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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

AN EXAGGERATED CABLE. A CABLE message which appeared in the daily papers of Thursday last stated that his Holiness the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons, had condemned the doctrine of Father Hecker, founder of the Paulist Order. There are grounds for believing that the 'cable crammer,' as usual, has greatly exaggerated the matter, though it is of course impossible to speak with certainty on the subject until the text of the Holy Father's letter has been made public, and Catholics will do well to suspend judgment on the matter until that has been done. At present all that is publicly known is that the letter deals in a general way with the development of American Catholicism, and makes special reference to certain political doctrines enunciated in the biography of Father Hecker. The Rome correspondent of the *London Times* states that the *Life of Father Hecker* was brought before the notice of the Congregation of the Index by members of the Society of Jesus some time last summer, but that the Pope afterwards appointed a commission of Cardinals to inquire into the question. It is probable that the Holy Father has not formally condemned Father Hecker's teaching, but that the present letter to Cardinal Gibbons, to quote the words of the *Times*' correspondent, only 'contains in guarded form a warning to Liberal Catholics not to over-step the bounds of Catholic dogma and discipline.' Meanwhile it is interesting to notice that the work for which this great Order was established—the conversion of non-Catholics—is still being carried on with undiminished success. The *Missionary*, the official organ of the Order, in its last issue, gives the following list of notable conversions recently made:—

Miss Annie Buiritt, of Bridgeport, Conn., a well-known member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of that city. Three remarkable Jewish conversions have taken place—Edward Victor Weiss and Henry John Weiss, sons of Alexander Weiss, a physician of Vienna. The brothers are graduates of the Lyceum at Vienna. Mrs. Rosa Dichter is the third Jewish convert. During a stay at the Sisters' hospital at Baltimore she was persuaded of the truth of the Church and received baptism, though under great protest from her husband, who is a devout Jew. Mr. John M. Patch, of Chester, Texas, was received into the Church. Another convert of Texas is Miss Clara Church, a school teacher of Pulaski. A notable convert of Philadelphia is Miss Miriam Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Yale Smith. She was baptised by Archbishop Ryan, Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly acting as sponsor. Mr. Maynard Childs, U.S. Volunteers, was received December 12. John Shannon and his exemplary mother, Mrs. William P. Shannon, wife and son of an efficient country treasurer, Tilden, Tex., have made their submission to the Church recently.

Not content with even these successes the Fathers have determined to carry on operations in the non-Catholic mission field on a larger scale than they have ever before attempted, and the enlarged programme will be inaugurated by a huge mission to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, during Lent.

THE WAR
AGAINST
RITUALISM.

The Established Church in England has certainly fallen on painful times. The anti-Ritualistic movement, which has been going on for years in a kind of subdued way, was recently raised to the level of an organised agitation, and since then it has increased in a ratio and with a rapidity quite unparalleled even in the history of Protestant Church "agitations." Practically the present movement is running along three distinct and entirely independent lines. First, there is the anti-Ritualistic party in the Church itself, which, like the poor, the Anglicans have always had with them. Then there is the Nonconformist party, who have established

an organisation of their own to agitate for Disestablishment. And finally, there is the political anti-Ritualistic party, headed by Sir W. Harcourt, which has been formed amongst members of the House of Commons. Of the three agencies the Church party will probably effect least, though it certainly makes the most noise and thrusts itself most prominently on the public notice by its multitudinous "protests." But if any change is to be made, if anything practical is to be done, it will only be effected by pressure from the House of Commons. The bishops are not frightened of anti-Ritualistic "protests"—they have survived scores of them in the past—but they are frightened of the House of Commons. And so, if anything practical results from the present ferment—and there is every indication that the movement will have some practical outcome—it is the political party that is most likely to achieve it. Late exchanges show that the political campaign is being carried on with great vigour. Everywhere the members of the Liberal party are taking the matter up in their addresses to their constituents, and the country is ringing with denunciation of the alleged illegal practices of the Ritualists. It is gratifying to notice that on the whole the campaign is being carried on without any offensive reference to Catholics. What is specially objected to is the inconsistency of the Ritualistic clergy in remaining in the ministry and receiving the emoluments of a Church whose articles repudiate in the strongest language the doctrines and practices which they have in recent years adopted. It is not a cry of 'No Popery,' but a cry of 'No treachery.' As one speaker put it, he 'had nothing to say against Roman Catholics—one of the noblest men he had ever known was an Irish priest—but the Ritualists worked in secret, teaching doctrines contrary to their open professions.' And even Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., one of the most bigoted of the Protestant leaders, declared that he 'respected Roman Catholics because they were sincere and honest—they believed their doctrines and practised them—but he did not believe in men entering the service of a Church and then teaching those doctrines which that Church repudiated.' And that is the attitude which the political party generally are taking on this question.

As has been said, the Nonconformists have rallied their forces and joined in what is actually an attack on the Established Church. So long ago as May of last year a preliminary meeting was held at which it was decided to establish a Nonconformist Parliamentary Council, whose duty it should be to "examine and watch measures submitted to Parliament, to assist in forming a stronger Nonconformist opinion on political issues of moment to the Free Churches, to communicate with the public Departments upon such questions, and to promote by every means in its power effective legislation for the removal of the grievances now admittedly suffered by Nonconformists." That was a general statement of the objects of the Council, but the speeches that were delivered made it clear that the aim was to check "aggressive clericalism," and that the ultimate goal of the movement was complete religious equality—in other words, Disestablishment. The first public gathering under the auspices of the Council was held in November last, and a representative of the TABLET who happened to be in London at the time strolled into the meeting so as to be able to judge for himself as to the future prospects of the movement. There was a very large attendance, and he tells me he could not help being struck with the earnest and determined spirit which seemed to animate the gathering. There was a good deal of what might be called theological spread-eaglesism on the part of the speakers—especially among the laymen, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the opportunity of airing their knowledge of theology in public—but, on the whole, it was evident that this Nonconformist Parliamentary Council means business. Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., occupied the chair, the opening addresses were delivered by our old friends the Rev. Dr. Horton and Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and nearly all the great guns of Nonconformity in London made short speeches on the prospects and programme of the movement. With the exception of Dr. Horton, who delivered

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one of those inflammatory harangues for which he has become rather famous of late, the speakers were most respectful and, in some cases, even complimentary to Catholics.

Only one subsequent speaker lapsed from a SURPRISE FOR this high level, and he was "sat upon" with MR. HOCKING. a promptness and vigour that must have come as a great surprise to him. The offender was no less a man than the Rev. Silas Hocking, the well-known writer of fiction. Mr. Hocking, who sat in the body of the hall, rose to say that he wished to make a suggestion to the Council, and that was that they should pay more attention to the interests of Nonconformists on the daily Press. He had been told that when Cardinal Vaughan first came to London it had been proposed to him that a Catholic paper should be started in the city. The Cardinal, it was said, had vetoed the proposal, saying that their work could be far more cheaply and more effectively done by sprinkling the daily papers with Catholic reporters. He (Mr. Hocking) believed that that policy had been adopted, and with what effect they all knew. They could now understand how it was that Catholic conversions and Catholic functions were so prominently reported in the papers while Nonconformist doings were almost entirely ignored, and it would be necessary for them to take a leaf out of the Cardinal's book if they wished to get proper attention at the hands of the daily Press. The speaker had scarcely finished when an irate-looking old gentleman on the platform rose and addressed the meeting. This was a Mr. P. W. Clayden, an old pressman and ex-editor of one of the London dailies. He was evidently very excited, and he proceeded to literally "wipe the floor" with the unfortunate Hocking, evidently in blissful ignorance of the fact that it was the great novelist whom he was thus pulverising. "I had not intended," he said, "to make a speech, but I could not let the nonsense and absurdity uttered by the last speaker pass without contradiction. As you are aware I know something about this subject. I know what I am talking about, and I say that the statement about the Catholic reporters and the daily Press is the biggest piece of humbug and superstition I have heard of for a long time. We sometimes talk of the superstition of the Catholics. I say that Catholic superstition isn't in it compared with the piece of superstition uttered before this intelligent audience by the gentleman who last spoke." And so the indignant old pressman went on, in a strain very surprising to the Rev. Hocking, but very entertaining to the single Catholic auditor who was present. An even more crowded meeting was held in the evening, and judging by the earnestness and enthusiasm displayed it is evident that the Nonconformist Parliamentary Council intends to make Liberal Members of Parliament 'sit up,' and either vote straight on anti-Ritualism and Disestablishment, or get into the House the best way they can without the Nonconformist vote.

AN agitation which has behind it such well-organized forces, which is carried on with such vigour, and which aims at operating on Parliament direct, is bound sooner or later to be attended with practical result. The anti-Ritualists have undoubtedly got the ear of the nation, and it is only a question of time when Parliament will take action in the matter. That action may take one of two forms—the Commons may decide to amend the establishment or they may decide to end it. The former course will probably be tried first by way of giving the Church a last chance to right herself. The amendment will in all likelihood take the form of an alteration of the Public Worship Regulation Act, by which the right of veto, which the Bishops at present possess on all prosecutions against the clergy, will be taken away, and a further clause be added by which any clergyman who teaches doctrines inconsistent with the Thirty-nine Articles or adopts ecclesiastical practices not authorised by the Book of Common Prayer will be liable to be deprived of his living and prevented from continuing in the ministry of the Church. Even if these stringent provisions be adopted, however, they will prove at the best a mere temporary expedient because the Bishops, the great majority of whom are themselves Ritualists, are not in the least likely to enforce them. The only practical and permanent solution of the problem, therefore, is to be found in Disestablishment, and that is the end towards which the progress of events is fast hurrying the English Church. In the meantime the present agitation brings out into strong relief the hopeless weakness of the Anglican Church and the amazing inconsistency of those who, calling themselves Anglo-Catholics, violate every Catholic principle by remaining in communion with such a body. They believe that the Church should be one, yet they remain in a Church which not only teaches directly contradictory doctrines, but in which the opposing parties are living from day to day and from week to week with their hands on each other's throats. They believe that the Church should teach and teach with authority, and they remain in a Church which does not

know its own mind on such fundamental points as the Doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist, and which has no authority whatever to enforce its teaching even if it had made up its mind. This inconsistency will be even more accentuated as the agitation progresses, and it will be matter for surprise if many of the Anglo-Catholics are not led to notice the contrast between the weakness and helplessness of Anglicanism and the supernatural strength and stability of the Catholic Church. The Anglican Church is like the house that was built upon the sand, and the day of its fall is coming visibly near. The Catholic Church is built upon a rock, and though the gates of hell may attack, they can never prevail—though the rains may descend, and the floods pour, and the winds beat against it, the House that was built by Christ Himself can never fall.

In the New Zealand Government is in need TWO PATRIOTS. of an advance agent to push its interests through the world at large, the editor of this paper can cordially recommend one of its readers who has been touring in America not long since. He systematically kept before the notice of all he met the superlative character of everything in New Zealand—its lakes and mountains, its frozen mutton, its compulsory arbitration, its old-age pensions, and its Stewart Island oysters—which, by the way, he somewhat injudiciously described as being each as large as an ordinary dinner-plate. I have heard of only one person who would be in the running with my patriotic reader. And he is dead. Good people usually die young. The story runneth thus:—

When in the States he heard much—over-much—of the glories of the great republic that has been licking creation, as if created were merely a mighty postage stamp. One day he inquired of a stranger: 'D'ye know Dunedin?' It was in the Far West. 'Wal,' said the stranger, 'I guess it's in Ohio.' 'Ohio be hanged! They haven't such things in Ohio. Why, man alive, Dunedin is in New Zealand. I'm surprised at ye. Why, I thought all the world knew about Dunedin. There's half-a-million people in it, without countin' a standin' army of 100,000 men—horse, foot, and royal artillery. Not hear of Dunedin! Maybe you'll tell me next you never heard of Balclutha or Kokonga or Makikihi or Billy Taylor or—' But the man of the drawl had sought refuge in another part of the railway car from the fast-growing consciousness of his ignorance of the great things of the world outside the States.

Mr. LABOUCHERE'S organ, *Truth*, has probably done more to expose frauds than any newspaper of the present century. Among the rest, it has mercilessly torn the mask of religion from the hideous Mokauna features of the real and bogus "ex-priest" and "ex-nun" frauds that for many a year past have been perambulating the United States, the British Isles, and the Australasian Colonies, blasting the atmosphere as if they were so many moving masses of asafetida. In his issue of January 12, Mr. Labouchere has the following additional note on the "lectures" of the unfortunate Slattery and his female companion:—

'Now it must be perfectly obvious to any one with the slightest knowledge of the world that these lectures are delivered simply for the purpose of putting money into the lecturer's pocket, and that to gain this end the lecturers are appealing to the pruriency and indecency under the guise of religion. It is difficult to understand how the managers of a building like Exeter Hall can allow such performances to take place on their premises. I see that Slattery prints on his handbills a testimonial dated October 5, 1897, from the secretary of the Protestant Alliance. When the official representatives of Protestantism are prepared to adopt such men as this for the champions of the cause, I do not wonder that we hear of Protestantism being in danger.'

THERE are two particularly heartless classes of fraud practised on the green and credulous public. The one is that of the Spiritists, who, for a fee, will profess to put a credulous parent into communication with the loved child that has gone before. This is an outrage on the sacredness of parental love. Catholics are happily seldom caught by the silly platitudes and the clumsy conjuring of the Spiritistic tricksters—did they even charm as wisely as the notorious Mrs. Mellon. As a set off, Catholics are the victims of a class that is without a counterpart among Protestants. I refer to certain oily-tongued vendors who perambulate the country at intervals, disposing of pious lumber at a price that varies from four to ten times their intrinsic value. Several brief visits to Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, coupled with correspondence received from other parts of the colony, have convinced me that sundry small fortunes have been made by adventurers whose stock-in-trade consisted of easily learned pious talke-

talkee, plus some gimcrack and more or less useless article of small first-cost, offered at a price which would supply a family with thirty to sixty volumes of interesting and useful Catholic literature, or one and a half to two years' subscription to the N.Z. TABLET, or other benefits which would be of real advantage to a Catholic home. Bleeding people through their most sacred domestic affections is, in all reason, a nasty trade, but what shall we say of the glib-tongued sons of Ananias who, partly by strenuous lying and a cheap affectation of piety, extort enormous profits out of the religious feelings chiefly of the Catholic women-folk of New Zealand, and then flit from the colony with little fortunes in their fob. The N.Z. TABLET has from time to time written on this matter. A newspaper can give good advice to the best of its ability. When it has done so its duty is discharged. It cannot give good sense.

THE DUEL. In the British Isles and Colonies the duel is as extinct as the dodo. Anybody who would attempt would be, figuratively speaking, swept off the surface of the planet upon a vigorous storm of healthy ridicule. Many TABLET readers will remember the answer given by the Irish M.P., Dr. Tanner, to a challenge. He was quite prepared to meet his opponent on any ground and with any weapons from horsewhips to Gatling guns—a hundred years from the date of challenge. The case of General Miles and the head of the commissariat department proves that the institution is dead in the United States. Before, during, and for some time after the Civil War, the duel was, in many instances, *de rigueur*. There is more sense nowadays in the brain-pan of the American officer. Duelling is now strongly discountenanced in the German Army. French newspaper men and politicians hold fast by their eyelids to this curious and absurd code of so-called honour. Sometimes the combatants succeed in piercing each other's epidermis. But, as a rule, the surgeons who are on or near the spot earn their fees lightly, and the non-fatality of such encounters is a matter of unholy merriment to the *journaux pour rire*.

A story in point records how a Monsieur (say) Paume one day waited upon a Parisian dame—let us call her Madame Viard—to inform her that her husband was probably at that very hour engaged in mortal combat with a brother of the pen. He found her already in deep distress of mind, due, however, to apprehension of quite another sort. The husband had made the usual pretence of a visit to the country on business, and news had just come to hand of a serious accident on the train in which he ought to have returned. After some hesitation the visitor managed to blurt out the real facts of the case. His announcement was received with a burst of tears—not of sorrow, but of joy and gratitude. 'A duel!' cried Madame, clasping her hands, 'bless you for this news! Thank God! He's safe!'

MANY N.Z. TABLET readers may have heard of the pyrotechnical displays of the notorious FIREBRAND. Scottish no-Popery orator who bears the name of the Rev. Jacob Plimmer. This perambulating nuisance keeps breaking out in fresh places with great fervour and assiduity. One of his latest displays is thus douched with cold irony by the *Scots Pictorial*—a non-Catholic magazine:—

'The Dunfermline Protestant Association, headed by Messrs. Plimmer and Wallace Drysdale, have been on the war-path again. They slung bombs in the shape of resolutions into the enemy's camp with the usual result. The enemy flippantly replied with squirts of cold water in the shape of letters from Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Salisbury. The resolutions protested against the two recent appointments in the University of Glasgow as being gross outrages on the Constitution and Christian sentiment of the country, and an unmitigated insult to the Protestants of the nation—that is Dunfermline. My Lord of Burleigh, in returning the documents, declined to receive or acknowledge them in their present form. This was chilly. The Prime Minister's note was simply freezing. Here it is: "I am directed by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge receipt of your letter, enclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the Dunfermline Protestant Association." That is all. But how coldly courteous and how eminently unsatisfactory. But, all the same, the Rev. Jacob Plimmer compels my admiration. He is a born fighter, and has come through what would have broken the heart of John Knox. He, the great reformer, had always the holy recreation of burning or smashing other peoples' property to fall back upon—a substantial satisfaction, I should think, as compared with the mere passing of resolutions. But Mr. Plimmer has been snubbed by the clergy, laughed at by the laity, sneered at by the Press, and stoned by the cads of the capital and other centres where he has held his conventicles, and still he comes up, not smiling indeed, but solemnly—ready to resume his mission and sign more resolutions. I verily believe the man is quite happy.'

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ALLEGED HIBERNICISMS. Has the *Mount Ida Chronicle* any Irish readers? If it has, the N.Z. TABLET is wondering if they have been perusing the fill-up paragraphs with which the editor has been steadily adorning odd corners of his paper week in week out for some time past. A paper's politics are usually as plain upon its face as a sign board over a hotel door. But the personal tastes and whims and mental bent of the editor's mind in minor matters may often be gauged from his fill-up paragraphs, supposing them to be really his selection. But why and oh! will not some of his Irish readers point out to the editor of the *Mount Ida Chronicle* that Pat and Brigid (or, as the name is wrongly spelled, Bridget) are not in the mass such rough and tumble idiots as his paragraphs make them out, and that Irish wit is of vastly finer fibre than such cheap buffooneries, and that the language he puts into Irish mouths is as unknown in Ireland as Choctaw? 'Tay' for tea is an honest Irish provincialism, following the general rule that the 'e' sound is dropped in 'ea' combinations, and the stronger and opener 'a' sound predominates. But we can offer a prize for the discovery of an Irishman who says 'swate' for sweet, or 'oi' for I. The *Chronicle* is helping to perpetuate an impression that is as false as it is ridiculous. A passing acquaintance with old English writers, from Chaucer, say, to Butler of *Hudibras* fame—not to come down to writers of a later date—would convince a reader of ordinary intelligence that many of the provincialisms current among the Irish peasantry were once part and parcel of the literary English of a past day. The Irish people have been more tenacious of certain forms of expression than writers of English undefiled across the Channel.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent).

February 25.

HIS Grace Archbishop Redwood left Wellington for Christchurch on Monday last to attend the meeting of the Senate of the New Zealand University. He is expected back early next week.

The Very Rev. Father Henneberry, of Hobart, has just returned from a trip to the Old Country, and is looking all the better for the change, after 33 years' residence in the colonies. He has been the guest of the Very Rev. Father Devoy during his stay in Wellington. He leaves early next week for Hobart, visiting Christchurch and Dunedin *en route*.

I regret that in the account of the passes for the Junior Civil Service last week an error occurred in stating that Miss Honora Casey was a pupil of St. Francis Xavier's Academy. She has always been a pupil of St. Mary's Convent, Hill street.

The following are the principal points of interest touched upon by the report presented at the half-yearly meeting of the Marist Brothers' School Old Boys' Association:—The Association was started in August last, since when a great deal of good had been done. The Very Rev. Father Devoy, V.G., was chosen president, and several influential Catholics had consented to act as vice-presidents. St. Patrick's Hall, which had been renovated, had been handed over to the Association for its exclusive use, with the exception of one night in each week. The thanks of the Association, for this privilege, were due to Father Devoy, and also to Messrs. Brady and Sen for decorating the hall free of cost. The Association was presented with the books belonging to the late Catholic Young Men's Literary Society. Several persons had promised to give donations of books to the library, which the incoming committee would no doubt endeavour to make more attractive. A picnic in connection with the Association had been held at Ross's gardens about the end of the year, and was a very successful gathering. One general meeting and twelve committee meetings had been held during the half-year, which showed that the interests of the Association were well looked after. During the same time several concerts were given, and these proved highly successful. The Dramatic Club provided the programme for the entertainment at the prize distribution in connection with the Marist Brothers' School. In conclusion, it was hoped that the Association would increase in membership, so that it would be a credit to the Catholic young men of Wellington.

(From our GREYMOUTH correspondent.)

The following pupils of the Convent passed at the last practical music examination:—Senior honours: Maud Bradshaw, 83; senior pass: Evelyn Tarrant, 65; intermediate: Cecilia Kennedy, 76; Kate Sheedy, 73; Nellie McDonnell, 66. It may be mentioned, also, that Hilda Beresford and Cecil Yarrall passed the second grade free-hand drawing at the last examination.

The Sisters of the Convent have again shown their capabilities as teachers, three out of four of their candidates for the Civil Service Examination having passed. The names of the successful candidates are Florence Foot, Maggie Kennedy and Emily Roche.

The ladies comprising the committee who carried out the recent bazaar are not satisfied with the results. About £300 was cleared. As a large stock of materials remains unsold it is intended to have another bazaar shortly. Several causes militated against the late bazaar being the success it was expected to have been. The drill shed—the only available hall—is in rather an out of the way

situation. The next effort is to be made in a more central place. The object is a most deserving one, as the old school is altogether unsuitable for school work. The lady stall holders, who deserve all praise for their zeal in this good cause, are Mesdames Campbell, Griffen, Burke, Hannan, Doogan, Foot, Miss Roche, the Children of Mary, and Mrs. Dr. Morice, sen.

During the absence of Father Malone, who is visiting his home at Hawera, the Rev. Father Ainsworth has been assisting Father Carew.

The hearing of the application for the Old Age Pension brought together a large number of veterans, who in the early days of the Colony faced many dangers by 'flood and field' in hunting for the precious metal, but who are now literally stranded.

Our worthy citizen, Mr. Felix Campbell, has been again unanimously elected to the chairmanship of the Greymouth Harbour Board.

The teaching staff of the Brothers' School has been reinforced by the arrival of Brother Hillary. Under the able guidance of Brother Canice—who has had large experience as a teacher in Victoria and elsewhere—the school has made great progress, the results of the last Government examination beating all previous records. The Catholics of the district show their confidence in the Brothers by sending their children to the school from the surrounding districts, many of the children travelling long distances. The attendance is now larger than on any previous occasion.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, NELSON.

The old school building which was for many years known as 'Father Garin's School,' and which was situated in Manuka street, (says the *Nelson Colonist*) has been pulled down. The old edifice was quite historical, and was associated with some of the earliest educational efforts in this city. His Grace Archbishop Redwood and many other colonists, who now occupy very prominent positions in this Colony, in their boyhood days went to the old school, over which the late Father Garin ever exercised a watchful eye, and took care to provide the best tuition obtainable in those days for the scholars. The Very Rev. Father Mahoney has had the old building replaced by a new, substantial, and up-to-date structure. The new building reflects much credit on Messrs. Leaper Bros., the architects and builders, and all who have had a hand in its construction. On entering the building by the main entrance, one finds two ante-rooms, one on the right hand, and the other on the left, where provision is made for hanging hats and cloaks. Passing through swing doors we enter the main room, which is seventy feet long, thirty-one feet wide, and in height is twenty-one feet six inches in the clear. At the eastern end of the room there is a fine stage, which is fully thirty feet long and fourteen feet deep. The room will hold comfortably between 400 and 500 persons. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation and the acoustic properties, both of which are excellent. Passing through the main room, along the south end of the building, there are three more small rooms, one of which is fitted up for a refreshment room, and contains a copper for securing hot water when required. Gas and water have been laid on throughout the building, and special provision has been made for combating a fire if one should occur, as water can be quickly obtained from three different parts of the building. A belfry has been erected over the main portion of the building, and outhouses with conveniences have also been supplied.

Father Mahoney marked the event of the completion of the building on the evening of February 14, by inviting the tradesmen who had been engaged therein, their wives and families, together with a few friends, numbering altogether about forty persons to a social gathering, which took place in the main part of the building. Father Mahoney, in welcoming his guests, remarked that during his residence in Nelson he had had to do with the erection of many buildings in the city and country, the aggregate cost of which was between £20,000 and £25,000, and he never had a cross word or unpleasantness with any employed on the numerous contracts. He said he had great confidence in Messrs. Leaper Bros., and the excellence of their work showed that that confidence had not been misplaced. Messrs. C. and H. Leaper responded, and stated that all who had been employed on the building had done their duty well and pleasantly. Father Mahoney was congratulated on having not only a fine schoolroom, but one which will be useful as a capital hall for social gatherings. Refreshments were liberally supplied, and several of the company provided entertainment in the shape of songs, recitations and music. The very pleasant gathering was brought to a close just before 11 o'clock, by the company singing the National Anthem.

BAZAAR AT DANNEVIRKE.

A bazaar in aid of the Catholic presbytery building fund was held in the Town Hall, Dannevirke recently. At the opening ceremony Rev. Father McGrath took occasion to thank Mr. Hunter on behalf of himself and the Catholics of the town and district for kindly consenting to open the bazaar. Mr. Hunter said that it was very desirable that so able and popular a pastor should be provided with suitable accommodation, and as the bazaar was for the purpose of raising funds to provide Father McGrath with a residence, he hoped it would be a financial success, and had much pleasure in declaring it open. The hall was tastefully decorated, whilst the four stalls, representing England, Ireland, Scotland and New Zealand, were artistically furnished with a fine stock of goods. The stalls were managed as follows:—England, Mesdames Rice and A. F. Browne, assisted by Mesdames Lyons and Jones, and Misses Wright (2), Scrimgeour, Grimwood and Jones. Ireland:—Mesdames McDermott, Burmister, Misses Halpin, Gleeson, Parker (2), and Allardice. Scotland:—Mesdames Kemp and Wysocki, assisted by Misses Shrewsbury, McGee, Brophy and Freeman (3). New Zealand:—Refreshments:—Mesdames Moss, Traynor, and Tyson, and Miss Traynor. During the first part of the evening the town band played outside the hall, and later on an orchestra gave selections in-

side the building at intervals during the evening. A number of children, dressed to represent various flowers, went through the intricacies of a maypole dance under the direction of Mrs. Burmister. The local paper (the *Morning Press*) stated that the bazaar was a social and financial success.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 24.

The Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., has been transferred to the charge of the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, and the Rev. Father Gillan from there to St. Benedict's, Newton.

The Very Rev. Father Hackett of Paeroa has been in town upon a business visit during the week.

I am very grateful to the Rev. Father Golden of Patea for his correction concerning the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly. His eulogium of the Dean is well merited.

The Hibernian Society's annual district meeting was held and concluded on the evening of the 15th inst. The district funeral fund now stands at £3891 3s 4d. The funeral claims for the half year amounted to £110, and the net increase for the same period was £132 12s 10d. The sum of £2050 has been invested locally at 5 per cent in good freehold security. Application was made from Stratford to start a new branch of the society. The motion moved by the Charleston branch bearing upon the fees paid by branches to their medical attendants was defeated by a large majority. A vote of condolence, moved by the Christchurch delegate, regarding the death of the Very Rev. Father Cummings, S.M., was unanimously carried. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—District president, Bro. John Patterson, J.P.; district vice-president, Bro. Daniel O'Sullivan; district secretary, Bro. William Kane; district treasurer, Bro. M. J. Sheahan, J.P.; auditors, Bros. D. O'Sullivan and J. B. Stead. The officers were installed by Past District President Bro. P. J. Nerheny, who addressed the officers in suitable terms of congratulation, to which they in like manner replied. A motion, moved by Bro. W. Beehan, that no delegate be sent from the New Zealand district to the forthcoming annual meeting in Melbourne was carried. The mover thought it of more advantage to reserve the money for the movable district meetings in our own Colony. The district president urged the meeting strongly to send a delegate to Melbourne, as this next meeting, in consequence of the revision of the laws, was of vital interest to the Society as a whole.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan and Rev. Father Croke attended the H.A.C.B. district meeting. His Lordship addressed the meeting and highly eulogised the Society and the good work it was doing. The Archbishop and Bishops lately assembled at Wellington had determined to assist, in every way possible, the Hibernian Society. He would ask the delegates present to convey to their respective branches the very high regard in which he held the Society, and to the Auckland branch he returned his sincere thanks for their success in working for the churches during the last three St. Patrick's Day celebrations. The Bishop was applauded upon resuming his seat and again when leaving the hall. It was a very high mark of respect shown to the Society generally by the Bishop, and was highly appreciated by the D.P. and members present.

Sir George Grey's memorial demonstration of Saturday last was in every way a success, excepting in the most important matter of all—the financial part of it. The true old saying, 'when you touch a man's pocket you touch his heart' was verified to the letter. The populace put on their best clothes and demonstrated in honour of their city's benefactor, but they kept a tight grip of their purses. His Lordship Dr. Lenihan was to have spoken in the Domain, but owing to the death of Father Luck that morning he could not attend, and sent a written apology.

Rev. Father Henneberry, of Hobart, and a relative of the famous missionary, came from America by the last 'Frisco' mail boat. He preached last Sunday evening at the Cathedral, giving a graphic account of his travels around the world, and the growth of the Church in every land.

A novena to St. Patrick is about to be commenced by Father Croke at St. Patrick's.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 27.

St. MARY'S school, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, Colombo street, presented quite a festive appearance on the 15th inst., on the occasion of a welcome being accorded to his Lordship the Bishop after his return to the Diocese. The children, in holiday attire, were present in strong force, and also a large number of their parents and friends. His Lordship was accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chenaix, V.G., the Rev. Fathers Mar-nane, King, Crotty, Richards and Price. After a 'Song of Welcome' had been given by the pupils, Miss Josie O'Brien read, and then presented to the Bishop, a beautifully illuminated address. His Lordship was also presented by the children with two handsome ball-stands. An entertainment, consisting of instrumental and vocal selections, recitations, and a cantata entitled the 'Fairies of the Seasons' was then given. The first part of the programme was as follows:—Piano solo, Miss Cissie O'Brien; recitation, Miss Nellie Turner; vocal solo, Miss Hortense Powell; piano solo, Miss Florrie Heard; recitation, Miss Dulcie Deamer. In the cantata, which followed, Miss Eva Hulston was the 'Fairy Queen,' and the other performers were—fairies, Misses I. Young, Turner, Simpson, K.

Molloy, M. Molloy, L. Flemming, F. Flynn, H. Sharman, G. Cassin, N. Cassin, A. Nelson, S. Murray, E. Livingstone, H. Flynn; train-bearers, Misses Dulcie Deamer and Dorothy Deamer; pages, Masters Carl Plummer and Fred Livingstone.

At the conclusion of the entertainment his Lordship addressed a few kind words to the children. He had to respond, he said, to a very affectionate address for which he thanked them most sincerely. The Lord remarked that their daily prayers had followed him all through his long absence from them; this assurance gave him great pleasure, and he felt certain that their holy prayers had protected and averted many dangers from him. Many a time, in the loneliness which one experiences in a large city, his thoughts had reverted to the children of his far-off diocese. He thanked them very warmly for the enjoyable treat given that afternoon, and congratulated them and their devoted teachers on the great progress made during his absence. The varied character of the entertainment, and the marked proficiency shown by those who had just taken part in it, evidenced the high standard of excellence to which they had attained. In conclusion, his Lordship granted the children a holiday, an announcement which received their hearty approval.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, who is in Christchurch attending the annual session of the Senate of the University of New Zealand, is the guest of Bishop Grimes at the episcopal residence, Barbadoes street. At Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening his Grace preached to a congregation which filled the sacred edifice to overflowing. Taking for his text the opening words of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, 'Brethren, we exhort you that you receive not the grace of God in vain,' he pointed out the means to be adopted for the due observance of the holy season of Lent. His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Richards and Crotty, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, gave Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

The Sisters of our Lady of Missions have been successful in passing three pupils in the recent Civil Service examination, their names being Misses Ka'ie Gallagher, Marion Picken, and Catherine Bourke. Miss Maud O'Neill also passed the matriculation examination. In addition to these results the Sisters were very successful in the teachers' examination.

The Rev. Father Fay, who has been spending a brief holiday with his friends in Canterbury, returned to the archdiocese on Tuesday last.

Whilst in this city some of the members of the Moore-Roberts Dramatic Company have assisted the choir at the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evenings.

Miss Alice Dix, a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy in this city, succeeded in getting a 'D' certificate at the recent examination for teachers, and also passed the second grade drawing in freehand and model. Miss Dix entered the Greymouth Convent as a postulant a few weeks ago.

The Rev. Father Aubrey, S.M., who is leaving the Rangiora parish, where he has been in charge during the last two years, bade farewell to the congregation on Sunday last. After Mass the parishioners invited him to meet them in the schoolroom, when Mr. T. Roebuck read an address, which was tastefully illuminated by the Sisters of the Mission. The address, which was signed by Messrs R. Anderson, M. Duncan, J. Kearney, J. Power, and J. Morris, on behalf of the parishioners, expressed the sorrow of the Catholics of Rangiora at the removal of Father Aubrey. Father Aubrey feelingly replied, thanking the parishioners for the great and uniform kindness shown him, and for the harmonious way in which they had worked with him to advance the interests of the Church. Mr. R. Anderson then presented Father Aubrey with a cheque for a handsome amount subscribed by the congregation. The choir also presented him with a travelling rug and an illuminated address, and on the Friday previous the children of St. Joseph's school presented him with a surplice and a nicely illuminated address. Father Aubrey goes to assist the Very Rev. Father Chervier at Leeston; the Rev. Father Cooney assumes charge at Rangiora, and will be assisted by the Rev. Father Price.

(From our TIMARU correspondent.)

February 27.

A meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Sports Association was held in the Mechanics' Hall on Thursday the 23rd inst. Mr. T. J. Burns, in the absence of the president, was voted to the chair. The report of the concert committee was adopted. The following were elected members:—Messrs. G. P. Wood, J. Shaw, G. B. Findlay, J. Brown, M. Collins, J. H. Smith, J. Gawne, J. O'Hagan, J. W. Mathieson, J. Purcell, C. T. Hall, J. Larkin, W. Kelly, J. Quirk, C. Crimmins, and Captain Morgan. This addition increases the membership list considerably, and there is every prospect, in view of the reduced charge (5s.), of having a further increase. Efforts are being made to get a special train on the sports day, 16th March, and with every prospect of success. The date of the meeting seems to fit in happily with the other fixtures in South Canterbury, and should be alike convenient to holiday-makers and competitors.

The Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, S.M., who is spending a few days here, celebrated the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday last and also preached at Vespers.

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 Perrins 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.—*.

THE CHURCH IN EVERY AGE.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Coadjutor-Bishop of Goulbourn, preached at Vespers on the occasion of the blessing of the additions to St. Joseph's Church, Orange, New South Wales, on February 12. In the course of the discourse his Lordship said:—

What institution is there amongst civilised nations even at the present day of beneficence and charity that can compare with the Church of God? What lofty conception of the human mind, for the alleviation of distress, is there that does not owe its origin to the Catholic Church? What theory of beneficence could the philanthropist of to-day suggest which the Church has not perfected in undying institutions? For what form of suffering has she not devised a remedy? To what ailment of the body or the mind has she not applied a balm? Who has instructed the ignorant of every age, who has raised the fallen, who has given courage to the despondent, who has guided the steps of the wavering, who has staunched the wounds of society—pouring in the wine and oil—who in a word has lifted up and pressed to her bosom the weak and the despised and outcast ones of humanity as fondly as she? Was it not a Catholic lady—Fabiola—one of the brightest and purest ornaments of the Early Church, who founded in the city of Rome itself

THE FIRST HOSPITAL

that the world had ever seen? Were not the convents and monasteries of the Middle Ages the welcome homes for suffering and old age, and misery and pain, and even in our own day were not these hospitals or houses of refuge that won the admiration of the traveller of every land memorials of Catholic faith, of Catholic charity and beneficence? What man amongst them was so prejudiced or so vulgar as to refuse the homage, admiration, and gratitude to those exalted spirits of the past from whose munificence and enlightened zeal sprung the schools, colleges, and universities of Europe, wherever had been inculcated the pursuit of the good, the beautiful, and the true—where the three graces—Liberty, Learning, and Religion, were linked hand in hand; where with an affectionate—reverent love for the venerable memorials of the past have ever bloomed the highest aspirations after an enlightened freedom—from whose walls have gone forth in every succeeding age

THE BUILDERS OF HUMAN PROGRESS,

the teachers, the graces, the exemplars, and rulers of mankind. Yet hardly one of those notable institutions that does not owe its origin to the Catholic Church. Of all the calumnies, his Lordship went on to say, which, in the Church's struggle against infidelity and secularism, their enemies heaped upon them, that which he could bear with the least equanimity was the calumny that the Catholic Church had been the enemy of the Christian religion. Let the secularists call them tyrants if they will—let them say that in the ages past the Church had grasped at power with an unscrupulous hand, and used that power despotically. Let them tell us that we are idolators—worshippers of sticks and stones—that to a statue chiselled by the cunning old Michael Angelo we bend in adoration—that to a Madonna lighted up with the spirituality of Heaven we bow the knee. All that we can afford to smile at. The Catholic Church possessed, indeed, immense power in the ages that are gone. But honest history did not tell that the Church abused that power, but rather used it

FOR HIGH AND HOLY PURPOSES

wisely and well. Her sculptors have, it is true, carved and our painters have limned images and pictures of perfect loveliness to excite devotion, to lift our thought to heavenly things, to enable us to realise the ideal—never to adore. But that Catholics were the enemies of religion the very stones of the old Sorbonne at Paris, at Oxford, and at Cambridge, in England, become vocal, and with all but human voice cry out that it is a lie. The indignant spirits of Alfred the Great and Venerable Bede, of Anselm, and of Lanfranc, of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X., of William of Waynesfleet, and William of Wykeham, of Cardinal Wolsey, and Henry VI.—the most saintly of England's kings—arise, as it were, from the insulted graves to hurl back the falsehood. We, the enemies of religion! we, especially the clergy, whose name had been all through the Christian ages synonymous with knowledge and the possession of scholarship—we who, at least many of us, almost grudge to the reciting of the Divine praises those few moments which we steal, from communing with Plato, and Cicero, and Virgil, Dante, Milton, and kindred spirits of the mighty past—in a word we, whose lives are spent in the increasing effort to assimilate the minds of the rising race in every land to the nearest possible likeness of their Maker by cultivating every form of knowledge human and Divine—the highest attributes of the soul. The foundation and endowment of the colleges and universities of Europe, to pass over the cloistral and episcopal primary schools of the Middle Ages, was itself

A WORK OF SOCIAL ELEVATION,

the memory of which a grateful world ought not willingly allow to die. To ascend to a higher level, brethren, contemplate the action of Holy Mother Church in moulding the customs, and forming the character, and shaping the destiny of nations and peoples. Turkey, for example, that fair and fertile land, that once captivated the refined taste of Constantine—that land which was adorned by the piety and genius of a St. Thomas Chrysostom, and enlightened by the wisdom of a Justinian, whose once proud capital, surrounded by smiling gardens and cornfields waving with golden grain, that capital which was enriched with all the precious treasures of classic genius—the centre of civilisation and progress of the Eastern world, had sunk deeper into degradation lower than in the time of Byzantium. And, on the other hand, why had Switzerland or Belgium, with a sky less serene, and a soil less prolific, amid incessant struggles, fostered the highest fruits of virtue and genius, and preserved the highest aspirations after enlightened freedom? The

reason is because the one country—Turkey—was severed from the
STRENGTH AND FAITH AND UNITY

of the old Catholic Church, and had been cursed for the last 400 years with the despotism and degrading superstition of Mahomedanism, whilst the two little countries, in spite of their great trials, had sustained by a heroism and spirit of freedom with as pure a morality and enlightenment of virtue as ever followed in the wake of the Catholic Church. In India and Hindoostan, where the inhabitants were barbarous and superstitious, the loving mother was sacrificed on the funeral pyre, the deceased fathers and mothers sacrificed their infants on the River Ganges to appease a false deity. Why was all this? It was because idolatry and superstition still brooded over the land where the Garden of Eden once stood (over the land which once flowed with milk and honey for the chosen people of God), because they stoned the prophets and killed those that had been sent to them, because they had rejected the teachings of God, or were thought by God unworthy to receive the truths of the Catholic Faith. But in the still Greater India of the West, in North and South America, where, 400 years ago, the people were not less barbarous or the idolatrous rites less human than in the East, nations were rising up to the fulness and maturity of perfect manhood, a new world had been called into existence to redress the sins of the old. The march of progress goes steadily to the West; Liberty, with her flag unfurled upon the Andes, looks from her throne o'er half the world, and saints and heroes and scholars have been formed in plenty through the beneficent influence of the grand old Catholic Church out of the descendants of those who, 400 years ago, offered up human victims to appease the wrath of their angry god.

Friends at Court.

BIOGRAPHICAL GLEANINGS FOR NEXT
WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

| | |
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| MARCH | 5, Sunday.—Third Sunday in Lent. |
| " | 6, Monday.—St. Fridolinus. |
| " | 7, Tuesday.—St. Thomas Aquinas. |
| " | 8, Wednesday.—St. Caudus, Bishop and Confessor. |
| " | 9, Thursday.—St. Frances of Rome. |
| " | 10, Friday.—The Five Wounds of Our Saviour. |
| " | 11, Saturday.—St. John of God, Confessor. |

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

THE thirteenth century, which witnessed at its commencement the foundation of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders, was rich in saints, many of whom were on intimate terms of friendship with each other. Among these was the angelic doctor, St. Thomas, the friend of St. Bonaventure, and the frequent guest of the holy king, Louis of France.

Born at Aquin, in the kingdom of Naples, of a noble and distinguished family, the young Thomas exhibited from his tenderest years a sweetness and serenity of disposition which charmed the beholder and seemed to mark him out as a child of grace. At the age of five he was taken by his father to the abbey of Monte Cassino to be instructed by the Benedictine monks in religious and secular knowledge. He remained under their charge till the age of ten, and never had masters a pupil who gave better promise of future learning, or showed more favourable dispositions for the practice of virtue. On his return home his amiable character and other excellent qualities made him the favourite of everyone, but the poor were the chief object of his affections. To relieve their wants he robbed himself of all he had, and often even of his food; nor was he ever weary of interceding for them with his parents, and distributing their abundant alms among the needy at the gates.

Being sent to complete his studies at the University of Naples, Thomas found himself exposed to many dangers owing to the disorders consequent on the assemblage of a large body of unruly students. Deeply did he regret the secure sanctuary of Monte Cassino, but by extreme vigilance he succeeded in preserving his virtue unscathed, like Tobias in the midst of the wicked city of Nineveh. He guarded his eyes with extreme caution, shunning as far as possible the company of persons of the other sex and those of his own on whose virtue he could not depend. While others went to profane diversions he retired to some quiet church or to his chamber, where he devoted himself to prayer and study. He thus passed through his course of rhetoric and philosophy, being conspicuous among his fellow students for the admirable clearness with which he was able to expound the most difficult lessons of his professor.

Meanwhile Thomas began to experience within his heart a strong attraction to a religious life, a feeling which was greatly enhanced by the example and conversation of a holy religious of the Order of St. Dominic, whom he frequently visited. His father, being informed of his design, spared neither threats nor promises to deter him from it; but Thomas, recognising the call of God, presented himself at the Dominican Convent and was clothed with the religious habit, being then of the age of seventeen. As soon as his mother was informed of the step which he had taken, she set out for Naples in the hope of prevailing on him to change his resolution; whereupon the young novice implored his superiors to transfer him to some other house of the Order. They accordingly sent him away from Naples, but on his way to his destination he fell into the hands of his two brothers, both officers in the imperial army, who waylaid him and carried him off to his father's castle. His mother was overjoyed to see him, and in her husband's absence strove by the most moving arguments, accompanied with tears and

entreaties, to divert him from his pious purpose. Finding, however, that all her efforts were unavailing, she reproached him with angry words, and ordered him to be confined and closely guarded. His two sisters were the only ones that were permitted to approach him in the hope that their tender solicitations might overcome his constancy; but so far from this being the case, they themselves were so touched by his generous example and moved by his earnest discourses on the contempt of the world, that, leaving him unmolested, they gave themselves up to the fervent practice of piety.

Upon the return of his brothers from the army Thomas was subjected to fresh and more violent assaults. Having shut him up in a solitary tower, they loaded him with insults and reproaches, tore the habit from his back, and on quitting him uttered the most dreadful threats regarding his future treatment. This not succeeding, the devil inspired them with a new artifice to divert him from his vocation—namely, by introducing secretly into his cell a beautiful young woman to tempt him to sin. In this extreme peril Thomas earnestly invoked the assistance of God, and, snatching a burning brand from the hearth, drove her from the chamber. Then, falling into a deep slumber, he was visited by two angels, who girded his loins so tightly with a cord that they awoke him from his sleep, and from that time he was delivered during the rest of his life from all temptations of the flesh. Soon afterwards he effected his escape by the help of his sisters, being let down in a basket from the window of his tower.

Having rejoined his brethren in Naples the young novice was admitted to his profession, and was afterwards sent to complete his studies at Paris, where he acquired a great reputation for learning. His progress in piety, humility, and every virtue, was equally remarkable. A considerable portion of his time was devoted to prayer, and he was often heard to say that he had learnt more before his crucifix and at the foot of the altar than from all his books.

The remainder of the short life of St. Thomas, for he died at the early age of forty-seven, was devoted to the teaching and to the composition of the exhaustive works on Theology and Philosophy which have become the admiration of all succeeding ages. Many were the conversions from heresy effected by his learned writings, in which we behold the most profound knowledge and solid reasoning combined with the most touching piety.

The Holy Eucharist was the subject of his most tender affections, and to him was committed by the Pope the charge of preparing an office of the Blessed Sacrament for the newly-instituted feast of *Corpus Christi*. The *O Salutaris* and *Tantum Ergo* which are sung at Benediction are the work of St. Thomas, being taken from the beautiful hymns composed by him for the office of the above-named feast. His tender piety and zeal for the divine glory were rewarded by God with many signal favours.

Being summoned by the Pope to attend the Second Council of Lyons in quality of Theologian, the holy saint was overtaken on the road with an attack of fever, and expired in the most fervent sentiments of piety on March 7, A.D. 1274.

THE IRISH COLONY IN ARGENTINA.

In the Argentine Republic there is a prosperous Irish colony. The South American Irishmen are noted for their devotion to the Church and are model citizens. The following tribute (says the *Catholic Citizen*) was paid to them recently by Father Martin, Passionist priest, who laboured two years amongst them and established a house of his order in Buenos Ayres. The Irish population has grown considerably since Father Martin was in the Argentine.

'I laboured more than two years among the Irish community of the River Plate. I gave them missions in the city and province of Buenos Ayres and in the camps of Sante Fe. I established for them in Buenos Ayres a Passionist foundation, to which I gave the name with which you are so familiar, Holy Cross. Therefore I had every means of knowing them well. They numbered in my time not much less than a half of our numbers in Belfast. We are seventy thousand. They were nearly thirty thousand. I am proud and happy to tell you that, taken without selection, they would compare favourably with any other thirty thousand Irish men and women in any country in the world, not excepting Ireland itself. Their faith and devotion are as deep and sincere as in the old land. God has signally blessed them. Their prosperity is such that many of them could come home and buy out their former landlords. Yet prosperity has not made them proud. But they have one other quality, one other virtue which has sustained their faith, devotion and charity, and laid the foundation for their prosperity. They are sober. In this particular I must say—and I say it with shame and sorrow—they are far ahead of the men of Belfast. There is not one drunken Irishman in Argentine for every 50 in this great self-satisfied city. Let me even go further, and add that in the whole thirty thousand Irish of the River Plate I do not remember having seen half a dozen drunkards during my two years among them.'

MR. P. LUNDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganui, is still busy putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease Write to him.—*.

The Christmas Number of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET is now ready. Stories of Otago, the West Coast, the North Island, Australia, Ireland, &c.; Sketches of the Hot Lakes, the Cold Lakes, Killarney, &c.; freely illustrated.

V.



R.

CROWN LANDS.

FOR LEASE IN PERPETUITY.

The undermentioned estates, which have been recently purchased by the Government will be opened for selection shortly :-

STARBOROUGH ESTATE, 13th March, 1899.

WAIKAKAHI ESTATE, 20th March, 1899.

MAHORA ESTATE, 22nd March, 1899.

WILLOWS ESTATE, 22nd March 1899.

THE STARBOROUGH ESTATE

Marlborough District, will be open for selection on lease in perpetuity on MONDAY, the 13th MARCH, 1899. It contains FORTY-ONE AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS, ranging from 268 acres to 983 acres, at an annual rental of 2s to 6s 9d per acre; and FOUR SMALL GRAZING-RUNS, average area, 3000 acres; annual rent, 1s 9d per acre. The total area for disposal is 33,415 acres. The estate is on the Awatere River, about 18 miles from Blenheim, and intersected by main road from Blenheim to Kaikoura. A railway is in course of construction to the Township of Seddon. A large area consists of good flats, terraces, and rolling downs. The soil is generally excellent, and a large portion of the estate has been cultivated and cropped, and is now in grass.

THE WAIKAKAHI ESTATE,

Canterbury, will be open for selection on MONDAY, 20th MARCH, at Christchurch, Timaru, and Waimate. It contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS of THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN ACRES, ranging from 45 acres to 795 acres each, at annual rentals varying from 2s 9d to £1 per acre. FOURTEEN SMALL GRAZING-RUNS, containing FIFTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ACRES, from 611 acres to 1,473 acres each. Annual rental ranges from 2s 10d to 6s 7d per acre, and the TOWNSHIP OF MORVEN, containing 105 sections, 45 sections of which will be for selection on the same date.

The estate is situated in South Canterbury, between the Waitaki and Waihao Rivers: is eminently suitable for the growth of cereals and for mixed farming of all kinds. The small grazing-runs surpass in quality, and facilities for working, anything that has hitherto been offered on that tenure. The land is in good heart, well watered by natural streams, wells, or water-races.

The main line of railway passes through the estate, and a branch line runs within one mile of it. The roads are metalled, and only a few miles more require to be made to the new farms.

MAHORA SETTLEMENT,

Hawke's Bay, open for selection at NAPIER, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH. There are THIRTY-FOUR SECTIONS of RICH AGRICULTURAL LAND in the settlement, varying from 10 acres to 71 acres, the annual rental ranging from £1 5s 7d to £1 13s 4d per acre. The settlement forms one of the best properties in Hawke's Bay for cropping, grass-seed growing, market-gardening, or orcharding. Distance from Hastings from two to three miles, and about twelve miles from Napier. The main road and the Napier-Wellington Railway passes alongside.

WILLOW SETTLEMENT,

Cook County, open at NAPIER and GISBORNE, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH. It comprises 760 acres of first-class agricultural land, divided into TWENTY-TWO SECTIONS, from 17 acres to 54 acres, at an annual rental of 8s 8d to £1 5s 10d per acre. The land is suitable for any kind of agriculture, cropping, dairying, or orcharding. The climate is excellent, and the rainfall about 40in.

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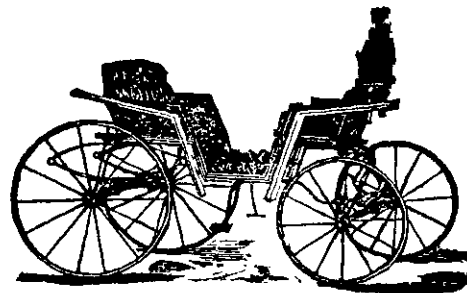
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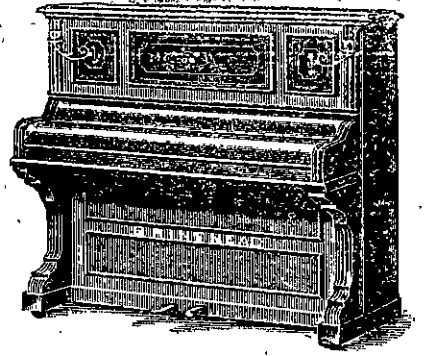
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Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Dublin, January 9.

THE question of the over-taxation of Ireland is again to the fore and has gathered new strength, if we may judge by a large meeting just held at the Mansion House in Dublin. Influential men of every shade of politics and religion, including some advanced thinkers amongst the nobility, were present, and if millions of words could be turned into golden coin! Let it be remembered what the question is. It is that Ireland, in spite of the articles of union, has been made to pay an ever-increasing taxation over and above her fair proportion as a part of the British Empire. This surplus taxation is not far from £3,000,000 per annum, so that the arrears due to this country amount to something like £250,000,000, without counting compound interest, which we would handsomely forgive. The questions agitating great and small are: how to get these millions refunded? how to get rid of this unjust taxation?

New Year's Day was celebrated in Catholic Dublin according to the custom that has been observed for many years past. A solemn thanksgiving service was celebrated at the Pro-Cathedral, Archbishop Walsh officiating at the High Mass, at which the Lord Mayor and Corporation were present in state. Afterwards the Lord Mayor entertained his Grace and some hundreds of the principal citizens at a banquet in the Mansion House.

This, we may say, was the last official and social function at which our Lord Mayor during 1898 presided, for on Thursday, at 5 o'clock, the Corporation ceased to exist, pending the first municipal elections for the Urban Councils, which will replace the old Corporations, and which will take place throughout Ireland on the 16th January. The general upheaval caused by the substitution of the new popular County Councils for the Grand Jury system has not come on quite yet, but we hear the rumblings.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

What would be the condition of these Islands were all the poor to become total abstainers? If we could get together the statistics of the wealth put by the poor of every country into the hands of men living by the drink business, the result would be striking. Lord Iveagh is only one individual of that Guinness family who have made their immense fortunes by brewing porter, which is mostly consumed by the humbler classes. The fortune of this one man alone is stated to be over £14,000,000. The interest on that sum would be £540,000 a year, and on that sum 2240 working-men and their families could live well, as each would have £250 per annum. What fools to themselves drunkards are!

Lord Iveagh and other members of the Guinness family certainly make princely gifts, though England benefits most by this generosity. His latest gift to Dublin (where all the porter is made) is both a kind and a munificent one. He offers to finance a scheme for the re-housing of the very poor within a certain area in the city of Dublin, and his plans are most generous, providing not alone decent dwellings, but also places of recreation for body and mind. A company with a similar purpose has also been started with a capital of £20,000 in £1 shares, so as to enable even the working classes themselves to have a share in the scheme, a thing which would be a great incentive to thrift amongst the class, of all others which is practically shut out from all ways of profitably and securely investing their small earnings. His Grace Archbishop Walsh applied for 500 shares and was, I believe, the first shareholder.

A good deal has already been done in Dublin in gradually providing healthy and neat houses for the better class artisans. But in an old city like Dublin, this was a costly work. Hitherto—and of course the same state of things largely prevails—the labouring classes, forming a very large share of the population, were housed in tenements, these tenements being the cast-off city mansions and large houses of the nobles and wealthy residents of the pre-Union days when Dublin was one of the gayest cities in Europe. When the Union carried the Irish nobles and members of Parliament away to London, one mansion after another fell into disuse until whole streets were deserted; then by degrees the houses came to be let out in parts, fell lower and lower; the better class left the neighbourhood of the fast decaying streets, until finally whole districts of magnificent houses became common lodging quarters, the fine dwellings, too costly to be kept in proper repair, became a thousand times shabbier and more insanitary than the poorest cottage in the country could be, the once stately streets became great, unkempt emporiums of shabbiness, neglect, ill-health, and all the ills of overcrowding. So the lodging of this large class of the very poor still

remains a disgrace to our city, and the work now about to be undertaken is one of the most urgently needed public works of the day.

As you no doubt receive in New Zealand all

NEW BOOKS

worth reading that are issued over here, I will mention two that help eminently to fill a much-felt want in Catholic literature: well-written books for youths at college. One of these books, *Geoffrey Austin, Student*, appeared a year or two ago and was most favourably received by reviewers. The second, *The Triumph of Failure*, has only appeared with the New Year. It is a sequel to *Geoffrey Austin*, and both are from the pen of a gifted priest, the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, of the diocese of Cloyne. Both works deal in a very practical, real life way with certain rocks that lie in the path of all young students, and, unhappily, trip a great many up. Young people cannot always be persuaded that they have not older heads on their shoulders than their elders. They cannot always be convinced that it is not possible for them to possess the ripeness and depth of judgment that only come with grey hairs, much study, and more experience. It is very, very difficult to make them appreciate how very little the most learned of men can know, compared with the vast amount of subjects no human mind can grasp; above all, it is very difficult for them to realize the greatness of humility, the humility that is often actually a proof of great knowledge. And so they unhappily sometimes fall into a pitiful habit of pitting their intellects against the omniscience of the Almighty. It is with all this Father Sheehan deals in a most powerful manner in his two books, books which no youth would casually throw aside, so fascinating is the style and the story, and certainly they are works which ought to open many a father's mind as well as the minds of students.

Speaking of

YOUNG MEN,

there is a great deal of good work being done in our large cities just now through a movement which, I think, in great part emanates from young Catholics themselves, and which, curiously enough, seems like a response to the very books of which mention has just been made. The movement is amongst the assistants employed in various classes of business houses, who are, by their own desire, being organised into religious sodalities. One large class, grocers' and publicans' assistants, have just this week formed a sodality numbering 1,500, all earnestly joining together for mutual help in leading true Christian lives; this is but one of many such associations in Dublin, yet there are some who speak and write as if religion were dying out amongst our people.

SOCIAL DOINGS.

How do you amuse yourselves in New Zealand society? Pretty much, I have no doubt, as people do over here: the same social gatherings, afternoon at homes taking the place of the old-times pleasant informal evening dances; occasional big balls where no one is really happy; for of the hospitable 'come and take pot-luck with me' of our mothers' days, instead, a rare, costly dinner party; even for afternoon visits, people only receiving their friends twice, or at most three times a month, instead of every day taking chance of some few friendly faces dropping in to vary the household routine; the same frantic cycling around after excitement, with—in consequence—almost total loss of the capacity for true enjoyment. I wonder will the next century—how near we all are to being 'people of the last century'—bring some wholesome reaction. Will people grow sick of wanting to seem richer, faster, cleverer, more highly 'higher educated,' more everything than they really are. Shall we go back to simpler, more wholesome tastes and pleasures; shall we, in the words of the very exemplary Rev. Henry Sandford (on lease to the 'Vicar of Bray'), not only be as good as we are, but as good as we ought to be?

Meanwhile we work like slaves here (and I suppose in New Zealand) to be not only as happy as we are, but as happy as we ought to be. Dublin never had a run of theatrical amusements or better accommodation than at present: tragedy, comedy, historic plays, comic opera, pantomime. The historic is supplied by a powerful drama founded on the life and death of Wolfe Tone, given at the Queen's, which, spite of its name, has come to be the stage for ultra-national plays. 'Lord Edward, or '98,' which was such a brilliant success, was produced here, and 'Wolf Tone' promises to be as popular.

Our theatres are now models of comfort, beauty and safety, although the working people of Dublin nightly look for the burning down of the pretty gem, the Gaiety, as there is a popular belief that such must be its fate. It appears that the completion of the old Royal (which boasted the largest stage in Europe) was worked at into the morning of Christmas Day, in order to have all ready for the opening of the theatre on the following Boxing night. The

THE MASSIVE

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J. M'KAY.

workmen, who were forced thus to ply their trades, looked upon the theatre as doomed. It was consumed by fire about 20 years ago, and was only replaced last year. The Gaiety was built to fill the gap, but it, too, was to be opened on a Boxing night, it, too, was finished on a Christmas morning, and there is a firm belief amongst the tradesmen of Dublin that it, too, is to be burnt down.

Yet all through there until at times it is so packed that exit would be hopeless were there a panic. There has been for the last few years a capital fashion in vogue here, one that would be a boon to numbers of ladies if carried out elsewhere. Hitherto, no matter at what cost, ladies not too well blessed by fortune must be genteel or die; at all events, do without much theatre-going. One lady rarely cares to go alone to any place of amusement; you want someone to share your laugh or your cry or your delight in music. Again, in Dublin County great numbers live miles from the city, so that when it comes to theatre or concert, with seats 5s and 7s 6d in addition to travelling, many have to think twice before spending £1 on two hours' pleasure. The happy thought struck some ladies to make it quite fashionable to go to pit and gallery of theatre and concert-hall at the matinees and now it is quite the correct thing for ladies to throng pit or gallery in the afternoons, a fashion which enables many a less wealthy sister in the same class of life to enjoy ten pleasures for the one she used to have.

COUNTY NEWS.

ANTRIM.—The Crusade Against Ritualism in Belfast.—

The anti-Ritualistic crusade in Belfast reached a climax early on the morning of January 6, when, immediately the police had departed from St. Clement's Church, it was entered, and everything remaining after the previous night's proceedings, which bore the slightest vestige of Ritualism, was taken into the street outside, and after being saturated with paraffin, the whole collection was turned into a huge bonfire. The Rector, Mr. Peoples, swore an information before a magistrate that the church was in danger of being pulled down.

A Suspicious Coincidence.—Mr. Labouchere states in *Truth*—

The chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners has written to me in reference to a recent paragraph concerning an appointment made by that body. What I stated was that the engineer recommended the appointment of a particular candidate, who was a Roman Catholic, and that this recommendation was over-ruled, and the situation given to another candidate, who was a Protestant. These facts are not called in question, but in regard to the inference which was drawn from them the chairman of the board tells me that 'the gentleman to whom the appointment was deputed was not aware that one of the candidates was a Roman Catholic.' I had supposed that the appointment was made by the board, but it seems that they delegated their duty in the matter to an individual member, and that it was he who disregarded the recommendation of the engineer who had first been asked to select a candidate. The circumstance that the rejected nominee was a Roman Catholic, and that he was supplanted by a Protestant, must apparently be considered a mere coincidence; but in view of the reputation the local authorities at Belfast have acquired, it was a decidedly unfortunate coincidence.

ARMAGH.—Death of a Centenarian.—

A woman named Susan Cunningham, residing at Faughiletra, County Armagh, died recently at the age of 101 years. Deceased was able to get about until the last, being ill only a day. She had a good memory, and was able to relate many of the incidents of the Rebellion of '98.

CLARE.—Death of a Vicar-General.—

The death of the Very Rev. Father Newell, P.P., V.G., Miltown-Malbay, is reported in our Home files. For some time past the devoted priest had not been in very robust health. His death was greatly regretted by his parishioners.

DERRY.—An Anti-Catholic Lecturer Balked.—

The bogus ex-priest Ruthven paid a visit to Derry in the early part of January and engaged the Guildhall, the property of the citizens, for a lecture. The tone of the discourse as set out in a handbill scattered broadcast through the city was to denounce the Catholic religion and the priests of this Church, whom he called 'The Vampire Priests of Rome.' Needless to say, in a city so intensely religious in its feelings towards its priests, the utmost indignation was expressed by the Catholic people at this indignity sought to be put on themselves and their pastors. So intense did feeling grow that the authorities felt that it would be almost impossible to prevent a breach of the peace, and it was considered that the best course to be pursued was to refuse to give the use of the Corporation property to the 'Anti-Romish' adventurer. Accordingly, at three o'clock, the hour at which the proceedings were to commence, a large crowd had gathered in the vicinity of the Guildhall, and when they found admittance was refused them their anger was expressed by many bitter reflections on the Mayor and Corporation.

Count Moore Elected.—

Count Moore, of Moore's Fort, Tipperary, has been elected as the Nationalist representative of Derry in the Imperial Parliament. It will be remembered that he sat for a Munster constituency some years ago, as a Moderate Home Ruler, until displaced by Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN.—The Control of a Catholic University.—

The Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter to the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, removes the misconception that the Bishops want exclusive control of a Catholic University. His Grace says that, so far from laying claim to any exclusive control, they did not think it reasonable to claim that there should be on the governing body of the new University any preponderance, not to say of Bishops, but even of ecclesiastics. They were prepared to accept a University having upon the governing body a majority of laymen.

Death of the Hon. Mrs. Corbett.—A *Requiem* service for the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, who died at the Viceregal Lodge whilst a guest of the Lord Lieutenant, was celebrated in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, on January 5. Among those who attended the obsequies were:—Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cadogan, Sir William Kaye (private secretary), Viscount Chelsea, Viscountess Chelsea and Mrs. Hardinge (sisters), Hon. Humphrey Sturt, M.P. (brother); Hon. Gerald Cadogan, R. Peel, Victor Corkran, Sir Gerald and Lady Dease, Walter Smith, M.D. (physician-in-ordinary), Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Brien, Sir Andrew Reed. This is the first time since the Union that a Lord Lieutenant has attended a Catholic service.

GALWAY.—The Gort Technical Schools.—Anybody who pays a visit to the Gort Technical Schools, says an exchange, cannot fail to be struck with the air of prosperous industry which pervades the whole institution and which gives one a useful key to the solving of the 'problem in the West.' The convent, which was founded in 1856 through the energy of the late Father Shannon, was originally the residence of Lord Kiltartan, and is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Gort River. The good Sisters having resolved to revive some of the old industries, appealed for assistance to the Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, and other friends, with the result that in a short time they were possessed of eight handlooms, two the gift of Dr. McCormack, two from the Sisters themselves, and one each from Lady Aberdeen, Lord Ashtown, Colonel Blake, Mr. P. H. Sheahan, Gort, and Mrs. Browne. A competent teacher of linen weaving from Belfast was employed, and about twenty girls in a short time had attained extraordinary skill as weavers. At present the Gort industries can hold their own with any in Ireland, and include linen and woollen weaving, hosiery and vestment making, lace and embroidery. The linens are extremely fine and to be had in all colours. In the vestments department the designs and rich embroidery in gold and silver are most lovely and artistic. At present the Sisters are busy preparing specimens of their work for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

Naming the Streets in Irish.—In Loughrea shields have been erected bearing the names of each street in Irish. Father Nolan, O.D.C., who is an Irish scholar, is responsible for the idea, and the painting and lettering of the shields was done by Father Thomas, O.D.C., assisted by the nuns of the Carmelite Convent.

KERRY.—An Economical Board of Guardians.—The sum of 1s has been passed by the Cahirciveen Board of Guardians as remuneration for the services of Dr. S. Walker while acting as *locum tenens* for his father, who was away at the Tralee Quarter Sessions. It is probably as small a fee as was ever tendered to a doctor in Ireland, and it is explained by the fact that the Local Government Board pointed out that the Guardians were bound to pay, but could fix the amount. The majority of the Guardians argued that a doctor, when summoned as a Crown witness, is well paid by the Crown, and should reward his substitute. At any rate, 1s voted for giving 1s to young Dr. Walker, while only six were in favour of the more professional fee of two guineas.

GENERAL.

The German Emperor and the Irishman.—On the occasion of his recent visit to Malta the German Emperor conferred the medal of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown on Mr. Patrick Casey, steward to Admiral Sir John Hopkins, H.M.S. *Ramillies*, flagship of the Mediterranean fleet. Mr. Casey, the recipient of the distinction, is one of the four sons—now serving in the royal navy—of Mr. Patrick Casey, of her Majesty's Customs, Dublin, who also served in the navy and is a native of Kilfinane, County Limerick.

Appointment of County Court Judges.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed Judge Anderson to be Recorder and County Court Judge of Galway; Mr. R. P. Carton, Q.C., to be County Court Judge of Clare; Mr. Joseph R. Moore to be County Court Judge of Tipperary.

The Pope and Ireland.—Despite all this audience-giving (writes a Roman correspondent) his Holiness said Mass on Sunday, January 1, New Year's Day, in the Throne Hall, which had been arranged as a chapel. Upwards of thirty persons were afterwards received in audience. The first of these was Mrs. M. G. Mulhall, of Killiney Park, who was also received in audience in the spring of 1898. His Holiness at once recognised her, and showed the tenderest affection for her, touching her head with his hands, and blessing her. Almost the first words which he said were words of praise for the faithful Catholic country to which Mrs. Mulhall belongs. He spoke of 'faithful Ireland,' and said that he greeted his visitor as his faithful daughter coming therefrom. Mrs. Mulhall had, after her own audience, the pleasure of presenting Mrs. F. MacNutt, the newly-converted wife of a colleague of Mr. Mulhall.

A wise man once said: 'The faults which we see most clearly in others are usually the reflection of our own.' If we will remember this we shall find that, as a rule, the short-comings which we most condemn in our neighbours are really the ones that we ourselves are most prone to commit.

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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STRONG TWILLED NAVY SERGE for School wear, 56 inch wide, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, and 5s 6d per yard.
STRONG COLONIAL TWEED for School Suits, 28 inch wide, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, and 3s 6d per yard.

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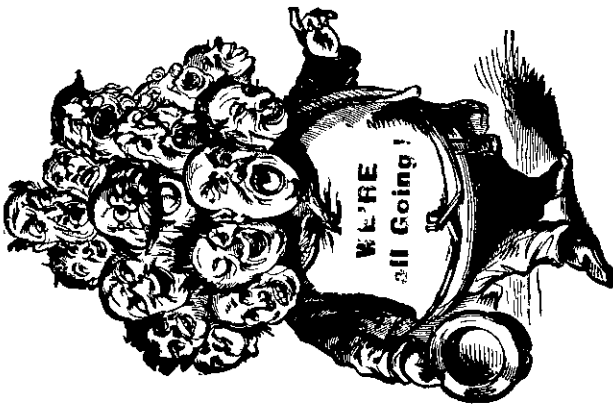
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On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

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Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

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Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet, dry try this Brand.

FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality

Commercial.

(For week ending March 1.)

STOCKS AND SHARES.

London, February 21.—The Bank of England returns show the stock of gold coin and bullion at £31,338,000; reserve, £21,637,000; proportion of reserve to liabilities, 45.91. The notes in circulation amount to £26,225,000; public deposits, 1,15,208,000; other deposits, £38,252,000; Government securities, 1,13,433,000; other securities, £33,581,000.

Three months' bills are discounted at 2 7/16.

Consols, 111 1/2.

The following are the quotations for New Zealand stocks — New Zealand F's, 116; New Zealand S's, 108; New Zealand S's, 97.

Tuesday, February 28.

Mr. Harman Reeves, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:

BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/6 0; Sellers, 2/7 6. New South Wales, B., 37/0 0; S., 37/10 0. Union of Australia, Ltd., B., 26/15 0; S., 27/5 0.

INSURANCE.—National, B., 16/3; S., 16/9. New Zealand, B., 3/5 9; S., 3/6 6. South British, B., 2/3 0; S., 2/11 0. Standard, B., 12/9; S., 13/3.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/2 6; S., 4/15 6. Union Steam, B., 9/17 6; S., 10 0 0.

COAL.—Westport, B., 3/1 0; S., 3/1 6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property Company (2/10 0). B., 5/3; S., 5/9. National Mortgage, B., 16/9; S., 16/6. Perpetual Trustees, B., 11/9; S., 12/6. Trustees and Executors, B., 1/12 6; S., 1/13 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/3 6; S., 6/6 0. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 2/4 0; S., 2/4 6; do., new issue, B., 1/5 0; S., 1/6 6. Mornington Tramway, B., 16/0; S., 16/6. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/5 0; S., 4/6 0. New Zealand Drug, B., 2/9 6; S., 2/10 6. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/14 6; S., 1/15 6. Otago Daily Times, B., 12/0 0; S., 12/10 0. Emu Bay Railway, B., 8/0; S., 9/0. Wellington Woollen, B., 4/15 0; S., 4/17 6. Silverton Tram, B., 4/9 0; S., 4/11 0. New Zealand Refrigerating, B., 2/0 0; S., 2/1 0.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, B., 15/0; S., 16/0. Cumberland Extended, B., 1/9; S., 2/0. Dillon Extended, B., 1/0; S., 1/6. Keep-it-Dark, B., 18/0; S., 18/6. Alpine Extended, B., 4/9; S., 5/3. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 1/6; S., 2/0. Cresus (Paparua), B., 7/0; S., 8/0. Otago—Alpha (vendor), B., 2/6; S., 3/0. Golden Site, B., 3/6; S., 3/9. Morning Star (A issue), B., 12/6; S., 13/6.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Belmont, par. Buller, B., 18/0; S., 19/0. Chatto Creek, B., 10/0; S., 11/0. Clyde, B., 45/0; S., 47/0. Dunedin, B., 18/0; S., 18/6. Empire, B., 2/5 0; S., 2/10 0. Enterprise, B., 3/0 0; S., 3/3 0. Enterprise Gully, par. Evan's Flat, B., 19/0; S., 19/6. Ettrick, B., 7/6; S., 8/0 (paid). Gold Creek, B., 13/6; S., 14/0. Golden Gate, B., 53/6; S., 55/0. Golden Beach, B., 11/0; S., 12/0 (prem). Golden Point, B., 25/0; S., 25/6. Tuapeka, B., 19/0; S., 19/6. Vincent, B., 21/0; S., 22 6. prem. Golden Run, B., 20/0; S., 20/6. Golden Terrace, B., 18/0; S., 18/6. Hartley and Riley, B., 35/0; S., 37/0. Jutland Flat, B., 5/6; S., 6/0 (contrib.). Kycburn, 2/6 disc. Macraes Flat, B., 16/0; S., 17/0. Magnetic, B., 32/6; S., 34/0. Matau, B., 28/0; S., 29/0. Matakitaiki, B., 5/0; S., 5/6. Mount Ida, par. Molyneux Hydraulic (B), B., 32/6; S., 33/0. Naseby, B., 31/0; S., 32/0. Nevis, B., 20/0; S., 21/0. Ophi, S., 6d prem. Otago, B., 23/0; S., 24/0. Success, B., 2/10 0; S., 2/15 0. Upper Waipori, B., 3/3; S., 3/6. Waimumu, B., 1/6 prem. Sunlight, B., 2/6; S., 3/0 prem. Cromwell, B., 2/6 prem; S., 3/0 prem. Riverbank, B., par.; sellers 6d.

SLICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.) B., 17/6; S., 20/6. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/9; S., 7/3. Deep Stream, B., 27/0; S., 28/0.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—
For this week's sale there was a very small entry of horses, and, owing, no doubt, to the perfect harvest prevailing, country buyers were conspicuous by their absence. Two consignments of useful draught mares and geldings—the one from the Tapanui district and the other from the Strath-Taieri—were the principal entries in the heavy class, and of hacks and harness horses, beyond a few weedy sorts, there was nothing of importance on offer. The sale was a dragging one throughout, and very few animals changed hands under the hammer, but the private dealing afterwards was most successful, and, with one exception, all the draughts forward were sold at full market rates. One first-class heavy draught gelding (8 years old) was sold at £39 10s, and several other useful mares and geldings at from £22 to £30. Good strong spring cart horses continue very scarce, and animals answering the description are readily sold at from £14 to £21. We quote as follows: Superior young draught geldings, £35 to £100 extra good, prime horses, £12 to £18, medium draught mare and geldings £25 to £35, aged draught mares and geldings, £18 to £24; upstanding carriage horses, £20 to £25; well matched carriage pairs, £60 to £70; strong spring-van horses, £16 to £21; milk cart and butchers' order-out horses, £12 to £15; tram horses, £8 to £12; light hacks, £5 to £10; extra good do., £15 to £20; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £2 to £3.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington were 5000 fat sheep, 7000 stores, 2730 lambs, 230 cattle, 312 pigs.

FAT CATTLE.—The smaller supply of beef consisted mostly of light-weights, and the market showed an improvement. Best beef realised 15s to 17s per 100lb, and others down to 12s. Steers fetched £1 to £7 17s 6d; heifers, £3 15s to £6; cows, £3 5s to £6.

FAT SHEEP.—The bulk were ewes, mostly aged, but a fair number of good freezers were in. Export buyers fully maintained prices, but ewes met a dragging sale, resulting in a drop in all but very prime sorts. Heavy wethers sold at 17s to 17s 6d; freezing wethers and mixed sexes, 12s 6d to 14s 9d; lighter sorts, 11s to 12s; best trade ewes, 10s to 12s 3d; others down to 7s.

FAT LAMBS.—A large entry, most of them inferior, and prices were slightly easier. Freezers realised 9s 9d to 11s 6d, and others down to 7s.

PIGS.—There was a good yarding of fat pigs, and prices were well maintained at 4 1/2d per lb.

PRODUCE.

London, February 22.—Nine thousand quarters of Victorian wheat (February shipment) and 8000 in transit (to arrive in three weeks' time) sold at 28s 1 1/2d, and 9000 quarters just shipped at 28s 3d. Nine thousand quarters of South Australian (March shipment) have been sold at 28s.

London, February 21.—The wheat markets are quiet but steady. Australian new crop (in ship) has been sold at 34s; parcel of December shipment ex seller, 28s; January 27s 9d; February, 27s 6d; steamer cargo, 29s 9d. The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 1,211,000 bushels.

The butter market is sluggish. Colonial, 90s to 100s. Danish unchanged.

Cheese is quiet and unchanged.

Rabbits are firm, Victorian, 9 1/2d.

ARTHUR M. BYRNE,

Manufacturer's Agent and
Indent Merchant,

Telegraphic Address
"BYRNE, DUNEDIN."
P.O. BOX 131.

QUEEN'S ROOMS, CRAWFORD ST., DUNEDIN, and 5, FEN COURT, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

Having just returned from the Home Country, where I have made arrangements to be the Sole Agent for the colonies of New Zealand and Tasmania for the following celebrated and well known brands of Irish Whiskies. For Otago and Southland: Guinness' Stout and Bass' Beer. It is my intention to visit the chief centres of business in New Zealand and Tasmania at least twice a year, when I trust to be favoured with your valued indents for same.—Yours faithfully, ARTHUR M. BYRNE.

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The Old Bush Mills Distillery Co. Ltd. (Distillers of Pure Malt Whisky only).

The only Medal, with Highest Award, for **Irish Whisky**, Chicago, 1893; and only Gold Medal for **Whisky**, Paris, 1889. 'Special Old Liqueur' Malt Whisky, 12 years old. "Special" Malt Whisky, 7 years old. *** Malt Whisky, 9 years old ** Malt Whisky, 5 years old. * Malt Whisky, 3 years old.

Duncan Alerdice & Co., Limited, Old Distillery, Newry.—"Extra Special"—"The Native Liqueur." "Hand in Hand" The "Native." "Killarney Cream." "The Blackthorn." "Old Irish" (with buyer's name printed).

Henry Thompson and Co., Newry (Purveyors by Royal Warrant to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and both Houses of Parliament.) "Old Irish," H. T. & Co. "St. Kevin." "Dr. O'Toole."

AGENT FOR OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND:

W. E. Johnson & Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of GUINNESS'S Extra Foreign Stout, BASS & CO'S Pale and Light Bitter Beer (the well-known 'Compass' Brand).—QUOTATIONS FOR ABOVE ON APPLICATION.

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QUALITY maintains for us our Satisfied Customers, QUALITY brings us our Increasing Business, and QUALITY alone (prices being equal) should be the rudder of your judgment. And judgment so guided will lead you to call and see our Cycles, fitted with Dunlop Tyres, and our useful Accessories, before you make your purchases.

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WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT, WHARF
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CENTRAL HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET.

W. H. HAYDON begs to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has taken the above Hotel, and that he will be glad to see them, and that nothing will be wanting to make those who patronise him comfortable.

Tariff, 4s 6d per day.

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

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

Sole Manufacturer of Guthbert's Patent Disconnecting Gully Trap.

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

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The best assorted stock of Fancy Goods, Confectionery, &c., in South Canterbury.



MR. W. H. CAIN,

having bought the old-established business of the late J. Jones, is prepared to execute work to any design for Memorial Stones, etc., at a greatly reduced scale of prices, and to give entire satisfaction.

Estimates and Designs Forwarded to My Address—Stafford street, Timaru. Engravings and Lettering in Cemeteries a Speciality.

A Good Assortment of Crosses, etc., Always on Hand.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED.

Steamers will be despatched as under (weather and other circumstances permitting):

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON— | | | |
| Te Anau | Fri., Mar. 3 | 3 p.m. | D'din |
| Waihora | Tue., Mar. 7 | 2.30 p.m. | tr'n |
| Oonah | Thurs., Mar. 9 | 2 p.m. | D'din |
| Flora | Fri., March 10 | 3 p.m. | D'din |
| NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND— | | | |
| Te Anau | Fri., March 3 | 3 p.m. | D'din |
| Waihora | Tue., Mar. 7 | 2.30 p.m. | tr'n |
| Flora | Fri., Mar. 10 | 3 p.m. | D'din |
| SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON— | | | |
| Oonah | Thurs., Mar. 9 | 2 p.m. | D'din |
| Monowai | Thurs., Mar. 16 | 2.30 p.m. | tr'n |
| SYDNEY via AUCKLAND— | | | |
| Waihora | Tues., March 7 | 2.30 p.m. | tr'n |
| Mararoa | Tues., March 21 | 2.30 p.m. | tr'n |
| MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART— | | | |
| Monowai | Mon., Feb. 27 | 5 p.m. | D'din |
| Waikare | Mon., Mar. 6 | 3.35 p.m. | tr'n |
| WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON. | | | |
| Cargo only. | | | |
| Taupo † | Fri., Mar. 3 | 5 p.m. | D'din |
| Corinna * | Fri., March 10 | 5 p.m. | D'din |
| * Via New Plymouth and Greymouth. † Calls Nelson if required. | | | |
| GREYMOOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH— | | | |
| Herald | Wed, Mar. 8 | 5 p.m. | D'din |
| TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY— | | | |
| Tavinui | Wed., March 8 | From Auckland | |
| TAHITI and BARATONGA— | | | |
| Ovalau | Tues., March 14 | From Auckland | |
| FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)— | | | |
| Upolu | Tues., Mar. 28 | From Auckland | |

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Assortment of

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Of the Best Quality,

Suitable for Wedding, Birthday, Christmas
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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 Workman-
ship Guaranteed. Note Address:

PETER DICK,

The Most Reliable Watchmaker and Jeweller
(Opposite Coffee Palace)

MORAY PLACE DUNEDIN.

What the Cables Say.

London, February 26.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers, maiden ewes, and Canterbury, 3½d; Southland, 3¼d; North Island, 3½d; River Plate, unchanged. Lambs: Prime Canterbury, 1½d; a fair average, including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury, 1 7-16d.

The Agent-general cables: Butter, 98s; market dull. Cheese: No alteration since last week; New Zealand off the market. Lamb: The arrivals this year are 16,000; for the same period last year, 43,000.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
WHEAT—Very little offering. Fowl wheat, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Demand dull. Good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 1½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—The market is well supplied and prices remain unaltered. Prime caten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

POTATOES—Owing to the large quantity coming forward prices remain low, best kidneys selling at 30s to 32s 6d per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, February 22.—At the tallow sales 850 casks were offered, of which 625 were sold. Mutton: Fine, 25s 7d; medium, 23s 6d. Beef: Fine, 23s 6d; medium, 22s 6d.

London, February 21.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common tops, 20½.

The Antwerp wool sales show more animation, and prices firmer: 5659 bales were offered, including 672 Australian, and 2055 sold, including 110 Australian.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
RABBITSKINS—There are very few offering and prices remain firm. Spring skins sell at 7d to 9½d; summers, 1½d to 7d; suckers and weaners, 1½d to 4d per lb.

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

TALLOW—Market steady. Best rendered mutton, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s to 13s; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—
Oats: feed, medium to prime, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowls, 1s 6d to 2s. Chaff: L2 5s to L2 15s according to quality, good supply. Ryegrass and clover hay: L3 to L3 5s. Straw: bare, loose, 28s; pressed, 28s per ton. Potatoes: glutted, L1 10s to L2. Flour: L7 to L7 10s. Oat meal: in 2½b bags, L9 9s. Butter dairy, 6d to 8d; fresh factory, 9d to 10d. Eggs: 11d. Bran: L2 10s. Pollard: L3 10s. Onions: L7 per ton.

AMERICAN IDEALS.

In the course of an address on 'Ireland's Influence Among the Nations,' delivered in Boston in December last, Mgr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of America, speaking of the proposed Anglo-American Alliance, said:—

We are a democratic people, and need no political association with any of the royalties of the Old World. Our ideals, our aspirations, our methods of government, all cry out against any alliance with foreign powers, which would in all probability be made at the sacrifice of our ideals. Built upon a hatred of tyranny and an aversion to royalty, planting itself upon the redstones of the rights of conscience and the ability of the people to govern themselves, our American nation needs no appeal to tottering monarchies, and should seek no alliance with royal thrones.

We are made enthusiastic from time to time with the cry of humanity. Greece passed to freedom through that cry. Hungary received its Parliament and equal rights. Crete was saved from the heel of the Turk. Cuba cried for aid, and President McKinley, in his message last April, said we were to enter on a war for humanity's sake. If it be the hour for the righting of wrongs, if it be the day for humanity, then what about this grand old land which has suffered during these centuries? If humanity be evoked, where will its cries be found to be fiercer and longer continued? If gratitude for all that that people have done for religion, education, liberty, then, by all the titles that men value, Ireland should be free. No alliance that will endanger her national hopes, no alliance that will not consider her claim to justice, can be considered by her children in America.

No less notable were his closing words of counsel to the Irish of America. As citizens of this great Republic, he said, our duty is clear. We have a magnificent inheritance, and we must transmit it intact to those who succeed us. As children of the Gael we have a record to be proud of. Preserve them and interweave them with your American life. Faith in God and love for Mother Church, devotion to education, ambition to develop the splendid old language of the Gael, namely, conscientious loyalty to America, readiness to defend all her interests, honest, upright, pure lives—all these express our duty to the best Republic the world has ever known. True to America and true to Erin, we shall become worthy to be associated with the men and women who are the honour and glory of mankind. Nothing finer on this subject has been said for years.

The United States forces in the Philippines are making but little progress in putting down the insurgents. Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto in which he declares that the country will perish rather than accept the odious dominion of America. The United States troops are suffering from heat, dysentery and fever. The natives of Negros have offered 100,000 men to the Americans to operate against the Filipinos.

The Khalifa is on the move again, and is pushing northward, with a force estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, from Lake Sherkeia, where he has been entrenched. General Kitchener has about 9000 troops at Omdurman. It is not intended to attack the Khalifa in the desert, as he is regarded as more of a nuisance than a danger. The British troops at Cairo are prepared to go to the front if the necessity arises.

Later accounts state that the Khalifa is raiding grain and cattle within 16 miles of Omdurman.

The London Times states that the British Army estimates will be increased by a million and a quarter, and the number of troops by 5000 men.

In the House of Commons Mr. John Morley moved a reduction of the army vote, and censured the establishment of a great empire in Central Africa. Mr. Brodrick said the Government had at the cost of a million regained territories which their predecessors had spent nine millions in losing. Egypt was fully able to pay for the conquest of the Soudan, which would be self supporting in five years. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported Mr Morley's motion, but said a withdrawal from the position was impossible. The motion was lost by 167 votes to 58. The leader of the Opposition and most of the Irish members voted with the minority.

Baron Reuter of electric telegraph fame is dead. He was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1818, and was connected with the telegraphic system since its earliest establishment.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Italy has definitely refused to attend the Czar's Peace Conference at the Hague if the Pope is invited. He adds that the tension between the Vatican and the Quirinal is intense.

As the outcome of recent heated debates in the Spanish Cortes, Marshal Campos and Admiral Cervera have demanded a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the late war.

It is reported that Rudyard Kipling is lying dangerously ill in New York, suffering from inflammation of the lungs. His position is critical.

The White Star liner Germanic, sunk while lying at one of the New York piers on the 14th ult., owing to the weight of ice collected on her deck, has been refloated.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

There was considerable anxiety felt by the authorities in Paris during the early part of last week, as it was feared there would be trouble at the late President's funeral. In view of contingencies, considerable numbers of troops were brought into the city for the purpose of guarding the route of the funeral procession. Contrary to expectation, the funeral of the late President passed off quietly. The Judges of the Court of Cassation were received with cries of *Vive la France*.

A Requiem Mass for the late President of France was celebrated in Berlin, at which the Emperor William was present.

Later messages state that the funeral of M. Faure was a magnificent and impressive spectacle. A car bearing the coffin was immediately followed by a mourning coach, containing Madame Faure and family, after which came vehicles containing M. Loubet (the new President), foreign ambassadors, special envoys, the Cabinet, members of the Senate and deputies, civil, military, and naval functionaries. A solemn service was held at Notre Dame, the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, officiating. Enormous crowds listened to the orations in the cemetery. Complete order prevailed. M. Loubet was repeatedly cheered.

M. Peroulle and M. Marcel Habert cheered the Generals during the funeral procession, and afterwards forced their way into the Neuilly barracks, where they were arrested. They are to be prosecuted by direction of the Chamber of Deputies.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, 3 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—253 forward, prices ruled 10s lower than last week.

FAT BULLOCKS—L7 5s to L9; medium, L6 to L7.

FAT COWS—L7 to L6 5s; medium, L3 to L1 15s.

SHEEP—1675 penned. Prices ruled the same as last week. Best cross wethers, 13s to 15s; medium 11s to 12s 6d; best ewes, 11s 6d to 13s; medium, 9s to 11s.

LAMBS—1214 penned. Prices show no alteration. Best lambs 9s to 10s 6d; medium, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; others, 6s to 7s 3d.

PIGS—67 forward. All meeting with very good demand. Suckers, 11s to 15s 6d; slips, 20s to 23s; stores, 25s to 32s 6d; porkers, 38s to 40s; baconers, 55s to 58s.

FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write or Catalogue (mention this paper). 6 FRANCES STREET, DUNEDIN

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,

IRONMONGERS AND IRONMERCHANTS.

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

Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, Standards.—Net weight only charged. Wire Netting.—Sheep, Rabbit, and Bird Harvest Requisites.—Forks, Oil, Rakes, Twine.

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

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

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Purity and Strength {
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ARTHUR BRISCOE AND CO.,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

— PROSPECTUS —

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

Sectare Fidem.

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

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

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

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

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage.

The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies.

A special course is provided, in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits.

Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law, University, and Musical Examinations.

A large and well-appointed gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power.

A select library is at the disposal of the students during the hours set apart for reading.

Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December.

One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student.

The religious education of the student will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance.

Non-Catholic students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

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

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and the valued patronage extended to it, to imitate other firms which, on the contrary, try to stock articles of a dubious style, so as to cater as well to the numerous Protestant Denominations, etc.

This emphatic and absolute assertion may seem superfluous. It is unfortunately necessitated by the calumnious insinuations, slyly and perditionously spread by unscrupulous competitors, whose tactics and easily discernible motives we leave to the judgment and contempt of our patrons.

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February 13, 1899.

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February 15, 1899.

DEATH.

SMITH—On the 15th inst. at her residence Albany street, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Smith, and youngest daughter of John and Ann Gollar, Albany street, and sister of Mrs. John Arthur, N. E. Valley. Deeply regretted.—R. I. P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

THE OLD-AGE PENSIONS ACT.



THE Old-Age Pensions Act passed last session provides that the stipendiary magistrates shall in open court fully investigate all pension claims for the purpose of ascertaining whether the claimant is entitled to a pension, and if so, for what amount, and the various magistrates throughout the Colony are now busily engaged on this important work. In the Dunedin district the number of claimants has been considerable, and the overwhelming majority of the claims have been allowed. We have not calculated the numbers right up to date, but up to about a fortnight ago Mr. CARLAW had granted 137 pensions of the total value of £7115 per annum, the average amount

of the pension being a trifle over £17. Only 40 claims had been disallowed. Of those who were granted pensions 171 owned England as their birth-place, 174 came from Scotland, 78 from Ireland, and 11 from other countries, including Wales, France, Germany, America, Australia and Tasmania. The exact figures for other districts are not yet available, but we know that applications are coming in on much the same scale all over the Colony, and the magistrates have in many cases actually had to postpone ordinary court work in order to overtake the work of disposing of pension claims.

All this at least establishes one thing, and that is the real and urgent need there was for something to be done in the direction of an Old Age Pension Scheme. Statistics show that in England 'of every man belonging to the working and the poorer classes, roughly, one out of every two is compelled under existing conditions, if he lives beyond 65, to have recourse to parish relief.' The proportion is, of course, not so great in New Zealand, but the number of pension claims that are pouring in shows that there are hundreds, and even thousands, of hard-working labourers, who have borne their share of the public burdens of the Colony and played their part in opening up its resources, who are now left to drag out the last days of their life in a state of semi-starvation on a pittance of less than £35 a year. This alone establishes a clear case for doing something, and is itself a sufficient answer to the 'Why-can't-you-leave-it-alone?' remonstrance which is so often addressed to politicians who attempt to seriously grapple with this question. It must be remembered, moreover, that the great majority of those whose claims have been allowed are not of those who seek help because they are too idle and spiritless to try and shift for themselves. Of those who have so far been granted pensions not 10 per cent. had claimed and obtained assistance under the Charitable Aid laws. In other words, they preferred to struggle along with the little they had rather than lower their self-respect and natural pride by asking for help that could only be given in the form of 'charity.' It is evident, therefore, that the assistance to be given by the State is going in a desirable direction and to a class that really deserve it.

Granting, however, that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done, the question still remains, Is Mr. SEDDON'S scheme the best possible, or even a reasonably satisfactory way of doing it? First of all, we would say that for us this question of old-age pensions is far above party politics, and it can and should be discussed entirely on its merits without even a suspicion of partisanship. And in the second place, in estimating the value of Mr. SEDDON'S proposals it is necessary to bear in mind the prodigious difficulty, almost amounting to the impossibility, of devising even an approximately perfect scheme. The subject has engaged the attention of the Governments not only of England and of almost all English-speaking countries, but also of Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, etc., yet none of these have succeeded in devising a scheme which has not obvious and marked defects. As is well known, the Commission appointed by the British House of Commons examined over one hundred schemes, but reported unfavourably on all of them, nor did they find themselves able, even with such a mass of material to select from, to frame a satisfactory scheme of their own. A Commission was also appointed by the United States Government to investigate the question, and they reported that the schemes in force in Germany and Denmark had been very far from successful. It is safe, therefore, to conclude that the human intelligence is incapable of devising a scheme that shall be wholly free from even serious objections.

Certainly it would be idle to pretend that MR. SEDDON'S scheme has not its weak spots, and most of them have been sufficiently clearly and fully pointed out before now. For ourselves, we have only two objections that are of any importance to make to the scheme. In the first place, we are satisfied that in the ideal pension scheme the pensions will be universal, so that every one who has resided in the colony for a certain number of years and is over sixty-five years of age can claim it as of right, without any inquiry as to the amount of income he receives. Try to hide it, as we may, there is under the present scheme if not a stigma, at least an unnecessary humiliation, placed on those who put in

their claim for a pension. It is better than charitable aid, because the pension can be claimed as of right: but the right can only be established by proving in open Court that the applicant's income is less than a certain amount, and that is a humiliation which does not attach to the pension of the soldier or civil servant, and which certainly ought not to attach to the pension of the toil-worn colonist. At present, however, the country cannot afford to make the pensions universal, and it is infinitely better to put up with the partial pension than to have none at all. In the second place we are bound to admit that the financial basis of the scheme is somewhat unstable. The Act provides that the pensions shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which is at present well able to bear the strain; but even the most careful of Colonial Treasurers cannot always guarantee a surplus, and there is a possibility that when the dark days of deficits come upon us again there may be some difficulty in finding the wherewithal to pay the pensions. There may be a difficulty, but the difficulty would have to be very serious, however, before there would be any thought of retrogression or repudiation. Moreover, the present financial arrangement is only to hold good for three years, and the valuable experience gained in that time and the information acquired as to the exact cost of the proposal will no doubt greatly lessen the difficulty of finding a satisfactory and permanent financial basis for the scheme.

Apart from these imperfections, we view the initiation of the Old Age Pensions scheme with a feeling of genuine satisfaction. It is not a perfect scheme, but it is a serious and earnest attempt to grapple with a very knotty and a very pressing problem. It is at least a step in the right direction, and if received in a friendly and sympathetic spirit it will undoubtedly lead to the development of a more perfect scheme later on. Mr. SEDDON deserves both the thanks and the congratulations of the community for his great achievement. He has shown once again his remarkable power of taking a difficult political problem and knocking it into shape in spite of no end of opposition and adverse criticism. One of the best tributes to the value of his scheme is to be found in the high approbation it has received outside of New Zealand. Leading English statesmen have spoken of it with cordial approval, and an expert appointed by the New South Wales Government, after examining all the Home schemes, has finally reported in favour of the New Zealand Act. The truth is that for many other countries besides New Zealand Mr. SEDDON'S scheme has advanced the Old Age Pensions question a most important stage. By his courage and ability he has taken the question once for all out of the realm of theory and brought it into the region of practical politics and solid fact.

D U N E D I N .

THE erection of a new Catholic Church at Waiholia (says the *Brunn Herald*), is making good progress. The site is excellently chosen, and commands a very extensive view. It is expected that the builders will have finished their work shortly after Easter, when the church will be opened with the usual ceremonies. We are informed that Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, has presented the church with an altar, and the Rev. Father O'Donnell of Queenstown, formerly of Milton, has presented three beautiful stained glass windows for the chancel.

Some of the members of the 'Sign of the Cross' Company and a full orchestra assisted the choir of St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday. The music at High Mass was Gounod's *Messe Solennelle*, which was rendered in a very creditable manner. The soloists were the Misses Norah and Rose Blaney (soprano), Messrs. Powell and Middleton (tenor), and Messrs. McKenna and Jeffries (bass). Mr. George Hall conducted, and Mr. Fred Stokes presided at the organ. At Vespers Miss Rose Blaney sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' with violin obligato by Mr. Hall. Mr. T. Middleton sang with much taste the solo 'Total Eclipse, from 'Samson,' and Mr. Wentworth the 'Pro Peccatis' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater.'

A MILTON correspondent writes—The Rev. Father Vincent's Retreat at Milton closed on Sunday evening with a renewal of baptismal vows. The church was crowded with a fervent congregation. The Rosary in Irish was a feature of which the venerable missionary expressed his highest approval. During the week the anniversary of the late Father Vereker's death was commemorated by a Solemn Requiem Mass, of which Dean O'Leary, of Lawrence, was celebrant, assisted by a number of the neighbouring clergy.

Many who have riches suffer more from a sense of poverty than many others who are penniless. Cheerfulness depends largely on how one looks at his lot and his possessions.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE stranded steamer *Mapourika* is to be refloated on the 8th inst.

THE University Senate has agreed to the affiliation of the Victoria College, Wellington.

VERY REV. FATHER MCKENNA has resigned his seat on the Masterton Hospital Board.

IN consequence of illness in his family Captain Russell, leader of the Opposition, has been compelled to postpone his political campaign.

Rev. Father Kreymborg desires to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of 10s for his mission from two ladies of Lawrence per Very Rev. Dean O'Leary.

OUR telegrams to-day (writes the *Imangahua Times*) contain the news that Kate M-Namara and Ethel Gibbie have passed the Junior Civil Service Examination. Both have been pupils at the Reciton Convent High School.

WE have received the sum of 10s for Father Lighthouse's mission from Mr. P. Creahan, Winton, and parcels of used stamps for Father Kreymborg from Miss Agatha O'Connor, Cargill street, Dunedin, Mrs. W. Kelly, Rose Cottage, Pahiatua, Mr. John Collins, Nelson Creek, Mr. David E. Fouhy, Roxburgh, Miss Gertrude Adams, Ashburton.

WE hear that the Catholics of Maniototo have succeeded in purchasing a section in the township of Ranfurly as a site for a church. The section is in a very suitable situation and is very nearly 6 acres in area. The negotiations for the purchase were carried out by Mr. P. Bleach of Ranfurly on behalf of the Catholics of the district.

WE notice that among the successful candidates (says the *Temuka Leader*) at the Civil Service Examination recently held was Miss Katie Bourke, eldest daughter of Sergeant Bourke, erstwhile of Temuka. Miss Bourke was educated in the Temuka Convent until she removed to Christchurch, where she has attended the convent of that city.

THE Catholics of Middlemarch have purchased a fine site for a church adjoining the railway line in their town. The Catholic householders of the district have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a suitable church on the newly purchased site. A meeting was held last Saturday week. Another is to be called shortly for the same purpose.

MR. J. M. HICKSON, Clerk of the Court at Masterton (says the *local Times*), has received notice from headquarters of his speedy transfer to Wellington, with promotion. Mr. Hickson has filled his office most ably since his stay in Masterton, and has earned the esteem of all who have come in contact with court work. Mr. Hickson is brother of the Rev. Father Hickson, late of St. Patrick's College.

THERE was a large attendance of members at the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society. Mr. P. Cooper (president) occupied the chair. The programme for the evening was a debate as to whether women should be admitted to Parliament. Mr. Cooper spoke in support of the proposition, and Mr. Burgess against it. After a very good debate a vote was taken, with the result that Mr. Burgess's opinions were approved of by a small majority.

TWO of Mr. B. J. Dolan's pupils entered for the recent teachers' examinations and both passed (says the *Wairarapa Daily Times*). Mr. Balfour Kean securing a full E certificate and partial D, and Miss Maggie Smith partial E. Out of nine of Mr. Dolan's pupils presented for the various public examinations throughout the educational year eight passed successfully, five with marked distinction. Miss A. M. Brown secured second place in jurisprudence at Otago University, and Messrs. Alpass, Hughan, Ferns, and Colway first-class honours at the South Kensington examinations in agricultural chemistry.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Our Australian exchanges record the death of the Rev. James Healy, at Kyneton, Victoria.

At the coming elections in South Australia the Catholics will make a claim for justice on the education question. All they want is a capitation grant.

A new convent was blessed and opened at Millicent, South Australia, on Feb. 1. Dean Ryan delivered an eloquent address on the education question.

The death is announced of Mrs. J. D. Woods, at East Torrens, South Australia. The deceased lady was the second daughter of James Griffin, the elder brother of the late Gerald Griffin, the celebrated Irish poet and novelist.

A Brisbane message states that the steamer *Ningchow* is loading 500 fat bullocks and 1000 sheep for Delagoa Bay, South Africa. The shipment is the first of the kind from Australia to South Africa. It is made by Mr. H. Sleigh, of Melbourne. The stock sold will go to the Transvaal. If the venture is successful others will follow.

The Rev. Father O'Callaghan, who had been in charge of the parochial district of Pymont and Ultimo, Sydney, was entertained at a social gathering and presented with a purse of sovereigns prior to his departure for Europe. Rev. Father McIntyre, of Leichhardt, takes up Father O'Callaghan's duties.

A proof that the Adelaide Hospital microbe is still lively was given recently, when the members of a city bowling club black-balled Dr. Leith Napier when he sought to join their very select association. Never previously had a ballot been demanded when a gentleman was proposed for membership.

An alleged sea serpent has been found dead on the beach at Suwarrow Island, in the neighbourhood of the New Hebrides. A portion of the remains has been brought to Sydney. The animal was described as being 60ft in length, and as having two spines and two heads. Suwarrow is a small place, and was annexed by Great Britain about 10 years ago, together with a few other islands, as likely to be useful in connection with the projected cable from Australia to Vancouver.

SPEAKING at the Presbyterian General Assembly at Wellington, the Rev. Mr. Gillies said he did not think the Christian Endeavour movement was doing the great amount of good work that it was represented to be doing. True religion, he added, was not all in the tongue and the heels—in the tongue by speaking and in the heels by running to meetings every night in the week. A great many of those who spoke at Christian Endeavour meetings would often be better employed at home helping their mothers to darn socks. It is only fair to say that Mr. Gillies's opinions met with strong dissent from many members of the assembly.

St. Joseph's Church, Orange, New South Wales, has been recently improved and enlarged at a cost of £4500. The ceremony of blessing and formally opening the church, which is to all intents and purposes a new building, took place on Sunday, February 12. Besides the Bishop of Bathurst (Right Rev. Dr. Byrne) there were also present the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Auxiliary-Bishop of Sydney; the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Coadjutor-Bishop of Goulburn; and the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, as well as a large number of clergy, and visitors from Sydney and elsewhere. The sermon at High Mass was preached by Bishop Higgins, and at Vespers by Bishop Gallagher. The collection amounted to over £1300. After the ceremony the Right Rev. Dr. Byrne, the visiting prelates, the clergy, and a number of visitors were entertained at dinner by Mr. James Dalton, K.S.G., at Dunry-league House.

The Anglican organ in Adelaide has the following in reference to the school question:—Archbishop O'Reilly has returned to the charge on the matter of denominational grants for Church schools. It is much to be regretted that the Anglican body, so much more numerous, influential, and wealthy than the Roman, cannot present an equally determined front against the lovers of non-religious education. The Roman Church can make its voice felt politically because it is united. The Anglican Church is barely reported by the Press because it has no political vote. We believe that the Roman Catholics will get their denominational grant, and that it will be refused to all others; and this because our side is weakened by those who refuse to care for really Catholic teaching. If Synod were unanimous, the Church could dictate terms. So long as it is divided she must perforce be left out of account, and see her children half taught in Sunday schools or wholly neglected, so far as Holy Scripture is concerned, in the State schools. And in the meantime abominable parents must be doubly taxed that their children may be Christianly and virtuously brought up.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

THE following incident did not happen in Spain, Italy, Ireland, or in any other alleged priest-ridden country, but in England, where we are continually told that religious freedom of the purest brand exists.—

Miss Rayner, a Catholic, applied for the position of head nurse. She was found to be well qualified (says the *Catholic Times*) for the position and was appointed to it. No questions as to her religion were asked. Had she been a Mohammedan or a Buddhist it would, no doubt, have been all right. But she was a Catholic and made no secret of her belief. That of course was a different matter altogether, here was a sin that could not be forgiven. Well, there are different degrees of intolerance. There are intolerant people who, when they have determined to do a harsh deed such as the dismissal of Miss Rayner, do it in a straightforward way. But the committee of the Braintree Hospital are not of that kind. They held a Council of War against this Catholic lady, and instead of telling her in an honourable way, "We dismiss you simply because you are a Catholic," they merely tried to cover their intolerance by throwing out an insinuation against the neighbouring Convent. They gave her notice, "As in consequence of the state of the Roman Catholic Convent being so near the Hospital, the Committee deem it unwise for the Hospital to be left in the sole charge of a Roman Catholic"; and then they advertised for another nurse—not a Roman Catholic. This conduct is cowardly as well as unfair, and as such it is denounced by Father Bode in the local Press. He is making a fight for justice, and we trust he will be well supported. It is monstrous that an institution which appeals for support to Catholics and members of every other creed should be managed by the Committee in a spirit of intolerant sectarianism.

Mr. Joseph Maxwell, bookseller, Oamaru, has a special business announcement in our advertising columns.

Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, well known in this city and suburbs, has started as a wood and coal merchant and wharf carter, etc., at Main Road, South Dunedin. He hopes that by careful attention to the requirements of the public to receive a fair share of patronage.

Messrs. Louis Gille and Co., the well known Catholic book-sellers of Sydney, have an important business announcement in our advertising columns. The flow is under the patronage of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, and has a large stock of church requisites, etc., of the approved Catholic style.

“DEAR ME! I've forgotten that **SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE**, whatever shall I do? Call at the next Store on pass, They All Keep it

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Lady Cotton, widow of Admiral Cotton, who died at Bombay in 1894, has been received into the Church in Rome. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Holy Office. The Very Rev. Father Fleming delivered an address on the occasion, and his Holiness sent the convert his blessing.

In a letter to one of the Southampton (England) papers, Mr. F. C. A. Harrington says he is given to understand that forty-seven persons, or thereabouts, have embraced Catholicism in that town in consequence of Ruthven's anti-Catholic lectures.

Paris has been somewhat interested in the change of religion of Miss Maud Toland, of Philadelphia, who joined the Catholic Church recently. She was received into the Church by the Very Rev. Father Osmund Cooke, of the Passionists. Miss Toland is shortly to marry the Baron Frederic Meyer de Schauensee of the Swiss Guards of the Vatican. The wedding will take place in London, and Cardinal Vaughan will perform the ceremony.

The Rev. Arthur Wentworth Bennett, M.A., lately curate in charge of St. Gabriel's Anglican Church, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., has been received into the Catholic Church, and is now studying for the priesthood at St. Mary's, Bayswater. Mr. Bennett has joined the Oblates of St. Charles.

The Rev. A. T. Mitton, M.A., lately Vicar of Markyate, Dunstable, has been received into the Church by Father Humphrey, S.J. (himself a convert), at Farm Street, London, W. Mr. Mitton formerly acted as an Anglican minister at Stowmarket, Halliwell, Stockport, Huddersfield, and Weston. He is a Cambridge graduate.

The conversion is also announced of the Rev. W. R. Clarke, lately curate of the Anglican church at Aughton, Ormskirk.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ART.

In an article on 'What is Christmas?' *Reynolds' Newspaper* says:—No subject has exercised pen, pencil, or voice more than the birth of Christ. But here comes in a curious fact—that while the Protestant communities have never ceased to dwell upon the virtues and teachings of this marvellous personality, it has been the Roman Catholic Church which has embellished the theme in the most striking manner. Our own National Gallery, and hundreds of picture galleries abroad, are filled with religious pictures of priceless value. The overwhelming majority has been painted by Catholic artists. The sublime churches—poems and pictures in stone—that decorate Europe, including our own cathedrals and abbays, have been the work of Catholic architects, who have been mostly monks. The vast bulk of sacred music, including the best pieces used in Protestant services, have been composed by Catholics. Now, if people really believe in their religion, they would give the best to God. Yet in England we find buildings, erected for secular purposes, excelled in magnificence those devoted to the service of God, and that the Protestant communities have not built a single sacred edifice, with the exception of St. Paul's Cathedral, which comes within a hundred thousand miles of the great Roman Catholic structures such as Westminster Abbey, the cathedrals of Peterborough, Norwich, Salisbury, Lincoln, and so on. Indeed, not only is this the case, but farther—modern church buildings are the most ghastly, unightly, repulsive lumps of stone and mortar that the dullness of mankind has ever conceived. These are facts, our readers can draw the moral.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

In the course of a review of a book on the Little Sisters of the Poor, the *Dublin Review* summarises the history of the Order.—

The Little Sisters of the Poor is an institution which, founded less than 50 years ago by a young curate with no resources save his stipend of £16 a year, assisted by two poor seamstresses and a peasant woman, has covered the whole earth with its branches and taken its place with the most beneficent creations of Catholic faith. It has now 250 houses, of which 29 are in the United Kingdom, and gives food and shelter to over 33,000 of the aged and indigent poor of both sexes. The name of the humble servant woman who was its first almsgatherer is so closely interwoven with its early history that its Sisters throughout Brittany are still known as 'Joanne Jugans,' and a street in St. Servan is called after the lowliest of its inhabitants. Here in a wretched attic the Abbe Le Pailleur placed his two young novices with Jeanne as their mitron, and hither, in October, 1840, they brought the two old women who were the first pensioners of the Little Sisters of the Poor. During the time the two girls still pursued their calling as seamstresses, while Jeanne, by various forms of service, earned wages which also went into the common fund. With every extension of the undertaking fresh help was forthcoming for it, and thus it progressed from a garret to a basement and then to a house built for it by the charity of the public. Now the Little Sister, with her basket on her cart, is a familiar figure in every large city, and the Abbe Le Pailleur has lived to see the great idea with which heaven inspired him realised to an extent that prophetic vision alone could have foreseen.

The attention of our readers resident in Wellington is directed to the advertisement in another column by Mr. J. Dawson, electrical engineer, Lambton Quay. Mr. Dawson makes a speciality of fitting up electric lighting apparatus, and has, we understand, given the greatest satisfaction in work carried out by him. Persons requiring electric work in town or country will consult their interest by applying for estimates to Mr. Dawson.—*.*

HISTORIC NUNS.

We should like to place a copy of Madame Belloc's *Historic Nuns* in the hands of every member of the Women's Protestant Union; but as that is impossible, we (*Catholic Book Notes*) must content ourselves with hoping that her most useful volume will, through the libraries and bookstalls, be read by at least a certain number of these excellent but misguided persons. Many Catholics feel that a knowledge of the actual working of the Church in our times is at least as likely to be useful to Protestants as the history of those who, from the nature of the case, are far removed in time and surroundings. As a matter of fact there is room for all records, the onward march of the Divine creation is recognisable in the latest as in the earliest ages of the Church, and the same spirit which inspired the first Apostles governs the actions of the missionaries at home and abroad, known and unknown, who form the Church's army to-day.

For Catholics, as well as for Protestants, these sketches of historic, and we may add heroic, nuns form excellent reading. Mary Aikenhead, the foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity; Catharine McAuley, who established the Irish Sisters of Mercy; Philippine Duchesne, who took the nuns of the Sacred Heart to the New World, and Eliza Ann Seton, who became a Catholic because 'she had seen in Italy the practical working of the Catholic Church,' and who established the Sisters of Charity in Maryland, are the nuns selected, and it would be difficult to render their lives other than interesting, although it must be admitted that certain writers have great powers in that direction. Madame Belloc, however, is not only never dull; she writes vividly and selects the incidents best calculated to impress the reader. Better still, although she is always edifying, she never makes an effort to be so; she is not continually calling on us to admire this evidence of humility, or that heroic action; she allows these to speak for themselves, and most eloquently they do so.

We have no prejudice against those who are talking and working for the advancement of the position of women, but we doubt whether the most earnest of them will do as much towards realising their ideals as any one of the four nuns whose lives are here recorded, and still more do we doubt whether their efforts will ensure as great benefits to the community at large as have resulted from the quiet, prayerful, simple lives of these holy women.

MADE IN GERMANY.

A GREAT deal yet remains to be done for Irish industries, writes an exchange. Not very long ago 13,000 suits of clothes arrived in Dublin from Germany, and the material in all the garments is woven from German peat. Peat has been applied to many useful purposes, but certainly human ingenuity has surpassed itself in making the product of the bogs available for the wearing of textile fabrics. Yet this has not merely been done in Germany, but by the very irony of fate a trade in the finished article has been established in the capital city of Ireland—the land of bogs. Those who have examined the Irish and German peat declare that the former is much more suitable for making into cloth than the latter, possessing more fibre, and being altogether of better quality. Yet the enterprise of the German has succeeded with the inferior article, while the use of the Irish product has not even reached the stage of experiment. Surely here is a matter to which our Irish capitalists might turn their attention. A vast deal of Irish money has been lost in foolish tyre speculations, which, if it had been used to develop some Irish industry, might have resulted in advantage, while at the same time producing great national benefits. It might be well worth the while of some of our friends to make at least an investigation into the possibilities of Irish peat being utilised for the purposes to which the Germans have successfully applied it.

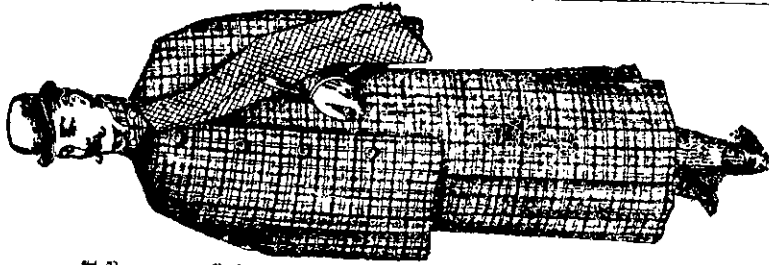
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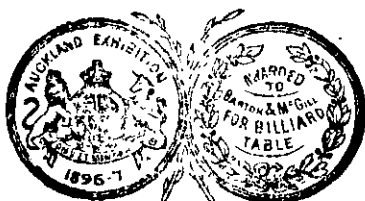


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J. F. NIXON.

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

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ORANGE AND GREEN.

A STORY OF NINETY-EIGHT.

THE battle of Wexford had been won and lost again. What undisciplined valour and scorn of death could do had been done; but courage, armed with pikes and pitchforks, though victorious for awhile, could not prevail against discipline protected by artillery and musketry. No the country was filled with peasantry soldiers fleeing unarmed from the vengeance of the brutal and infuriated Yeomanry. There was no quarter given, and although the more humane officers of the regular troops strove hard to keep their men from murder and pillage, the evil example of the Militia and the Yeomanry was stronger than discipline and the habit of obedience. Neither age nor sex was spared, for Papist was synonymous for rebel; and whether he carried a pike or not, every peasant was regarded as a rebel at heart.

Like the other young men of his parish, Martin O'Connor had joined the army of the Union that was to set Ireland free, and, with his heart full of hope, he had followed the green banner that was to wave over an independent nation. But a few short weeks had put an end to all these hopes, and now Martin himself was a fugitive, with little expectation of escaping the pitch cap or the rope.

So he made for his native village of Greenane, whither love drew him in spite of the folly of his steps. He hoped, too, to cross the mountains and join General Holt, who still held out, with his brave band of followers, as yet undefeated. But it was a long journey, and Martin had been sorely wounded in the leg, so that his progress was slow and painful. He was weak with hunger and fatigue, for he had not dared to enter a village to beg for food lest an enemy should meet him—and such were the conditions of the times that it was hard to distinguish a friend from an enemy.

At length he reached the top of the hill which looks down into the valley where lies the little village of Greenane. By the moonlight he could almost distinguish his father's cabin. The silence and what little there was of sound were peaceful. A sob rose in his throat when he thought how different it all seemed on the day on which he set out to take his share in the freeing of Ireland. Then the sun was shining, and he, with some half hundred of the bravest boys of the district, all in their Sunday clothes, with green cockades in their hats and green scarfs on their breasts, had marched bravely up the hill, each with his new made pike on his shoulder. The girls of the village, clad in white and green, had come to wish them God speed, and none had any thoughts of defeat. Now he had come back alone, and no sound greeted him save the bleating of sheep on the mountains far away. Weakness and despair fell upon him, so that he had no strength to go further. He crept from the road into a field and threw himself down under a tree and in a few minutes fell fast asleep. For hours he slept dreamlessly in the fading moonlight, and knew not when the dawn crept shyly over the hill and the moon grew pale and dim.

Suddenly a quiver shook his tired bones. Did he dream, or was it a real voice that sang

'The summer is come and the grass is green
The leaves are budding on every tree.
The ships are sailing upon the sea,
And I'll soon find tidings of Gramachree.'

He raised himself on his arm and looked in the direction whence the sound came. It was no dream, for at a little distance from him a young girl sat milking a cow and beguiling the task with song. Her face was turned from him, but he knew that the long, slender neck and graceful shoulders could belong to none other than to Mary Moore, the daughter of a Yeoman farmer at Greenane. Many a jig they had danced together in the old peaceful times, when the freeing of Ireland was a delightful dream of the future, and no voice had been so sweet to him as hers, although her father wore the Orange on every Twelfth of July.

But Farmer Moore was a wise man withal, and while the country was at peace he showed no disposition to quarrel with his neighbours because they were for King James and he for King William. But when the insurrection broke out it was another matter; so he took his Orange scarf and set out to join the Yeos, leaving his daughter to mind his farm. He had little fear for her, as she was much beloved; and to the United Irishmen no woman was an enemy.

These things were in Martin's mind as he watched the young girl and delayed his purpose; but sore hunger was upon him. She might betray him, but to die of hunger was as bad as any other, and maybe her heart was tender. So he rose to his feet and went towards her. His shadow fell on her, and she ceased her singing.

'Martin!' she exclaimed, and the blood left her cheeks.

'Aye, Mary, it's me. Worse luck.'

'What brought you here—?' she began.

'Hunger,' he answered, looking at the milk.

She lifted the milk pail and gave it to him. He put it eagerly to his lips and took a long draught. The warm milk was new life to him. The colour came back to his haggard cheeks.

'Thank you, Mary,' he said. 'You have saved my life, though it is of little use to me.' Then he turned away.

'Where will ye be going, Martin?' the girl cried after him.

'Where else but down to the ould cabin beyant.' 'Sure it's mad you are, Martin, to think of it.'

'Aye, maybe I am, but I would like to see the ould people again before I die.'

'Before you die, Martin?'

'Aye, before I die, Mary.'

'Then I'm thinking they'll be dead before you.'

The young man's face grew a shade paler.

'What do you mean, Mary?'

'If the Yeos hear that you have been with them they will know for sure that the ould people are United.'

Martin stood for a moment with a drooping head. Then he turned to the girl.

'You are right, Mary, and so I'd better be going over the hill.'

'Martin.'

Something in her voice struck his heart and sent the blood to his head.

'Belike you're hungry.'

'Perhaps I am, if I had time to think of it; but what's the differ to a dade man whether he's hungry or not when the cause is lost?'

'That's a coward's word, Martin.'

'Aye, that's what they call a man when he's beat; but who cares.'

'There's them that cares, Martin.'

'Mary.'

'Aye, Martin.'

'Why didn't you finish your singing?'

The girl looked questioningly at him for a moment. Then her cheeks grew crimson. Without answering she broke out passionately:

'O, Martin, Martin, I love you well,
I love you better than tongue can tell;
I love my friends and relations, too,
But I'd leave them all, love, and go with you.'

'D'ye mean it, Mary?'

'Aye, do I mean it, Martin, and have, ever since the night you danced at ould Widow Malone's down beyond, and kissed me in the lane coming home, only for fun, because I was a girl and they dared you, seeing that I was my father's daughter.'

'Sure I thought, Mary, it was Bill Brown that was courting you.'

'Aye, why shouldn't he, when you had no eyes in your head.'

'I was wishing I had no ears in my head after the blow you gave me in the same lane. Why was your hand so heavy, Mary?'

'Maybe because you didn't think of kissing me sooner, but you had little thought for me, for you were always made for pikes and green cockades and banners. It is little good they have done you, Martin.'

'Little enough, Mary, now that we are beat.'

'It might be worse.'

'Aye, it might.'

'If you did not come back at all.'

'Or if you married Bill Brown.'

'Who else wants to marry me?'

'I'm a broken man, Mary.'

'You're the best dancer in the parish.'

'I was.'

'You will be again.'

'Will you marry me, Mary?'

'Aye, will I, Martin.'

'And wear the green.'

'Sure in my heart I have always worn it.'

She stood before him with the sunlight in her face. There was no shrinking in the eyes that answered his. He clasped her suddenly in his arms and kissed her cheeks and lips.

'God forgive me, Mary, if I wronged you,' he said.

'You love me, Martin?'

'Aye, Mary, I do love you.'

'Then you can do me no wrong.'

So, they went down the hill together. Albeit the sun was high and the day well begun, none met them on the way, nor was the stillness without suggestion of fear. When they reached the gate leading to the farm house, the young man paused. The girl threw open the gate and motioned him to enter; but still he hesitated.

'I misdoubt whether I ought to go in, Mary,' he said.

'It's not passing the door you'd be, like a stranger, and you tired and hungry, too.'

'T'would be better than bringing trouble on you.'

'T'wil be harder again to leave you, Mary.'

'You'll be stronger when the hunger is driven out, and no one will know but old Tom, and him you needn't fear, for he'd have been out with you if the rheumatism had let him.'

'And your father, Mary?'

A shadow fell on the girl's face.

'He's out with the Yeos, and wish he was safe at home. 'Twas hard to have to go, but he daren't refuse.'

'He went against his friends when he did.'

'Maybe he'd be dead if he didn't.'

'He might be so,' Martin rejoined sorrowfully, thinking on the many that were.

Then they entered the house, and the girl set about preparing food for him. When he had eaten, she washed and dressed his wound with much skill, for love softened her touch to the torn flesh. Then the youth was for going lest he should bring trouble on the girl he loved; but she begged him to wait till night fall, so that he might reach the mountains unperceived. So he stayed, for in truth, he found it hard enough to leave her. Then he told her of how they had fought for the Green, at first with success, until defeat followed hard on the heels of victory. Of his own part he said but little, but the girl's eyes glistened and her bosom heaved since her imagination supplied what he had omitted. She sighed, too, and wept a little over those who would never again return to the village. Her father's absence troubled her, too, albeit Martin assured her that the Yeos had little now to fear.

So they talked on unconscious of the waning day, and as if their love had been confessed long since, and not only that morning.

Suddenly the sound of voices outside interrupted them. The girl rushed to the door, and looked up the road. A boy of men

carrying arms and wearing orange ribbons were coming down the hill. They talked loudly, and at times broke out into laughter. A single glance convinced Mary of the danger. She hurried back to the house.

'Martin, it is the Yeos,' she cried; 'go in there and I will speak with them,' and she opened the door into an inner room.

But Martin hesitated. 'I would be safer for you, Mary, if I hid in the fields.'

'But not for you, Martin,' and she pushed him gently into the room and closed the door. Then taking a basin of food, she went to the door of the farmhouse and calling the fowls about her began to feed them.

The band of Yeomen halted at the gate and spoke awhile together. Then one of them opened the gate and entered. He was a young man with a red face and a very important air. He wore an orange rosette in his hat.

'Good evening to you, Mary,' said he.

'Good evening to yourself, Bill Brown.'

'You are glad to see me, Mary?'

'I am sorry you ever went away.'

'Are you so?'

'The place is grown lonesome with none but old men and women in it.'

'It will soon be filled with better men than the Croppies.'

'I misdoubt it, Bill; and I liked it as it was.'

'Sure, you are a loyal woman, Mary.'

'Who doubts it, Bill?' and her eyes blazed at him.

'I thought maybe—the Croppies are beat.'

'So I hear tell.'

'Who's been telling you?' he asked, suspiciously.

'Who but yourself, Bill?'

'And maybe I did. Do you see that little bit of ribbon, Mary?' and he pointed to the orange favour.

'Sure I'm not blind.'

'It'll be making a rich man of me, Mary.'

'Will it so?'

'Aye will it, for I've got my eye on a tidy little farm that's as good as promised to me. You know Murtagh's there beyond?'

'Aye will it, for I've got my eye on a tidy little farm that's as good as promised to me. You know Murtagh's there beyond?'

'Aye, I know it; and where is Murtagh?'

'Dead, I think; and if he's not, he soon will be.'

The girl shuddered.

'Then, maybe I'll be asking you a question, Mary, for such a fine farm will want a woman to look after it,' and he looked at the girl's fair face with a kindling eye. 'You'll give me an answer?'

'Aye will when my father comes back.'

'Sure I wouldn't ask it before; and to think'—and he broke off with a laugh.

'What?'

'I'll tell you, Mary, and you'll laugh when I do. One time I thought you had a liking for the Croppy dog, Martin O'Conuor.'

'Did you now?' and the girl turned away her face.

'Aye did I—and he a Papi-t, too, and you a good Protestant.'

'He was good at the wrestling.'

The man's face grew dark for Martin had thrown him.

'He may have been, but we'll wrestle no more I'm thinking.'

'Why so?'

'He's dead, or soon will be.'

'Where are you going, Bill?'

'Down to the village to see if there are any Croppy dogs in hiding.'

'Then it's wasting your time you are.'

'Maybe I am, and so I'd better be going.'

'If you meet my father, tell him I'm lonesome for him.'

'Aye that I will, Mary.'

When night fell Mary took leave of her lover, and her heart cried a Godspeed after him as she watched his tall form disappear over the brow of the hill. That night she cried her-self to sleep for loneliness and because there seemed to be no hope for her love in the future.

Weeks passed, and every day brought news of the insurgents' sufferings, so that the country was filled with mourning. Through Mary's intervention, and because she was her father's daughter, Martin's father was spared and his farm left him, for they thought that Martin himself was dead. Of her own father Mary heard nothing and was much troubled, for he was a good father and loved her. At last Bill Brown came to tell her that he had been captured and killed by Holt's men, in the mountains; but she refused to believe it. Neither would she give Bill the answer which she had promised when her father came back, albeit he importuned her sorely.

So weeks passed into months. General Holt had surrendered, and where they dared the insurgents returned to their homes, often only to be cut down by the King's troops, in spite of the protection promised them by the Government.

One dark wintry night Mary sat alone by the fireside, listening to the sighing of the wind in the trees, and the rain rattling on the window panes. Suddenly a light tapping was heard at the door. She got up and unbarred it cautiously then throwing it open she fell into her father's arms. Behind him stood another figure.

'The lad has saved my life, Mary,' said the old man. 'So we must do our best to save his until the times are quiet. Why, what ails the girl?' for Mary had burst out laughing and weeping together at such great and unexpected joy. Then while the girl prepared supper for them the old man told how he and his comrades had been surrounded by a band of Holt's men and carried into the mountains. There they were kept prisoners, though kindly treated, until Martin joined them, and procured their release; but Mary's father fell ill from cold and exposure, and would have died but for Martin's tender nursing. At this the girl fell on the young man's neck and kissed him.

'We will save him, father: for if he were to die, I should die, too, since I love him.'

'But he is a Papiet.'

'His people shall be my people, and his God my God,' the girl answered.

And so it was; and if you wish to hear more of Martin and Mary, you will find it in Father Cahill's narrative of that happy time; for it was Father Cahill that married them in his little church down in the village of Greenane. And though he does not say so, I think Mary's father went no longer to meetings, but to Mass with his son and daughter.—H. A. HINKSTON in the *Wexford People*.

People We Hear About.

The death is reported of Lady Mexborough. She was wife of the Earl of Mexborough, and lived at Methley Abbey, near Leeds. The deceased lady was a Catholic.

Mr. Tuohy, the London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman*, is said to have come in for a legacy of £500 from the late Baron Rothschild. Mr. Tuohy was for a time the Baron's Parliamentary secretary.

John Oliver Hobbes is the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Craigie. She became a convert to the Catholic Church in 1892, after five years of anxious thought and study. She was chiefly influenced by the writings of Cardinal Newman.

We are glad to learn (says a Ceylon exchange) that Mr. Pat. Doyle, C.E., the well-known editor of the *Indian Engineering*, has been declared a member of the *Societe des Ingenieurs Civils de France*. The distinction is well merited.

The Grand Old Man of the Catholic Church is not the Pope, as most people suppose, but Cardinal Mertel, who is now in his ninety-fifth year, and so active and energetic that he bids fair to see the nineteenth century out and the twentieth in.

Five brothers, all priests—Revs. John, William, George, Edward, and Charles Hickey—recently took part in a *Requiem Mass* that was sung in Cincinnati Cathedral for the repose of the soul of an uncle of theirs.

The Queen-Regent of Spain leads an extremely simple life, rising at seven and retiring to rest at eleven. She sees little of society. Most of her time is taken up in anxious consultations with her Ministers, and when she has half an hour to spare it is usually spent with her children.

Bishop Butler, of Demerara, says *Catholic Opinion*, of Kingston, Jamaica, served in the army for several years before he became a priest. He took part in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8; he was Adjutant of his regiment and retired as Captain; he was a purchase officer.

It is related in Berlin that the German Empress met a chimney sweep one morning at work in a room at the Palace. Her Majesty nodded in a friendly manner, and bidding him wait a moment, returned very soon leading her two youngest children by the hand. Each was the bearer of a Christmas honey cake, which their Royal Highnesses offered to the sweep.

Oliver Destree, said to be the most gifted of younger Belgian writers, has entered the Benedictine monastery at Maredsous, with intention of becoming a monk. With Huysmans, Destree, Tisot, all in monasteries, and Alfred Austin talking religion (says the *Midland Review*), it must appear to materialists that a singular change lately has come upon the world.

Mr. J. F. Xavier O'Brien, the anti-Parnellite, claims the distinction of being the last man in the British Empire to have been sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. That was in 1867, when he was taken while leading an armed charge on barracks. The authorities, however, spared his anatomy and sent him to penal servitude. The judge who sentenced him praised him for so bravely rescuing some women and children from the burning barracks.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria begins his day's work probably earlier than any of his contemporaries on European thrones. His Prime Ministers have had many an audience with him as early as six o'clock on a summer morning. He has risen at four o'clock, breakfasted at five, and been ready for business soon afterwards. An enormous correspondence awaits him each day, and he sits at a great desk making his decisions on important questions with a rapidity that might well tire out an ordinary secretary.

Signor Foli, one of the most celebrated bass singers of our time, is a native of Cahir, Tipperary. His home name is Allan James Foley. He went to Italy when a lad. He was taught singing at Naples by the elder Bisaccia, making his debut at Cantania as Elmiro in 'Othello.' He first appeared in London in 1866. He visited New Zealand in 1892. His splendid declamatory powers and artistic style render him a favourite with the British public.

Sir George Bowen, ex-Governor of New Zealand, died at Brighton, England, last week. The deceased was born at Taugh-boyne, Donegal, Ireland, where his father was rector in 1821. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. as first-class in Classics in 1844. In 1847 he was elected President of the University of Cork, and in 1854 became Chief Secretary of the Government of the Ionian Islands. In 1859 he was appointed first Governor of the new colony of Queensland, and in 1868 he became Governor of New Zealand. During his term of office Te Kooti made his escape, and perpetrated the Poverty Bay massacre. Sir George, before the conclusion of his term, saw the Maori troubles brought to an end for the time being, and he was promoted to be Governor of Victoria in 1873. After leaving Victoria Sir George was Governor in succession of Mauritius and Hongkong, retiring on his pension in 1887. In 1886 he was appointed to the Privy Council.

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Beer always on tap.

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COAL for every purpose is so universally
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Island now, that it would be superfluous for
the Company to detail the special features
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notice like this. The present, therefore, is
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Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by
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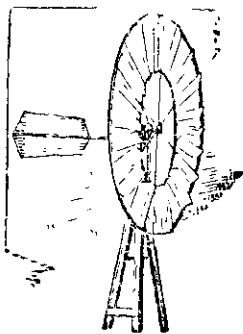
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Make. None but the very best iron and
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Windmills from £5 upwards; Derricks from
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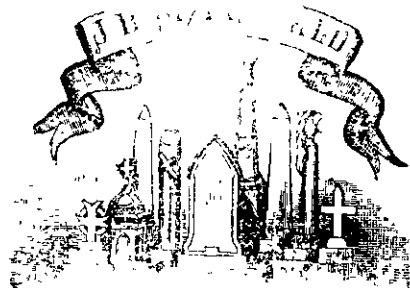
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Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For
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OBJECTS.—To cherish a love for Faith and Fatherland; to extend the hand of fellowship to our co-religionists of every nationality; to render assistance and visit the sick and distressed; to help the widows and orphans of deceased members.

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

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Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated according to age) from 7d to 9½d, and receive benefits as follows:—Medical Attendance and Medicine immediately on joining, in case of sickness 10s per week for 26 weeks, 7s 6d for the succeeding 13 weeks, and 5s per week for another 13 weeks if still unable to follow any employment. On the death of a female benefit member her representative is entitled (if single) to £20, (if married) on the death of her husband she is entitled to £10. Should she die before him her representative is entitled to £20. Provided in all cases the Rules of the Society and the requirements of the Friendly Societies' Act are adhered to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRY OUR GUM BOOTS, 21s.

In the choir at St. Peter's, at Rome, there is not a female voice, and yet the most difficult oratorios and sacred music written are rendered in such a manner as to make one think Adelina Patti is leading. The choir (says the *Catholic Citizen*) is composed of 60 boys. They are trained for the work from the time they get control of their vocal chords, and some of the best singers are not over nine years old. At the age of 17 they are dropped from the choir. To say that in that famous edifice one hears the grandest church music the world has ever known sounds commonplace, so far short does it fall of apt description.

Mr. John Morley, whose sixtieth birthday occurred the other day, although he is in no way the austere man of tradition, is not rich in amusements. He likes long walks over Scottish hills, and solitary meditations in country lanes, and he has the bookman's resource of supreme happiness in the seclusion of his library. The one relaxation he permits himself is music, of which he is intensely fond. An American newspaper was responsible for the report that Mr. Morley's favourite recreation was entomology, and that he was frequently seen with a butterfly-net chasing a rare specimen. This, of course, was purely imaginative.

Miss Cissie Loftus (Mrs. Justin Huntley McCarthy) has just been giving Koster and Bial's music hall, New York, a very well-deserved lesson on morals and good taste. She was billed to appear there in her well-known imitations. In the meantime the management produced a scene against which there was an outcry. The police and grand jury, who were called upon by an indignant press to interfere, did nothing, but Miss Cissie Loftus, in a finely-worded letter handed to all the newspapers in advance, declared that she could never degrade her art by appearing on the same stage with such a disgusting performance.

Herr Christian Dieden, the oldest member of the German Centre party, has been called to his eternal rest. He died at Uerzig on the Mosel, at the same spot where he was born eighty-eight years ago—on the 17th December, 1810. He was one of the best known and most highly-esteemed members of the Reichstag. Ever since 1870 he has uninterruptedly held a seat both in the Prussian Diet and the Reichstag for the same constituency, Wittlich-Bernecastel. It was always understood that his return was a matter of course, and, in point of fact, his majority showed an increase whenever he was opposed. On the approach of the recent electoral contest he thought of retiring. A passing improvement in his health, which had not been good, caused him to change his decision; but he was not well enough to put in an appearance at the opening of Parliament. He spoke but rarely, yet he was generally recognised as a man of influence, and at the same time his amiable character won for 'old Dieden' the respect and friendship of all parties.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who was recently made a Q.C., is better known as a politician than a lawyer. Born in 1844, he was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1883. He entered Parliament in 1880 as Nationalist member for Queen's County, but in 1885 when he was elected for both the Ossory division of Queen's County and for East Donegal he elected to sit for the latter constituency, which he continues to represent in the present Parliament. He is deputy Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, and is also a member of the panel of chairman of the Standing Committee on Trade and on Law. He was chairman of the Public Accounts Committee from 1895-8, and has served on the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Civil Service Establishments, and the Incidence of Local Taxation. He was a member of the Home Office Committee on Prisons in 1894, chairman of the Treasury Departmental Committee on the Stationery Department in 1894, and has been a Public Works Loan Commissioner since 1890. In these capacities he has earned the high appreciation of all his colleagues.

Mr. Fisher Unwin, in announcing *The Two Standards*, a new novel by the Rev. Dr. Barry, discourses thus concerning the author. Dr. Barry is a Catholic priest, theologian, and student of languages and literatures. By descent a Norman Celt of the south-west of Ireland, he was brought up at the well-known College of Ocott, near Birmingham—of which Dr. Spencer Northcote was then president—and at the English College, Rome. He was ordained by Cardinal Patrizzi in St. John Lateran, and celebrated his first Mass at the shrine of St. Peter. On returning to England he was given various honourable posts in the Catholic community, lectured for some years on metaphysics and theology as a professor, and contributed many articles to the *Dublin Review*. He has also given lectures and addresses in most of the large towns in England and America. In 1894 he gave a series of lectures at the Royal Institute

on the 'Masters of Modern Thought.' In 1897, the anniversary of Edmund Burke's death, he was invited to deliver the Centennial Address both in London and Dublin. To the *Quarterly* and other reviews he has contributed above 60 essays on topics literary, philosophical, and social; and his work in journalism has been extensive.

One of the most famous musical composers of the 18th century was Christopher Willibald von Gluck. He began as a choir boy in the cathedral of Vienna. His voice was so pure and beautiful that when he sang his hearers were enchanted. His progress in piety kept pace with his progress in music. Often he could be seen at eventide kneeling in prayer before the tabernacle. One day when he sang one of Our Lady's antiphones more exquisitely than usual, a religious, enraptured by the singing, gave him as a keep-sake a rosary, bidding him to keep it in memory of Brother Anselm. 'Recite at least a part of it every day, and, if you are faithful to this practice, you will be as dear to God as you will be great among men.' Later on, when himself a celebrated maestro, at the court of Vienna, he would leave the entertainment of the night and go apart to say his beads, just as a priest would withdraw to recite his breviary. When death came to him (says the *Catholic Transcript*), after a glorious career, it found him ready. He held in his hand the poor but prized rosary of Brother Anselm, whose prophecy had been fulfilled.

The Catholic World.

AFRICA.—A Hospital for Lepers.—The Fathers of the African Missions, Lyons, have erected a leper hospital near the great negro town in the Vicariate Apostolic of Benin. The poor creatures were quite astonished at the kindness and care bestowed on them. A young lady, Louisa Rodriguez goes every alternate day to teach them the Catechism, and helps them in other ways. One of the Fathers writes that as soon as she heard that he was in search of helpers, she offered her services, to be given gratuitously. She is highly accomplished, speaking several languages. 'No mother could take more interest in her children than does Louisa Rodriguez in the lepers,' writes Pere Coquard. Here is an example (says the *Catholic Herald*) for Catholic young ladies elsewhere! How often could we render little services of love and charity to the sick and suffering in our hospitals and infirmaries and workhouses!

Strange Proceedings of a Sierra Leone Official.—In a Sierra Leone paper the *Catholic Times* finds particulars of an official act so grotesque that it is difficult to credit it. It appears that a considerable number of prisoners at Sherbro' gaol had been sentenced to death, and as it happened that some Catholics were amongst them, a Catholic priest applied for permission to attend the condemned Catholics in the prison. What is the reply of Mr. T. S. Aldridge, the District Commissioner? Here it is: 'I have the honour to inform you that as the matter has been officially brought to the notice of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sierra Leone, I think it is desirable that the whole question should be referred to his Lordship by you.' In other words the Catholic priest is told to ask the Anglican Bishop to be allowed to visit the Catholic prisoners. Commissioner Aldridge has written to the priest saying that he has requested instructions for future guidance from the Colonial Secretary. He sadly needs the aid, and cannot get them too soon.

CANADA.—A Prohibition Against Bazaars.—Archbishop Paul Bruchési, Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, has issued a mandate forbidding the holding of bazaars for any purpose whatever. He also cautions the French-Canadian papers against publishing pictures of murders and murderers, and urges them to confine themselves to the barest outlines of the case.

DENMARK.—The Catholic Population.—The Apostolic Vicariate of Denmark contains 7916 Catholics. The priests number 21.

ENGLAND.—Presentation to the Bishop of Newport.—On the occasion of the silver Jubilee of the Right Rev. Bishop Hedley, of Newport, he was the recipient of addresses from his chapter and the clergy. An address and a presentation of £1000 from the laity took place later on. The project was initiated by Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Count Bodejham Lubieuski, of Bullingham Manor, and Mr. Henry Heywood, J.P., of Willa Court. Amongst those who contributed may be mentioned Cardinal

LOASBY'S "WAHOO"

CURES INDIGESTION, SLUGGISH LIVER, PAINS AFTER EATING, DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES
BEST NERVE TONIC MADE. HERE IS OUR PROOF.—WE HAVE HUNDREDS SIMILAR.



Mr. A. M. LOASBY, Chemist, Dunedin. Dear sir,—I feel called upon to aid you in spreading the reputation of your "Wahoo." My general health and energies have received a sudden impetus and benefit which were altogether unexpected when I tried your "Wahoo." I was induced to try your remedy by the recommendations you publish from well-known citizens, and I can fully endorse their opinion, that nothing so good in its effects for Dyspepsia has ever been made or introduced into New Zealand. As an indication of its value I may state that until lately I have awakened after a night's sleep tired and with a disinclination to get up. This was due to digestive weakness, and possibly to too close application to business, but be that as it may, since I TOOK LESS THAN ONE BOTTLE OF "WAHOO," under precisely similar conditions of occupation, I have lately awakened refreshed and wanting to get up. My health is altogether improved; and I can say with the strongest conviction that "WAHOO" is a curative medicine far ahead of anything I have ever tried. (Signed) W. E. SORRELL, September 18, 1895.

Photographer, Colombo St., Christchurch

Vaughan, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Arundell of Wardour, the Dowager Countess of Denbigh, the Baron and Baroness von Hügel, Lord Braye, Lady Hubert, Lord Clifford, Sir H. Bellingham, Lady Grattan Bellow, and Sir W. Smythe. Protestants also gladly availed themselves of this opportunity of showing their regard for the personal character and eminent abilities of Bishop Holey, and Lord Tredegar and Mr. Alfred Thomas, M.P., appeared in the long list of contributors.

The Progress of the Church.—The *Catholic Times* has the following:—The *Rev.* states that during the past year the Catholic Church has lost ground in foreign countries (of which our old friend the editor knows little or nothing), but admits that it has been making progress in this country (of which he knows something).

The Queen and Monsignor Stonor.—The Queen has sent a splendid ring to Monsignor Stonor in recognition of his services to the British Catholics at Rome. The ring was presented to Monsignor Stonor by Sir Philip Currie, who gave a reception at the Embassy in honour of the occasion, which was attended by a number of members of the Papal Court.

Catholic Progress in Manchester.—His Lordship the Bishop of Salford, speaking at Manchester some few weeks ago, referred to the progress which had been made in the diocese, and mentioned that on the Monday before Christmas he had administered Confirmation to 700 people, of whom 150 were converts. That, the Bishop said, was an answer to the standing in a high ecclesiastical position who had ventured to make the statement that they (the Catholics) were required to receive the doctrines of the Church, but were not permitted to examine them.

Death of Monsignor Twomey.—The Right Rev. Mgr Twomey, Catholic Chaplain at Aldershot, died on Thursday night January 5. During the evening he was present at a children's Christmas gathering and seemed in better health than of late. When his servant went to call him on Friday morning he made no answer and was found dead. The cause of death was said to be aneurism of the heart. Mgr. Twomey went to Aldershot from Gosport a few months before his death, and was exceedingly popular throughout the army. He was born in 1813 and became an army chaplain in 1878. In 1888 he attained the rank of major, in 1893 he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel, and last year was promoted to first class of chaplains to the forces with the rank of colonel. The remains were taken to Ireland, and reached Macroom on Sunday, January 8. On the following Tuesday a Requiem Mass was celebrated in the church there, after which the interment took place.

IRELAND.—Ordinations in Cork.—In the Franciscan Capuchin Church, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on Sunday, January 8, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, conferred the sacred order of priesthood on six young gentlemen, five of whom are of the Capuchin Order in Ireland. The newly-ordained are—Rev. Father Grold, Cork; Rev. Father Benedict, Graigue, County Kilkenny; Rev. Father John Sheaston, County Kilkenny; Rev. Father Damascene, County Galway; Rev. Father Alphonsus, Ballyhooly, County Cork; and Rev. Father Beignans, Paulstown, County Kilkenny.

PORTUGAL.—Irish Dominicans in Lisbon.—A large bazaar was held recently in Lisbon for the purpose of obtaining funds to go towards defraying the expenses of repairing and completing the church of the College of the Corpo Santo at Lisbon, which was founded by an Irish Dominican, and is still chiefly served by Irish members of that Order. The Portuguese Royal Family took great interest in the bazaar, and Lady Macdonell and her daughter, as well as other members of the Diplomatic Corps, had a stall.

ROME.—The Health of the Pope.—The Pope (says the *Catholic Times*), who has outlived the other grand old men of the century, such as Mr. Gladstone and Bismarck, has seen the old year out in wonderfully good health. Though he is fast approaching his eighty-ninth birthday, all accounts from Rome agree as to his mental and bodily vigour. He rises early as usual, goes through his correspondence, holds audiences, writes important documents, directs the affairs of the Church with a complete appreciation of every problem that arises, and takes an interest in every important public movement. Few men twenty years younger could get through the work that he performs. Yet, with all the claims upon his time, he turns out Latin verses which evince a degree of elegance approaching that of the classical Latin authors. There is every reason to hope that he will survive to lead the rejoicings and to lend force to the movement for honouring Our Lord on the advent of the new century.

His Holiness and the Disarmament Proposals.—When receiving the Russian Minister to the Vatican some time ago, the Holy Father expressed to him again his sympathy with the proposal for disarmament. He is reported to have said that in his opinion the best means of guaranteeing European peace would be the establishment of a permanent Committee of Arbitration. It is stated that Russia is favourable to this idea, and that the establishment of such a committee will figure on the programme of the Conference.

Electric Light at the Vatican.—It is reported that trials of electric lighting have been made at the Vatican, notably in the Raphael galleries. The whole of the Vatican will be lighted by electricity in a short time. This is being done by special desire of the Pope.

The Vatican and the Italian Government.—The Vatican correspondent of the *Times* has been fully authorised to telegraph to his journal a denial of the statement that any efforts at 'reconciliation' between the Italian State and the Holy See have lately taken place. No change in the policy of the Holy See is contemplated.

SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Historical Society Seeks Information.—The Scottish History Society has determined to apply to the Vatican to furnish information regarding the Papal embassies to Queen Mary and her mother, the Regent, in order to elucidate the history of the Reformation in Scotland. That they have in the large field of research set aside their prejudices so far as to entrust this task to a Jesuit shows how fraternal the pursuit of knowledge makes men, transforming them from the enemies into the friends of those they formerly distrusted.

A Venerable Priest Honoured by the Pope.—His Holiness the Pope has thought well to honour in his retirement and old age one of the oldest priests in Scotland with the title of Monsignor. Monsignor Clapperton, the recipient of the honour, is now in his eighty-fifth year and lives in Fochabers, where he is respected by all as a venerable priest and gentleman. The Monsignor's two brothers, who grace the ranks of the priesthood, are well known throughout Scotland—namely, Dean Clapperton, who lives retired in Buckie, the scene of his labours for forty years, and who has been intimately associated with the financial administration of the diocese, and Monsignor Clapperton, V.G., of St. Andrews, Dundee. Moreover, one half-brother was a priest and two half-sisters entered the Ursuline Order, each in her turn becoming superioress of St. Margaret's Boarding School, Edinburgh. Monsignor Clapperton's father lived to the ripe old age of ninety-five.

SYRIA.—Lost Sheep Brought Back to the Fold.—English Protestant missionaries, by pecuniary means, recently induced about three hundred Catholic workmen at Aleppo to become Protestants. This, writes a correspondent of the *Catholic Times*, occurred in the absence of Mgr. Geha. When his Grace returned to Aleppo, he devoted all his attention to the task of bringing back the lost sheep within the Catholic fold. He has succeeded so well that all those who were perverted have come to his Grace asking him to pardon and restore them to the Church.

UNITED STATES.—A Generous Donegal Man.—Mr. James Gaffney, who died in the United States on November 24, has bequeathed over £2000 to the cause of religion. He has left £200 to the parish priest of Inniskiel, County Donegal, in aid of the parish church. Several Catholic institutions in the States have benefited under his will.

Sermons at Early Masses.—Archbishop Corrigan has notified his priests that the rule of the Church which requires that they should preach a sermon of not less than five minutes' duration during the early Masses on Sunday must not be ignored.

THE POPE'S DAILY ROUTINE.

SUMMER and winter the Pope is awake at six o'clock in the morning (says *Harper's Weekly*), and rather before than after that hour; and he may have, in token of a sleepless night, a piece of Italian or Latin poetry to dictate to one of the secretaries before Mass. Or maybe there is some more practical affair that has kept him awake while he outlined his essential points in an argument, an appeal, a letter of instructions (in this case he dictates from the notes, which are afterwards scrupulously destroyed). To begin the day he says early Mass in the chapel in his private apartments, but on Sundays and feast-days in a room that is large enough to accommodate the visitors who have received permission to be present. Dressed in a cassock of pure white, a circle of snow-white hair showing beneath the white skull-cap, or beretta, the Pope is seen holding a silver aspergery, sprinkling holy water on the assembled worshippers; and so much in harmony with his surroundings is this figure that Rev. Bernard O'Reilly is led to say, 'It is as if one of Fra Angelico's glorified saints had walked out of the canvas, or come down from the frescoes on the wall, and shone on us.' Immediately after saying Mass himself he hears a second one, said by a private chaplain. The second Mass of thanksgiving being finished, an armchair is brought and placed on the Epistle side, and the Pope is seated. All present go forward in turn, to kneel at his feet, kiss his hand, and receive communion. Then a frugal breakfast follows of coffee and a bit of bread and goat's milk.

At ten o'clock the Secretary of State is in consultation with the Holy Father, and this conference lasts until about eleven; but on Tuesdays and Fridays the Under-Secretary confers with the Pope, while the diplomatic corps assembles in the apartments of the Secretary of State; and there is also the duty of receiving ambassadors and distinguished Italians and foreigners. The congregations of cardinals report regularly, and we barely intimate the importance of the subject-matter thus reported when we state that all things connected with the administration of a Church numbering over two hundred millions are divided among these standing committees. In some cases the sessions are actually held in the Pope's presence, and even when that additional tax upon his attention and his strength is avoided, it still remains true, as the author last quoted asserts, that his 'solicitude extends to every diocese and mission on the surface of the globe.' And besides these, many other congregations and commissions charged with special work must satisfy Leo's demands for the utmost regularity, punctuality, and exactness in their reports.

LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE.—£1000 has been deposited by the principal with the Bank of Australasia at Dunedin as a guarantee of our worth. See advertisements. Complete sets from £3 3s; gas, 2s 6d; extractions, 2s 6d and 1s. Absolutely painless. All work guaranteed 10 years. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—*.*

To the Wool Growers of Otago.

GENTLEMEN,—Another Wool Season being at hand, we beg to again tender our best services to Growers for the disposal of their clip here or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

SHOW ROOM.

Our Show Room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advantage and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which end no pains will be spared on our part.

VALUATIONS.

We make careful examination of every lot (large or small) prior to sale, and as every department of the business is conducted under our personal supervision, consignors may rest assured that no lot will be sold below its full market value and that their interests generally will be thoroughly protected.

SALES.—The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 22nd December, 1898.

The Second Sale " " Tuesday, 10th January, 1899.

The Third Sale " " Friday, 3rd February, 1899.

The Fourth Sale " " Thursday, 23rd February, 1899.

PAYMENTS.—Account Sales will be rendered and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of Sale, as heretofore.

CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

INSURANCE, &c.—All wool and other produce consigned to us is fully covered by insurance from the time it enters our Stores, and wool can be covered from sheep's back if desired. Consignment Notes, Labels, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites forwarded at once on application.

Returning our best best thanks for the liberal support we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort will be wanting to merit a continuance of your confidence,—We remain, yours faithfully,

DONALD REID AND CO.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel, back blocks, store, post and telephone office attached; only house, good thing for a steady man.

Hotel, East Coast (freehold), £3,000, furniture at valuation. Doing a very good business.

Hotel, Stratford, price £1,550. Hotel, Wairarapa, price £1,250. Hotel, Hastings (trade £100), price £2,000. Hotel, Wairarapa, £2,100. Hotel, Wanganui, £1,650. Hotel, Blenheim, £750. Hotel, Manawatu, splendid business. Accommodation House and 424 acres of land, price £1,500. Suburban hotel, price £1,800.

Also numerous other hotels for sale, both leasehold and freehold.

DWAN BROS.,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

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The Best Value to the Consumer known in New Zealand.

—EAGLE STARCH—

Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ESSENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND PURE PEPPER AND SPICES, GUARANTEED.

Ask your grocer for the above brands and you will not be disappointed in quality

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(Opposite Arcade and next Building Society's Office.)

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!

At Moderate Prices.

THOS. JENKINS & CO.,

62A PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

(Near Dowling Street),

Have just opened up a Splendid Variety of

TWEEDS, VICUNAS, WORSTEDS, &c.,

Suitable for season's requirements.

CLERICAL GARMENTS A SPECIALITY.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

NEW BUTCHERY

JOHN M'INTOSH

(For many years salesman to City Company),

Opposite Phoenix Company,

MACLAGGAN STREET,

Has Opened as above. Only the best of

Meat at Lowest Possible Prices.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Families waited on for Orders.

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CASHEL STREET,

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P. BURKE Proprietor.

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Superior Accommodation for Visitors, Families, and Commercial Travellers.

TERMS MODERATE.

Only the Best Brands of Wine and Spirits kept in Stock.

J. and W. G R A N T

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.

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Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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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.

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110 Cases Pilkington's English Glass, assorted sizes: Sheet, Rolled Plate, and Mechanical Embossed.

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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:

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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.

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CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, DUNEDIN.

Saturday, March 18, 1899.

Under Distinguished Patronage.

£150 GIVEN AWAY IN PRIZES.

PATRONS: Right Rev. Dr. Verdon and His Worship the Mayor.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. Father Cleary, Rev. Father Murphy (Administrator), Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. Father O'Donnell, Rev. Father Coffey, South Dunedin; Rev. Father Lynch, Palmerston; Rev. Father McMullan, Port Chalmers; Very Rev. Dean McKay, Oamaru; Rev. Father Howard, Oamaru; Very Rev. Father O'Neill, Milton; Very Rev. Dean O'Leary, Lawrence; Rev. Father Delaney, Lawrence; Rev. Father Sheehan, Ophir; Rev. Father Keenan, Arrow; Rev. Father O'Donnell, Queenstown; Rev. Father O'Donnell, Gore; Rev. Father O'Dea, Gore; Very Rev. Dean Burke, Invercargill; Rev. Father McGrath, Invercargill; Very Rev. Father Walsh, Riverton; Rev. Father O'Neill, Winton.

OFFICIALS:

Superintendent. A. Harris, Esq. Consul: A. J. Sullivan, Esq.

Referee: H. B. Curtis, Esq.

Judges: Hurling—J. Liston, Molloy, and O'Connor. Wrestling—J. Liston, C. F. Greenslade (to select Referee). Running, Walking, Cycling—Rev. Fathers Cleary and Coffey, J. S. McKenzie, M.H.R., and J. Marlow. Umpires—W. Bell, R. Crow, W. Begg, W. Hooper, W. Low. Clerks of Course—G. Magnus, F. Jago, W. Carr, D. Falkner. Timekeepers—O. Moller, A. Hunter, P. Millar. Lap Scorers—W. McKinlay, J. Connor, Junr. Press Steward—R. Jay. Telegraph Stewards—J. Kirby, J. J. Dunne. Dancing Judges—J. Blaney, and to select another. Judges of Other Events—L. Clancy, J. Laffey, J. Liston. Handicappers: Cycling—W. Begg, R. Crow. Running and Walking—D. Duncan. Amateur Running—W. Low. Starter—A. Cowie.

Chairman of Committee, W. A. Shields; Treasurer, P. Carolin; Secretary, H. McCormack.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

- 1 Obstacle Race. Twice round the ring. Conditions—Same as at Caledonian Meeting. Entry 2s. ... £2 £1 10s
- 2 Wrestling—Cumberland Style. Entry 2s. ... £5 £2 £1
- 3 Half-Mile Bicycle Handicap (cash). Entry 2s. ... 2 1 0
- 4 Handicap Flat Race (100yds). Trophies. Entry 6d. For Catholic School boys under 16 years only ... 15s 5s 0
- 5 Hop, Step and Jump (open). Trophy. Entry 1s. ... 1 0 0
- 6 One Mile Bicycle Race (amateur). Trophies. Entry 2s. ... 2 1 0
- 7 Irish Jig. Entry 2s. ... 2 1 0
- 8 HIBERNIAN WHEEL RACE, HANDICAP. Two Miles. Entry, 10s; Acceptance, 2s 6d. Winners of Heats, 10s. ... 20 5 2 1
- 9 Putting the 16lb. Ball. Entry 2s. ... 2 1 0
- 10 One Mile Handicap Walk (open). Entry 2s. ... 3 2 1
- 11 One and a Half Miles Ladies' Bracelet Bicycle Race. Entry. 2s 6d; Acceptance, 1s. Winners of Heats, 10s. ... 1 2 1
- 12 Best Puck—Confined to Competitors in Hurling Teams. Post Entry 1s. Trophy. ... 1 0 0
- 13 220yds Amateur Race. Entry 2s. Trophies value ... 2 1 0
- 14 ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP of Three Distances—100yds, 220yds, 110yds. Entry 3s. First and Second in each event receive £3 and £1 respectively. Points to be given to First, Second and Third in each distance. Winner of highest aggregate points to receive a Trophy, value £5 5s. ... £17 5s
- 15 Wrestling—Irish Style, Collar and Elbow. Entry 2s. ... 7 2 1
- 16 One Mile Bicycle Handicap (open). Entry, 2s; Acceptance, 1s; Winners of Heats, 10s. ... 3 2 1
- 17 Dancing Highland Fling (in costume). Entry 2s. ... 1 0
- 18 Youths' Handicap Flat Race, under 16 (220yds). Entry 6d. Trophies. ... 1 10s 5s
- 19 Three Mile Scratch Bicycle Race. Entry 2s 6d; Acceptance. 2s. Pacing will be permitted in this event. No lap prizes. ... 5 2 1
- 20 Hurling Match. Entry 1s a man. To be the last item on the programme. Conditions—If two *bona fide* teams do not enter, the Hurling Match will not take place. Teams to consist of not over 15 men each. ... £5 5s 0 0
- 21 110yds Amateur Flat Race. Trophies. Entry 2s. ... 2 1 0
- 22 Multicycle Handicap Race. Entry, 2s 6d per man. ... 3 2 0
- 23 Hammer Throwing—16lb Hammer (open). Post Entry, 2s. ... 2 1 0

All Cycling Races to be run under League of New Zealand Wheelmen Rules.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:—

Entries by Post received by the Secretary, Mr. Harry McCormack, George street, Dunedin, or personally at the Society's Rooms, Tablet Office, between the hours of 3 and 10 on the 12th of March.

Entries for the Hibernian Wheel Race and St. Patrick's Handicap close on Tuesday, March 7, at 10 o'clock, at Tablet Office, Dunedin.

Four competitors or no Event; Six or no Second Prize; Eight or no Third.

The above is not necessarily the order in which the events will take place.

The Committee reserve the right to refuse any entry.

Entries for cycling races, accompanied with fees, must be made on the League official forms, together with the particulars of last six performances and colours of riders, otherwise they will not be recognised.

All entry forms must be signed by competitors.

Winners of Finals in Races are not entitled to Heat Prizes.

The Term 'Known to Handicapper' will not be accepted on any Entry Form.

Events Nos. 13 and 21 to be Run under the N.Z.A.A. Rules.

All persons found betting will be removed from the grounds.

HARRY MCCORMACK, Hon. Sec.

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(Specially Approved by his Holiness Leo XIII. and highly

commended by the Australasian Hierarchy)

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EVERY CATHOLIC CHILD SHOULD HAVE A PRAYER BOOK AND CATECHISM.

Extract from Letter of Most Rev. Dr. Kirby:

"ROME, 17th August, 1889.—His Holiness gave most graciously his Apostolic Blessing to all who will devoutly use St. Joseph's Prayer Book.—† T. KIRBY, Archbishop, etc"

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PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
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JOHN LAFFEY - (Late of Railway Hotel, Lawrence) - Proprietor

Having purchased the freehold of the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, and having considerably added to and improved the accommodation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the requirements of his customers, to obtain a fair share of support. Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A Special Feature: Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied. A Night Porter in attendance.

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WHOLESOME, REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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

FRENCH MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

PERIPATETIC evangelists (says the *Catholic Herald*) occasionally assure us that Catholicism is losing ground in France. As an ounce of fact is worth a ton of assertion, I have pleasure in quoting the figures given in a missionary journal, with reference to contributions to our Foreign Missions. "During the seventy years—1822-91—the grand total of the alms collected by the Lyons Society amounted to close upon £10,734,000, of which France alone contributed nearly seven millions." Of the rest of the world, the United Kingdom gave £353,236, and the whole of North America, £311,320. 'And it is not only treasure that France gives for the missions, it is the lives of her sons and daughters. In India, the archdiocese of Pondicherry, the dioceses of Coimbatore, Mysore, Madura, Vizagapatam, and Nagpur; in Ceylon, Colombo and Jaffna; the whole of the Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula; the greater part of Burma; in Africa, all the West Coast missions, great part of Uganda, and all Nyassaland; Zanzibar, Basutoland, Natal, the Orange River districts of Cape Colony, the Seychelles, Manitoba, British Columbia, Fiji, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands; and these missions are under French bishops, or other French ecclesiastical ordinaries, and are manned, in most cases exclusively, in others chiefly, by French priests.' Thus, as the writer observes, it will be seen that the chief and primary support of nearly all our missions is due in overwhelming proportions to the munificent generosity of French Catholics. Whilst on the subject of Foreign Missions, it may be noted that during the last two years, the number of conversions in the two newly-created Coptic dioceses of Hemopolis and Thebes alone was 5,728; at the time of the Pope's appeal for unity, there were in the same district 10 Catholic chapels and 10 schools; there are now 32 chapels (22 of the Coptic and 10 of the Latin rite), and 52 schools.

A NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS.

IN the course of an address in the Holy Name Church, Manchester, on New Year's eve, the Very Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., said:—

We are a nation of great shopkeepers, but with a navy that can ride triumphant over every sea, knit together, and under generalship to be matched by no other. England boasts to-day that this is the result of her open Bible. It may be that England has a Bible open. But not every page of it. She opens it to meet texts that suit her complaint. She might read other texts which ought to force her to bow her head and walk in sackcloth and ashes through the length of her island home. Only in November last the Lord Chief Justice of England, speaking to the Chief Magistrate of London, reminded him of the moral iniquity of the city over which he rules, and of some 50 millions of pounds lost through rotten and fraudulent companies floated by men seeking to fill their own pockets, the loss falling mostly upon those who can least afford to bear it. It is well for us to look to both sides of the medal, and when we wear it to remember that there are two sides to the case, knowing that, if we have much to be proud of, perhaps we have more of which to be ashamed. We may be made of fine fighting stuff; perhaps there is no nation which can work up so many raw materials into fabrics and into useful articles of commerce. And perhaps there is no nation that knows so well how to get over others, how to throw upon the market goods that will not wash, that will run and will not hold their colours. Perhaps there is no nation who speaks so much the written Word of God, and who, speaking it and preaching it on Sunday, at the close of the service put the Book under their arms and open other books during the week not written by the same hand and not inspired from Above, but perhaps from below. We are a great nation, but we are a little nation, too. We have a fine physique. We are proud of our men and women, of our boys and girls, and of our home life. But, brethren, it is well for us to remember that the standard of excel-

lence by which we shall be judged is not to be taken from on 'Change, is not to be found in the last quotations of the market, not from the dissenting pulpit or the Protestant pulpit, but each one will be weighed in the scales of the sanctuary.

THE JESUITS IN CHINA.

HERR GEORGE FRANZIUS, a German naval officer, recently published a book in which he refers to the Jesuits in China, and particularly to their settlement at Ki-ka-wei. He says:—"Their observatory in this place, so favourably known, is, of course, of general interest and usefulness, being the centre of all meteorological observations made in Eastern Asia and which has been of great service to vessels through the warning of impending storms sent out from here. A library of 20,000 volumes, open for general use, and which is said to contain many valuable Chinese manuscripts, is, I am sorry to say, not generally appreciated and utilised. The collections of valuable zoological specimens belonging to the Fathers are at the present time in quarters not wholly adapted to the purpose, but they are shown the visitors most cheerfully and free of charge. One hundred Chinese students, divided into three classes, receive such instructions as will enable them to pass the public examination, entitling them to teach. But the most useful labour probably is accomplished by the Jesuit Fathers in connection with their orphan asylum, where a few hundred boys are taught almost every conceivable handicraft, and are educated according to the precepts of the Christian religion."

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND HIS SON.

Two grave, quiet-looking men stood on the steps of a big house in Washington some years ago. They were watching four bright children get into a cart and drive down the street, throwing back kisses and 'good-byes' to papa and papa's friend.

The father was General Phil Sheridan—"Fighting Phil," as he was called in those days. His friend said:—

'Phil, how do you manage your little army of four?'

'Don't manage; they are mischievous soldiers, but what good comrades! All the good there is in me they bring out. Their little mother is a wonderful woman, and worth a regiment of officers, John. I often think what pitfalls are in waiting for my small brave soldiers all through life. I wish I could always help them over.'

'Phil, if you could keep your little son from the temptation most to be feared, what would it be?'

General Sheridan leaned his head against the doorway and said soberly:—

'It would be the curse of strong drink. Boys are not saints. We are all self-willed, maybe full of courage and thrift and push and kindness and charity, but woe be to the man or boy who becomes a slave of liquor! Oh, I had rather see my little son die to-day than to see him carried in to his mother drunk!'

'One of my brave soldier boys on the field said to me before a battle, when he gave me his message to his mother. "If I should be killed, tell her I have kept my promise to her. Not one "drink" have I ever tasted." The boy was killed. I carried the message with my own lips to the mother. She said, "General, that is more glory for my boy than if he had taken a city."—*Catholic Mirror*.

We have our destiny in our hands to make or mar, most of us. If we fail in one thing we should succeed in another. Life is a fertile garden, full of plants that bud and blossom and bear fruit not once but every season while it lasts. If the crop of happiness fails one year, we should set to work bravely, and cultivate it all the more diligently for the next.

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

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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