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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Most people in the southern part of this Colony have heard the story of the ingenious Chinaman who, by assuming the Oriental name of MacPherson and making the lowest tender, is said to have secured a considerable public contract in Otago. Only a few years ago Professor Pearson made the face of the white man whiter with alarm by predicting that the coming race was the Yellow Man. The Yellow Man was to swarm over the earth as the Huns did of old. He was to oust the played-out Caucasian—or make him a hewer of wood and drawer of water, become the heir of all of his wealth and of as much of his civilisation as he took a fancy to, and from some place near Peking he was to rule the habitable globe. This hair-raising prophecy was made before the Chino-Japanese war. After the battle of the Yalu people shed their fear of the yellow race as a man sheds his overcoat on a hot day. But a writer in the *Sydney Freeman* finds that John is creeping along to empire all the same, although by paths so dark and devious that it will probably take him a long time to get there. Alexander the Great and Napoleon I. each rode to empire on a horse—but in neither case was he a race-horse.

Here is what the *Freeman* writer says: 'Slowly but surely the Mongolian is invading the preserves of the Caucasian. His latest successes have been achieved in the domain of horse-racing. A Chinese doctor in Victoria named Ah Sam has been winning several events, and Gee War, another follower of Confucius, has won £292 10s in Tattersall's sweep on the Cootamandra Cup. Vanitas, the winner of the Viceroy's Cup in India, is owned by a Chinaman named Tan Poo Lait, who races under the *nom de plume* of Mr. McKie. Great Scotland, what are you coming to?' Another Mongolian in New Zealand, appropriately named Ah Luck, is said to be a veritable *Miscott* in picking the winners at horse-racing. With the grand Quong Tart singing Scotch songs, and a Chinese youth winning the singing contest at the recent Druids' Gala in Melbourne, there is danger of a competition with the European in another direction. Yet there are people who affect to believe that we have nothing to dread from these almond-eyed and insinuating natives of the Flowery Land. Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, and Italy may have a firm grip of portions of the Chinese Empire, but it would seem that the Celestials in their turn are quietly but effectively gaining a strong foothold in Australia and other of the British dominions.'

LOTTERIES  
AGAIN.

THE article on lotteries in the last issue of the N.Z. TABLET recalls—by no very strained association of ideas, as will presently be seen—the beautiful old monastic town of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire (England). Some people know St. Ives best through the tricky old enigma which runs thus—

As I was going to St. Ives  
I met a man with seven wives—  
Each wife had seven sacks,  
Each sack had seven cats,  
Each cat had seven kits—  
Kits, cats, sacks, and wives,  
How many were there going to St. Ives?

(All practiced riddle-readers know, of course, that the answer is 'one'; because the man with his seven wives and other live stock were coming from St. Ives, not going to it.) St. Ives is less known, however, for a strange custom which is carried out year by year with religious regularity—namely, a raffle for Bibles. This remarkable event takes place on Whit Tuesday in each year in the fine old parish church, which was erected in the fifteenth century, long before England was cut loose by the will of a monarch and the Act of a servile Parliament from the unity of the Catholic faith.

A description before me, given by the *London Morning* of June 4, 1895, tells how, on each successive Whit Tuesday, a number of boys and girls assemble in the parish church, and, under the direction of the clergyman and churchwardens, raffle with dice and box for Bibles. One Bible is given to each of the six boys and girls who throw the highest number of points. This strange ceremony, we are told, originated in a bequest by a Dr. Wilde, of St. Ives, who left a sum of money sufficient to provide a clear yearly income of £3. This money, he directed, should be expended on 12 Bibles: six for boys of good repute living in the parish, and six for girls. After the reading of the second lesson (says the *Morning*) a table is brought to the entrance of the chancel, and the clergyman and churchwardens superintend the game with becoming gravity. A dice-box is produced, and the candidates are invited to take their chance. Each throws the dice three times. The minister records the highest throw, and at the conclusion of the lottery names the winners. The successful candidates are then called forward, and presented with a Bible, to which a handsome prayer-book is now added. The will of the testator stipulates that the raffle shall take place on the communion table, but that part of the direction has been set aside in favour of the vestry table. The will also provides that the clergyman shall receive 10s for preaching a special sermon, and the clerk 12d for his services, the surplus to be divided among the other officers of the church. But now, however, the whole of the surplus money is handed over to the church.

This curious custom, which is conducted under the ægis of the Church and the sanction of the law, is, like bazaar raffles, poles apart from the full blossom of gambling which is witnessed in the State lotteries of several European countries. Holland makes each year from its State lottery a net profit of about £53,000. Denmark, in 1898, added £50,000 to her coffers by the same means. In 1897 Portugal recruited its depleted revenues to the extent of £365,000 by a State lottery. The *Freemason* Government of Italy introduced the same system as an addendum to the excessive taxation with which they are crushing population, thrift, and enterprise out of the country. Last year's budget shows a sum equal to nearly £3,000,000 as the net profit of the annual public lottery. In the same year (1898) the Prussian exchequer fobbed no less a sum than £4,100,000 from the authorised Government lottery, which was operated under the direct authority of the State. These enormous State lotteries have a decidedly disturbing effect upon the public mind. People speculate in them solely with a view to gain, and the amount spent upon such lotteries in a vast number of instances, exceeds what is legitimate. There is no common ground of comparison between these gigantic lotteries and the trifling raffles that take place at bazaars. As the Rev. Dr. Blair pointed out, the small speculation that is made in raffle tickets on such occasions is seldom entered upon with the mercenary spirit of making gain. It is generally done because the purchaser desires to help the object in view, or to oblige a friend. As the Hon. Dr. Grace pointed out, the purchaser seldom cares whether the article subscribed for comes to him or not. Even the most legitimate pursuit may be abused by excess. But such excess is not likely to take place, and ought not to take place at any well-conducted bazaar. To reason against the legitimate use because of the excess of some, would lead in many things to extraordinary consequences.

IN his *Vanity Fair* Thackeray says: 'The persons who hate Irishmen most are Irishmen.' Evidence is not altogether lacking that the persons who hate Irishwomen most are Irishwomen. Here, for instance, is an advertisement which appeared in a recent issue of the *Cork Constitution*—

Wanted immediately an English nursery governess (lady) Protestant, twenty-three, to take entire charge of a girl of six; English, French, Swiss, music, good needle woman; must be experienced and have highest references; *no Irish need apply*. Apply Mrs. Carroll, Cultra, Queenstown.

ANGLO SPECIAL" Cycle

see them. THE ANGLO-NEW ZEALAND CYCLE CO. 6 PRINCES STREET.

is absolutely the best Colonial-built Cycle. B. S. A. Part and Co. Prices: Gents, £21; Lady's, £22. Call and

The advertisement has naturally evoked a good deal of healthy and outspoken indignation in the city that stands by the pleasant waters of the river Lee. The echo of the affair has travelled even as far as London. This is how Mr. Labouchere deals with it in the columns of his paper, *Truth* of April 13—

The offensive intimation, "no Irish need apply," used to be common to English journals, but has long since disappeared in deference to the public opinion of this country. It is strange indeed, therefore, to come across it in Ireland. I reproduce it as a proof that the worst enemies of Ireland, are still the Irish, for the advertiser is, I believe, Irish herself, and she is the wife of a land agent, who, if not an Irishman, owes his income and position entirely to Ireland and Irish people. By the way, what is the meaning of the term "Swiss" in the table of requirements? Is it Swiss music or the Swiss language that the lady wants taught in her nursery?

PEOPLE brought up under the free constitutions of these colonies scarcely realise what it is to be bound down for centuries to the domination of a minority that differs from the bulk of the population in race, creed, and sympathies. Hence many of our readers will scarcely appreciate the far-reaching character of the revolution that has just been quietly and silently effected in Ireland by the operation of the Local Government Act. For the first time in history Irish county government has been transferred from the minority to the majority. The Irish people have long been taunted with inability to govern themselves unless steadied and balanced by the guiding minds of the gentry—that is, of the landlord party. The people have taken up the challenge. They have ousted their old oppressors almost everywhere and settled down to govern themselves without their aid. A wail has, of course, been raised by the organs of the defeated party, but the result of the County Councils Elections may be looked forward to with confidence.

*Truth* of April 13 has the following comment on the recent elections:—

The Irish have shown that, divided as their Parliamentary Councils may be, they are still true to Home Rule: for outside Ulster pretty well every member returned to a County Council is a Home Ruler. Were I an Irishman I would never vote for any one who is not a Home Ruler, for two reasons, (1) My aim would be to convert the County Councils into Home Rule centres of action. (2) As the landowners no doubt wish as heretofore to have some part in local government I would make it clear to them that in order to have any such part they must toe the national mark. This ostracism, if maintained, would have a very useful influence on their political views.

THE series of reminiscences which Mr. ALTAR, PULPIT, George C. Milne, the Shakespearean actor, STAGE, is writing for a London paper reminds me of my acquaintance with a popular actor who abandoned the footlights for the altar, and with a successful preacher who forsook the pulpit for the stage. Many golden years ago Signor Gambarelli d'Albino was my college mate in the Papal Seminary, Rome. He was then in the lull flush of healthy and happy youth. He had made a brilliant career as leading tenor in opera throughout Europe, and had amassed a considerable fortune by his voice. During his professional tours—which ranged from Naples to London and St. Petersburg—he was the male counterpart of 'our own Mary' Anderson: a solid, breathing proof of the fact that an actor may carry his life undefiled by the allurements of a profession that has more than the common share of pitfalls for virtue. Young Gambarelli, in entering for studies in the Papal Seminary, merely returned to the first love of his early youth. From childhood he had formed the intention of becoming a priest. At the urgent entreaties of his father, however, he followed for a time the musical profession. He is now a priest, and has dedicated his large fortune to the cause of charity.

Mr. George C. Milne furnishes an instance of a preacher who left the pulpit for the stage. He was the popular pastor of what was known as Old Unity Church, Chicago. He had come from Brooklyn to succeed the ex-blacksmith preacher, Robert Collyer, who was for years a mighty draw in Perkopolis until one day he got the sulks, went to New York, and left his congregation a-sorrowing. Old Unity was closed until one sunshining day Mr. Collyer relented so far as to recommend Mr. Milne. Milne came and warmed up Old Unity in fine style. People swarmed to the old church to hear a preacher who could preach. Things went forward with a fine hum of success till one fine day Mr. George C. concluded he could act better than he could preach. Before Old Unity got time to express surprise or dissent he had the hoardings of Chicago aglow with bills of Mr. George C. Milne as Hamlet. Right there and then he started his theatrical career. Some newspapers said he could never make a good Hamlet unless he mounted a pair of stilts. But he did. And he did not need

the stilts either. If Shakespeare did not bring him fortune it was not altogether the fault of Mr. Milne. I doubt if even Salvini would have fared much better; for the taste of the theatre-going public is too much vitiated by the cheap and nasty drama of our time to relish even the finest tragedies of the 'sweet swan of Avon.' And so George C. left Chicago. He returned only once. Old Unity was shut up. The cobwebs grew over its doors. After a time—a long time—a woman came with a sweeping brush and swept them away. Another preacher had come. But he could not fill Mr. Milne's place. So he went away. Then another came—and went away, and the spiders made their cobwebs in peace. Old Unity is now for sale.

THE battle royal over the effects of prohibition in the Clutha district began in the newspapers. When the newspaper men got very tired of the discussion it boiled over into pamphlets. And now the disputants are at it again in the columns of the *Dunedin Press*, after having flung their copies of the *Polite Letter-Writer* out through the window. A good deal of useful energy seems to me to have been wasted by both sides in well-meant endeavours to prove that all-round crime has increased or decreased in the district under license and under no-license. All this seems to me to be very little to the point, except in so far as it can be shown to be the discoverable result, direct or indirect, of prohibition on the one side or of license on the other. For reasons which will be obvious to anyone who is even slightly acquainted with our social conditions, the question of an increase or decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness does not afford, by itself, final evidence of increased or decreased consumption of strong drinks in the district. What with the private bottle and demijohn, the sly-grog shop, the difficulty of securing convictions for sly-grog selling (owing in part at least to the criminal disregard of the sanctity of an oath on such occasions), an equal or even increased consumption of strong drink might conceivably be compatible with prohibition. It would, for obvious reasons, be a matter of the extremest difficulty to estimate the total quantity of spirituous and fermented drink that enters the Clutha in the course of a year. But many who know the district complain of a melancholy increase of home drinking and lament the curse of the private demijohn.

In the strictly prohibition colony of Mildura, in Victoria, the place of hotels is taken by so-called 'clubs,' which dispense enormous quantities of strong drinks to thirsty members. One of the Murray steamers is reported to have brought no less than sixty-four tons of liquid refreshments on one trip to Mildura towards the close of 1897. In the United States the still more stringent liquor laws are evaded in all manner of ingenious ways. The story runs, for instance, that a dealer somewhere in Iowa had in a heavy stock of cocoa-nuts. He extracted their harmless milk, replaced it by the forbidden spirit, and offered the doctored fruit for sale. People in his town soon developed an abnormal appetite for this man's cocoa-nuts, and his stock melted with amazing rapidity. A day came, however, when the ingenious trader found himself in a remarkably tight place. A noted prohibitionist leader came to his shop, ordered a cocoa-nut, and was incautiously supplied with one filled with the insidious fluid that cheers and inebriates as well. The mistake was discovered. But it was too late. The dealer passed a night of terror. He expected discovery, prosecution, heavy fine, and imprisonment. Morning came, and with it an order from the prohibitionist leader: 'Send me a dozen cocoa-nuts exactly the same as the one previously purchased.' Which reminds me of a priest in the Dublin diocese who insisted on a tipping parishioner taking the total abstinence pledge as the only protection against the temptations of the public-house. 'You never saw a teetotaler drunk, Tom,' said the priest. 'Ah, yer reverence,' Tom blandly replied, 'I've seen many a man drunk, but I couldn't tell for the life of me whether they wor teetotalers or not.'

The drink traffic is one which, by its very nature, should be entrusted only to people of high character, and under every reasonable safeguard that the laws can afford. It is as yet far from its ideal condition. But draconian legislation is apt in this, as in other matters, to defeat its own purpose.

PEOPLE with even the best sight have what THOSE NAUGHTY PHILIPPINE PRIESTS. is known as a blind spot in their eyes. And there are those who hold that there is an insane spot, overt or latent, within the brain-box of most people. Now the insane spot of the American correspondent of the *Dunedin Evening Star* is his conception of the Catholic Church. He talks with a passable amount of common-sense until he touches 'Rome.' Then his eye-balls (figuratively) glare, his manner suddenly changes, and he becomes like a Malay that runs amok. The poor fellow 'had 'em pretty bad' in his last correspondence. I select the sanest-looking sentence in his references to the Catholic Church in the Philippines, with a view to showing how insanely it is opposed to notorious fact. The Philippine

priests, he tells us, 'have set their faces as a flint against education.' We are entitled to assume that the Hon. John Barrett (U.S. Minister to Siam), who visited the Philippines, knows something more about the matter than the unknown scribbler who lives in the little town of Keokuk. And this is what the Hon. John Barrett says in an article in the *North American Review* for February, 1897 (pp. 176-177):—

Manila was the seat of colleges, observatories, and technical schools before Chicago was founded; roads to all points of the compass had been constructed by the friars in Luzon before there was a paved street in the vicinity of Franklin square in New York City; and devoted *padres* had carried the Gospel to the heart of the tropical jungle before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.

Except in wild portions of the interior and in distant and unexploited islands, a considerable portion of the inhabitants can read and write . . . The schools are exclusively in the hands of the Church, and appear to be well conducted. In Manila are colleges with advanced curriculums and modern facilities.

The same writer tells how in Manila education is represented 'by colleges and schools of law, theology, medicine, pharmacy, and manual training; fine arts by museums, rare collections, and observatories; manufacturing by immense cigar, cigarette, and rope factories,' not to speak of railways, electric lights, telephones, hospitals, homes, and asylums.

As far back as 1861, Mr. MacMiking, a Protestant who had spent many years in the Philippines, attested that the common people there

Very generally learn reading by the Church's aid, so much at least as to enable them to read their prayer-books and other religious manuals. There are very few Indians who are unable to read, and I have always observed that the Manila men serving on board ships and composing their crews, have been much oftener able to subscribe their names to the ship's articles than the British seamen on board the same vessels could do.

Towards the close of last year a volume was issued by the U.S. War Department, entitled *Military Notes of the Philippines*. In a comment on this book, the *New York Sun* says of the Philippine friars:—

It is due to them that in nearly every town and village nominally under Spanish control a school is to be found. . . . It is also noted that a good deal of work in the way of road-making and bridge-making has been accomplished by the friars, who, from this point of view, may be regarded as pioneers of civilisation.

Early in the present year an organ so hostile to the Catholic Church as the *New York Independent* stated that only 17 per cent. of the Filipinos were illiterate.

Two other authorities may be quoted to the same effect. Before the rule of Spain ceased in the Malay Archipelago an official report was prepared for the Government in Madrid by Senor Juan Caro y Mora, who was for many years editor of *La Voz Espanola* of Manila. An English translation of this report was published a few months ago in the *American Review of Reviews*. The editor, Mr. Shaw, is said to be by no means prejudiced in favour of either the Spanish people or the Catholic Church. But he admits that the fact of Senor Caro y Mora having written for the enlightenment of Spaniards at home, enhances the value of his testimony as an eye-witness. This is what the Manila editor has to say of the educational equipment of the Philippine islanders:—

The indigenous Filipino possesses fundamental rudimentary instruction [what we call primary instruction] in, perhaps, as much perfection as, or greater perfection than, any other people in the world. He shows himself desirous of learning, and the immense majority of natives can read, write, and figure. He knows the rudiments of religion and morality, and shows a happy disposition to acquire that general taint of superficial culture which is all that the great mass of labouring people can aspire to anywhere in the world. On this point statistics furnish eloquent and irrefutable data. The number who cannot write is very small, including the women, and the number is much less who have not learned to read, while those who lack the most fundamental and necessary religious instruction are very rare indeed. The correctness of this observation may be proved if the first native one meets, even in the most remote sections, be questioned, or—what would be still easier—by examining recruits in the army, who are usually drawn from the poorest masses of the people.

Early in January of the present year the representative of the *San Francisco Chronicle* interviewed a body of Spanish friars who had been driven out of their parishes in the Philippines by the followers of Aguinaldo. The interview was copied into the *San Francisco Monitor* of January 14. In reply to the query: 'Are there any schools among them [the Filipinos]?' the spokesman of the party, Father Bartolomeo Diaz, said:—

Certainly. Every parish has a school for boys and another for girls, and the majority of the people can both read and write their native language. The number who can do so is larger than in Spain or several other European countries. It has been the rule for every mission since its foundation to instruct them.

Briefly: whatever of education or religion the Filipinos possess, they owe it to the Catholic clergy. Taunts are cheap

and noisy declamation costs nothing. But before scribblers in the press or preachers in the pulpit fling reckless slanders at the devoted teachers and civilisers of the Philippines, they would do well to compare the condition of the well-preserved native races in the Malay archipelago—whether in the matter of numerical growth, comfort, wealth, education, religion, or general enlightenment and progress—with that of the unfortunate Indian in the United States and Canada, the fast disappearing blackfellow in Australia, and even with that of the Maori in New Zealand. A comparison of this kind would teach a lesson of wholesome humility to a sane man—although I am not prepared to go the length of supposing that it would restrain the offensive pen of the obscure bigot who writes from Keokuk to the *Dunedin Evening Star*.

## SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

### THE SAMOANS AT HOME.

A DESPATCH from Samoa, under date May 16, says:—

All is quiet. The parties patrolling the roads fail to find any trace of Mataafa's followers within the boundaries set by Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart. The naval officers were surprised at the strength of some of the forts which Mataafa had abandoned when agreeing to go beyond the boundary arbitrarily fixed by the naval commander.

Mataafa is reported as saying that had it not been for the orders issued by him that no white men were to be fired on, several parties of bluejackets sent out skirmishing would have been completely wiped out, as they were surrounded on more than one occasion on all sides by large numbers of rebels concealed in the heavy undergrowth.

The cruiser *Badger* arrived from San Francisco on the 13th with the commissioners, who took up their residence at the International Hotel. Their first sitting was in private on Tuesday of last week, the day the steamer sailed, and consisted of a conference with the Chief Justice. What transpired was not made public, but it is rumoured that a proclamation was being issued on the following day upholding the action of the naval authorities.

Mataafa sent in on Saturday night a letter of welcome, the gist of which was that he was very glad of the commissioners' arrival, and hoped for a speedy and satisfactory solution of the troubles. It is said that some little doubt occurred amongst members as to whether a formal reply should be sent to his communication, or whether a proclamation should be sent out to him.

The Germans are very busy making up their claims for losses sustained everywhere. Now the fighting is over one meets parties out visiting different houses and plantations. A German firm claims 60,000dol., and the claims of other Germans will amount to another 20,000dol. There is no idea at present of the amounts of the British and American claims, as all claims have not yet been sent in. The British Consul has sent word to send in claims for compensation. This looks as if the commission may deal with the question.

### IN TOLAFAA LAND.

The following appreciative article on Samoa and its people is from the pen of an American lady, who is evidently a sympathetic observer:—

'Tolafaa! (Love to you) is the salutation as one steps upon the shores of those fair isles of the Pacific, midway between Hawaii and New Zealand, and so pervading is the spirit of charity among these gentle and generous islanders that the greeting carries with it no end-of-the-century insincerity, but bears the stamp of truth.

Truth, politeness and gentleness are the favourite virtues for womankind; the men are enjoined to be courageous, truthful and strong, while hospitality is urged upon all. Each village contains a *Tali-tali*, or guest house, where strangers are entertained at the public expense for weeks at a time, the whole village sending the strangers contributions of fruit, fish and delicacies. When the *Tuscarora* was sent to convey Colonel Steinberger to Samoa, in 1875, the captain of the vessel received at one time presents of four hundred and fifty chickens, seventeen pigs and a ton of yams and potatoes.

### EQUISITE BEYOND DESCRIPTION

is the scenery of this tropic island.

'The sky is blue and gold and pearl-berrent;  
High blazes colour, roses, poppy, pink;  
The air is incense; it is joy to live.'

Here is a group of banana trees, palms and coconuts; there cool and limpid streams flowing over to the sea; further inland, the glowing beams of the vigorous sun cause the traveller to seek the woodland shade.

The missions in the islands are for the most part Catholic, the church at Apia being the oldest in the islands. At the schools the natives are educated, many of them as missionaries to their own people, and a large number of the native women have entered the convents as Sisters of Charity.

The death of King Mahetoa in August and the attitude of the Germans in the Pacific, as well as the magnificent deeds of Admiral Dewey, bring again to notice the southern isles of the sea, and one cannot help but wonder what changes the 'whirligig of time' will accomplish in the destinies of the 'Isles of the Navigators,' sunny, peaceful, lovely Tolafaa Land.

Mataafa, the present claimant of the throne, is a devout Catholic. The people almost unanimously want him for their ruler. He is a man of

COMMANDING PRESENCE AND GREAT ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH,

Are worthy of our Support.

Monseigneur Broyer, the Marist bishop and Vicar-Apostolic, who spent more than twenty years in Samoa, speaks with unaffected admiration of him:—

"This descendant of those savages, who no longer ago than the last century murdered the distinguished navigator La Peyrouse, was brought up in the Protestant religion. About thirty years ago he was received into the Church, and it was no lukewarm conversion. With devout and ardent faith he practises the Christian virtues. Every day he makes the Stations of the Cross and says the Rosary, which he always carries wound around one hand. Each Sunday he receives Holy Communion. Great chief as he is he learned the mason's trade that he might be p to build the church with his own hands, and set the example to his labour-scorning subjects of Christian humility and to show them the true dignity of service paid to God. At the time of his conversion he had several wives; immediately he repudiated all but one, to whom he was remarried by a priest. Fifteen years ago she died, and since then he has remained true to her memory. Every day, when he is in Samoa, he goes to her grave and recites one decade of the Rosary.

"With this light thrown on his character one can no longer be surprised at his magnanimity in saving so many of the ship-wrecked foes at the time of the great tornado. "God is punishing these white men: let us be merciful," he said to his men. In regard to recent happenings Monseigneur Broyer can only speak from hearsay, since he is now in France, but of the character of King Mataafa he is able to speak with authority, and he thinks that no happier fate could befall the Samoans than to live under the rule of Mataafa

## Diocesan News.

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 27.

At St. Joseph's Church Solerun High Mass was celebrated on Whit Sunday. Rev. Father Molony was celebrant, Rev. Father Kimbell deacon, and Rev. Father O'Reilly sub-deacon. The choir, under Mr. McCardell, sang Weber's 'Mass in G,' the soloists being Misses Hickling, Sullivan and McDonld, Messrs. Griffin and Haughey.

Wellington is still adding to its reputation for weather, up to the 26th there have been no less than 23 wet days this month.

The Rev. Father Grady, of Mount Magdala, has been in Wellington this week, also the Rev. Father T. McKenna, of Pahiatua.

His Grace reports that the mission at Nelson has been most successful, and he and Father Ainsworth are highly gratified with the result.

Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., V.G., returned from the Wairarapa district on Thursday evening. He is still suffering from a severe cold.

Mr. Small, the contractor, has begun operations in connection with the Basilica of the Sacred Heart. Given fine weather in the meantime, it is intended to lay the foundation-stone on the 11th prox.

The drawing of the plans, etc., for the new cathedral has been entrusted to Mr. F. W. Petre, the well known Dunedin architect. This is evidence of his success with the plans of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart.

On Wednesday, the Queen's Birthday, the Misses Skerrett provided tea for the children of St. Joseph's Orphanage. On account of the heavy rain the garden party, which had been arranged for them, had to be abandoned, but with indoor games they had a very enjoyable afternoon. Needless to add, the children feel very grateful to the donors and did full justice to the things provided.

At St. Mary of the Angels' Solemn High Mass was said, the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy being celebrant, Rev. Father Doherty deacon, and Rev. Father Servajan sub-deacon. Under Mr. Oakes Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle' was rendered in an efficient manner by the choir, assisted by an orchestra. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy preached on the festival of the day.

On Saturday last quite a large number of the Old Girls were entertained at afternoon tea at St. Mary's Convent, Hill street. The schoolroom was most tastefully decorated, and there were about sixty members of the association present. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, Misses Sullivan, Connel, Smith and Waldegrave contributing. It was unanimously decided to hold a dance on the 21st of June. The following were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements:—Mesdames T. G. Macarthy, W. Gascoigne, A. Martin, Gaudie, and the Misses Williams, Skerrett, Croubie, Saunders, O'Connor, and McDonald, and Miss K. Williams (hon. secretary).

Mr. Harry Eccles, a former student of St. Patrick's College, and grand-nephew of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, succeeded in beating all comers at the pigeon shooting match in Masterton on the Queen's Birthday. On each of his two nominations he, with three others, scored the possible. In the firing off he was again successful, and obtained £55 of the prize money.

The *Evening Post* of May 22 had the following complimentary reference to a well known public officer.—The ordinary observer, even if familiar with the active form, alert bearing, and strenuous character of the governor of the Wellington Gaol, would not suppose from appearances that for just upon a quarter of a century Mr. Garvey has discharged the duties and obligations of one of the most onerous and responsible positions in the community. It is, however, a fact that he is now just entering upon his twenty-fifth year of public service, and reference to the last report upon the prisons of the Colony will show how well that service has been rendered. For instance among other points to the credit of our local gaol management, it will be found that Mr. Garvey is responsible for the safe custody and well-being of more prisoners than are confined in any

other gaol in the Colony, and that while they are the healthiest, they cost less to maintain. Another excellent feature of this prison, as disclosed in the official report, is that it has a minimum record of punishments, which is one of the best assurances of effective management and discipline. Mr. Garvey's methods are modern, humane and yet effective, and it is to be hoped that the department and the country will have the benefit of his continued service long after he has completed his quarter of a century of work.

### WANGANUI

(From our own correspondent.)

May 25.

Last Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, S.M., who preached a very instructive sermon on the necessity of faith.

The devotions of the Month of May have been well attended every evening. Particular interest has been aroused by the appropriate discourses which are nightly given by one or other of our pastors.

At the council meeting of the St. Columba Literary and Debating Club, it was decided to hold the opening night on Thursday, June 1, when a concert will be given by the members. To this concert every young man in the congregation is cordially invited. Rev. Brother Alfred has now in working order a juvenile branch of the club. The meetings will be held monthly.

The local volunteer companies turned out in good numbers to fire a *feu de joie*, in honour of the 80th birthday of our illustrious Sovereign. A most pleasing feature of the day's celebrations was the parade of the Wanganui branch of the New Zealand Veterans' Association. The men, about 34 in number, were grouped around the Old Soldier's Monument, and photographed, after which three hearty cheers were given for her Majesty.

Pentecost Sunday was the twenty-second anniversary of our church, which was erected about a year after the arrival of the Very Rev. Father Kirk (now Dean). One of the original contractors recently examined the building, and stated that it was in a splendid state of pre-ervation, the timber being even better than any that could be bought in Wanganui at the present time. For a long time the church has been too small for the requirements of our growing parish. To remedy this our energetic pastor, as soon as funds permit, intends making such additions as will greatly increase the seating accommodation. It is worthy of note that, although as yet no formal appeal has been made to the congregation, several substantial donations have already been received. Judging by the usual liberality of the people in matters connected with the Church, the necessary funds will soon be available, and the alterations completed before the visit of his Grace the Archbishop takes place.

### DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 29.

A convent school is to be opened in Gisborne next month. The Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly goes down to perform the ceremony.

The Rev. Father Kehoe has returned from Waikato, much benefited by his sojourn in the country.

A cable message was received on Sunday last by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly from His Lordship Bishop Lenihan, announcing his safe arrival in London.

An entertainment was given, on Tuesday night, by the pupils of the Parnell Convent school, in honor of the return of the Rev. Mother from Australia. Rev. Father Kehoe was present.

The Rev. Father Mulvihill, of Gisborne, is still, I regret to say, dangerously ill, and wide-spread sympathy is felt for him by the Catholics of Auckland. The Rev. Father Purton left for Gisborne, on Thursday last, to officiate during Father Mulvihill's illness.

The appeal made lately by the Very Rev. Father Lighthouse was for the Maori Mission, throughout New Zealand, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Provincial Council held recently in Wellington.

At Saint Benedict's, on last Sunday night, the Rev. Father Gillan concluded his course of sermons on the Blessed Virgin, after which an act of consecration to Our Lady was read by one of the children on behalf of all those present, after which there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The church was crowded and the ceremonies were most impressive. Benediction, by the Rev. Father Gillan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Darby and Kamp, followed.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 29.

At Vespers, in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, the Rev. Father Crotty preached an impressive sermon on the divine mission of the Church.

Preaching at St. Mary's, last Sunday, the Rev. Father Marnane took the opportunity of thanking all who aided and otherwise took part in the successful carnival in aid of the funds of the parish.

The usual open air procession (weather permitting) of the Most Blessed Sacrament, in honour of the Feast of Corpus Christi, a popular festival of the Pro-Cathedral, will take place on Sunday next at three o'clock, following Vespers.

A very fine drama in three acts, entitled 'Marcion,' or 'The Martyr of Antioch,' is just now in active rehearsal by a numerous

cast. It is proposed to stage the play in a thoroughly up-to-date style in the near future, in aid of several deserving objects connected with the Church.

The great Early History Carnival, which was continued for 12 nights, terminated on Saturday last. Throughout the season the carnival was well patronised. On the evening of Queen's Birthday especially there was scarcely standing room in the spacious Opera House. Business at the various stalls has been so good that there was very little left in the way of stock. The art union in connection with the carnival will be drawn to-night (Monday).

General satisfaction is felt at the reports of the successful missionary labours, in Westland, of his Lordship the Bishop and his energetic co-worker, the Rev. Father Grogan, S.M., and the generous response to their appeal for funds for the new cathedral. His Lordship is expected to return to this city towards the end of June, and afterwards will continue the visitation of the Canterbury portion of the diocese.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 29.

A representative meeting of the ladies of the parish was held in the Sisters' schoolroom, on Sunday last, the object of which was to make arrangements for a bazaar to be held about the end of the year.

The usual weekly meeting of the Timaru Aloysian Club was held on Tuesday last, the 23rd inst., under the presidency of Rev. Father McDonnell, the programme for the evening being a debate, 'Republicanism v. Monarchy.' Some good speaking took place on both sides. At the conclusion a vote was taken, the result being a tie.

A four days' bazaar was opened in the St. Andrew's Library hall, on May the 21st, the object being to raise funds for the erection of a church in that district. The want of a church has long been felt by the people of St. Andrew's, and it is thought the time has now arrived for an effort to be made towards meeting the growing needs of that district. A site for the proposed new church has already been secured. The hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, presented a very charming and inviting appearance with its stalls laden with useful and ornamental articles. The affair was a great success.

RAILWAY MONOPOLIES.

HOW THEY STRANGLE INDUSTRIES

STEAM by land and sea has given an immense impetus to commerce during the past quarter of a century. The development and improvement of the fleets of steam-driven vessels have put the producers of the most remote countries nearly on an equality with those residing near the great markets of the world. Competition on the ocean highways has kept down freight charges to reasonable limits. In this respect railway companies are on a different footing from those corporations who act as carriers at sea. The former have practically a monopoly of the carrying trade in the districts through which their lines run, the latter have a free highway and may compete, or be competed with, as the case may be, by any similar company. It would be little benefit to the settlers in remote parts of, say, this Colony, to have a low rate of freight prevailing from our ports to London or elsewhere, if they did not have the necessary facilities for getting their produce at a reasonable rate to the nearest seaport. Thanks to the foresight of the early settlers of this and the other colonies, the railways are, in the main, the property of the State, and are worked not so much for making a percentage on cost of construction, as for the development of the country. Now and again the residents of certain districts protest against the anomalies to be found in the classification of goods by the railway authorities, but when the protest is well grounded, agitation or gentle pressure is sufficient to remove, or, at least, ameliorate the evil. We admit that the management of our railways is not perfect, that sometimes sufficient encouragement is not given to a struggling industry, an illustration of which was given in a matter which came up before a recent meeting of the Westport Harbour Board. A deputation appeared before the Board for the purpose of urging that the charges of haulage on the railway from the Cardiff coal mine should be reduced, otherwise it would have to be closed. It was pointed out that this was a matter of great importance to the 500 or 600 people, who would have to sacrifice their homes and clear out. The men already worked for 3d per ton less than miners elsewhere, to allow the company to pay the heavy charges. Last year 119 men were at work in the mine, and last week there were thirty-seven, and only ten of those profitably engaged at work getting coal. There were now forty men idle. The company would open out in a new and promising place if they got encouragement from the Railway Department. After discussion, it was decided to recommend the Government to reduce the rates as a tentative measure for one year by one penny per ton from Denniston, threepence from Granity, and sixpence from Mokihinui, involving a loss to the harbour revenue of £3500. The relief to the companies on the basis of the output for last year would be: Denniston, one penny per ton (£750), Granity, threepence (£1250 on 100,000 tons output); Cardiff and Mokihinui, sixpence (£1500 on 60,000 tons). Had our railways been in the hands of private companies, with a monopoly of the carrying trade, and perhaps interested in some other mine, the request would go unheeded, but the Government cannot do this, and there is little doubt that, if the grievance is a genuine one, relief of some kind will be given.

RAILWAY MONOPOLY IN AMERICA.

Not alone do the great railway companies of the United States place a heavy handicap on the farming community in the central States by imposing excessive charges, but they, in a great measure, control the prices which the farmers get for their produce. The big railway magnate is, very often the partner in some company purchasing largely in the districts through which the railroad passes. If the farmers decline to sell at prices arranged by the monopolists they are without an outlet for their produce, as the railways may decline to transport it to the nearest seaport, or if they do so it may be at rates so excessive as to leave no margin of profit to the producers. There are people in this Colony who imagine that if the railways were in the hands of private companies they would be managed more economically and at the same time more in the interests of the settlers. A slight acquaintance with the state of affairs which prevails in the United States, and in older countries too, would convince them of their mistake.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND.

In Ireland the railroads are owned by corporations, some of whom control the trade of a whole province, with the result that many industries have been kept at a stand-still, or have gone back during recent years, in consequence of the excessive rates charged for the carriage of goods. In Denmark and other countries of the Continent, paternal Governments are doing everything to improve the quality of the article produced, and the railway authorities knowing that increased production means increased prosperity, do their part by improving their rolling stock, especially that devoted to the carriage of perishable goods, and by lowering their rates to a reasonable standard. The Irish railway companies have not kept pace with the times, except in the payment of substantial dividends. Their rolling stock is obsolete in many instances, being the same for the past quarter of a century, whilst their charges for goods have been such as to place the Irish farmer and merchant at a decided disadvantage when competing in the English markets with their more favoured neighbours across the channel. Mr. Field, M.P., drew the attention of the House of Commons some time ago to this state of affairs, and showed how Irish industry of every kind was being killed by the selfishness of the railway companies. Mr. Field is a cattle dealer in a large way, and as his business takes him, not alone to all parts of Ireland, but also to England and Scotland, he is competent to speak on railway matters. So strong was the case against the railway companies of Ireland that the *Financial News* took the matter up, and in a series of articles showed how the companies were steadily ruining Ireland, and keeping the Irish producer out of the English markets. The *News* declares this to be 'undoubtedly a genuine Irish grievance,' and the *London Times*, in view of the fact that there is one highly paid railway director in Ireland for every ten miles of railroad, remarks: 'We are not opposed to any method of dealing with the Irish railways, whether involving State possession or State management.'

LOCAL INDUSTRIES RUINED.

The *Financial News* then institutes comparisons between the charges on the Irish and English railways. It says—'The average fares in Ireland are 80 per cent. higher than in England, and, as the necessary effect of these prohibitive rates, while each inhabitant of England makes on an average 23 railway journeys yearly, and the average for Scotland is 14, in Ireland it is only four. In some admirable papers, which have been republished from the *Fortnightly Review*, the late Mr. Charles Waring, the eminent railway contractor, was able to demonstrate that the cultivation of Irish flax had been almost destroyed by the excessive railway charges, and that Belfast linen manufacturers are able to import flax from points east of Ghent (in Belgium) by way of Hull (England) at lower rates than for the short haul of 80 miles from Donegal. Mr. Waring also wrote "All efforts to revive the woollen industries in Ireland have been frustrated by high rates." The railways have killed the milling industry. Witnesses say that you may count silent mills in Ireland by the thousand. The freights turn the scale against the home producer. A parcel which travels 600 miles in England for 6d costs (double the sum) 1s for 30 miles in Ireland.'

It then goes on to say that if the companies had condescended to destroy the trade of the country they could not have succeeded more effectually, and points out certain exorbitant charges in support of this statement. Here is how the railway management has affected the bacon trade.—Within the last 10 years Denmark has opened and developed the bacon trade with England, and is already a rival of Ireland; but the pig meat costs less to convey from Denmark to London than from almost any part of Ireland. Nor is this all. The railways, while discouraging the production and sale of Irish pigs and bacon, encourage the introduction of American bacon into Ireland. Coals are, in fact, conveyed to Newcastle from 3000 miles across the sea at lower rates than the native fuel. A ton of American bacon carried an hour's journey by rail from Belfast to Bangor costs 10s; a ton of Irish bacon taken from Duncannon to Belfast costs 15s 10d. A Scotch curer, formerly buying Irish pigs, was compelled by the frequent delays in transit to secure another market. He found that he could obtain what he required from Denmark at a considerably lower charge for freight and in almost as quick time, and his custom was lost to Ireland.

THE FISHING TRADE HAMPLED.

It is then shown that thousands of fishermen are living in want on the coast of Galway, Donegal, etc., as owing to the railway charges added to the want of the necessary facilities for the conveyance of fish, they are unable to take advantage of the English markets. 'Thousands of men,' proceeds the same authority, 'on whom tens of thousands depend for bread—viz. bread is a luxury to these people—and born within reach of the spray of the Western Ocean, are ready for the fisheries, the granite quarries, and the cultivation of the almost virgin soils still within a day's journey of the

metropolis of the world; but in the view of the Irish companies railways are not the highways of the people, but organisations for the production of dividends; and so the western Celt must remain on the verge of want. Thousands of barrels of herrings and mackerel are dispatched, and often with perilous difficulty, by sea to foreign countries, chiefly because the English market is unattainable.

#### EXTRAVAGANT MANAGEMENT.

Here is how the money goes:—“The capital of the London and North-western Railway aggregates over £100,000,000 sterling; the capital of all the Irish railway companies put together is some £36,000,000 sterling and yet the Irish roads require, in the words of the select committee which reported in 1891, “270 directors, 37 secretaries, and 20 managers.” It is little wonder that in giving evidence before this committee, Sir George Findlay should declare that from a single office in Dublin he, working four days a week, could do all the work done by these multitudinous directors, secretaries, and managers, and enjoy the other two days salmon fishing on the Shannon.”

In concluding one of its articles the *News*, in urging reform, says:—“If not reinforced by other elements of disturbance, this short-sighted railway policy must of itself have resulted in an agrarian agitation, in the displacement of the population, and in the decay of trade. The facts are not disputed; the only questions are: What shall the remedy be? And, how soon can it be applied? There is no more important matter for treatment than the Irish railway problem, and it should be treated without delay.”

### CARDINAL MORAN.

#### A GREAT SCHOLAR AND A GREAT CHURCHMAN.

THE current issue of *The New Era* contains the following interesting article on Cardinal Moran with an admirable portrait of his Eminence—

Cardinal Moran's character may be viewed under several aspects. He is a great Irishman, full of the fire of Irish nationality, not in the sense in which it is confined within the narrow compass of any section or party, but in its broadest aspect, in the sense in which he loves Ireland as one of her genuine sons, admiring the glory of her past history and longing for her greatness, happiness, and prosperity, longing for the time when it may be possible for her to regain some of her ancient glory and prestige. He is a great scholar, and everybody knows that. He is a diplomatist of no mean calibre, and on more than one occasion has proved himself to be one. But above all he is a great churchman. The greatness of the Church is his most fervent aspiration, her prestige and success his highest ambition. His early training fitted him admirably for this last capacity. Even in his student days he exhibited very marked ecclesiastical traits of character, and these were amply and scrupulously developed by college discipline, a discipline which left upon him deep touches of the ascetic and moulded him for a career of study and scholarship. His family connections were remarkable church people. His grand-uncle, Father Maher, P.P., Carlow Graigue, was one of the most distinguished men of his day in the range of Irish politics regarding both Church and State, a man whose words carried weight, and who asserted his opinions with power and vigour. His kinsman, Cardinal Cullen, was one of the greatest rulers the Irish Church can boast of, a man of immense influence in Roman Councils.

#### HIS EARLY DAYS.

He was born in the same year (1830) as the illustrious Irish Dominican, Father Burke. Needless to say he had great admiration for the great preacher's powers. In fact, there was a bond of intimacy between them, and on an occasion when Father Burke was a guest of Cardinal Moran, whilst the latter was still Bishop of Ossory, the writer had personal knowledge of the very special mutual ties of friendship that drew them together. At an early date he was sent to Rome, and he so thoroughly entered into the life and routine of the Eternal City, he fell so much under the spell of the spirit and influence of that magic place, and his character and manners were so deeply affected by his surroundings, that he may, in a certain sense—in the best and highest sense of the word—be described as a Roman, and a noble type of Roman. He achieved, of course, brilliant success in his studies, and was appointed to a chair, which he filled with distinction. Being a man of research, he took opportunity of looking up the literary treasures of the Vatican. He thus enjoyed great advantages, and plucked rich fruit from them and readers of his works will perceive the results of those diligent inquiries. During his time in Rome he formed the acquaintance of many persons in high position, among them being Leo XIII., who was at that time an official of great reputation. It is worthy of remark, that Leo XIII. entertains a warm affection for Cardinal Moran, and there are some prominent facts within the knowledge of all which testify to the high regard in which he holds him. Before he left the Eternal City, Cardinal Moran was a man of standing and great name, and he has since been regarded as a power in Rome.

#### BISHOP OF OSSORY.

On his return to Ireland, he was appointed secretary to Cardinal Cullen, and became Bishop of Ossory in 1872. Cardinal Moran was at that time in the prime of life, worked hard himself, and required everybody to work hard as well; was a ruler who pulled the strings tight, who blended mercy with justice, and was a lover of discipline and order in all things. He was a man of most refined manners, and has thus left indelible impressions behind him in the diocese of Ossory. Cardinal Moran did much for the material interests of his diocese, but it is still more for the high tone he imparted that he is yet remembered and revered in Ossory.

In 1897 he celebrated his episcopal Silver Jubilee, and on that occasion the priests of Ossory, still anxious to be in touch with their former Bishop, presented him with an address and a magnificent gold chalice. The Cardinal acknowledged the compliment in a very warm-hearted manner, remarking that Ossory held one of the dearest corners in his heart. He has returned twice to Ireland and revisited his former See, and on each occasion was received with enthusiasm and in royal style.

One of Cardinal Moran's dearest interests in Ossory was the care of the diocesan College of St. Kieran, a care which to a man of his learning and educational instincts meant an attraction. He set himself to its improvement and equipment, introduced new methods and new programmes, built a wing at a cost of £9000, established burses, laid down new lines, and left it in a state of efficiency and on the road to success.

#### THE LITERARY SIDE OF HIS CHARACTER.

But, of course, it is on the literary side of his character that the Cardinal's reputation chiefly stands. In the midst of all his episcopal cares and duties he snatched all the time he could for literature and devoted his leisure moments to study. In a short notice like this it would be impossible to criticise him fully in this respect or to give an ample idea of his acquirements and versatility as a scholar. His fame as a man of learning is widespread, and he is justly regarded as the greatest living authority in that special department which he has made his own, namely, the history of his native land. In this branch he speaks like a master. In writing upon any subject connected with the history of Ireland he treats it not only with the knowledge of a savant but with the filial warmth of a son. His page seems to glow, and his eloquence rises to its highest. He surely has laid Ireland and the Irish Church under a debt of gratitude for his distinguished services in the history and vindication of both one and the other. We would fain here insert a little story about an occasion on which he was on a visit to his friend, Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. In a speech made on that occasion the Archbishop remarked that Dr. Moran and he were Irishmen fashioned in a different mould, that he, Dr. Croke, served his country by voice and on the platform, Dr. Moran by the pen and in his study. The Cardinal's *Lectures on the early Irish Church*, and his numerous pamphlets are known to every student of Irish history. We may also mention here his memoir of his grand-uncle, the Very Rev. James Maher, of Carlow Graigue, to whom we have previously referred; his *Life and Lectures of Cardinal Cullen* and his *History of the Catholic Church in Australia*.

As a lecturer, Cardinal Moran has met with great success. His splendid presence, his fine voice, his very impressive and emphatic manner, combined with all his elaborate learning, leave a deep impression upon an audience. On a few occasions he appeared in the rôle of a controversialist. The writer has one of those occasions particularly in view, when the Protestant Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, made a public statement disparaging to the Irish of the early centuries. Cardinal Moran saw an opportunity, and in the most delightful manner simply smashed his opponent.

#### ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

In 1884 he was appointed Archbishop of Sydney. It was said that at the time of his appointment, he had plans for extensive works about the Cathedral. This project, however, fell into the hands of his successor, and Dr. Brownrigg has carried it out so successfully—he has decorated and ornamented the cathedral in so superb a manner, and built such a stately edifice in connection with it, and has done so much beautiful work in the architectural line, erecting fine churches and convents, that he has distinguished himself among the bishops of Ireland. Needless to say, Cardinal Moran has been a great success in Australia, and indeed a very apostle in that great new world. Some few years ago he held a National Council which has transformed the face of the Australian Church, the wise provisions which, according as time develops them, are every day making themselves felt. He has organised that rising Church in a very short time; has brought things to shape; has built on the most extensive scale; is now bringing his grand cathedral to completion; has lectured, and written, and worked with all the energy of an ecclesiastic who feels that he is engaged in the great work of his life, in which he is gaining distinction and renown for himself, and laying the foundation of great and lasting benefits for generation after generation in that great young nation.

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

Cardinal Vaughan is a member of one of the most remarkable families which have helped to make Church history. Of nine brothers and three sisters, no fewer than eleven have entered the service of the Catholic Church, each brother in turn, from the Cardinal, who is the eldest of the family, forfeiting his claim to the family estates. The Cardinal, unlike his predecessor, Cardinal Manning, is no ascetic, and finds his sphere of usefulness rather expanded than contracted by mixing with society.

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## Friends at Court.

BIOGRAPHICAL GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- JUNE 4, Sunday.—Within the Octave of Corpus Christi.  
 " 5, Monday.—St. Boniface.  
 " 6, Tuesday.—St. Norbert.  
 " 7, Wednesday.—St. Colman, Bishop and Confessor.  
 " 8, Thursday.—Octave of Corpus Christi.  
 " 9, Friday.—Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.  
 " 10, Saturday.—St. Margaret of Scotland.

### FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

#### HISTORY OF THE DEVOTION.

LIKE the Apostles, the Church makes herself all things to all men that she may gain all. While ever remaining the same, she occasionally recommends new devotions, or new forms of old devotions to suit various changes of time and circumstance. These devotions are not of obligation, not essential to salvation, but they are important aids towards personal sanctification. Of this kind is devotion to the Sacred Heart of our Divine Lord. The Church does not impose it upon us, but the experience of its benefits is so widespread that it has become an exceedingly popular devotion in the Church. In germ and principle it is as old as Christianity itself. But it did not assume its present definite form till a little over two centuries ago. It owes its origin to a French Visitation nun, the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, who lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her biographers relate that our Lord Himself appeared to her, and declared that this worship was most acceptable to Him; and her director, the famous Jesuit, Father de la Colombière, preached the devotion at the Court of St. James's, and zealously propagated it elsewhere. The most popular book in defence of the new devotion was that of Father Gallifet, S.J., *De Cultu, SS, Cordis Jesu in variis Christiani orbis partibus jam propagato*. It was published with a dedication to Benedict XIII, and with the approval of Lambertini (afterwards Benedict XIV.); the French translation appeared in 1745, at Lyons. On February 6, 1765, Clement XIII. permitted several churches to celebrate the Feast of the Sacred Heart, which was extended in 1856 to the whole Church. It is generally kept on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the Octave of Corpus Christi. In England, Italy, France, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, and Portugal, indeed throughout the Catholic world, the devotion and feast found a ready and enthusiastic acceptance. However, the worship of the Sacred Heart encountered keen opposition, particularly from the Jansenists. They who practised it were nicknamed 'Cardiolatra' or 'Cordicole,' and charged with Nestorianism, as if they worshipped a divided Christ, and gave to the created humanity of Christ worship which belonged to God alone. The Jansenist objections were censured as injurious to the Apostolic See—which had approved the devotion, and bestowed numerous indulgences in its favour—by Pius VI. in his condemnation of the Jansenist synod of Pistoia. This condemnation was issued in the bull *Auctorem auctori*, bearing date August 28, 1794. A further approval of the devotion was implied in the beatification of Margaret Mary Alacoque in 1861.

#### WHAT THE DEVOTION REALLY IS.

The bull *Auctorem auctori* contains the following explanation of the principle on which the devotion rests, an explanation which is at once authoritative and clear. The faithful worship with supreme adoration the physical heart of Christ, considered 'not as mere flesh, but as united to the Divinity' They adore it as 'the Heart of the Person of the Word to which it is inseparably united.' It is, of course, absurd to speak of this principle as novel; it is as old as the belief in the hypostatic union, and it was solemnly defined in 431 at the Council of Ephesus. All the members of Christ united to the rest of His sacred humanity and to the eternal Word are the object of Divine worship. If it be asked further, why the heart is selected as the object of special adoration, the answer is, that the real and physical heart is a natural symbol of Christ's exceeding charity, and of His interior life. Just as the Church in the middle ages turned with singular devotion to the five wounds as the symbol of Christ's passion, so in these later days she bids us have recourse to His Sacred Heart, mindful of the love wherewith He loved us 'even to the end.' Nothing could be made of the fact, if it were a fact, that the devotion actually began with Blessed Margaret Mary, for though the doctrine of the Church cannot change, she may, and does from time to time, introduce new forms of devotion. But the special devotion to the Heart of our Saviour is as old at least as the twelfth century, while early in the sixteenth the Carthusian Lansperg recommended pious Christians to assist their devotion by using a figure of the Sacred Heart.

Little Platt-Betts made his first reappearance on the racing track (at the Easter Crystal Palace Sports meeting) since his terrible pacing accident last year, just after his return from Australia. Betts gave an exhibition ride behind a motor car, covering ten miles in the good time of 18min 8 1-5sec, thus showing that he has lost none of his fine riding abilities. With a little more training, it is confidently expected, Betts (on Dunlops) will regain his old position in the cycling world and recapture the short distance world's records, which have gone to America since Betts's enforced retirement from the racing arena.—\*.\*

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Having LEASED my HOTEL to Messrs. J. J. CONNOR and J. T. HARRIS, I have to THANK the PATRONS of the 'City' for their LIBERAL PATRONAGE; and in bespeaking a Continuance of the same for my successors I feel it satisfied that the reputation the Hotel has enjoyed will be fully maintained under their Management.  
 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.

J. J. CONNOR,

J. T. HARRIS,

Proprietors

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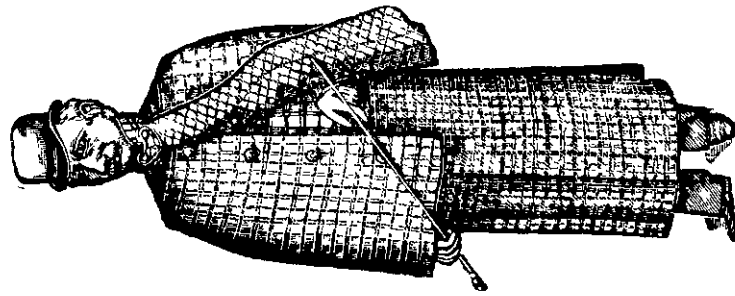
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**DO**  
You know that our stock of Men's Waterproofs is the Largest and Cheapest, so

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Can depend on getting the Best Assortment to select from, if in

**NEED**  
Of a superior article at the Lowest Price, in all styles and sizes.

**A**  
Special lot now offering for riding, driving, and strong country wear, with deep capes,

**WATERPROOF ?**

Coats are indispensable in this Colony, and we make special garments suitable for the climate, then

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If you desire to save money.

Prices: 26s. 6d. to 65s.



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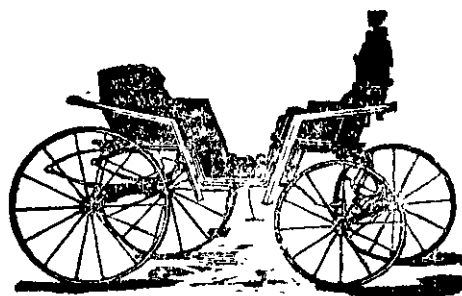
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**THOMAS DANKS,**

Providence Works, Lichfield street, Christchurch, N Z.

**JAMES REID**

**BREWER, BOTTLER, AND AERATED-WATER MANUFACTURER, QUEENSTOWN.**



## Irish News.

**ANTRIM.—Advance in Wages.**—It is understood that in consequence of the advance in wages recently given by Messrs. Harland and Wolff to a large number of their employes that the wages in other firms will be increased also. The men, it is stated, made representations to Messrs. Workman and Clark, and other engineering firms, and with one exception the employers have consented to the advances.

**CLARE.—No Further Use.**—The pile of buildings outside Ennis, and for many years used as a gaol, is to be turned into an hospital, as in consequence of the decrease in crime there is no further use of it. This, too, in Clare, which the Corkerunner and English Press would lead us to believe was the most criminal part of the United Kingdom.

**The Precious Metals.**—In the course of some farming operations carried out at O'Connellloe, near Killaloe, during the last couple of days, says the *Dublin Freeman* of April 1, large quantities of stone, impregnated with gold and silver, were found by the workmen. Specimens of the ore, which are said to be rich and plentiful, have been sent to several of the inhabitants of Killaloe and the surrounding districts, and what is generally believed to be a very valuable discovery has already given rise to a feeling of great excitement in the locality. It had been a popular and ancient belief that the soil of the neighbourhood was richly composed of big veins of gold and silver, and now that the tradition is receiving practical confirmation steps are being taken to form a company to operate upon the lands. Some English speculators have already signified their intention of visiting the place and entering into negotiations with the owners of the land in order to secure a right to work the mines. What strengthens the belief that the discovery will prove valuable is the fact that O'Connellloe is within easy reach of the renowned silver mines on the Tipperary property of Lord Dunally.

**CORK.—Condemnation of Immoral Literature.**—Addressing an immense congregation in SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Cork, recently, the Rev. Father Phelan, S.J., made immoral literature and its evil influence the subject of a most interesting discourse. He said:—Thick as snowflakes, but without their whiteness, the sensual and infidel Press of England is discharging its tens of thousands of evils over the land. It is speaking by a thousand tongues to the hearts of the people. In the shape of the sensational novel, the grossly suggestive picture paper, and the penny and half-penny journal, they are passing in a deadly tide over the soul of Ireland. On the quays of Dublin there are landed five tons of such literature every week, and he doubted very much whether the landing of Cromwell's Ironsides or the troops of William caused greater destruction. These were but dead armies compared with the foe they were now face to face with. Their great danger lay in their ostensibly innocent character. They foster interest and create a amusement by arousing passions and thoughts that speak with no uncertain voice, and then when the sanctity of faith and morals is not directly attacked the subtle meaning is conveyed by insinuation, by sneers, and by ridiculing of religious principles as unworthy of consideration, and thus they act more effectually than by open and undisguised assault. This kind of literature is the most dangerous, and the danger arises from the fact that the poison is artfully concealed.

**Well-deserved Promotion.**—The many friends in the South of Ireland (says a Cork paper) will learn with pleasure of the well-deserved promotion of Mr. J. J. Coffey, stationmaster at the Mallow Junction. The Great Southern and Western directors, recognising the ability displayed by Mr. Coffey, and feeling confidence in his large and varied experience in railway affairs, have promoted him to be superintendent of the whole of the company's western system, extending from Mallow to Killarney and Tralee, and the other Kerry branches—a very important post, considering the amount of traffic, especially in the tourist department, carried over these lines.

**DUBLIN.—Patronising Local Industry.**—The announcement that the parish priest of St. Andrew's, with the cordial approval of the Archbishop of Dublin, has resolved that the facade of this handsome church shall be of native workmanship and material will (says the *Dublin Freeman*) be received with gratification. It will add nearly £100 to the cost to build the facade of the famous Ballynocken granite. The Archbishop, in his letter to Rev. Father Kavanagh, says he will be greatly disappointed if Father Kavanagh's decision does not intensify the feeling of his parishioners and friends that, costly as the work may be, he should be carried safely through it.

**Presentation of a Medal for Scientific Research.**—An interesting function came off at a scientific meeting of the Royal Dublin Society held in March at Leinster House, the first Boyle Medal being presented to Dr. Johnstone Stoney as a mark of the society's recognition of his labours in the field of scientific research. Dr. Stoney, in the course of the speech which he made in expressing his acknowledgment of the compliment, expressed himself strongly in favour of a system of delivering popular scientific lectures at different centres throughout the country.

**An Irish Harpist in New York.**—Miss Josephine Sullivan, (says the New York *Criterion*) the Irish harpist, who is a daughter of the late A. M. Sullivan, member of the British Parliament, and a distinguished lawyer, writer, and orator, appeared at the concert given at the Astoria for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors. Miss Sullivan is a charming artiste. Her rendering of songs in the Gaelic, to the harp accompaniment, has been a revelation to many people.

**Death of an Eminent Architect.**—Mr. William Hague, one of the most eminent architects in Ireland, died in Dublin on March 22. The deceased was the designer of numerous churches and religious houses throughout Ireland, all of which are standing monuments to his genius.

**Easter Sunday in the City.**—On Easter Sunday the Lord Mayor and the Catholic members of the Dublin Corporation attended High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral in state. After Mass the Lord Mayor entertained his Grace Archbishop Walsh, the members of the Corporation, and a large number of other guests at luncheon at the Mansion House.

**GALWAY.—Clerical Changes in the Diocese of Clonfert.**—His Lordship Dr. Healy has made the following clerical changes in the diocese: Rev. Father Callanan, President Esker College, to be parish priest of Killimore; Rev. Father Pelly, from Killimore to Portuma; Rev. B. Bowes, from Professor of Esker College to president of same; Rev. Father Morgan, to be Professor of Esker College.

**KERRY.—The Pastorship of Cahirciveen.**—Rev. Father O'Riordan of Kingwilliamsstown has been appointed parish priest of Cahirciveen. Father O'Riordan had been stationed in Kingwilliamsstown for over twenty years, first as curate, and for something more than ten years as parish priest. The erection of the church, with its beautiful adjoining cemetery, and the building of the splendid schools, presbytery, etc., were all due to his exertions. Every householder in the village is now a fee-simple owner of his house.

**KILKENNY.—Satisfactory State of the County.**—The Lord Chief Justice opened the Spring Assizes at Kilkenny. Addressing the grand jury he said that he rejoiced to say that the information which he had received since he came into the County Kilkenny, and the criminal statistics which had been supplied to him justified the opinion that Kilkenny was in a most satisfactory condition.

**LIMERICK.—A Venerable Age.**—There died recently in Croom Hospital a remarkable personage, Mrs. Mary Cahill, who, at the time of her demise, had attained the wonderful age of 105 years. It is remarkable that her husband, who died in the same institution last June, had attained the age of 106 years.

**MONAGHAN.—The New Church of St. Joseph.**—Recently a meeting of the Catholics of Monaghan assembled on invitation by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of the diocese, was held in the Christian Brothers' schools, Monaghan, for the purpose of taking the initial step in wiping off the debt incurred in the erection of the new church of St. Joseph, Monaghan, which will be dedicated in the coming autumn. His Lordship presided, and amongst those present were the Rev. Father P. M. Donnell, Adm.; Rev. Father J. Gallagher, Rev. Father F. Tierney, Professor of St. Macartan's Seminary, Monaghan; Rev. Father John Trainor, and a large attendance of the laity. Subscriptions were taken up, and when the list was closed it was found that the actual amount in cash paid down was £721, while in addition £600 had been promised to be paid on the day of dedication.

**TIPPERARY.—A Memorial of Ninety-Eight.**—The foundation stone of the splendid memorial which the good people of Thurles are raising to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the rebellion of '98, was laid with all honour on St. Patrick's Day. There was an enormous attendance of people from the town and surrounding districts. There were about half a dozen bands in the procession. The memorial will be a very handsome one, costing some £200. It will take the form of a pikeman in marching attitude, carrying pike and flag, and standing seventeen feet high. Mr. O'Shea, of Callan, one of Ireland's gifted sculptors, has been

## THE MASSIVE

Plate-Glass Windows of the CITY BOOT PALACE, with their Beautiful Display of New Season's Footwear for LADIES, GENTS, and CHILDREN, give a fair indication of the grand VALUE and VARIETY to be found inside the Establishment.

Some of the PRETTIEST DESIGNS that could be wished for are now on view, and the STOCK is sufficiently large in quantity and diversified in make up to MEET THE WANTS of all intending Purchasers.

SEE AND BELIEVE.

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CORNER GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.

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entrusted with the work, and he hopes to have it ready for erection at the end of the summer. Amongst those who took part in the ceremony were Rev. Father Kavanagh, O.S.F., Cork; Very Rev. J. J. Duan, administrator, Thurles; Father Bannion, Thurles; Rev. Father Power, Rev. Father Mullins, Rev. Father Cotter, Rev. Innocent Ryan, Rev. Father Hayes, Rev. Father Pennelly, Rev. Father Duggan, Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. J. McGrath, Messrs. T. J. Coadon, M.P., T. D. Sullivan, M.P.

**GENERAL.**

**Boycotting Catholics.**—Several letters have appeared in the Dublin papers drawing attention to the manner in which Catholics are boycotted on the Great Northern Railway. It is alleged that Catholics are rigidly excluded from all important positions in the Company's service.

**The Irish Fifteen.**—Ireland, in the matter of football—a fine manly game—occupies a grand position to-day. She has beaten England, likewise Scotland, and now by beating Wales she has carried off the 'triple crown.' This is highly creditable to the Green Isle (says the *Univers*) whose sons have ever been distinguished by their love for manly sports and all sorts of out-door exercise.

**The Shamrock in the House of Commons.**—It was remarked on St. Patrick's night that the chair of the House of Commons was occupied by a Deputy-Chairman wearing a bunch of shamrock, in honour of St. Patrick's Day. The occupant of the chair was Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who, by a curious coincidence, occupied the same position that night 12 months, upon which occasion he was suddenly moved into the chair.

**Irish in the Primary and Secondary Schools.**—The number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish in the schools of the National Board in 1898 amounted to 1354, as compared with 1297 in 1897; the number that passed amounted to 1012, as compared with 882 in 1897; whilst the number of teachers who obtained certificates to teach Irish amounted to 35, as compared with 20 in 1897. At the Intermediate Examinations the number of pupils who passed in Irish amounted to 594, as compared with 503 in 1897. The majority of the students—432—were pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools.

**Improvement of Irish Bacon.**—The South of Ireland Bacon-curers' Association have issued a circular giving the history of the steps which have been taken during recent years for the improvement of the breed of Irish pigs for the purpose of competing with Danish and other foreign competition in the bacon trade. The improvement of the breed of pigs was first taken in hand by the Limerick bacon-curing firms about 1877, when they devoted their attention to the hogs of South and Mid Connaught. In 1885 they again took up the matter, and between that year and 1890 expended over £1300. In 1891 the project was taken up by the Bacon-curers' Association, composed of the principal curers in Limerick, Waterford, Cork, which in the following six years made an expenditure of another £1300. In 1897, in order to supply high class breeding animals in the South of Ireland, the association purchased farms at Singland, near Limerick, and at Oldcourt, near Cork, on which they erected breeding establishments. As a foundation for these herds they purchased and imported some of the best blood from England and Scotland. From 1885 to the end of 1898 the total sum expended by the curers on the improvement of the trade was fully £7000.

**Celtic Characteristics in Brittany.**—In an article contributed to a recent number of the *Dublin Nation* M. Juan Pedro deals with the Celtic characteristics of the people of Brittany. Here are some of his remarks—A widespread love of Celtic study, Celtic customs and literature is extending itself among the Breton people. Few are the towns of this vast province that have not now a Celtic club, where Celtic studies are encouraged and fostered, and Celtic researches afforded a helping hand, while all are contributing their mite towards defraying the expenses of a numerous and influential Provençal deputation that will proceed from Brittany to the Pan-Celtic Congress which, it is hoped, will be held in Dublin in 1900. The latest contribution to these studies is from the pen of an illustrious Celtic scholar, Monsieur Louis Boivin, and is entitled *La Bretagne Legendaire et l'Ami Celtique*. Its pages furnish a most interesting study of the heroism, self-devotion, Christian faith, and piety of this noble people, as well as of the beauty, symmetry, and architecture of their primitive monuments, and of the melancholy pathos and fiery ardour of their legends, sacred and profane. No three people have such a similarity of feature as the Irish, Breton, and Spanish Gallician—the Gallego. In every congregation here you can count Irish faces by hundreds and recall Irish looks even in the very dress of these—the heavy woollen cloak of the women, so like the Galway 'Clydagh' mantle, as well as the dresses of the men—are the dresses of the noble Irish peasantry of 50 years ago, before the shoddy of England was introduced to rob Ireland of the last shred of its good old Irish customs—its domestic industries.

**Advice to persons about to marry.**—The thrifty young man who wants his money to go as far as possible, and sees that he gets the best value for it when making his purchases for house-furnishing, we would advise him to go to a good establishment where goods of a reliable class are sold. We know of no house more suitable than the D.I.C. The best goods are kept, and they are sold at moderate prices. Every article required for a house is obtainable, from the smallest article used in a kitchen or dining-room to the largest piece of furniture. The Company are always pleased to afford customers the fullest information whether sales are affected or not. Houses can be completely furnished in a few hours. We would recommend you to try the reliable and leading establishment the D.I.C., High and Rattray streets, Dunedin.—\* \* \*

**THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.**

**THE UNIONISTS ROUTED.**

**A MAJORITY IN ULSTER FOR HOME RULE.**

In our last issue we gave the results of the County Council elections, so far as they were known when the mail left. Since then later Home files have come to hand from which we see that the victory of the Nationalists was even more complete than was anticipated. Amongst the mighty ones to go down before the Nationalist onset at the polls were the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Dunally, Baron de Robeck (defeated by a Protestant Home Ruler), Lord Langford, the Right Hon. Henry Bruen, the Knight of Glin, Colonel Tottenham, Messrs. Sanders (Charleville), Newman (Mallow), and other leading lights of the great crowd of Unionist landlords. Lord Dunraven, who has 'the gift of the gab,' wheedled the people of Croom into electing him instead of the labourers' friend, Mr. Coleman, whose extreme Redmondite opinions militated against his success. Lord Monteagle edged in between three Nationalists, who opposed one another on paltry personal grounds, and the same thing occurred elsewhere. Lun-rick has three noble lords on the County Council, the two just mentioned and Lord Emly, who rejected his Unionist opinions recently.

Munster has done remarkably well. Out of 146 County Councillors returned 137 are Nationalists. Of the nine Unionists Limerick sends three, Kerry three, North Tipperary two, and Waterford one to the new bodies. In addition there will be the Grand Jury nominations, 18 for the province. In Roscommon the O'Conor Don is the solitary Unionist. In the Spiddal Division of Galway the Hon. Martin Morris, son of Lord Morris, was returned on purely local grounds. Cavan has not one Unionist, the most notable of several signal popular triumphs being that of Mr. E. P. Smyth (703) over Lord Farnham's brother-in-law, Mr. Burrows (92).

There is a clear majority of 16 Ulster representatives in favour of Home Rule. Taking Ulster by counties, it is found that four Ulster counties have Unionist majorities and three Nationalist, and two have tied, the number of Councillors of either political description in each of the last-named cases being ten. This yields a distinct advantage in favour of the Nationalists in Ulster. So far as Galway is concerned, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Martin Morris, son of Lord Morris, of Spiddal, who has already been returned, will be the one representative of the Unionist party upon the Council. The tables compiled from the completed returns—Galway alone being incomplete—are as follows:—

ULSTER.		
	Unionists.	Nationalists.
Donegal ...	... 2	... 18
Londonderry ...	... 11	... 5
Antrim ...	... 19	... 2
Down ...	... 15	... 6
Tyrone ...	... 10	... 10
Fermanagh ...	... 10	... 10
Monaghan ...	... 1	... 18
Armagh ...	... 9	... 7
Cavan ...	... 0	... 20
Total ...	... 80	... 96

MUNSTER.		
	Unionists.	Nationalists.
Limerick ...	... 3	... 17
Waterford ...	... 1	... 14
Cork ...	... 0	... 32
Kerry ...	... 3	... 18
Clare ...	... 0	... 20
Tipperary (North) ...	... 2	... 16
Tipperary (South) ...	... 0	... 20
Total ...	... 9	... 137

LEINSTER.		
	Unionists.	Nationalists.
Dublin ...	... 6	... 14
Louth ...	... 1	... 23
Meath ...	... 0	... 21
Wicklow ...	... 3	... 17
Wexford ...	... 2	... 17
Kilkenny ...	... 1	... 17
Carlow ...	... 1	... 18
Queen's County ...	... 1	... 21
King's County ...	... 1	... 20
Westmeath ...	... 2	... 21
Longford ...	... 1	... 15
Kildare ...	... 3	... 18
Total ...	... 22	... 222

CONNAUGHT.		
	Unionists.	Nationalists.
Leitrim ...	... 0	... 18
Sligo ...	... 0	... 20
Mayo ...	... 0	... 21
Galway (incomplete) ...	... 1	... 5
Roscommon ...	... 1	... 17
Total ...	... 2	... 81
Gross total ...	... 113	... 536

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## MORSE ROLLER-JOINT CHAIN.

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9/- Boys' Fawn Covert Coats from 9/- each.

Men's Covert Coats, 22/6, 30/-, 39/6, 44/- each.

Men's Macintosh Overcoats, guaranteed thoroughly Waterproof, with sewn seams, Best make, from 30/- each.

15/6 Boys' Highwayman Overcoats with three Capes, from 15/6 each.

10/- Boys' Tweed Overcoats, with Deep Capes, from 10s each.

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats 24/-, 22/6, 32/6, 39/6 each

Suits to Measure, from £3 3s.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty.

**RABBITSKINS.**

**RABBITSKINS.**

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LARGEST EXPORTERS OF  
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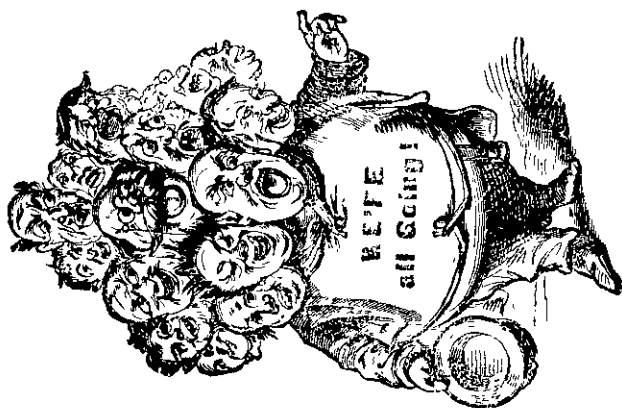
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MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to  
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Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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PRODUCE, PROVISION, and COAL MERCHANTS,  
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Stafford Street to more commodious premises in Great King Street,  
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Dealers in Tea, Sugar, Wheat, Oats, Bran, Chaff, Straw, Hay, Barley.  
All kinds Coal and Firewood. Hams, Bacon, and Cheese a specialty

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REMISES of FRANCIS MEENAN, Dunedin, Produce, Provision  
Wine and Spirit Merchant. A superior 10-roomed House attached  
to premises. Owing to failing health. Terms can be arranged.  
Premises can be inspected at any time.—Apply

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RELIABLE **Boots and Shoes**

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95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.

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

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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 May 31.)

Mr. Harman Reeves, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:  
**BANKS.**—National, Buyers, 2/9/6; Sellers, 2/10/6. 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., 16/9; S., 17/3. New Zealand, B., 3/3/0; S., 3/3/6. South British, B., 2/4/0; S., 2/5/6. Standard, B., 13/0; S., 13/6.

**SHIPPING.**—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/12/6; S., 4/15/6. Union Steam, B., 9/17/6; S., 10/0/0.

**COAL.**—Westport B., 3/2/6; S., 3/3/6.

**LOAN AND AGENCY.**—Commercial Property Company (2/10/0), B., 4/0; S., 5/0. National Mortgage, B., 17/0; S., 17/6. 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., 2/4/6 S., 2/5/6; do. new issue, B., 1/3/0; S., 1/3/6. Mornington Tramway, B., 16/0; S., 16/6. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/5/6; S., 4/6/0. New Zealand Drug, B., 2/10/6; S., 2/11/6. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/16/0; S., 1/17/6. 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., 19/0; S., 4/11/0. New Zealand Refrigerating, B., 1/19/0; S., 2/0/0.

**GOLDFIELDS.**—Repton: Big River Extended, B., 14/0; S., 14/6. Cumberland Extended, B., 0/9; S., 1/0. Dillon Extended, B., 1/0; S., 1/6. Keep-it-Dark, B., 21/6; S., 22/6. Alpine Extended, B., 5/6; S., 5/3. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 1/6; S., 2/0. Croesus (Paparoa), B., 2/6; S., 3/0. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., 2/0; S., 2/6. Golden Site, B., 3/0; S., 3/3. Morning Star (A issue), B., 9/0; S., 10/0.

**DREDGING COMPANIES.**—Belmont, par. Buller, B., 2/0; S., 2/1/0. Chauto Creek, B., 35/6; S., 37/0. Clyde, B., 47/0; S., 50/0. Dunedin, B., 15/0; S., 15/6. Empire, B., 3/7/6; S., 4/0/0. Enterprise, B., 2/17/0; S., 3/0/0. Enterprise Gully, 1/0 prem. Evan's Flat, B., 21/0; S., 22/0. Ettrick, B., 13/0; S., 15/0 (paid). Golden Gate, B., 71/0; S., 75/0. Golden Beach, B., 10/0; S., 11/0 (prem). Golden Point, B., 28/6; S., 29/6. Tuapeka, B., 21/6; S., 22/6. Vincent, B., 30/6; S., 40/0. Hartley and Riley, B., 35/0; S., 36/6. Jutland Flat, B., 5/6; S., 5/9 (contrib.). Kyeburn, B., 10/0. Macraes Flat, 20/0; S., 20/6. Golden Run, B., 21/0; S., 22/0. Golden Terrace, B., B., 16/9; S., 17/9. Magnetic, B., 69/0; S., 70/0. Matau, B., 59/0; S., 60/0. Matakaitaki, B., 5/0; S., 5/6. Mount Ida, par. Molyneux Hydraulic (B), B., 27/0; S., 29/0. Naseby, B., 31/0; S., 32/0. Nevis, B., 21/6; S., 22/0. Ophir, S., 10/0. Otago, B., 2/5/0; S., 2/10/0. Success, B., 2/10/0; S., 2/15/0. Upper Waipori, B., 3/0; S., 3/6. Waimumu, B., 30/0; S., 31/0. Sunlight, B., 17/0; S., 18/0. prem. Cromwell, B., 11/0 prem; S., 17/5 prem. Riverbank, B., 1/0 prem.; S., 1/3 prem.

**SLUICING COMPANIES.**—Moonlight (contrib.) B., 17/6; S., 20/6. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 5/6; S., 6/6. Deep Stream, B., 27/0; S., 28/0.

### PRODUCE.

London, May 24.—The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 3,320,000 quarters, and for the Continent 1,730,000 quarters.

Napier, May 25.—Messrs. Nelson Brothers have received the following wire from the C. C. and D. Company, London:—Frozen meat market. To-day's quotations: Best Canterbury mutton, 4½d; best Napier (North Island), 3½d; lamb, first quality, 5½d; second quality, 5¼d.

London, May 26.—The Wheat Market: The English and Continental markets are quiet and steady, while the American is a shade lower. Cargoes per County of Pembroke were sold at 28s 9d, and per Hugh Molwar at 28s 10½d. Steamer parcels (March shipment) are offering at 28s; prompt shipments at 27s 6d.

Colonial rabbits are dull of sale at 8½d.

The Papanui's consignment of apples arrived in good condition, and sold at prices ranging from 8s 6d to 12s 6d.

### INVERCARGILL PRODUCE MARKET.

There has been a hardening of prices during the week in the local oat market, but it is not likely to last, as it is probably due to competition between the local buyers. The demand continues strong for shipment to Australia, and the supplies coming forward are not more than sufficient to meet orders for immediate shipment. The general impression seems to be that prices will come back unless unforeseen demands arise in Australia. Present quotations are 1s 2d to 1s 2½d (sacks extra on trucks up country), according to sample and distance from port.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter, fresh, 8d; eggs, 1s 6d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; bacon (rolled), farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, 40s per ton; fowl wheat, 2s; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, L2; flour, L8; oatmeal, L9 to L10; bran, L2 10s, including bags; pollard, L3. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d; eggs, 1s 9d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon (rolled) 8d; sliced, 9d; hams, 10s; potatoes, 60s per ton; flour, 200lbs, 17s; 50lbs, 4s 9d; 25lbs, 2s 6d; oatmeal, 50lbs, 5s; 25lbs, 2s 9d; pollard, 5s 9d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L2 10s per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 3d per bushel.

### AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, May 24.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Flour L6 10s to L6 15s; Manitoban, L9 15s. Oats (teeding): New Zealand, 1s 7d to 1s 9½d; Tasmanian, 1s 6d to 1s 8½d; Tartaran, seedling, 2s to 2s 3d. Barley: Cape, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; English, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Maize: 2s 7d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Bran, 9d. Pollard, 10d. Potatoes: Circular Heads, L2 15s. New Zealand Derwents, L2 10s. Onions: Victorian, L3 5s to L3 10s; New Zealand, L3 10s. Butter Dairy, 8d to 9d; factory-made, 10d. Cheese: Large, 1½d to 5d; loaf, 5½d to 6d. Bacon, 6½d to 8d. Hams: New Zealand mild-cured, 9½d.

Melbourne, May 24.—Wheat, good sales, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Oats: Dun Algerian, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; Barley: Chevalier, 3s 6d to 4s 6d. Maize, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Bran and pollard, 8d to 8½d. Potatoes, L1 15s. Onions, L2 to L2 15s.

Adelaide, May 24.—Wheat, quiet, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Flour, L6 10s. Oats: 1s 6d to 1s 8d; dun and Algerian (quotation mutilated). Bran and pollard, 9d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—**WHEAT**—Market unchanged. Prime milling velvet, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Tuscan, etc., 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel (sacks in).

**OATS**—There has been a strong demand during the week, but no difference in prices to report. Prime milling and seed lines, 1s 4½d to 1s 6d; good to best feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

**CHAFF**—Market shows no alteration. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).

**POTATOES**—Market slightly lower. Best Derwents, 30s to 32s 6d per ton (bags in).

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

**OATS**—We catalogued a good selection of medium to prime feed oats. There was a considerable number of buyers in attendance, and under fair competition the bulk of the catalogue was cleared at prices on a par with late quotations, preference being given to lots

# ARTHUR M. BYRNE,

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Indent Merchant,

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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).

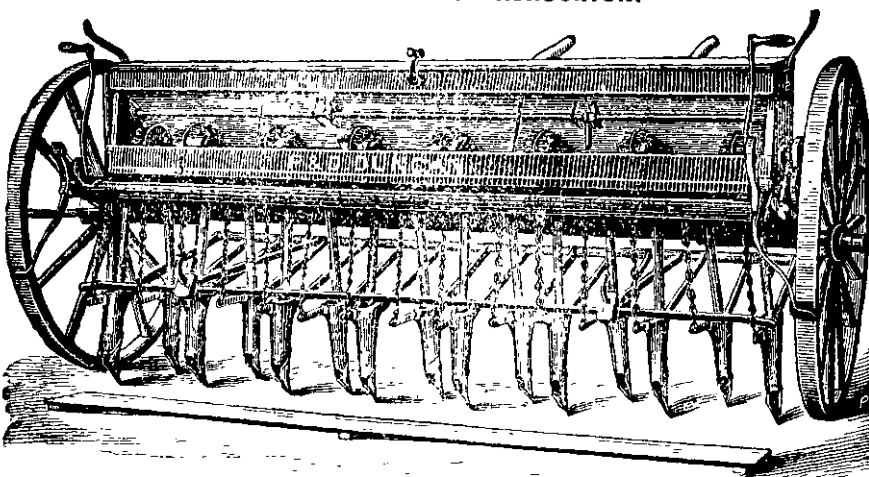
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### NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

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Te Anau Fri., June 9 3 p.m. D'din

### SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune Wed., June 7 3 p.m. D'din

### SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa Tues., June 13 2.30 p.m. trn  
Waihora Tues., June 27 2.30 p.m. trn

### MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

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TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—  
Manapouri Wed., May 31 From Auckland

### TAHITI and RARATONGA—

Ovalau Tues., June 6 From Auckland

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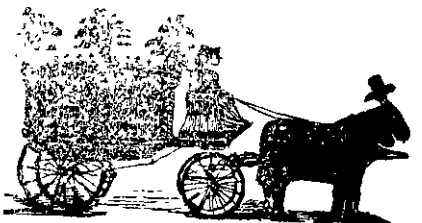
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of prime heavy short oats suitable for export. We have also strong inquiry for clean seed Tartars and choice milling Sutherlands. We quote: Seed lines, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; prime milling, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; good to best feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—The market for milling quality remains steady at late values, prime samples being preferred. Medium sorts are not in strong demand, and fowl wheat is in fair request at late quotations. We quote: Prime milling velvet, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; do Tuscan, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; medium to good, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d; fowl wheat, whole, 1s 1½d to 2s; broken and damaged, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We sold best Derwents at 30s to 32s 6d, medium to good, 27s 6d to 30s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—There is still a fair stock on hand, and prices show no improvement on late quotations. The demand is chiefly confined to prime quality, other sorts being little sought after. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; fair to good, L2 to L2 5s; medium and light, L1 10s to L1 17s 6d; inferior, L1 5s to L1 10s per ton (sacks extra).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, May 26.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Tops, common sixties, 24½d; ditto, superior, 26d.

London, May 28.—Frozen Meat—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4 3-16d; Dunedin and Southland are not quoted; North Island, 3½d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 5 7-16d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 5 3-16d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers—heavy, 3½d, light, 3½d.

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

RABBITSKINS—We offered a good catalogue on Monday, when competition was keen and prices fully up to late quotations.

SHEEPSKINS—Market very firm.

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

TALLOW—Market firm. Best rendered mutton, 14s to 16s; medium, 12s to 13s 6d; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per owt.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was only a limited entry of horses for our Saturday's sale, chiefly owing to vendors holding back their horses for the annual fair on the 8th and 9th of June. Draught horses were not numerous, but they were a very good lot, and prices on the whole were very satisfactory, ranging from L35 to L15. There were several buyers present on the outlook for first-class draughts for heavy carting and lorry work, and we would strongly advise owners of this class of horse to send them to the saleyards. Light horse: Anything good in this class met brisk competition, and changed hands at from L12 10s to L23 10s. Inferior sorts were stiff to sell, and met a dull market. We quote: First class young draughts at from L40 to L18; medium, L30 to L37; aged, L20 to L25 good hacks at from L13 to L15; medium, L10 to L12; high and inferior sows, L2 to L7. We quote as follows: First-class young draught mares and geldings, L35 to L15; good do., L28 to L35; medium sorts, L20 to L25; aged draughts, L12 to L16 first-class hacks and light harness horses, L18 to L25; good do., L12 to L16; medium do., L6 to L9, aged and inferior, L2 to 5.

GORE STOCK SALES.

The Gore correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* telegraphs:—200 sheep were yarded. The demand was very keen. Best hoggets brought 10s 6d to 11s; good do, 9s to 10s; medium, 7s to 8s prime fat ewes, 12s to 13s; good do, 10s to 11s; good fat wehens, 14s 6d to 16s (in very small lots); breeding ewes, 11s; for god full mouth culls, from 3s upwards. Sixty-two head cattle (mixed sorts) were yarded. Fat cows realised L1 10s to L5 10s; heifers, L1; store cows, 30s to 50s; dairy cows, L1 to L5. Yearlings, 15s to 25s; store steers, L4 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

For the week ending yesterday (30th inst) returns were repert from 25 dredges (says the *Otago Daily Times*), the total gold yield being 891oz 4dwt 22gr, or an average of slightly over 35t per dredge. On the preceding week the total yield from 17 driges that reported was 818oz 12dwt 2gr. The returns reported last week were:—Magnetic (Cromwell), 241oz; Alpine (Riley's Beach, Cromwell), 69oz; Matau (Alexandra), 58oz; Vincent (Clyde), 45t 13dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 42oz 18dwt; Nevis (Nevis Rier), 37oz; Golden Gate (Island Block), 33oz 10dwt; Success (Wipori), 36oz 1dwt 6gr; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 30oz; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 28oz 10dwt; Golden Point (Alexandra), 28oz; Etrick (Moa Flat), 23oz; Waimumu (near Gore), 23; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 22oz 1dwt; Golden Terrace (Lower Shotover), 20oz 3dwt 15gr; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 20oz; Clyde (Alexandra), 18oz; Enterprise (Alexandra), 17t 16dwt 9gr; Empire (Waipori), 17oz 13dwt 16gr; Jutland Flat (Wipori), 16oz 15dwt; Sunlight (Beaumont), 11oz 9dwt; Evans' Flat (Tuapeka), 13oz; Tuapeka (Tuapeka), 7oz 10dwt; Macraes Flat (Macraes), 5oz 4dwt;—total, 891oz 4dwt 22gr.

The Waimumu Gold Dredging Company obtained 20oz gold for 11 dredging hours last week. Mr Callender, secretary of the Macraes Flat Gold Dredging Company (Limited) received a telegram from the dredgemaster, intimating a wash-up for 5oz 4dwt for the last week.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: feed, medium to prime, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; milling, 1s 4d to 1s 5d. Wheat: plentiful: milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; fowls, 1s 6d to 2s. Chaff. L1 15s to L2 5s according to quality, plentiful. Ryegrass and clover hay: L3 to L3 5s. Straw: bare, loose, 28s; pressed, 27s per ton. Potatoes. L1 10s to L1 12s 6d. Market overstocked. Flour: L7 to L7 10s. Oatmeal: in 25lb bags, L8. Butter: dairy, 6d to 8d; fresh factory, 9d to 10d. Eggs: 1s 8d. Bran: L3 0s. Pollard: L3 10s. Onions: L3 10s to L3 15s per ton best.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—208 yarded. There was a good demand for superior cattle; others neglected. Fat bullocks, L6 to L8 10s; medium, L5 to L6 15s; best cows and heifers, L5 to L6 15s; medium, L3 10s to L4 15s.

SHEEP—2218 penned. There was a slight advance on last week's rates. Best crossbred wethers, 17s to 19s; medium, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; best ewes, 15s so 17s; medium, 13s to 11s 9d.

LAMBS—525 penned. All meeting with a good demand. Best lambs, 12s 6d to 14s; medium, 10s 6d to 12s 6d.

PIGS—157 forward. Prices in favour of vendor. Suckers, 9s to 11s; slips, 16s to 20s; stores, 24s to 32s; porkers, 38s to 46s; baconers, 48s to 60s.

People We Hear About.

Mr. Patrick Donahoe, founder and publisher of the *Boston Pilot*, celebrated on last St. Patrick's Day, his eighty-eighth birthday.

The young Irish-American who has leapt to fame by 'Mr. Dooley' proposes (says the *Daily Chronicle*) to visit this country during the coming summer. His visit will naturally include Ireland, and the centre of Ireland to him will be Roscommon, in the dialect of which 'Dr Dooley' is written. Most authors find it hard to get a publisher for their manuscript, but his difficulty was to find the manuscript when half a score of publishers wanted it. In other words, he had not kept copies of his skits as they appeared in a Chicago newspaper, and it was only through a discerning admirer that he was able to get them together.

The first centenary of the death of Maria Gaetana Agnesi—which occurs in August next—has led to the idea of forming in Milan, her native town, a lady's club of a serious, not to say blue-stocking, character, named after this feminine Admiral Crichton. Born in 1888, she at an early age was thorough mistress of seven languages—Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish. At 19 she published a philosophical treatise, and then devoted herself to sciences, mathematics being her favourite subject. She stated that algebra and geometry were the only regions of thought in which peace reigned supreme. Pope Benedict XIV, appointed her professor of mathematics at the University of Bologna, and she died at the good old age of 81.

An all-round favourite of the singing world is Mr. Charles Santley, and if a plib-cite were taken to discover the most genial and experienced British vocalist the award would undoubtedly fall to the share of this great baritone—the *doge* of native singers. Mr. Santley is a Liverpool man, where his father was an organist and a teacher of music. Born as far back as 1834, he has been before the public for the long period of 50 years and more. His first solo was sung at Toxteth Park Chapel on Christmas Day, 1817, though St. John's Cathedral, Salford, holds the honour of having given him his earliest paid engagement. He served a five year's apprenticeship in the house of Messrs. Kibbin and Cordukes, in Liverpool; he was bookkeeper in another house for a year before he went to Italy; and he stands always an example of what a musical amateur may accomplish in his spare time. As soon as he went to Italy, he studied under Nava. Since his first appearance in London, in Haydn's 'Creation' in 1857, he has sung in every part of the world, including this Colony, which he visited some 10 or 12 years ago. Mr. Santley is a Catholic, and is ever to the fore in helping in the choir of the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington. His favourite recreation is reading—generally theological works. He is a moderate smoker, and spends all his evenings at home when he is not publicly engaged.

Rev. Father Walter Elliott, who wrote the *Life of Father Hecker*, about which all the controversy has raged, was one of the founder's earliest and best-loved disciples. At present he is giving missions in Connecticut with one of the Community's bands of missionaries, of which he has long been the successful head. He comes of an Irish family distinguished socially for two generations in the city of Detroit, Michigan. His father, the late Judge Elliott, was one of the Catholic pioneers of that city. With two of his brothers he enlisted in the Union Army when the Civil War broke out, and served in an Ohio regiment, winning a lieutenant's commission for gallantry in the field before he was mustered out. He then studied law, and was admitted to the Bar before he decided to enter the sacerdotal state. It seems an odd coincidence that another of the Paulists, Rev. Father Robinson, served in the ranks of the Confederacy, and in that part of it opposed to the section of the Union forces in which Father Elliott was engaged. The present head of the Community, Rev. Father Dohon was General Grant's friend and classmate at West Point, and another member, now several years dead, was the son of General Rosecrans. The Community has two branches, one at Washington, D.C., where the House of Studies is located, and another in San Francisco.

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On account of many blocks coming in late it was found necessary to postpone the drawing for a few days.

The drawing will take place, without fail, on THURSDAY WEEK, JUNE the 8th, 1899.

DEAN MACKAY.

**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.

**NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.**

DUNEDIN WINTER SHOW,  
7th to 10th JUNE, 1899.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS to Dunedin will be issued as under:—

From Christchurch-Kingston and intermediate stations, including Branches, from 5th to 7th June.

From Oamaru-Clinton and intermediate stations, including Branches, on 8th and 9th June. Also by morning trains on 1st June.

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3. Part section 45, George street, 9.9-10 poles, with nine-roomed house, wash-house, etc., presently occupied by Mr. C. Reeves; weekly tenancy.
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For plans, conditions of sale, and full particulars, apply Public Trust Office, Dunedin; A. A. Finch, Esq., solicitor, Dowling street, Dunedin; F. W. Platts, Esq., solicitor, Port Chalmers; or the auctioneers.

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**DUNEDIN ELECTORATE.**

TO THE ELECTORS.

I intend to be one of the CANDIDATES at the next Election. I have been resident here for 51 years, and besides having been Mayor and City Councillor for Dunedin, I have occupied other important public positions in town and country.

Yours, etc.,  
**C. R. CHAPMAN.**

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.



At last, after many preliminary hitches and hindrances, the Peace Conference has got fairly under weigh. The outcome of its proceedings will be awaited with keen interest by the whole of the civilised world. Needless to say, the general feeling towards this important gathering is one of earnest and cordial good-will. It is, perhaps, equally needless to add that amongst no sections of the peoples of the world is this feeling more heartily shared in than among the children of the Catholic Church. In all ages and to all peoples the Church has been, like her Divine Founder, the herald of 'peace on earth to men of good-will.' The Pope, both by virtue of his high office as the representative on earth of the Prince of Peace, and in consequence of the splendid service he has rendered as arbitrator and mediator among the nations of the earth, can fairly claim to be the warmest friend and the most natural guardian of universal peace so far as the present Conference is concerned, the Holy Father gave it from the first his blessing and his hearty support. As soon as the Czar's intention to summon the Powers together became known His Holiness, without waiting for the official communication of the ukase to reach him through the Russian Legation, immediately wired to St. Petersburg warmly congratulating the young Emperor on the important step he had taken. And yet, through the churlishness of the Italian Government, the Papal representative was excluded from the Conference.

It is small wonder that the Powers have at last agreed to make some sort of serious effort to ease the tremendous strain which the present condition of things imposes upon them. The outlay necessary to keep up the present vast military organisations is grinding the face of the nations. According to one competent authority the cost of keeping the whole of Europe on a military and naval footing works out at considerably over 212 millions sterling. The Navy and Army of Russia costs at present over 51½ millions annually; Great Britain, without colonies or dependencies, 38½ millions; France 37 millions, and Germany 26½ millions. The Treasuries of Europe have grown almost bare for any purpose except keeping the huge machinery going. Even such wealthy countries as Russia, Germany, and France stagger under the burdens. As to smaller nations like Italy and Austria, they are simply being bled to death. All this cost represents merely what is incurred by way of preparation for war. What the cost of war itself will be, when it next breaks out between any of the great Powers, it is impossible to forecast. But a glance at the cost of some of the great wars of the century is sufficient to show that it will reach to an enormous sum. According to the *Daily News* the late war with America cost Spain £120,000,000 sterling. The Crimean war cost £340,000,000; the Franco-German war at least £500,000,000; and the great American Civil war of the sixties cost the Northern States £960,000,000, and the South £460,000,000. The blood bill for these great wars is, of course, still more terrible. It is estimated that, taking together all the wars of the last fifty years, there has been a total expenditure of about £3,000,000,000 and about 2,260,000 lives. There is practically no limit to the dimensions which a war between the Powers would now attain, and as explosives are becoming yearly more deadly it is certain that the loss of life would be appalling. The folly and wickedness of it all are admirably depicted by Carlyle in a characteristic passage from *Sartor Resartus*:

Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and, in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury and anew shed tears for. Had these men (*thirty on each side*) any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest; nay, in so wide a

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universe there was even, unconsciously by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.

It is high time that the rulers of the world saw the necessity of putting their men to some better use than to 'blow the souls out of one another.'

It was at first regarded as rather suspicious that the proposal for discussing the question of disarmament should have come from the Czar, the member of a dynasty whose traditions had always been in the direction of spreading and consolidating in every possible way the dominion of the Russian Empire. People began to wonder what was behind it all. There is a good deal of truth in the view of the peace question expressed by an intelligent costermonger. 'When me and my old woman 'as a row,' said the coster, 'I allus notice that the one wot propoges peace is the one wot 'aint got 'old o' the poker.' It was not, however, the want of the poker that inclined the Czar to peace. He was anxious for disarmament for the simple reason that it costs Russia far more to keep up the present state of things than it costs any other country. The Czar possesses, and has to maintain, the largest standing army on earth. Every year 280,000 conscripts join the Russian forces, which, in time peace, stand at 1,000,000 men. On a war footing this would be increased to 2,500,000 men. The calling out of the reserves would bring it to 6,947,000 well-trained soldiers. The maintenance of its present military system costs Russia 51½ millions a year, and that item is sufficient in itself to make the Czar sincerely anxious for a change. He has shown himself energetically determined on peace. His good faith in the matter is now practically beyond question. It is to his energy and perseverance that the Conference owes its very existence. It is he who prepared the proposals to be discussed at the gathering. The programme under consideration comprises the following sections: international disarmament, the laws of war, mediation, and arbitration. We learn from the cables that the last two subjects, probably as being debatable, are to be placed in the forefront. When they are disposed of, the more knotty questions regarding the laws of war and the reduction of armaments will be tabled for discussion.

What will be the outcome of it all? We must say at once that we cannot share the sanguine hope of those who think that the Conference will usher in an era of universal peace. We do not believe that the Congress will bring about disarmament, still less that it will devise a scheme which will prevent or put an end to war. But it may do good work, even though it fail to accomplish all that our benevolent dreamers expect. Although general disarmament is out of the question, there is no reason why the representatives at the Conference should not arrive at an understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective strength of the armed military and naval forces, and at the same time not to increase their military budgets. It is practically certain that the laws of war will be materially modified in the direction of mitigating its horrors and in the direction of abolishing privateering and maintaining the absolute neutrality of merchandise which is not contraband of war. It is perhaps impossible to form any international tribunal which would serve as a substitute for mighty armies and the copious blood-letting of a modern war. But some scheme may be devised for referring small, but irritating questions (such as those connected with boundaries, fisheries, and the lesser disputes arising from breaches of treaty obligations) to a regular court of arbitration. If the Peace Conference accomplishes even this much it will have done useful work. It will have brought us at least a step nearer to the good time coming when 'nation shall not rise against nation, neither shall they exercise war anymore.'

The attention of capitalists and others is directed to the sale of valuable freehold properties, situated at Port Chalmers and North East Valley, to be held by Messrs James Samson and Co., at their rooms, Dowling street, Dunedin, on Wednesday, June 14th. The sale is by instruction of the Public Trustee as trustee in the estate of the late Susan M'Lauchlan, and all particulars can be obtained from the Public Trust office, Dunedin, or from the auctioneers. Among the properties to be offered is the Marine Hotel, Port Chalmers, consisting of 17 rooms, and subject to a lease, which expires in July, 1901. The other Port Chalmers properties comprise four dwelling houses and livery stables.\*

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Thirteen Children of Mary were consecrated at Mosgiel on last Sunday. The function was conducted by the Rev. E. O'Donnell.

The drawing of the Art Union in connection with the bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, will take place on Thursday, June 8.

The Very Rev. P. O'Leary, Senior Dean of Maynooth College, Ireland, who is on a tour around the world, arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday, and was the guest of the priests at the Bishop's Palace during his stay here. He left for the North by the Waikare on Wednesday afternoon.

On Tuesday morning a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late revered Dr Moran, Bishop of Dunedin. The occasion was the fourth anniversary of his death. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Father Murphy; deacon, Rev. Father Lynch (Palmerston); sub-deacon, Rev. Father M'Mullen (Port Chalmers); Master of Ceremonies, Rev. H. W. Cleary. The Rev. E. O'Donnell was also present. The solemn music proper to the occasion was very devotionally rendered by the choir of the Dominican nuns. The children of the Catholic schools and a fair number of the adult laity were present at the Requiem.

A concert, in aid of the local Catholic Church, was given in the Athenæum Hall, Hampden, on Friday evening. The weather was not all that could be desired, still there was a large attendance. The Mayor (Mr. Murott) presided, and introduced the performers, a number of whom were from Dunedin. The first portion of the programme consisted of a pianoforte solo by Miss A. Culling, a violin solo by Mr B. A. de Lautour, and songs by Miss Oliver, Messrs J. C. and C. D. Morton, and G. Meek. The second part opened with a violin solo, contributed by Mr Himmel. A violin solo by Mr A. B. de Lautour followed, after which songs were given by Mrs Woods, Miss Oliver, Messrs Morton and Meek. A comic duet by Messrs Morton and Meek brought the concert to a close. After the singing of the National Anthem the hall was cleared for dancing, which lasted for a few hours, Messrs de Lautour and Himmel supplying the music, and Mr D. Howie acting as M.C. Light refreshments were provided by the ladies of the congregation.

It is with deep feelings of regret that we record the demise of Mr Denis Flannagan, second son of Mr P. Flannagan, which took place at Gore on Saturday morning after a brief but painful illness. The deceased gentleman was not of iron constitution of late years, and on the Queen's Birthday took part in a shooting expedition—a circumstance that undoubtedly accelerated his lamentable death. Notwithstanding the kindly care and attention of his relatives and friends, and the unremitting medical skill of Drs Donaldson and Copland, the sufferer passed away. Deceased was (says an esteemed correspondent) a model and estimable citizen, a diligent, conscientious and persevering Christian man. Many were the kindly sympathetic messages received by the relatives of the deceased, which, though a matter of deep consolation and regret, tended in no small degree to assuage the grief into which the bereaved family was so suddenly thrown. Requiem service was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Gore, on Monday morning, and was largely attended. The Rev. Father O'Donnell was celebrant. The remains of the deceased passed the last earthly portals on Monday afternoon, and were laid to rest in the Gore Cemetery, amidst the tears of a mourning throng. The ritual was impressively performed by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, assisted by Fathers M'Grath, Coffey (Dunedin), and O'Dea (Invercargill).—R.I.P.

A very successful concert (writes a correspondent of the *Southern Standard*) was given at Mataura on Tuesday evening, May 23, in aid of Mataura Catholic Church. There was a large audience present. The proceeds will, we are informed, be devoted to the purchase of an organ. Most of the performers came from Invercargill, and the committee may be congratulated on the excellent programme provided. The first item given was a song by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 'The roll call.' Miss Cameron was in good voice and sang the old favourite 'Killarney.' She had to respond to a well-merited encore. The quartette 'The last rose of summer' by Misses C. and E. Anthony, and Messrs. Anthony and Gladstone, gained favour with the audience. Miss Kirwan sang 'Lenore' in an artistic manner, and had to reappear. One of the best efforts of the evening was that made by Miss Ettie Anthony, who sang her song in a manner that gained her enthusiastic applause. The comic element was supplied by Mr. T. J. Anthony, who received vociferous applause. Mr. Claude MacGregor sang with good effect and was recalled: The good old song 'The village blacksmith' was sung by Mr. E. D. Cameron, who also gave another favourite, 'Father O'Flynn,' both songs being well received. The duet 'In the dusk of the twilight,' by Misses Anthony, was well sung. 'Susie-ue,' with an invisible chorus, was sung very effectively by Miss Cameron, and Miss C. Anthony followed with 'An Irish girl's opinion.' A quartette was given by Misses Anthony and Messrs. Gladstone and Anthony, and a comic duet by Miss Kirwan and Mr. Anthony, and the first part of the programme was brought to a close. The second part consisted of a laughable Irish comedy, entitled 'An Irish Engagement.' Messrs. Gladstone and T. Anthony in the parts of Mr. Bullfinch and Jim Rafferty respectively, kept the audience in a peal of laughter. Miss Dickison (Julia Bullfinch), Miss Kirwan (Nora), and Messrs. J. W. Proctor and R. N. Todd also sustained their parts well. The accompaniments were played by Misses Anthony, Cameron, and Dickison.

The members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, at the last two meetings held in St. Joseph's Hall on the 22nd and 29th inst., have been engaged in a parliamentary debate. The attendance on both occasions was large, and included a number of ladies, who took a great interest in the debate. The motion before the meeting was:—That the return of the present Government at next general election would be in the best interests of the country.' The debate was undoubtedly the best that the Society have had for some years. Many of the speakers had evidently devoted consider-

able time and attention to the question, and the arguments adduced for and against the Government were substantial. As stated in our last issue, Mr. J. A. Scott, M.A., opened the debate. In a very able speech he dealt principally with the finance, land legislation, labour legislation, or social reform, and the Old Age Pensions of the Government. Mr. T. Hussey, leader of the Opposition, stated that Mr. Scott had only touched on the good points of the Government, while he carefully avoided the weak ones. Mr. Hussey condemned the Government for their borrowing. He adversely criticised the Treasury accounts, the compulsory taking of land for settlement, the Old Age Pensions, the Labour legislation, the defence of the Colony, and threw some very successful ridicule on the idea of sending volunteers to Samoa. Messrs. H. McCormack, P. Hally, J. Hill, and J. O'Connor spoke in favour of the Government, while Messrs. J. Hally, Pastorelli and J. Black supported the Opposition. After Mr. Scott had replied, a vote was taken and there were found to be twenty-six for the Government and ten against. The president (Rev. Father Murphy) declared the motion carried. It may here be remarked that this is the first occasion on which ladies have been admitted to the debates of the Society. In accordance with a new rule, ladies will in future be invited to all debates. Before the debate was resumed on the last meeting night, Miss Busch gave a recitation, which was much appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded her. The Society hold their musical evening on Monday, June 12.

Despite the inclemency of the weather the St. Vincent de Paul Society was favoured with a large audience on the occasion of its annual concert in the Garrison Hall, on the evening of the Queen's Birthday. The building would undoubtedly have been packed had the elements not interfered with the attendance. The entertainment was an excellent one, and reflected credit both on the performers and on the committee who got it up. In the unavoidable absence of Miss Rose Blaney through indisposition, her place was filled by her sister, Miss Kitty Blaney, who gave in her usual finished manner 'I was dreaming,' 'Ashore,' and 'Going to Kildare,' the last being an encore number. Mrs. J. J. Cotter was favoured with a recall for her singing of 'When we meet,' but contented herself with bowing her acknowledgments. Miss Marks was paid a similar compliment for her singing of 'In the Cathedral,' to which she responded with 'I dreamt that I dwelt.' Miss Mee sang in a creditable manner, 'The soul's awakening.' Mr. Eagar's song, 'The Toilers' was so warmly applauded that he had to respond with an encore number, 'The rose of Tralee,' which also met with much favour. Mr. J. Woods was recalled for his singing of 'Alla Stella confidente,' for which Mrs. Woods played the accompaniment. Mr. G. Neill sang with success 'The Yeoman's wedding.' Miss G. Meenan exhibited considerable taste as an executant on the violin, in selections from 'Faust.' Mrs. Woods and Miss K. Moloney contributed a brilliantly played pianoforte duet. Mr. A. H. Burton delighted the audience with some finished readings from 'Pickwick Papers.' Miss L. Mee was very successful in her recitation, 'Drifted out to sea,' and Miss Busch was warmly encored for her recitation, 'Down by the Rio Grand,' to which she responded with a humorous selection, which greatly amused the audience. A laughable farce, entitled 'Fun and Fury,' was admirably played by members of the Christian Brothers' elocution class, the acting of Masters F. Bevin and H. Hungerford being particularly good. Miss K. Moloney played the accompaniments and Mr. F. H. Stokes acted as musical director. Just before the last item the Rev. Father Murphy returned thanks, on behalf of the ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, to those who had attended. He felt sure that had the weather been favourable more would have shown their sympathy with the work the ladies of the society had at heart, by being present. He also thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted to entertain during the evening.

INVERCARGILL.

(From our own correspondent).

The ladies of the congregation are busy preparing for the bazaar which is to take place very soon. A large number of the ladies have put themselves under Mr. T. J. Anthony's direction, and are engaged in learning the intricate evolutions of a grand march, with which the bazaar is to open.

Owing to the high price they have to pay for sheep the butchers here have raised the price of mutton. During the summer thousands of sheep were sent by rail to Canterbury, and this, together with the large numbers sold to the freezing works, has caused a scarcity which is not likely to be got over for some time to come. Farmers are complaining over this state of affairs, for they have plenty of feed, but they are not able to buy the sheep to eat it owing to the high prices ruling.

There was a large attendance at the weekly meeting of the Catholic Literary Society on Tuesday, 23rd May. The Very Rev. Dean Burke, in a very interesting discourse, gave an account of the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. He also explained the origin of writing amongst them. The Rev. Bro. Dunstan explained some features of the earth's surface. Mr. Giffedder, M.H.R., then addressed the meeting, and in a very happy manner enlightened the members on some of the burning political questions of the day. Readings were also contributed by Messrs L. Morton and M. O'Brien.

Mrs. Mulholland, one of the next-of-kin in the Tyson estate, residing in Brisbane, is taking proceedings to have the Victorian and Queensland estates administered by the court.

Mr. Chamberlain has replied to the petition from a number of members of the Assembly, asking that Central and Northern Queensland should be made into separate self-governing colonies, that he is not prepared to take action in the direction desired.

OAMARU BAZAAR.

The Grand Bazaar and Shakespearian Carnival organised by the Catholic community (says the Oamaru Mail) in aid of the fund for the extinction of the debt upon the Basilica was opened on Tuesday night, May 23, in the Theatre Royal. Preparations for the bazaar had been in progress for months past, and the function had been looked forward to with eager anticipation by numbers of people. Despite, therefore, the weather, which was about as bad as it could be, there was a very large attendance at the opening.

The array of work upon the various stalls, representing months of patient and assiduous work, was a credit to the enthusiasm and cleverness of those responsible for its production.

At No. 1 stall were Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Cooney, and Mrs. Toohill. Here were noticeable a useful piano stool, carved corner table and an exceptional array of pretty cushions in all sorts of art work, panels, paintings, etc.

Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Spiers, and the Misses Fagan presided over the destinies of No. 2 stall, which was amply laden. Noticeable features were two nice carved tables, a substantial marble clock, and some excellent ornaments in bronze and glass, and painted panels.

No. 3 stall was looked after by Mrs. Cagney, Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Corcoran, and here may be noticed a nice bamboo whatnot table, handsome mirror panels, and Japanese tea trays.

No. 4 stall was presided over by Mrs. O'Grady, Mrs. Byrne, and Mrs. Rowlands, and prominent among its contents were some beautiful mirror panels in designs of birds and flowers.

A substantial flower stall was presided over by Miss Rowlands. Last but not least must be mentioned the large refreshment stall, where tea, cakes, and other delicacies were dispensed. Mrs. Grave, Mrs. Ardagh, and Mrs. Ford were in charge here, assisted by Miss Mackay and a bevy of other willing assistants.

The Mayor, Mr. J. M. Brown, in opening the proceedings said that his duty that evening was a pleasant one. He was pleased to see so many happy and smiling faces and so many beautiful and valuable works of art. His experience of bazaars was that they were generally laden with ladies' goods, but this one was the exception, for the pictures shown—although they did not include the valuable collection in the art union—were a testimony to the ability of local artists. They all knew the object of the bazaar—to raise sufficient money to extinguish the debt on the Basilica, and, if possible, add to the building. This was a good laudable object, which deserved to be forwarded. The Catholic community as a body deserved general support, for it was to their praiseworthy and self-denying efforts was due the beautiful building they had erected, which was an ornament to the town of Oamaru, and when completed would be an ornament to the Colony. Under the old Mosaic law every man had to give a tenth of his goods to the service of God. The bazaar was not going to tax them to anything like that extent, and they should therefore give the more readily. He hoped to see all classes of the community lending support, for the Catholics deserved this.

At the close of the opening address a grand march was performed upon the stage by a number of the pupils of the schools, dressed in appropriate costumes. A graceful minuet was next danced by twelve of the pupils, who acquitted themselves well. Then followed a dance entitled 'Lilies of Killarney,' in which some of the smaller children were introduced, and which was a fairy revel excellently performed. A lively hunting dance by a number of small boys also elicited warm approval. The dances and evolutions were arranged and supervised by Miss Hamann, of Dunedin, who deserved every praise for her thorough training of the performers.

The bazaar was continued during the week, and closed on Saturday night.

WEDDING BELLS.

BROWN—SHEEHAN.

From an Invercargill correspondent we learn that a very pleasant wedding took place in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Invercargill on May 24, the contracting parties being Mr. Richard Brown, the fifth son of Mrs. Brown, of Woodlands, and Miss Mary Sheehan, second daughter of Mrs. Sheehan, of Invercargill. The bride looked exceedingly pretty in a silver embroidered costume and wreath and veil. Miss C. Sheehan, sister of the bride, acting as bridesmaid, looked very neat in a similar costume. Mr. M. Sheehan acted as best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Burke assisted by the Rev. Father O'Dea. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. J. Sheehan. After the ceremony the bridal party and clergy, accompanied by many friends, proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, where the health, happiness and prosperity of the bride and bridegroom were proposed by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, and responded to with enthusiasm. Subsequently the numerous guests sat down to a sumptuous breakfast prepared by the bride's mother, ample justice being done to it. The Rev. Father O'Dea took occasion to comment in a few well-chosen words on the many good qualities possessed by the married couple. The wedding presents were numerous, costly and serviceable. After the company had thoroughly enjoyed themselves the happy couple, amid many farewells for their future happiness, left for the north on their honeymoon trip.

James Cogan, K.S.G., has presented the Bishop of Ballarat with a massive and elegant brass lectern which now adorns the fine sanctuary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ballarat.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

A WATER gas installation was publicly opened recently in Pahiataua by Mr. O'Meara M.H.R.

THE Union Steamship Company has given up all hope of the safety of the steamer Ohau, which is supposed to have foundered in Cook Strait on May 13.

FROM an esteemed correspondent we learn that the following clerical changes have been made in the archdiocese of Wellington: Rev. Father Golden, of Patea, is to take charge of the Stratford district, Rev. Father McGrath, of Dannevirke, succeeds Father Golden at Patea, and Rev. Father Cahill, now at Hawera, takes charge of Dannevirke.

WRETCHED weather was experienced nearly all over New Zealand on the Queen's Birthday, consequently holiday arrangements had to be cancelled. Two important events took place in Auckland—the presentation of colours to the local rifle battalion, and the unveiling of a statue of the Queen in the Albert Park. The Governor performed the latter ceremony.

THE Christchurch Press says it will probably be interesting to sheep owners in this Colony to learn that a shipment of pedigree sheep from England is being arranged for on behalf of several Canterbury flock masters. It will comprise English Leicesters, Shropshire and Hampshire Downs, and probably Southdowns, both rams and ewes, and will arrive about November.

A GOVERNMENT return shows the enormous slaughter of rabbits which takes place in New Zealand every year. The export of rabbitskins from the Colony in 1892 was, in round numbers, 16,000,000; 1893, 17,000,000; 1894, 14,000,000; 1895, 15,000,000; 1896, 11,000,000; 1897, 8,000,000. Besides these there have to be taken into account hundreds of thousands of rabbits which are destroyed promiscuously by sportsmen, and the numbers which are now sent out of the Colony in a frozen state with their skins on—a trade which probably accounts very materially for the decrease in pelts exported in the later returns.

A VERY pleasant gathering took place in the Catholic Church, Denniston, on Sunday, 30th April (says the Westport News), the occasion being to present the Venerable Archpriest Walshe with an address and purse of sovereigns, in recognition of the high honour recently conferred upon him by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. Mr. Joseph Sherlock read the address, and Mr. Nicholas Smith, in a few well-chosen words, made the presentation. The Venerable Archpriest, who was taken by surprise, feelingly replied, and thanked the congregation, but said that he did not at present need the gift, but as the presentation was made he would accept it, and devote the amount to some necessary work. After wishing his flock every blessing, both spiritual and temporal, the meeting dispersed.

MESSRS. Connor and Harris, the new proprietors of the Commercial Hotel, (says the Cromwell Argus May 23), are expected by to-day's coach. Prior to leaving Dunedin Mr. J. J. Connor, junr., was presented by the Dunedin Amateur Boating Club, with a handsome travelling case, as a token of his valuable services since his connection with the club. Mr. Connor's abilities as a gymnast being of a high order, he having also acted as honorary instructor for his club's gymnasium for a couple of years, his services may prove of benefit to our rising generation. He is also likely to prove a decided acquisition to our social and musical circles, being a vocalist of some repute, and one who frequently appears on the Dunedin concert platform with evident acceptance. His partner in business, Mr. A. Harris, is also very popular in social affairs, and takes a big interest in cycling, having filled the captaincy and other positions in the Otago Cycling Club for some years past. Both are hard workers in anything they undertake, and will soon be very popular among the people of Cromwell, who are quite prepared to give them a hearty welcome.

THE Mayor of Wellington has prepared a scheme for carrying out certain important and necessary works. He proposes to prepare one comprehensive empowering bill for submission to Parliament, giving the Corporation power to carry out certain works involving a total of £306,000. His scheme involves £100,000 for the acquisition of the tramways system and wood-paving the main thoroughfares of the city from the corner of Cuba street to the Government Buildings. Then £35,000 would be allotted to the acquisition of the electric light system. Another work, and one of urgency, he states, is an addition to the waterworks and better distribution. The cost of this is estimated at £80,000. For street widening a working fund of £25,000 is required. Mr. Blair says that if the necessary borrowing powers were given for raising by a loan of £306,600 it would mean an addition of 7d in the £ to the present rates; but this could be mitigated by the Corporation being able to retain the revenue derived from the use of water power, by increased revenues through the growth of the city (which shows an increase this year of £3,500 upon last year's total), and a saving by the conversion of loans.

THE following bit of practical reasoning is from the pen of 'Butcher Boy' in the *New Zealand Times*:—A peculiar statement appears in your finance and trade column this morning. I may not be as well up in the prices as the 'boss,' or the man that writes about money and things in your paper; but my mates and I have been talking about the rise in mutton. It has only gone up ½d all round, whatever your financial man may say, and then the retail butchers are not able to increase the price on everything, consequently their profits will be reduced slightly for a time. But I am not so particular about that as I am about the wrong 'hang' you have of the price of mutton. In this trade column of yours you tell your readers that 'the price of fat sheep off the shears was about 8s 6d, it is now 13s for sheep of less weight by about 12lb to

15lb—the difference is equal to about 1d per lb.' When I read this I wondered if it had been written by my 'boss,' for that is just like the exaggerated way he talks. The mutton is, when he speaks to the customers, very dear to buy, and he always sells it at a loss, and—and you haven't seen his bank book. I have a fancy about stock, and I mean to be buyer some day for a big company, and I can see you have made a 'bloomer' about that mutton. When the butcher bought the sheep off the shears at 8s 6d he just got the bare pelt, now he buys with the carcase a good coat of wool, worth, as wool now goes, about 3s or 4s; and the best butchers' mutton was selling at Johnsonville on Tuesday at 12s 6d. Now, if you will allow for the value of the wool you will be able to see that there is no necessity for the increase in the price of mutton, and the rise in the price is not 'capable of explanation'; at least the conclusion you arrive at is not borne out even by the facts, and the assertion you make is only an attempt to justify the rich butchers in increasing the price on the poor consumers.

## INTERCOLONIAL.

A Melbourne paper states that Mr. J. C. Williamson offered Miss Amy Castles £30 a week to sing one song every night in 'The Belle of New York.' Miss Castles was, however, unable to accept the tempting offer owing to her promise not to appear in public prior to her benefit concert.

The following clerical changes have taken place in the archdiocese of Sydney:—The Rev. Father Meagher, who was recently ordained, has been appointed to Concord; the Rev. Father Donnelly from Concord to Surry Hills; the Rev. Father Bunbury from Leichhardt to Parramatta; and the Rev. Father Kenny from Parramatta to St. Francis', Haymarket.

A new Catholic school was opened and blessed on May 1, at Gundagai, in the Goulburn diocese. His Lordship Bishop Gallagher performed the ceremony. The church, convent, and presbytery are a group of buildings which would do credit to any town in New South Wales. The ceremonies were of a most impressive character. Bishop Gallagher delivered an eloquent discourse on the worth of religious education. In conclusion he said the Catholics of Gundagai had done noble work towards that end, and he would quote their example not only throughout the Goulburn diocese, but wherever he went in Australia. The great struggle of the priests and people for religious education deserved encouragement.

The question of a capitation grant to denominational schools was brought up at the late general election in South Australia, and the grievance under which Catholics labour was very forcibly shown in addresses by Archbishop O'Reilly and his clergy. Here is the *Southern Cross* sums up the result:—His Grace the Archbishop has expressed a feeling of satisfaction so far as the result of the recent appeal to the country is concerned on the subject of redress to religious schools. With that sentiment we heartily concur. Certainly the tangible results, as far as the return of candidates is concerned, are not very great, but it was not expected that any great move would be made in that direction. The campaign was directed more with a view of educating the public than to secure the election of particular candidates. And in this respect there is reason to be gratified with the results of the appeal to the country.

An interesting ceremony took place at Perth on Sunday, April 23, when Mr. T. F. Quinlan, M.L.A., was invested, in the Cathedral, as a Knight of St. Silvester by his Lordship the Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Quinlan attired in the handsome uniform of the order—a scarlet tailed coat with gold epaulettes and green and gold facings, cream-coloured kerseymere trousers with a gold stripe at each side; large black velvet capello or cocked hat, with gold cockade and snow white plume, and high boots, in addition to which are a gold and enamelled cross, suspended from the neck to the breast by a gold chain and a black and red ribbon, a sword and scabbard with pearl and gold mountings, and gilt spurs—entered from the vestry following the Bishops and clergy, and attended by an acolyte. He took up his place in the middle of the sanctuary facing the altar, in front of which was the Bishop's stool. The Vicar-General then read an English translation of the Papal brief of appointment, and made a short address, in which he gave a history of the order. His Lordship Bishop Gibney then blessed the sword and invested Mr. Quinlan.

A banquet was given by Bishop Moore at the Palace, Ballarat, in the early part of May to celebrate the silver jubilee of the ordination of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Leary, Dean of Maynooth College, Ireland, and to present him with an address and a purse of 100 sovereigns. A number of priests from all parts of Victoria, together with laymen of every denomination, were present. His Lordship the Bishop, in making the presentation, said Dr. O'Leary did not require the money, but it was presented as a souvenir of their esteem and respect. The address, after referring to the personal qualities of the recipient and the distinguished position which he held, went on to say:—Cast our eyes where we may, we shall find the sons of Maynooth coming forward as noble champions of the Church; we shall find them going forth to the ends of the earth bearing the torch of faith and learning, renewing in these latter days the glories of those ages when Ireland's saints and scholars diffused their learning and sanctity over a pagan world. And here in Australia, side by side with equally distinguished associates, we shall find them the very pillars on which the Church rests. Ought we not then to hail with delight your advent amongst us, and ought we not to be filled with the warmest feeling of gratitude and give you the heartiest of welcomes, seeing that in honouring you we honour our Ireland's—the world's great ecclesiastical college—St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.'

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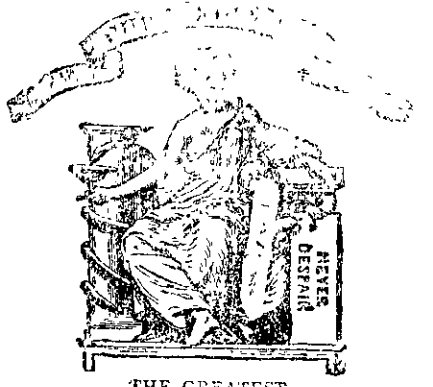
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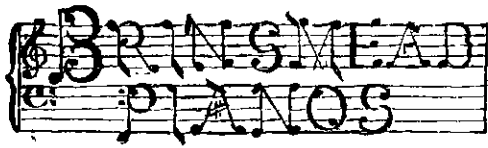
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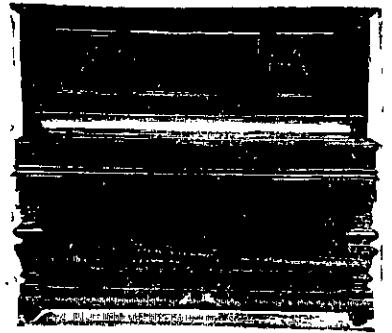
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# The Storyteller.

## BRIDGET'S EXPERIMENT.

'If they would only read the stories,' sighed Bridget, looking ruefully at half-a-dozen manuscripts that lay before her on the table, 'they might have a chance.'

'That is what Larry says.'

'Oh, Larry's a better judge of a pig than a story,' Bridget answered with a comical expression. 'Literature is not his forte—and I am beginning to think that it is not mine either. If you only knew how I long for a scamper over the bogs, Morna, or a stroll with Larry across the fields, as I sit in this dining-room, listening to the squeak, squeak of my quill, instead of the gay caroling of the lark.'

Morna laughed.

'My dear sister, you surely do not think that you have the monopoly of such feelings. I assure you I suffer in exactly the same way as I listen to the perpetual click of the typewriter. It is a noise less musical even than the squeak of the quill, and our office is every bit as dingy as this room. But there's no use grumbling. You must write and I must type—'

'And the sooner it's over the sooner to sleep. It doesn't rhyme—but no matter. Things are becoming serious, Morna. I must earn some money.'

'But you sold a story lately.'

'Yes; one in six months. That's exhilarating. I'll change my pen for a broom, Morna, and slip out and sweep a crossing.'

Morna pressed her sister's hand.

'You must have patience and work on a while longer, dear. You'll soon marry and—'

'Marry?' Bridget sighed heavily. 'Alas! No. Things get worse with poor Larry. The farm is small, the rent large, the family numerous and helpless. His American uncle will do nothing for him unless he leaves home and country and marries some heiress he has found for him in America.'

'And Larry refuses!'

Bridget looked reproachfully at her sister, and her colour rose.

'Of course he did. He loves his home. And,' softly, 'he loves me. So, naturally, he refused.'

'Things do seem rather hopeless. But don't lose heart. And, I tell you what, Brid—, I'll type your next MS. That might help.'

'I'm afraid not. But it's worth trying.'

'Then I'll do it. And now, good-bye. I must be off to my work.' And she hurried away.

Bridget and Morna Sullivan had come to London believing that there they would find more opportunities for earning their bread than in the quiet town in Ireland where they had been born and brought up. Their father had died suddenly, leaving his wife and daughters practically penniless. The shock of his death and horror at their poverty-stricken condition so preyed upon Mrs. Sullivan's mind that she fell ill and in a few weeks followed her husband to the grave. Then Bridget and Morna resolved to go forth and look for work in London.

With a sad heart Larry O'Beirne saw his promised wife set out to face a hard-working life in a strange land. But his hands were tied. His mother and sisters were dependent on him, and times were bad. Till some wonderful change should occur he must not think of marriage. So when Bridget insisted upon going he could only bow his head and hope for the best.

Arrived in London, Morna quickly determined to learn typewriting and shorthand, and as she was clever and industrious she soon found a post in a solicitor's office at a salary of thirty shillings a week.

Bridget began as daily companion to an elderly lady. But the position did not suit her, and rearing from it in a hurry she made up her mind to become an author. Here again she was unfortunate. Her work brought her but small remuneration, and she was worried and disappointed.

'Better to scrub or to sew,' she cried one day when even the typewritten MS. was returned from the *Scarlet Runner*. 'I'll write no more. I'll—but what shall I do? I'll go for a walk and think it out. Do something that will bring me in a few shillings a week. I will and must.' She pulled on her jacket and pinned on her hat, resolute and determined. 'There's nothing too menial.'

The door opened and the landlady hurried in, flurried and excited. Her parlourmaid had gone off in a temper just as a rich lodger was arriving to take possession of the drawing-room floor. The good woman was in despair.

'Let me take her place,' cried Bridget impulsively.

'Law, Miss, would you?'

'Certainly. Give me a cap and apron, and you'll see what a fine servant I'll make.'

'That you will. And Mr. Gilliman always liked a pretty face and a nice manner—'

'Mr. who did you say?'

'Mr. Theobald Gilliman, from New York, Miss.'

'Larry's uncle,' murmured Bridget, her eyes sparkling. 'What fun. Now if I—' Then turning to Mrs. Murdock she said gaily, 'We'll make the old gentleman so comfortable—wait on him so well that he'll never leave us. And when he dies,' with a wave of her hand, 'he'll bequeath to us all his vast wealth.'

'Law, Miss, I do hope you won't let the dear gentleman guess that we ever thought of such a thing. He'd be up and away like a shot if—'

'You dear, good, matter-of-fact, taking-everything-in-earnest lady, of course not. It was only a joke,' laughed Bridget. 'But come, let us set to work. I can dust and sweep splendidly. And I'll get some flowers, and a piece of old embroidery of my mother's to throw over the sofa.'

'He won't see flowers or embroidery. He likes his meals quickly served, his bell answered at once.'

'He'll have all that, and the flowers and embroidery into the bargain. But you'll promise one thing, Mrs. Murdock?'

'Yes—anything you please.'

'Don't tell Mr. Gilliman who I am, or where I came from.'

'Of course not, Miss.'

'And call me Biddy.'

'Yes, Miss,' laughing, 'I mean Biddy.'

'Now,' laughing, 'I must don the sign of my profession—or my trade-mark—perhaps we should call my cap.'

And putting away her hat and jacket, Bridget followed the landlady downstairs.

On coming home that evening Morna was shocked and annoyed when the hall-door was opened for her by her pretty sister dressed as a parlourmaid.

'Bridget!' she cried, 'why are you masquerading like this?'

'Masquerading, my dear? nothing of the kind,' Bridget cried, kissing her. 'I wanted something to do, and Mrs. Murdock wanted a parlourmaid. So I thought I'd make an experiment and see how I'd get on. And now, a wonderful chance has come my way. Larry's uncle, Mr. Gilliman, has arrived as a lodger in the drawing-rooms, and I have made up my mind to win his affections and make him help the dear fellow.'

Morna shook her head.

'What an absurd idea. How on earth could you do such a thing?'

'I hardly know yet. I have not thought it out. But if he liked me—'

'He will never look at a lodging-house servant, little silly.'

'I flatter myself, my sweet but discouraging sister,' cried Bridget, her lovely eyes sparkling with fun, 'that I am a somewhat unusual servant, and,' laughing merrily, 'most assuredly Uncle Gilliman is an entirely original and unique gentleman—if I may call him that. He's plain in face and speech. He's short and, to put it mildly, a little burly. But I guess, mimicking the American's voiced accent, 'we'll be downright friendly. He's going to have a "bully" time here, and then goes to Ireland. Before he departs for the Emerald Isle he'll hear a good deal about a young farmer in Wexford, a near and ought to be dear, relative of his own, one Larry O'Beirne. I told him I was Irish just now and he was delighted. When I took up the tea he met me at the door and insisted on carrying in the tray himself.'

'That was a most unusual proceeding,' Morna said gravely, her eyes upon the girl's animated, attractive face. 'You must keep him at a distance, dear. Is he young or old?'

Bridget laughed.

'Larry's uncle, Morna? Of course he's old. Quite forty-five, I'm sure. So don't be uneasy, alanna. My girlish heart is in no danger. He would never have attracted it even had my dear, good Larry never been born.'

Things went on quietly and pleasantly for some weeks. Mr. Gilliman spent most of his time sight-seeing, and as he was out all day and often all evening too he required but little attendance. That he liked Bridget and was pleased to have her about him was evident. And anxious to make him comfortable and keep him as long as possible as a lodger, Mrs. Murdock implored the girl to pay him all the attention she could.

'I wish he wasn't such a gad-about,' Bridget would say. 'He's always on the go. He loves to talk to me about Ireland. But the moment I mention farming and a young man in Wexford called O'Beirne, he changes the conversation and is up and off. It's really provoking.'

Morna laughed.

'You little goose, leave him alone. How could you expect to make him do anything? He is fond of his money, you may be sure, and doesn't care a straw for Larry. Besides, he's angry with him just now.'

'Yes, true,' sighed Bridget, 'but all the same I will move his hard heart or, in tragic tones, 'die in the attempt. Oh, Morna! If only something would happen to keep the dear thing at home for a while.'

'You might be very sorry, my dear. And glad to get him out again.'

'I don't think so. And I might then get the chance I sigh for.'

The very next day Mr. Gilliman caught a chill, and the doctor ordered him to stay in the house. Here was the opportunity Bridget had longed for, and she determined to make the most of it. So she waited upon him assiduously, talked to him by the hour, and even read to him. Upon hearing this, Morna took alarm, and warned her sister that she was going too far. But Bridget only laughed and told her she was becoming a prim, old maid.

'I'm nothing of the kind,' Morna answered hotly, 'but the idea of a girl—a parlourmaid—reading stories and papers to a gentleman lodger is too absurd. Don't do it, Brid, or I am sure you will be sorry.'

'I won't, then, since you make such a fuss. But there's his bell, I suppose I may answer that?'

'Since you have foolishly engaged to do so,' coldly, 'you must.'

'Dear! How tragic. The poor man won't eat me.' And Bridget flounced away.

As she entered the drawing-room, Mr. Gilliman looked up, his rubicund face beaming with pleasure.

'You rang, sir?' the girl said from the door.

'Yes. The fire is low. Come and make it up. I like a blaze.'

She went across, and kneeling down upon the hearthrug began to put some sticks into the grate. In a few moments the fire was blazing and crackling right merrily.

'In Ireland now,' she said, gazing at the leaping flames, 'in the part of the country I come from, they burn turf. And oh! it makes a glorious fire.'

He smiled and moved to the very edge of his chair.

'How you love your country,' he said looking at her, his eyes full of admiration. 'Why Ireland, according to you, is a Heaven on earth.'

'So it is—to my thinking,' she answered dreamingly. 'The grass there is the greenest—the sky the bluest—the trees the finest—and the flowers—the sweetest in the whole world. Oh! Mr. Gilliman, my heart aches for a sight of it—here amongst all the bricks and mortar and high walls.'

He bent towards her.

'I wonder you ever left it.'

Bridget moved away a little.

'We were poor, and it was hard to make money there.'

'Was there no one who would have worked for you? Are the men all fools or good-for-nothings in that Paradise?'

'No, no!' Bridget crimsoned. 'There are many good fellows. But Morna and I wished to work for ourselves. You see we had no brother. Not like the O'Beirnes, who have the best of men, their brother Larry, to toil and work for them. I told you before how good and clever and—'

'Oh, I know all about him!' he growled. 'He is head-strong and obstinate, and won't leave his native bogs for love or money. I don't want to hear his praises. And now tell me—are there any nice, handsome places to be sold in the part of the world you love so well?'

'Yes,' Bridget's head drooped, and there was but little interest in her voice. 'Two or three.'

'Then I'll buy one, the finest and best, if you, my beautiful Biddy,—leaning forward and catching her hand—' will love me and marry me and live there with me in—'

Bridget wrenched her hand from his and sprang to her feet with a cry of horror.

'Oh! You—I thank you!' came at last from her quivering lips. 'I—I could never love you—never marry you.'

'But I am rich! I can give you jewels—fine clothes—make you a lady.'

'I could never marry you. I—I don't want jewels—or fine clothes. Oh! I am sorry things have come to this—very sorry! And, bursting into tears, the girl rushed out of the room.

'Morna, Morna, you were right!' she cried, running up to her sister and flinging herself into her arms. 'I have gone too far. My experiment is a failure and I am a fool. I have brought trouble on myself and have done Larry no good—perhaps harm. So there, throwing her cap and apron on the floor, 'I have done with parlour-maiding. Mr. Gilliman may attend to himself. He may sweep and dust, make his own bed, black his own grate, for all I care. I, clenching her fists, 'will go near him no more.'

Morna looked at her in consternation.

'My dear Bridget, what is wrong?'

'Wrong? The world is upside down, and I feel mad. Fancy, he—Larry's uncle—asked me to marry him!'

'The highest compliment a man could pay a woman.'

'Compliment! Bridget cried scornfully as she flung herself into a chair. 'I did not want any such compliment. I wanted him to help Larry. And,' wringing her hands convulsively, 'that's all over now.'

The drawing-room bell pealed loudly through the house.

'You may ring,' Bridget exclaimed, springing up and stamping her foot, 'till you can ring no more. I shan't—I won't answer your bell. So there! And she sank back with a groan upon her chair.

A quick foot was heard upon the stair, and Mrs. Murdock came running in, white and breathless.

'Miss Bridget,' she cried, 'have you forgotten? Are you ill?'

'I have not forgotten, and,' suddenly, 'I'm not ill. But unpleasant things have happened. I cannot,' firmly, 'enter Mr. Gilliman's room again.'

'That is extremely awkward, Miss—'

'I am sorry for your disappointment, but it can't be helped. The girl you saw yesterday will come to you at once. Tell Mr. Gilliman that I have left your service. There is his bell again. Please go.' And she walked over to the window.'

'Good manners and good looks are well enough,' muttered Mrs. Murdock as she hurried downstairs. 'But ladies as servants are more bother than they're worth. My patience! The bell again. The man must be off his head. He'll be out of this when a new girl appears. He'll never stand her after Miss Bridget.'

Mr. Gilliman was pacing up and down, his face the colour of beetroot, his overhanging brows knit together in a frown, his burley frame quivering with excitement.

'Well,' he cried, as the door opened. 'So you have come at last. Then seeing Mrs. Murdock he glared angrily and bit his lip.

'You rang, sir?'

'Rang! I should say I did. Where is Biddy?'

'She's left my service, sir.'

'Left? He staggered to his chair. 'Where has she gone?'

'This is a serious attack,' thought Mrs. Murdock, alarmed at his agitation. 'No wonder the poor dear was frightened. She cleared her throat. 'Not far, sir. I've a girl coming to-morrow, and—'

'I leave your house to-morrow evening. Go.

'There's nothing I can do for you, sir.'

'Nothing. But stay. Find out where Biddy is, and tell me. I'm a rich man—and, if you do this I shall not be ungrateful. You understand?'

'Yes, sir, and I'll tell you—if I can.'

The next morning a letter from Larry O'Beirne filled Bridget with joy.

'Morna,' she cried with dancing eyes. 'Larry is coming to-day on some business—a secret till we meet.'

'Does he know his uncle's here?'

'I think not. But, oh! dear, I could not meet that man for worlds. I promised to go out for the day, and Mrs. Murdock is to tell him I'm gone. But now I must stay in—wait till Larry comes.'

'You need not let Mrs. Murdock know that you have changed your plans. Shut yourself up here, and she and he will think you have gone.'

'True. And to-night he will depart. When Larry comes we can go out together. I hope he won't be late.'

But the morning passed and Larry did not appear till afternoon.

'Our cupboard, like Mother Hubbard's, is bare,' cried Bridget as the clock struck two. 'I am starving and I must slip down to the kitchen and get something to eat. I trust old Mr. Gilliman may not bar me pass the drawing-room door. It would be terrible to meet him.'

Quickly and noiselessly she sped down and up the stairs, and having reached her room was congratulating herself upon her success when footsteps on the landing startled her and she sprang forward to shut the door. But she was too late. On the threshold stood Mr. Gilliman, trembling with delight.

'Bridget—I—must speak to you. Listen, dearest. I love you. I am not young or handsome. But be my wife.'

'Hush!' Bridget grew pale. 'I could never love—never marry you.'

'You love another?' His voice shook with emotion. 'Oh, Bridget! is there no hope?'

'None,' with decision. 'I love another. My heart belongs to one who, though poor, is a noble fellow. A man to be proud of.'

'Bravo, Brid! What a splendid speech! Are you preparing for private theatricals?' asked a voice that filled the girl's soul with joy and brought a soft blush to her lovely, radiant face. And turning quickly she saw Lawrence O'Beirne in the doorway.

'Sir!' Mr. Gilliman leaped round, purple with indignation. 'You—'

'May I introduce you?' asked Bridget in her sweetest tones, her eyes full of mischief. 'Mr. Lawrence O'Beirne—Mr.—'

'My—confound it, sir, my rooms are downstairs,' cried Mr. Gilliman in a fury. 'You must know that.'

'To be sure I do, uncle,' answered Larry with his rich, rolling brogue. 'But sure me business is with this lady first. I meant to see you on me way out.'

'You—' Mr. Gilliman paused, a look of anguish in his broad, red face. 'Heavens!' he gasped, 'I see it all. What a fool I am. And with a moan of despair he staggered from the room.

'I see it all,' echoed Larry, slipping his arm round Bridget's slim waist. 'Poor old chap.'

'I could not help it, Larry,' she sobbed. 'I only wanted to make him think well of you.'

'And sure so you have, asthore,' Larry whispered caressingly. 'Listen,' and taking a letter from his pocket he read aloud:

MY DEAR NEPHEW,—Someone I respect and admire has been saying fine things about you, and I feel that I ought to let you marry the girl you love. So come over and we'll talk it out. If five hundred down and two hundred a year would hasten your wedding-day, they are yours. I am hoping to follow your good example very soon.—Your affectionate uncle,

THEOBALD GILLIMAN.

'And I have spoiled everything,' Bridget moaned. 'He'll do nothing now.'

'Don't fret. Sure we're no worse than we were. And after all, if it hadn't been for you, he'd never have written, and if he hadn't, I'd be tramping round the fields at Ballydoon this blessed minute, instead of sitting by your side me during your little hand in mine.'

The door opened and Mrs. Murdock put in her head.

'Mr. Gilliman wishes to speak to Mr. O'Beirne.'

'Now for it,' Larry looked into Bridget's eyes and laughed. 'I'll have a real bad time. But keep up your heart.'

In half-an-hour Larry came up the stairs again, two steps at a time.

'Bridget,' he cried, taking the girl in his arms, 'the old man's a brick. "I'm willing," said he, straight out, "to do all I promised in that letter." And when I stammered my thanks, he answered, "Make Bridget happy—that's all the thank-I want." And I think, me darling, pressing his lips to hers, that there's no doubt in the world but that I'll gratify him there.'

'Indeed, there's not,' Bridget blushed to the eyes. 'And oh, Larry, my experiment was not such a bad one after all.'

'The best ever known. And sure when things settle down a bit the poor uncle will get over his trouble and we'll coax him over to Ballydoon and make him happy there for the rest of his days.'

'Indeed we will. But there's Morna, Larry. It will be just lovely to see her face when we tell how things have turned out.'

And Bridget danced forward to meet her sister at the door.—  
CLARA MULLHOLLAND, in the *Catholic Times*.

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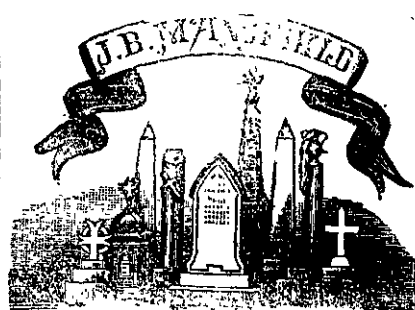
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A DUNEDIN CLERGYMAN HEARD IT FROM A MAN WHO READ IT SOME FIFTEEN YEARS AGO!

CATHOLICS are accustomed to hear themselves, their faith, and its ministers and practices slandered in all the moods and tenes by all the piebald varieties of no-Popery speakers and writers who fancy that the cause of the God of Truth is somehow served by the systematic propagation of falsehood. We have from time to time melancholy evidence of the phenomenal gullibility with which otherwise intelligent and respectable men swallow the most insane tales of the abysmal wickedness and hopeless chuckle-headedness of the Pope and the Catholic clergy. A further instance of this amazing credulity has just been furnished by the Rev. Mr. Gibb, a leading Presbyterian clergyman of Dunedin. In the course of a controversy with an Anglican clergyman (the Rev. W. Curzon-Siggers) he published in the *Otago Daily Times* the following extraordinary tale:—

'In the London *Times* some 15 years ago there was a leading article dealing with the case of a recently deceased clergyman of the Church of England. This gentleman had left amongst his papers a sealed packet with the words 'Inviolably Secret' written on the outside. His relatives consulted their solicitor, and learned that the packet must be opened. What did it contain? It contained two Papal briefs, one authorising his ordination as a priest of the Church of Rome, another giving his license to remain in the Church of England. The *Times* article asserted that the case was by no means solitary, that, indeed, there were some hundreds of Anglican ministers in a like condemnation. There is reason, you see, to be chary of rejecting statements like Dr. Horton's unless some better reason than your correspondent has indicated be forthcoming.'

EVIDENCE DEMANDED.

In the columns of the same paper we (Editor N.Z. TABLET) promptly challenged Rev. Mr. Gibb's absolute and positive statement that the alleged Papal briefs were actually issued. 'The Rev. Mr. Gibb (we wrote) has committed himself to the statement that the "Papal Briefs" referred to above were actually issued. The question here is one of sheer fact, to be decided by such evidence as may be elicited from the witnesses on either side. The official head of the Catholic Church stands, so to speak, in the dock, charged with what is, in effect, gross hypocrisy and double-dealing. As a representative of that Church I stigmatise the charge as wholly untrue. The whole burden of proving his statement now falls on the Rev. Mr. Gibb.' We very properly called for particulars of the alleged briefs—on which, of course, the whole controversy must turn—and the precise date of the leading article which, according to the Rev. Mr. Gibb, appeared in the *Times* of 'some fifteen years ago.' At the same time we intimated to our rev. opponent where in Dunedin the files of the *Times* from 1867 to the present day were open for inspection.

After a delay of several days the

REV. MR. GIBB'S REPLY

appeared. We publish the only part of it that had even an indirect reference to the question at issue:—

'SIR,—In your issue of Tuesday the Rev. Editor of the TABLET peremptorily requests me to prove the truth of my statement that the London *Times* some 15 years ago in a leading article referred to the case of an Anglican cleric who, by authorisation of the Pope, had been ordained a Roman priest, and by the same authority permitted to remain in the Church of England. The Rev. Editor reminds me of what the Scripture says about the daughters of the horse-leech, who cry "Give, give!" I must give the precise date of the *Times* article. I must also give "the name of the Pope referred to; the date of issue of the alleged briefs; the name, etc., of the clergyman to whom they are stated to have been issued; the full text of the alleged briefs. Why didn't the editor of the TABLET ask me to give also the age of the clergyman concerned, to state whether he was married or single, etc., etc.? Let it be said at once I am unable to supply your correspondent with the information he seeks, and I am certainly not going to wade through the files of the *Times* to discover the precise date of the article to which I referred. My authority for the statement which has awakened the ire of the editor of the TABLET is the Rev. D. Miller, minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Genoa, Italy. This gentleman, now on furlough in Dunedin, himself read the article in question, at the date of its publication. He has during the course of the 15 years that have since elapsed frequently had this matter before his mind,

and also frequently mentioned it to others, as he did to me. Mr. Miller is a man of unblemished honour, high attainments, and accurate scholarly habits. His word is sufficient warrant both for my belief that the *Times* article is a reality, and for the public use I made of it. I desire no further proof. If your correspondent wants more I would refer him to the files of the *Times*, to which he considerably calls my attention.'

To this we sent the following reply, which appeared in the *Otago Daily Times* of last Monday:—

SIR,—From beginning to end the Rev. Mr. Gibb's reply to my letter is quite beside the point at issue.

The issue raised by me was a positive and direct statement made by the Rev. Mr. Gibb that a certain Anglican clergyman had received 'two Papal briefs, one authorising his ordination as a priest of the Church of Rome, another giving his license to remain in the Church of England.' The Rev. Mr. Gibb does not say that this is 'alleged' or 'stated' or 'asserted' by somebody else. His statement is absolute, positive, dead-sure. I took it just as it stood, and challenged it. There is no other issue between us and I did not 'request,' either 'peremptorily' or otherwise, 'proof' of any other assertion. I called for barely such evidence as was necessary to establish his case.

I was entitled to assume that when a clergyman of his high standing in the community makes so serious an accusation, he was ready with his proofs. But he is not even yet ready. Worse still, he has not in his possession one shred of evidence in support of his specific charge. The whole issue between us must finally turn on the alleged Papal briefs. It now appears from his letter that he never saw a line of them, whether in print or otherwise. He positively asserted that the London *Times* had a leading article on the subject 'some 15 years ago.' He now admits that he never saw so much as a line, point, or dot of this alleged article. He tells us that he heard of it from another Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Miller, who alleges that he saw it 'some 15 years ago.' In other words, the Rev. Mr. Gibb's charge resolves itself into a bit of mere hearsay. Such are the worthless grounds on which he accuses the official head of the vast majority of Christian people of a shocking charge of shameless duplicity—and of duplicity, too, which involves the violation of two well-known principles of action which the Catholic Church has rigorously maintained down the course of ages. I refer (a) to her legislation on Holy Orders, which may not be conferred on persons in heresy and schism; and (b) to her rigorous prohibition of communication with members of other religious denominations in their worship. By itself alone this dual legislation creates the strongest possible *a priori* presumption of the falsehood of the Rev. Mr. Gibb's story of the alleged Papal briefs. It will take something far more cogent than surmise, or hearsay 'some 15 years' old, or misunderstood, misapplied, or garbled quotations, to establish such a charge.

Catholics are accustomed to have the gravest charges flung at them by the smaller fry of irresponsible controversialists on no evidence, or the flimsiest substitutes for evidence. We were entitled to expect better things from one who occupies so high and honourable a position in his church as the Rev. Mr. Gibb. In view of his own melancholy admissions, it is useless, just at the present moment, to push my strict right to particulars of the crucial point of the whole matter—the alleged Papal briefs. For the moment, therefore, I content myself with once more requesting him to furnish me with the precise date of the alleged leading article in the *Times*. It may, if really published, furnish sufficient details in point. To the *Times*, then, let us go. I have no doubt that the Rev. Mr. Miller is a man of high integrity. But this is not a question of personal integrity. It is not even altogether a question of reliability or non-reliability of memory. Scaliger had a phenomenal memory: but it played him queer tricks at times. Even if the Rev. Mr. Miller had the memory of a Mezzofanti I should be in no way bound to accept his statement as final in this matter until he furnished me with the precise date, etc. The Rev. Mr. Gibb has made a definite charge affecting the church of which I am a member. The whole burden of proving his charge falls on him. I shall take nothing for granted, and grant nothing but what he proves. I am entitled to know at first and not at second hand if and when the *Times* did really commit itself editorially (as stated) 'some 15 years ago' to the precise story retailed by the Rev. Mr. Gibb. Your readers will duly note his marked unwillingness to furnish me with any but vague and second hand references. If the *Times* really referred to the matter at all—which yet remains to be shown—it may, perhaps, also tell us why so deadly a controversial weapon, as these Papal briefs would be (if genuine), has been allowed to rust in its scabbard for the past 15 years.

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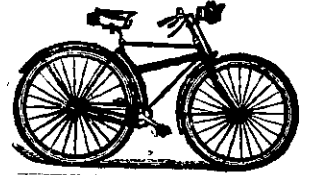
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I conclude with three brief remarks regarding the tangle of extraneous issues introduced by the Rev. Mr. Gibb. (1) When a man feels he is on thin ice he instinctively spreads his nether limbs so as to widen his basis of support. The bearing of this observation lies in its application. (2) Your reverend correspondent has introduced a number of fresh charges and innuendoes which are quite beside the one sole issue between us. Whatever the purpose of these charges, they are calculated to create a prejudice against the accused. I am no lawyer, but I know that such a proceeding would not be tolerated for a moment in any court of justice in the land. I acquit the Rev. Mr. Gibb of any deliberate intention to mislead your readers, but I can do so only on the supposition that some of his charges and quotations have also been taken on hearsay or at second hand. (3) I positively decline to be led aside into the discussion of any other subject whatsoever until the single, clear issue between us has been finally determined. I now once more invite the Rev. Mr. Gibb to seriously attempt some proof of his specific charge. But whatever course he elects to pursue, I cannot leave his charge where it stands.—I am, etc.,

May 28.

EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

'A CATHOLIC LAYMAN'

and an Anglican clergyman have nailed two of the foolish falsehoods that occur in the side-issues raised by Rev. Mr. Gibb. The former thus scores his antagonist on his having published so grievous a charge on no other evidence than the statement of a friend who claims to have seen the alleged leader in the *Times* some 15 years ago:—"I venture to say that no Christian minister who had a proper sense of the responsibility of his position would dream of supposing that he was justified under these circumstances in making such an odious charge in the columns of the public press. The injustice and the iniquity of the thing will perhaps be more apparent to Mr Gibb and his Presbyterian friends if we suppose the position of things to be reversed. Let us suppose that some prominent Catholic ecclesiastic, say the rev. editor of the TABLET, had stated in the most positive way in the public press that the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly had been guilty of a certain definite act of hypocrisy and double-dealing. Of course Mr Gibb would indignantly call for proof. What would he and his friends think if the editor of the TABLET replied that he had never seen the paper from which the statement was taken, that he had no idea in what issue it had appeared, that in fact he had never heard of it until the other day, when he had it from a Catholic priest who had seen it 15 years ago? Would not Mr Gibb and his friends be asking themselves whether the man was most knave or fool who could, with such criminal recklessness, make such a serious charge against a public man in the public press? Yet, *mutato nomine*, that is precisely what Mr Gibb has done. From reports appearing in the daily papers I notice that Mr Gibb has lately been delivering a course of lectures on "What would Jesus do?" There is one great principle at least which our Saviour has laid down with great clearness, and which all the world agrees is a safe guide for our conduct towards each other. I mean the grand principle of the Golden Rule, as expressed in the Sermon on the Mount: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them: for this is the law and the prophets." Mr Gibb would not like to see the official representative of the Presbyterian Church wantonly traduced in the public press; he should extend to other religious bodies the charity and considerateness which he would like to see shown towards his own.

Mr. Gibb ('A Catholic Layman' continues) attempts to cover his retreat by the favourite device of introducing a number of fresh and altogether extraneous issues. For the most part he contents himself with making sweeping general statements without any attempt at proof. There is one slight exception, however, when he attempts to support one of his contentions by giving a truncated quotation from Father Faa di Bruno's work on Catholic Belief. I am afraid this quotation must also have been supplied by a "friend who saw it 15 years ago." I cannot think that Mr. Gibb took the quotation direct from *Catholic Belief*, for I cannot think he would be so unfair as to quote the first part of the passage and deliberately omit the concluding sentence, which in the most important way modifies what preceded. Mr. Gibb was trying to prove that it was quite in line with the regular teaching of the Catholic Church that a Catholic may profess publicly to be an Anglican and yet remain a Catholic in secret. He quotes Di Bruno as follows: "After being received into the church privately, if weighty reasons in the judgment of your spiritual director justify it, such as loss of home, property, or employment, and so long as those weighty reasons last,

you need not make your Catholicity public, but may attend to your Catholic duties privately." At this point, very conveniently, but very unfairly, Mr. Gibb ends his quotation. Here is the concluding sentence which Mr. Gibb omits: "Circumstances, however, may occur in which either plain duty or the sacredness of truth, or the honour of God, or the edification of neighbours may require of you 'to contend earnestly for the faith,' imitating Nicodemus himself who, when required boldly came forward and attended to the burial of Christ." Take all the above quotation together and I leave it to the intelligence of your readers to judge whether there is anything in it to convict the Catholic Church of teaching that her children may publicly profess to be Protestants and yet remain secretly Catholics all the time.

Altogether Mr. Gibb has certainly not added to his reputation by the very unnecessary excursion into the No-Popery domain. So far as controversy goes, he will be henceforth known to fame as the man who 'had it from a friend who saw it 15 years ago.'

Here ends the letter of 'A Catholic Layman.' An Anglican clergyman, Rev. H. Brooke, has torn another of Rev. Mr. Gibb's statements to tatters. Altogether, the over-credulous Presbyterian clergyman finds himself in a remarkably tight place. Up to the moment that this sheet goes to press, Rev. Mr. Gibb has not replied. The controversy is being watched with intense interest in Otago.

LEESTON.

A HIGHLY successful concert, in aid of the Catholic school, was given in the Town Hall, Leeston, on May 18. The Hall was packed, in fact, it was the largest gathering ever seen in the building. The Rev. Father Aubrey, before the proceedings began, heartily thanked the audience, on behalf of himself and the committee, for their attendance, and hoped the programme would give satisfaction. Contrary to usual experience (says the local *Guardian*) the vocal duets on the programme proved most acceptable, and of the three (all of which were most excellently rendered) 'Live and War,' sung by Messrs. Yates and Holley, seemed to please the audience best, although 'Very Suspicious,' by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. F. Holley, was given in a very capable manner. Miss J. Moir's singing deserves the highest commendation, and her rendering of the ever-popular 'Annie Laurie' was a thorough artistic success. It would be invidious to overlook 'The Music Lesson,' by the Misses Duncan and Loader, in bestowing a word of special praise, this item being very well received by the audience. Miss Young played the accompaniments in a finished manner. 'The Storm,' as an overture, was played in Miss Young's best style. The concert was responsible for introducing to local audiences two new instrumentalists, namely, Mr. C. L. Fleming and Rev. Father Aubrey, both of whom sustained the favourable reputation which had preceded them. The fantasia selected was not of the kind to give an opportunity of revealing special execution, but it was pleasing and effective. The Misses Cooch also made their appearance as pianistes, and played a duet from 'Chilperic' very creditably. Of the vocal soloists, several new voices were introduced, all of which were good. Mrs. Mitchell was, perhaps, the favourite of the audience, her simplicity of style appealing to the general idea of vocalisation, while the Misses Moir, Loader, Duncan, Baker, and F. Hibbard also earned recalls for their respective items. Of the male vocal soloists, Mr. Longstaff scored heavily, albeit Master Loader, who selected humorous items, pleased the 'gods' immensely. Both were heartily encored. The school girls, in their concerted items, showed evidence of very careful training, and acquitted themselves well. Mr. E. Sullivan gave an Irish jig and a sailor's hornpipe. At the conclusion of the concert, the performers and all who assisted were entertained at supper in the Catholic Day schoolroom.

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.—\*.\*

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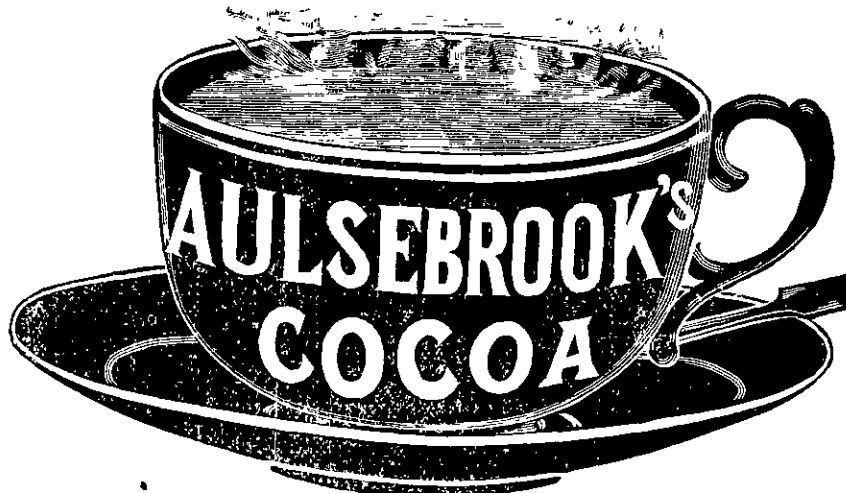
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# The Catholic World.

## OBITUARY.

MR ROBERT CARR, WESTPORT.

A feeling of intense sorrow pervaded the town (says the Westport Times, May 1) when the sad news was circulated that Mr Robert Carr had passed away. The deceased was well known and highly-esteemed throughout the West Coast. Born in Victoria, he came with his parents to the West Coast in the early sixties, and was brought up in Westport. Fourteen years ago he entered public life as a member of the Westport Borough Council, holding his seat for Middle Ward up to the present without a break. He was also a member of the Hospital Board, Licensing Committee, and State School Committee—in all of which positions he was a faithful public servant. Mr Carr was only 36 years of age. He was of a straightforward, genial nature—one who had not an enemy in the world—and his death in the prime of life will be deeply regretted on all sides. He leaves a widow and two young children, who have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Westport. Friends of the deceased attended from all parts of the district, every locality within a radius of 30 miles being represented. The remains were carried from the residence to St. Canice's Church, where the Rev. Father Costello read the first part of the burial service. The *cortege* then reformed and proceeded to the Orawaiti Cemetery, where the body was laid reverently alongside that of the deceased's late mother. The Rev. Father Costello also officiated at the grave-side.—R.T.P.

**AUSTRIA—Missionaries for the Soudan.**—The reconquest of the Soudan appears to have aroused a lively interest in Catholic Missionary circles in this country, says the Vienna correspondent of the Times. An Austrian Congregation, the Sons of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, has already despatched two missionaries thither, who are now on their way to Khartoum, and is making energetic efforts to obtain increased support at home for the Order and for the extension of its mission house, which is under the immediate patronage of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The entire Central African Mission has, it is said, always maintained the closest relations with Austria. The appeal now made for public assistance states that the extension of the mission house in the Tyrol has been undertaken at the special request of the Propaganda, the Episcopacy, and the Government.

**A Warning to Protestant Agitators.**—The Austrian Government has felt itself called upon to warn foreign Protestant ministers who have been creating an agitation in certain parts of the Empire, that the presence of foreigners who become public disturbers is not permitted, and that unless they conform to the laws they will be expelled. These ministers have, according to a Vienna correspondent, entered into national conflicts in a land which is not theirs. The object is to gain proselytes, but instead of manfully arguing out religious questions and trying to produce converts by convincing people of the reasonableness of their creed, they adopt political stratagems and urge that Rome is an enemy of nationality.

**ENGLAND.—Death of a Distinguished Army Doctor.**—On the Feast of St. Patrick, at Queniborough Hall, near Leicester, Deputy-Inspector-General Joseph Jee, C.B., V.C., quietly passed away. He died a most edifying death as a Catholic. Only a week before his death he had received the distinction of being made an honorary surgeon to H.M. the Queen, in succession to Surgeon-General Sir James Mount, K.C.B., V.C. He was born in 1819, and was a son of the late Mr. Christopher Preston Jee, of Hartshill, Warwick, and joined the First Dragoons as assistant surgeon in 1842, becoming surgeon in 1854. Deputy-Inspector-General Jee served in the Persian war in 1857, including the night attack and battle of Kushab and the bombardment of Mohammera, receiving the medal with clasp. He served in the Rohilkand campaign in 1858, and was present at the capture of Bareilly, receiving the medal with two clasps, the decoration of C.B., the Victoria Cross, and a year's service for Lucknow. The V.C. was awarded for most conspicuous gallantry and important services on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow on September 25, 1857. He retired on half-pay in 1868 with the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General. In 1880 he married Norah Corola, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Riley, of 55 Queensborough terrace, London W., and was received into the Church by Cardinal Manning.

**The Queen Visits a French Monastery.**—On April 6 (says a Nice correspondent) the Queen and the Princesses Christian, Victoria, and Clementine drove to Haghbet, an old monastery, famous for the cures effected on suffering humanity. It is, indeed, the Mediterranean Lourdes, and the walls are covered with trophies in the shape of crutches left by those who went away rejoicing in their restoration to health. Having taken tea a short distance from the monastery, the Royal party were received by the monks, some of whom showed the princesses Christian and Victoria round the chapel, while others explained the historical associations of the neighbourhood to her Majesty. Before leaving the Queen accepted from the prior several bottles of a special liquor made by the monks, and two or three curios, which the good Fathers begged the Royal party to accept as souvenirs of the visit. The Queen appeared greatly pleased with all she saw, and conversed for some time with the prior on the life and labours of the monks.

In order to cope with the growing demand for wholesome Catholic literature, Messrs Louis Gille and Co., of the Catholic Book Depot (says the Sydney Freeman's Journal), have found it necessary to increase their Liverpool street accommodation, and in addition to their present premises the firm will in future occupy the adjoining building. Messrs Gille and Co. commenced business in Australia 13 years ago, and their enterprise has been crowned with such success that they have outdistanced all competitors, and their Sydney warehouse is now the finest establishment of its kind south of the line. On their shelves are to be found several thousand volumes of the best books issued from the Catholic press of the world, including the works of the most celebrated writers of antiquity, also theological, controversial, philosophical, spiritual and fictional writings, as well as handsomely bound Bibles and prayer books. They are the Sydney representatives of the Catholic Truth Society, whose publications are conspicuously displayed in a specially detached space in the new building. Another space is also devoted to the very latest publications that have been received, and a separate room is reserved for school books, of which there is a very fine selection. The firm are also the Australian agents for the famous statue of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and have on hand a superior assortment of statues in various sizes and models, some of which have been manufactured in the French factory of Messrs Gille and Co. at Lyons. As church furnishers the firm are in a position to supply at an hour's notice a complete outfit for church and priest—altars, chalices, candlesticks, etc., clerical vestments, either made up or in the piece. They have also a very valuable stock of Church music, rosaries, medals and sacred pictures. Over the new building occupied by the firm is the appropriate inscription, 'Deo Fidens proficio'—confiding in God we progress.—\* \*

Persons about to have their photographs taken should inspect the splendidly executed work to be seen in the studios of Messrs. Wrigglesworth and Binns at Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Messrs. Wrigglesworth and Binns have been appointed photographers to his Excellency the Governor.—\* \*

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co. call attention to their superior stock of boys' jackets and overcoats, and men's overcoats and macintoshes suitable for the winter season. These goods are of the best quality, and marked at very moderate prices. The macintosh overcoats, which have sewn seams, are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof. Suits are made to measure from three guineas upwards. Particular attention is paid to the cut and fit of ladies' tailor-made costumes.—\* \*

The train arrangements in connection with the Dunedin Winter Show (7th to 10th June) are published in our advertising columns. Holiday excursion tickets to Dunedin will be issued from Christchurch—Kingston and intermediate stations, including branches, from 5th to 7th June; from Oamaru—Clinton and intermediate stations, including branches, on 8th and 9th, also by morning train on 10th June. These tickets will be available for return up to and including Saturday, 17th June.—\* \*

Our country readers in Canterbury and other parts of the Colony, who are about to purchase farming implements, would be consulting their interests by calling on that well-known and long-established firm, Messrs P. and D. Duncan, of Christchurch and Ashburton, whose agricultural machinery has an Australasian reputation. Messrs P. and D. Duncan have from time to time received many awards and flattering notices at agricultural shows and exhibitions for the excellence of their exhibits, but the most practical proof of public appreciation is to be found in the increased demand which comes from all parts of New Zealand, and even the other colonies. Their ploughs, drills, cultivators and harrows are noted for excellence of finish and durability.—\* \*

The attention of our readers in Canterbury is directed to the notice of Mr. E. O'Connor, of the Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. O'Connor has been engaged in importing Catholic literature and objects of devotion for close on twenty years, and as he deals directly with the large publishing firms in the United Kingdom and America, he is in a position to supply goods at moderate prices. He quotes specially low rates for the Catechism approved of by the Plenary Council of Australasia, and which is now in general use throughout this Colony. There is a large and superior stock of statues at the Book Depot, including those of the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph, and as these have been procured from the leading Continental houses, patrons may rest assured of getting the most artistic work, at prices which will stand the test of comparison.—\* \*

Messrs. Dwan Bros. Hotel Brokers, of Willis street, Wellington, report having sold the following hotel properties:—Mr. Robert McCullagh's interest in the Aohonga Hotel, Aohonga, to Mr. Thos. Barnes, late of Auckland; Mr. T. White's interest in the Argyle Hotel, Hunterville, to Mr. W. Young of Wellington; Mrs. Reid's interest in the Britannia Hotel, Wellington, to Mr. Robert Seymour, late of the Club Hotel, Pahiatua; Mr. Michael Ryan's interest in the Club Hotel, Carterton, to Mr. Robert Buckridge, late of the Royal Hotel, Featherston; Mr. Kelly's interest in the Albion Hotel, Patea, to Mr. James Butler, late of the Provincial Hotel, Upper Hutt; Mrs. Master's interest in the Caledonian Hotel, Wellington, to Mr. William J. White of Wellington; Mr. T. Cotter's interest in the Dudley Arms Hotel, Mangatainoka, to Mr. Henry W. Sharp, late of the Telegraph Hotel, Otaki. Messrs. Dwan Bros. also report having resold Mr. Young's interest in the Argyle Hotel, Hunterville, to Mr. John Norris, late of Hunterville; also the lease and goodwill of one of the finest hotels in the South Island, namely the Criterion Hotel, Blenheim, to Mr. George B. Lusk, late of the Empire Hotel, Palmerston North. Messrs. Dwan Bros. are now offering several first-class hotel properties for sale; intending buyers would do well to communicate with them.—\* \*

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Oil Engines, Traction Engines, Trashing Mills, Second-Hand Engines For Sale. Sole Agents for RUDGE-WHITWORTH & YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES. Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application. REID & GRAY.

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