DISTRESS—URGENT NEED OF AID.

THE 'TABLET' RELIEF FUND.

We commend to our readers the remarks made in our leading column of this issue. Tens of thousands of the poor in the West and South of Ireland are in dire need; a big percentage of them suffering the slow agonies of starvation; many of them lying in bitter want, racked by that usual accompaniment of Irish famines—the dreaded typhus fever. What are known even in good years as 'the hungry months' are still before them. The Relief Funds thus far started are quite inadequate to cope with such an extensive and growing calamity. Further aid is urgently needed. We have therefore decided to open a Relief Fund. All sums forwarded to us will be duly acknowledged in our columns and sent at short intervals to their proper destination. His Lordship Bishop Verdon has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of this Fund. We have before appealed, with the happiest results, to the love of the Old Land which burns in the breasts of New Zealand colonists of Irish birth or descent. We now appeal to the deeper sentiment of charity, and to people of every country and creed whose eyes will see these words. All—the rich, the poor, even the children—can help, not alone by their own direct contributions, but also by enlisting the practical interest of their neighbours. The need is sore and urgent, and the speedy gift does greatest good.

We acknowledge the following subscriptions towards the N.Z. TABLET Famine Fund—

The TABLET staff £8. 0 0

V.



R.

PASTORAL RUN OPEN FOR APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Run No. 11, Mount Fortune (Class 1) Waitaki County, containing 7000 acres, will be open for application at this office as a Pastoral Run under Part VI of "The Land Act 1892" for a term of 11 years, at an annual rental of £200, on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th of JULY, 1898.

Possession will be given on 1st of March, 1899. Valuation for improvements payable before possession is given in terms of Section 207 of the above-mentioned Act.

Full particulars can be obtained at this Office.

J. P. MAITLAND,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Dunedin, 13th June, 1898.

DEATH.

CARR.—At her residence, Bright street, Westport, on the 17th June, 1898, Mary Carr, beloved mother of Jane Robertson, Robert, William, and George Carr. Native of County Carr in Ireland. Aged 66 years. Deeply regretted. May her soul rest in peace.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

AN OLD FRIEND.—The old church, South Dunedin, was opened on Sunday, August 1st, 1878. The celebrant was Bishop Moran; deacon, Father Larkin; sub-deacon, Father O'Leary (now of Lawrence). The collection taken up on the occasion was £130. The cost of the building was £692.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1898.

THE FAMINE-CRY: A VOICE FROM IRELAND.



GLOOMY background lies behind the '98 Centenary celebrations in Ireland. At the farther swing of the century-pendulum stands a forced insurrection; at this end famine. As in '15 and '46, Nature gave abundant warning of the coming distress. Her red flag is all too well known in the most distressful country. For two centuries the land has been spotted over with famine at almost regular intervals. It was the chronic starvation among a considerable portion of the people—caused by the exactions of landlords—which suggested to SWIFT his, perhaps, most haying satire, *The Modest Proposal* for an export-trade in the flesh of Irish infants. Nature's warning was supplemented by that of living voices. The Irish party, the Irish Press, the Irish hierarchy and priesthood, warned the Government nine months ago of the calamity that was visibly coming. As in '45, '46, and '79, Government looked the other way and saw no famine coming. Later on they promised to 'watch the distress.' They watched it as they did the ghastly tragedy of '46 and '47—'in the spirit of a prison doctor who watches the criminal receiving the lash.' A few paltry works were started. Mr. JOYCE, J.P. (Clonbur, Co. Galway), declared that they were 'a mere drop in the ocean, compared to what is required to meet the wants of a famine-stricken community.' They supplied a handful of starved creatures with a minimum of food at a maximum of vexation, trouble, and humiliation. The representations and appeals of those who had witnessed the dire woe of the West and South were met with the Chief Secretary's heartless sneer: 'Was he expected to supply the starving peasants with champagne?' A better display of sympathy might easily have been expected from a Government which exacts over £2,500,000 a year from an impoverished country, beyond its legitimate limit of taxation.

Meantime, the distress is wide-spread and intense. The pangs of hunger are felt over a great part of the West and South. The published accounts of those who personally witnessed scenes of extreme destitution are painful reading. Some time ago we detailed the fearful failure of the people's mainstay, the potato crop. Vast numbers of people have now no crops, no possibility of employment, no credit, no food but the dole of charity. Canon GREATLY—among other things—tells of a family of thirteen (ten of them children), near Newport, who, for over a month, had subsisted on three ounces of Indian meal each per day. From the same quarter comes news that many families are trying to allay the pangs of hunger by eating periwinkles gathered when the tide is at full ebb. From Knocknabubber (Kerry) comes the story of a helpless old woman of eighty found in a starving condition, without a scrap of food in her cabin; and of another who had no food for her dying boy.

The Famous "VICTORY." The Best Sewing Machine in the World. Special £50 prizes this month only. 6, PRINCES STREET.

At Ballaghaderreen (Mayo), the Sisters of Charity are besieged by hundreds of famine-stricken people, with pinched, drawn faces, suffering from slow starvation. There is the sound of a heart-break in the Sisters' tale of want and woe. For lack of means they are 'obliged to look from face to face in the crowd, in order to see who can bear hunger longest, and to choose out for immediate relief those who can bear the suffering least.' There is no class to whom our sympathy flies on swifter pinion than to the starving children. The Sisters of Charity tell of 'the pinched, hungry faces of these once rosy-cheeked little ones.' Growing children suffer terribly in famine days. Canon GREALLY tells us how many of them have 'their constitutions undermined and debilitated for life.' In the South, so bitter were the gnawing pangs of hunger that when a scant supply of Indian meal was brought to children, they ate it raw. Numbers of them are almost naked. The Sisters of Charity, on one of their rounds of mercy, saw a body of them in a village clothed only with the remains of worn-out blankets. These are but glimpses of the wide-spread distress that prevails. The situation is deepening as time goes on. The facts revealed in the Irish Press disclose a condition of things that is not alone painful, but horrible. Several months have yet to elapse before the garnered crops will give surcease of sorrow, and they promise to be months of terrible anxiety and suffering.

Several circumstances combine to aggravate a situation that is already sufficiently serious. (1) The demand for Irish harvest-hands across the Irish Sea has greatly fallen off, owing to the extensive evictions of those who were engaged in England and Scotland, in what is known as 'high farming.' Add to this the fact that great numbers of the Western peasantry could not get sufficient work to pay their passage to England. Thus were thousands of the Connaught harvesters deprived of their usual means of paying their rents and supporting their families. On the estate (£30,000 per annum) of the absentee Viscount DILLON in Mayo, some 4,000 small farmers are in this condition. (2) Again: the evictor is on the track of the starving poor, as he was amidst the horrors of 'Black Forty-seven.' Mr. JOHN DILLON, M.P., has stated that in two quarter-sessions in the West over five hundred civil bills were granted to enforce payment of rent, and almost six hundred decrees of eviction—'death sentences,' as the late Mr. GLADSTONE called them. (3) Owing to the apathy of the Government, vast numbers of the plots of the poor peasants have been uncropped. (4) To crown the disaster, an epidemic of measles and of the dreaded typhus has broken out in the South. The people are terrified at the mysterious scourge which blackens the body before death. It has claimed many a victim. The *Cork Examiner* records some pathetic details, and, on the authority of Father Arthur Murphy, tells of things inconceivably horrible wrought by famine and typhus down by Ballinaskelligs Bay. Briefly: the situation is acute; the need is crying; help is urgently needed.

Several funds are working in full swing, but they cannot cope with the need. The disaster is on too vast a scale for them. There is urgent scope for a wider field of practical sympathy. Other colonies have moved. New Zealand, we believe, will not lag behind. In the face of this calamity, and in the name of the starving women and children of the West and South of Ireland, we appeal for aid from the Catholics of New Zealand, to whatever land they may owe their birth. We do so with confidence. We appeal for funds, not to be spent in indolence, but to encourage the famine-stricken Irish poor to help themselves. We shall be glad to receive subscriptions. They will be forwarded to the proper quarters without delay. The need is urgent. Time presses. Speedy gifts will spare much suffering—perhaps save lives. The wealthy man's cheque, the poor man's little offering, the widow's mite, and the school-boy's modest coin: all alike are wanted and are welcome.

DUNEDIN AND DISTRICT.

WE have been requested to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the South Dunedin Orphanage:—The Very Rev. Dean Mackay of Oamaru, £5 5s; the Very Rev. A. Martin (Hokitika), £3 3s; Mr. Gollar, £1.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

OWING to an unavoidable difficulty, we were unable to publish the photographs of the members of the Wellington Centenary Committee with the report, which appears in this issue, of the splendid celebrations which took place in the Empire City last week. We have been promised a portrait block of the committee, and it will appear in our next issue.

A SOCIAL gathering was held at Nelson on the 15th inst. in aid of the organ fund of St. Mary's Church, and proved a gratifying success. The holding capacity of the Provincial Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity and representative visitors of all denominations were present. The Rev. Father Mahoney having opened the proceedings with a few happily chosen remarks, an excellent programme of music was gone through. Items were contributed by Mrs. A. P. Burnes, Misses Pratt, Driscoll, Pollard, Scott, Messrs. L. Fraak, Condell, Pollard, jr. and Jones, the organist of the Church.

It is always pleasant to record good things of our Catholic boys. It is therefore with great pleasure we have learned from several reliable sources of the splendid impression which the boys of St. Patrick's College football team, Wellington, made upon those with whom they came in contact during their stay in Christchurch. The Very Rev. Dr. Watters evidently knows his boys and believes in trusting to their honour, rather than to any system of espionage. He thus fosters a spirit of manliness and self-reliance among them. During their stay at one of the principle hotels at Christchurch the boys won golden opinions from everyone on account of their gentlemanly bearing, courtesy, and edifying conduct. This bespeaks a splendid *esprit de corps* among the boys.

PATRIOTIC sentiment found unique expression in the '98 gathering in Auckland. It was nothing less than an elaborate costume of ingenious and artistic design which was worn by an enthusiastic lady member of the '98 committee, namely, Miss Dennehey. This remarkable attire is stated by a correspondent to have been made of satin in the richest hue of Erin's national colour. The golden harp of Ireland entwined with shamrocks was painted on the bust, and surrounding the harp in gold lettering were the words 'Who fears to speak of '98,' and 'Erin go Bragh.' The costume, it need scarcely be added, was a source of admiration to all present, and in itself lent an additional interest to the proceedings.

OUR Christchurch correspondent writes that Mr. W. Bennet, builder, is removing the old Catholic Church at Leeston to the other end of the township, and will renovate the building, when it is located on its future site near the new church and the new convent. The new convent in Leeston is completed and will be formally opened by the Bishop on his return to the diocese. The Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, who have charge of the parochial schools, will remove to the new building in a few days. The convent is a well-built and a very pretty wooden structure, and is much larger than the local presbytery but considered somewhat in the same style of architecture.

WE have received a donation of £1 10s from Mr. M. Hogan, Maori Creek, for the Rev. Father Kreymborg's mission; one and four pence worth of unused stamps and a quantity of used stamps from a friend in Queenstown; used stamps from M.D.W., Mr. J. Ryan, and Mr. R. B. Wilson.

DUNEDIN CATHOLICS AND THE EVENING STAR.

A SATISFACTORY ENDING.

SINCE our last issue was mailed, we have received the most satisfactory and kindly assurances from the proprietors of the *Dunedin Evening Star*. We believe that Catholics will in future receive from the *Star* the fair and just treatment to which they are entitled. The friendly feeling of the proprietors deserves its due acknowledgement, and all has ended satisfactorily.

AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS AT ROME.

THE *London Tablet* contains the following information regarding the visit of Archbishop Carr to the Eternal City:—

His Grace Mgr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, and Mgr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat, had an audience with the Holy Father on May 9. They found him not in any perceptible way older than on the occasion of their former visit *ad limina*. In answer to an inquiry as to what interested the Pope most of all things Australian, I received the statement: 'Everything: bishops, priests, people, religious institutions, civil government, education, the material condition of the people, the progress of religion; he was interested in everything.' The Archbishop of Melbourne presented an address and an offering of £500 from the Catholic school children and the religious confraternities, and his Holiness, receiving the gifts, returned his thanks. On the part of the laity, his Grace presented an address and an offering of £1000. The Pope told him to assure the people of Melbourne of his grateful acceptance and satisfaction. His Grace also offered a publication by the Faithful Companions of Kew and a large picture of St. Patrick's Cathedral. At these offerings his Holiness expressed scarcely less satisfaction than appreciation of his Grace's lectures in defence of the Petrine Primacy. He praised the religious communities of men and women in the diocese of Ballarat in speaking to Mgr. Moore, and eulogised the diocese as one possessed of an efficient and complete organisation. The Archbishop and the Bishop subsequently presented the Rev. P. O'Doherty,

a priest of the diocese of Derry, who is returning to Ireland from Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Verga, of Melbourne, and Mr. W. O'Connor, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Verga are benefactors of a church in Melbourne, and Mr. O'Connor is a nephew of Mgr. Carr.

O B I T U A R Y.

FROM recent London files we learn of the death of Miss Maria Roche of 29 George street Hanover Square. The *Weekly Sun* says of the deceased lady:—She was indeed a remarkable woman. Arriving in London an unknown Irish girl, in a few years she became one of the leading dressmakers of the greatest city in the world. She made all the mourning of the ill-fated Empress Eugenie. She made for princesses, duchesses and countesses, and all sorts of grand dames. And with her success she never lost either her good sense, or her good heart or her independence. She was a devoted child to the old Irish mother in Kerry waiting for news from her daughter. A *Requiem* Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul and the funeral took place at the Abbey-dorney cemetery, Ireland, the family burial ground. The deceased lady, it may be mentioned was a sister of Mr. James Roche of Mandeville, and Mr. David Roche of Invercargill.—*R.I.P.*

MRS. CARR, SENR., OF WESTPORT.

(From our own correspondent.)

It is with very deep regret that I have to record the death of a very widely-respected Catholic lady, Mrs. Carr (senr.), who passed away early on the afternoon of Friday, the 17th ult. She had been ailing for some time, and her son, Mr. R. Carr, who presided at the public meeting on Thursday evening, was hastily called the same night, when it was found that the condition of the deceased was most critical. The late Mrs. Carr was a native of County Cavan. Her maiden name was O'Reilly. She was the eldest daughter of Philip O'Reilly, and cousin of that distinguished Irishman, John Boyle O'Reilly. Her eldest son, Mr. Robert Carr, contributed to the *TABLET* under the nom-de-plume—'Old Identity.' He is a printer at the *Times* and *Star* office and a borough councillor. Mrs. Carr was a good, practical Catholic mother, and attended Mass on the Sunday previous to her death. Father Costello, whose health I am grieved to say is not all we could desire, administered the last sacraments, and offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of her soul on Sunday morning. The good Sisters of Mercy attended on her during her last illness and invested her with the habit and shroud. From then up to the time for closing the coffin there was a continual stream of mourners wishing to look for the last time on the face of one who was so much respected by all. Very Rev. Father Walshe arrived from Karamea late the previous night in time to conduct the funeral services for one of his oldest and most respected parishioners, first at the church—Miss Pain playing the 'Dead March' on the organ while the procession moved round the church—and afterwards at the grave. The mourners followed the corpse a distance of three miles to the grave, although the afternoon was wet and disagreeable, anxious to show all the respect possible to the deceased and her family.—*R.I.P.*

JAMES CONAGHAN.

With sincere regret we announce the death of Mr. James Conaghan, of Balfour, Southland. The deceased gentleman was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and arrived in Dunedin in 1863. He was carrying in Otago for many years. Deceased was married in 1881 and came to Southland as a farmer. He remained in the district ever since. Deceased was a devout Catholic, always willing to assist the Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, four daughters and five surviving sons. He was interred in the new cemetery at Balfour. Father O'Dea read the burial service at the grave.

'98: AN APPRECIATION.

THE *Wellington Post* had the following admirable sub-leader on the Centenary of Ninety-Eight:—'The citizens of Wellington will be asked on Friday next to join in honouring the memory of the courageous patriots who one hundred years ago defended their principles, even to the death. Primarily, the celebration concerns Irishmen whose ancestors fought and died manfully for the national cause, but the principles which the Irish leaders then upheld belong to all places and all times. It is not rebellion for its own sake that we honour, for, unless it be absolutely necessary, rebellion, like war, is a deadly crime against humanity. But the rising of 1798 was forced upon the Irish by the arbitrary and unjust tyranny of the English Government. On the side of England were numbers, wealth, and power, but on that of the rebels were honesty, courage, and devotion. The three ideas which prompted the insurgents to take up arms were noble ones, and deserve especial honour in a free democratic community like our own. They were, first the union amongst all creeds and classes for the common good. In 1798, landlord stood by tenant and Protestant by Catholic for a common object, while Pitt and the English Government wished to spread disunion in order to consolidate English supremacy. The second idea was that which William Ewart Gladstone so eloquently advocated during his closing years—namely, the full and free representation of all creeds and classes in an Irish Parliament. The third of the guiding principles of the rebellion was perfect religious liberty. Looked at from this standpoint the 1798 celebration gains broad and noble proportions, which raise it above the mere Irish patriotic display to the larger plane of human efforts towards progress and light.'

THE WAR.

WHAT THE CABLES SAY.

THE hostilities between Spain and America have of late been confined to some skirmishing in Cuba, but during the past few days the turn of events has assumed an entirely new, if not extraordinary phase. The Spanish authorities have despatched a fleet on what seems to be a mad expedition, namely to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal. The squadron has already been sighted at Port Said, and reports from Washington state that if the Spanish vessels enter the Suez Canal the best ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet will be despatched to bombard the Spanish Mediterranean ports and the Canary Islands. A later telegram conveyed the intelligence that six vessels under Commodore Watson have actually been ordered to proceed to the Spanish coast and after bombarding the coastal towns to pursue the Spanish fleet which has sailed for the Philippines. There appears to be every prospect, therefore, of the hostilities assuming in the immediate future a much more exciting nature than has been the case in the past. Meanwhile some further sharp fighting is anticipated before Santiago, the objective point of the attacking parties is reached. The Spanish forces are gradually falling back on Santiago, which is reported to be strongly defended. A spy who came into the American lines declares that the Spanish fleet which is cooped up in Santiago harbour is damaged and without coal, but the defenders of Santiago have been augmented by marines which have been landed from the ships. The Cuban insurgents assisted the Americans greatly in cleaning the country in their advance on Santiago. A serious blunder was made in connection with an attack by cowboys to dislodge the Spanish from the Savilla heights and which resulted in the Americans suffering considerable loss. It is stated that the attack was made without consent or knowledge of the general commanding and there is some talk of the men responsible for it being court martialled. The following detailed particulars concerning the engagement are given in the cables from Washington:—

Mr. Roosevelt's cowboys commanded by Colonel Wood and a detachment of regulars under General Young started to dislodge the Spanish troops under General Linareas from the heights of Savilla. The heat was intense. Many of the troops were prostrated, and the heavy equipment had to be abandoned. The cactus bushes and thick undergrowth rendered marching a difficult operation. When the thickest part of the jungle was reached the cowboys fell into an ambush. An invisible enemy fired upon them, killing Hamilton, Fish, and Captains Capron and Luna. This momentarily demoralised the Americans, causing them to fire on their comrades in the confusion. Mr. Roosevelt and Colonel Wood soon rallied the men. After an hour's sharp fighting they found the Spaniards with a mule which was carrying only a Hotchkiss gun. The mule bolted into the bush and could not be utilised. Seventeen Americans were killed, including several New York swells. Roosevelt was slightly wounded in the eyes and ears. Mr. Marshall, the correspondent of the *New York Journal*, was mortally wounded in the spine, but calmly smoked a cigarette while he dictated an account of the battle for his paper. General Young's further advance was conducted with greater caution, the enemy being completely defeated.

From another source we learn that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt resigned his place as Chairman of the Board of Naval Strategy and Assistant Secretary to the Navy, in order to raise the regiment of cowboys. He refused to accept the colonelcy, because, as he thinks, he is not technically equal to the place, but took the position of second in command. It is Roosevelt's regiment all the same, however. So many were the applications for enrolment that two regiments had to be formed instead of one.

MANILA NEWS.

Manila news of June 7 states that the natives under Aquinaldo several times defeated the Spaniards and captured 1,200 prisoners.

The Governor of Batanzas completely surrounded the town, and a number of other towns are in the hands of the rebels, who from other provinces are marching on Manila.

Two thousand five hundred American troops are expected to arrive on June 16, and it is understood that they will reduce the Ladrone Islands *en route*.

The Americans have raised some of the Spanish ships sunk during the battle at Manila.

The rebels are daily increasing in strength. Many of them are armed with magazine rifles.

When the mail left Manila was in such straits that it was expected that the city would surrender before the arrival of the American troops.

The rebels murdered three priests.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

RELATIVE EXPENDITURE ON FLEETS.

ACCORDING to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Great Britain spends £37,500,000 on her army and £26,000,000 on her navy, a prodigious total of over £63,000,000. We are tempted to say so with two-fold emphasis, says the *Melbourne Argus*, when the disbursements of other countries are taken into consideration, with the result that the naval expenditure of France, Germany, and Russia combined is found to be only £25,558,000, or practically the same sum yearly devoted by Great Britain to the building, armament, and maintenance of her fleet. The detailed totals as regards our rivals are as follows:—France, navy £11,185,000, army £24,902,000; Germany, navy £6,083,000, army £29,143,000; Russia, navy £7,990,000, army £30,579,000. Thus not one even of the great military countries which have converted themselves into armed camps pays for its

legions nearly so much as Great Britain does for her home and Indian army, while the naval expenditure of each is a fraction only of ours. Approximately the totals for both services are—Great Britain, £63,000,000; France, £36,000,000; Germany, £35,000,000; Russia, £38,000,000.

Referring to the population and territorial possessions at stake in each case, the same paper states that Great Britain has 18,000,000 more inhabitants than the three other powers put together, and she bestrides pretty nearly the same acreage of territory, seeing that her possessions cover 11 million square miles, and those of her three rivals 13 millions in all. This although the Russian Colossus appears when we consult our map to spread over about half of two continents. In two pithy comparisons the Chancellor of the Exchequer sums up the situation. 'For every thousand square miles of empire,' he says, 'we spend in defence £5661. France spends £9,523, Germany £28,551, and Russia £1151. For every thousand inhabitants in our empire we spend £171, France £399, Germany £560, and Russia £298.'

SOME OF ITS HORRORS.

A book published on the anti-slavery campaign in America, and written by Miss Prescott Wormeley, gives a sufficiently realistic description of the worst side of war. The book is entitled *The Cruel Side of War*. It recalls the fearful revelations which were made by Dr. Charles Ryan of Melbourne in his book on the Franco-German war. Miss Wormeley volunteered for service as a nurse. She reminds us that in those days carbolic acid was scarcely understood, iodoform did not exist, sterner was yet to be discovered, and a physician would sooner have bled a patient than have banded a wound, and left it untouched for days depending upon nature and bichloride of mercury to heal it. Yascine, cosmoline, agnino, lanine, all the coal-oil and wool-product ointments were yet to be discovered, and the science of anti-septic surgery was unborn. Small wonder that the ladies sat with their fingers in their ears during this awful hour! Once it was over, they put the ward in order, re-making many beds, and giving the men handkerchiefs with cologne or bay water, 'so prized in the sickening atmosphere of wound.' From cot to cot they walked without rest, sponging bandages, giving medicine and brandy, sometimes writing a letter or reading one, and this they continued until dinner-time, and ate their meals off an old stove, with plates of the pattern used by Aeneas on occasion, and with forks belonging to the same period of civilisation, sitting meanwhile on carpet bags. In the afternoon they rested, other ladies taking their places. All this was a trifle, a mere beginning.

Fair Oaks, June 1, soon came to fill the mind with other matters. Five boats were ready to receive the wounded, each one taking hundreds; and in all 1,500 were sent down, with no surcings, no supplies, not even mattresses on one of the Government boats. This is her description of this vessel—

'Men in every condition of horror, shattered and shrieking, were brought in on stretchers borne by "contrabands," who dumped them anywhere, banged the stretchers against pillars and posts, and walked over the men without compassion. There was no one to direct what ward or what bed they were to go into. Men shattered in the thigh, and even cases of amputation, were shovelled into top berths without any thought or mercy. The men had mostly been without food for three days, but there was nothing on board either boat for them.'

Lemons, ices, and sherry were swiftly supplied; a barrel of molasses was found, and compounded with vinegar and ice water; and then crackers and milk, or tea and bread were served, but 'imagine,' writes Miss Wormeley, 'a great river or sound steamboat filled in every deck, every berth, and every square inch of room covered with wounded men, and 50 well men on every kind of errand rushing to and fro over them!'

A FEROCIOUS 'MUS.'

The barbers of New York have noticed a decided change in the matter of moustaches since war has been in the air. Hitherto the fashion has been for small, well-trimmed moustaches, but now it is stated, every man who can grow a heavy, ferocious, military-looking moustache is doing so, and all sorts of devices are being resorted to to give as much as possible the appearance of what Culman in a particular case once described as a 'shoebrush stuck beneath the nose.' A similar effect was noticed in Germany just before and during the Franco-German war, and evidences of the same feeling have been noticed in other countries.

Messrs Louis Gille and Co. of Sydney advertise in this issue a list of books suitable for Catholic homes.

Mr. Gawne, of Dundin (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.—

When Sir William Harcourt was paying a visit to Hawarden Castle some time back he remarked to his host that the boys at Eton took in a large number of evening papers. 'Dear me, how remarkable!' said Mr. Gladstone. 'How things have changed since I was at Eton! But it shows what a remarkable interest the youth of the present generation take in current events.' 'I venture to think,' said Sir William, 'that it may be that the youth of the present generation take a remarkable interest in sport.' 'Indeed,' said Mr. Gladstone, 'not gambling, I hope.' Then the G. O. M. became reminiscent. 'I think the only thing I ever did in that direction,' he remarked, 'was to put an occasional shilling on a prize fight.'

A NINETY-EIGHT SURVIVOR.

THE OLDEST MAN IN QUEENSLAND.

THE course of time has been exceptionally kind to the Grand Old Man of Goodna—Mr. John Byrne, and well might it be written: How few of his youthful companions are now inhabitants of this world (says the *Queen-land Times*). Like a shock of corn, when almost all the field has been gathered into the garner—stands 'Old St. John,' as the Rev. Father Moran delights to call him. Yes; and what a beautiful consolation it is for Mr. Byrne's relatives to think that their father—or, maybe, their grandfather—is still in possession of all his faculties at the remarkable age of 100 years. And his hundredth birthday was celebrated last Friday, Mr. Byrne having been born on June 10, 1798, in the Loughs of the Seven Churches, County Wicklow, Ireland. Only quite recently—on May 22, 1898—in Sydney, many of Mr. Byrne's countrymen were commemorating the centenary of that historical year, 1798. Mr. Byrne was born during those troublesome times in the Emerald Isle, and he states that, even to save his baby-life, his parents had to hide him under a haystack on the farm on which they resided. Without any farther reference to that period, it may be stated that Mr. Byrne was co-operatively an old man when he left the Land of Emerald Shien to emigrate to Australia; although, by-the-way, it does one's heart good to listen to this long-lived Irishman talking of the Old Country—a country that he still dearly loves. Indeed, while conversing with the venerable gentleman, last Saturday, he stated that, if the opportunity were offered him, he would undertake the same voyage to have a last glimpse of his native heath. He bears his age wonderfully well—saves himself, cuts up his own tobacco, and gets about like a man only half his age, his sight being very keen and he has never had occasion to wear spectacles. He still takes the collection at the Catholic Church door, Goodna. Mr. Byrne left Ireland in his 54th year, accompanied by his wife and family, for Moreton Bay, crossing the sea in the sailing vessel *America*, and, after three months' most adventurous voyaging, landed in Brisbane in 1852, with, as he states, not a pannikin of water on board and with scarcely a morsel of provisions.

IRISHMEN IN ENGLAND.

THE GAEL TO THE FRONT.

SOME time ago we gave details of the leading part taken by Irishmen in war, art, and other matters in England. 'Flaneur' of the *Sydney Freeman*, chats pleasantly as follows on the same theme:—

This reminds me that, under the heading of 'What Ireland does for England,' a London weekly recently came out with some facts which, while they cover the Emerald Isle with glory, reflect most bitterly on the land which takes all from her and gives nothing really worth having in return. Amongst other plumes in 'Paddy's' cap we are told, told truly, too, that the 'exert' of Great Britain's indebtedness to Irish brains is so remarkable that a foreigner reading through the list of the chief men in every profession in the United Kingdom would naturally come to the conclusion that all the professions were 'bossed' by Irishmen.

Imprimis, not only is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army a native of Ireland, but the two most famous Generals of the present day, Lord Roberts and Sir Baden Powell, are Irishmen. In the Navy, the finest, bravest, and most up-to-date Admiral alive, Lord Charles Beresford, is Irish to the back-bone and spinal marrow. So much for the killing art. In the opposite, or healing art, Sir Richard Quain, who died the other day, went from Cork to London as an unknown lad some 60 years ago, without a friend or any aid to success except his own genius and perseverance. For 40 years before his death he was ranked as the greatest authority in the Kingdom on heart and lung diseases, and was undoubtedly one of the first half-dozen physicians in the world.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is, as everyone knows, an Irishman; but, possibly, what everyone does not know, is that three of the best-known luminaries in other branches of the legal profession are compatriots of Lord Russell. Of the four Lords of Appeal indisputably the best known is Lord Morris, whose wit and melodious brogue would proclaim his nationality half a mile off. Then there is Lord Justice Collins, and last, but not least, Mr. Carson, Q.C., who migrated from the Irish to the English Bar a few years ago, and who is now popularly supposed to be making a bigger income than any other barrister in London.

Diplomacy is generally supposed to be too subtle (some would say too dirty) a game for the fiery but honourable temperament of Erin's sons; but it is a fact that England's greatest and most honourable diplomatist, Lord Dufferin, hails from the old land. In the scientific world no names stand higher than those of the late Professor Tyndall and Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer. In music, the best English composer belongs to the brave and brainy clan of Sullivan, and amongst the very best platform singers are the grand Irish warblers Foli, Plunket, Greene, and McGackin.

As regards the great world of letters, fully 80 per cent. of the most successful journalists in England to-day are Irishmen. One of the smartest and earliest halfpenny papers in London was started by T. P. O'Connor; Dr. Cona Doyle's reputation is world-wide, and then we have Justin McCarthy and Gavan Duffy. It is the same in America, in Australia or wherever else you go, you will find the foremost men of light and leading hail from the ever-glorious Emerald Isle. Surely it is time England put off some of her great indebtedness to Ireland.

Messrs. J. J. F. Walker of Christchurch advertise in this issue particulars of their celebrated vegetable syrup which is reported to be a genuine remedy for liver complaints in all their varied phases.*

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

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

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

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JAMES DEALY Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

Free Stabling.

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

W. P. WATSON,

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Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin.

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THE SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

COUGHLAN BROTHERS

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

Best Brands of all Liquors only kept.

The old Moderate Tariff will be maintained

BIG FEET

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

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QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU, Otago, New Zealand.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND FAMILIES.

Porter meets every Steamer on arrival at the Wharf.

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

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

TO TOURISTS, COMMERCIAL MEN, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MOUNTAINEER * HOTEL

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Proprietor - - P. MCCARTHY.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

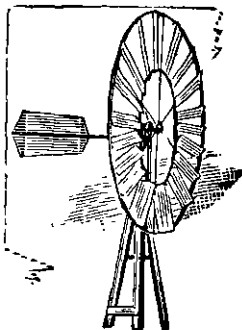
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Derricks supplied of either Wood or Iron.

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

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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
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 ulcers, rheumatism and all skin diseases; in fact, when
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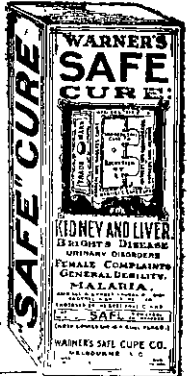
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 Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
 The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
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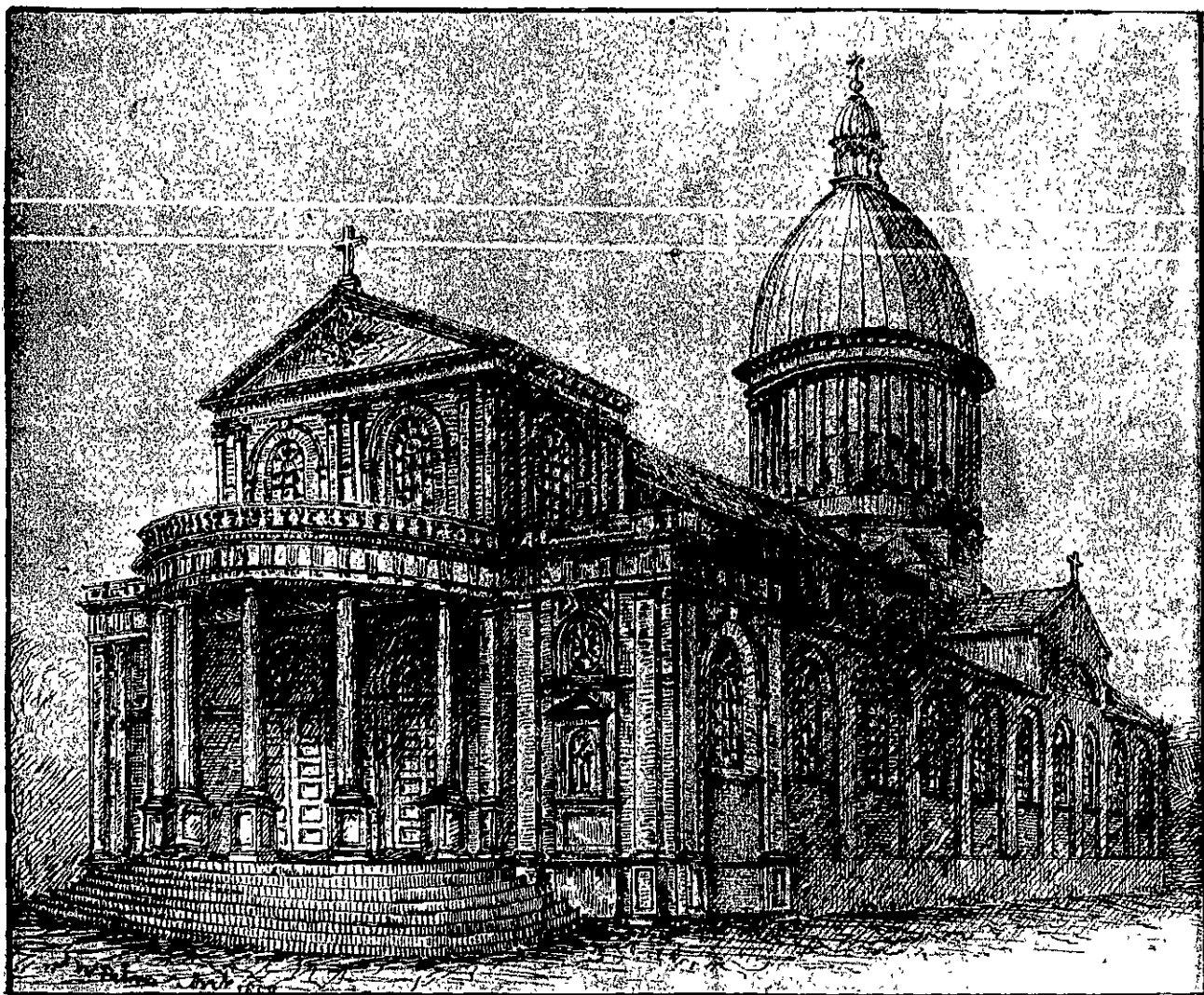
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COMPLETE DESIGN OF ST. PATRICK'S BASILICA, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

(Perspective view, specially drawn for this issue by the architect, Mr. F. W. Petre.)

RE-OPENING OF ST. PATRICK'S BASILICA,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

THE re-opening of St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, took place on last Sunday. As far as weather went, the day was unpropitious to the last degree. A quiet, business-like downpour of rain—which had continued for two days previously—dropped steadily down with a ceaseless drip, like the rain that rains in Ireland. Despite the dispiriting influence of the weather, there was, nevertheless, a good attendance at the Basilica. The Bishop, assisted by several priests, went in procession around the building, inside and outside, to bless it, at 11 a.m. Pontifical High Mass followed. His Lordship Bishop Verdon was celebrant: Very Rev. P. O'Leary (Lawrence), deacon; Rev. W. MacMullen (Port Chalmers), sub-deacon; Very Rev. Dean Mackay (Oamaru), assistant priest; Rev. P. Murphy, master of ceremonies. There were also present Rev. J. Coffey and Rev. H. W. Cleary. The members of the Hibernian Society, in full regalia, occupied a foremost place in the body of the Basilica. The sanctuary was handsomely decorated with palms and fern fronds. A full description of the building with photo-zinc block of the interior, appeared in our issue of last week.

Mozart's 'Twelfth Mass' was rendered by the Cathedral choir and full orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Albert Vallis. The solo parts were sung by Miss Rose Blaney (soprano), Miss M. Drumm (alto), Mr. E. Eagar (tenor), and Mr. W. Woods (bass). The work was gone through in its entirety, including the difficult fugue at the end of the second movement, and in all respects the rendering was worthy of the work and worthy of the occasion.

THE SERMON.

After the Gospel, the Very Rev. P. O'Leary, P.P., of Lawrence, preached the occasional sermon. He read the Gospel of the day (the fourth Sunday after Pentecost), and in terse and striking terms pointed out the relative significance of the various facts surrounding the miraculous draught of fishes in so far as they bore upon the future office of St. Peter: the selection of his boat by our Lord, both for preaching and for the miracle, our Lord's promise that he would henceforth be a fisher of men, and the call to follow his Divine Master. The preacher pointed out that St. Peter's barque was a type of the Church. The Saviour of mankind was still teaching the multitudes out of it as he did by the shores of Genesareth. His mission on earth was to save men from sin and eternal death. For 30 years of his earthly life he taught the lessons of humility and obedience chiefly. All we know of him during that period was that he went down to Nazareth and was subject to Mary and Joseph—He, the

second Adam, to undo the disobedience of the first. The very re preacher then described the public life of our Lord—His preaching of penance, the selection of the 12 apostles, to whom He gave His sublime commission in these words: 'All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth, going, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.' If they weighed well these words they would find in them the whole scope of Christianity and the Catholic Church:—(1) He said first: 'All power is given to Me.' The power he claimed was not that which He held as God, but that which He purchased by His death upon the cross—a power which was due to Him for His voluntary humiliation—'Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal to God, but emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant. . . . He humbled Himself, becoming obedient unto death, even to the death of the cross. For which cause God also hath exalted Him, giving Him a name which is above all names.' The power He claimed He purchased by His pain, passion, and death. This power He gave to His apostles. When he said: 'Going, therefore, etc.' He conferred on them the office of teachers. (2) When He said: 'baptising them, etc.' He gave them the priestly office, the power to administer all the sacraments—baptism being the gate of all the others. (3) In the words: 'teaching them to observe, etc.' and 'behold I am with you,' He gave them authority to govern the Church by rules and laws, and guaranteed to them the ability to carry out the mission with which He had entrusted them. The preacher dwelt with particular emphasis on the marked significance of the word 'behold' in the Saviour's promise urging his point by several instances taken from both the Old and the New Testament.

Humanly speaking (he continued) the apostles were wholly unfit for their high mission. They were poor fishermen, with neither learning, wealth, or influence. But, as St Paul says, He chose the foolish things to confound the wise, and the weak to confound the strong, that no flesh should glory in His sight. So with His Church: He chose the lowly and the ignorant, that no man could say that the success of their apostolate was due to wealth, or intellect, or to other natural qualities, but to the power of God alone.

BOND OF UNITY.

He likewise provided beforehand for the unity and perpetuity of the Church. From among the apostles He chose one as leader—Simon—into whose boat He had gone on that memorable day by the Lake or Genesareth. The preacher then narrated the scene at Caesarea Philippi, where Simon, on behalf of his brother-apostles,

declared his belief in the divinity of the Lord, and the Saviour's blessing and declaration that flesh and blood had not revealed this to him, but the Father in heaven, and the reward of his faith—his change of name to Peter (the Rock) and the promise of the power of binding and loosing. The speaker explained at length the significance of the change of St. Peter's name; of the power of the keys; and of the glorious promise that the 'gates of hell' should never prevail against the Church built upon the Rock-man, Peter. He likewise dwelt upon the commission given to St. Peter to feed the lambs and sheep of His flock; of the power of consecrating conferred at the Last Supper; and that of forgiving sins: 'Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained.' This power was given to St. Peter in common with the other apostles. But other powers were conferred on him which were not shared by the others—his being the rock foundation of the Church, the key-holder of the kingdom of heaven, the chief shepherd of Christ's flock, and the confirmer of his brethren's faith. While awaiting the descent of the Holy Ghost, St. Peter proposed the election of an apostle to take the place of traitor Judas; he was the first to preach Christ crucified and risen; the first to bring converts into the Church—3000 in the first discourse, 5000 in the next; he was the first to perform a miracle in the name of Christ crucified. Christ had prayed that his faith should not fail, and had appointed him to 'confirm his brethren.' The prayer of Christ must be heard. The same prayer held for each of St. Peter's successors, the bishops of Rome, where St. Peter had founded his See and laid down his life for the faith. The bishops of Rome have the same prerogatives, the same authority as St. Peter. Through them the Catholic Church preserves her unity and stability, for Christ is with her all days even to the consummation of the world.

DAYS OF TRIAL.

The preacher then described the trials of the Church, first at the hands of the Jews, then of the Romans. A monument was actually raised glorifying the Emperor Diocletian as the exterminator of Christianity. But Constantine's vision of the cross in the air, and his victory over Maxentius made the cross the proudest emblem on the brow of the Roman emperor. The Church overcame Jews, pagans, and the enemies within her own fold, through the abiding presence of Christ with her all days.

At the close of the last century Voltaire and his followers levelled the most formidable attacks at the Church. Pius VI. was taken prisoner and died of the ill-treatment he had received. It was proclaimed that the papacy was at an end—that no Pope could be elected. After a few months, however, Pius VII. was chosen visible head of the Church. He was imprisoned by Napoleon, then master of Europe. The Pope excommunicated his captor. 'Does he think,' said Napoleon, 'that his excommunication will make the arms fall from the hands of my troops?' But they literally fell from them amidst the terrible cold in the retreat from Moscow. Napoleon died a prisoner on the lonely rock-islet of St. Helena, and the Pope was restored to his dominions.

Having referred to the present Pope, the preacher spoke of the great stone in the vision of the prophet Daniel—the stone which was hewn out by no human hands, which destroyed the statue of gold, silver, iron, etc., and which grew into a great mountain that filled the whole earth. That stone was the Catholic Church. It had survived ancient empires. Then, quoting Macaulay's famous words, he showed how the Church stretched back to the days of the Flavian amphitheatre, saw the beginning of all present dynasties, still as young and vigorous as when it encountered Attila, and how it will endure until some traveller from New Zealand stands on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. In concluding an appeal for funds the preacher recalled how, twenty golden years ago, he, with Mr. W. Meade and Mr. N. Moloney, had collected funds for the humble wooden building now used as a school, little dreaming that so noble an edifice as the new Basilica should ever be raised in South Dunedin.

PONTIFICAL VESPERS.

In the evening Pontifical Vespers were given by the Bishop, the choir from St. Joseph's, assisted by the orchestra, again rendering the sacred music in exquisite style. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Mackay of Oamaru, who, taking his text from the Gospel of the day, preached a highly instructive discourse on

SALVATION OUTSIDE THE CHURCH.

Starting from the Gospel narrative, the very rev. preacher described St. Peter's boat as the figure of the true Church and the fishes as all who pass through this ocean of life. All men are to be drawn by the net of Divine truth into the barque of Peter, the one true Church. As in the deluge none were saved outside the ark of Noah framed by God's command; as none of the first-born of Egypt were spared but those whose door-posts were sprinkled by the blood of the lamb, according to God's appointment; as none in Jericho could be saved but those who were in the house of Rahab, so none outside the true Church of God could escape eternal wrath. These words might be uncongenial to the spirit of our day, but that would not alter their truth. The preacher then described St. Paul's glowing zeal for souls, his desire to become *anathema* rather than one should perish, his solicitude for the integrity of the Gospel which is 'the power of God unto salvation,' so that, he said, even if an angel from heaven were to preach a different Gospel, he would be accursed. This is the stand the Church has ever maintained—a stand now more than ever necessary owing to the spread of infidelity through the Press, contradictory interpretations of Scripture, inroads on the eternal principles of morality, and the placing of pagans, etc., on a level with true believers in the scheme of salvation.

The preacher then developed the various proofs of his theme, which he based: (1) Upon the purpose of our Divine Saviour's mission on earth—to instruct mankind in the truths necessary to salvation. Hence he requires true faith as a condition to salvation; (2) next, in the institution of the Church to be the depository of these truths. Hence, He requires all to believe in His Church

in order to be saved. By quotations from their formulas, the preacher showed that the Churches of England and Scotland hold these truths equally with the Catholic Church. They differ in their application of them.

Detailed proofs of those fundamental truths were then given from the Scriptures—from the words of Isaias, from Christ's mission to His apostles, and His assurance that those who would not receive them would have a less tolerable judgment than Sodom or Gomorrah; from His figure of the One Fold with One Shepherd, from His statement that He that would not hear the Church, 'let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican;' and from His beautiful figure of the Church as one body, of which He is the Head and we the members; also from the figure of the vine, the cast-out branches of which are thrown into the fire.

The preacher then proved the necessity of true faith by abundant quotations from Holy Writ, each of which he elucidated in a very happy and striking manner. St. Paul wrote: 'Without faith it is impossible to please God.' The preacher likewise quoted and explained the words of our Divine Lord's prayer to His Eternal Father; His commission to the apostles; and many other portions of Scripture which proved that it is not necessary merely to believe in the *person*, but also in the *words* of Christ; and that true faith is therefore a necessary condition of salvation. That true faith is only to be found in the Holy Catholic Church.

NON-CATHOLICS.

Dealing with the question of the salvation of non-Catholics, the preacher pointed out that Christ died for all, and desired the salvation of all. He divided those who were outside the visible unity of the Church into two classes: those who are so in bad faith and through their own fault. For them there is no hope of salvation. The other class—and, he hoped, the great majority—are outside the unity of the Church through no fault of their own—through early training, prejudices, etc. These may be in perfectly good faith, in firm belief, unshaken by such serious doubt as to incur the obligation of further inquiry. Amongst the members of such sects there is not alone the possibility of salvation, but many of them who are in this good faith are united to Christ by faith and hope and charity, and, if dying in His grace and love, will be saved. These belong to what is called the soul of the Church, though not to its body, and are so disposed that if given the light, they would embrace the truth at any sacrifice. But they labour under great disadvantages, being deprived of the sacraments and means of grace which are ever at the disposal of those who are happily within the true Church—gifts which should fill our hearts with deep thankfulness to Him who has brought us within the shelter of His one true Fold.

THE WESTERLY WIND.

ITS REMARKABLE EFFECTS.

WHEN Æolus in ancient days kept watch and guard over all the winds that blew, and personally superintended the operations, he could possibly always tell what they were doing. But the decadent present scarcely boasts an Æolus, and thus the Westerly Wind, in Queensland at least, has been causing considerable trouble. Mrs. Knibb, of Earle street, Toowong (Q), gives her experience with the Westerly Wind as follows:—'The Westerly Winds,' said Mrs. Knibb recently to our reporter, 'always had a most disastrous effect upon me. I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. Twelve years ago I had a bad accident; my thigh bone was broken, and since that time I have suffered a great deal. I lost the sight of my left eye mainly through the disease, and even after treatment of it was over I suffered from great pain across the bone over the eye. Last Christmas twelve months I was so bad that I could scarcely move in bed. I had to go to the hospital after being treated for a long time by the doctors; but after coming out again I suffered just the same. If I did a little washing in the day time I could scarcely turn in bed at night, and during Westerly Winds I was always laid up. A little while ago I read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I was doubtful about them. One of my family, however, said the cases reported must be genuine, or the people would not dare to print them, and so I bought a box of the pills and took one after each meal. That gave me some relief, but I still suffered, and I was told to take two pills after each meal. I did that, and the effect has been wonderful. I have got rid of the rheumatism, and the pain over my eye has gone. During the recent Westerly Winds I was up and about and suffered no ill effects.'

'You attribute that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' the interviewer asked.

'Yes, indeed,' said Mrs. Knibb. 'I do, and to nothing else. If it were not for them, I should not be standing out here talking to you now.'

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

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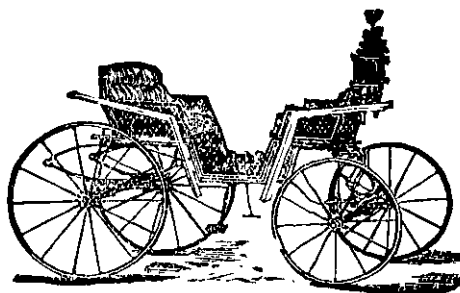
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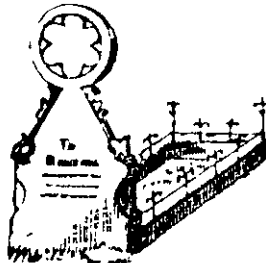
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(From our own correspondent.)

THE BUILDING.

THE new select school, erected in connection with the parish school in Dixon street, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, which has been erected at the rear of the parish school, is a handsome, substantial, and commodious edifice. It is a two-storey building, and measures 44ft by 24ft. On the ground floor is a class room 23ft by 18ft; dining room, 15ft by 14ft; music room, 14ft by 12ft; and kitchen, 14ft by 10ft. Leading into these apartments is a porch 12ft by 10ft, fitted up as a hat and cloak room, and an up-to-date lavatory. A well-designed staircase of easy grade leads to the first floor, the whole of which is devoted to a class room, which has been fitted up on the most modern and approved style. Most of the apartments are furnished with gas stoves for heating purposes. The sanitary and ventilating arrangements have been carried out according to the latest scientific principles, and nothing has been left undone so as to ensure the comfort and health of the Sisters and pupils, and also to comply with the city by-laws, and the requirements governing the erection of buildings for scholastic purposes. The exterior of the school is painted a warm stone colour, whilst the interior is finished off in quite an artistic style. The ceilings are of what is known as a dead white tint, whilst the whole of the walls are dadoed to a height of about four feet, and oiled and varnished in a tasteful manner. From the dadoing to the ceiling, the walls are set off in a light emerald green, the effect of which is extremely pleasing. There is a handsome ground enclosure for recreation, to be devoted to the exclusive use of the pupils of the select school. The school has been erected at a cost of about £500, which is a very moderate sum, considering the admirable manner in which the work has been carried out by the contractor, Mr. F. Hunt. Great credit is due to the architect, Mr. J. O'Dea, for the complete building, which has been erected from his specifications and under his supervision at a very moderate cost, and the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., has expressed himself in very complimentary terms regarding the more than satisfactory manner in which the architect has carried out his duties. The Vicar-General and the Catholics of Te Aro parish are to be congratulated on the acquisition of this latest addition to the parochial schools, and that, too, at a minimum of expense.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The new school was solemnly blessed on Sunday afternoon by his Grace the Archbishop. Prior to the ceremony a large number of parishioners assembled in the parish school close by. Among those present were Archbishop Redwood, Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., Rev. Father O'Shea, Rev. Father Ainsworth, Rev. Father Clancy, Rev. Father Hickson, Dr. Mackin, Messrs. Martin Kennedy, P. F. Garvey, J. O'Dea, T. Davis, Kenny, Lawlor, Houldsworth, Coogan, Butcher, etc. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a couple of hymns by the school children.

The Very Rev. Father Devoy, in asking the Archbishop to perform the blessing and opening ceremony, said that some time ago it became evident to him, and many of the parishioners, that the accommodation for the school children was insufficient, and the question was how to increase that accommodation. There were two courses open to them, one to add to the parish school and the other to purchase a piece of land and build on it. Both of these schemes would be very expensive, as if the infant school were to be enlarged the new wing would have to be erected in accordance with the city by-laws. He then thought that if the Sisters would give a part of their garden at the rear of the parish school, as the site for the new building, it would suit their purpose. He mentioned the matter to the Rev. Mother, who, after consulting with the Sisters, generously fell in with his views. Now, at that time he had not one penny to build the school. He had been depending on the bazaar to bring in the funds, and he need not tell them what a great success that had been a result due to the way in which the ladies, who had got up the affair, worked, so that there was sufficient wherewith to build the school, and a balance left towards paying off the parish debt. When he took charge of the parish they were paying £40 a year rent for a small schoolroom in Newtown, and the children were continually praying that a new school be built for them. Eventually he succeeded, through the generosity of a few gentlemen in the parish, in securing a piece of ground. The ground cost £300 and the school £800. A bazaar had been held to assist in paying off this amount, with the result that £700 had been raised. After the Sisters who had given the ground, his thanks were due to Mr. O'Dea, the architect, who had done his work in a first rate manner; he (Mr. O'Dea) had paid the closest attention to the work, as he was most desirous that it should be second to none in all its requirements. He had been extremely pleased, too, with the manner in which Mr. Hunt, the contractor, did his work. The contract price was very low, so that they had a good building put up for the moderate sum of £439, whilst the highest tender was £700. The school was now finished, and he wished to tender his sincere thanks to his Grace the Archbishop for coming to bless it. There was another matter which he wished to mention—there had been some extras done, and instead of these costing more than the contract price they helped to reduce it by a couple of pounds (laughter). An entertainment given by the children of the school brought in £20, which was devoted to furnishing the school, and the amount handed over by the Hibernian Society, as part of the proceeds of the St. Patrick's Day Demonstration, would be devoted to the purchase of maps. It was usual on such occasions to make a collection to assist in paying off the debt, but he did not intend to do so that day. There was a piece of work which required to be

done, namely, to fence the recreation ground and erect a shed where the children could play in wet weather, and he would be pleased to receive subscriptions for this purpose. In conclusion he begged to thank Messrs E. Daly and Minogue, who had brought material for the play-ground (applause).

His Grace Archbishop Redwood said he had very little to say after the very interesting and satisfactory statement of the Very Rev. Father Devoy. It gave him very great pleasure to be present and assist in the opening of this new school and bless it in the name of God. He desired to congratulate them on the erection of the school. In the first place he desired to congratulate Father Devoy, and in the next place the parishioners who had so heartily co-operated with him, for with hearty co-operation seemingly impossible tasks became easy. He was extremely well pleased to hear from Father Devoy that the architect had given such satisfaction, and also that the builder had done his work faithfully and well. He congratulated both architect and builder, and wished them every prosperity. They knew that education was a great work in the Catholic Church. The Church knew full well that on her youth depended the future of society, and if they were not brought up in virtue they would drift back into infidelity. The salvation of the world, the true prosperity depended on the education imparted to their children. It is the training imparted in the schools which fitted them for the world, and helped them to bear the burdens of life. It was their duty and happiness to see that the children received a proper education at whatever sacrifice, for every sixpence spent in this way was well employed, for in this they were doing the highest and noblest work; they were apostles before God, doing His great work and contributing to the progress and prosperity of the Church of God.

Father Devoy again thanked the Rev. Mother for the generous manner in which she acceded to her request for a site for the school. His Grace also added his sincere thanks to the Rev. Mother.

A procession was then formed when his Grace blessed and formally opened the school. At the conclusion of the ceremony numbers visited the building, one and all of whom were loud in their praise concerning the admirable manner in which it was finished, and at the moderate cost at which the school had been erected.

IRONCLADS IN ACTION.

DESCRIBED BY EXPERTS.

THERE are few landsmen, and not a great number of those who 'go down to the sea in ships' that properly realise what takes place on a modern battleship previous to and during an action. The sea-fight at Manila has given some idea of the powers of destruction that lie in a modern ship of war; but there it was a battle between the lighter ships—mere cruisers and gunboats—of the Spaniards and the far heavier and better-armed vessels of the United States. The battleships of the two powers have yet to meet in action. It is, moreover, quite within the range of possibilities that out of the tangled complications in East and West there may arise a bigger war which will bring all the fierce reserve energy of the great battleships of some of the first-class powers to bear upon each other. So much hangs upon a modern fight at sea that every detail of such gigantic struggles have a perennial interest for the general reader. A writer in the *New York Tribune* gives many particulars which, especially at the present time, cannot fail to be of interest to every reader of the N. Z. TABLET.

The first things, said he, to be remembered by the people on shore who may ere long be reading of a sea-fight between two modern iron-clads, is that modern vessels will fight under way. There is no longer any grappling of two ships, for one or both of them will be destroyed before they can come to such close quarters, or else one of them will be helpless and will have struck her colours. All steam will be put on the moment that the two combatants descried each other on the far horizon. Then the monsters will begin to switch themselves about in the water and lash the waves, and the great frames will tremble with the engines' vibrations.

A lateral trial of the Cincinnati in battle trim occupied ten minutes going and coming over a measured distance, with a floating target at a distance varying from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and an eighth. Her whole battery was fired as many times as possible, one of the 5-inch guns being discharged thirty-six times in the ten minutes, and the others nearly equaling this rapidity. She was a flying cloud of smoke and flame. The ship herself was not visible, gunners could often only guess at the position of the target, or had to wait a few seconds for a little momentary rift in the cloud to take advantage of it. As a matter of fact, the target was completely wrecked, owing to the skill of the officers and gunners' mates. Here let it be said that the lateral sighting of a great gun is more important than the vertical. Get your muzzle working on a line with a target which is parallel with the horizon before you try to train the gun up and down.

The suppressed energy which is apparent in the very frame of a vessel when she sights an enemy is her quick response to the brains on board of her. Could a spectator be poised in mid-air above two battleships approaching each other, he would be struck by the similarity of actions of the human beings aboard them both. What seemed a moment ago an idle 500 men, in harmony with the inert monster they inhabit, spring into a living independent organism like the works of a watch.

'Clear ship for action' is the command of the executive officer, in modern battle every one must expect injury or destruction; he who does not had better not go to sea in a modern ironclad. Some will escape death, but not many. In the engagement between the Peruvian ironclad Huascar and the Blanco Encalada only fifty of the Huascar's crew were uninjured out of 200. One hundred were killed and fifty wounded. And so if Uncle Sam's executive officers give this command next week or next month the fearful seriousness of it will be felt to the core of every man who hears it.

Continuing the survey of the inner, human life of the ships, the spectator would first note the bugle-call, and the subsequent instantaneous rush to his appointed station of every officer and man. The great end in view is the quickest possible use of the weapon-throwing power. The magazines and the breeches of the great guns are the centres of action. The conning-tower, or little round room made of metal a foot thick, with slits for observation, is the centre of thought, for the captain stands there with his aid and directs the battle by means of speaking tubes and electricity.

First of all, the decks are cleared of every obstacle that would embarrass the rapid passage of ammunition from the magazines to the guns. All ships are full of objects that are to be thrown overboard before going into action. Tanks of turpentine, alcohol, varnish, carbonyl of acid, must all fly over the side. Then the ship's hose is to be attached to all connections, and when action has begun the steam pump is started and kept running. All movable bulkheads and lockers which might interfere with the working of any portion of the battery are put out of the way. Only those ladders which are absolutely necessary are left in places, the other being hung over the side or carefully packed apart. All compasses and binnacles except one are sent below. Hammocks are furled; awnings are wetted and used in certain exposed places as barricades or shields, but it is not expected they will do much against modern bullets.

THE BRAINS BEHIND THE GUNS.

Each great gun and small gun has its officer and group of men behind it to work it. Its big iron covering, like a large hood, shields some of the men (but not all) from the fire of the enemy. They must expect their own death or that of their opponents. All the ammunition hoists are immediately put to work. Shell and charges are hurried like lightning to every breach-loading gun. Boxes of ammunition are whisked up aloft into the fighting tops of the military masts. The endless mechanisms of the great guns and their turrets must be set going like a flash, whether by steam, hydraulic, pneumatic or electrical power. The lower decks being dark, are often whitewashed, if there be time to do so, in order to make all objects on them more visible. Cots or chairs are rigged for lowering the wounded below, where the surgeons' operating tables are covered with lint and steel instruments. The engineers are below, doing their human best with the ships' fires, and if a shell should reach one of their boilers Heaven help them!

And now, with the big crew on the upper deck separated into small groups behind the various guns, all expectant, training the glistening brass sights on the enemy—the centre of the opposing mass near the water is the best place to aim for—the battle is on the point of beginning. Uniforms are not worn with neatness or precisions on these occasions. Some men are stripped to the waist and officers are in their shirt sleeves. The ships have approached within the radius of accurate fire, and the command is given for the battle to begin.

All this description will fit, with small changes in detail, the exercise known as 'Clear ship for action' in all modern navies, and what appears an invincible preparation on one side is exactly reproduced on the other. The skill of the marksmen must determine who will emerge as victor from the coming great clash.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Thus far for the deadly preliminaries of a deadly struggle. A grim picture of the actual conflict, as given by a naval expert, appeared some time ago in the *United Service Magazine*. The description was fully borne out by the great naval battle of the Yalu between China and Japan. Even the fight at Manila was sufficiently dreadful, although no big ironclad was engaged. Mr. H. W. Wilson, the writer in the *United Service Magazine*, thinks that the Trafalgar of the future will last 10 minutes and no more. His description of what will take place is, in all reason, sufficiently awesome as may be seen from the following extracts:—

The curtain is raised and the tragedy begins. The period of the end-on attack will occupy from two and a-half to three minutes, according to the speed with which the two fleets advance. They are not likely to exert their extreme power for several reasons—to keep some reserve for an emergency; to avoid bread-downs, which are always possible when forced draught is employed; to relieve the stokers of the terrible discomfort of screwed-down stokeholds, and to allow older and slower ships to keep their place. They will in all probability approach one another at a combined speed of something like 28 knots an hour or even less. The two and a-half or three minutes that elapse before the fleets meet will be minutes of the most extreme and agonising tension; in them the fate of the battle may be decided.

The compartments forward in that terrible blast of fire will be blown away or riddled like sieves. Watertight doors will be useless when there are no watertight walls. It is true that the armoured deck will protect the ship's vitals, but who can say what will be the effect of losing her end? She will probably be able no longer to maintain her speed, but drop out of the line, if she does not sink deep in the trough of the sea and slowly founder. Meantime what is the general effect of the fire that is being directed on her? The whole ship will be covered with debris; her appearance will be rapidly transformed by the loss of her funnels and the destruction of the superstructure and upper works.

The rain of mellite shells which will be poured from guns firing smokeless powder will wreck all parts of the ship outside the heavy armour. In three minutes six 6-in guns can discharge 72 projectiles. If 20 per cent. of these strike the target their effect on it will be most destructive. It is during this period that powerful bow fire will be of the greatest importance, enabling the captain to get the most out of his ship. Woe to vessels which are weak in this respect.

Ships like the 'Benbow' or 'Baudin' where the barbettes are insufficiently supported, the explosion of shells under them may bring them down with their weight of 700 or 800 tons. If once they give way, the armoured deck cannot support them, and they

may be expected to go clean through the bottom of the ship, involving her destruction in their downfall. The result of the destruction of the funnels seems to have escaped notice. The draught would fail, the ship be filled with smoke, and the decks not improbably set on fire.

The extinction of the electric light may be looked for, and the ship's interior will be plunged into darkness. The work of the captain will be rendered 10 times more difficult than ever, from the wreckage of the chart-house above him and the hail on the conning-tower itself. If the guns in the auxiliary battery are not well protected from a raking fire and isolated by splinter-proof traverses, the carnage amongst the men there will be awful. One mellite shell might render it untenable, as the fumes, quite apart from the effects of the explosion, are suffocating.

But supposing all goes well, the big guns will be discharged at five or six hundred yards. What the effect of the detonation of their huge shells in the ship will be it is hard to picture. They will probably, like the explosion of a powder magazine, reduce the already wrecked ship to a hopeless chaos, destroying all her organisation and the nerve thread that conveys the captain's orders to the engine-room. Even if the armour resists the blow the shock to the ship will be terrific. Striking the turret of an ironclad one of these projectiles would probably, if it did not hurl it overboard, stun or kill every man in it and wreck all its complicated mechanism.

The moment of collision is now at hand. The ships wrecked, smoking and dripping with blood, are close to one another. Funnels and masts have been swept away. The ships have come through the wreath of smoke that shrouded them at the discharge of the heavy ordnance. The first stage of the encounter is over, and the survivors of the terrible slaughter are driving the battered hulls, low in the water, at one another. Some again are halting in this charge or falling behind, their captains dead or steering gear deranged. Such ships are the certain prey of their opponent's rams.

Mr. Wilson concludes by saying that the engagement, other things being equal, will be decided by the superiority of numbers. The loss of life will be very heavy, both from the foundering of ships and the slaughter of shells. He suggests that it might be well to build ships armed entirely with six and eight-inch quick firing guns, which penetrate at 1000 yards any armour of 12 inches and under.

THE '98 CENTENARY IN ULSTER.

ORANGE ROWDYISM.

THE Ballynahinch correspondent of the *Belfast Irish Weekly*, May 7, wrote as follows:—

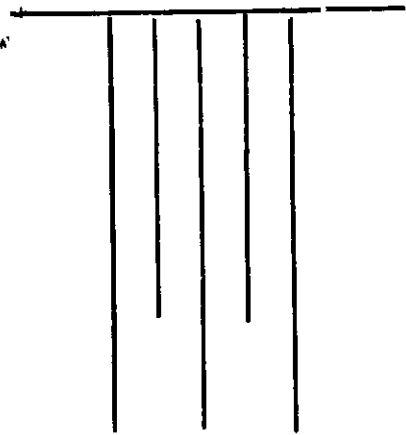
Immediately on the news being received in Ballynahinch that a few of the clubs in Belfast decided on visiting and decorating the graves of Betsy Gray, George Gray, and William Boal, at Ballygreen, near Ballynahinch, on Sunday, the local Nationalists were determined to assist in carrying out the decorations. The programme, as at first arranged, was deviated from in consequence of an alleged organised attack on the decorators by Orangemen of the district. Early on Sunday morning a few of the Nationalists of Ballynahinch placed two beautiful wreaths on the graves, one from the Nationalist ladies of Ballynahinch. The second wreath sent by the Nationalists of Ballynahinch was in the form of Erin's immortal emblem, and was decorated most artistically.

Early as it was in the morning Orange sentinels were on the watch to prevent the visitors carrying out their decorations; nevertheless, no less than seven beautiful wreaths were placed on the graves, although the hand of the desecrator had been in evidence in demolishing the stone and railing. On the arrival of the Belfast train in Ballynahinch, a large crowd of Orange rowdies had assembled, but the police, who were strongly in force, under Head-Constable Greer, Downpatrick, and Sergeant Gilmartin, Ballynahinch, prevented any attack being made on the excursionists. The party, after attending last Mass in St. Patrick's, Ballynahinch, proceeded in brakes and cars supplied by Mr. M'Leigh to the Spa. The drive to and from Ballynahinch was highly enjoyed by the visitors. As they proceeded from Ballynahinch they beheld the Wind Mill Hill where stood the brutal English soldiers and yeomanry, while on their return they made a circuitous route, in which the famous hill of Ednavady, where the Irish rebels under Monroe made such a gallant stand in the cause of Ireland's freedom, afforded a beautiful sight. Dinner was afterwards partaken of in the Temperance Hotel, after which a speedily-convened meeting was held, at which a '98 Centenary Club, under the name of 'Boal and Gray,' was established. A large number of members joined, and paid their subscriptions.

The visitors left by the evening train. A large crowd of Orangemen had assembled outside the station, but the presence of a force of police had a deterrent effect in preventing the rowdies from carrying out their designs. A good number of Nationalists congregated to see the visitors off, and amidst cheers the train steamed out of the station. During the entire day a large crowd of Orangemen, numbering from 500 to 700, had assembled in the vicinity of the grave, and their conduct was most disgraceful. It was with the greatest difficulty that the police, under Head-Constable Greer, were able to protect any parties passing in that direction on cars. A car of passengers from Lisburn, whose sympathies, if any, were on the Orange side, was attacked. I understand that the beautiful tombstone recently erected by George Gray, London, to the memory of the County Down heroes has been totally demolished, numbers of the Orange rowdies going so far in their desecration as to carry away parts of the broken memorial, and flowers from the wreaths which were placed there during the morning. Their desecration went so far as to have mock pikes to plough into the graves of the heroes of '98.

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'98 COMMEMORATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A FERVID and pregnant discourse on the rebellion of '98 was delivered in Adelaide recently by the Very Rev. Father John C. P. under the auspices of the Irish National Federation. There was a numerous gathering including the Archbishop of Adelaide, the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and several members of the clergy. S. MacCarthy, chairman of the '98 committee in Sydney wired, 'Bravo! Wish every success in lecture to-night. God save Ireland.' Father John's lecture which treated with graphic skill and force of the events which led up to the rebellion, and of the lives and deeds, and of the aims and objects of the men of '98, was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and frequently evoked emphatic applause. At the close of the address a vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried on the motion of the Chief Secretary seconded by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Before the assemblage dispersed, his Grace the Archbishop said that the references of Father John to Orange prejudice reminded him that his (the speaker's) speech at St. Patrick's Day had he believed caused some little surprise to a few very pious people. He could not refrain from telling them a story in the same connection which he had read recently in *The Southern Cross*. It related how a Home Rule candidate visited a working-man's house, in London, in the principal room of which a likeness of the Pope faced one of King William, of pious and immortal memory, crossing the Boyne. On noticing the pictures the politician stared from one to the other in amazement, and, seeing his surprise, the voter's wife explained:—'Shure, my husband's an Orangeman and I'm a Catholic.' 'How do you get on together?' asked the astonished politician. 'Very well, indeed,' replied the lady, 'barring the 12th July, when my husband goes out with the Orange procession and comes home drunk' (laughter). 'What then?' 'Well, he always takes the Pope down and jumps on him, and then goes straight to bed (laughter). The next morning I get up early, take down King William and pawn him, and buy a new Pope with the money (loud laughter). Then I give the old man the ticket to get King William out' (roars of laughter).

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF HOBART.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Hobart, the Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, on Sunday, June 12 last, celebrated his sacerdotal diamond jubilee. His Grace is still happily possessed of good health, and was the recipient of congratulations from all sides on the joyful occasion, felicitations being offered from the leading people of every denomination. One of the principal features in the celebrations which were held to celebrate the jubilee of his Lordship was the solemn dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral, which is now in its completed state. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock, and a special discourse was delivered by the Rev. Father Gartlan, S.J., of Sydney. At the conclusion of the solemn service, his Excellency the Governor (Lord Gormanston) presented an address to his Grace on behalf of the Catholic laity, while addresses were also presented by the clergy and the Hibernian Society.

Archbishop Murphy has had three jubilee festivals in Hobart. The first was his sacerdotal golden jubilee in 1888, the second his episcopal jubilee in 1896, while now he has celebrated his sacerdotal diamond jubilee. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee a distinguished gathering of the prelates of Australia and leading laymen waited upon his Grace to congratulate him, and congratulations were also received from his Holiness the Pope, the Bishop of Cork, Archbishop Croke, the Primate of all Ireland, and the Bishop and people of Hyderabad, India.

Archbishop Murphy was born in Belmont, near Meroon in the County of Cork, and for twenty years after his ordination he laboured in India, being selected by the Holy See as the first Vicar-Apostolic of Hyderabad. At the close of his mission, there were in Hyderabad twenty-five chapels, each with its large congregation, there were schools scattered through the various districts, there was a well-organised asylum for orphans, particularly dear to the heart of the good pastor. There was a flourishing college frequented by Europeans and natives, and, touring in splendour above the buildings of all other denominations, there was a grand Catholic cathedral. Dr. Murphy went through the terrible time of the Indian Mutiny. Said Lord Gormanston, speaking at the Hobart banquet in the Archbishop's honour in 1896:—'There are but few of us—I say us advisedly—who recollect that terrible time. During that time his Grace, with his usual pluck and energy, enrolled and armed his students, and this not only prevented any attack upon his college, but materially aided in the defence of the small handful of Europeans who were there.'

Dr. Murphy landed in Hobart in 1866, when he was appointed coadjutor Bishop of the first Bishop of that city (Dr. Willson), and a short time after the latter zealous prelate passed to his reward. In 1866 there was one convent in the diocese; there are now 16 convents, and some of them even in their material structure would be worthy of any diocese in Christendom. A befitting Episcopal residence has been completed. The parochial districts have been fully equipped with a zealous clergy; they have their parochial residences, their schools, their churches. The completed Cathedral is the Archbishop's noblest monument. A cathedral had been partly completed by Dr. Willson at a cost of £13,000. One Irish colonist, Mr. Roderick O'Connor, gave £10,000. Unfortunately, the foundations were bad, and Archbishop Murphy was obliged to pull the building down and re-erect it on solid foundations. The expense was very great, but, thanks to the devoted energy of one of the clergy, the Very Rev. Dean Becchinor, who is still in full vigour as parish priest of Launceston, this difficulty was overcome. The Dean set out on a collecting tour, and travelling through every part

of Queensland and through other districts of Australia, he collected no less than £10,000. The work of re-construction was energetically carried on, and the Archbishop had the consolation, in 1881, of dedicating the sacred edifice and re-opening it to the worship of God. At the celebration of the venerable prelate's Episcopal Jubilee in 1896, all the Jubilee offerings, amounting to over £1000, were at his Grace's request placed on the corner stone of the Cathedral tower. The stone was laid by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney.

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 still 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 food gave her strength*. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family ail anything 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 either doctor. 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 these 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"; there is 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 stoker gets up the steam.

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

Miss Ellaline Terriss, daughter of the famous actor who was lately murdered, is not only an excellent actress and fine singer but she has composed some songs which have been sung with great success. It was love of music that first brought her into contract with her husband, Mr. Seymour Hicks.

The late Mr. Henry George had been in turn clerk, sailor, gold prospector, printer, reporter, editor, author, and lecturer. One at least of these many accomplishments stood him in good stead when he brought out his famous work, 'Progress and Poverty.' The story goes that he found it almost impossible to secure a publisher for the work, and only succeeded after he had with his own hands set up the type, and printed and put into circulation a number of copies of the volume.

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CHAFFCUTTERS & BAGGERS | SINGLE FURROW DIGGERS
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DOUBLE AND SINGLE FURROW PLOUGHS.

These are in such demand that we can hardly turn them out quick enough.
They are up-to-date in every particular.

OUR PATENT STEEL POINTS FOR SHARES are fast superseding all others,
and farmers now recognise their value. We are selling thousands.

TESTIMONIAL.

April 30, 1898.
Please send up one dozen patent points, the ground is so hard here I cannot do without them.—CHAS. DORE, Middlemarch.

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We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office.
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seed, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, Etc.
Caution.—Spurious imitations are being offered.

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

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, diges-
tive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
COAGULINE—Cement for broken articles
Sold everywhere. Manufactory, Stock-
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The Very Best Brands of Wines, Ales and Spirits kept in stock.
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Have you given our goods a trial? We
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