

# New Zealand Gazette

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXVI.—No. 12.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

PRICE 6D.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### CROSSING THE BAR.

GREAT men nowadays die upon the stage, with the world looking on. Every word, gesture, pang of suffering is noted. Doctors, nurses, chambermaids, are besieged for 'copy,' privacy is outraged, and

the minutest details are served up to the expectant public and embalmed in print. The feeling is, to a great extent, morbid, like that of Caligula, who displayed a gruesome curiosity in watching the countenances of the dying in the arena. There is no privacy for the man who has the misfortune to die either great or notorious. But the stories of such death-beds only emphasise the fact that a man's death is of the same complexion as his life. Rabelais' last words were: 'Let down the curtain. The farce is over.' Moody, the actor, died with a quotation from Shakespeare on his lips. Napoleon III. tripped feebly about Sedan. Columbus, Tasso, and most of the saints passed away with the sweet words: 'Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' Mr. Gladstone died reciting the Lord's Prayer. It was a fitting close to a life which was permeated through and through with deep religious feeling. One noteworthy incident in connection with his closing hours is related by the London correspondent of the Irish ultra-Protestant organ, the *Dublin Daily Express*. The correspondent states that the last piece read to the dying statesman was Father Matthew Russell's touching little poem, *My Last Rondeau*. One of Mr. Gladstone's favourite pieces was Cardinal Newman's *Dream of Gerontius*. The devout lines of the Irish Jesuit could scarcely have failed to smooth the dying statesman's parting hours with some of the sweet resignation to the Divine Will which breathes through the every line of Cardinal Newman's famous poem. Father Russell's poem runs as follows:

'MY LAST RONDEAU.

'My dying hour, how near art thou?  
Or near or far my head I bow,  
Before God's ordinance supreme;  
But, ah! how priceless then will seem  
Each moment rashly squandered now!

'Teach me, for Thou canst teach me, how  
These fleeting instants to endow  
With worth that may the past redeem,  
My dying hour!

'My barque that late with buoyant prow  
The sunny waves did gaily plough,  
Now, through the sunset's fading gleam,  
Drifts dimly shoreward in a dream.  
I feel the land breeze on my brow,  
My dying hour!

NEW ZEALAND Catholics are paying some £60,000

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BILL. a year for the maintenance of a godless system of public instruction which they cannot in conscience accept. They also pay for the erection and maintenance of their own schools, which do

much of the work taken over by the State, save the Colony large sums of money, and instil into at least a portion of the rising generation day by day those principles of religion and morality that are the country's best safeguard. For this we are penalised. The Technical Education Bill is big with the promise of still further disabilities for those who dare to train the heart and will of the little ones to good, at the same time that they lead them gently through the thorny labyrinth of the three R's. People often build lofty fabrics of hope on a hair's-breadth of foundation. But we are not aware that the Catholic body in New Zealand ever had much foundation for being prodigal of hope in the present Technical Education Bill. At the same time a strong, not to say a violent, effort will be made to confine its benefits to the godless State schools only. The campaign has already been entered upon

with a show of bustle and temper which, in the circumstances, seems a waste of useful energy. A 'no surrender' party has been formed in the House. It consists of Messrs. Montgomery, Meredith, Tanner, Smith, Taylor, McNab, R. Thompson, and J. Hutcheson. They have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee. Their object—as a *Dunedin* daily paper puts it—is 'to eliminate any vestige of the provisions granting State aid to private (including denominational) schools.' In other words, the 'no surrender' party would inflict a further double burden on the Catholic body: (1) their quota of the additional cost of the new measure, and (2) a further drain on their resources to keep their own schools abreast of the new line of competition opened up under the aegis of the State. And yet Catholics, through their wilful lack of any semblance of organisation, have left themselves with scarcely a voice to speak boldly of their rights and wrongs in the House of Representatives.

WHO has not heard of the wit that sparkles in the WIT FROM THE 'gods' gallery in the Dublin theatres? It is as sharp as a needle, and as pointed. We do not necessarily mean a pun. One of the pet aversions

of the Dublin god is what is termed 'fiddle-stringing'—long-drawn tuning up. Once upon a time, when the top gallery was preparing to throw a rowdy customer over into the dress-circle, one of the 'gods' cried out: 'Don't waste the man. Kill a fiddler with him!' 'Flaneur,' in the *Sydney Freeman*, gives a later instance of gallery wit. The story is told of a very poor soprano who, after worrying through the part of Arline's music in the *Bohemian Girl*, came to the great air which, commonplace though it be, invariably receives a welcome. On this occasion the murdering of it was too atrocious, however, and as soon as the warbler had sung, 'I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls,' a disgusted 'god' shouted back: 'By dad, it was a blazin' pity they ever woke you!'

'OUIDA'  
ON  
ITALY.

IN an article on 'The Recent Troubles in Italy' in our last week's issue, we gave some extracts from 'Ouida's' *Village Commune* pointing out the ruin which the present régime has brought upon Italy. The same writer has an article on the same subject

in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* under the title 'Misgovernment in Italy.' It deals chiefly with the devastation wrought by the spoiler in the picturesque old cities and towns of 'United Italy.' The following extracts will sufficiently indicate more than one method of rushing a country to ruin:—'There is neither common sense nor common decency in the chief part of the measures taken within the last decade to humiliate and imbastardise the cities and towns of Italy. The process of destruction began indeed much earlier; but within the last ten years the pace has increased from a leisurely walk to a furious gallop. The scramble to be the first to outrage, to deface, to despoil, has become a *St Vitus's dance* among the syndics, assessors, and councilmen, each deliriously eager for the approving smile of the various ministers in whose hands the destinies of the great and unrivalled *Urbes* unfortunately are placed. . . . It is such shocking and wicked waste of money as this (the destruction of a whole quarter of *Pistoia*) which impoverishes every town, and disfigures each with vulgar piles of bricks and iron, and grotesque monuments of black metal, whilst a miserable woman at their gates pays four centimes (about 4d) duty on a pint of milk before she can take it past the guards to sell, and a wretched man, who owns a little road-fed flock of goats is taxed two hundred francs (£8) a year before he may drive them into the streets to yield the little nourishment which they can afford to invalids and children. Should the law proposed by Luzzatti, now under consideration, pass, and the debts of the Communes be paid by the State, and the monies be henceforth lent by the State to the Communes, this wicked expenditure will increase tenfold, and the jobbery accompanying it will be multiplied in similar measure.'

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'There were, not many years ago,' she says, 'a great measure of mirth and contentment in all the minor cities of Italy and in the small towns and big walled villages, much harmless merry-making and pastime, much simple and neighbourly pleasure, much enjoyment of the *ben di Dio*, the blessed air and sunshine. Most of it has been killed now, starved out, strangled by regulations and penalties and imposts, and a fiendish fiscal tyranny, dead like the poor slaughtered forgotten conscripts in Africa.'

Referring to the recent insurrection which took place over two-thirds of Italy she says: 'This could have been foreseen by anyone who had accurately estimated the tendencies of public life during the last ten years, and revolution cannot logically be held as a crime in a nation created by revolution. . . . Were it not for the terrible suffering which is caused to the people, one would be tempted to find a poetic justice, and a grim satisfaction, in the fact that the many thousands of workmen called by the municipalities into the cities to pull down ancient streets and beautiful buildings, have remained there, and formed a hungry and imperious proletariat, which is the chief factor in the rebellion, and will cause difficulties as dangerous in the future.'

IF strong words and white-hot thoughts were lightning flashes, the Anglican Church at Takalodge and the puna would be a pile of rubbish, and its pastor Ritualists, in as many separate fragments as if he had been struck by one of Admiral Dewey's melinite shells.

We refer in particular to the wording of a resolution passed by the Grand Orange Lodge of New Zealand, at Auckland, on the 8th of the present month. Race hatreds are strong. So are social and personal hatreds. But no hate lives as long and dies as hard as that of sect. The special business of the Orange Society is to cultivate this, intensify it, and direct its high capacities first and above all against 'Papists,' and in the next place against all who lie under the suspicion of thinking kindly of them. Ritualists came in for a fair share of this energetic and loud-voiced hatred of the lodges. In the columns of the lodge organs—such as the *Victorian Standard*—Ritualism is described as 'bastard Popery,' 'Romanism in disguise,' etc., and Ritualists as 'renegades,' 'traitors to the Protestant cause,' 'Jesuits in disguise,' 'trucklers to Rome,' and sundry other pretty epithets.

The brethren in New Zealand are not behind their brethren elsewhere in the use of 'language.' The Auckland Grand Lodge has adopted a resolution written by some brother who was suffering from a severe congestion of adjectives. Yellow-scarved declaimers are usually in that painful condition. The resolution, which was sent out by the Irish Grand Lodge, was passed unanimously. It ran as follows:—

'That this Grand Lodge, taking into serious consideration the alarming and insidious efforts of an unscrupulous Romanist party in the Protestant Church, who (with Jesuitical subtlety by introducing Ritualistic practices and by instituting Scriptural novelties for the simple teaching of Christ's Gospel) labour perseveringly to pervert men's minds and to seduce them from the pure faith of the Reformation, enjoins every member of the Orange Institution to be watchful, and faithfully and unitedly by all lawful and proper means to oppose the designs and schemes of those agents of the Romish Apostacy, and determinedly to prevent the introduction into our Churches of Ritualism, retreats, the confessional, and other fanciful novelties which have no warrant in Scripture.'

If strong words can kill Ritualism in New Zealand, its insurance policy is now overdue. It may, perhaps, discount some on the fine fury of the brethren, that such out-and-out Protestants as Rev. Dr. Killen, Grattan, Lord Gosford, etc., etc., described the brethren as 'crowds of miscreants,' 'the very scum of society and a disgrace to Protestantism,' 'a lawless banditti,' 'a violent mob,' etc., and that the British Parliament suppressed them for their persistent turbulence and disloyalty. There is one principle of the early Reformers to which Orangemen hold fast: They severely restrict religious liberty and the right of private judgment to themselves. It is a fine monopoly, and in the past paid handsome dividends in the shape of power, place and—bawbees. Thereon was built so much zeal as they profess for the Reformation.

WHAT with the magical surprises sprung upon us BARLEY WINE: by chemistry and other sciences, it is becoming WHAT NEXT? unsafe to laugh at the philosophic quacks of Laputa. Modern magicians have done more wonderful things than extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. One of the latest developments is the manufacture of wine from barley. We were long ago aware of its being made from chemical compounds known in Italy and France as wine-powder (*polvere vinifera, poudre vinifere*). The wine so made is as innocent of grape-juice as 'harvesters' whiskey' is of barley-malt. In the near future, when Willie brews a peck o' maut, he will be able to turn it at will into Burton ale, or Hielan' whiskey, or good Rhine wine.

*Chambers' Journal* for June is responsible for the following statements. It may interest our farmers to learn that their barley-fields are also potential vineyards:—

'An interesting account of the manufacture of various wines from barley has recently appeared (says *Chambers' Journal*) in a consular report from Naples. The chief seat of this new industry is a factory at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, which is said to produce a quarter of a million gallons of wine per annum. The barley, after being malted and carried to the fermentation point, has added to it lactic acid and various ferments under certain careful regulations as to temperature. The mixture is then vatted and ripened artificially by heat, after which it is racked into small casks, or bottled, and is ready for consumption in three or four months' time. The wine has a somewhat high percentage of alcohol, which is wholly derived from the fermentation process, and is not the result of "fortifying," as the process of adding spirit is called. The new beverage is known as "highly fermented barley-wine," and sherry, port, tokay, malaga, etc., are most successfully imitated by the producers. It is largely used in the German hospitals, and is favourably reported upon by the medical authorities.'

## THE PRINCIPLE OF DISUNION AND DECAY.

### SOME COMMENTS ON AN AUCKLAND CONTROVERSY.

THE correspondence columns of the Auckland *Herald* have furnished some food for deep reflection ever since July 2. The topics under discussion are the evergreen ones of Ritualism and the waning influence of the Church of England. The controversy on Ritualism arose out of certain 'Romanising' practices in the Anglican church at Takapuna. It was an echo of the Kensit troubles in London. The other and more serious discussion arose out of some sweeping comments made in the *Herald* by Rev. W. Beatty—who is described to us as one of the most learned, genial, and broad-minded of the Anglican clergy in Auckland—on a published statement of the Protestant Primate (Dr. Cowie) that, after 29 years' labour as a bishop, 'he was never fuller of hope for the progress of the Church in the Colony.' In the course of his remarks thereupon, Rev. W. Beatty said:—

'My own firm conviction is that the Church in this Colony, as regards its moral and spiritual, and as regards its financial condition, is very far from what it ought to be, and what it might be. We have not the ear of the nation, we are not influencing the public character, we are not purifying and elevating family, social, commercial, political life. Some of our best citizens won't go to church, some of our worst are in places of honour and trust in the Church. The bulk of the people have ceased to take us clergy seriously. They think, and some of them are frank enough to say, that we have a part to repeat, and are comfortably housed and well paid for doing it, but we believe no more than they do, only we make more pretence. . . . There is not a single department in which reformation is not urgently needed. The moral tone of the Church is low. The same maxims, principles, and habits which degrade political and commercial life, pass current in our synods, our committees, our Boards. Nepotism, favouritism, craft, shiftiness, flattery of the strong, bullying of the weak, hollow mutual laudation, reckless expenditure, foolish stinginess, perversion of trusts—all these things have gone on, and yet we are to be hopeful. The status and qualifications of candidates for Holy Orders have been lowered, no provision has been made that while a clergyman does his work he should be paid a reasonable stipend, and there is no adequate supervision over the work and conduct of the clergy. A parish may be rent asunder by strifes about the order of worship, and there is no one in authority who has "the time or the inclination" to step in as judge, arbitrator, or conciliator, to heal wounded consciences and restore peace and unity, and yet we are to be hopeful!'

#### THE CONTROVERSY.

Whatever the merits of the case, such a strong indictment was sure to lead to controversy. It has done so, and, as was to be expected, the discussion was punctuated at times by compliments which are not to be found in the pages of the *Police Letter-Writer*, nor on the lips of the stately Vere-de-Veres. In fairness to all concerned we refrained from either publishing or commenting upon Rev. W. Beatty's remarks until such time as the other side had had at least a sufficient opportunity for a statement of their case. With minor and personal matters we have nothing to do. Not so, however, with the wider question of Anglican decay, which follows fast upon the heels of discussion on the decline of Nonconformity, Wesleyanism, and Evangelicalism. We know by sad experience that, although a portion—and that the best—of the 'leakage' from the Protestant denominations finds its way into the Catholic Church, the greater part of it goes to swell the tide of indifference and agnosticism of our day. And we view with distress the washing away of any barrier, however feeble, which holds men together in faith and in knowledge of Christ as the Divine Redeemer of the world. Moreover, Rev. W. Beatty's references to the need of an authoritative court of appeal in matters of worship, etc., emphasise a principle which forms the ground-work difference between us and each and all of the Reformed Churches.

The controversy, as a whole, brings into strong relief the distracted state of Anglicanism in New Zealand on matters of creed and ritual, and proves that, like the parent Church in England, it can contain within its tolerant bosom every variegated form of

Christianity from Unitarianism and Congregationalism up to moderately 'High' Ritualism. We notice, with melancholy interest, that no serious attempt was made to impeach the statements of Rev. W. Beatty as to the loss of hold of the Anglican Church upon its followers in New Zealand. This is an old standing complaint in England. There is sad reading there-upon in Conybeare's *Essays, Ecclesiastical and Social* (p. 99), in the speeches or sermons of Canon Money of Deptford, Prebendary Harry Jones, the Bishop of Rochester, *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London*, Rev. J. S. Street (in his *Increase of Immorality*, pp. 28, 30), and sundry writers in reviews such as the *Quarterly*, the *Contemporary*, the *Fortnightly*, etc. Side by side with this we gladly acknowledge an awakening of spiritual life and charitable work, mainly through the efforts of the High Church party. They have been to the English Church of the past fifty years what the Wesleys were to that of the last century, with this important difference, that they have familiarised millions of Anglicans with Catholic doctrines and modes of thought, and thus, under Providence, led many a faltering footstep to the door of the Church, and finally past it portals.

#### A DESTROYING PRINCIPLE.

Judging from the Auckland controversy, there seems to be as many different explanations of the decline of Anglican Church influence as there are writers. Some have hit the right nail full square upon the head. The foes of the Church of England are those of her own household. She is a divided house, and we have high Authority for the statement that a house divided against itself cannot stand. The causes of division and consequent decay lie deep—they are bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of Protestantism. They are bound up in its very essence. They lie in the bed-rock principle of its constitution, namely—the substitution of a fallible individual private judgment for the infallible authority of the living Church of Christ. Such a principle makes every man and woman—and every mood of every man and woman—the final judge of what is true and false, right and wrong, in religion. By the very logic of the situation it leads necessarily to division and disintegration. The facts of history have abundantly proved that the principle of private judgment is destructive of any positive religion, or, if it comes to that, of any stable code of morals. In effect it leaves every point of doctrine and of morals unfixed, uncertain, undefined. To one, one point may be unacceptable; to another, another; to a third, both; to a fourth, neither. So long as the principle of private judgment is preserved there can be no limit to this disintegration. As a matter of history, there has been no limit. Witness Germany, for instance, where the warring sects that are bound by an iron law into what is termed the Evangelical Church, scarcely preserve even the essentials of Christian belief. Witness the breaking up of the English Establishment, of the Calvinistic Churches, and of such later outcroppings as the creeds that look to Wesley as their founder. And the process still goes merrily on. Private judgment has broken up the Reformed creeds into a babel of warring sects. It has turned God's ordered revelation into a chaos. It has applied itself to the Fathers with almost equal effect; likewise to history—as witnessed in the 'Continuity theory'; it has whittled away at the 39 Articles till it has stripped them of their natural meaning; and has left us 'a hundred sects battling within one Church.' All this is its natural and necessary result. The doctrine of private judgment is the apotheosis of doubt, the canonisation of fallibility, the glorification of divisions and sects. Other causes may, and do, combine with it to produce religious dry-rot. This must ever be the chief one.

The one curious—and contradictory—feature of the anti-Ritualistic crusade both in England and in Auckland is the effort to compel uniformity of mere *ritual* within certain limits. On the face of it, this is an interference with the great Reformation principle of private judgment. It reminds one strongly of what Fontenelle wrote of pagan Rome—and his words were approved by Lecky: 'There is reason to believe that among the pagans religion was merely a matter of practice, regarding which speculative questions were matters of indifference: "do as others do, and believe whatever you like."'

#### HOW IT WORKED.

The right of private judgment is regarded as the great palladium of Reformed liberty, but, as a matter of fact, the principle was never acted upon by any of the Reformers, nor is it logically followed at the present day by any one of the Protestant denominations. The Reformers saw, and the Protestant denominations of our day see, that it could not be strictly adhered to without a complete destruction of every semblance of a Church. On the other hand, they cannot abandon it without accepting the Catholic principle of authority. Here is a dilemma. The Reformers cut the Gordian knot by making private judgment begin and end with themselves. The 'glorious liberty' of the Gospel was just theirs, and nobody else's. Hence Articles of Religion, Confessions of Faith, etc. Each, as far as it went, was a death blow aimed at private judgment. They were intended to be bonds of union, an extinguisher of controversy. They missed their mark. Each differed from the other. Each was confessedly fallible. Each was, nevertheless, enforced from the Alps to the Arctic Circle by excommunication, exile, fines, imprisonment, torture, and death. (To the present hour we have heresy trials in the Presbyterian Church.) The Elizabethan 'settlement of religion' and the Book of Common Prayer are an instance in point. By what right should Zwingli or Calvin or Luther or Cranmer inflict their private judgment on posterity? Is the Book of Common Prayer—with its admittedly fallible 39 Articles—to be regarded as a fetish? The framers of the first Prayer-book rejected the older ritual; the framers of the second Prayer-book rejected the first, and so on. On the Reformation principle of private judgment why should not the Anglican Church of our time, or any individual Anglican, for that matter, reject the Prayer-book now in use? Any attempt, whether by State, clergy, or Convocation, to interfere with their right of practical private judgment should be regarded as an act of tyranny.

#### SIGNING THE ARTICLES.

Much has been made, both in England and in Auckland, of the well-known fact that the Ritualistic clergy subscribe their 'unfeigned assent and consent' to 'everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer.' The complaint is an old one. Private judgment fretted against the Articles at an early date in the Reformation. In 1772, clergymen of the Establishment wrote against them and petitioned Parliament to be relieved of the grievance of subscribing to them. To this hour Parliament has steadily refused. And to this hour we have the melancholy spectacle of clergy stretching their private judgment to the farthest verge of its breaking strain and adopting the extremest forms of casuistry to find in the 39 Articles Catholic doctrines and practices which are there condemned in set and express terms. Rev. Vernon Staley's *Catholic Religion* is a notable instance in point. Bishop Bramhall (1591-1663) regarded the Articles not as 'essentials of saving faith, but as pious opinions'; 'neither,' said he, 'do we oblige every man to believe them, but only not to contradict them.' Archdeacon Balcuy (1686-1748) wrote of the Articles that 'some of them are expressed in doubtful terms, others are inaccurate, perhaps unphilosophical; others, again, may chance to mislead an ignorant reader into some erroneous opinion.' Dr. Hey, Norrisian Professor at Cambridge (1797), in his *Lectures in Divinity*, has an elaborate excuse for the Anglican and Calvinistic clergy who subscribe to Articles of Faith which they do not believe. Archdeacon Paley (1743-1805) assumed that a great part of the clergy of his day signed the Articles without believing them. He does not blame them. The Bishop of Carlisle went further still; for, in his *Considerations* he defended the subscribing to what was not believed. The same was done by Archdeacon Powell, Bishop Hoadley, and many others. To come to our own day, Froude, who was an Anglican clergyman, wrote of the official creed, in his life of Queen Elizabeth: 'The Thirty-nine Articles, strained and cracked by three centuries of evasive ingenuity, scarcely now embarrass the feeblest of consciences. The clergyman of the nineteenth century subscribes them with such a smile as might have been worn by Samson when his Philistine mistress bound his arms with cords and withes.' Others, on the contrary, as strongly insist upon strict adherence to what their private judgment tells them is the plain, literal meaning of the Articles. And thus we have three officially-recognised divisions in the Anglican Church—the Broad, the Low, and the High—with their myriads of doctrinal differences, comprising every variety of creed from mild agnosticism up to the very verge of 'Romanism.' One party like, say, the Bishops of Hereford and Sodor and Man, condemns the doctrines of the others as 'errors' and 'superstitions,' and their ritual as 'retrograde and superstitious sensationalism,' 'idolatrous and absolutely inconsistent with the maintenance of a national Church as such.' And so on. Christ prayed that His followers might be one. He decreed that there should be one Body, one Fold, one Shepherd, one Lord, one Faith. There was one—St. Peter—for whom He prayed that his faith might not fail, and that he, being once converted, might confirm his brethren. The true Church of Christ must then be one. It must have the note of Unity. Every divided creed is therefore a witness against itself. It cannot be the one Body of Christ. For Christ is not divided.

#### A HOPELESS HOPE.

The history of the reformed creeds has abundantly proved that such hopeless dis-sension must ever be the rule so long as the principle of private judgment takes the place of authority. In England, as in Auckland, there are many who place their hopes—not of unity of doctrine, but of some approach to uniformity of discipline—in a recognition of the Bishop's authority to prohibit any service not contained in the Prayer-Book. But the Prayer-Book itself was introduced as a novelty long ago. It was repeatedly and very substantially altered from time to time. A bishop in condemning novel rites and practices in his churches would, in effect, be condemning a principle on which his whole religious system rests. The *Church Times* is already lecturing the bishops, and there is every indication that the Catholic practices which Ritualists have been struggling for during almost half a century will not be readily given up. We are glad to see both by the English papers and the *Auckland Herald* that there are many who recognise the urgent necessity of a final and authoritative court of appeal on matters of doctrine and ritual. The lack of this, coupled with the wholesale and deep-seated differences that distract the Anglican fold, is recognised by, among many others, the Bishop of Sodor and Man as one of the causes which have driven people from the Anglican Church into the Catholic Church, or the Nonconformist body, or into the vortex of indifferentism and infidelity. The lesson is a useful one, but it is too dearly bought. Rev. W. Beatty wrote: 'A parish may be rent asunder by strifes about the order of worship, and there is no one in authority who has "the time or inclination" to step in as judge, arbitrator, or conciliator, to heal wounded consciences and restore peace and unity.' Rev. W. Beatty may take heart of grace. He has put his finger on the principle which has broken Protestantism into fragments—the rejection of that divinely appointed authority which holds the Catholic Church together through all the shifting scenes of time, the wonder of the ages. Her children, of every race and colour and clime are one Body, one Fold, not by virtue of any merely human or external bond. They are—to use the words of the Saviour's prayer for unity—'made perfect in one' by the in-dwelling of that Divine Spirit that is to teach the Church all truth and abide with her till the end of time.

Despite the nagging of one or two small-fry agnostic writers, their question-begging, and their airs of infallible omniscience, the Auckland controversy may effect much good if it only succeeds in bringing home to the minds of people the living principle which gives the Catholic Church her marvellous unity, and shows them that the negation of it is the cause of the miserable distractions and divisions of Protestantism, which are the laughing-stock of agnostic, atheist, and pagan, a clog upon the spread of Christianity, and a grief to earnest men of every creed.

## Diocesan News.

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 16.

I REGRET to record the death of Mr. James Moran, surveyor, formerly of Auckland, which took place on Monday at his residence Brougham street in this city. The deceased gentleman was a native of Tipperary, and had been for some years on the staff of the Irish Survey Department. He came out to Victoria in the days of the gold fever, and after spending a few years there determined to settle in New Zealand. He arrived in Otago soon after the discovery of gold in that province, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, having, among other important works, been entrusted with the surveying of the sites of the towns of Invercargill, Kaitangata, and Wallace. He also surveyed the site of the Catholic Cathedral and convent, Dunedin. He was employed for a considerable time in the Nelson province. After a time he settled down in Auckland, where he resided until a few years ago. Although Mr. Moran was of too retiring a disposition to take much part in public affairs, still there were few colonists who had such a large circle of friends. His word was his bond; whilst his geniality, open-heartedness, and uprightiness had endeared him to all, for none could have business or social relations with him without fully recognising his many sterling qualities. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning from St. Mary of the Angels' Church, where a *Requiem* Mass was said by the Rev. Father O'Shea, who also officiated at the grave. The deceased leaves a widow and grown-up family.

The Very Rev. Father Power (Hawera) and the Very Rev. Father Patterson (Palmerston) were in Wellington in the early part of the week. Mr. John Barrett (Darfield, Canterbury) had been on a flying visit to the Empire City, and returned South on Monday.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood and the Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., left on Tuesday morning for Picton and Blenheim. Father Devoy returned to Wellington to-day.

Very Rev. Dean Mackay, of Oamaru, was in Wellington on Friday, and paid a visit to the clergy at the presbytery, Boulcott street.

The members of the Te Aro Dramatic Club held a very enjoyable social in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday night, to which was invited a number of their friends. Songs were contributed by Messrs. Skinner, Walsh, Callan, Smith, and others. The success of the function was due in a great measure to the excellent arrangements of the committee, consisting of Misses Marshall and Mollumby, and Messrs. Kelly and Payne. The Rev. Father O'Shea, president, was present during the evening.

At the half-yearly meeting of the St. Mary's (women's) branch of the Hibernian Society, held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—president, Sister M. O'Sullivan; vice-president, Sister J. Flannagan; secretary, Sister M. Carrigan; treasurer, Sister A. Grant; warden, Sister L. Driscoll; guardian, Sister C. Kelly; sick visitors, Sisters J. Lacey and M. Breen. Favourable reports were presented for the half year showing that the branch was making satisfactory progress. Two members were elected at the meeting, and three candidates proposed for membership. On Wednesday evening the branch held its annual 'social' in Thomas' Hall, when there was a crowded attendance. The function was a most enjoyable one, and reflected the greatest credit on the management committee, which consisted of Sisters Guinlivan, O'Sullivan, Dwyer, Lacey, Still, Grant (treasurer), and M. Corrigan (secretary). Messrs. J. McMillan and F. Curtis acted as M.C.'s, whilst Fischer's String Band supplied the dance music. During the evening songs were contributed by Miss Murphy, Messrs. Timmins, O'Loughlin, O'Sullivan, Marshall, and Laydon, and a cornet solo by Bandsman Buckley, of the Garrison Band. The catering, which was under the direct control of the committee, was all that could be desired. The Branch are to be warmly congratulated on the success of the social, and the admirable manner in which the arrangements had been carried out augured well for the future of similar functions.

There will be a balance of from £20 to £25 to the credit of the '98 committee after paying off all liabilities. It is proposed to utilise this amount as the nucleus of the fund which it is proposed to raise here for the relief of the distress in Ireland. At the meeting of the committee a few nights ago it was decided to forward a letter of thanks to the Editor of the N.Z. TABLET for the material help which was afforded by his journal to the celebration of the centenary in this colony.

A meeting will be held some time next week for the purpose of forming a committee to collect funds in aid of the distress in Ireland.

The child violinist—Celia Dampier—of Auckland, who was tendered a benefit concert by the leading musical people here, so as to help her to proceed to Europe to complete her musical education, had a bumper house on Monday, with the result that the committee will be able to hand her over about £60. The concert was given under the patronage and in the presence of a number of prominent citizens, among whom was his Grace Archbishop Redwood and some of the local clergy.

The members of St. Joseph's Church Choir presented Miss Mary McDonald, on the occasion of her retirement from the position of organist, with a gold bracelet as a token of their esteem. The presentation was made by Mr. H. H. McDardell, who spoke in very complimentary terms regarding Miss McDonald's assiduity and work, and expressed his own and the choir's regret at her determination to retire from the position. Mr. Girling-Butcher returned thanks on behalf of the recipient. Mr. Innes, formerly of Dunedin, has been appointed to succeed Miss McDonald as organist of St. Joseph's.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those in the photographic group, were on the committee of the '98 Celebration, and contributed their share towards its success:—Messrs. P. Carmody, D. R. Lawlor, W. F. Healy, W. McGoldrick, and the secretary J. J. McGrath.

The authorities of St. Patrick's College are determined not to neglect the athletic side of education, for they evidently believe in *mens sana in corpore sano*, as they are at present constructing a tennis court for the use of the students. The study of chemistry is about to be added to the curriculum of the institution, and with this object apparatus for the purpose has been fitted up under the direction of Mr. B. J. Dolan, of the Masterton Catholic School, and instructor in chemistry at the Masterton Technical School.

(From a Wanganui correspondent.)

THE usual weekly meeting of the St. Columba Literary and Debating Club was held on Wednesday, July 13. The Rev. Father Tymons presided. There was a good attendance of members. The evening was devoted to a debate on the question: 'Should the use of tobacco be discouraged?' The following gentlemen spoke:—Affirmative, Messrs. J. T. Hogan (leader), T. Lloyd, W. J. Mahoney, F. W. Olliver, and W. Power; negative, Messrs. E. Loftus (leader), L. J. Dunlon, M. McCulloch, S. Kirkwood, and T. Collins. The arguments advanced by the different speakers were very good. On a vote being taken, the supporters of the 'fragrant weed' secured a narrow majority. Next Wednesday evening a lecture on 'Political Economy' will be delivered by Mr. J. T. Hogan, and songs, readings, recitations, and musical items will be given by some of the members.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

Arrangements are being made, says a local paper, for an Australasian Roman Catholic Congress, to be held in Sydney, to mark the close of the century. Cardinal Moran, in speaking on the subject in Sydney recently, said they could not expect in a new country such as Australia to do much in such a congress, but they might hope in a humble way to contribute a little to add lustre to Catholic truth, and to remove some of the prejudices of ignorance and bigotry against which the teachings of Divine faith had always to contend. He expected that the Archbishop of Melbourne, who is at present in Ireland, would secure some valuable papers from the leading scientists in the Home Countries on such questions as the relations of the scientific progress of this nineteenth century to religion, the relation of the Church to education, the general sense in which the trite motto might be accepted—a free Church in a free state—and in general the distinction between true and false liberalism in religion. He hoped also that they would be able to mark the celebration by an exhibition of school work from all the Australian colonies, and that it might perhaps be also combined with a museum or a display of interesting antiquities connected with the Church or her pursuits of science and history. It has been arranged that some of the leading representative men of all the colonies should be invited to become members of the committee, and to co-operate to ensure the success of the congress.

On Saturday last, the feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel, three Sisters of the order of our Lady of Missions were professed at the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street. The ceremony, which was very solemn and impressive, was presided over by the Vicar-General. The Rev. Father Servajean preached a beautiful sermon, suitable to the occasion, on the words: 'So let our sacrifice be made in thy sight this day that it may please thee.' The Rev. Fathers Goggan and Marnane, all the Sisters in the convent, and a few friends of the professed were also present at the ceremony.

On Tuesday evening last the Rev. Father Servajean presided at the usual weekly meeting, which was held in the local school chapel, of the committee organised for the purpose of erecting a new church in Addington. The rev. chairman has modified somewhat the plan of a church submitted at a recent meeting, and the new plan was adopted. The now proposed church, which will be 55ft. long and 30ft. broad, will accommodate about 250 persons. The sanctuary will be 16ft. square, and on each side of it there is a small room, one of which will serve for a sacristy and the other for a meeting room. The height of the walls will be 12ft., and besides windows in other parts of the structure there will be eight Gothic windows on each side. The church will be matched-lined and have a coved-ceiling roof, which will be of Gothic form and covered with iron. The rest of the church will be of wood, and the edifice will be placed on a concrete foundation. The Rev. Father Servajean and the committee are working very energetically in the matter, and it was decided at the meeting that an architect should be forthwith engaged to undertake the work. Subscriptions are being raised for the erecting of the church, and it is reported during the last few days not less than £62 have been collected.

On Sunday next the annual appeal will be made at all the services at the Pro-Cathedral for contributions towards the fund of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. There is, unfortunately, at the present time not a few cases of distress and want in the parish, and it is therefore to be hoped that a handsome sum will be donated on the occasion.

The new hall is being rapidly transformed into a very pretty and commodious small theatre in which about 800 persons can be comfortably seated. In addition, therefore, to serving for a place in which to hold parochial meetings, the hall will be well suited for concerts and dramatic entertainments. The hall includes stalls, dress-circle, and even a pit, and the stage, which is a spacious one, is well supplied with excellent scenery. Most of the scenes have been removed from the Marist Brothers' School room, and the act-drop is a very pretty view of the upper Lakes of Killarney. Great preparations are being made for the concert on the opening night, and it is expected the hall will be greatly thronged on the occasion.



This week's issue of the *Canterbury Times* publishes a brief notice and also a portrait of the late Admiral Fernand Villaamil, who was recently killed at Santiago. The photo is one of a man not young and not aged and possessed of a beautiful countenance, which is simply a faint reflex of his still more beautiful soul. Very great regret, says the notice, will be occasioned throughout the colonies by the news of the death of Admiral Villaamil, the genial and gallant officer who acquired so much popularity when he visited the colonies five years ago in command of the Spanish training ship *Nautilus*. Admiral Villaamil, who was recently appointed Commander of the Spanish squadron operating in Cuba waters, had a distinguished career in his profession. He was for five years commander of the Spanish Royal yacht, and before that he was in the naval training ship. The fact that he was selected to conduct an important enterprise like the voyage of the *Nautilus* shows how highly he was esteemed as a naval instructor. The important command to which he was appointed in connection with the present war is another proof of the high estimation in which he was held by his country, and the oath which he took to conquer or die before he left for the war, and which he justified to the letter, is a testimony to his heroic character. Throughout the colonies Admiral Villaamil obtained golden opinions from everyone with whom he came in contact on account of his urbanity, courtesy, and the general manliness of his character. In no place were these qualities more appreciated than here, as the *Nautilus* remained at Port Lyttelton for nearly two months, and her commander and his officers and men became extremely popular with all classes in this city. Admiral Villaamil warmly appreciated the kindness which was extended to him and his ship's company in the colony, and on his return wrote a book in which he expressed hearty thanks for the hospitable treatment accorded to them. The *Nautilus* is a sailing vessel, and was originally one of the famous China clippers, being formerly known as the *Carrick Castle*. The crew all told numbered 182, 50 of whom were cadets undergoing instruction as naval officers.

(From our WEST COAST correspondent.)

July 7th, 1898.

A HIGHLY successful concert was held at Reefton on Tuesday last in aid of the Catholic Church Organ Fund, the leading amateurs of the town producing a most interesting entertainment. The success of the concert was in a great measure due to the work and organisation of Mrs. Potts, who is always to the fore in the matter of Catholic concerts.

The Town Band of Greymouth, who, at the last contest, proved themselves the premier band on the Coast, have determined to still further increase their laurels, and will compete at the contest to be held at Palmerston North at an early date. As it will take a considerable sum in the matter of expenses, the band intend appealing to the general public to help them, and will produce a series of winter concerts between now and the date of the contest.

The Reefton people, who, for years past, have been chafing over the fact that the Inland Railway terminated at the wrong side of the Inangahua, have determined to bring the matter of extending the line down the Buller Valley, before the Government during the present session of Parliament. There is hardly enough population in the Buller Valley to warrant the extension of the line, but there is a fine belt of timber country to be tapped, while a coal seam, it is said, also exists close to the line of proposed railway. Whether the latter facts will bestir the Government in the matter remains to be seen.

Dr. McIlroy, the popular medico of Brunner, leaves for Dunedin next week, and in the interim Dr. McBriarty of Greymouth will act as *locum tenens*. Since Dr. McIlroy has been in Brunner he has done great service in Catholic musical circles, and as accompanist to the Catholic Musical Society has piloted that institution to its present excellent position.

An entertainment was held in Westport on Thursday last in aid of the Catholic organ fund. The townspeople responded generously and the concert from every standpoint was highly successful.

According to the manager of the Brunner colliery there is every probability, should the present litigation eventuate satisfactorily, of the mine being worked vigorously, and a new era of prosperity for Brunner and district attaining. Mr. Allison estimates the present coal seams stripped as 380,000 tons, which he considers should take five years to work out. He also intends putting down a bore which he considers would tap a large and saleable seam of coal said to exist below the strata at present being worked upon.

## PRINCES WHO ARE MONKS.

In the wildest and most desolate part of the black forest is to be found the most aristocratic monastery in the world. Almost every monk who has here sought shelter from the world is of noble or princely rank, and many are the bearers of historic names who have done their part in moulding history.

One of the most devout and humble of all its inmates is Prince Philip of Hohenlohe, at one time one of the chief ornaments of European Courts; and Prince Edward Schonburg-Hartstein discharges some of the lowliest duties of the monastery.

Father John is the Baron von Drajs, who shone so brilliantly for a time at the Court of Baden; and Father Sebastian is Baron von Oer, one of the most dashing soldiers in the Saxon Army. Among others who have deserted the sword for the cowl are Count de Memptirine and Baron von Salis-Soglio.

All the menial work of the monastery is done by these titled monks, who are content to exchange their brilliant spheres for a life of solitude and the most rigid discipline.

V.



R.

## CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The following Crown Lands in addition to those advertised in *The Land Guide* will be offered For Sale or open for Disposal as under:—

### AUCKLAND.

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

42 Sections, Raglan County, Onewhero and Maramarna Survey Districts, 12,367 acres. Price, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d an acre. Open on 27th July.

Grazing Leases for Sale by Public Auction at Auckland on Friday, 29th July.

9 sub-divisions of Section 27, Parish of Waipa, from 22 acres to 50 acres. Term, 21 years. Upset annual rent, 16s 6d to 48s 9d per lot.

For Sale by Public Auction for Cash on 26th August.

Section 97A, Parish of Tatarariki, 250 acres. Upset price, £125, 3 miles from Scarrott's Post Office.

Section 193, Parish of Okahu, 68 acres. Upset price, £214.

About 12 miles from Tokatoka, contains 75 kauri trees, or 360,000 sup. feet. A tramway passes within 4 chains of the section.

### HAWKES BAY.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

Section 18, Block I., Waimata, S.D., 25 acres. Half-yearly rent £13 11s 6d. Open 3rd August.

First-class land, lately in crop. Fenced front and back, and 30 chains of fencing near boundary. It is within the Waimarie Settlement, and situated 10 miles from Gisborne on the main road.

### TARANAKI.

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

5 Sections First-class Land, Upper Waitara Survey District, from 135 acres to 196 acres. Price from £1 7s 6d to £1 12s 6d an acre. Open on 27th July.

### MARLBOROUGH.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

Section 9, Block XII., Clifford Bay, S.D., 148 acres. Half-yearly rent, £13 11s 4d. Open on 24th August.

This section is a portion of the Blind River Estate.

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

11 Sections, Gore Survey District, Sounds County, from 94 acres to 1575 acres. Price from 5s to 10s an acre. Open on 7th September.

### OTAGO.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

First Class Land.

4 Sections Pomahaka Downs Estate, Clutha County, area from 282 acres to 319 acres. Annual rental from 2s 6d to 3s 1½d per acre. Open on 17th August.

The above sections are open, undulating land, nearly all ploughable. A large portion of the land was sown with turnips last season and produced an excellent crop, now being fed off with sheep, which will leave the land in good heart for a crop this season.

### SOUTHLAND.

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

Sections 32 to 34, Block XXII., Invercargill Hundred, about 23 acres each. Price, £2 per acre. Open on 24th August.

These sections are situated one mile from Tiebury Railway Station on the Seaward Bush Railway Line.

For Lease in Perpetuity.

4 Sections in Block II, Waikawa S.D., area from 4 acres to 20 acres. Annual rental, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per acre. Open on 24th August.

These sections are situated close to Waikawa Township.

Sale Plans and Full Particulars of the above may be obtained at any Land Office in the Colony.

## Correspondence.

(We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

### THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

SIR.—The leader in your last issue induced me to ask space in your columns for the following. What I am about to write is substantially a repetition of a letter written to the TABLET in the latter end of 1891, but which letter, for certain reasons, never appeared. I was then convinced (and every year's experience since that time has but confirmed my conviction) that in order to obtain justice in the matter of education we must organise; and also that State aid in order to be obtained must first become a party question. Aid to Catholic schools is a big question, and one that more than nineteen-twentieths of the House of Representatives are bitterly opposed to, as well as, I dare say, four-fifths of the colonists. Under such circumstances it would require a solid, united party to place a measure of this kind on the Statute Book. Heretofore we used to vote for every man—be the same Liberal or Conservative or anything else—who promised to support the Catholic claim. If we pursue the same line of action, the utmost that could be ever possibly obtained would be a large number differing in religion as well as in politics who would plead the Catholic cause in the House. This is making the best possible case for our old *modus agendi*. It is granting what could never come to pass. But even that it did—that we could obtain such a large number who would be favourable to our cause—it would be utter nonsense to say that a heterogeneous multitude would ever stand unitedly together and force through the House a measure of such importance and magnitude. How could men who would differ among themselves in regard to religion and politics be expected to agree as to the principles and details of a Bill that would give aid to Catholic schools? No absurdity could be greater than to expect anything of the kind. I hold firmly then that in order to obtain justice we must induce some one of the political parties to make our just demands a plank in its platform. But the question is how could we get any party to adopt such a policy? I answer by thorough out-and-out opposition. I will briefly explain. In case the present party in power continues to despise the Catholic claims, let the whole Catholic vote from Auckland to the Bluff be cast solidly at the next general election against it and its supporters. In the manner in which we hitherto voted at general elections, we opposed only individuals. From a strategic point view this was certainly very unsound. We scattered our forces and we wasted our energies. Now we see the result. We did not concentrate our strength, and hence we did not bring it to bear on any given point. If we cast a solidly united vote against the present party in power they can scarcely get back to the Treasury Benches, or if they do they can scarcely last one session. In the event of the Conservatives going to power, should they ignore our claims, let them be made to feel it on the first opportunity—at the next general election. In a word, let the party in power be opposed at each succeeding general election, and it is a moral certainty that in the near future aid to Catholic schools would become a party question. But in order to make the Catholic power felt we must organise. I take the following, word for word almost, from the letter of 1891: 'The formation of the entire Catholic body into one solid phalanx, wisely directed, would be able, sooner or later, to force some party to make an endeavour to grant our just demands.' Organisation is everything. The following is the scheme which was then submitted to your paper. There are some very trifling omissions. It has, as you can see, for its one sole object, to organise the whole Catholic body of the Colony.

1. The Catholics of the colony to declare themselves banded together under the name of 'The New Zealand Catholic Education League.'
2. Every Catholic parish in each of the four Catholic dioceses to avow itself a branch of this league.
3. A Sunday to be named wherein each parish would elect a certain number of delegates to represent it at a meeting to be held later on in the Cathedral Church of the diocese in which the parish is situated.
4. The meeting in each of the Cathedrals to consist solely of the parish delegates, presided over by the bishop of the diocese.
5. That each of the four meetings of delegates assembled in the cathedrals elect four members to form the council of the league, *i.e.*, 16 members in all.
6. That those 16 members thus chosen elect from among themselves a president of the council, also a secretary and treasurer.
7. That the council meet at some central place (say Christchurch) to draw up rules for the guidance of the organisation.
8. That the council have full power to make levies, regulate expenditure, and adopt all necessary means to obtain a thorough knowledge of every constituency in the colony; its geographical position; its numerical voting strength; what exactly is the strength of the Catholic vote; what the state of register; what, in general, may be the temper and tone of each constituency.
9. That the council meet at least four times a year at some place to be determined by itself.

An organisation worked on such lines and guided by a self-sacrificing and efficient directorate as above indicated could not fail to become such a power in the land that no parliamentary party could afford to ignore its views. Would it be too much to expect that, together with turning out the 'ins,' it could also secure the return of more than one representative who would make aid to Catholic schools a burning question on the floor of the House? In conclusion allow me to congratulate you most cordially for having taken up this question, which is of such vital importance to the Catholic body.—I am, etc.,

JOHN F. O'DONNELL.

Queenstown, July 16.

## GLADSTONIANA.

A POPULAR NICKNAME.

It is curious that Mr. Gladstone never acquired a popular nickname till Mr. Labouchere invented 'The Grand Old Man.' So writes the *Sydney Freeman*. In a special club at Eton he was 'Mr. Tipple.' His contemporaries at Oxford called him 'The W.E.G.' Vain attempts were made to popularise him as 'Gladdy,' 'The People's William,' and 'Sweet William,' but the 'G.O.M.' first caught the public fancy, and now holds the field. In days gone by, men spoke of 'Pam' and 'Johnny Russell,' and a variety of nicknames more or less contemptuous have been bestowed on prominent politicians by their opponents. But nicknames of affection bestowed on leaders by their followers and generally adopted are few. It is rumoured that in the innermost mysteries of domestic life Lord Salisbury is called 'Bob'; but even in these democratic days one can hardly conceive of this irreverent monosyllable becoming the recognised synonym of the great Lord of Hatfield.

A WRITER.

Mr. Gladstone was a very prolific writer. During his distinguished career he published no fewer than 229 books and pamphlets, exclusive of numberless newspaper and magazine articles. Perhaps his pen scribbled on more post-cards than that of any other man, either living or dead. The Post Office had a profitable customer in him, for he used about 4000 per annum.

HIS LAST PUBLIC LETTER.

The Irish members recall with special satisfaction that the last public letter signed in Mr. Gladstone's own handwriting was the one he addressed to Mr. John Dillon from Bournemouth, on St. Patrick's Day. The body of the letter, which was in Miss Gladstone's handwriting, had been written to her father's dictation in these terms:—'Your cause is in your own hands. If Ireland is disinherited her cause so long remains hopeless. If, on the other hand, she knows her own mind, and is one in spirit, that cause is irresistible.' Mr. Gladstone's own hand supplied the signature.

ON THE CHURCH.

'D.B.' writing in the *Sydney Freeman* of July 9, says that quite early in his career the great statesman wrote thus:—'She (the Catholic Church) has marched for 1500 years at the head of civilisation, and has harnessed to her chariot, as the horse of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world; her art, the art of the world; her genius, the genius of the world; her greatness, glory, grandeur, and majesty have been almost, though not absolutely, all that in these respects the world has had to boast of. Her children are more numerous than all the members of the sects combined; she is every day enlarging the boundaries of her vast empire; her altars are raised in every clime, and her missionaries are to be found wherever there are men to be taught the evangel of immortality and souls are to be saved. And this wondrous Church, which is as old as Christianity and as universal as mankind, is to-day, after twenty centuries of age, as fresh and as vigorous and as faithful as on the day when the Pentecostal fires were showered upon the earth.'

IN THE CHURCH.

The *Edinburgh Catholic Herald* mentions a curious point in connection with Mr. Gladstone's religious opinions. While in Paris he would never take part in Protestant services save those connected with the British Embassy. His reasoning in the matter was this—that the Protestant episcopate of England had no authoritative jurisdiction outside England, and therefore its bishops on the Continent and its services lacked sufficient warrant. The British Embassy he considered as being virtually a part of the country whose embassy they housed. In a word, the British Embassy in Paris was England. Mr. Gladstone has been known to worship in the Church of Notre Dame in Paris, and when it is recollected that such men as Maturin and Rivington have, to all appearance, been much nearer the Church than Mr. Gladstone was, and still refrained, for a time, from entering its fold, it will be seen that it would be rash to say that Mr. Gladstone has ignored the light accorded to him, or that he will be called to answer for grace unresponded to.

Who owns Britain is a question which is often asked. Here is a list of some of our great land-owners and the extent of their property in acres:—

Duke of Sutherland	...	1,358,600
Duke of Buccleuch	...	460,000
Duke of Fife	...	249,300
Duke of Portland	...	183,200
Duke of Bedford	...	84,000
Duke of Westminster	...	30,600

Neither the Duke of Bedford's nor the Duke of Westminster's riches should be estimated by his acres, by the way. Both are said to be worth over a quarter of a million a year, the Duke of Westminster owning 600 acres in London alone.

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

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Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble. Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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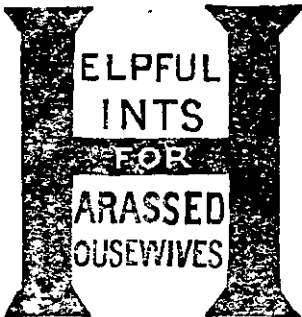
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BUILDERS' FURNISHINGS AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

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



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Can be used with PLEASURE and COMFORT.

From Grocers throughout the World.

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TO THOSE BUILDING

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

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

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

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

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

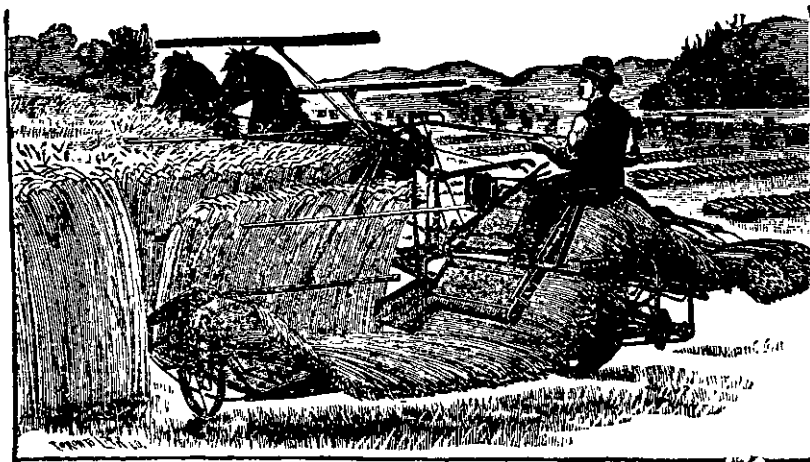
**LIDLAW AND GRAY, the Cutting Ironmongers.**

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The Massey-Harris Wide Open Binder has so distanced all its rivals in the Colonies?

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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.



## Irish News.

**ANTRIM.**—The Agricultural Outlook.—Reports regarding the crops from all parts of Ballycastle, one of the largest districts in Antrim, comprising as it does the entire of the barony of Carr, are very unfavourable. Crops are in a very backward state, and in many cases the seed is not in the ground. In the sandy district of Culfeirtrin things are bad; but in the heavy lands of Ramoon the earth is one mass of wet and slush. In many places the state of matters is most pitiable. Potatoes, which are largely planted here, are as yet very backward. Though the flax is the smallest for years, the braird looks well. Oats are not at all promising, except on light sandy soil. There is every prospect of an abundant hay crop. In some districts more wheat than usual has been sown, and looks well. No turnips or other root crops are yet sown, and farmers are almost in despair of getting them in. Early potatoes in gardens and other shaded places are doing well. The fruit crop promises to be abundant.

**ARMAGH.**—The Appointment of Officials: a Protest.—The Armagh Branch of the Federation unanimously passed the following resolution regarding the Local Government Bill:—That having regard to the dissatisfaction at present existing among rate-payers as to the outlay of public money by irresponsible officials, we call upon the Irish Party to use every means in their power to secure for the new county councils the right to choose their own officers without being called upon to pay exorbitant pensions to men who have already proved themselves incompetent to discharge the duties for which they have been already too well paid. That, owing to the gradual decrease in the wealth of this country, and continued increase of taxation, we hold that the amount of the agricultural grant should be calculated each recurring year. That we call upon all true Nationalists to band themselves together, in order that by united action they may be prepared to take advantage of such benefits as the Bill may confer.

**CARLOW.**—Death of a Local Celebrity.—Mrs. Margaret Kirwin, a heroine of the Crimean War, died recently in Carlow. Her tales of the war were most interesting, and she had the

retail drapery business is carried on. The crowd then paraded through the streets, and on arriving again in front of Murray's building, smashed glass valued at between £60 and £70, while upwards of £50 worth of articles in the windows were rendered unsalable. The windows of several other Catholics were wrecked.

**DUBLIN.**—Recognition of Bravery.—At the Mansion House, Dublin, recently, the Lord Mayor presented to Thomas McGuirk a brave jarvey, a horse and car and harness purchased for him by money subscribed through a local paper, in recognition of his last rescue of a fellow-being. It was only a short time ago since the Lord Mayor, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, decorated McGuirk with the medal and parchment of the Royal Humane Society, the reward for having saved in his short career—he was only twenty-one years of age—seven lives. He had saved two lives from destruction by fire, and five persons from drowning. That was a record very seldom achieved by any young man of twenty-one.

**The Patriotic Gunner and the Shamrock.**—The young gunner who achieved such distinction by refusing to take the shamrock from his hat when ordered to do so on St. Patrick's Day was presented with a handsome watch and chain and medallion at Dublin recently. The watch bears the inscription, 'Presented to Gunner Edward Pilkington from some friends as a slight recognition of his manly action in refusing to take the shamrock from his cap on St. Patrick's Day, 1898, on board H.M.S. Retribution.'

**KERRY.**—Catholic and Protestant Industrial Schools. Judgment was given in Dublin on May 14 in the case of the Queen (Cahill) v the Justices of County Kerry, on an application to make absolute a conditional order which was granted on April 15 for a writ of *certiorari* to quash four orders made by the justices at Tralee Petty Sessions under the Industrial Schools Act of 1868, for the transfer of four children—Katherine, Mary, Sarah, and Richard Peevers—from two Catholic industrial schools in Tralee, where they were then to Protestant schools in Cork. The court now unanimously refused to make the conditional order absolute, and it was accordingly discharged, but no order was made as to costs.

**KILKENNY.**—Charitable Bequests.—Patrick McEnery, of Castlecomer, the shopkeeper, who died about three months ago, has by his will bequeathed £100 to the Superior of the Presentation

# CITY BOOT PALACE.

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

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

## CITY BOOT PALACE

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. M'KAY

experience of looking at the Malakoff battle through the telescope of Russell, the celebrated war correspondent.

**Reviving Irish Industries.**—The good fruits begotten of the steps that have been taken towards the revival of the linen and kindred industries finds exemplification in the sewing industry established by Lady Duncannon at Garryhill, which seems to be one of the most successful efforts of the kind in Ireland. The work produced is excellent, especially the veining of fine cambrics and linens. Recently, at London, she opened a sale for this industry, the proceeds of which are to form a means of livelihood for the workers. Many of the girls were field labourers before joining the industry, and one was even tweeding potatoes at six pence a day. Now the same girl does the most elaborate needlework.

**CLARE.**—Protesting against an Eviction.—At a meeting of residents of Clare Castle and district recently to protest against the eviction of James Lynch, P.L.G., of Lissane, a series of resolutions was adopted, pledging support to Lynch, and declaring that by all legal means no stone would be left unturned to restore him to the home of his ancestors.

**CORK.**—Celebrating '98 at an Historic spot.—Of all the enthusiastic demonstrations which have been held in Ireland in commemoration of the Insurrection of '98, that which recently took place at Killooney Wood, near Mitchelstown, possesses a peculiar interest of itself by reason of the historic interest which is attached to the locality—the scene of the heroic fight of Peter O'Neill Crowley and his two compatriots, Kelly and McClure, against a large body of English troops on March 31, 1867. A Celtic cross to the memory of Crowley, erected at Killooney Wood by the Nationalists of the district, was unveiled. There were about 6000 persons present. Contingents with bands attended from Ballymacoda, the birthplace of Crowley, and many other districts of the adjacent counties. Mr. Bracken, of Templemore, T. A. Walsh, of Shangarry, an intimate associate of Crowley, who bore arms under Crowley's leadership in the '67 movement; John Daly, the ex-prisoner, who had only arrived in Ireland from America the previous evening; P. N. Fitzgerald, of Cork; Dr. Sheedy of Kilmallock, and others addressed the gathering.

**DOWN.**—Their Favourite Pastime.—In Ballyhinch, on May 12, an Orange mob attacked with stones the premises of a Catholic magistrate named James Murray, in which a wholesale and

Convent, Castlecomer, for the benefit and support of its schools and for clothing for the pupils; £50 to the Ecclesiastical Society of the diocese of Ossory; £50 to the Convent of St. John of God, Kilkenny; £50 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Cabra; and £150 for a marble communion rail in the parochial church at Castlecomer, or such other improvements or additions to the church as the pastor may think fit.

**LIMERICK.**—Death of an ex-High Sheriff.—The death occurred recently, after a lingering illness, of Patrick Kenna, of Limerick. Deceased was an active member of the Corporation, and was High Sheriff for the city in 1894 and 1895.

**LONGFORD.**—A Serious Melee.—A serious row occurred at a fair in Longford a short time ago over the respective merits of the Hispano-American belligerents. One party of countrymen advocated the Spanish cause, while the Americans were egulogised by their opponents as the sympathisers of the exiles from the Green Isle. The American party were very quickly forced to uphold their opinions in face of spades and sundry other weapons. A retreat was sounded on the appearance of the police, but not until the melee had resulted in very serious wounds, which were dressed by Dr. Yorke.

**Death of 'Leo' Casey's Mother.**—The death is announced from Ballymahon of the mother of 'Leo' Casey, the author of 'The Rising of the Moon' and other patriotic songs of the Fenian period. The deceased had attained a very advanced age, and was provided for, being for some years in destitute circumstances, by the Nationalists of Ballymahon, Athlone and Castlereagh, principally the friends of 'Leo' in these towns. Casey was a Westmeath man.

**MONAGHAN.**—The Erection of a New Church.—An event which is destined to mark the progress of Catholicity in the history of the Church in Monaghan, took place on Sunday, May 15, on the grounds whereon the new Church of St. Joseph is being erected. The ceremony consisted of the laying of the first stone of the church by Bishop Owens.

**TIPPERARY.**—An Interesting Relic.—In the local cemetery in the town of Tipperary there is a grave and headstone of very great interest to Irishmen. The grave enshrines the ashes of the grandfather of Robert Emmet, and the headstone, which is in good preservation bears the following inscription: 'Here Lyeth

ye Body of Christopher Emmet, who departed this Life ye 26th of August, Anno Aniz 1743, in ye 41st year of his age.'

**TYRONE.**—Lord Ranfurly's Estate.—The Ranfurly Mining Company, a small syndicate formed last year to prospect for coal on Lord Ranfurly's estate, near Dunganon, has struck a valuable seam of canal coal three feet, three inches in thickness.

**Supposed Relic of the Rebellion.**—When digging the foundation for a new laundry at Omagh, there was found a collection of old firearms and bayonets. No inscription could be traced on any of the articles, but some believe they might date as far back as the Irish Rebellion. The building had formerly been a police barrack, and it is surmised the arms may have been seized during the time referred to and hidden at the place where they were found.

**WESTMEATH.**—A Railway Accident.—As the goods train which leaves Mullingar Station about 5.30 o'clock was on its way to Cavan, on May 12, it suddenly broke down, and practically the whole train was reduced to matchwood and the wagons jerked off the line on the slopes and generally flung over the line. About twenty wagons formed the train, together with the engine, and of these only three remained sound. The rails were twisted and the permanent way ploughed up to a fearful extent. One man was injured somewhat seriously by falling off a wagon and getting his leg broken above the knee while at work on the wreckage.

### GENERAL.

**The Bishop of Waterford and the Christian Brothers.**—One of the most notable and impressive events of the year in Waterford is the annual procession of the members of the Sodality of Mary Immaculate, connected with the Christian Brothers' Schools, on historic Mount Zion. This year's celebration was attended by thousands of people. Mass was said at a temporary altar, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Waterford. Subsequently the renovated and enlarged school of Mount Zion was filled to overflowing by a representative gathering to witness the presentation of an illuminated address to the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. After a few words from the Rev. Superior Nugent, and the presentation of the address, his Lordship, in returning thanks, said that when apprised of this presentation he could not understand how he deserved it, and as regards his connection with those schools he believed it was the traditional duty of the Bishop of Waterford to watch lovingly over them. The first recognition of the Christian Brothers came from a Bishop of Waterford, who was, he believed, their first friend, and if now, when they were approaching the centenary of those schools, a Bishop of Waterford would be found taking an interest in them he believed it was only what he was bound to do if he wished to do his duty in accordance with the great past and if he wished to do his duty at the present time (applause). These schools were established at a time when they were very sorely needed, when it was difficult for a Catholic boy to receive a Catholic education. The Christian Brothers, who sprang up in the dark and evil days, did their work in a manner such as they who lived in happier days could form little idea of, and now that better times had come around, though not by any means what they should wish for, the Christian Brothers were still the standard-bearers of Catholic education in that Catholic land. His Lordship then went on to refer to what he said he looked up to with feelings of admiration and gratitude, and that was the hold, the strong hold, the Christian Brothers had on their pupils when they had left the schools and grew into manhood.

**Almost Incredible.**—We in these favoured lands where want is sometimes heard of, but rarely seen, can scarcely conceive the state of affairs in the poverty-stricken parts of Ireland. A distressing feature of the famine is the hardship endured by the poor children who attend school without food, and in many cases half naked. The Dublin Relief Committee has arranged that these unfortunate little ones shall each receive a pennyworth of bread per day from their teachers.

**Cardinal Logue and the Distress.**—The following letter has been sent by Cardinal Logue to the *Daily Nation*:—Kindly permit me to acknowledge in your columns the receipt of £200, which Mr. Patrick Ford, of the New York *Irish World*, has placed at my disposal for the relief of distress. I have received this large remittance with sincere gratitude, a feeling which, I am sure, will be shared by all who sympathise with our suffering people. No ordinary gratitude is due to Mr. Ford and to others who, like him, act so generously on the impulse of charity, while those upon whom responsibility more immediately falls turn a deaf ear to the cry of distress. I have allocated Mr. Ford's munificent remittance according to the best judgment I could form as to the districts where need is the sorest. I have also placed it in the hands of those who will see that every farthing shall be turned to the best account. Though those who now rule the destinies of the country and some of our Irish representatives think the clergy of Ireland are unfit for positions of trust, a very different judgment is formed by those who wish to make sure that the full benefits of their charity will reach the poor and suffering.

**An Interesting Discovery.**—A discovery of great archaeological and religious interest has recently been made in Dublin, says the *Tablet*, where some workmen, engaged in laying the conduit pipes for an electric tramway, came upon the brickwork covering of an ancient well. Its examination by antiquaries has led to the conclusion that it is the actual well used by St. Patrick in baptising his converts, the site of which, though long lost sight of, was known to have existed close to the spot, and to have given Nassau street its old name of St. Patrick's Well Lane. The grounds of the monastery which formerly occupied the site of Trinity College, extended over a great part of the modern street. The well appears to be of great depth, and the brickwork, despite its antiquity, is perfect, except where the workmen have just broken a hole, which it is intended to repair. Access is obtained to it under

the wall of Trinity College into which it is built, by a double doorway communicating with a flight of stone steps leading to the well below the level of the street, which is here considerably higher than the grounds outside. It is stated that the existence of the well has always been known to the authorities of the University, but that it has been kept secret, probably from dread of the intrusion of sight-seers on the privacy of the College Park.

### NO BUILDING BIG ENOUGH.

PROBABLY the two women whose names we are about to mention (by their good will and consent) never saw or even heard of each other. A broad bit of sea-water rolls between the places where they severally live. Still, the world is getting smaller every day, and it is quite possible they may meet; if they do they will have a common subject for a talk. Without waiting for that, however, we will let the reader into the secret (so far as it is a secret) right on the spot.

The first lady to be named resides at Bishop's Norton, near Kirton, Lindsey, Lincolnshire, and in a letter dated the 16th of the blustering month of March, 1893, she says, 'I trembled from head to foot.'

This would scarcely be worth mentioning if it had been simply the result of a fright and therefore bound to pass off in a few minutes. But it lasted for a long time and did not arise from a fright or any other form of excitement. It meant sheer weakness and a wholesale upsetting of the nerves. 'I was constantly sick and dizzy,' she says, 'and had a dull pain between the shoulders. I had no appetite, and the effect of what little I did eat was so bad and gave me so much distress that after a time I hardly dared touch any food or drink. During this period I may just mention that I was terribly constipated, intervals of ten days sometimes elapsing between the actions of the bowels. No laxatives or enemata availed to relieve this condition, and I became more feeble and prostrated day by day. My illness began in August, 1892, and after four months' suffering I was completely cured in December by your remedy. Indeed, it was not necessary for me to take quite a bottle. If anyone who reads this little statement of mine wishes to know more about my case, I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) Mrs. M. G. Walsham.'

The second lady writes from her home, No. 12, Horgan's Buildings, College-road, Cork, dating her letter the 27th of the sunny month of June, 1893. She says, 'Everything was a trouble and a burden. For nights together I got no sleep. I couldn't bear the noise of the children. I had no desire for company; I wanted to be alone in my misery. I often thought I was going to die. I was in this way for nearly twelve months.'

Now, this was bad; very, very bad. When a woman cannot bear the noise of her own children—which of all noises is least observed by a mother's ear—why, her nerves are, as we might say, all gone to pieces. And, inasmuch as the nerves are only a part of the body, it follows that the whole system is badly out of order. And so it was. 'The complaint,' she says, 'came on in October, 1890.' It was marked by failure of the appetite, pain and weight in the chest after eating, a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, biliousness, flatulency, and other signs with which the readers of these articles are so sadly familiar.

Of the progress of the malady and how low it reduced her she has already spoken. The end of it all—a happy end, thank Mercy—was like this: 'In September, 1891,' she adds, 'my husband persuaded me to try a medi cine he had heard and read so much about. I did so, and soon found relief'—a relief that none of the other medicines I had used were able to give me. My lost appetite came back, and my food digested easily and strengthened me. You hardly need be told that I continued taking the medicine, and soon I was well as ever I was in my life, and have ailed nothing since. Yours truly (Signed) Mrs. Lucy Carroll.'

Women, like men, never agree on all the topics which come up in conversation. It would be a dull world if they did. But these two will agree that they were afflicted with the same complaint—indigestion and dyspepsia; and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which restored them both to health, is one of the very best friends in time of trouble that their sex ever had.

And what is more, if all the women in this kingdom who think the same were collected in one meeting, no building could be found big enough to accommodate them. \* \*

In the kingdom of Poland there was formerly a law that a person convicted of slander must walk on all fours through the streets of the town, accompanied by the beadle, as a sign that he was disgraced. At the next public festival the delinquent had to crawl on hands and knees under the banquet table and bark like a dog. Each guest was at liberty to give him as many kicks as he chose, and he who had been slandered was obliged at the end of the banquet to throw a picked bone at the culprit, who, picking it up in his mouth, would leave the room on all fours.

Mr. F. LONDON, 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.—\* \*

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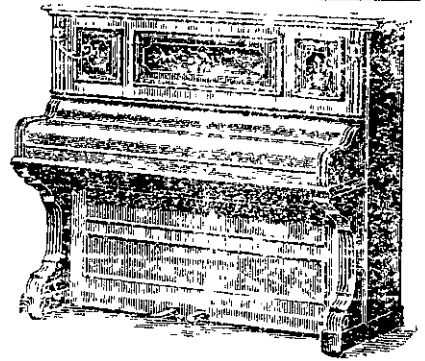


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FURNISHERS, CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS.  
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

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

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

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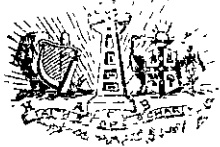
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Established 1871.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act



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

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

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

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

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

Full particulars may be had from branches and from

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

They last as long again as mine, I used to buy from other shops And always look so neat ; But found it did not pay ; They seem to fit you like a glove, The soles too quickly did wear out, So nice they suit your feet." Or else the tops gave way."

I always buy from Loft and Co." So if you want good Boots and Mrs. Jones did then reply. Shoes, They are as on that I buy from them That give good honest wear I now will tell you why. Just go direct to Loft and Co And you will get them ere

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s,

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TO THE FARMERS OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

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

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

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

**ACCOUNT SALES** are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

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

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

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### "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

IT is not what a thing is called, but what it is that determines its value. The rose, the violet, the lily would lose no atom of fragrance or beauty if the vilest names were associated with them. On the other hand the crow would not sing if you called him nightingale, nor would the coward become brave by wearing the name of Cæsar. These facts are to be borne in mind when buying a Medicine for the Liver. It is not the name of the preparation that will help you; it's the nature of its Medicinal Properties.

It is not the words Walker's Vegetable Syrup on the outside of the bottle that will cure you; it's the compound liquid extract of herbs, barks and roots that the bottle contains that is the healing remedy.

Walker's Vegetable Syrup is Vegetable Syrup, not in name only, but in reality. It is the only genuine Vegetable Remedy for Liver Complaints made exclusively from the products of the Vegetable Kingdom, which are specially imported from various parts of the world on account of their superior Medicinal Value, and is guaranteed absolutely free from ALL Minerals.

It is acknowledged the Standard Specific for all Ailments arising from a Sluggish Liver, Speedily Curing Indigestion, Bilio-ness, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Acidity, Constipation, etc.

'Give it a turn'; or, in other words, a fair trial, and you will be thoroughly convinced of its wonderful curative power. Should you decide to do so, and ask your Chemist or Storekeeper for it, don't be put off with the answer 'We do not keep it,' 'Never heard of it,' etc., etc.,—'but they have something which is not only better, but cheaper.' Beware! That's where the use of the name, 'Walker's Vegetable Syrup,' comes in. 'I will have, or I will have none,' should your motto be—as a silent but effective protest against the encouragement of one of the greatest evils of modern trade, *i.e.*, 'Substitution.' If your dealers value your patronage, they will be only too pleased to procure an article for you, particularly when it concerns not only your health and happiness, but possibly your life.

Walker's Vegetable Syrup well repays those who persevere till they get it, because it not alone makes you healthy, but keeps you so. It has years of results back of it, therefore is not an experiment.

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At Moderate Prices.

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62A PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

(Near Dowling Street),

Have just opened up a Splendid Variety of

TWEEDS, VICUNAS, WORSTEDS, &c.,

Suitable for season's requirements.  
CLERICAL GARMENTS A SPECIALITY.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

### NEW BUTCHERY.

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

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

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Families waited on for Orders.

### CAFE DE PARIS

CASHIEL 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 Spirits  
kept in Stock.

### J. and W. GRANT,

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and  
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

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

Shoing, as usual, a speciality.

### THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

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  
take the liberty of informing you that  
I have commenced business as a

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

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

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

LADIES' TAILORING

will form a speciality of my business.

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

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM WILLS.

## SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ONLY 6<sup>d</sup> AND 1<sup>s</sup>

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



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

For week ending July 20.

### STOCKS AND SHARES.

London, July 14.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England, published to-day, show the stock of gold coin and bullion to be £33,985,000, the reserve £25,045,000, and the proportion of reserves to liabilities 46.12. There was in circulation £28,106,000; the public deposits amounted to £7,278,000; other deposits, £46,878,000; Government securities, £13,792,000; other securities, £33,463,000. Consols, 111½.

Quotations for colonial stocks:—

	Price.	Variations compared with last week
4 % New Zealand	£ s. d. 115 0 0	5s higher
3½ % New Zealand	107 0 0	15s higher
3 % New Zealand	99 0 0	10s lower

### STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 20.

**BANKS.**—National, Buyers, 2/60; Sellers, 2/80. New South Wales, B., 35/00; S., 35/100. Union of Australia, Ltd., B., 25/50; S., 25/150.

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

**SHIPPING.**—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/14/6; S., 4/17/6. Union Steam, B., 9/17/6; S., 10/2/6.

**COAL.**—Kaitangata (old), B., 22/10/0; S., —. Do (new), B., —; S., —. Westport B., 2/17/6; S., 2/19/6.

**LOAN AND AGENCY.**—Commercial Property Company (2/10/0), B. 5/4; S., 5/9. National Mortgage, B., 11/0; S., 11/6. Perpetual Trustees, B., 11/0; S., 11/3. Trustees and Executors, B., 1/12/6; S., 1/13/6.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (£20), B., 30/5/0; S., 31/0/0. Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/2/6; S., 6/3/0. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 1/11/6; S., 1/13/6; 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., 1/14/9; S., 1/15/3. Otago Daily Times, B., 11/10/-; S., 11/15/-. Emu Bay Railway, B., 11/6; S., 15/0. New Zealand Asbestos Co., B., —; S., par premium. Wellington Woollen, B., 4/2/0; S., 4/3/0. Silvertown Tram, B., 4/8/0; S., 4/10/0. New Zealand Refrigerating, B., 1/3/6; S., 1/5/0.

**GOLDFIELDS.**—Reefton: Big River Extended, B., 7/6; S., 8/0. Cumberland Extended, B., 1/9; S., 2/0. Dillon Extended, B., —; S., —. Keep-it-Dark, B., —; S., 1/3/6. Alpine Extended, B., 5/3; S., 5/9. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 2/6; S., 3/0. Croesus (Paparua), B., 10/3; S., 10/9. Auckland.—Bunker's Hill, B., 0/9; S., 1/0. Crown, B., —; S., 7/0. Talisman, B., 7/3; S., —. Waitekauri, B., —; S., —. Waihi Silverton, B., —; S., —. Woodstock, B., —; S., 18/0. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., —; S., 13/-. Morning Star (A issue), B., 10/0; S., 10/9. Burnt Creek, B., 5/0; S., 5/6. Grace Darling, B., —; S., —. May Queen, B., 4/9; S., 5/6.

**DREDGING COMPANIES.**—Buller, B., 10/-; S., 11/-. Clyde, B., 1/15/0; S., 2/0/0. Enterprise, B., 3/0/0; S., 3/1/6. Golden Beach B., 6/6; S., 8/0. Golden Gate, B., 1/12/0; S., 1/13/0. Golden Run, B., 1/2/0; S., 1/3/0. Golden Treasure, B., 3/5/0; S., 3/10/0. Golden Terrace, B., 14/0; S., 15/0. Jutland Flat (cont.), B., 6/0; S., 6/3. Lion Rock, B., 18/0; S., 1/0/0. 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., 2/6; S., 2/9. Kyeburn, B., —; S., 3d disc.; Dunedin Dredge, B., 6/0; S., 6/6. Ettrick, B., —; S., 19/0. Waimumu, B., —; S., par.

**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.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The horses entered for this week's sale were chiefly draughts, about 20 in number, and a real y serviceable lot of horses they were, the draught of 10 from Mr. James Wilson, of Allandale, Mackenzie Country, was particularly so. Notwithstanding that the majority of this consignment consisted of mares and geldings, 8 to 10 years old, they commanded a lot of attention, and both town and country buyers competed with great eagerness for them. Although aged, Mr. Wilson's horses were very fresh and apparently sound, never having been off his farm, and this fact gave buyers much confidence in bidding. Prices ranged from £20 to £32. A few other good heavy draughts changed hands at from £30 to £34, also a pair of unbroken two-year-old fillies at a good price; and a great many more could have been disposed of had they been in the market. Young sound heavy horses for town work and useful farm mares and geldings are in great request, and consignments of both can readily be sold at quotations. Strong spring-cart and spring van horses are wanted, and these also can be placed without difficulty to good advantage. We quote: Superior draught geldings, young, £35 to £40; extra good a few pounds more; superior young draught mares and fillies, £40 to £50; prize mares and fillies, £60 to £100; ordinary draught mares and geldings, £25 to £34; aged draught mares and geldings, £14 to £20; young carriage and cavalry horses, £20 to £30; well-matched carriage pairs, £50 to £80; strong spring-cart horses (young), £16 to £25; ordinary hacks and light harness horses, £8 to £14; weddy and aged hacks and harness horses, £2 to £5.

### PRODUCE.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

**OATS.**—We submitted a catalogue of feed oats, chiefly sparrow-bills. The demand was not active, and most of those on offer were passed in. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; medium, 1s 9d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

**WHEAT.**—We offered several lines of fowl wheat, which sold at 3s to 3s 3d per bushel. The demand for milling quality continues dull.

**POTATOES.**—We offered a fair selection, and sold good Derwents at £7 7s 6d to £7 10s; kidneys did not meet with such strong competition, best lots realising £6 10s to £7 2s 6d; medium to good, £4 10s to £6 per ton (sacks in).

**CHAFF.**—Our catalogue comprised several fair lots, but none prime. We sold good oat chaff at £3 10s to £3 13s 6d; medium, £3 to £3 5s per ton (sacks in).

**CARROTS.**—We sold two trucks at 35s (sacks in).

**TURNIPS (loose).**—16s per ton.

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

**WHEAT.**—Market very dull. No change in values to report. **OATS.**—There is not much inquiry at present, and the market remains quiet. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 7d; good to best feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; medium, 2s to 2s 1½d per bushel (sacks extra).



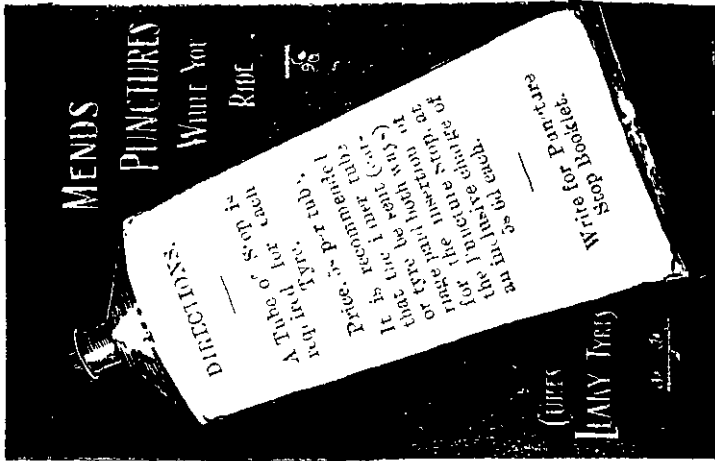
# SIMPSON & HART,

Brewers, Maltsters and Bottlers,  
Black Horse Brewery, LAWRENCE.

THE BEST ALE AND STOUT IN THE MARKET. IN BULK AND BOTTLE.  
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

DUNLOP PUNCTURE STOP

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



## DON'T USE DRUGS!



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

Our Marvellous Electric Belts give a steady soothing current that can be felt by the wearer through all WEAK PARTS. REMEMBER, we give a written guarantee with each Electric Belt 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,

69, 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.

MR. FRANK ARMSTRONG,  
DENTIST,

Has returned from England and America,  
and may be

CONSULTED from 10 to 5 daily

At the ROOMS,

COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,  
PRINCES STREET.

"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.

## BOOK BINDING

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

NEWS AGENT  
Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.  
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

## UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.

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

Steamers will be despatched as under:

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Mararoa	Tues., July 26	2 30 p.m.	trn
Wakatipu	Mon., Aug. 1	2 30 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—			
Mararoa	Tues., July 26	2 30 p.m.	trn
Waihora	Tues., Aug. 9	2 30 p.m.	trn
, SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Wakatipu	Mon., Aug. 1	2 30 p.m.	D'din
Talune	Wed., Aug. 10	2 30 p.m.	trn
SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—			
Mararoa	Tues., July 26	2 30 p.m.	trn
Waihora	Tues., Aug. 9	2 30 p.m.	trn

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Tarawera	Mon., Aug. 1	3 p.m.	D'di
Monowai	Thurs., Aug. 11	2 30 p.m.	trn

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.

Kini † ‡	Fri., July 29	4 p.m.	D'din
Taupo *	Thurs., Aug. 4	4 m.p.	D'din

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

Herald	Wed., July 27	4 p.m.	D'din
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—			
Tavinui	Wed., July 27	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Upolu	Wed., Aug. 17	From Auckland	
TAHITI and BAROTONGA—			
Hauroto	Tues., Aug. 2	From Auckland	

## HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel, Gisborne, trade £100 weekly; free house.  
Hotel, Pahiatua district, rent after sublets £3 15s, trade £65, cash required £1,000.  
Hotel, Forty Mile Bush, trade £40, rent £4; ingoing £1,250.  
Hotel, Wellington, rent £4; trade £60; cash required about £1,000.  
Hotel, Napier, rent £3 3s a'fter 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

**BARLEY**—No change to report. Prime malting, 4s 9d to 5s 1d; medium, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; feed and milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

**CHAFF**—There is a good demand for prime chaff, but other sorts are not readily sold. Prime oatens sheaf, L3 12s 6d to L3 17s 6d; medium to good, L3 5s to L3 10s per ton (bags extra).

**POTATOES**—The market is fairly well supplied and prices remain much the same. Prime Derwents, L7 10s to L7 12s 6d; medium, L7 to L7 7s 6d per ton (bags in).

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Good demand; feed, 1s 10d to 2s 1d; milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 9d; milling, 1s 6d to 4s 9d. Chaff, L3 to L3 15s, fair supply. Ryegrass and clover hay, L3 15s to L4 5s. Straw, pressed 26s per ton; loose, 28s. Potatoes: L7. Flour: Roller, L13 to L13 10s. Oatmeal: L13 in 25lbs. Butter: Dairy, 10d to 1s; factory, 1s 2d. Eggs, 1s 6d. Bran, L3. Pollard, L4. Onions, L12 per ton.

The English wheat market is firm; the Centinental has a slightly improved tendency, and the American is steady; Russian cargoes, 34s 6d; London quotation for hard Duluth, 39s.

Colonial beans, 32s 6d. Sugar firm—Java, 11s 6d; German beet 9s 6d. No. 1 best Scotch pig iron, f.o.b. in Clyde, 46s. Silver, 2s 3½d.

## WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, July 15.

The wool market is firm but prices are unchanged. At the wool sales the number of bales catalogued to date is 216,394. The quantity sold is 210,343. The Owhaoko clip realised 1s 3½d.

Messrs Edward Thomas and Co., report as follows:—

**RABBITSKINS**—We have to report a further advance in prices this week, especially in the better grades of skins, a line of special does fetching as high as 19½d. This is the highest paid for the past four years. Prices were not, however, firm, and showed a waver tendency. We quote as average prices: Does (selected), 18d to 19d; seconds, 17d to 18d; mixed sexes, up to 17d.

**HAIR** continues firm at recent quotations.

**HIDES**—Prices remained firm, but as outside markets are declining it is likely that the local will follow suit.

**SHEEPSKINS**—Prices firm, and in some instances hardened considerably, especially for merinos.

Messrs Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

**RABBITSKINS**—There was very keen competition at Monday's sale and late quotations were well maintained. Prime winter greys sold at 17½d to 18d; selected, 18½d; medium, 16d to 17d; early do, 14½d to 15½d; autumn, 10d to 2d summers, 6d to 8d; suckers, grown, 2d to 5d; blacks up to 19d per lb.

**SHEEPSKINS**—There was a very large attendance of buyers at Tuesday's sale when bidding was very brisk at prices fully equal to last week's quotations.

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

**TALLOW**—In good demand. Prime rendered mutton, 11s to 15s 6d; medium to good, 12s to 13s 6d; inferior, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

## LATE COMMERCIAL.

### BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, July 13, 5 p.m.

**FAT CATTLE**—211 yarded. Owing to the large entry, competition was dull, and prices declined by about 10s per head. Best bullocks sold at from L8 to L9; medium, L6 10s to L7 17s 6d; light, L1 6s 5d. Best cows, L5 15s to L6 10s; medium, L4 to L5 10s; others, L2 to L3 17s 6d.

**FAT SHEEP**—2,175 penned. There was a good demand for prime wethers and maiden ewes, but in other sorts there was a slight decline. Best wethers sold at 14s to 15s; extra heavy, 16s 6d; medium, 12s 3d to 13s 6d; light, 9s to 11s 6d; best ewes, 12s to 13s 6d; extra heavy, 14s to 15s 6d; medium, 10s 6d to 11s 9d; others, 8s to 10s.

**LAMBS**—319 penned. There was a good demand for freezing lambs, while other sorts also sold well. Best sold at from 9s to 10s 3d; medium, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; others, 4s to 7s.

**PIGS**—66 penned. Suckers, 7s 6d to 10s; slips, 12s 6d to 18; stores, 20s to 24s. There were no porkers, but there was a good demand for them at from 4½d to 4¾d per lb.

We have sampled some specimens of tea sent in by the Hondailanka Tea Company, and have no hesitation in saying that they are as near perfection as the cup that cheers can well go. The scrupulous care taken by the Company to send out only the best teas, and their long experience, are a sufficient guarantee as to quality.—\*.\*

## CONSECRATION OF BISHOP MURRAY.

In our last issue we gave a brief account of the consecration of the Right Rev. Prior Murray, O.S.A., as Bishop of Issus and Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Queensland, which took place at St. Kilian's Pro-Cathedral, Bendigo, Victoria, on July 3. Fuller particulars of the ceremony has reached us by the last Australian files, and from them we learn that the sacred function was of a most imposing and impressive character. There was an overflowing congregation. The consecrating prelate was the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, of Adelaide, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Reville. The consecration sermon was preached by the Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in Australia (the Very Rev. Thomas O'Farrell, C.S.S.R.), who, in dwelling on the episcopal office, paid a warm eulogium to the Augustinian Order, of which the newly consecrated prelate was a distinguished member. The episcopal throne was occupied by the Bishop of Sandhurst (Dr. Crane), and amongst the visiting clergy were Dean McKenna, Adm., Melbourne; the Rev. J. H. O'Connell, Prior Kelly, the Rev. Isaac Moore, and the Rev. Fathers Casey and Quinn of Melbourne, the Revs. W. O'Byrne, F. Mercedith, and the Very Rev. Prior O'Hanlon.

The episcopal ring was presented to the newly-created Bishop by the Right Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A., the Coadjutor-Bishop, and another beautiful ring was also presented to him by his Lordship the Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Crane, O.S.A. Subsequently the clergy and a number of the laity met in the Bishop's palace, and after partaking of dinner, the toasts of 'The Pope' and 'The Newly-consecrated Bishop' were proposed by Dr. Crane. The toast of 'The officiating Bishop, the Right Rev. D. Corbett,' was also honoured.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dominic Murray, O.S.A., Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Queensland, in succession to Dr. Hutchinson, O.S.A., who died last October, is a native of Mullingar, and nephew of the late Most Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, so well known in Cork and Limerick, where he laboured long and well previous to his elevation to the mitre. Dr. Murray was for some years a Christian Brother. He was ordained, however, to the Order of St. Augustine, receiving the habit in the Irish Novitiate at Orlagh, Rathfarnham, County Dublin, in September, 1873; was ordained in Rome in 1877, and sent soon after to St. Monica's, Hoxton square, London. In 1884 he went to Queensland, and after some three or four years of unremitting toil, Father Murray was sent to the monastery of Echuca, in the diocese of Sandhurst, Victoria, founded by the Right Rev. Dr. Crane, O.S.A., Bishop of the diocese, the first house of the Augustinian Order established in Australia. Father Coleman, so well and favourable known in Drogheda, was its first prior. Shortly after Father Murray's arrival in Victoria, he was appointed Commissary Provincial, and in the Chapter held in Dublin in 1891, over which the General of the Order, Most Rev. Dr. Martinelli, now Papal Delegate to the United States, presided, he was elected prior, and re-elected at the Chapter of 1895.

## WEDDING BELLS.

A WEDDING that attracted a good deal of interest (writes a West Coast correspondent), took place at Ahaura this week, the contracting parties being Miss Maggie Moloney, of Orwell Creek, and Mr. Thomas Dillon, of Paroa. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Martin Maloney, the chief bridesmaid being Miss Katie Maloney, and Mr. John O'Donnell, cousin of the bridegroom, acting as best man. The pretty little Ahaura church was crowded with the friends of the bridegroom, and as the happy couple left the church to the strains of the wedding march (Miss Gough presiding at the organ) showers of rice and other missiles were hurled in the happy orthodox style.

The '98 pattern English wheel is distinctively a high advance in comparison with other makes. Indeed, so far have improvements extended that any other alteration for the better seems practically impossible. Weight has been reduced without lessening stability. The finish has been added to. The machine made by the well-known Swift firm at Coventry for instance is reinforced at every joint so that the frame work is as rigid as a rock \*.\*

The sunniest spot on earth is a bright, cheerful household kept spick and span by the busy hands of the tidy housewife. Sunlight Soap is the best help she can have. It will enable her to keep her home bright and beautiful with a fraction of the efforts required by other soaps. \*.\*

The Massey-Harris machines are so well known amongst agriculturists that it is superfluous to say anything in their favour. Attention is called to the firm's advertisement which appears in this issue. It is interesting to note that the total output of Massey-Harris' wide open binders exceeded that of all other makers put together in the harvest season of 1897-98. \*.\*

Messrs. Dwan Bros., the well-known hotel brokers, Willis street, Wellington, report the sale of the following hotel properties:—Mr. W. T. Watts' interest in the Railway Hotel, Dannevirke, to Mr. W. E. Andrews, late of the Clarendon Hotel, Waverley; Mrs. Ottaway's interest in the Central Hotel, Palmerston North, to Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, late of Oamaru; Mr. J. McKay's interest in the Star Hotel, Woodville, to Mr. J. L. Dempsey, late of the Central Hotel, Otaki; Mrs. De Vere's interest in the Ship Hotel, the Port, Nelson, to Mr. S. J. Flewellyn, late of Wellington; Mr. G. B. Insk's interest in the Empire Hotel, Palmerston North, to Mr. Jameson, late of Wellington; Mr. H. Timms' interest in the Universal Hotel, Eketehuna, to Mr. Jenkins of Eketehuna; also Mr. Robert Seymour's interest in the Club Hotel, Pahiataua, to Messrs. Hodren and Nicholls, late of Wanganui.—\*.\*

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

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

## "GOLDEN APPLE" BRAND CIDER

An Ideal Summer Beverage.

WHOLESONE, REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS &amp; CO.,

CHRISTCHURCH.

## STEAM ARTESIAN WELL SINKER

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

THOMAS DANKS,

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

## THE LATEST PAMPHLET TO READ.

## "The Church and Commerce, Industry, Sciences, and Arts,"

Illustrating in a striking and most interesting manner that the Catholic Church has at all times been the mother of all the factors of true civilisation.

Written by the VERY REV. FATHER LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M., V.G. Price: - 6d.

We have also a number of

## "OUT OF THE MAZE,"

by the same author. Price - 6d.

Copies may be had by sending postal notes or stamps to

J. J. CONNOR, TABLET Office.

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

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, Gore, acknowledges with many thanks, receipt of blocks and remittances from the following persons:—Mrs. Horan, Rev. J. O'Donnell (2), Mr. Jeremiah Finn, Mr. Arthur Cockroft (2), Mrs. W. Cooper, Miss H. Fraser (2), Miss B. Holland, Mr. P. McNamee, Miss K. Heffernan (2), Mrs. M. Carr, Mr. John Morris, Mrs. M. Caldwell, Mrs. H. Donaldson, Miss C. Macdonald, Mrs. T. Carmody, Mr. T. Carmody, Miss B. O'Neill, Miss D. Fleming, Miss P. Fleming, Mrs. W. Day, Mr. M. Hoffman, Mrs. E. Ward (2), Mr. M. Dillon, Miss M. Black, Mr. D. O'Callaghan (2), Miss Jennie Robins, Mr. M. Collins, Miss M. J. Mulvey, Mrs. J. Ford, Miss M. Flanigan, Mrs. M. Carmody, Miss M. Day, Miss E. Malqueen, Mr. P. Deegan, Miss Annie Kavanagh (2), Mr. P. Mallon, Mrs. J. Johnson, Miss Mary A. Booth.

FOR SALE, FLOUR MILL, Canterbury; machinery, Simon's best roller; water-power; excellent grinding and other business; about 100 acres land; owner retiring from business.—Thomson Lamb, Liverpool street.

## ART-UNION IN AID OF GORE CONVENT SCHOOL.

## RESULT OF DRAWING:

Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.
1	8732	2	11830	3	585	4	2548
5	9830	6	2852	7	2942	8	2485
9	4452	10	1257	11	3151	12	10179
13	2236	14	351	15	1080	16	13722
17	2312	18	2665	19	2337	20	9033
21	4797.						

**HONDAL-LANKA TEA**—The Leading Tea. The Quality so good, the Value so great, the Flavour so delicious, the demand so enormous, that it is now a household word. **Hondal-Lanka Tea** leaves your grocer a smaller profit than any tea he sells. If you are offered any other tea you know the reason. Original Packets Name on every package. Sold by up-to-date Grocers everywhere.

## C O B B A N D C O

TELEGRAPH LINE ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CASSIDY AND CO.,  
Proprietors

AGENT.—W. F. WARNER,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CHRISTCHURCH

## THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

## DIRE DISTRESS—URGENT NEED OF AID.

## THE 'TABLET' RELIEF FUND.

ONCE more we tender our heartfelt thanks to the subscribers who have come forward with such a generous measure of help for the stricken poor of the West and South of Ireland. His Lordship, Bishop Verdon, hon. treasurer of the Fund, has forwarded two instalments of money for distribution, the first a draft for £53 2s 6d, the second for £117 9s; total, £170 11s 6d. Instructions have been forwarded by his Lordship to have the moneys distributed in the districts of the West and South where the need is most urgent, and many a hungry child and many a stricken home will bless the generosity of their friends in far-off New Zealand.

Our Irish files give a sad account of the distress. Father Farragher, P.P. of the Arran Islands, tells of some of his people who months ago sold to procure Indian meal, the last sheep and calf that were to have met the demands of the landlord and to have kept the roofs over their heads. Writing to the *Nation*, he says:—

'On yesterday I went to a house where I had reason to fear provisions were short, and the sight that met me was more than painful. There, at the hearth, I saw the wife and seven or eight children huddled together, I could not say round the fire (as only a few dying embers of dried cowdung were there), looking pinched and wan; and going to the room I found the poor husband in bed, unable to be about, and in the bottom of a meal bag there was hardly one stone of Indian meal. It was a pitiable sight, and moved me not a little, more especially as I know that the poor man would not wish one of his neighbours to know his condition.'

The *Nation's* correspondent reports 900 families in the parish of Carraroe depending wholly on charitable funds. In fact, he says, 'a special famine fund is needed for Carraroe.' 'It is not a question of destitution' (he writes) 'we have now to deal with, but the graver and more awful question of life and death. Destitution we have here at the best of times. Man or woman, who has to go to work in the morning without a breakfast, and who has no certainty of getting a dinner at the close of the day's work is in a state of destitution to call it by its mildest name. Yet, unfortunately, this is the present position of most of those employed on the Government works. A simple calculation enables any one to see that when 14lbs of Indian meal, the present equivalent of a day's wages on these works is divided by 10 or 12, the usual number in a family in this district, it gives a quantity which will not bear sub-division into the orthodox number of meals, but must, of necessity, be consumed together at one meal if it is to have no nourishing effect.'

Significantly enough, as one of our exchanges states, not a single farthing has been sent to the Mansion House Relief Fund by any Mayo evictor. Instead of aiding the poor people on whose toil they live, the landsharks are pressing them for their rack-rents, and eviction notices accompany the doses of Indian meal which are being provided for the unhappy people by public charity. Most of the distressed families are of the cottier or small tenant class, with holdings—many of them of bog or reclaimed mountain—averaging a yearly valuation of £4. Yet, says Mr. Davitt, 'the rents extorted from these cottiers are as high even in these days of Land Acts and Land Commissions, as the rents which are paid for some Essex farms, within thirty miles of London.'

The urgent need will ere long be over, except for the many small farmers who have not been able to put in any crops, and for the evicted. We entreat intending subscribers to send their amounts without delay.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

We have just learned by telegram that the Catholics of Palmerston North have sent £10 towards the Irish Distress Fund, and that Archbishop Croke has sent a very kind letter to Father Patterson acknowledging same and thanking all donors for their generosity.

We desire to express our special thanks to the school-children who have responded so splendidly to our appeal.

We beg to acknowledge, with deep thanks, the following additional subscriptions:—

Amount already acknowledged	£	s.	d.
Milton friends, irrespective of denominations and unsolicited, per Rev. J. O'Neill	18	0	0
Mr J. B. Ford, Heddon Bush	1	0	0
Christian Bros' Boys, Dunedin	1	0	0
Rev. Father Fauvel, Temuka	2	2	6
Rev. Father Coffey, South Dunedin	2	2	0
Mr James Liston, Dunedin	2	2	0
Mr E Fitzgerald, Riversdale	2	2	0
Mr M. Hanley, Gore	2	0	0
St. Patrick's School, Lawrence	2	0	0
St. Joseph's Convent School, Dunedin	2	0	0
Sacred Heart School, N.E. Valley, Dunedin	1	1	6
Rev. J. O'Neill, Winton	1	1	0
Mrs Shain, Dunedin	1	1	0
Mr M. Dillon, Gore	1	1	0
Mrs Kate Rossbotham, Leith Valley	1	1	0
Mr Thos. Morland, Rakaia	1	1	0
Rev. P. Treacy, Amberley	1	0	0
Mr Thos. McIntyre, Arrow	1	0	0
Mr Jas. Houriegan, Masterton	1	0	0
Mr John Donovan, Masterton	1	0	0
Mr James Hand, Miller's Flat	1	0	0
Mr Hugh Gribbon, Hokitika	1	0	0
Mr M. Flannery, Hokitika	1	0	0
Mrs Rahill, Bald Hill Flat	1	0	0
Messrs C. and W. Shiel, Caversham	1	0	0
Miss Staunton, Dunedin	1	0	0
Mrs J. McGuire, Mornington	1	0	0

Mr M. Barry, Timaru	£	s.	d.
Mr Denis Roughtan, Tuapeka Flat	1	0	0
Mrs McLaughlin, Dip-ton	1	0	0
Mr E. Connor, South Dunedin	0	10	6
Mrs Miller, Kaikorai	0	10	6
Mr James Nelson, Christchurch	0	10	6
Mr J. O'Neill, Morning-ton	0	10	6
Sergeant O'Neill, Dunedin	0	10	0
Mr William Hand, Miller's Flat	0	10	0
Mrs J. Delaney, Lawrence	0	10	0
Miss Roughtan, Lawrence	0	10	0
Mr James Delaney, Lawrence	0	10	0
Mrs Airey, Lawrence	0	10	0
Mr Peter Mallon, Gore	0	10	0
Mr Peter Farrell, Dunedin	0	10	0
Mrs Pigott, Dunedin	0	7	0
Mr James Marlow, South Dunedin	0	6	0
Mrs Wilson, Dunedin	0	5	0
Mrs W. Day, Gore	0	5	0
A Friend, Dunedin	0	5	0
Mrs Wallace, Dunedin	0	5	0
Mr J. Herbert, Dunedin	0	5	0
Mr Walter Brown, South Dunedin	0	5	0
Mr Clancy, senr., South Dunedin	0	5	0
Mr P. Cassidy, Caversham	0	5	0
Miss K. Roughtan, Lawrence	0	5	0
Mrs Montgomery, Lawrence	0	5	0
Mr M. Nash, Lawrence	0	5	0
Miss M. Fahey, Lawrence	0	5	0
Miss Miller, Kaikorai	0	2	6
Mr D. Burke, South Dunedin	0	2	6
A Friend, Dunedin	0	2	6

Christian to set forward to the utmost of his power the education of the young in the fear and love of God; that this duty devolves first and above all on parents; that no provision of the Church can absolve them from such duty; that the foundations of religious training must not merely be laid at home, but that 'religious instruction must be largely given elsewhere'—to wit, in the school; that under the present godless system the opportunities of imparting such teaching are quite inadequate and sometimes refused; that the clergy are too few in number to attend to it; and that 'the Sunday schools cannot be maintained in sufficient numbers, and, however excellent, they only partially fulfil the required conditions.' Here—in the condemnation of the godless school—we stand on the same platform as our Anglican, Presbyterian, and Methodist fellow-colonists. Catholics have fought a strenuous and sustained battle against godless instruction and in every land. The manifestos of the leading non-Catholic bodies in New Zealand indicate a deep and widespread objection to a system which one class of politicians venerate as a fetish, and look upon a word uttered against it as a sort of Bulgarian atrocity.

Protestant and Catholic are then in cordial agreement as to the evil of banishing God from the school-life of the children of the colony. We differ as to the remedy for this unhappy state of things, and proceed to briefly state our reasons for so doing. The Presbyterian body—and the Anglicans and Methodists are stated to be with them in this—have asked Members of both Houses to use their influence in Parliament to have a plebiscite of the electors throughout the Colony taken on the question: 'Are you in favour of legalising the use in the public schools (under the provision of a time-table and conscience clause) of the Scripture Lesson Book of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland?'

It is no part of our intention to discuss the value of the Referendum as a political agent. In indifferent matters, and in matters of which the average elector is a sufficient judge, its use might, under proper safeguards, provide a valuable resort to both Government and the people. But if there are matters that should not be submitted to the Referendum, they are precisely those which affect the religious or political rights of minorities, and, generally, all questions which have aroused, or are likely to arouse, strong party or sectarian feeling. Such a use of the Referendum opens a gate to wide possibilities of persecution. The education question, or, to speak more correctly, the proposed remedy for the education difficulty—is, to our mind, one of the non-submittable kind. The question of the Bible in the schools is no trifling problem. Its settlement requires cool heads, a thorough knowledge of the Catholic as well as of the non-Catholic side of the case, a spirit of mutual good-will, and a determination to respect rights of conscience at all hazards. Given these, the solution of the problem is at hand. But, with every respect for both the intelligence and the fair-mindedness of the electors of New Zealand, we do not think that all the conditions requisite for a fair and final settlement of the question, as propounded, by way of Referendum, are to be found at the present time.

In our last issue we credited Mr. W. Forby (Roxburgh) with £1. The actual donation was 10s., and 10s for Mr. McMullan (Roxburgh).

BIRTH.

LONDON—On July 2nd, at Erin Cottage, Wanganui, Mrs. P. London of a son (Bochal en Bragh).

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

BIBLE-READING IN THE STATE SCHOOLS.



WE have received a copy of a circular which has been forwarded to Members of both Houses of Parliament by the Committee on Bible-reading in the Public schools, appointed by the Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. We have likewise before us a copy of the pastoral letter of the last Anglican General Synod of New Zealand, dealing with the same subject. Both circular and pastoral letter make a complaint and suggest a remedy. With the plaint—which condemns our godless system of public instruction—we are in cordial agreement. Our Presbyterian friends deplore with us 'the serious defect in our educational system arising from the exclusion of all moral and religious instruction in the public schools within school hours.' The members of the Anglican Synod are in so far in tune with the Catholic position when they declare that 'it is the duty of every

The introduction of the Irish or any other Scripture Lessons into the State schools, so far from settling the matter, would only replace one grievance by another. The Scripture Lessons would necessarily be read either with or without explanation. (1.) If without explanation: The school-child is left to exercise his own judgment, as best he may, on what he has read. Here we are at once adopting the bed-rock principle which separates all the Reformed Churches from the Catholic. Again: the child will either read in dogma into his lesson, or he will not. If he does, he does so by virtue of the Protestant principle of private judgment. If he does not, what is the value of his reading to him as 'a measure of moral and religious instruction'? For moral instruction stands or falls with dogma. In every case, from the Catholic standpoint, the reading of the Scripture Lessons, without explanation or comment, would at once mean the acceptance by the State of a Protestant principle in the schools, i.e., it makes them, in a wide sense, denominational.

(2) But let us suppose the Scripture Lessons, or difficult words in them, to be explained by the teachers. This would not mend matters. Such explanation would necessarily, in the vast majority of cases, be given by Protestants, of various shades of belief, and it would naturally be tinged with their peculiar views and prepossessions. We do not take into account the instances in which the comments would come from the lips of agnostics. There is a multitude of oft-recurring Scripture terms which have a Protestant as well as a Catholic meaning. Take, for instance, such words as 'church,' 'penance,' 'forgiveness,' 'grace,' 'salvation,' 'faith,' etc. Here again, in the act of explaining even the meaning of the commonest terms of Scripture, you may, under the ægis of the State, as effectually denominationalise a public school in certain matters of doctrine as if it were the Sunday-school of a particular sect. A significant fact in point is mentioned in the *Life and Letters of Dr. Whately*, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who compiled the very books which our Presbyterian friends would introduce into our public schools. In one of his letters the Anglo-Irish prelate expressly stated that he compiled those Scripture Lessons for the Irish National Board of Education in the hope that they might wean the Catholic school-children from 'Popery.' We are far from attributing any such intention to the advocates of Bible-reading in the schools of New Zealand. We mention the fact merely as illustrating the denominational use which, in the opinion of such a man as Dr. WHATELY, the Scriptures might be turned in the public schools of Ireland—and if in Ireland, why not, despite the best intentions, in New Zealand also? Add to this the fact that the proposed text-book was rejected by the Irish Catholic bishops, and was subjected to severe criticism by many who are not of our faith.

A conscience clause, whether for teachers, or pupils, or both, furnishes no effective way out of the difficulty. Such a clause for teachers nullifies, in so far as it is acted upon, the purpose of legislation in favour of Bible-reading in the public schools. The conscience clause contemplated for pupils usually affects only those pupils whose parents, by writing, or at least verbally, desire their exclusion from the Bible classes. A percentage of Catholic pupils would thus be brought within the influence of non-Catholic teaching through the mere indolence of their parents in not complying with formalities. We have, too, an indistinct recollection of cases occurring in New South Wales which go to show that a certain degree of practical compulsion may be exercised on pupils even under the supposed safeguard of a conscience clause. Even were it put into effectual and constant operation, it marks out the Catholic children as a class apart—a sort of separate caste—and makes them the butts of the other pupils. In New South Wales the Scripture lessons, despite their conscience clause, have by no means diminished the sense of grievance felt by the Catholic body. Catholics object strenuously to the paganising of public schools. As matters stand, they likewise object to the adoption in them of Protestant principles of religious instruction. The method proposed by our Presbyterian friends does not fill the lines mapped out by the Anglican Synod: 'A solution [of the school problem] true to the principles of religious liberty, reasonably satisfying the required conditions of religious instruction, and fairly meeting the demands, not of one part only of the Christian community, but of the whole.' We trust, however, that the recognition of the need of such a solution of the difficulty is the first step towards providing for it.

We Catholics feel deeply in this matter, because we realise so fully the tremendous perils and the high possibilities of child life. We try to guard against the one: to evolve the other. In the face of slender resources and double school taxation, we have placed our earnestness in this vital matter beyond the reach of honest doubt. If even one of the wealthier and numerically stronger denominations in the Colony did half as much, the school difficulty would long ago have been a thing of the past.

#### DUNEDIN AND DISTRICT.

THE committee who have in hand the preparations for the bazaar which is to be held in aid of the South Dunedin church

towards the latter end of October, have been actively at work for some considerable time, and there are every indications that the affair will prove an unqualified success. An art union in connection with the bazaar will also be held. The tickets will shortly be out, and we need scarcely urge upon Catholics the necessity of helping on this good work. St. Patrick's Church is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the Colony, but it is extremely desirable that a united effort should be made to reduce the debt which now exists upon it. Besides aiding a good cause, purchasers of the art union tickets will have the privilege of participating in a drawing of what is really a valuable collection of objects of art. The drawing will take place during the course of the bazaar, and the winning numbers will be published in the columns of the TABLET.

WE have been requested to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the South Dunedin Orphanage:—Mr. John Boyle (Heddon Bush), £1; Mrs. J. Boyle (Heddon Bush), £1; Boyle Bros. (Heddon Bush), £1; Mr. Patrick Ryan (Heddon Bush), £1; Mr. Jas. Boyle, £1; Mr. John B. Ford (Heddon Bush), £1; Mr. Jevemish Finn (Wrey's Bush), £1; Mr. Patrick Crehan (Heddon Bush), 10s; Mrs. W. Egan (Wrey's Bush), 10s; Mr. Thomas Finn (Wrey's Bush), 5s; Mr. John Duggan (Wrey's Bush), 5s. The sum of £20 has also been received from the St. Vincent de Paul Society by the Sisters of Mercy for the orphanage.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Dunedin Branch of the Hibernian Society, held on the 12th inst., was fairly attended. The balance-sheet for the quarter was read and adopted, showing a substantial increase in the sick fund, notwithstanding that the sum of £29 16s 8d was paid for sick pay during the quarter. There was a loss in the management fund, but, considering that the large expense of £31 was paid for a new banner and fittings, the result is most satisfactory. The auditors, in reporting, said that the present balance-sheet was a record one, both in contributions and the fact that there was not one unfinancial member in the branch at the present moment. This was a happy state of affairs, and they must compliment the secretary on the energy displayed by him to bring about such a result. The following officers for the ensuing term were elected and installed, Past President Bro. T. Hoare acting as installing officer:—President, Bro. J. Ford; vice-president, Bro. D. Murphy; secretary, Bro. J. O'Connor (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. D. O'Mahoney (re-elected); warden, Bro. R. Miller; guardian, Bro. J. Keogh; sick visitors, Bro. P. O'Rourke and T. Hoare; auditors, Bro. W. Carr and J. Hally (re-elected). The following were elected a judicial committee:—Bros. T. Hoare, D. O'Mahoney, J. Bourke, H. Mulloy, P. O'Rourke, J. Marlow, M. Mulquinn, J. O'Neill, and R. Miller. The newly installed officers returned thanks, and all promised to bring one or more new members during the half year.

THE half-yearly meeting of the branch hitherto known as the Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, Branch No. 1, Dunedin, H.A.C.B.S., was largely attended. The secretary reported that he had done all in his power to get the District to alter the rules of the female branch in order to enable the Dunedin Branch to affiliate with the H.A.C.B.S., but without success. He said that the St. Joseph's Branch placed a notice of motion on the order paper dealing with the matter, but the District President ruled it out of order. In reference to that he said it would be interesting to know where the District President gained his knowledge of the laws and rules of debate in allowing a motion to be seconded, discussed, then an amendment on it proposed and seconded, and after all that to rule it out of order. It was unanimously resolved that no further notice be taken of the H.A.C.B.S. That the name of the Branch be changed, and that a committee be appointed to compile necessary rules for registration. The balance-sheet for the quarter was read, showing that the Branch was in a splendid financial position. The sum of £3 was paid for sick, an increase on the last quarter. The members are now of opinion that when the rules are altered more in unison with the rest of the Dunedin Female Societies their membership will increase.

#### NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association will hold a social in St. Thomas's Hall, Wellington, on the 23rd of August.

WE have received for the Rev. Father Kreymborg's mission parcels of used stamps from Miss Norah Davauney, Wrey's Bush; from 'Maori,' Queenstown; Miss Norah Bell, Cape Foulwind; from Miss K. A. McDonald, Blacks (who also forwarded seven unused stamps); from Miss Maggie Segrief, Wellington; and L. F. P., North Canterbury.

WE have just received a telegram from Palmerston North conveying the intelligence that a very successful mission has been given at Danevirke by Rev. Father Patterson. The good people of the town and district responded splendidly to it. The mission commenced on Monday last, and ends on Friday. The weather was cold and wet during the mission, nevertheless the people braved the inclemency of the elements and turned up in great numbers at all the services.

WE learn from our Christchurch correspondent that on Sunday last the Vicar-General celebrated High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral and the Rev. Father Rafferty preached on the gospel of the day. At Vespers the Vicar-General delivered an eloquent discourse, dealing principally with the nature and objects of religious processions. There was a large congregation present, and the sermon was followed by a solemn procession in honour of the Blessed Virgin around the interior of the church. The Children of Mary and other societies took part in the august rite. At the services the faithful were requested to become subscribers to the N.Z. TABLET, and at Vespers the Vicar-General, prior to his discourse, referred at some length to the great good this journal has done for the cause of



Catholicity and of Catholic education in this Colony. It was for this purpose, he said, that the TABLET was established over twenty years ago by the late venerated Bishop Moran, and, therefore, it was evidently the duty of those among the faithful who can to support the paper.

## INTERCOLONIAL.

The Very Rev. the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Melbourne has temporarily appointed the Rev. M. Heaney (Bacchus Marsh) to assist the Rev. G. Byrne, P.P. (Williamstown). Father Heaney's place at Bacchus Marsh has been filled by the Rev. Joseph King, recently ordained at Sydney.

We learn from the Brisbane *Age* that a poll of the ratepayers of Toowoomba was taken recently on the proposal to sell the Town Hall to the Catholic authorities for £2000, for the purpose of its conversion into a Christian Brothers' College. Very little interest was taken in the matter, and the proposal was approved by 310 votes to 137.

The Melbourne dailies have found a veritable mare's nest in the Crotty will. So writes the Melbourne correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman*. At first we were told that a caveat had been lodged against probate being granted, and the pipers went so far as to name the Bar retained by the opposing party. It would appear as though a collusion had been formed by the paper and the gents of the long gown to work up a case and make a haul out of the estate. As soon as Mrs. Crotty arrived from London, the bubble burst, and the papers tried to wriggle out of their ludicrous position with as good grace as possible. No opposition whatever has been placed to the probate being granted to the executors. The Archdiocese will benefit to the extent of £160,000, and with regard to the alleged hardship inflicted on the widow, it now turns out that the so-called hardship is more apparent than real. It is stated that ample provision was made privately by Mr. Crotty for his widow in the way of valuable scrip. After all, that lady need not necessarily become a nun to obtain the stipulated £500 a year. She can either live in a convent as a boarder, or even marry, and should the convent authorities refuse her as a boarder after that, Mrs. Crotty, according to reliable legal opinion, could claim the annuity, and live with her husband. But one naturally asks, whence this hubbub about people's private affairs by Press and lawyers? Has it not its secret spring in a mean spirit of jealousy of the Church and a dislike of conventual institutions?

## PRESENTATION.

A very pleasant social evening was held at Gee's Hotel, Riversdale, on Thursday last to bid farewell to Mr. J. P. Matheson, stationmaster, on the occasion of his departure from the district. About 40 gentlemen were present. Mr. W. A. Donald, J. P., presided, and apologies were read from Messrs H. W. Waite (Gore), E. Smith (Waikaka), Wilson Hall (Riversdale), P. J. Herlihy (Waikaka), J. N. Wood, John Maher (Wendonside), J. A. Mills (Balfour), and others, most of whom made mention of Mr. Matheson's many good qualities. In proposing the health of the guest of the evening the chairman stated that Mr. Matheson was the best stationmaster they had ever had—ever obliging and courteous to one and all. His place would be hard to fill. He had been requested to present Mr. Matheson on behalf of his many friends in the district with a gold watch and chain, and a gold bangle for Mrs. Matheson. In making the presentation the chairman expressed a hope that as Mr. Matheson looked at the watch he would think of his old friends on the Waimea Plains. Mr. Matheson, who on rising was cheered to the echo, made suitable reply. The following toasts were honoured during the evening:—'The Queen,' 'Army, navy, and volunteers,' 'Agricultural and pastoral interests,' 'Manufacturing and commercial interests,' and 'The chairman.'

## PUBLICATION.

*The Church and Commerce, Industry, Sciences, and Arts.* By the VERY REV. T. LE MENANT DES CHESNAIS, S.M., V.G. (Dunedin). TABLET Office, 28pp., price 6d.—This is a reprint of the very interesting and useful series of articles which the learned and esteemed Vicar-General of the Christchurch diocese wrote for the N.Z. TABLET. Father Le Menant's articles are like good wine: they need no bush. The skill, industry, and resourcefulness which he has long displayed in defence of Catholic truth against all comers, have endeared him to the Catholic body of New Zealand, and we bespeak for this latest effort of his fertile pen a place in every Catholic household. It deals with a wide scope of subjects which are the topic of reproach by ill-informed or unscrupulous opponents of the Church, and which Catholics are compelled to listen to from time to time without having at hand the means of effective reply. Father Le Menant's book puts such a reply within the hand and mouth of everybody. As in his previous pamphlets, Father Le Menant writes for the people. His latest book is plain, direct, simple, good-tempered, within the grasp of the most meagre intellect, and is from start to finish an appeal to hard facts against an unfounded but widespread calumny. The author is an industrious collector, and collator of facts. His little book should do much good among our people, as showing in a comprehensive way what the Church has done all along the lines indicated in its title. We hope it will have a rapid sale. Obtainable at the TABLET Office, and from the Very Rev. author.

# THE WAR.

## WHAT THE CABLES SAY.

THE most important feature of the war during the past week has been the surrender of Santiago. The terms agreed upon were that the Santiago garrison would be allowed to march out with the honours of war, afterwards depositing their arms though retaining their personal property. A further cable dealing with the matter stated that as the result of a wound received during the American attack on Santiago General Linaree, the Spanish commandant, had his arm amputated. In consequence of this the duty of discussing the terms of the surrender of Santiago devolved on General Toral, the next in command. He met Generals Miles, Shafter, and Wheeler, and agreed to surrender on condition that his army was sent to Spain and his officers were allowed to retain their arms. The surrender includes 11,000 square miles of Eastern Cuba with the garrisons constituting the Fourth Army Corps.

The heavy vessels belonging to Admiral Sampson's fleet have been ordered to join Commodore Watson's squadron and proceed to Spain. Meanwhile great panic prevails in Barcelona and other Spanish coastal towns in fear of a bombardment by the American fleet ordered to Spain. The banks are removing specie to the interior. One governor has asserted that the Madrid authorities were powerless to afford them any help in case of an emergency arising.

It is stated that President McKinley is willing to surrender the Philippines to Spain, excepting the Guam Island (one of the Ladroue group) and a coaling station, provided Puerto Rico is ceded to America and Cuba declared independent. No indemnity will be demanded except in the case of the Maine explosion. The Cubans are reported to be dissatisfied with the terms upon which Santiago was surrendered. The city was surrounded by an intricate system of defence and the American general states that the capture would involve a loss of 5,000 lives.

## NOTES ON THE WAR.

(From various sources.)

### THE TWO NAVIES.

The *World Almanac* gives the Spanish navy as follows, Armoured ships, 11; unarmoured ships, 634; armoured gunboats, 2; unarmoured gunboats, 40; dispatch vessels, 2; torpedo boats No. 1, 60; torpedo boats No. 2, 19.

The American navy, according to the same, consists of: Armoured ships, 33; unarmoured ships, 33; unarmoured gunboats, 28; dispatch vessels, 1; torpedo boats No. 1, 18; torpedo boats No. 2, 9.

Many ships, says the *Monitor* have been added to this list since the war broke out.

### WAR EXPENDITURE.

According to the *Los Angeles Tidings*, the United States have expended in warfare since 1776 the round sum of 10,000,000,000 dollars. The Revolutionary war cost us 135,983,703, and 30,000 lives; the war of 1812, 107,159,000, and 2000 lives; the Indian wars, and other minor wars, 1,000,000,000 and 49,000 lives, and the war between the States, 8,500,000,000, and 544,000 lives. In this last struggle is included the loss entailed upon both sides.

### THE IRISH IN THE WAR.

A striking example of Irish patriotism comes from Delaware. The National Guard of that State, while in camp was asked to volunteer. About two-thirds of the men refused to enlist and went back to their homes. One company alone voted solidly for enlistment. This company is the only distinctively Irish organisation in the Delaware National Guard.

A correspondent writing from Tampa, Fla., where the troops are being mobilised, says: 'The flag of Ireland has already appeared in the camps. It is only a bit of a one, though, painted on a button. Occasionally a soldier can be seen with one of the buttons pinned on his hat. 'I've been knocking around the camps for two weeks, and, by the blue smoke, I believe a third of the soldiers are Irish,' said an old Kentucky colonel last night. 'There must be as many Irish in the army as there are in the navy.' Father Chidwick, who was chaplain aboard the *Maine* when she was destroyed in Havana Harbour, and is now chaplain of the cruiser *Cincinnati*, attached to Admiral Sampson's squadron, told the correspondent that 40 per cent. of the *Maine's* sailors were Irish.

Captain Robley D. ('Fighting Bob') Evans, commander of the battleship *Iowa*, of which Father Dorney is chaplain, is a former pupil of Gonzaga College, Washington, D.C.

### FIGHTING-TOPS.

Fighting-tops have played a prominent part in the present war. They are by no means new inventions. They have been used in men-of-war as far back as the sixteenth century, and the deadly fire which can be poured from them is illustrated in the death of the great Nelson. Drawings of the Egyptian and Asiatic warships of 2000 B.C. show us the vessels fitted with military fighting-tops. The *Mora*, William the Conqueror's ship, is shown in the well-known Bayeux tapestry as having a construction at the masthead which looks very much like a fighting-top. The French led the way in regard to the present-day fortified fighting-top, and many of their battleships are fitted with the most remarkable creations of this kind.

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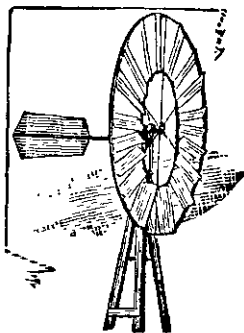
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# The Storyteller.

## A GOOD ENDING.

### CHAPTER I.

It was a winter day, and the soft, white flakes of snow that fell from the leaden sky were soon transformed into mud and slush beneath the feet of the passengers in Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, and Norah O'Malley shivered as the dampness penetrated the thin shoes she wore. She had almost reached the house where she and her invalid brother resided when she heard her name spoken, and she stopped suddenly.

'Oh, Doctor Stephens, I didn't see you,' she exclaimed.

'No,' the grey-bearded medical man replied, 'you look rather preoccupied. I have been in seeing your brother. He is not improving as I would wish, Miss O'Malley. He requires great care, very great care indeed. Let him have plenty of nourishing food, port wine, beef tea, and new milk. And it is absolutely essential that he kept free from any—ahem—little annoyances. You understand?'

'Yes,' the girl said.

'I left a prescription, too. Have it made up at once.'

'Yes,' the girl said again.

'And let him be amused as much as possible.'

'Yes,' Norah repeated for the third time.

'Very well. With care, great care, he may do nicely. Good day, Miss O'Malley.'

The physician moved on, and Norah O'Malley with an effort dragged herself to the door of the house she lived in. It was opened by an overworked maid servant.

Contrary to Norah's usual custom, she did not look into her brother's room, but sought the little apartment belonging to herself. Mechanically she removed her outdoor garments and hung them up. Then she sank into a chair with a half-hysterical sob.

'Port wine, beef tea, and new milk,' she said, 'and the Ladies' Sanctum discontinued.'

Three years before Norah's father had died. Her mother had been dead many years previously. Mr. O'Malley had been supposed by everyone, his own children included, to be a wealthy man; but at his death it was found he had been engaged in several speculations, most of which had turned out disastrously. When his debts were paid there was but little left for son and daughter. Neither of the pair had been brought up very judiciously, and both were unsuited for a struggle with the world. One of their father's relatives had procured a situation for Gerald O'Malley in a big brewery, and for the first year or so brother and sister managed to get along fairly in their new life.

Norah had fondly imagined herself capable of making a fortune with her pen by reason of having a tale or two accepted by one of the weekly newspapers. That this was an illusion, she had speedily learned, but the trifle she earned as sub-editor of the *Ladies' Sanctum* and an occasional guinea for a sketch or story helped with their housekeepings.

Then Gerald, never very robust, developed a cough, and was forced after some months to resign his situation.

'And now,' Norah questioned sadly, 'what is to be done? The trifle of money we had saved is rapidly disappearing, and no one seems inclined to keep anything I write.'

She rose to her feet as she spoke, and opened a large desk that stood by her bedside. Many folded manuscripts, bearing traces of travel, bore witness to the truth of Norah's remark. Whatever little talent she possessed for story-telling had been blighted by the hard struggle of the past year, and no one realised this more quickly than Norah herself.

She took two or three of what she considered her best written stories, and, after trying to give them as fresh an appearance as possible, redirected them. Poor Norah had little of Charlotte Brontë's belief in herself, and she sighed as she affixed the necessary stamps.

'Of course it is waste of money,' she thought, 'still it is a chance.' As she replaced some sheets in the desk her eyes happened to light on a neat roll of manuscript, and she drew it forth. The handwriting was a man's.

'Oh, dear! If I could but write like Basil Power, whoever he was!' Norah said aloud. 'If I only could, Gerald need want for nothing.'

She spread the manuscript before her, and, cold as she was, commenced reading it, though it was not the first time by many she had perused it. It had come into her possession quite by accident. She had gone into a stationer's one day almost nine months before to make some small purchases. The place chanced to be very crowded, and Norah was glad to gather her few articles together as soon as might be. It was only when she reached her abode that she saw she had taken another's property with her. She conjectured that some customer had laid the manuscript on the counter, and that one of the assistants had placed it among the articles she had bought. It was a story, an exquisite prose idyll, and it was signed 'Basil Power.' In the right hand corner was the address 19, Mercion square. The next day Norah carried it to that address, but she found the place closed up. In answer to her ring an ancient man-servant appeared at the door, and her question regarding Mr. Basil Power brought forth the reply that he was dead. He had died suddenly that morning.

Norah had been too much surprised to at once disclose the nature of her errand, and the door was shut before she had recovered from her astonishment. It so chanced that Gerald had been much worse than usual at the time, and she had thrown the manuscript in her desk and forgotten all about it just then. Nor did she ever make any further inquiry regarding Basil Power.

She read steadily through the pages regardless of physical discomfort. When she reached the end she sat gazing straight before her for some minutes.

'Why should I not use it?' she said slowly. 'It would bring me the money we so badly need, I am sure, and I would wrong no one living by so doing.'

She laid the manuscript down, and paced up and down the narrow limits of her room a few times and shivered. She had not felt the cold before; now she realised that she was both trembling and hungry.

'I have only three sovereigns left,' she said, examining a small purse, 'only three. And now with the *Ladies' Sanctum* discontinued what am I to do? For one thing I must not let Gerald know.'

She replaced the manuscript in her desk, and passed on to the room where Gerald lay on a sofa by the apology for a fire.

'Home, Norah! Are you not early?' the boy asked.

He had not heard his sister enter the house.

'Perhaps,' she said evasively.

'The doctor was in,' Gerald said.

'Yes, I met him. And now let me see about some tea.'

Despite Norah's efforts the meal was by no means a cheerful one, and having seen Gerald take himself to a book, Norah again sought her own room and opened the desk. The sight of Gerald, pale and thin, turning from their meagre fare, rendered her desperate, and she took Basil Power's tale, 'A Good Ending,' resolutely forth, and sat down to transcribe it; but it was not till the following day that her task was completed, and the newly-written manuscript sent to the publishing office of a big London monthly.

Weeks went by before she learned anything of its fate, and in the meantime poor Norah had much ado to keep the wolf from the door. Two or three short stories were accepted and paid for by a local newspaper at the rate of a guinea each, and a firm of solicitors gave her some copying to do. She was almost at the end of her resources when a letter came from the editor of the *Regent Review*. It contained a cheque for twenty pounds and a request for more stories like 'A Good Ending.' Norah was rather dismayed at the success of her dishonest venture, and for several nights her sleep was broken by visions of irate editors and injured authors, but the fact that the landlady's bill was cleared and that Gerald had some of the luxuries ordered by the medical man was a solid and consoling one. She had almost forgotten Basil Power by the time his story was published in the *Regent Review*, under her name, but she was extremely careful to keep the publication out of her brother's hands.

'Gerald, of course, would recognise it at once,' she said to herself, 'and he would be displeased. He could never understand how I was driven to it. And I would do it again for the money was useful. If Gerald continues to improve he may be able to resume work shortly.'

The next forenoon, as she sat fruitlessly endeavouring to write something not unworthy of the author of 'A Good Ending,' her landlady entered:

'There is a gentleman asking to see you, Miss.'

'A gentleman?' Norah repeated.

'Yes; and I showed him into the front parlour, not liking to bid him climb the stairs; and he's there now.'

'What does he want?' Norah asked in a sudden fright, but Mrs. Laverty shook her head. She was, however, intensely eager to know what business the visitor had with her lodger.

'I would not keep him waiting, Miss, for he seems to be in a hurry,' she counselled good-naturedly; and Norah, with her heart throbbing painfully, made her way to Mrs. Laverty's best parlour. The gentleman, who turned from the window at her entrance, was young. He began the conversation at once.

'You are Miss O'Malley, I presume.'

Norah, from sheer inability to speak, bent her head.

'And the writer of this?'

The gentleman held an open copy of the *Regent Review* towards her.

'I—do— Why do you ask?' Norah faltered.

'Because (the visitor's tones were cold and scornful) it happens that I wrote this particular story.'

'You! But I thought you were dead! They told me Basil Power was dead.'

'Ah, no doubt it was my uncle's death you heard of. Still I fail to see how even my supposed decease could leave you free to use my manuscript as your own. Did it not strike you as being a rather dishonest proceeding?'

'Oh!'

'I have always heard that a woman's conscience is elastic,' Basil Power continued in withering accents. Afterwards he recollected that the slight figure before him was poorly clad, and that the thin, pale face, lighted by wonderful grey eyes, bore traces of care and want, but at the time he was too angry to think of anything but his grievance.

'How you obtained possession of my papers you know best,' he added after a pause, 'but be assured I shall at once acquaint the editor of this magazine with the true facts of the case. I sincerely hope his action will be such as to prevent other——' the gentleman did hesitate a moment—'other literary adventurers from attempting to imitate your reprehensible conduct. If I——'

Mr. Power got no further, for Norah, with a bitter cry, covered her face with her hands.

'Oh, do what you will, only stop, stop,' Norah cried, 'stop till I get away,' and she darted to the door.

Mrs. Laverty was in the hall and she gazed after Norah in bewilderment as she raced up the stairs. The good lady had been unable, with the best intentions in the world, to understand the conversation between her lodger and Mr. Power; but she saw that Norah was distressed and annoyed, and she entered the room, where Mr. Power still stood gazing at the open door, prepared to do battle for her on the slightest pretext.



'Has Miss O'Malley been an inmate of your house for a length of time?' Mr. Power inquired as he moved to leave the room.

'Yes, sir, she has,' Mrs. Laverty answered with asperity, 'and a good modest girl she is; though, sure, 'tis her heart is broken entirely with one thing or another. There's her brother lying sick while she's slaving night and day to earn their bread. And then people come worrying her who have never wanted a meal I'm sure, in all their born days.'

Mrs. Laverty stopped for want of breath.

'Is—is Miss O'Malley in such straits as that?' Basil asked, feeling himself suddenly a villain.

'I am not going to discuss her affairs with strangers,' Mrs. Laverty replied with dignity, 'but—Mr. Power was in the hall—but if going without the common necessities of life means being in straits, Norah O'Malley knows something of it.'

## CHAPTER II.

'Oh, Basil,' said Mrs. Lalor, as her brother entered her tastefully furnished drawing-room that same evening, 'I have been so annoyed.'

Mrs. Lalor was a widow, and several years older than her brother. Her home was in Stephen's Green, and she had induced Basil to share it with her from the time of his uncle's death.

'How?' Basil inquired.

'You know how carelessly James drives?'

Basil nodded.

'Well, as we were driving this evening he managed to knock a girl down at a street corner.'

'I often told you he would,' Basil said rather grimly.

'I know, I know, but I don't like to discharge James, and he says it's really the girl's fault. She was paying no heed to where she was going.'

'Is she seriously injured?'

'I don't know exactly. Doctor Smithson says her injuries in themselves are not so, but it seems her constitution has been broken down by work and want of food. Poor child! she was more anxious to send a message to her relatives than she was about her own condition. I brought her here, of course.'

'Oh!'

'Yes, she is such a poor, frightened mite; but that's enough of that subject. Did you find out the person who stole your story?'

'I didn't say anyone stole it,' Basil answered.

'Oh, didn't you? Well, someone appropriated it. Did you find the person?'

'Yes.'

'Well?'

'Well what?'

'What do you mean to do?'

'I don't know,' Basil replied, 'Nothing possibly. I suppose the fault was my own for losing the manuscript.'

Mrs. Lalor agreed with him readily, and at that moment dinner was announced. On the following morning Basil left Dublin on a few days' visit to friends in the north. On his return on the afternoon of the fourth day he was told that Mrs. Lalor was out, and he passed on to the drawing-room. A slight figure rose from among the pillows of a low couch on his entrance, and stood looking at him with distended eyes.

'Miss O'Malley!' Basil said.

'Yes,' the girl said mechanically.

'Won't you sit down?' Basil said after the silence of a few minutes, in which he had arrived at the conclusion that Miss O'Malley was the girl who had been injured through the careless driving of his sister's coachman. 'I am Mrs. Lalor's brother.'

'Oh!'

'Pray sit down,' Basil urged, for Norah seemed scarcely able to stand; but she shook her head and moved towards the door. At it she paused.

'I did not know that Mrs. Lalor was a relation of yours, otherwise I would not have remained. Please tell her—but no, I will write.'

'But, Miss O'Malley,' Basil pleaded, 'do not let me drive you away. Indeed, you must not. Katie—Mrs. Lalor—will be furiously angry.'

'I will explain,' Norah said.

'No, you must stay,' Basil advanced and closed the door. 'I know I behaved like a brute, yes a brute,' as Norah made a gesture of dissent, 'the other day. But you will forgive me, will you not?'

'Oh, it is I who need forgiveness,' Norah cried with a sudden burst of tears, and Basil led the trembling girl to a seat. When Norah's sobs had subsided she said:

'But I was tempted—sorely tempted,' and then she told Basil how his manuscript came into her possession.

When Mrs. Lalor returned she found the pair in cheerful and amicable conversation.

'So you have returned, Basil,' she said. 'And guess—Norah is the daughter of a school friend of mine. You must insist on her remaining with me until she is quite recovered.'

'But Gerald will miss me,' Norah said.

'Oh, we'll manage as to that,' Basil said. 'Can't he join us?'

And that plan was ultimately put in execution.

For some weeks Norah kept up the delusion that she liked Basil Power solely for his sister's sake to her own heart, but before she left Stephen's Green she had come to think differently.

'You are sure—sure, mind—that you are not asking me to marry you out of pity?' she said to Basil on the eve of her departure for her old lodgings. 'For I won't be married out of pity.'

'Out of pity,' Basil repeated. 'I'm asking you to marry me just because I love you.'

'And you have quite forgiven me for stealing your story?'

Basil laid his hand on her lips.

'Hush, hush, don't remind me of that day.'

'But I did steal it.'

'Well, and even so. Come, Norah, say "yes,"'

When Mrs. Lalor came to hear the whole story an hour later she laughed gaily, and said, as she bestowed a kiss of congratulation on Norah:

'Well, it is at any rate a good ending.'

—MAGDALEN ROCK, in the *Catholic Fireside*.

## The Catholic World.

**AFRICA.—A Tribute to Catholic Mission Work.**—A German colonial official, Captain Hutter, in a recent number of the *Deutsches Colonialblatt*, pays his tribute to the beneficent work of our Catholic missionaries in Africa. His observations have the merit of being all based on personal experience. He writes: As Lagos is the principal trading centre, so it seems to be the African headquarters of the different missions; at least to judge by the number of churches, chapels, etc., missionary activity must here be particularly successful. My manner of expression will suggest a certain want of appreciation for missionary work; and, as a matter of fact, I cannot help in general acknowledging to this, knowing that in this I agree with all African travellers. Of course I say 'in general'; for, as a most important exception—and here again I am in agreement with the most eminent names among African explorers, Wissmann, Emin, and others—I must point in the first place to the efforts of all the Catholic missions, as well as to the Protestant Basel mission. Space does not allow me to go into further details, nor does my subject admit of a fuller description of missions. The two missions above mentioned work, in the first place, as civilising agents, and only in the second line as ecclesiastical missions. They invert—and very justly so—the maxim 'ora et labora,' and say 'labora' first, and then 'ora'—a process which, by the bye, would be very appropriate in certain circumstances in Europe, for we are too fond of stopping at the 'ora'—the easier part of the maxim. But whoever has seen the other missions—American, Anglican, and the rest, at this so-called 'work' is disgusted.

**AMERICA.—A New Sect.**—A Unitarian brotherhood (says the *San Francisco Monitor*), is the latest religion development. The Rev. Vernon Herford has instituted 'The Order of Christian Faith' on the lines of primitive Christianity, and will try to fashion Unitarian belief, if there be any such thing, according to his notions of early monasticism. If Mr. Herford should be led to study the monastic system some good may come to his own soul slightly different from anything he now expects from his experiment. The chances are, however, that like other Protestant brotherhoods this latest will be laughed out of being.

**ENGLAND.—More Signs of the Time.**—Further proof of the change which has come over the people of England in their attitude towards the Catholic Church was furnished by an outdoor procession which for the first time in 350 years was witnessed in the ancient city of Beccles. The spectacle was witnessed by a great multitude and a reverential spirit pervaded the whole of the proceedings. The *Tablet* speaking of the affair stated:—The behaviour of the large Protestant crowd was all that could be wished, respectful always, and sometimes sympathetic. To-day the praises of Catholics are on every tongue. It is interesting to note that the statue of our lady was escorted through the town by a detachment of Yeomanry Cavalry, consisting of six Loyal Suffolk Hussars, under a Catholic corporal, in uniform and with drawn swords.

• **An 'Accurate' Scribe.** The *Daily Telegraph* has been sending its 'own correspondent' to revisit Rome. He bids fair to immortalise himself and the *Telegraph*. Having come to the Flavian Amphitheatre, (says the *Catholic Times*), he writes:—'In the centre of that grassy platform, when Mastai-Ferretti was Pope-King, stood a tall black cross, and round its borders were ranged the twelve 'stations' (1) of the Passion, at each of which pious tourists were wont devoutly to kneel and pray, thus gaining absolution for past peccadilloes and indulgence for future frailties.' As he was giving absolution at all, he did well to give it on a grand scale—not only for past sins but for to come—and all for praying before 'the twelve stations of the Passion.' He has outdone the gentleman who described the acolytes as entering from the sacristy 'bearing crucifers and thurifiers,' and, indeed, is as humorous as the paper which some time ago assured the public that Mr. T. P. O'Connor 'invariably wore a sprig of shillelagh in his button-hole.'

**ITALY.—The Italian Riots.—An Account by a Priest.**—The Rev. Father Wheatley, of Kidderminster, who was in Milan during the riots, was an eye-witness of an encounter between the military and the police. In the course of an interview with the representative of the *Edinburgh Catholic Herald* Father Wheatley said: 'As we entered the public gardens I saw several persons standing together. I went up to them, and saw a stake had been driven into the ground which was covered with blood. On the stake was a wreath of evergreens and flowers, and a card with these words written in pencil: "Please pray for the soul of Ambrose Filio, who was massacred yesterday." The youth had been shot down with four others on Friday evening. Passing through the gardens we saw a detachment of cavalry waiting to charge. In a moment we heard a roar, saw the mob rush up the street, and a body of infantry who were also near fired volley after volley which stemmed the onrush. The air was filled with shrieking, yelling, and shouting. I said to my brother: "We're a bit too close to be comfortable," and started for our hotel. On the same spot there had been a good deal of rioting. On the way we saw a palace which the mob entered. They cleared out the furniture and valuables, and then got on the roof and pelted the soldiers with tiles and bricks. The soldiers were obliged to fire. One man was mortally wounded, and a priest, at the risk of his life, went up and

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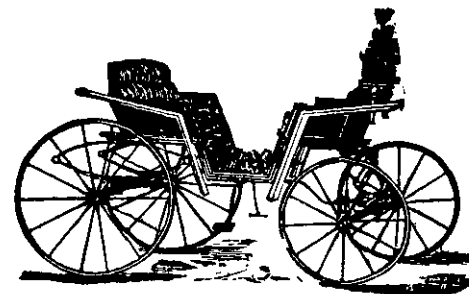
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Oamaru	6d	9d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 0d	3s 6d
Timaru	6d	1s 0d	1s 6d	2s 9d	4s 0d	4s 6d

Anokland } Each add- (2s6d 3s 6d 4s 6d  
Napier } 1s tional lb up { 2s6d 4s 0d 4s 6d  
Well'ng't'n } to 91b, 3d. { 2s6d 3s 6d 4s 6d

And upwards at slight increase.  
Parcels for Great Britain and Ireland:—  
11b, 1s; and 6d per lb additional.

Agents for Gt. Britain ... W. R. Sutton & Co.  
" Melbourne ... F. Tate  
" Sydney ... Sydney Transfer Co.  
C.O.D.—Amount of invoices collected against delivery of goods on small commission.

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Wholesale and Retail  
SHIPPING AND FAMILY BUTCHER,  
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Small Goods warranted the Finest.

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Reserves, £435,000.

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

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RATTRAY AND CRAWFORD STREETS  
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**W. GREGG AND CO**  
(LIMITED)  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE  
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.  
(Net weight tins.)  
Also  
Exhibition Brand Coffee  
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(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 ES-  
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND  
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,  
GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and  
you will not be disappointed in quality  
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135 GEORGE STREET  
(Next Bilson's).

WE SELL BOOTS,  
the very best at lowest prices.

WE MAKE BOOTS  
to measure. Quality unsur-  
passed. Fit perfect.

WE REPAIR BOOTS  
and do them well. We are  
practical tradesmen, and know  
how.



Townend's Cinnamon Cure cures with  
astonishing rapidity catarrh, coughs, colds,  
influenza, hoarseness, loss of voice, and all  
affections of the chest, throat and lungs  
Sold everywhere. Price 2s 6d.—\*.\*

Consumptives or persons suffering from  
weak or delicate chests should not fail to  
try Townend's celebrated Cinnamon Cure.  
A sure remedy for ordinary colds, recent  
cough, loss of voice, bronchitis, bronchial  
asthma, whooping-cough, croup, influenza,  
pleurisy, pneumonia and catarrh. Sold  
everywhere. Price 2s 6d.—\*.\*

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

Mrs. T. WRIGHT, Devonport Road, Tau-  
ranga, writes:—"I have only taken two  
doses as yet, but feel the benefit already."

Mrs. HAMPTON, Lauriston, writes:—  
"Your Cinnamon Cure relieved my little  
girl's cough a good bit."

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

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

## A CONUNDRUM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE,

Is 6d and 2s 6d,

Chemists and Stores.

SPENCER VINCENT,

CHEMIST, CHRISTCHURCH,

PROPRIETOR

administered the Sacrament to the dying man on the roof. In the street the mob had seized two trams, which they filled with children, made a barricade of the cars, seized the cushions as a protection to themselves, and then fired at the soldiers with their revolvers. The accounts of the rioting, however, according to the *Wheatly*, have been greatly exaggerated in the public press. The statements that hundreds have been shot down are absolutely without foundation.

**INDIA—Work amongst the Brahmins.**—The *Hindu*, a pagan journal edited by a high-caste native of India, bears this welcome testimony: The increasing number of conversions to Roman Catholicism from the Brahmin community is being looked upon by the population of Trichinopoly with considerable alarm. Within the past few months there has sprung up in Trichinopoly quite a colony of educated Brahmin converts to Christianity. The chief hindrance to conversions hitherto lay in the social ostracism that the convert was subject to; but since these converts have grown to form a pretty numerous colony, without apparent loss of social position among themselves, it is feared there may be more frequent conversions in Trichinopoly.

**BELGIUM.—A Well-Deserved Reward.**—The King of the Belgians has awarded the Civic Cross of the first class to Sister Dorothee, of the Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Arlon, in consideration of the services she has rendered to primary institutions during a career of more than forty-five years.

**A Liberal Opinion.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Convocation of a clause of the Benefices Bill with regard to Catholic patronage, said they allowed a Jew or an atheist or any owner of property to present to a living, and he could not see why Roman Catholics should not be put upon the same footing. The Anglican Bishop of Bristol dissented from this view.

**ROME.—The Pope and the Rioters.**—The Vatican correspondent of the *London Times* makes an important correction regarding the attitude of his Holiness in the recent deplorable trouble in Italy. The correspondent says:—The leading article in the *Times* of May 28, quotes a Reuter telegram to the effect that the Pope admits in his letter to Cardinal Ferrari that many Catholics take part in disorders because in their devotion to the Church and the Holy See, they pretend not to know that, according to the teaching of the Church, they are wrong. This is a serious mistranslation of the Pope's language. He asserts precisely the opposite. He says that it was to be expected that eloquent facts would have opened the eyes of those who combat the salutary action of the Church and eliminate God from society, now that they can see clearly the results of their work of destruction so systematically pursued. To his regret, he says, far from doing so, those same persons take advantage of present circumstances to give vent to the most malicious insinuations, and hold up as responsible for censurable rebellion honest citizens who are thus struck at simply because they are devoted to the Church and to the Apostolic See. Those same persons do not know, or pretend not to know, that rebellion or disorder of this kind is not taught by the Church or fostered by Catholics, and that it is elsewhere that we must seek for its authors and accomplices.

**SPAIN.—The Spanish-American War: Help for the Sick and Wounded.**—The Countess de Casa Valencia (wife of the ex-Spanish Ambassador), has recently opened a charitable fund in London on behalf of the sick and wounded in connection with the hostilities between America and Spain, and has received over £800. Amongst the donors' names are Count and Countess de Torre Diaz, Countess Heeren, Duchess of Cleveland, Duchess of Somerset, Blanche Countess of Mayo, Hon. Miss Windsor Clive, Mr. and Mrs. John Bryce. The money has been forwarded to the Queen Regent of Spain. Many sympathetic letters have been received from the donors, which have also been forwarded to the Queen Regent.

**UGANDA.—Brave Action of an Oratory Boy.**—It is pleasing to learn that the young lieutenant Dugmore, whose brave action with his Nubians in Unyoro is said by Bishop Hanlon, to have saved all the Europeans in Uganda, is a Catholic and an old boy of the Oratory school, Edgbaston. 'The Oratorians would, I am sure,' writes the Bishop in a private message, 'be proud of their brave pupil's conduct.' We are also informed that yet a second Oratory boy has probably by this time arrived in Uganda with our troops.

**UNITED STATES.—A Dastardly Act.**—This incident reported from Alexandria, Va., shows to what extremes enemies will go in their warfare against the Church. On entering the church in

that city some weeks ago a lady detected the strong odour of carbolic acid. As she drew near the holy water fount she found the smell of the deadly drug growing stronger. The pastor was notified and on investigation it was found that a large quantity of the poison had been poured into the holy water and also into the baptismal fount. The fanatic guilty of such an act would not hesitate to blow up the church when full of people, and it is a pity he, or she, cannot be found and placed where such rightly belong, in an insane asylum.

**A Welsh Movement in America.**—Welsh-Americans, says the *Western Mail*, have at last inaugurated a movement to establish a Welsh professorship in Marietta College. In this matter they have allowed their fellow Celts, the Irish-Americans, to go ahead of them. A Celtic chair has been already endowed with £10,000 at the Catholic University of Washington by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, though to very few Irish-Americans their native Gaelic is of much use. But surely the Welsh, who were so much to the fore through their Eisteddfod at the last World's Fair, should not rest until their language and history find a conspicuous place in the curriculum of a reputable American university.

## A FABLE FOR THE TIMES.

DEDICATED TO THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

THE Rev. Dr. Kolbe, of the *South African Catholic Magazine* has the following zoological fable in reference to the *Vindication* of the Archbishops of York and Canterbury anent the Pope's decision on Anglican Orders. Dr. Kolbe says:—

If anybody thinks we are unduly pungent in our fable this month on the Anglican position, we refer him to the *Academy*, which, in its review of the *Vindication*, plainly accuses the two Archbishops of 'the policy popularly called "Jesuitry,"' while 'here you have the popish disputants sweeping away sophistries and demanding a plain answer to a straightforward question.' It goes on to say, 'that the Archbishop should give a direct reply to this question, while their communion notoriously embraces men of every shade of opinion between Zuinglianism and the Tridentine definition, was of course not to be expected. There was scope for speculation only as to the device by which the Metropolitans might place their feet out of the net.' Whereupon it characterises the device actually adopted as 'an evasion.' Under the circumstances it does not seem to us that our fabulist has overstepped the mark.

The fable runs as follows:—

Once upon a time there was a pool amid the rocks in which the fish of the neighbourhood gaily disported themselves. Into this pool there came a cuttle-fish whose predatory habits soon cleared the place of most of the finny tribe. The cuttle-fish, having now a dominant position, flit himself immensely superior to the limpets and barnacles around, and began to put on fully vertebrate airs. At the same time he still claimed all the rights and privileges of a mollusc.

The gasteropods that were there urged him to make up his mind definitely to what branch of the animal kingdom he belonged, because they were always uncertain whether to treat him as a relative not. At last one day, stung by the taunt of an impudent periwinkle and a sarcastic crab, who from a safe crevice spoke of him as merely an invertebrate like themselves, he resolved to act. Seeing the king of the fishes passing by the mouth of the pool, the cuttle-fish sent out a feeler secretly from under a stone and arrested his attention. He afterwards declared to the other inhabitants of the pool that the king-fish had stopped to speak to him of his own accord, but they bade him tell that to the marines of a Portuguese man-of-war. At any rate, the king-fish, finding the cephalopod d. s. rous of official recognition, stopped and addressed him with all courtesy but at the same time with firmness.

'Sir,' he said, 'I wish you well in your own sphere: but there can be no question of union between your family and mine. You have often been told, and now that you have approached me directly, I tell you authoritatively, that to belong to the vertebrates it is absolutely necessary to have a vertebral column with all that this implies. It is therefore of no avail to discuss the question of your descent: I am obliged, on the mere evidence of your present organisation, to declare definitely and finally that not having vertebrae you are not vertebrate.'

THE RIGHT REV.

MONSIGNOR

O'BRIEN'S

OPINION OF

LOASBY'S "WAHOO."

LOASBY'S "WAHOO."

Price, 2s 6d.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Wholesale Agents: Kempthorne, Prosser & Co's N.Z. Drug Co., Ltd.

The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, Rector of St. John's College, Sydney, has openly expressed his belief in the extraordinary virtues of LOASBY'S "WAHOO," the famous Indigestion Cure. This action on the part of such a high Church dignitary as Dr. O'Brien is naturally a great reassurance to sufferers who have been unable to obtain relief.

St. John's College, Sydney, Dec. 15, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—A trial of LOASBY'S "WAHOO" has fully convinced me of its exceptional merits as a remedy for Indigestion.

Yours truly,

JAMES J. O'BRIEN.

Hereupon the whole pool resounded with the complaints of the cuttle-fish. 'It was like his impertinence; who asked him to stop and speak? who wanted to combine with his family anyhow? Besides, you all heard him, he would not discuss the question of descent: he dare not. He knows that by evolution I am a true fish. And indeed he is condemned out of his own mouth: if a vertebral column is all that is wanted, you all know I have one. The cuttle-fish-bone may not be of exactly the same pattern as his, but bone it is—everybody calls it so—and dorsal it is; therefore it is a backbone by all the rules of logic. Nay, I have my doubts even about him: the question is whether he has not so overlaid his backbone with that array of fins above and below as to have degenerated beneath the ideal of the true vertebrate: it is I in my simplicity who have retained the perfection of that ideal.'

Here a calm, usually the most stolid even of molluscs, snapped his jaws and tried to look as if he were not laughing, though in reality the grin extended all round his girth. Disdaining him, the cuttlefish went on:—

'As a matter of fact, the title of Fish on which he so prides himself, is it not mine also? Of course I am one: I am a cuttle-Fish.'

'So am I,' said a hard-shell haliotis from beneath a rock out of reach, 'I am a shell-Fish.'

'So am I; I am a jelly-Fish,' said a lovely medusa pulsating at the entrance of the pool.

'So am I; I am a crawl-Fish,' said a Cape lobster, scuttling out of range.

To all these things the cuttle-fish responded with silent contempt.

At this juncture, however, one of the attendants of the king-fish, who to say the truth had himself some claims to the pool as a habitat, ventured to interpose. He brought with him a cuttle-fish 'bone' he had picked up in the sand, and put one or two straight and inconvenient questions. 'Is it on the strength of this,' he asked, 'that you claim identity with us? Why, it is nothing but a shell. It is entirely homologous to the external covering of the nautilus and the internal skeleton of the spirula. It is a mere arrangement for muscular attachment, and no more deserving of the name of backbone than the shell of an oyster.' (A smothered 'Hear, hear!' from a couple of sea-urchins). 'Now we want to know from you quite clearly whether you claim to have a backbone in the true sense of the word, "with all that it implies," as the king-fish said. What we mean by a backbone is not merely a muscular attachment, but a protection for a superior nervous system, with a brain. Do we understand—?'

Here the cuttle-fish curtly interrupted: 'This is no question of brains: brains are quite a recent introduction into the Animal Kingdom. If I have a backbone, I am a Vertebrate, and there is an end of it.'

Saying this, he discharged the contents of his ink-bag, and surrounded himself with an impenetrable dark cloud, under cover of which he retired into some crevice known only to himself, and chucked over bringing the discussion to an effective conclusion.

The attendant fish went on his way musing, and was heard to remark, 'If there were no other evidence, that last manœuvre settles his classification once and for all.'

'True,' replied a much-despised sea-hare on the corner rock, 'I couldn't have done the inky cloud better myself.'

The latest accounts from the pool say that the cuttle-fish still claims to be the very apex of vertebrate existence.

The Moral will be patent to all who have followed the discussion on Anglican Orders.

## THE '98 CELEBRATION, WELLINGTON.

### A KINDLY MESSAGE TO THE TABLET.

We have received from Mr. M'Grath, hon. secretary of the '98 Celebration Committee, Wellington, the following kindly communication, which we appreciate very highly:—

'Rev. and dear Father,—I have the pleasure by direction of the committee for above to inform you that at a meeting held last night (July 11th) a resolution was unanimously passed expressing the deep sense of obligation under which the committee were to you for the able manner in which the proceedings of above celebration were reported in your valuable paper. Our committee tender you their heartiest thanks, and wish you and the TABLET every possible prosperity and success,—I am, etc.,

J. J. M'GRATH,  
Hon. Secretary.'

We have learned with great pleasure that the Wellington celebrations were not alone a patriotic and artistic, but also a financial success. A considerable sum, we understand, lies to the committee's credit after all accounts have been paid, and will materially benefit any good cause to which they may devote it. We congratulate the committee and the people of Wellington on the splendid success which has attended the '98 celebrations in the Empire City.

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

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, DUNEDIN

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, attached to St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, held in the Christian Brothers' schoolroom on Wednesday evening, July 20, 1898.

The committee in presenting their balance-sheet and report desire to express their deep sense of gratitude to his Lordship the Bishop, to Father Murphy and the clergy of the parish and diocese, as also to the subscribing members for the kind spirit of co-operation which has been manifested during the year and which has made the labours of the working members a cheerful undertaking.

As time goes on the necessity for widening the scope of the Society's usefulness becomes more urgent and we would earnestly beg of all the members to use every endeavour in their power to encourage their friends to become at least honorary members. We feel sure that it is not the small sum of our subscription, being only 6d per month, which prevents us from having a very large roll of members. We are inclined to think that the cause arises out of the fact that members of our congregations do not know how to proceed in order to join our ranks. With a view to remedy this we again urge all members and friends to explain the merits of the Society with a view of increasing our membership. We are also in serious want of working members and would cheerfully welcome ladies who would be willing to help us in the great work of visiting the poor. We have again to congratulate the members on the great success of our annual concert, the net profit of which was £46.

We desire to thank all the kind benefactors of the Society, and would specially mention the Nuns of the Good Shepherd, Mount Magdala, Christchurch; U.S.S. Co., Messrs. Callan and Gallaway, the Kaitangata Coal Co, N.Z. TABLET Co., and many others for their valuable assistance.

A further sum of £20 has been paid over to the Bishop in favour of the orphanage which has been successfully established by the Sisters of Mercy at South Dunedin. This makes a total of £50 which this Society has contributed to the funds of the orphanage. These sums have been drawn from the fund which was collected some years ago with a view to aid the establishment of an orphanage here, and we feel sure it will give our members great pleasure to find that we have been able to give this assistance to so important an undertaking.

Since our last meeting death has deprived us of a kind friend and great benefactor, Dr. Fergusson, who worked for us for many years without fee or reward, save that which was in his kind heart in the knowledge of assisting God's poor. Circumstances made it necessary for Mrs. Fergusson to relinquish her position of president of the Society, which she had held with so much ability for many years.

The following ladies have been selected office bearers for the year 1898-99:—Mrs. J. J. Connor, president; Mrs. A. Jackson, vice-president; Mrs. Duncan, treasurer; Miss Purton, secretary; Mrs. A. Jackson and Mrs. A. Wilson, wardrobe-keepers.

List of articles sent out by wardrobe keeper:—15 pairs blankets (new) 1 pair (second hand), 1 set bedding, 43 pairs boots and shoes (new) 18 pairs (s.h.), 37 hats (s.h.), 47 pairs stockings and socks (s.h.) 23 pairs (new), 18 cloaks and shawls (s.h. and new) 17 jackets (s.h.) 36 blouses (s.h.), 11 boys' suits (new) 9 boys' suits (s.h.), 11 women's dresses (new) 24 (s.h.), 10 children's dresses (s.h.), 41 overalls (new) 21 (s.h.), 10 pinafores (s.h.), 43 petticoats (new) 25 (s.h.), 13 men's shirts (s.h.), 22 boys' shirts (s.h.), 10 boys' shirts (new), 18 collars (s.h.), 39 sets women's underwear, 17 men's coats (s.h.) 16 pairs trousers (s.h.), 9 waistcoats (s.h.), 1 overcoat (new) 3 (s.h.), 4 macintoshes 8 sets men's underwear (s.h.), 7 men's hats (s.h.), 19 women's flannels (new), 172 yards flannel, 259 yards flannelette, 121 yards print, 99½ yards dress material, 35½ yards shirting, 1 umbrella (s.h.), 40 yards calico, cotton, hooks, buttons, tapes, sets Rosary beads, prayer-books, scapulars.

In addition to above orders the Society have given away six and a-half tons of coal, which they received as a donation from the Kaitangata Coal Company.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in Bank,			Groceries ...	43	1 6
July 18, 1897	7	11 6	Coals ...	16	15 0
Subscriptions ...	86	6 8	Drapery ...	45	13 7
Donations ...	12	7 2	Boots ...	7	11 11
Gross receipts of			U.S.S. Co. ...	5	11 9
Concert ...	52	0 6	Urgent Board ...	0	5 0
Poor Box ...	4	4 7	Sundries (telegrams, stamps, etc.) ...	8	0 5
			Mt. Magdala Home ...	5	0 6
			Offerings ...	1	0 0
			Concert expenses ...	6	0 6
			Balance in Bank ...	23	10 3
	£162	10 5		£162	10 5

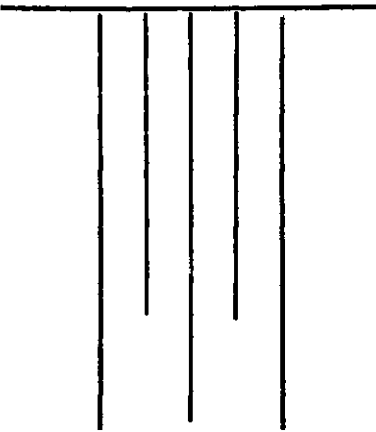
Meetings held during the year 47, visits to the poor 1222, penitents to Mount Magdala 4, children to St. Mary's Orphanage Nelson 3, baptisms 20, grocery orders 168, coal orders 64, hon. members on the roll 359, active members 19.

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



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The



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

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

A TRIAL ORDER RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

.....

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

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Co.

	THE DRESS.			THE DRESS.		
THE NEW CYCLING TWEED	...	...	10/6	ALL WOOL SCOTCH KNICKER TWEED	...	10/6
FANCY BOUCLE CLOTH	...	...	13/6	ALL WOOL AMAZON CLOTH	...	13/6
ALL WOOL COVERT COATING	...	...	15/6	NEW FANCY MATERIALS	...	15/6
FRENCH COATING SERGE	...	...	17/6	MOSGIEL TWEEDS	...	24/6

**RABBITSKINS.**

**RABBITSKINS.**

## EDWARD THOMAS & CO.,

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF  
—RABBITSKINS—  
In the Colony.  
NO COMMISSION.

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

**BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.**

## PORCELAIN GUMS.

ARE PERFECTION.

Having imported the Latest Appliances for the manufacture of this artistic work, we have decided to supply all permanent cases with it in lieu of vulcanite—without extra cost to the patient.

DETECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

**T. J. COLLINS,**

DENTAL SURGEON

(10 years with Leading London Dentists),

41 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

# A. & T. INGLIS

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

Ex Rakaia ... ..	...	114 packages
Ex Togariro ... ..	...	62 do
Ex Aotca ... ..	...	99 do
Ex Tokomaru ... ..	...	98 do
Ex Ionic ... ..	...	21 do
Total		389 packages.

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

LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF EUROPE.

Please Call and Inspect.

**A. & T. INGLIS,**

George Street, Dunedin.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

PRO-CATHEDRAL CONFERENCE, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE following is the report and balance-sheet for year ending 13th July, 1898:—

Officers—Patron, Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, S.M., D.D.; Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G.; President, Bro. E. O'Connor, J.P.; Vice-president, Bro. C. H. Evans; Treasurer, Bro. J. J. Wilson; Secretary, Bro. G. C. Hayward; Wardrobe Keeper, Bro. J. Hennessy.

Once again the time has arrived for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to place before its friends, benefactors, and the general community a report of its transactions for the year just ending. In doing so we look upon it as a first and paramount duty on behalf of the poor (the clients of St. Vincent), to return our sincere and grateful thanks to all who have in any way, whether at our last annual appeal or during the year, supplied the necessary funds and goods that have enabled the Brothers and members of the Ladies' Branch to accomplish so much necessary work.

To our late reverend spiritual director (the Very Rev. Father Cummings) we owe a debt of gratitude it seems impossible ever to repay, for the unflagging interest always displayed in the affairs of the Society (and especially our branch), and for his ever willing assistance and ideal Christian charity. We, however, feel gladly compensated for the loss of so worthy a co-worker and kindly Father by having in the person of the devoted Vicar-General (the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M.) a successor who already has endeared himself to the members, and who performs an immense amount of work in connection with the Society.

We are anxiously looking forward to the return amongst us of his Lordship the Bishop after a prolonged absence. As we remarked in our last annual report, we have felt his absence very acutely, and are hopefully awaiting his cheery presence and kindly intercourse again at our meetings, at which he has invariably manifested the greatest possible interest.

During the year, the work of St. Vincent de Paul has not been allowed to relax, neither has any want of energy been exhibited by the members of the Society. On the contrary, everything possible has been done to alleviate the wants of our poor people and render their condition more endurable, whenever brought under our notice. As showing the many cases always arising wherein charitable zeal may be displayed, we may mention that during the year arrangements have been made on behalf of several persons to establish them in profitable businesses; men sent to join their families; boots, clothing, and school books provided for a number of children to enable them to go regularly to school; several families helped in the payment of rent; men enabled to leave town to get work; Christian burial of child; five children sent to St. Mary's Industrial School, Nelson; one member collected £7 to assist a deserving case; the passage paid of a woman from one of the local institutions to enable her to rejoin her friends in another part of the colony, and the good officers of the Society sought in several individual instances of temporary difficulties and embarrassment with happy and successful results.

Another matter that has engaged the attention of the Society is communication being opened up with the authorities of the Home for the Aged Needy in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Auckland, with the view of having persons sent there. This opens up a question long in the minds of members, viz., the growing need of a similar institution in this city. We feel the time is fast approaching when a Catholic Home, under the benign influence of religion, which should be used for the comfortable housing of our indigent poor, a temporary shelter for sick and friendless persons, and a refuge for orphan and neglected children pending their transmission to more suitable institutions, should be founded, under a band of devoted Sisters, such, for instance, as the Sisters of Charity (founded by St. Vincent de Paul), or Little Sisters of the Poor. The establishment of such an institution would supply a long felt and growing want.

We have to acknowledge the receipt during the year of several much needed contributions in money, coals, etc., from a few generous benefactors, and cannot do better than urge many more to follow such good example.

With the commencement of the new year it is gratifying to know that several gentlemen have joined our ranks as active members, and we look forward to the reception of many others from among our eligible parishioners.

BALANCE SHEET.	
Receipts.	Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance forward ... 4 16 1	Donation to Ladies' Branch ... 5 5 0
Members' contributions ... 8 4 4	Advertising and Printing Reports ... 1 9 0
Result of Annual Appeal ... 19 0 0	House Rent ... 0 12 0
Donations ... 3 16 0	Coals, Firewood, etc. ... 1 17 0
	Groceries ... 8 13 0
	Drapery, Clothing, Blankets, Boots, etc. ... 5 14 0
	Meat ... 0 4 0
	Sundries (including School Books, Stamps, Stationery, Railage, Exchange, etc.) ... 0 10 2
	Balance in hand ... 11 12 5
<b>£35 16 5</b>	<b>£35 16 5</b>

In addition to the above, and not included in the balance, the Very Rev. Father Cummings (prior to his departure), the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., and other priests of the Pro-Cathedral, have expended privately, but in connection with the Society, a considerable sum in relieving special and deserving cases which came under their personal notice between meetings.

General Summary:—Visits made, 72; orders issued, 156; clothing, boots, etc., provided, 27; cases relieved in various ways, 101.

LADIES' BRANCH:

President, Mrs. Stratz; vice-president, Mrs. Morkane; treasurer, Miss Funston; secretary, Miss Kearney; wardrobe keeper, Miss Shea.

BALANCE SHEET.	
Expenditure.	Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance forward ... 0 7 3	Drapery ... 8 9 9
Donation from Conference (Charity Sermon) ... 5 5 0	Boots, grocery, coal, etc. 5 0 0
Members' subscriptions (Monthly) ... 15 4 6	Tramfare of Jubilee Memorial Home... 1 10 0
	Inmates to Church ... 1 10 0
	Cash and medicine ... 2 0 0
	House rent and bedding ... 2 0 0
	Balance in hand ... 2 7 0
<b>£20 16 9</b>	<b>£20 16 9</b>

In addition to the above, donations of clothing, bedding, etc. have been received and distributed to the value of £25.

Visits have been made to the Hospital, Gordon street Refuge, Jubilee Memorial Home, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Sumner; and, similar institutions at regular intervals, and numerous visits to poor people in their own homes.

General summary:—Cases relieved in various ways, 50; visits made, 30. Goods distributed: 16 articles of bedding, 12 pairs of new boots, 60 yards flannelette, 50 yards flannel, 80 yards cotton material, 32 garments and 30 parcels of women's and children's clothing.

ANÆMIA, HEART PALPITATION, GIDDINESS, AND CRAMPS VANQUISHED.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS BRING PERFECT HEALTH TO A NEW ZEALAND LADY.

CHATTING to a Press representative recently, Miss Petrea Peterson, of Featherstone, North Island, New Zealand, told him how she was simply dying; how the dreaded anemia clutched her in its embraces; and how, through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, she was ultimately transformed to the most perfect health and natural beauty:—

'I am 19 years of age,' she said, 'and since I was 15 I have been suffering, more or less. I had acute palpitation of the heart, which was brought about by anæmia or bloodlessness to which I was long a martyr. Whenever I ran upstairs my heart would thump violently against my sides, and I would be quite speechless for several moments until I recovered my breath. Night after night I tossed, weary and worn-out, on my bed, trying vainly to sleep. I had fearful attacks of cramps in my legs, and so great was the agony that frequently it caused me to scream out in very desperation. I was always in a weak, low state, and never felt fit for my work. My legs would at times swell up to a considerable extent, and this naturally occasioned myself and my mother great suspense. Thus, as I grew older I grew worse and worse, being subject also to periods of giddiness which many a time caused me to almost fall down. I tried plenty of medicines, and I had several doctors, but they gave no relief. I also consulted three doctors regarding an affliction of the eye from which I suffered. Having almost given up my case as hopeless, I one day noticed an advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the *Evening Post*. Gathering hope from this, in June, 1897, I commenced taking them strictly according to directions. After the third dose I found a change for the better. I continued with them until I, bit by bit, improved so much that four months ago I left them off altogether. I have taken a total of nine boxes, and am now in every way in the most perfect health. Insomnia, weakness, giddiness, heart palpitation, cramps, and swellings in the legs have all disappeared, and the affection in my eye has likewise ceased. As there has been no recurrence of these ailments at all during the past four months, it is evident that my cure is a permanent one. The pills have absolutely cured me, and I will always keep some of them by me. I feel fit for my work and for anything. My mother thinks the world of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she has tried several boxes herself. I am awfully thankful to them, and I have recommended them to all my friends.'

The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in wooden boxes, about two inches in length, each of which is encircled by a blue warning label. The outside wrapper has the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed in red. In case of doubt it is better to send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Wellington, N.Z., enclosing the price, three shillings a box, or six boxes for sixteen and sixpence.

These pills are not a purgative, and they contain nothing that could injure the most delicate. These pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system, such as all skin troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling arising therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, dengue and typhoid fevers, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as serofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, or excesses of any nature.—\* \*

RINK STABLES CHRISTCHURCH.

Carriages, Cabs, Landaus, Broughams, Dog Carts, Buggies, Daisy Carts, &c., always ON HIRE at the Shortest Notice. Horses Bought and Sold on Commission, and Broken to Single and Double Harness Satisfaction Guaranteed. Vehicles and Harness of every description Bought, Sold, Exchanged or Stored. W. HAYWARD & CO., Rink Stables, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, Telephone 197.

# REID AND GRAY

DESIRE TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED  
"EUREKA" GRAIN, TURNIP, AND  
MANURE DRILL.

This machine is without doubt the Best Value ever offered, and farmers should send us their orders early. Made in all combinations—also to sow any quantity as desired.

CHAFFCUTTERS & BAGGERS	SINGLE FURROW DIGGERS
WOOD FRAME DISC HARROWS	TURNIP CUTTERS
STEEL FRAME DISC HARROWS	FAN MILLS
BROADCAST SEED SOWERS	FARM DRAYS
CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, &c, &c.	WINDMILLS, &c., &c.

## 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.

AGENTS FOR  
RUDGE-WHITWORTH, YELLOW FELLOW, AND WHITE FLYER BICYCLES.  
Catalogues and All Information Free on Application.

AGENTS FOR DEERING ALL STEEL AND PONY BINDERS  
(The Lightest Draught Binder in the World.)  
Second-hand Portable Traction for Sale.

## A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGO MINERAL WATER.

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

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

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# ORION

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

### CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Catalogues from all Ironmongers,  
or the  
Maker and Patentee,

H. E. SHACKLOCK,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

## PETER DICK

Invites Inspection of a Very Choice Assortment

ELECTRO PLATE AND WARE  
Of the Best Quality.

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

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

PETER DICK,  
The Most Reliable Watchmaker and Jeweller  
(Opposite Coffee Palace)  
MORAY PLACE DUNEDIN

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION, Etc., Etc.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, Etc. Caution.—Spurious imitations are being offered.

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

KAY'S COMPOUND, for coughs and colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, etc. Contain Quinine, Iron, etc.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.  
COAGULINE—Cement for broken articles Sold everywhere. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

## EMPIRE HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

JOHN LOUGHLIN ... .. Proprietor

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

### HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

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

A Night Porter in Attendance  
TERMS MODERATE.

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

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

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

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

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

## JOHN GILLIES

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

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

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

## POWLEY AND KEAST

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

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT  
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION

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

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644.

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

## TO THE READERS OF THE TABLET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## E. F. LAWRENCE

BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Families waited upon daily for orders.

### A NOTED HOUSE.

## THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. T O O M E Y,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

Printed and published for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (Limited) by J. J. CONNOR, at their Registered Printing Office Octagon, Dunedin, this 22nd day of July 1898