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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice the by ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

A Model Subscriber

One of the most refreshing communications that we have received for many a day comes from a valued subscriber, Mr. Andrew Casey, of Hamilton, Waikato. Mr. Casey has been a reader of the 'Tablet' almost from its first issue. Writing in reference to the recent reduction in the prepaid rate of subscription, he says: 'I don't think that any Catholic will ever grudge the "Tablet" a yearly subscription of 25s and pay it cheerfully. At all events I will not. I will willingly continue to pay the old rate, and I get good value for my money. I enclose £5 5s, which you will kindly credit me with at the old rate, namely, '25s a year.' Mr. Casey's subscription is now paid in advance for several years. We thank him for his staunch and practical sympathy with and appreciation of our work. Those who conduct Catholic journals have to face much and not infrequent discouragement. It is a work that requires a brave heart and a thick skin and a resolute will to try to 'escape the uphill by never turning back.' Few realise better than Catholic journalists how kind words and deeds are sweet draughts in the cup of life—like a 'concert of music in a banquet of wine.'

Paderewski

'What's in a name?' said Shakespeare. There's a good deal. Mr. Lovelight, for instance, in the old play, readily agreed to blood-letting, but he roundly declared that he would die before he'd be phlebotomised. And has not Max O'Rell pointed out the curious fact that it is the unwritten law that all stars of the first magnitude in the musical firmament must have Italian or French or German or Russian or Polish or Spanish—but never English—names? It is doubtful (according to Max) if Madame Melba would have stormed the hearts of the public so well had she appeared on the opera bills as Nellie Mitchell. Madame Albani and Madame Nordica also knew the value of assumed foreign names. And did not the Irish blackbird, Foley—the greatest basso of modern times, with the possible exception of Edouard de Reszke—become, for stage purposes, 'Signor Foli'? Amy Castles might do worse than take the hint.

Paderewski is coming to lasso our hearts with his vibrating piano-wires and lighten our purses with his deft fingers. He is lucky alike in name and skill. But

he has another element of success—a head that turns heads. 'Paddy's' head, when once seen, is not soon forgotten. 'I maintain,' says a French writer, 'that if you possess or can succeed in making for yourself such a head that everybody will recognise you in the street, you will be a notoriety; and, if besides, you possess great talent, you will easily be a firmly-established celebrity.' 'Beauty,' says Pope, 'draws us by a single hair.' The drawing power of Paderewski's mane is as that of the Empire Express. On his last visit to Australasia, some twelve years ago, the impresario inserted a clause in the contract which bound the Polish piano-wizard not to tamper with his personal appearance nor shear the lionine locks whose every hair was deemed a 'draw.' Paderewski's fortune was made by a partnership between his hair and his finger-tips. His euphonious foreign name was, no doubt, also useful as an ear-tickler.

The War

The campaign that is going on in Manchuria is by no means a military picnic, such as some of our boys in khaki expected to find in South Africa four years ago. What with torrential rains, bad roads, 'dossing' on the wet earth, and the enormous difficulty of provisioning great bodies of men, the lot of the fighting man in Manchuria, whether Jap or Russ, is (like the p'lecceman's) not a happy one. The balance of stamina, endurance, and marching capacity will probably be on the side of the hardy, athletic, muscular Japanese. But in this, as in practically all previous wars, sickness is sure to slay its tens of thousands where the rough surgery of the bullet will slay only its thousands. In the Crimean war the French army lost 64 men in every 1000 from wounds; it lost 236 in every thousand from sickness. The English losses were respectively 47 and 179 per 1000. In the ill-fated Mexican campaign, 49 men in every 1000 lost the number of their mess by wounds, and 140 by disease. From June, 1861, to June, 1863, the Federal Army in the American Civil War lost 53.2 out of every 1000 of its men. Of these deaths, only 8.6 per 1000 were caused by wounds. The remainder (44.6 per 1000) were due to sickness. When Russia last drew the sword against Turkey, 49 of her fighting men in every 1000 had the partnership between soul and body dissolved by wounds. More than twice that number (113 per 1000) were carried off by disease. Generally speaking, only a fifth of the deaths in modern wars have been caused by bullet and bayonet. The remaining four-fifths represent losses from sickness and exhaustion.



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The war in the Far East promises to be a long and exhaustive one. A long-drawn campaign, like that of South Africa, produces serious results on the morale, temper, and physical condition of an army. General Von der Goltz, who waded through the whole of the relatively brief Franco-German campaign of 1870-71, declares that 'in a long and wearisome war armies undoubtedly deteriorate in quality. Exhaustion and weariness may be borne for several weeks, but not for many months. It is hard to remain a hero, ever ready for self-sacrifice, after daily battles and constant danger, after long marches through the mud, and nights passed on the wet earth. All this has a bad effect on courage.' How far these conditions will affect the more phlegmatic yellow men of the Distant East, remains to be seen. In dash and elan the Japanese soldier has proved himself the equal of any fighting man. It will be an interesting problem to watch how far he will develop the possession of the still more valuable soldierly quality of toughness and bull-dog endurance.

The Cable-demon Again

In dealing with Vatican affairs, the cable-demon is a skinflint in the matter of truth. He deals with it (to use Douglas Jerrold's phrase) as though it were gold—making a little of it go a great way, hammering it out till one grain of it covers a folio. Some time ago, for instance, he sent the following message along the submarine wire. It appeared in the New Zealand evening papers on an auspicious and appropriate date—the first of April:—

'The Pope has appointed a Commission of Cardinals to co-ordinate and modernise the principles of the Canon Law. He is disposed to abolish perpetual vows in the case of monks and nuns.'

In our issue of April 7 we said: 'The statement that Pius X. "is disposed to abolish perpetual vows in the case of monks and nuns" may be accepted without hesitation as one of the scandalously frequent indications which show that, where Vatican news is concerned, truth is to the cable-demon stranger than fiction.'

With the full text of the Pope's Motu Proprio before us we are in a position to reaffirm our previous conviction as to the thorough-paced unreliability of the cable-rigger in this matter. It seems as if the varlet cannot tell a plain unvarnished tale even by mistake, but must deck out every item of Catholic interest with fantastical frills and embroideries of his own invention. In the whole course of the Motu Proprio there is not—as we anticipated—so much as a word or hint about the vows, whether temporary or perpetual, of monks or nuns. The story is at daggers drawn with laws and usages that have for long ages entered into the marrow of the Church's life. And, of all others, the ungentle and splenetic cable-rigger is not just the man that is likely to be deeply in the inner counsels of Pope Pius X. He recently credited the Pontiff with the intention of shortly issuing a 'Bull of excommunication' against France! The story was, on the face of it, an absurdity. For an excommunication is a spiritual penalty that touches an individual. There is no such thing as 'excommunicating' a nation. The idea of an interdict seems to have been floating like a haze in the fellow's mind. But it did not enter the mind of Pius X. to aggravate, by so dread a penalty, the grave disabilities under which the faithful children of the Church are suffering in lodge-ridden France. And now it turns out, too, that the story of an Anarchist plot to assassinate the Pope was another of the iridescent fictions of which the cable-fiend is such an industrious inventor or such an eager and indiscriminate snapper-up. If the lash of exposure left a bodily mark, the hide of the cable-company's representative in Rome would look as if it had been clawed by a family of healthy Nubian lions.

Codifying Canon Law

It appeared to Tennyson that 'a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.' Just half of the cable-message quoted at the beginning of the last paragraph was (as we pointed out at the time) truth. The other half was fiction. Almost immediately after having ascended the papal throne, Pius X. announced his intention of codifying the Canon Laws of the Church, which are at present piled together in an embarrassing way in scores of separate volumes and in vast collections of various dates that range from the days of Gregory IX. (1234) to our own time. The first Napoleon made the first real attempt to codify the civil laws. That was in 1803. 'And,' says the Rome correspondent of the London 'Tablet,' 'what may be said of Napoleon's Code is equally true of the future Code of Pius X.—it will be the first complete and systematic codification of the laws of the Church. . . The colossal work of codification now undertaken will be fourfold. (1) The complete abolition of all the unnecessary, obsolete, imperfect, antiquated legislation which has drifted down through centuries to the Universal Church or to any parts of the Universal Church; (2) the creation of such new statutes as may be required throughout the Church to-day, (3) the systematic arrangement of the entire body of the Canon Law, so that it will be possible for any intelligent person to put his finger at once on the special canon which treats of any particular question; and (4) the extension of the general code of Canon Law to all parts of the Church thus following as a natural consequence from the abolition of merely local laws. In a word, Pius X.'s magnificent idea may be summed up in a phrase: Catholic legislation for the Catholic Church.'

CODIFICATION OF CANON LAW

THE HOLY FATHER'S 'MOTU PROPRIO'

His Holiness Pope Pius X. has issued the following 'Motu Proprio':—

When by the secret design of Divine Providence We were assigned the onerous office of ruling the Universal Church, Our main purpose, and a settled law of action, as it were, with Us was to restore all things in Christ, so far as our powers would allow. This intention we revealed at the outset in an Encyclical Letter addressed to the Bishops of the Catholic world, to it, as to a goal, We have up to the present directed all Our aims, We have taken care that all Our undertakings should be in accordance with this beginning. Knowing well, however, that ecclesiastical discipline greatly tends to restoration in Christ, for when it is rightly ordered and flourishing the most excellent results must follow, We turned our thoughts and attention to it with special anxiety.

The Apostolic See, it is true, has never failed, either at Ecumenical Councils, or apart from Councils, to promote ecclesiastical discipline by laws of the best kind according to the conditions of the times and the wants of men. But even the wisest laws, if they remain scattered, are easily ignored by those who are bound by them and then cannot be duly applied. In order that this inconvenience should be avoided and that ecclesiastical discipline might thus be better provided for the various collections of sacred Canons were drawn up. Passing over the most ancient ones, We think worthy of note here the work of Gratian, who by a famous Decree wished not only to unify the sacred Canons, but to arrange and harmonise them. After him, Innocent III., Honorius III., Gregory IX., Boniface VIII., Clement V., and John XXII, our predecessors, imitating what Justinian did for Roman law, made and promulgated authentic collections of the Decretals, with the three last of which and the Decree of Gratian, what is now called a Corpus Juris Canonici, is in particular consolidated. As this collection was rendered inadequate by the Council of Trent and the promulgation of new laws, the Roman Pontiffs Gregory XIII., Sixtus V., Clement VIII., and Benedict XIV. took care to prepare new editions of the Corpus Juris Canonici or to provide new collections of the sacred Canons; to which were recently added authentic collections of the Decrees of some Roman Congregations.

But if in this way something was done by which, as the requirements of the times demanded, the difficulties that arose were lessened, the remedy was not sufficient. For in itself the mass of collections causes no slight difficulty; in the course of centuries a multitude of laws were passed and inserted in many volumes; not a few of them, though formerly suited to the times, have been abrogated or are out of date; finally some, on account of the altered circumstances of the times, are either difficult of execution or of little use for the common welfare of souls.

Efforts to deal with these inconveniences in respect to certain parts of the law, which more pressingly demanded attention, were made chiefly by Our predecessors Pius IX and Leo XIII. of sacred memory, of whom one by the Constitution, 'Apostolicae Sedis' compressed the Censures latae sententiae, and the other combined the laws on the publication and censure of books by the Constitution 'Officiorum et Munerum,' and by the Constitution 'Conditae a Christo' fixed rules for the religious Congregations with simple vows. But eminent prelates of the Church, not a few of them Cardinals, have earnestly urged that all the laws of the whole Church published up to the present time should be clearly arranged and collected in one body, that the laws that have been abrogated or are obsolete should be cut away, and that where necessary the others should be suited to the requirements of our times. This desire was also expressed by several bishops at the Vatican Council.

These proposals We approve of, and receiving them with pleasure, We have resolved at length to give them effect. Fully alive to the extent and difficulty of the undertaking, with sure knowledge and after mature deliberation, We agree and order as follows:—

I. We establish a Council or Papal Commission, as it is called, which is to have the regulation and care of the whole undertaking. It will consist of a number of Cardinals to be named by the Pope.

II. The Pope himself will preside over the Council, and in his absence the Cardinal-Dean.

III. A number of Consultors will be chosen by the Cardinals, with the approbation of the Pope, from amongst men most skilled in Canon Law and Theology.

IV. We desire the whole of the Bishops, in accordance with rules which will be duly set forth, to join in and help forward this important work.

V. As soon as the method to be pursued has been fixed the Consultors will prepare the matter and express their own opinion upon it at meetings held under the presidency of him to whom the Pope shall assign the office of a registrar of the Council of Cardinals. The views and opinions of the Consultors are then to be examined with mature deliberation by the Cardinals. Lastly, the whole is to be laid before the Pope for legitimate approbation.

What We have decreed in this Letter is to be held valid, everything to the contrary, even matters deserving of special mention, notwithstanding.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 19th March, the Feast of St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the first year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS X., POPE.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 21.

The parishioners of Thorndon are to hold a social on Tuesday evening next to provide funds for the local Brothers' School.

The members of the Te Aro Christian Doctrine Society will hold their second annual social evening in the Alexandra Hall, Abel Smith street, on Tuesday, May 31.

Among the passengers who arrived by the 'Mokoia' on Wednesday last was Mr. Francis Grace, son of the late Hon. Dr. Grace. Mr. Grace has been absent from Wellington in the Old Country for seven years completing his education.

The first social gathering in connection with the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association will be held on June 30 in the Sydney street Schoolroom. Arrangements are being energetically made to make this event the success of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackworth having left Levin for Greytown, their numerous friends in Levin sent them a beautifully illuminated address expressive of the esteem in which they were held. Mrs. Hackworth, who has shown

a very active interest in the affairs of the Church, received a cordial letter of thanks from Rev. Father de Lach, and also a testimonial subscribed by the Catholics of Levin.

The members of the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association have elected Mr. G. H. Haydon as vice-president in place of his late brother.

The second of the series of socials under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Club, was held in Spiller's Hall on Wednesday evening, and proved the most successful yet held in connection with the Society.

The weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society was held at the Club Rooms, Boulcott street, on Monday evening. Rev. Father Kimbell presided. A debate took place on the introduction of Chinese labor into the Rand, and proved most interesting. Mr. A. H. Casey led in support of the policy, and was opposed by Mr. M. Crombie. After an able debate a vote was taken, which resulted in a victory for those against the introduction.

A meeting of delegates from the various literary societies of the city met on Thursday evening to consider the advisability of forming a union of such societies. The meeting affirmed the desirability of such a union, and set up a committee of three to take the initial steps. Delegates from the Catholic Literary Society were present.

The annual social in aid of the Sisters of the Poor will be held on June 8 in the Drill Shed. Committees have been formed to make the necessary arrangements. This social is always looked forward to by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, who take this opportunity of expressing in a practical way their appreciation of the good work being done in this city by the Sisters of the Poor. The committees are composed of members of all denominations, and the result should this year prove even more successful than last year's record. Under the heading of a 'Just Charity' the 'Times' contains a very appreciative article on the work being done by the Sisters.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Club recently entertained the vice-presidents of the Club in St. Patrick's Hall. A varied programme of music was provided. During the evening Rev. Father Goggan, president, gave a statement of the position of the finances of the Club, the total indebtedness being about £60. He also referred to the need of an up-to-date gymnasium, and offered to provide £100 if a subsidy of equal or larger amount was forthcoming from any other source. Dr. Leahy and Messrs. Ludwig, Andrews, and Higgins (vice-presidents) spoke during the evening in congratulatory terms on the establishment of the Club. Mr. Higgins offered a valuable gold cross to the member who will introduce the largest number of new members to the Club during the current year. The first of a series of entertainments for the purpose of liquidating the Club's indebtedness took place on May 11. The first part consisted of a lecture by Father Goggan on the Chino-Japanese war, illustrated by lantern views, which proved very interesting. The second part opened with a ventriloquial sketch by Mr. M. Treston, who kept the audience much amused. Vocal items were contributed by Messrs. W. and H. Edwards and G. Tankard, and a cornet solo by Mr. H. Tankard. Miss Scott and Messrs. Hyde and Spackman played the accompaniments efficiently.

A very successful social in aid of the Canadian stall at the forthcoming Catholic bazaar took place in Stuart's Hall on May 4, first-class music being supplied by Miss H. L. Stuart (piano) and Mr. Chegwidden (cornet). An energetic ladies' committee provided a splendid supper.

On Wednesday, 18th inst., a wedding of considerable interest took place in St. Patrick's Church, the contracting parties being Mr. J. P. Fortune (of the Napier Harbor staff, and a prominent member of the Catholic Young Men's Club) and Miss E. Waddell. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of the Thames (uncle of the bridegroom). The bride, who looked charming, was attended by her sister, Miss A. Waddell, and by Miss M. Fortune, sister of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. A. Waddell. Mr. F. Simmonds acted as best man, whilst the duties of groomsmen were discharged by Mr. L. Krogh. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests adjourned to the Oddfellows' Hall, where an 'At Home' was arranged for their entertainment. The presents were costly and numerous, including gifts from the Union Rowing Club, Napier Harbor Board and staff, H.B. Rugby Union, and the Napier master carriers.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 23.

Mr. H. H. Loughnan, having retired from the position so long and with such conspicuous success held by him, Mr. H. Rossiter has received the appointment of choir-master and conductor of the Cathedral choir.

Many outside his own immediate denomination will learn with regret that Dr. Julius, Anglican Bishop of Christchurch, is suffering from a break-down in health, which necessitates his relinquishing duty and undertaking a voyage to England.

On Sunday last, the feast of Pentecost, a very large number of children, who were prepared by a three days' Retreat conducted by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, made their First Communion at the half-past nine o'clock Mass, celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop in the Pro-Cathedral. The young First Communicants were afterwards provided with breakfast in the boys' schoolroom, and attended by ladies of the congregation. Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon all assembled at the episcopal residence and joined in the procession to the church for Confirmation. At the appointed time the Pro-Cathedral was filled with parishioners, the candidates for Confirmation occupying the front rows of seats. His Lordship the Bishop, who was attended by the resident clergy, administered the sacrament to 69 boys, 130 girls, and a number of adults. After the ceremony his Lordship spoke to the newly confirmed on the significance of the holy Sacrament just administered, pointing out the new duties and responsibilities incumbent upon them. In the evening at half-past six the Pro-Cathedral was densely thronged. His Lordship the Bishop, whose duties throughout the day had been most arduous, preached an earnest and impressive discourse on the subject of the day's festival. Dedication to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph and the renewal of baptismal vows were followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Throughout the day's ceremonies the large body of young people comported themselves in a manner highly edifying, evidencing a careful training at the hands of their teachers, the Sisters of the Mission and the Marist Brothers. The girls with cardinal sashes, veils, and wreaths, and the boys wearing white sashes presented a remarkably pleasing appearance. Owing to the solemnity of the occasion the sanctuary was tastefully adorned. Special items were introduced in the musical arrangements, and that most inspiring of hymns, 'Faith of our Fathers,' was unitedly sung.

Among the numerous Catholic institutions of charity and benevolence scattered widely throughout the Colony, probably the latest, but certainly not the least, is that of the Sacred Heart Orphanage and Industrial School for girls, situated on the Mount Magdala estate. It is as distinct and separate from the Magdala Asylum as if it were were miles and miles away. There, in its own charming seclusion, with its tastefully laid-out grounds, its flower plots, and the numerous little aids to healthy out-door pursuits, stands a fine two-storey structure in brick and stone, only erected during the past few years and opened but two. It shows that the need exists near the great centres of population for such havens of rest and rescue, as there are already twenty little charges within its walls, as happy, healthy, and contented as it is possible to conceive. There is room for many more, and it is the anxious desire of the Sisters who have control that all available space should be occupied rather than even one of those little ones, so dear to His Sacred Heart, should be neglected or lost. The orphanage building, as previously stated, is constructed of brick and stone, and therefore absolutely fire-proof. On the ground floor is a spacious class-room, and near by a large refectory. Ascending a flight of stone steps to the second floor the dormitory is entered, and just off this is the lavatory. On this floor, too, are situated apartments for the Sisters. Everything is, of course, spotlessly clean, and the whole aspect of the institution cheerful and bright to a degree. Detached from the main building and in an enclosed yard are the kitchen, laundry, drying, and ironing room. One of the Sisters is constantly in attendance; she is Mother of the little community, and to her the children cling with all the love and confidence usually bestowed on a natural parent. At least two other Sisters assist in the duties of the institution, ordinary school studies occupying a great portion of the day's routine. Arts and crafts and domestic duties are taught, and nothing left undone to perfect the mind, body, and character of the children, whose ages range from four years upwards, and many with no other friends in the world than the Sisters. Surely we owe them and the revered Very Rev. Rector and manager a debt at least of gratitude, with a promise of kindly and timely assistance and help.

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Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

May 23.

On Thursday evening, May 22, the Waimate Brass Band tendered to their many friends a grand complimentary concert. During the interval the Rev. Father Regnault, as president of the Band, presented the conductor, Mr. C. J. Goldstone, on behalf of the members, with a handsome watch guard and pendant, in recognition of his valuable services as leader and conductor. The rev. president spoke in highly complimentary terms of the energy and ability that had been shown by Mr. Goldstone as conductor, and the great and rapid progress the Band had made under his guidance. The gift was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Goldstone.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, in order to keep members in closer union with each other, have decided to hold social evenings during the winter months. A committee has been formed to work the matter up, and members will no doubt appreciate their efforts. The first of those gatherings takes place this evening, when the members meet the local Oddfellows in a crib and euchre match.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

May 19.

The pupils of the Sacred Heart College are at present enjoying their vacation, and resume studies towards the end of the month. The numbers in this institution are increasing in a very satisfactory manner.

The signs are evident of an increase in the city rates. Much needed improvements are necessary, and there is little money with which to carry them out. The loan placed upon the market is not being subscribed so readily, because of the low rate of interest—4 per cent.

At a complimentary social given this week to Mr. Paul Hansen, General Manager of the Auckland Electric Tramways, prior to his visiting Europe and America in the interests of his company, the chair was occupied by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., was also present.

The Marist Brothers' primary school football team began their part in the public schools Rugby football competition last Saturday, when they defeated the Napier street school team by 27 points to nil. Mr. George Tyler, a well known New Zealand representative, is coaching both Marist Brothers' teams—the college and primary school.

Mr. Patrick Darby, so long and so favorably known in this city and beyond it for his many sterling qualities, is, I regret to say, very ill. For half a century he has been known throughout Auckland, and many a heartfelt prayer for his recovery will, I am sure, be offered up. His son, Rev. Father Darby, came down from Hamilton to be near his father in his illness. Rev. Father Furlong, of St. Benedict's, meanwhile takes temporary charge of Hamilton during Father Darby's absence.

Very Rev. Dean Lighthouse, Superior of the Maori Mission, left for Sydney en route to England by the 'Mararoa'. He goes to attend the Chapter of the Order of St. Joseph at Mill Hill, London, for the purpose of electing a Superior in the place of the late Cardinal Vaughan. Rev. Fathers Patterson, Adm., Holbrook, and Kreymborg (Rotorua), and your Auckland correspondent saw the Dean off. Dean Lighthouse has, by his zeal, courtesy, and tact, won for himself countless staunch friends, not only in Auckland but throughout New Zealand. It is to be hoped that his Superiors will again send him to the land of the Maori. Wherever Dean Lighthouse may be stationed he will always have the prayers and good wishes of his New Zealand friends.

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

That the Athletic Football Club, Invercargill, is a progressive body no one will dispute. This was the first Southland club to open and maintain a gymnasium, also to institute a series of socials during the winter months—both of which departures have been copied by other clubs. Last week a debating society was formed, to be called the Athletic Debating Club. The following officers were appointed: Patron, the Very Rev. Dean Burke; president, Mr. W. O'Brien; vice-presidents, Messrs. L. W. Morton and T. Cavanagh; secretary, Mr. D. Corcoran.

The Balfour Catholic church is to be blessed and opened about the end of the month.

Addresses on Freehold v. Leasehold tenures were delivered in Invercargill last week by Messrs. Hanan and Laurensen, M.H.R.'s. They favored the leasing of Crown Lands under the 30 years' tenure system with full valuation for improvements. Mr. Laurensen strongly favored the 'Glasgow leases,' and deprecated the existence of the private landlord, as we have him in Ireland and elsewhere.

The question of raising a loan to erect a municipal theatre in Invercargill is to be submitted to the ratepayers shortly, and some warm discussions will probably take place in the meantime. The town is already about £200,000 in debt, so further borrowing is deprecated.

The annual meeting of the Southland Liberal and Labor Federation elected Mr. M. Gilfedder, president, and Mr. G. W. Woods, secretary.

Divorce in European Countries

The well-informed correspondent, who writes over the pen-name of 'Ex-Attache' in several American magazines, contributes the following particulars regarding divorce to a New York newspaper:—

At a moment when the growth in the number of divorces in this country has assumed such alarming proportions that Churches of the most diverse denominations are uniting for the purpose of combating an evil that is becoming more and more of a menace to the American home it is interesting to find an enlightened and progressive nation of the Old World refusing to permit its introduction within its borders. The former Prime Minister of Italy, Signor Zanardelli, a professed atheist, had, in fulfilment of pledges given to his Masonic friends, presented to the national legislature a Bill providing for the addition of laws of divorce to the code, in which statutes of this character have until now been conspicuous by their absence. But so fierce was the opposition which the projected measure excited throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom that the late Cabinet never ventured to submit the matter to an actual vote; and now it is learned that the new Giolitti administration, although representing the ultra radical element in the Chambers, has definitely withdrawn the Divorce Bill from its programme, 'in deference,' it is explained, 'to the

Overwhelming Sentiment Against the Proposed Law.

That this action on the part of the Government in the matter is final is shown by the announcement that Signor Nathan has been led thereby to resign the Grand Mastership of Italian Freemasonry. The latter, as in France, devotes its energies to politics, and especially to warring upon religion and its ministers, differing in this respect from the craft in America and in Great Britain. Indeed the Freemasons of the Latin countries of Europe have little in common with their brethren in the United States, all allusion to the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, which figures so prominently in the ritual of the Order here, having been eliminated from that of the lodges in Italy and France where atheism is the order of the day. The Grand Orient of Italy had adopted the project of a law of divorce as a means of attack upon the Church, rather than as a measure necessary to the people, and the Grand Master had so prominently identified himself therewith that now, on the announcement that it has been thrown overboard by the most radical administration that has ever held office in Italy, he has no other alternative but to resign.

That Italy is the better for the absence of any law of divorce on its code is conclusively shown by the fact that, according to the official records of the year 1901, the entire demands for that judicial separation between husband and wife which is admitted by the law of the land did not exceed 1800 for twelve months—that is to say a proportion of 6 for every 100,000 inhabitants. Of these more than half were withdrawn, and the entire number of separations granted in the courts in 1901 amounted to 728, which is an average of one and a fraction for every 10,000 families. Of these 728 separations 444 were arranged by mutual consent between husband and wife, while less than 100 were based on infidelity and desertion. Figures such as these are far more convincing than any words could be as to the lack of any popular desire in Italy for the enactment of divorce laws. The statistics show

A Similar Condition of Affairs

in Spain and in Portugal, the only other countries in the world where laws of divorce do not exist. The average demands for separation and the proportion of the latter to the number of marriages are pretty much the same in Spain and Portugal as in Italy, and when one compares these returns with the appalling quantity

of divorces that are granted each year in the United States, every divorce meaning the destruction of a home, one is forced to come to the conclusion that, after all, the Italians, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese are wise in declining to adopt a series of laws which tend to impair the family principle, which is the elementary basis of patriotism.

In Austria a very curious state of affairs exists with regard to divorces. The laws providing for the latter are of an extremely restricted nature, as they only permit the courts to grant divorces to Protestants and Jews. Catholics as such have no legal redress in the nature of divorce either in Austria or in Hungary, and if a Catholic couple wish for a divorce they must both of them become converts either to Protestantism or to Judaism before the courts will declare themselves competent to deal with their cases and to grant them a full-fledged divorce.

In England,

during all the earlier part of the reign of Queen Victoria, divorces were far more difficult to obtain than they are to-day. In fact, the dissolution of a marriage entailed so much trouble and, above all, so much expense, that it was only the very rich who could afford to indulge in such a luxury. And these were in a measure discouraged therefrom by the attitude of Queen Victoria, who up to ten or fifteen years before her death declined to receive at court any woman who had figured in a divorce case. But when by means of Acts of Parliament divorce was brought within the reach of the masses and ceased to be restricted to the wealthy, public opinion, which until then had supported the Queen in the stand which she had taken, became more lax, and even took the ground that, since divorce was authorised by the law of the land, it should be recognised and tolerated as such by both the Church and the Crown. It was in deference to this sentiment that the Queen toward the last became more lenient towards divorces, several of whom were received at court, while others still were admitted to the honors of private presentation. This naturally helped to still further remove the prejudice against divorce, and to-day there remains but little of the old-time rigor formerly manifested toward women.

Who had Figured in Divorce Cases.

It is the same in Germany, in France, in Scandinavia, and in Switzerland. On the Continent, indeed, divorces are so frequent among the reigning houses that it would be almost a matter of impossibility to adhere to any rule of barring divorcees from court or to maintain the social ostracism to which divorcees were formerly subjected. Of course, it may be said that in this royalty has merely drifted along with the tide of popular sentiment. But it is impossible to refrain from the belief that if rulers of the Old World had adhered to their former principles and set their faces against those who had courted publicity and aired their matrimonial woes in the courts, divorce would be less fashionable and, in consequence thereof, less frequent than it is nowadays in all the monarchical countries of the Old World save those which are free from this danger—namely, Spain, Portugal and, in a minor degree, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy—***

In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and that and nothing else.—***

We have received from Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, the well known seedsmen and nurserymen of Dunedin, their descriptive catalogue of rare plants, fruit trees, and flowering shrubs, roses, gardening accessories, etc., for the current season. The publication contains a very full list of all that is required for the ornamental planting of grounds, for the orchard, and for the flower garden, and should prove a valuable guide to all who intend to take advantage of the planting season. The firm lays special emphasis on the all important fact that their stocks are healthy and well grown, and that, as several novelties are being constantly added to their already fine collection, patrons may rely upon receiving the finest varieties that can be supplied at the prices named. There can be no greater mistake made than by buying cheap, and necessarily inferior, fruit trees, etc., as it is only after the lapse of a considerable time that their worthlessness is discovered, and it will be necessary to commence planting again, when good varieties would have been in full bearing. To guard against such disappointment the only sure method is to purchase from an old and reputable firm like Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, who will leave nothing undone to give satisfaction to their patrons...

A Great Enterprise and its im-

UNDER the Editorship of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the Encyclopædia Britannica has been brought absolutely up-to-date in respect of all subjects, and the recently completed work in 35 large quarto volumes is to-day offered direct by the publishers, "The Times," London, to the people of New Zealand, at less than half the catalogue price (already in force in the United Kingdom, and very shortly to be in force in this country), and upon a system of instalments so favourable that working men, earning wages of only 25/- a week, have been enabled to secure the invaluable possession for themselves and their children.

This bare statement of the situation with which the following pages have to deal sums up an enterprise that is full of interest at every turn, that has a hundred claims upon the reader's attention. The history of the book itself, which, throughout the period of more than 130 years since the appearance in Edinburgh of the first edition in three volumes, has won and consolidated for itself a supreme position, would make an interesting chapter itself. Interest, again, attaches to every one among the names of the two thousand contributors who have collaborated to make the great work what it is—from the Editor-in-Chief, whose unrivalled knowledge of men and affairs in every quarter of the globe has been gained from the widest experience in positions the most favorable for observation, through the long roll of celebrated men whose names are familiar the world over, to the man whose intimate acquaintance with some novel process in manufacture, some method in contemporary commerce, or some rapidly rising locality, has qualified him to become a contributor to a book which stands as the highest authority, the final court of appeal, in all subjects.

2000 of the most distinguished Men of the Day

The great national library of reading and reference has always been famous for the distinction of its contributors, but at no period of its history has the Encyclopædia Britannica so brilliantly represented the best thought of its time. The Editor himself has said "The combination of 'The Times' with the Encyclopædia Britannica enabled the editors to appeal with special force to the most eminent experts on all subjects." Catholic readers will be interested to know that among those who lent their special knowledge to the task of bringing the work up to date were his Eminence *Cardinal Gibbons*, Archbishop of Baltimore, and his Eminence the late *Cardinal Vaughan*, Archbishop of Westminster. Wherever we look we find the highest authority. The author of the articles bringing the subject of ship-building down to the development of the submarine boat, is the Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty, *Mr. Philip Watts* himself, who was for six years Naval Architect for Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., until he was called to succeed Sir George White at the Admiralty. The author of article on canals is the engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal, *Mr. E. Leader Williams*; the builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse writes on lighthouses, *Mr. W. Tregarthen Douglas*, consulting engineer to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, etc. *Mr. Hon. William Peckham Reeves*, Agent-General for the Colony, brings the history of New Zealand down to the latest date, *Mr. T. A. Coshlan*, Government Statistician, whose report on the decline of the birthrate every one has been quoting, supplies the statistical portion of the articles on Australia; the biography of Cecil

Rhodes is by *Lady Lugard* (Miss Flora Shaw); *Sir Frederick Lugard* and *Sir Harry Johnston* write upon those portions of Central Africa which they have won for the Empire; *Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood* describes the Egyptian Army, of which he was the first British Sirdar; *Admiral Sir Evelyn Blyde* and *Sir J. C. R. Colomb* are among the naval experts who contribute their special knowledge. Among the men of science who have helped to make the book are *Lord Kelvin*, whom some hold to be the greatest student of Physics since Newton; *Lord Rayleigh*, the discoverer of Argon; *Sir William Crookes*, the inventor of the Crookes tubes used in the discovery of the X-rays; *Professor Dewar*, who has liquefied the air and was the first to obtain solid hydrogen; *Sir Archibald Geikie*, the great geologist. *Mr. Marion Crawford* writes on contemporary Rome, and among other men and women of letters who contribute, are *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, "*John Oliver Hobbes*," *Mr. Andrew Lang*, *Mr. John Morley*, *Mr. Austin Dobson*, *Sir Leslie Stephen*, and *Mr. Swinburne*. *Dr. Nansen* and *Sir Martin Conway* are among the travellers who give their experiences. *Mr. James Bryce*, *Mr. J. E. C. Bodley* (who was chosen to write the official history of the Coronation), *Sir Spencer Walpole* are among those who contribute articles dealing with recent history, worthily carrying on the great traditions set in the articles on former epochs by *Freeman*, *Gardiner*, *Seeley*, *Fyffe*. The author of the article dealing with the latest theories of Economics is *Professor Hewins*, who was lately called away from his professorial duties by Mr. Chamberlain to devote his expert knowledge to investigations on the burning subject of fiscal reform. The Departmental Editor for Sports and Games is *Mr. A. E. T. Watson*, famous under his *nom-de-plume* of "*Rapier*," and as Editor of the Badminton Library. . . The list might be continued through many pages, and yet the roll of distinguished contributors would not be exhausted.

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portance to you personally.

vances in knowledge that have been made during the past thirty years. This is the information which we most often need, this is the information which, as every one knows who has attempted to find it, is most difficult to procure.

Increase Your Efficiency

In these days when, on the one hand, every branch of knowledge is highly specialised, and, on the other hand, the advantage of education as a prime factor in success is being recognised from one end of the world to the other, it is hardly necessary to point out the increase of efficiency, the positive increase of business and of earning capacity, which results from possessing ready to hand such an unailing resource as the recently completed Encyclopaedia Britannica. In this connexion it may be interesting to put side by side two opinions of the recently completed work. The first is from a speech made by the Prime Minister of England, the second is a letter from Subscriber No. 26,326, a colliery engineman, who pays seven shillings a week for rent, and wants to give his four children a better start in the world than he had:—

Mr. Arthur Balfour:—“A work which will lighten the labours of every student, and will enable all the English-speaking peoples of the world to obtain, at the least possible cost of labour and exertion, the results of the best intellect and the best research of the age.”

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An Investment for the Children

To spend money on such a possession (and if you spend it now you can purchase the 35 volumes at less than half price and for small instalments) is true economy for a man himself and the best investment he can make for his children. The Encyclopaedia Britannica at home will supplement what your children learn at school, it supplies deficiencies in the regular school curriculum, offers a wider outlook, a greater variety of subjects. It will engage the schoolboy's attention and create interest where his school work finds him idle. Let your children have the run of this great library, for to grow up in a house where there is a copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica constitutes a liberal education in itself.

A Novel System to Ensure Cheapness

But if the issue of this classical work, brought fully up-to-date by so distinguished a body of authorities, is an event in itself, the other side of the enterprise undertaken by the great newspaper (whose history equally dates back over a century and a quarter) is not less calculated to claim the reader's attention. In undertaking its enterprise in connexion with the Encyclopaedia Britannica it was the object of “The Times,” not only to ensure a perfected book up-to-date, but also to make the book cheap, to devise such a plan of sale as would put this perfected library of reading and reference, invaluable to every man, whatever his calling may be, within the reach of every man. The problem of making really cheap a book which cost over £300,000 to produce called for radical measures and a novel system. Boldly cutting down the price to less than half, and offering to accept the low price in small instalments, “The Times” appeals direct to a large public, thus eliminating the middlemen's profits and ensur-

ing a quick response from the prompt, while looking to a sale in the near future at the full price, without serial payments, for a fair return upon the large outlay of capital.

The present offer of the recently completed Encyclopaedia Britannica is, then, necessarily for only a very short time. The offer will soon have to be withdrawn. But the withdrawal of the offer will not mean at all that “The Times” will cease to sell the 35 volumes. On the contrary “The Times,” which has absolute control of the work, will continue to sell it—only at a higher price. Nor will this higher price be a matter of a few shillings more than the present price. The withdrawal of the present temporary offer will mean that the present price will be more than doubled. Only by very soon selling copies at the full price can “The Times” afford now to sell copies at less than half price.

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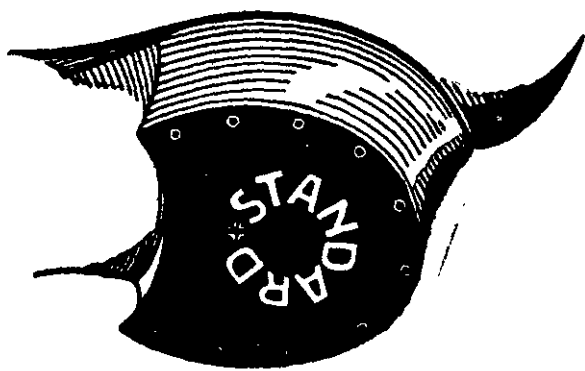
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Irish News

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, March, 1904.

At long last, the festival of our Patron, St. Patrick, is officially declared a 'Bank Holiday,' that is, a public holiday for all classes and creeds. Of course, the 17th of March has always been kept holy by the Irish Catholics, but this year, for the first time, the day is a State Holiday, and it is a pleasure to record that, although the State permits, nay, encourages the opening of drink-shops on Sundays and festivals, the exceptions amongst the publicans in Ireland were those who did not comply with the appeals of our bishops and priests and of the Gaelic League to close drink-shops on St. Patrick's Day. General sobriety honored our great Apostle's feast, almost every publichouse displaying a the Gaelic League card announcing that the establishment would be closed for 'La Feile Padraig.' Surely the Catholic clergy are doing well in joining hands with the Gaelic League for the common good and for the protection of many things that the present-day spirit of materialism seeks to make its own even here in Ireland.

This effort to have our National Festival kept as a day of strict sobriety is one of the good works in which the clergy and the Gaelic League work hand in hand, and they have, so far, succeeded splendidly, in spite of strenuous opposition, for it must be remembered that they have to work against two strong forces: the Government, which stands just now so much in need of money, and which at all times derives so large a share of its revenue from the drink trade that it lately refused to pass a Bill prohibiting the manufacture or the sale of 'silent spirits,' which, in plain language, is a deadly poison; and the selfish greed that so besets many amongst the licensed traders that they fight a hard battle against every movement that would take even one day's profits from them, although that one day be the festival of our great Apostle.

However, it is a splendid thing to know that comparatively few publicans braved public opinion by keeping open house, and St. Patrick's Day was celebrated as it should be, with piety and sobriety.

Adulterated Drink.

It is a painful thing to reflect that the Government refuses to give facilities for passing this particular Liquor Bill, in spite of the facts and statistics brought forward by the medical profession and by temperance advocates of every class and creed to prove that much, if not most of the awful increase of insanity in these islands is well known to be due to the sale of poisonous stuff instead of genuine whisky, stuff that is openly prepared in and sent out from Government bonded stores, with the full knowledge of the authorities. Over and over it has been proved that nine tenths of the cases treated as drunkenness are really cases of temporary insanity produced after drinking what would be a very moderate amount of spirits, if pure, and that the repeated use of this really moderate quantity of drink finally produces hopeless lunacy and nearly all the crime that is committed in the country.

I myself know of a case that will illustrate this. A gentleman, a land surveyor, out with his assistant on a raw day in winter, turned into an inn and called for a glass of whisky for himself and one for his man. He saw that the man got one glass, and only one, but he recollected subsequently that it had not been served from the same bottle that he had been served from. They went their way, the surveyor not in the least injured or affected by the dram he had taken, but before half an hour elapsed his companion was, not drunk, but absolutely mad for the time being from the effects of 'killed spirits.' The poor fellow had committed no excess, yet he was in a condition of frenzy that produces so many crimes. These things are well known; year by year, the lunatic asylums have to be enlarged, but it all brings more and more money to the publican and to the exchequer, and so it is up-hill work, desperate work for the clergy and laity who are striving to save the people from degradation and the madhouse. One would sometimes be almost tempted to fear we are a doomed race, so much is done to exterminate us. Everything is done to encourage drinking and emigration—the two drains on the manhood and womanhood of the country.

Emigration.

The very schools have been found to be emigration agency offices; schoolmasters, if not avowed, certainly secret agents for the emigration companies, which must

pay immense bonuses to their agents to insure the wide-spread secret and open touting there is for emigrants. It was discovered some time ago that the Canadian Emigration Companies were actually supplying our National schools in the rural districts with free copy-books, the headlines being all pithy lines descriptive of the delights of that charmed region of eight long months of snow and ice, Canada: 'Peaches and grapes and apples growing in the open air, free to all!' Think of the schoolboy's mouth watering as he reads! 'Land for nothing.' No mention of the labor of clearing, of the deadly loneliness. 'Sunshine all summer.' No word of the scorching heat to boys and girls accustomed only to gentle warmth. 'Sleighing and tobogganing all winter, under the glorious aurora borealis.' Nothing of the eight months of snow and frost, often 60 degrees below anything ever known in Ireland, and no money to buy sleighs, bells and furs, perhaps not even to buy the bare necessities of life. And beyond all, ah! beyond all, no word of the sorrowful tales of the emigrants who fell by the way amongst briars and thorns!

Something must be done to stop this insane emigration, or there is a danger that while beautiful churches are springing up throughout the land, monuments of the Irish people's love of God and their Faith, there may not be congregations to fill them, and, now that there is hope of the land for the people, that there may not be people, her own people, to till that land. So impressed by this danger have become all who truly love their country and their race, that an appeal has gone forth from the bishops and clergy of Ireland and the Anti-Emigration Society to the Irish abroad, whether in the colonies or the United States, to cease

The Unpatriotic Work

of urging their relatives and friends at Home to leave home and country and join them in a foreign land, and for what? Only too often for the poorhouse, the asylum, or an early grave. But, above all, they appeal to the Irish abroad not to send pre-paid passage tickets to relatives or friends, for this, it appears, is the temptation that brings about the greater part of this calamitous emigration. It is hoped that this appeal will be responded to. Ireland wants all her sons and daughters to work for their own land, and not, by selfishly flying from it, to let their soil be owned and tilled by the strangers who will fill their places.

As I have said, the clergy and the Anti-Emigration Society are working strenuously to stem the tide, but, alas! the tide still ebbs from our shores and only flows back, now and again to cast some broken wreck-age on the shores near hospital or poorhouse.

And all these deluded emigrants leave behind them! At this time of the year, how many look back, straining eyes wearied with the glare of Canadian snow, snow, snow: across trackless white wastes and again across trackless ocean to this little green island, shining now in all the gay beauty of the daffodil month. The trees are not quite awake yet, only just beginning to open their eyes, but the fields are emerald, the gorse is putting on its golden vest, the primroses are nesting in their hedge, and the daffodils are everywhere, clusters of them, waving and beckoning on their slender stems, keeping time to the music of thrush and blackbird that are filling the air with song.

Yesterday I had a letter from an exile in Canada, and there was a weary sigh in it: 'a long, cold winter, two feet of snow still on the ground, and it's spring now in old Ireland!' How they must long, these exiles, and how they must wish they never had listened to the tempter who so lied, who so deceived them by false promises!

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS

ARMAGH.—The Cathedral

The approaching consecration of the fine Cathedral of Armagh (writes a correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') may render it opportune to mention that Armagh only became a mensal parish in 1834, on the death of Father James Byrne, the last parish priest of Armagh. Previous to that date the Primate of Armagh mostly lived at Drogheda for a century. Dr. Kelly, Archbishop of Armagh, died January 13th, 1835, and his successor, Dr. Crolly, took up his residence in Armagh. To Archbishop Crolly is due the building of the noble cathedral which now dominates the landscape round Armagh. As late as 1749 the scattered Catholics of the Primatial City had to worship 'in a place of refuge,' and it was not till 1750 that the 'old chapel' was built in the spot since known as 'Chapel lane,' the structure being enlarged in 1806. The foundation stone of the cathedral was laid on St. Patrick's Day, 1840, and the work proceeded apace till Dr. Crolly's death in 1849. Dr. Cullen, his successor, had a short term of office, as he was translated to Dublin in 1852; but

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Primate Dixon took up the work, which he continued till his death in 1866. At length Dr. MacGettigan was enabled to have the cathedral solemnly dedicated on August 24th, 1873, when the late Father Burke, O.P., preached. However, it remained for the present revered Primate, Cardinal Logue, to complete in every detail the glorious cathedral and have it consecrated.

CARLOW.—Demise of a Religious

Sister Gabriel M'Mahon, a member of the Brigidine Community at Tullow, County Carlow, passed to her reward recently. She belonged to an old and respected family—one which had given another Sister member to the religious life—resident at Castletown, Mountrath. The deceased was in the 46th year of her age and the 23rd of her profession.

CAVAN.—Death of a Parliamentary Representative

Mr. Thomas McGovern, M.P., for West Cavan, who had been ailing for some months, died at his residence, Gortmore, Bawnboy, County Cavan, in the early part of April.

LIMERICK.—Presentation

Mr. Joseph O'Mara, son of Alderman S O'Mara, of Limerick, was presented by the employes of the well-known bacon-curing firm of O'Mara, Ltd, with an illuminated address and a watch and chain, on the eve of his departure for Canada to take over the management of a large bacon factory, lately acquired by the firm

SLIGO.—Deputy Lieutenants

Major C. K. O'Hara, his Majesty's Lieutenant, has, with the approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, appointed The MacDermot, of Coolavin, and George Keogh, Esq., J.P., both of County Sligo, to be Deputy Lieutenants in and for the said county.

TIPPERARY.—The Late Archbishop Croke

A marble bust of the late Archbishop Croke has just been completed and erected in the mortuary chapel of the Cathedral, Thurles.

WATERFORD.—Domestic Science

At a meeting in Waterford presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Sir Horace Plunkett announced that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction intended carrying out an educational experiment of building two schoolrooms for the teaching of domestic science, one under the control of the Protestant Institution in Belfast, and the other under the care of the Ursuline Convent of Waterford.

WEXFORD.—The Anti-Treating Movement

Sir Horace Plunkett has forwarded £50 to the Rev. J. J. Rossiter, House of Missions, Ennisceorby, for the promotion of the Anti-Treating Movement. In his letter forwarding the cheque, Sir Horace Plunkett bears testimony to 'the excellent work which is being done in the cause of temperance by the Anti-Treating League,' and says that he intends this personal subscription from him as 'an expression of his practical sympathy with the work.'

GENERAL

Absence of Crime

The Royal Irish Constabulary (writes a Dublin correspondent) are being supplied with the most effective death-dealing weapons known to science, presumably for the suppression of crime. While this is so, the country is practically crimeless. At the Cork Quarter Sessions the Recorder was presented with white gloves. In the County Limerick Judge Adams met with a similar gratifying presentation, and the same happened in many other centres of population. Something better might well be done with the thousands of pounds now being spent on purchasing rifles for the Irish police.

The Agricultural Department

The head of the Agricultural Department has been sharply taken to task for the extraordinary views enunciated in his new book with regard to the Catholic Church. In the course of an able article in the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record' the Rev. Dr. Hagan, Maynooth, says that 'it must be a subject of the deepest concern and uneasiness to all Irish Catholics to see at the head of a great public department, with extensive patronage in his hands, a man who openly professes his belief that the conception of economics based upon their religion is, in several of its most essential aspects, fundamentally wrong and bad.' Father Barry, P.P., Oldcastle, writing to the 'Freeman,' says he would like to see a list of the officials of the Agricultural Department, their nationality, their salaries, likewise their duties and emoluments—night and day allowances, etc.—also contemplated outlay in procuring site for new offices for the Department. Something more 'to shock the economic sense,' he believes, would come to light than monasticism in Ireland.

People We Hear About

Mr. Jenkins is the only State Premier of Australia who is not a native of the Commonwealth. Mr. Jenkins was born in North America, and the Federal Prime Minister (Mr. Watson) was born in South America. Both his predecessors—Messrs. Barton and Deakin—were native born.

James E. Burke, the blacksmith Democratic Mayor of Burlington, Vermont (U.S.A.), was re-elected on March 1 by the unprecedented majority over all other candidates of 505 votes. He made his fight on municipal ownership of electric lights, economy in city finances, honest government, and a public dock. Mr. Burke is an Irishman and a Catholic.

Perhaps the best-known Queenslander of the seven raised to the Legislative Council of that State is Mr. Peter Murphy. A native of County Limerick, Ireland, he was a grocer's apprentice, and emigrated to Queensland 34 years ago, his mother, brothers, and sisters having preceded him. He did whatever work came to him. He is largely interested in many business concerns, both in Brisbane and in Northern Queensland. Mr. Murphy, who is all that a large-hearted Irishman should be, has received many congratulations.

His Holiness Pius X. lately received in special audience a young Benedictine monk, the Rev. Dom Gregory Gerrer, O.S.B., belonging to the United States. This monk is a painter of considerable merit. He has been recently at work on a portrait of Pius X., and brought it with him to show it to the Pontiff. The Pope was quite impressed by the rare ability displayed by the young Benedictine, and when the latter asked him for a sitting in order that he might correct any faults or improve the picture, Pius X. readily consented. The picture was set up, Pius X. took the place desired by the artist, and the monk set to work with all diligence. The work is intended for America. Those who have seen it declare it to be one of the best which has yet been made of the new Pope.

Of a sum of 100,000 francs placed by a donor interested in the advance of science in the hands of the Syndicate of the Parisian Press to be given as prizes to scientists of pre-eminent distinction, 60,000 francs have been allotted to Mme. Curie to enable her to pursue her researches in connection with radium. This lady, who has taken the leading part in the discovery alluded to, though working in union with her husband, a Professor of Chemistry, is of Polish origin. She had early in life devoted herself to chemical studies, and had become assistant to M. Curie in his laboratory. She is energetic and active, and is in the habit of making a long course on her bicycle to conduct a chemical class in the Government College at Versailles. The lady also finds time herself to conduct the education of her little boy. The prize of 40,000 francs was allotted to M. Branly, a Professor in the Catholic Institute of Paris, for important discoveries made by him in relation to wireless telegraphy.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, who is naturally a prominent figure at the present moment, is a very Westernised specimen of a gentleman of Japan. He has written a book in English, while his knowledge of French is only second to that of his own tongue. He first went to England as a youth of 17, bent upon seeing Western ways, but the revolution in Japan called him home, and he was one of the adherents of the old Shogunati dynasty. Very often the Japanese Ambassador might have been seen taking a constitutional after lunch in Kensington Gardens, where he used to spend an hour strolling about or sitting under the trees, if the uncertain climate permitted. But since the war broke out Hayashi has not much time for leisure, for he is being visited all day long by Jew, by Jap, and Gentile, who pester him for news of the campaign. He lives almost wholly in European style, but on one evening in the week there is served a Japanese dinner. To this interesting function, however, Europeans are never invited, the guests being only those of his countrymen in London to whom he wishes to extend his hospitality.

Much troubled in mind, the Cynic reclined,

His star was not in ascendant;

He deigned not to scoff for he had a bad cough,

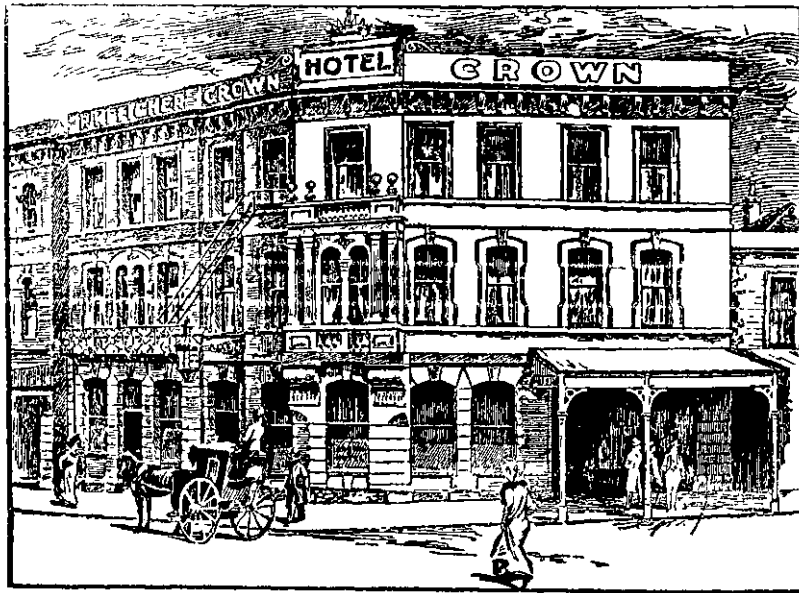
And a tear from his nose was pendant.

"I'll away!" said Diog, "to Delphi I'll jog,"

And consult that oracle sure."

He went, and it said, "For a cold in the head

Take WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE."



CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. KELIGHER,

Having considerably enlarged and thoroughly renovated this Old-established and Well-known Hotel, offers to the Travelling Public really

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED, being only a few minutes' walk from Railway Station and Wharves.

COMMERCIAL ROOM,
LADIES' DRAWING ROOM,
BILLIARD ROOM, &c

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST

HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
'Lequer' Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers
Requisites in Stock.

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for Mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended on Tuesday and
Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

IN MEMORIAM.



THOMSON & CO.

Monumental Masons,

M RAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

(OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH)

Branson's Hotel

Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire

Tariff—5/- per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful places in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS. CORNISH - Proprietor.

C. W. WARD,

223 CASHEL ST. W., CHRISTCHURCH

(Late of A. J. White's and J. Ballantyne and Co.).

Up-to-date Furniture

At Lowest Current Prices.

Call and Inspect the Stock.

Duchesse Chests...	...	45s 0d
Full Size Braes-rail Bedsteads	...	35s 0d
Full Size Kapoc Mattresses	...	25s 0d
Kapoc Pillows	...	2s 3d

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Hotelkeepers and .

. . Boarding Houses

The Best in town for all Household Requisites, Tea, Dinner, and Bedroom Ware, Cutlery, Electroplate, Decanters, Tumblers, and Glassware of every description is

RITCHIE'S STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

Cutlery, Lamps, and Crockery Lent on Hire

Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the country at

Ritchie's Staffordshire House

29 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

Sole Agents for the supply of
PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90
INVERCARGILL.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good Glass of Beer to ask for

STAPLES BEST

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts

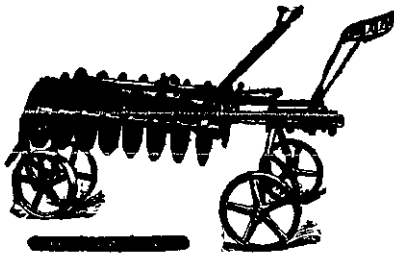
And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

J STAPLES AND CO., Limited
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind recommendation

REID & GRAY LEADING IMPLEMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.



Write for
Catalogue all
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DUNEDIN
And Branches
Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY.

The Best PLOUGHS Can Supply any Implements Needed on a Farm

Best HARROWS

The Best CHAFFCUTTERS

The Best GRAIN DRILLS

—OVER FOUR MILLION SOLD ANNUALLY IN AUSTRALASIA—

Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles

SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.

Past Works.—Such as Dunedin Convent, Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Creosote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Street, Dunedin, and in Roslyn, SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Future Works.—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill, and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increasing popularity of the line.

Estimates Given of any work. These are carried out by our RESIDENT EXPERTS, and WHICH WE GUARANTEE.

The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

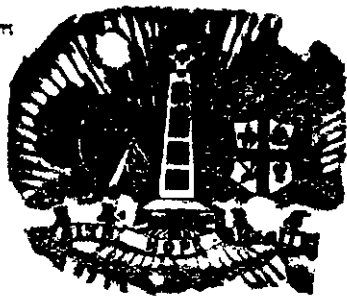
WUNDERLICH'S PATENT ZINC CEILINGS, Cheapest, Safest, and most Artistic.

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Dunedin, Wellington, Christchurch,

Auckland, and Invercargill.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct from the District Secretary.

The District Officers are anxious to open New Branches, and will give all possible assistance and information to applicants Branches being established in the various centres throughout the Colonies an invaluable measure of reciprocity obtains.

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland

Invention Is the Foundation of Industrial Wealth.

An Invention skilfully and scientifically Patented more than half sold

We procure PATENTS and Trade Marks in any country of the world which has a Patent Law.

We will advise you, without charge, whether your Invention is probably patentable.

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BALDWIN & RAYWARD

GREY STREET, WELLINGTON.

Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

Shakespeare.

W. E. FITZGERALD,

Merchant Tailor & Cutter,

119 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN

(Next door to John Edmond, Ironmonger.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds; Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.***

Commercial

Week ending May 25.

PRODUCE.

London, May 20.—An experimental shipment of Queensland barley averaged 30s a quarter.

Butter, unchanged. The demand is entirely confined to choicest brands. Consignors are storing largely all other sorts. The 'Ionic's' shipment was in good condition.

There is a slight improvement in cheese. New Zealand, 38s to 40s.

Rabbits, flat. Large, 6½d to 7d; young, 5½d to 6d.

Wellington, May 23.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, May 21:—'The mutton market is weak and the output unsatisfactory, owing to the demand being chiefly for prime light carcasses, which are scarce. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton, light-weights, is 4½d per lb, and 4½d per lb for heavy-weights. The average price to-day for other brands of North Island mutton is 4d per lb. The lamb market is steady, owing to the demand having been stimulated by the fine weather that has set in. The average price for Canterbury brands is 5½d per lb, and for brands other than Canterbury 5½d per lb. The beef market is quiet. The average price for hind-quarters of New Zealand beef is 3½d per lb; fores, 2½d per lb. There is a better demand for butter. Buyers are chiefly speculators, but the supplies on hand are very heavy. The average price of choicest New Zealand butter to-day is 88s per cwt; Danish, 96s. The cheese market is steady. The reduction in price has caused more business to be done. The average price of finest New Zealand cheese to-day is 40s per cwt. The wool sale has concluded. The market is firm, with a hardening tendency. Many buyers are operating heavily. There is general confidence in the maintenance of present prices. The estimated values are: Fine crossbred, 11d to 1s; medium, 9d to 10½d; coarse, 8d to 10d; superior merinos, 11½d to 1s 1½d; medium, 9d to 11d, inferior, 7d to 8½d.'

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter farm, 6d; separator, 8d; butter, factory, pats, 10½d. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £2 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £2 per ton. Flour, £10 to £11. Oatmeal, £9 to £9 10s. Bran, £3. Pollard, £5. Retail—Farm butter, 8d; separator, 10d, butter (factory), pats, 1s. Eggs, 1s 6d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Hams, 10d. Bacon, 10d. Potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 22s; 50lb, 6s 6d. Oatmeal, 50lb, 5s 6d; 25lb, 3s. Pollard, 8s 6d per bag. Bran, 4s. Chaff, 1s 6d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; feed, 11d to 1s 5d. Wheat: Milling, 2s 6d to 3s, fowls, 2s to 2s 4d. Potatoes: Kidneys, 30s; Derwents, £2. Chaff, 35s to 50s. Clover hay, £2 10s to £3. Straw: Pressed wheat, 25s; oats, 27s 6d; loose, 35s. Flour: Sacks, £9; 100lb, £9 10s; 50lb, £9 15s; 25lb, £10. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Bran, £2 10s. Butter: dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: factory, 5d; dairy, 4½d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Onions: Melbourne, £5.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores to-day. There was only a small attendance of buyers, and as competition was slack, a large proportion of the offering had to be passed in. Present values are as under:—

Oats—A limited export business has been done during the past week in 'B' grade quality. 'A' grade has fair inquiry, but few of the lines coming forward are sufficiently bright to be included in this class. Prime bright Gartons are also wanted for shipment, but holders of this class of oats evince little disposition to accept current values. Medium and inferior qualities are without much attention. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; good to best feed, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; inferior to medium, 1s to 1s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—In milling quality only the best samples find favor with millers. Medium lines are almost neglected. Fowl wheat, which is not offering quite so freely, still has good demand for export at late values. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 10d to 3s; medium to good, 2s 5d to 2s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; bro-

ken and damaged, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes.—The market is more heavily supplied, and values have again suffered a slight decline. We quote: Best Derwents, £2 to £2 2s 6d; medium, £1 15s to £1 17s 6d; kidneys, up-to-dates, etc., £1 10s to £2 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—In the face of supplies coming forward during the past week, it has been impossible to maintain late values, and in order to effect a clearance some reduction in price has to be made. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £2 7s 6d to £2 12s 8d, choice, to £2 15s; medium to good, £2 to £2 5s; inferior, light, and discolored, £1 10s to £1 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Hay.—The market is glutted, and consignments are extremely difficult to clear. We quote: Best clover and ryegrass hay, £2 10s to £2 15s; medium to good, £2 to £2 7s 6d per ton (pressed).

Turnips.—The low values reported last week have had the effect of retarding consignments, and slightly better values could now be obtained. We quote: Best Swedes, 14s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Wheat and Oats.—There is no change to report in either cereal, and last week's quotations hold good, although there is very little doing in either.

Chaff.—Prices are somewhat easier and only prime lines still are easily sold. Prime oaten sheaf brings £2 7s 6d to £2 15s; medium is nominally worth £1 17s 6d to £2 5s, and inferior £1 10s to £1 15s.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, £2 to £2 2s 6d; others, £1 10s to £1 17s 6d.

WOOL.

London, May 19.—At the wool sales the Waihi clip realised 9½d. The sales closed firm at the highest prices of the series.

Compared with March, the closing prices for merinos averaged 5 per cent. higher, except for medium heavy greasies, which were unchanged. Fine crossbreds were firm in sellers' favor. Medium were 5 per cent. and coarse, 7½ per cent. higher. Merino lambs' wool was firm. Crossbreds were a halfpenny to a penny higher.

The Richmond and Oamarina clips realised 9½d.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Rabbitskins.—We held our usual weekly sale on Monday, when there was an average attendance of buyers present. Competition was good and we sold as follows: Early winters, 13½d to 13½d, autumns, 10½d to 13½d, spring bucks, 11d, do does, 5d to 8d; summers, 6½d to 8d.

Sheepskins.—On Tuesday we offered a large catalogue and had a most satisfactory sale. The recent rise in the wool market in London was reflected on values ruling, and we can confidently recommend consignments being sent to us at present.

Tallow and Fat.—The market continues steady at late quotations.

Hides.—We sold last Thursday and had a fairly satisfactory sale, although not so good as that of the previous week. Ox hides made up to 6d and cows to 4½d.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS

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

For last Saturday's sale about a score of horses, mostly aged and weedy, were forward. About half the entry changed hands at quotations. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £58; extra good, prize horses, £60 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £48; aged do, £22 to £33; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100, strong spring-van horses, £30 to £40, milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £30; light hacks, £10 to £13, extra good hacks, £18 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET

There were fair entries of stock at Addington to-day, and the interest which is now being caused by the high prices for sheep assisted in making competition keen.

Fat Cattle.—The supply was in excess of the demand, and prices were consequently weaker. Steers brought from £6 10s to £11 7s 6d; heifers, £5 15s to £8 7s 6d; cows, £5 to £7 17s 6d. Per 100lb prime beef sold at 22s 6d, and cow and secondary at 18s to 21s. Veal calves sold at 10s to £2 6s.

Store Cattle.—The entry was mostly made up of well-grown young stock, which sold fairly well. Other

MASONIC HOTEL

CHRISTCHURCH

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive a
Cead Mile Faighte from the Proprietor,

E. POWER

Late of Dunedin.

—CENTRAL—

Temperance Hotel

BRIDGE STREET, NELSON.

(Opposite Oakley's Music Warehouse)
Late Larkins.

Mrs. Ben. Crisp,

PROPRIETRESS.

Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find all the comforts of a home.

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders.

Dinner from 12 till 1.30 p.m. Daily.

Letters and Telegrams promptly attended to

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish and Wears White all through. More durable than Electroplate, at one-third the cost

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices:
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

SOLE AGENTS

EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

Buchu Kidney Cure.

For Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Phosphatic and other deposits, Pains in the lower part of the Back, and all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. This preparation is warranted free from any injurious or noxious ingredient, and is composed of specially selected drugs which are of tried efficacy. Men who have been accustomed to working in water or in a damp place will appreciate the benefits of this remedy

2s and 3s 6d Bottles.

Sent, post free, to any part of New Zealand when order is accompanied by remittance.

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland)

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Stop that Cough!
takes
BONNINGTON'S
IRISH MOSS
The Great Remedy for
WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.
Ask for Bonnington's

THE "TROCADERO" SUPPER AND DINING ROOMS
NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN.
Grills at all Hours. Fish Suppers a Specialty.
THE TROCADERO, RATTRAY STREET, Dunedin
Proprietor: **LARRY CLANCY**
(Late Gridiron Hotel.)

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION ETC.
At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels, and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s Steamers.
PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER
(formerly of Greymouth, and recently licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Wellington)
Notifies her friends and the public that she has taken over the above-named Hotel.
Only the Best Liquors stocked.
First-class accommodation for visitors.
Telephone No. 1212.

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(CAMPBELL AND CRUST.)
DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL GORE
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON,
OAMARU, AUCKLAND, & HAWERA.

GENERAL CARRIERS, CUSTOMS,
SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENTS.
PARCELS FORWARDED to any part of the World.
FURNITURE Packed and Removed by our own men throughout New Zealand.

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PORTLAND CEMENT—Highest Grade. Guaranteed equal to the best Imported Brands.
MILBURN PHOSPHATE — Guaranteed Analysis.
MILBURN LIME—'The Farmers' Friend.'
BUILDERS' LIME—'MILBURN.'
AUCKLAND HYDRAULIC LIME—Crown Brand.
HAVOC—The Canadian and Noxious Weed Destroyer.

Special Pamphlets on any of the above may be had on application at the Company's Office

THOS. G. PATRICK
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J. M'Farlane's)

SANITARY PIPE AND STONWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.
J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Steamers are despatched as under (weather and other circumstances permitting):
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—
Every Thursday.
SYDNEY via EAST COAST PORTS and AUCKLAND—
Every Tuesday
MELBOURNE via BLUFF & HOBART—
Every Sunday.
NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, & Wellington—
Corinna Fortnightly, calling at Akaroa Monthly.
WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only)—
Every Thursday.

SUVA and LEVUKA.
Regular monthly trips from Auckland
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—
Every Four Weeks.
RAROTONGA and TAHITI—
Regular Trips

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE
(Under the British Flag)
via Pacific Islands and Vancouver. Cheapest Quick Route to Canada, United States and Europe.

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.
Passengers Booked Through at Reduced Rates.

descriptions met with but little demand. Yearlings brought 34s 6d; 15 to 18 months, £2 17s 6d to £3 5s; two and a-half year heifers, £4 10s to £4 15s; three year steers, £6 10s to £7 2s 6d; three year heifers, £5 to £5 7s 6d. Dairy cows met a dragging sale at up to £9 2s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—The sale opened at the previous week's rates, but, under the influence of keen competition, prices hardened, and the average was higher than that of the previous market. The range of prices was—Extra prime wethers, 26s to 27s 3d; prime, 21s to 24s 3d; others, 18s 3d to 20s 6d, extra prime ewes, 21s to 22s, prime, 18s 6d to 20s 6d, others, 13s 9d to 18s.

Fat Lambs.—Most of those penned were of good quality up to prime, and the entry again included some particularly prime lines of tegs. The competition was not so brisk as at last sale, and there was a decline in values, more particularly in lots which were not quite prime. Tegs made 17s to 19s 6d, and a few extra to 22s; freezers, 15s to 16s 7d; lighter, 13s 3d to 14s 6d.

Store Sheep.—The yarding was chiefly composed of wethers and lambs, and there was a good clearance at auction late rates. Ewes brought 14s 3d to 17s, lambs, 14s 7d to 21s 2d.

Pigs.—There was an improved demand for pigs, especially for baconers, which made 46s to 58s, equal to 4½d to 4¾d per lb. Porkers sold at 32s to 42s, equal to 4¾d to 5d per lb; large stores, 25s to 32s; medium, 18s to 22s; weaners, 8s to 13s.

Writing of the Elgar Festival in London in March, the 'Tablet' says:—'It is not too much to say that Dr. Elgar has now established himself as the greatest composer that this country has yet produced. The name of Purcell, of course, rises up to challenge this assertion. There is no need to draw comparisons between two composers whose conceptions of their art and whose places in history are so far apart. Purcell died when Bach was a boy; the Catholic composer of today is essentially a disciple of Wagner. But this we may say: that Purcell's was a small and fragile, though withal a beautiful genius; Dr. Elgar's is unquestionably a grave and wide and exalted one, as the recent Festival has conclusively shown. The attendance was indeed remarkable. The huge auditorium of the Opera House was full on each of the three evenings, and was crammed to overflowing when Dr. Elgar's setting of Dr. Newman's poem, "The Dream of Gerontius," received a magnificent rendering. The King and Queen were present on Monday and Tuesday, and the Queen also on Wednesday. We also noticed such celebrities as Dr. Joachim, Mr. Henry Wood, and Mr. Sargent. The gatherings were in every sense representative, and Dr. Elgar was enthusiastically summoned and applauded at the end of each performance.'

A notice with reference to the train arrangements in connection with the Prince of Wales' Birthday and the Dunedin Winter Show and Races appears in this issue.

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The College is large and commodious. It is built in brick, on concrete foundations. To secure dryness, all its outer walls are cemented; and to guard against fire, the inner walls are plastered and the ceilings built in steel. The dormitories are large, and lofty, the classrooms well lighted and ventilated, and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

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PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY, JUNE 3rd.

DUNEDIN WINTER RACES, JUNE 3rd & 4th.

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The following ALTERATIONS IN and ADDITIONS TO the Ordinary Train Service will be made in connection with the above:—

FRIDAY, 3rd JUNE.

Special Train will leave Dunedin for Palmerston and Intermediate Stations at 9.0 a.m., returning Palmerston depart 3.45 p.m., Waikouaiti 4.20 p.m., Waitati 5.30 p.m., Dunedin arrive 6.50 p.m.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 3rd and 4th JUNE.

The Ordinary 3.0 p.m. Train Dunedin to Oamaru will stop where required north of Upper Port Chalmers to set down passengers.

The Train usually leaving Dunedin for Palmerston at 4.0 p.m. will NOT leave till 6.0 p.m. Will not stop at stations Pelichet Bay to Upper Port Chalmers inclusive, except to pick up passengers for north of Upper Port Chalmers.

Special Train will leave Dunedin for Balclutha and Intermediate Stations at 4.25 p.m.

The Train usually leaving Dunedin for Outram, Lawrence, Owaka, and Clinton at 4.20 p.m. will NOT leave till 5.20 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th JUNE.

Special Train will leave Dunedin for Mihinwaka, Palmerston, and Intermediate Stations at 9.25 p.m.

Special Train will leave Dunedin for Balclutha and Intermediate Stations at 9.35 p.m.

RACES AT WINGATUI.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 3rd and 4th JUNE.

Trains will leave Dunedin for Racecourse Platform at 10.50 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 11.45 a.m., and 12.15 p.m.; also 1.0 p.m. (Friday only), and 1.15 p.m. (Saturday only).

Trains will leave Racecourse Platform for Dunedin at 4.45 p.m., 5.5 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.

The Goods Shed at Dunedin, Port Chalmers and Oamaru will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 3rd June.

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LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

TWO TERRORS OF NAVAL WAR



I do not know how it may fare with Port Arthur if it should ever be subjected to high-angle fire from the powerful siege guns of to-day. The comparative bloodlessness of the siege of Paris perhaps gave rise to the legend that it takes a ton of lead to kill a man in war. It really took about two hundred weight of good German metal for every person struck in Paris during the siege. At Fort Vanvres the besiegers volleyed off four and a quarter tons of lead for every defender that they sent to the world beyond the veil of death. The full

possibilities of war are never realised on land by the followers of

'That noble trade
 That demi-gods and heroes made—
 Slaughter, and knocking on the head.'

We must seek it among the men that go down to the sea in ships of war. According to Bloch, the nerves of modern soldiers are weaker than those of the hardened veterans of the olden time, and this defect is aggravated by the system of short service and the increased dangers of war. The nerves of men in war-ships must be in something like a continuous state of high tension when traversing seas that, like those which wash the shores around Port Arthur, shelter the two great anarchists of naval conflict—the torpedo and the sunken mine. Evidence of the swift and fearsome power of destructiveness of these engines of war is amply furnished by the battered Russian and Japanese fighting craft that lie sheer hulks with their keels in the mud of Korea Bay.

The day seems still far-off when (as Admiral Werner predicts) aluminium will be so plentiful and cheap that war-ships will be built of that wondrously light metal. and when it will form a casing of armor against which the impact of exploding mines and torpedoes will be no more than the rattling of stones against a fortress wall. But the advent of aluminium fighting ships would be by no means likely to put an end to the war of wits between the iron-master and the chemist—between the manufacturer of armor and the inventor of ever newer and more racking explosive combinations. Naval constructors long fancied that they had baffled torpedo attack when they invented the cumbrous thing called a torpedo-net. With their nets down o' nights they lay them down in peace to sleep, rocked in the cradle of the deep, till one fine day the flying submarine death sharpened its nose and cut through the frail obstacle as a rapier would through a lady's gossamer veil. They felt that they could sail a battle-ship worth £1,500,000 over a sunken mine, so long as her water-tight compartments were in working order and her boilers and engines were protected above and below water by special armor, and comfortably packed round about with sheltering layers of coal. But the fate of the 'Petropavlovsk' and the 'Hatsuse' has proved that an emphatic modern mine, well and truly laid, is no respecter of water-tight doors or protected boiler-plates, and that it can send the biggest war-vessel afloat to the bottom in ten minutes, with its full complement of twice four hundred men. What with sunken mines, swarms of swift torpedoers, and submarines, the prospect of big armor-clads in future wars is by no means a cheerful one. And by reason of its large crew and enormous cost, the destruction of a single battle-ship—so easily accomplished—is a serious blow to any nation. The present war may, perhaps, strengthen the hands of those specialists who advocate the construction of swift, light cruisers with powerful armaments, and of torpedo boats that cleave through the water, loaded with sudden death, at the rate of the Sydney express.

Butler says of the 'English Merlin' that

'Of warlike engines he was author,
 Devised for quick despatch of slaughter.'

But the duels of nations, as of French editors, is a matter of thrust and parry. In naval warfare, every new warlike engine 'devised for quick despatch of slaughter' was met by the invention of fresh means of defence. From the days of the 'Monitor' till now there has been an unbroken tug-of-war between the thrust of projectile and the parry of armor. When Great Britain placed upon the seas a formidable navy armed with heavy guns and clad in a thick frieze-coat of steel, some of her rivals cudgelled their brains to devise means of tickling the weak spots of war-ships with heavy mine-explosions. The result was the invention of a crude

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torpedo that was, we think, first used in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. One of its chief characteristics was the serene impartiality with which it blew friends as well as foes into eternity. It was rigged on the end of a twenty-foot pole, placed on a dark night in a boat constructed in such a way that its approach would not be noticed, held seven feet under water beneath the iron sides of a hostile vessel, and then fired by the pressure of an electric button. This rude weapon was used nine times by the Russians during the war. It sent one Turkish iron-clad and two steamers to the bottom and damaged three other battle-ships. Russian and Turkish torpedoes also did, during the same war, some minor and promiscuous damage to the fleet of the Czar. With the aid of a similar out-rigger torpedo, the French, in the Tonkin war of 1885, sank a Chinese frigate of 3500 tons. By the time the Chilian civil war broke out in 1891, the torpedo was able to 'walk the water like a thing of life,' driven by its own self-contained motive power. One morning the two Government gunboats 'Lynch' and 'Condell' had 'a little affair of honor' with the Congressionalist iron-clad, the 'Blanco Encalada.' 'Twas all in Caldera Bay. Several Whitehead torpedoes were fired at the 'Blanco' at a range of little more than a hundred yards. Each carried sixty pounds of gun-cotton—mere Tom-Thumb affairs compared with the business-like wreckers filled with two hundred pounds of high explosives that are wreaking destruction at long range in the Korean Sea. After seven minutes' fighting one of the Whiteheads struck the 'Blanco' amidships, tore a hole in its ribs about twenty feet by twelve—big enough for a loaded omnibus to pass through—and sent it and a hundred and twenty human lives to the bottom in nine minutes. Two years later, during the revolt of the Brazilian navy, the armor-clad turret-ship 'Aquidaban' was sent head foremost to the floor of the sea by the bang of a Whitehead torpedo. The 'Chen Yuen,' a Chinese battle-ship, was, we believe, the last victim of the torpedo until the dance of death began around Port Arthur. All manner of war-vessels, as well as torpedoers, are armed with this deadly engine of death. And to this moment there is no effective defence against its secret approach and its giant blow. For the time, the chemist scores easily over the iron-master in naval war.

Notes

Dry Rot

The signs of dry-rot in our population, to which the Premier referred in his recent circular, are specially noticeable in the falling-off in school attendance in nearly every part of New Zealand. The Otago Education Report for last year shows (p. 6) an almost continuous decline from 1890 to 1903. The attendance at the close of 1903 was only 19,504. This was the smallest attendance since 1881, when the numbers stood at 19,274. 'The decline in the number of children in attendance,' the inspectors say, 'is, no doubt, part of the great question at present occupying the attention of moralists, statisticians, and statesmen.' The highest morality is the highest patriotism. And the emptying benches in our schools bode ill for the future of New Zealand.

Deeds versus Words

Words are cheap. It is deeds that tell. 'They people the vacuity of time,' says Carlyle, 'and make it green and worthy.' While the Bible-in-schools League and such-like organisations in New Zealand have been talking hollow-sounding platitudes about the benefits of Christian education, Catholics have been up and doing. They have been spending a million and a half to bring the little ones to Christ, while the others have been wagging their tongues and tightening their purse-strings; whining to get their neglected duty done for them by the State, and to be allowed to pick the pock-

ets of Catholics, Jews, and thousands of other objectors to provide the cost of turning the public schools into Protestant Sunday-schools. It may be very pious to feel for the souls of the little ones with the tip of the tongue. It is certainly a very economical form of sympathy. It would be more to the purpose if the Bible-in-schools League felt for their children, as Catholics do, in their pockets. This would furnish a practical test of their zeal for the souls of the rising generation, and it would save them the humiliation—not to say degradation—of going cap in hand to the Government to entreat it to become a teacher of religion as well as a builder of railways and a grader of Langshang pullets and Aylesburg ducks. Jews, Lutherans, and others are following the example of Catholics in the United States in the matter of Christian education. In a recent address at Notre Dame University, Bishop Stanley (says the 'Ave Maria') declared that a conservative estimate of the cost of the parochial schools in this country would be \$25,000,000, while the expenses of our colleges and academies would amount to as much more. "Fifty millions a year in addition to our ordinary taxes paid for education!" said the Bishop. "Does not that prove the earnestness of our belief in the necessity of education in its true sense? And ought not this fact alone to silence forever the barking fanatics who call the Catholic Church the foe of knowledge?"

That 'Peaceful Mission'

Tibet is a little storm centre in mid-Asia just now. The project of 'interference' in Tibet (presumably for frontier defence purposes) has been in the air for at least five years. It was treated by the 'Times of India' as a proposal for 'cold-blooded buccaneering' and by the 'Pioneer' as a 'wild cat scheme of annexation.' What it may turn out, we do not know. But, at any rate, what was officially termed 'a peaceful mission' set out for Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, armed to the teeth and stuffed to the chin with munitions of war. The slow-witted hillmen of the mid-Asian Switzerland mistook the 'peaceful mission' for an armed invasion of their mountain territory. In the effort to convince them of the peaceful nature of the mission, several hundred Tibetans were pounded into mince-meat by repeating rifles and Maxims and mountain-guns. And now Lord Lansdowne has, like the Tibetans and the rest of the world, discovered that, after all, the thing that is happening along the rocky road to Lhasa is war—war to the knife. Tibet is a border country. Worse still, it is rich in mineral wealth. Worst of all, it is a buffer-State between British and Russian territory. And it looks as if its long seclusion were now to be broken, not by a 'peaceful mission,' but by a war which has apparently for its object the annexation of the country or its reduction to a tributary State or a 'sphere of influence.'

A Strange Omission

Sairey Gamp, when she met the newly-wedded couple in Dickens's 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' had one eye on their visiting card and the other eye on futurity. Just now the newspaper magazines have one eye on Manchuria and the other on Tibet. We have articles and sketches galore on the scenery, the sport, the domestic customs, and the religion of Tibet—the highest and most mountainous nation on the face of the planet. But—strange omission—we have not yet come across, in the course of over two score articles on the Himalayan kingdom, even a passing reference to the fact that our first and best knowledge of that mysterious country and its people came to the world through the work of intrepid Catholic missionaries. We owe, for instance, a map of Chinese Tibet, that is not yet superseded, to Jesuit missionaries who some two-hundred years ago—in the early part of the eighteenth century—guided and instructed the Lamas in a survey of that region. In 1844 the celebrated French Vincentian missionaries, Fathers Huc and Gabet, attended by only a single Chinese

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Christian convert, crossed the dreaded desert of Gobi and penetrated, in search of souls, the then unknown land of Tibet. On one wild and wintry January day in 1846 they reached its capital, the sacred city of Lhassa. They immediately started a mission and set to work to preach the Gospel of Christ to the pagan population. Success promptly attended their efforts. They made a number of converts. And then came sudden disaster. At the instigation of the Chinese Amban or Resident at Lhassa, the missionaries were deported to Canton. Twenty of their converts won the crown of martyrdom. Father Iluc returned to his native Paris in 1852 utterly wrecked in health—the mere battered ribs and timbers of a man. But several years before he died he gave to the world one of the most fascinating books of travel yet written—the two-volume story of his long toilsome missionary journeyings through Tartary, Tibet, and China. It still remains, and will long remain, a classic. Even healthy eyes have what is called a 'blind spot.' And the blind spot in the eyes of writers on Tibet seems to be turned, with curious persistency, on the valuable records which Catholic missionaries have left of that strange country and its strange people.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship the Bishop left Te Aroha at the beginning of the present week and is now in Rotorua.

On Tuesday evening the assistants in the Home Rule stall in the recent and highly-successful Carlin Ban Fete entertained their principal, Miss Staunton, to a social evening in St. Joseph's Hall. The function was a very pleasant and successful one. Vocal items were rendered by the Misses Davis, Brady, Bryant, K. Hannigan, and Staunton, and Messrs. T. Hussey and H. Miles. The accompaniments were played by Miss Poppelwell. During the evening a presentation, consisting of a very handsome travelling writing case, was made to Miss Staunton by Father Murphy, on behalf of the assistants. Mr. H. Miles returned thanks on behalf of Miss Staunton in a happy vein.

The weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Friday evening took the form of a smoke concert. There were 42 members present, and the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., occupied the chair. Rev. Brother Brady was also present. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the Club has good reason to be proud of the talent it contains and with the manner in which the various contributors to the evening's amusement acquitted themselves. Instrumental solos were given by Messrs. Deehan, Whelan, songs by Messrs. T. Hughes, T. Hussey, and recitations by Messrs. Hill and Beard, whilst Mr. L. Stokes ably acted as accompanist. This gentleman also added some first-class gramophone selections to the programme. Brother Brady also favored the members with a humorous story, which was greatly enjoyed. Prior to the meeting Brother Brady, who has kindly undertaken to conduct an elocution class in connection with the Club, gave an outline of the object of such a class, as regards the art of speaking, reading, and reciting. Nine more new members were elected, bringing the total for the season to 37.

The formal opening of the session of St. Mary's Literary and Social Club, Milton, took place on Monday night, when there was an excellent attendance, about sixty members being present. The president (Very Rev. Father O'Neill) delivered an inaugural address on the general benefits of literary and debating societies, and treated the subject in a characteristically humorous, pointed, and practical way. His illustrations from the careers of famous Irishmen such as Thomas Sexton, Tim Healy, and Michael Davitt, and of colonial statesmen such as the Premier and Sir Joseph Ward, were particularly interesting and telling, and the address was listened to throughout with the most marked attention and appreciation. Mr. Scott, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, emphasised the incalculable benefit to be derived from continual practice in speaking, and declared that that was the one and only remedy for nervousness, self-consciousness, and the other disabilities that made public speaking so difficult to the beginner. The vote of thanks to Father O'Neill was carried with acclamation. A capital musical programme was then rendered, to which the following contributed: Miss Scanlan and Mrs. Nolan, and Messrs. J. A. Scott, T. Leaven, W. Kirby, and P. Hynes. At an interval in the proceedings refreshments were handed round, and the ladies' efforts in this direction were very cordially appreciated.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

Mr. Jackson Palmer, who represented Ohinemuri in the last Parliament, is appointed additional judge to the Native Land Court.

The estate of the late Mr. John A. Ewen, of Dunedin, and a member of the firm of Sargood, Son, and Ewen, has been finally certified for stamp duty at £203,116.

The proposed Wellington exhibition has been definitely postponed until November, 1905, the principal reason being the uncertainty of the date on which the Town Hall would be ready for the purpose.

The Chief Government Veterinarian states that the black quarter disease which plays havoc among calves is spreading rapidly in Taranaki, and fears it will in time involve the whole of the North Island. He thinks Taranaki should be a quarantine area for young stock.

At a meeting of the Newtown Licensing Committee on Monday licenses were renewed to the Newtown and Grosvenor Hotels. This action restored the licenses to all the hotels in the district which had been closed pending the appeal to the Privy Council.

A Taranaki doctor was once riding over a wild stretch of country, and asked the lonely milker how he managed to get medical assistance for his wife in the isolated cottage where they lived. 'Well, sar,' replied the farmer, in all good faith, 'we don't ha' no doctor; we just dies a natural death.'

The Premier, who had been staying at Sir George Grey's old house at Kawau, left on Monday in the 'Hinemoa' for the northern lighthouses, and expects to take a fortnight to reach Manukau. He is due in Wellington on June 8. The rest and sea air are doing him great good.

The head master of one of the largest of Wellington city schools states that so great is the demand among employers for boys in Wellington that the supply fails to meet it. A great number of lads leave school directly they have passed the Fifth Standard to go to work. Requests for boys come to head masters of schools at a rate that cannot be satisfied.

Kauri gum has been discovered in large quantities right on the Aotea beach, Kawhia. Several Maoris are engaged in securing this valuable product, which cannot be got excepting at low water, it being submerged at any other time of the tide. The gum is of fair quality, estimated to be worth nearly £100 per ton, and is produced in large pieces.

It is a frequently expressed opinion that Taranaki farmers are paying too much for their land, when they give more than £15 or £16 per acre for it. An Eltham resident (says the local paper), who is in an excellent position to judge, expresses the opinion that with butter selling as low as 8d per lb, Taranaki farmers can safely pay £25 an acre for good land, and still make money. He makes the provision, however, that the farmer must have the necessary labor within his own family. If he has to pay for labor at the current rate of wages, then his outlook is not a bright one.

It is understood (says the Wellington correspondent of the 'Evening Star') that the Bank of New Zealand has had a more prosperous year than ever. When the figures are disclosed in due course the profit for the year will be shown at £200,000, which is some thousands in advance of last year's profit, although last year was looked on as a phenomenal year. This is regarded as a splendid result, as although times are prosperous, money has been tighter during the past twelve months than in the preceding year.

There was a very good attendance at the first social gathering of the season held on Wednesday evening, May 15 in St. Mary's Hall (says the Nelson 'Colonist'), and the function was most enjoyable. The concert portion of the programme was most excellent, songs being contributed by Misses I. Driscoll (encored), Garrard, and Hanton (encored), Messrs. Hosieaux, Bunny (encored), and Jackson, and instrumental music by Miss Greenfield (piano) and Mr. Owen (mandoline). An abundance of refreshments was provided.

A Greymouth message states that after an extraordinarily long spell of fine weather heavy rain set in on Saturday, and no less than 5in fell within 24 hours. The rivers and creeks are all in high flood, and rising. The lower end of Greymouth is under water. A great deal of damage has been occasioned to roads, railways, and bridges through slips and subsidences. A most extraordinary accident took place on the Grey-Otira railway. The morning train had passed Stillwater about a mile, and was running along a siding when a large slip occurred just in front, which capsized the engine, carry-

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FIRST AWARD Paris Exhibition to the Growers in Ceylon.

ing it down about 40ft. Two trucks, which separated the engine from the passenger carriages, were also derailed, but the latter kept on the line, and no injury was sustained by any of the passengers. The driver, when the engine turned over, was thrown quite clear, and sustained but little injury. The fireman (McMeekin), however, was less fortunate, being carried down with the engine, and ultimately pinned underneath it, his head being almost wedged between the cover of the engine and the solid ground. As steam was escaping all round his rescue was not an easy task, and it took a considerable time to get him released. He was then insensible, and suffering from severe shock, being internally injured. The slip is rather extensive, and it will take at least two days to clear it away.

During the hearing of a charge of using obscene language in the Christchurch Magistrate's Court on Saturday, the very high character and respectable position of the accused person was pleaded in mitigation, and as a reason for making the penalty not a severe one. Mr. W. R. Haselden, S.M., who occupied the bench, said: "I will put a problem before you. Why should a gentleman who uses language as bad as could possibly be used by any stoker escape the punishment that would be meted out to a stoker?" Counsel could not but admit the justice of this, and the court marked its sense of gravity of the offence by inflicting a fine of £10.

WEDDING BELLS

McTIGUE—McEVEDY.

From the 'Ellesmere Guardian' (writes our Christchurch correspondent) I gather the particulars of a wedding ceremony which eventuated on a recent date and created a considerable amount of interest in the district. The contracting parties were Mr Edwin McTigue, son of the late Mr. Patrick McTigue, of Ashburton, and Miss Juliet Bridget McEvedy, second daughter of Mr. Peter McEvedy, of Southbridge. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father Goggan, of Leeston, who, attended by the Rev. Father Cooney, of Lyttelton (where the bridegroom resides), united the happy couple in the bonds of Matrimony. The bride was attired in white silk with transparent yoke and sleeves of silk lace, and wore a diamond and sapphire brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids also wore brooches of pearls and rubies, the gift of the bridegroom, who also presented gold brooches to the flower girls. The bride was given away by her father Mr. Frank McTigue, who undertook the duties of best man, and was assisted by Mr. Peter McEvedy, of Southbridge. The bridesmaids were the Misses D. McEvedy and E. Gorman, and two pretty little flower girls were the Misses A. and G. McEvedy. The Wedding March was played by Miss McCarthy, of Prebbleton. The ceremony over, the guests, to the number of over a hundred, adjourned to the residence of the father of the bride, 'Blackwater' where a reception was held. Rev. Father Goggan, of Leeston, presided at the wedding breakfast, and was supported by Rev. Father Cooney (Lyttelton) and Rev. Father O'Connell (Christchurch). The usual felicitous toasts were proposed and responded to. The wedding presents were numerous and costly and included several cheques for substantial amounts. In the evening the number of guests were augmented and entertained most hospitably by Mr. and Mrs. Peter McEvedy and family.

The very worst cough or cold succumbs to Tussicura. Obtainable from all chemists and storekeepers.—***

Mr. James Jeffs, who had been for many years proprietor of the Rink Stables, has just purchased Bacon's Livery Stables, King street, Dunedin. These old-established and well-appointed livery and bait stables will be under the direct personal supervision of Mr. Jeffs, whose object will be to maintain, if not excel, the high standard for which they were noted under the late proprietor. The vehicles of all kinds, for which the establishment has been distinguished, are of a superior class, whilst the stylish hacks and harness horses cannot be excelled....

PHYSICIANS AGREE that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. TUSSICURA has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

Anti-clericalism in France

A straw showing the way the political wind blows (writes the Paris correspondent of the London 'Times' under date April 1) is the order emanating to-day from the Ministry of the Interior for the speedy realisation of an idea that has often haunted previous Governments. As is well known, French law courts, from the assizes and Haute Cour to the simple police tribunals of the provinces, have been adorned from time immemorial with the crucifix or some religious picture placed high up behind the seats of the judges. The Radicals have frequently agitated in favor of the removal of these religious emblems. The Government, now that the voice of the interpellator is temporarily silenced, has sent out the order, at all events for the Paris law courts and the courts of justice of the peace, to strip the walls of these familiar accessories to the administration of French justice. The most interesting practical consequence of this measure will be that the admirable Christ on the Cross, by Bonnat, which figures at the Assize Court, a canvas upon which the eyes of Ravachol, of the protagonists of the Panama trial, and of Emile Zola have in succession rested, is to be transferred to the Luxembourg pending its final removal to the Louvre. A not less celebrated picture, a Christ, by Henner, will also, it is affirmed, be shifted from its familiar—one may almost say—shrine to the promiscuous company of the Luxembourg or Louvre walls. What is to become, however, of an even more famous picture, the celebrated triptych attributed to Memling, is not yet known. The Louvre has long coveted it. For 228 years it hung in the large hall of the Parliament of Paris. It had been painted by order of Louis XI in about 1476. After the Revolution the Law Courts asked for its return from the seclusion to which confiscation had relegated it. This request Napoleon granted. The details of this unique painting, known as 'The Christ of the Parliament,' are too familiar to connoisseurs to require description. It will be surprising if the powers that be at the law courts suffer the departure of this curious and priceless treasure. It is a piquant note in the application of this measure that the event occurs on Good Friday.

To Subscribers!

Read our advertisement on the first column of page 17. Note the **REDUCED RATES** we offer you for **DOING BUSINESS DIRECT WITH US BY MAIL**. Hundreds of our subscribers have taken advantage of it during the past two or three weeks. Why not you?

Mr. W. P. Linehan, bookseller and publisher, Little Collins street, Melbourne, has just brought out a new edition of St. Joseph's Prayer Book, beautifully illustrated. This has been printed from new type, and many new prayers and hymns have been added..

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes, and Co., drapers, Dunedin, make a special offer with regard to dress lengths during this month. They are also quoting special and very moderate prices for ladies' stylish jackets. These goods are well worth inspection...

An important notice with reference to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' appears on pages 6 and 7 of this issue. This magnificent work, completed in 35 large quarto volumes, has been brought absolutely up-to-date in respect of all subjects, and is now offered to the public of New Zealand at such a moderate price and upon a system of instalments so favorable that it is placed within the reach of the humblest toiler of the land. On application to the office in Wellington intending purchasers will be forwarded full particulars of the temporary offer at less than half price upon the instalment system on which they can purchase the work within a very brief period...

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

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

A Night Porter in attendance.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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FOR SALE—The Campbell Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps Hydraulic Machinery, Jacks, Pulleys, Blocks etc.

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It gives perfect and permanent power to all the organs of the body. It makes the blood pure and rich, the complexion clear, and the eyes bright; the flesh firm, the muscles solid, and the nerves strong and steady. It clears up the clouded brain, brightens the intellect, dispels all despondency, and will prepare you anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

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WOODVILLE, November 1st, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt one month. I am pleased to state that the Belt has worked satisfactorily, and I am much improved in health. That tired, languid feeling has gone, and the pains in my back have ceased.

I have followed your directions closely, and I think in a couple of months I shall be permanently cured.

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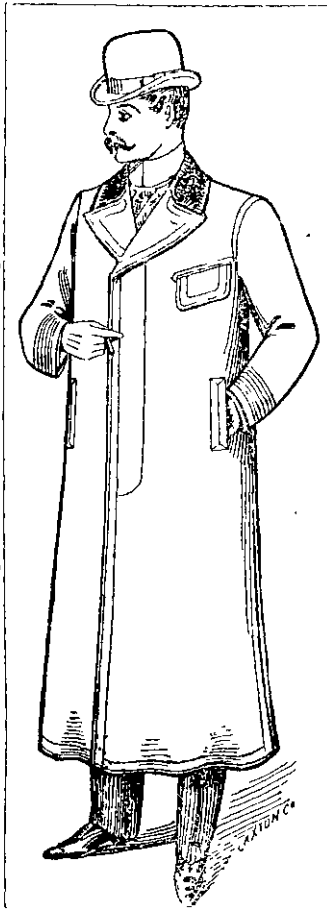
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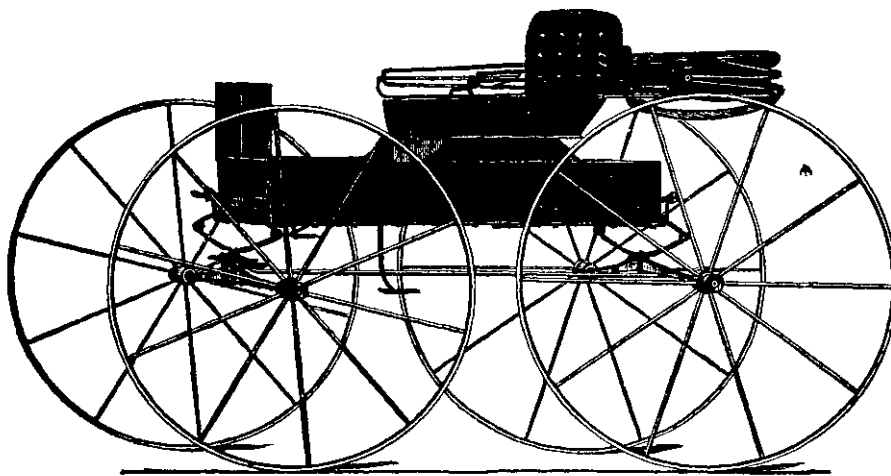
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The Storyteller

THE SPIRIT OF HARRIET

The day drowsed in the July sun. Heat waves were palpitating visibly upon the brick pavement, along the dusty street and against the low white house. Tiger lilies reared their passionate blooms upon every side, crowding their way to the edge of the walk or thrusting themselves brazenly above the pickets. The green shutters of the old house were closed, as was the front door beneath its fan transom. The rusty crepe that had swung disconsolately from the handle of the bell, giving to the quaint shabbiness of the old house a touch of the dignity of death, had been removed, and it had sunken back into its dreary dreaming.

A frail little woman covered in the side doorway, resting her chin in her palm. Her dark eyes gazed unseeing as her mind pondered wearily upon the past or crept hopelessly toward the future. On the step at her feet lay Beelzebub, the cat, big, black and sullen, blinking wickedly at doves that cooed on the roof.

The afternoon had slipped away into the past. The sun was sinking its crimson disc in a bank of orange clouds at the very head of High street, for the city fathers had laid out Philamelaque directly with the points of the compass. There were no winding lanes, no delightfully crooked byways to lure your willing feet in all the old town's length and breadth, but at the western end of High, the street dipped down a gentle hill, and behind it each night through the long summer, as back of a screen, old Sol got himself decently to bed. Over in the South-West a bank of violet clouds tinged with dingy green at the summit was silently spreading itself across the sky, broken now and then by a quivering flash that jagged it from top to bottom as if to let the glory through.

Lois, her face showing wanly above the blackness of her gown, still sat in the doorway as the twilight deepened. Beelzebub, yawning with ennui, had long since taken himself off to the barn. The evening silence was broken only by the mad whirring of the crickets among the lilies, and now and then by the low muttering of distant thunder.

So intent was Lois upon her own sad thoughts that she did not hear the click of the gate nor the quick step upon the walk, but turned with a start when a cheery voice broke in upon her.

'You poor, dear girl, all alone in the twilight, it's enough to give a body the rumpumples, with this storm a-brewin'.'

'Oh, Marthy, how good of you to come!' cried Lois, as the newcomer, a little butter-ball of a woman, her stiff-starched calico rattling with every movement, placed upon the step a tray covered with a napkin. 'The house seemed so awful I didn't have the heart to go in, but I didn't think of anybody comin'.'

'Just wait a minute,' went on Mrs. Read, entering the dark sitting-room. 'I'm goin' to get a candle. I know just where it is, so sit still. Then I'm goin' to light the gasoline and get you a good cup of tea. I'd have been here an hour ago, but Dan's sister and the children come up to the funeral and I had to get supper. By the time I'd got them off and the dishes washed and the baby asleep, seemed as if I could scream, for I just knew you were sitting here all alone. Seems as if Mrs. Keel might have run in, but she's that took up with her asthma I expect she never thought of it. Granny Simmers went over to Oldtown to see that poor little Mattie Miller, and won't be back till to-morrow.'

'I—I didn't expect it,' faltered Lois. 'Folks ain't come here much since Ma died. Harriet wasn't no hand for company, and I suppose they got out of the way.'

'Then they've got to get in the way again. Now, I'm goin' to draw up that twisted-legged, and set the tray here. That tea'll be made in a jiffy as quick as the kettle boils. You might just as well make up your mind, Lois, I'm goin' to take you in hand.'

'I'm sure I'll be grateful, though you ain't much older than me, Marthy. I'll be thirty-six next month, and I ain't really lived one of those years. That's what I've been thinkin' all the afternoon, that I'd like to live a day before I die.'

'Poor girl! there never was a speck of reason why you shouldn't have had a real good time. You was made for fun if ever a girl was. I just love that twinkle in your eyes when it gets ahead of the sadness, you're such a pretty woman, Lois.'

'Oh, no,' protested Lois, a flood of soft color mounting from chin to forehead. 'Harriet was handsome; she was so big and strong, always up and comin'. She used to say I wasn't nothin' but a washed-out baby doll.'

'Humph! Well, some folks think differ'n't. There, I hear that kettle boilin'. Come on,' continued Mrs. Read, as she returned with the little brown teapot, a banner of steam issuing from its chipped spout. 'Come on and eat a bite. I'm goin' to try this rocker, for I feel as if my feet wouldn't carry me.'

'How pretty it does look, Marthy!' said Lois, as she sat down. 'Too pretty for just me. My! I've laid awake nights plannin' fixin's for the house, and clothes, and a garden with sweet-smellin' things in it, and all the tigers left out. I've just loved pretty things all my life. I expect Harriet would have thought me crazy.'

'Harriet!' began Mrs. Read, vehemently. 'Well, it ain't right to speak ill of the dead, and I suppose she lived accordin' to her lights, but she wasn't comfortable. Now, I want you to have clothes and things like other folks.'

Lois paused, with her cup half-way to her lips, and opened her eyes wide in surprise.

'Now! Oh, it's too late now! There ain't anybody to care how I look. I ain't got a friend except you and Dan and Granny Simmers—that blessed old soul loves everybody—and perhaps Lawyer Neely.'

'Oh, honey, it ain't you. Everybody will be your friend now. It was Harriet; her queer, fierce ways, Beelzebub and the tiger lilies, and—and—her hardness to you. Why, I'd liked to come often if she hadn't always made me feel my room was better than my company.'

'Sister Harriet was a wonderful woman, said Lois, her voice trembling. 'Ma always said she could do more work in a day than most women, and she knew most as much about business as Lawyer Neely. My likin' to read and dream, and my poky ways made her nervous. And once—Lois' eyes fell and the color flamed in her pale cheeks, as she went on in a low voice—'once I deceived her, and she said she would never forgive or trust me again, and she didn't. She was dreadful determined when she set her head to a thing.'

A vivid flash followed by a terrific crash broke in upon them, then the sudden downpour plashed upon the pavement outside.

'My sakes!' gasped Mrs. Read, as both women sprang to their feet. 'What an awful clap that was, and just listen to that rain! There comes Dan after me,' she continued, as the gate-latch clicked sharply and the heavy footfalls of a man came around the house. 'I knew he'd be a huntin' me up.'

'Hello, Lois! got anything there that belongs to me?' called Dan Read, in his rumbling bass, as he came in sight of the open door. 'Just wait till I get this umbrella down. I've got something for you. Here, Marthy, come get Snicklefritz. I brought her along to take care of Lois to-night, and I've got her nightie tucked under my arm.'

'Mercy on us!' exclaimed Mrs. Read, taking the sleeping child from her husband's shoulder. 'Whatever made you think of Amy? A baby of three won't be much company.'

'She will that,' replied her husband. 'She's just what Lois needs to-night. You get Snicklefritz out of her little duds and cuddle down with her, Lois, and you'll sleep the sweetest you ever did in your life.'

'Do you really want her, honey?' asked Mrs. Read anxiously, as she laid her chubby burden down on Lois' bed. 'Now, if you don't, Dan will pack her right back.'

'I'd love to, if you ain't afraid to trust her,' whispered Lois, as she bent over the sleeping child. 'It was just like Dan to think of it.'

So after a last good-night Mr. and Mrs. Read trudged off in the wet and dark, and when the echo of their footsteps died away Lois stood in the doorway looking after them wistfully through the slanting rain.

Behind her in the house she could feel the awful stillness settle, that loud silence that presses against the heart and quickens its beating; that dreadful sense of emptiness that awaits us when a soul has taken its departure.

All through the afternoon Lois had tried to adjust herself to live alone. Harriet's fierce hold had been so strong upon her gentleness that her jostled soul, set free, shuddered and shrank from mere weakness; and yet what frightened her most and wrung her affectionate heart with remorse was a haunting sense of relief beneath her grief. She was free! Never again would those black eyes flash contempt upon her stolen happy dreams, and burn like vitriol into her inner consciousness. No longer would her life's one innocent secret be made a crime. No longer would there be days of pitiful weeping in her little room over cruel words. And yet—

'Oh, Harriet, Harriet, though you ruined my life,' she moaned, 'through it all I loved you. If you had cared for me ever so little, it would make it all so much easier. Forgive me that I am glad of peace. Please, God, make her understand and help me to forget.'

As she turned to close the door Beelzebub bounded in out of the rain, his back arched, his green eyes flashing like jewels set in jet. Pushing past her into the house, he crept cautiously about the room, peering into the shadowy corners, opening his cavernous red mouth as if to utter bitter cries, yet closing it without a sound.

'Poor Beelzebub, poor old fellow!' cried Lois, as he crouched with his front paws upon Harriet's footstool and gazed unblinkingly into her chair, with that pitiful pantomime of grief. 'Are you so lonely for her, poor old pussy?' But as she bent over him he sprang at her with a savage growl, and then vanished out of the open door into the night.

Unnerved and shaken by the cat's strange behavior, yet longing to comfort him, she stood in the open door calling, 'Beelzebub, Beelzebub!' but only a mournful wail answered her, though she could see the glitter of his eyes as he crouched in the shelter of the woodshed.

Reluctantly she turned the big brass key in the lock and made ready for the night. With clumsy, unused fingers she unbuttoned Amy's shabby little shoes and pulled off the wee blue stockings; and when at last the child lay upon the pillow, her yellow curls clinging to the moist warm brow and about the apple-blossom face, Lois' sore heart had found some comfort; a woman's sixth sense, subtle and far-reaching, wrapped the baby about with an almost visible cloud of mother-love and brought healing in its wake.

The days that followed were full of interest to Lois. She found that she had come into a new world since Harriet had slipped out of the old one. The town folk, urged by Granny Simmers and Mrs. Read, called often, and the golden head of baby Amy bobbed in and out among the lilies almost every day, for she had adopted Lois as a sort of foster-mother. Beelzebub followed her about, seeming to spy upon the pretty child. He offered her no harm, but when she sweetly babbled to him in her baby tongue he arched his back, switched his great tail, and yowled at her so wickedly that she would run to Lois and hide her face upon that loving breast. But only for a moment, for butterflies and bees drifted in the sunshine, and the lilies swayed with every breeze, so baby fears were soon calmed and baby joys began afresh, and only Lois watched and was afraid.

So Harriet's fierce spirit seemed to linger among the tawny lilies, and Lois found herself spiritually unable to change the house, or yard, or even her own dress. She had tried again and again to open the little box upon the bureau, where she knew her letters—that precious packet tied with a ribbon—were locked away. But with her fingers upon the key she could see the scorn in Harriet's dark eyes, could hear the scathing words and feel the bitter pain of the blow that had sent her reeling across the room. Once again she could see the savage joy in that handsome face as the letters were locked away, one by one.

'There is nothing of the sneak in me,' Harriet had said. 'That's the difference between us. Here is your letter unsealed, as you see, and here I lock it away, now get it if you dare!'

How well she remembered the first blue envelope that had come to her, the first letter she had ever received. A cousin of Mrs. Read's, who had heard much of pretty, gentle Lois Marsh, had written to her. She was just eighteen, lonely and unfriended, for Harriet, who was ten years older, allowed her no intercourse with the young people of the town; so, upon a girlish impulse, she had replied. They were foolish, loving little letters, but to Lois' hungry heart they meant her only touch with the outside world. Perhaps that they were hidden made them seem sweeter. But one day Harriet, bursting angrily into the little bedroom to chide her for some forgotten task, discovered her poring over them. The torrent of abuse that had fallen upon her hapless head had utterly overwhelmed and left her stunned. The one request that she be allowed to write to say good-bye was turned into a goad to torture her. For a few weeks the letters continued coming, then they ceased, and Lois' one love affair was over.

Old Lawyer Neely shuffled down one day to tell Lois there was a snug little bank account left her, and so good an income from some stocks and bonds of which Harriet had kept her in absolute ignorance as to allow the indulgence of any simple whim that might be hers.

'There is no reason, Lois,' he said, his old face beaming upon her benignly, 'there is no reason, my child, why you shouldn't branch out a little and enjoy life. Your sister was a remarkable woman. I never knew a better head for business, and I know she wanted the money for you; but I hope you will pardon me when I tell you I can't quite think of her as a pleasant housemate. You ought not to live here alone, but have some good woman live here with you.'

'Oh, please, no,' cried Lois in distress. 'I feel as if Harriet was still here—why, I never sit in her chair, nor move a thing of hers, and she couldn't bear strangers. Just let me wait awhile.'

'Humph!' said the kindly old lawyer. 'I hope you will pardon me, but Harriet is dead and gone to another home than this, and I don't believe in the prejudices of the dead pressing upon the living. Live your own life, my child, and don't grow morbid. Come, you'd better let me find some good, cheerful person to be a companion to you.'

'Not just yet,' begged Lois, with timid persistence. But Lawyer Neely confided to Dan Read, as they stood on the court house steps, that he didn't like the look of things.

'Seems as if that violent woman has power to reach out of the grave to torment that gentle creature. Sometimes I think Lois has had all the spirit sapped out of her and that there is nothing left but insipid sweetness.'

'Don't you believe it,' protested Dan. 'Lois'll come out all right if she gets half a chance. I tell my wife that if I had my way I'd yank up every one of those lilies and kill that cussed cat, and then we'd see if we could lay the ghost. What was the matter with that woman, anyway?'

'Temper and selfishness gone to seed,' replied the lawyer, dryly. 'She had a nature that couldn't see gentleness without trying to bully it. Well, she's dead and gone, but I hope the Lord will see fit to bring some happiness to that poor girl.'

Lois was sitting, sewing, one day in the side door, with Amy nursing an old doll at her feet, when Mrs. Read came bustling around the house with a tall man in her wake.

'Now, sit still, Lois,' she cried. 'This is only Gray Trask—Cousin Gray, you know him I think; he has come to Philamacleue to go into business with Dan. I want you to help me to keep him from getting homesick here in Ohio, so I brought him right over to get acquainted!'

Gray Trask!—as Lois laid her hand in the big, brawny one she felt that he must feel her heart beat. Gray Trask!—the color came and went in her delicate face—after all these years, the hero of her little romance stood before her!

He was very different from the tin-type in the box on the bureau; this big man with the ugly, rugged face bore but little resemblance to the peachy-checked boy of her dreams. But the steady blue eyes were kindly, and the strong mouth was tenderly smiling.

'I've been hearing all about you, Miss Marsh.' How strange it seemed to see him sitting on the stone step where Harriet had so often sat! 'And I guess we are going to be first-rate friends. Martha tells me you like books and youngsters, and we'll agree perfectly on that. Ain't that so, Snicklefritz?' he asked, as he lifted that plump and gurgling person high above his head.

So he had forgotten! Lois shrank back in the doorway shocked and ashamed. Harriet had said he would always remember her as a frail creature lost to all womanly self-respect. But she, in her simple, romantic heart, believed that he still loved, still dreamed of her, as she had of him through the long years of silence. They were both wrong, he had simply forgotten.

But under his genial kindness and the steady flow of his merry talk, in spite of herself, she was drawn into the whirl of it and found herself laughing with the rest. She had known so few men; his jolly nonsense with Amy seemed to her the rarest wit, his simple kindness the most graceful courtesy.

Evening after evening found Gray Trask, accompanied by Mrs. Read or baby Amy, sitting upon the old stone steps with Lois. Little by little, Lois put away the shame and restraint she had felt in his presence. He had forgotten her, and yet she thought perhaps that was as well, since she was so long past the age for love or lovers. Now the little box upon the bureau should remain unopened, for those unsealed letters belonged to the girl Lois of the past.

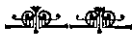
But she let the sunny tendrils of soft brown hair lie upon her brow, because Mr. Trask laughingly said he liked it best so, and she even wore a knot of ribbon or a bit of lace to relieve the plainness of her gown. How she listened for the lilt of his merry whistle, the cheery roll of his laughter, and the genial kindness of his voice, she dared not confess to her own heart. It was only at night, when Beelzebub glared at her from Harriet's chair, that she hid her face in grief and shame. How Harriet would scorn her, how she would revile her weakness, and yet—he had forgotten—he would never know, and love was sweet.

(To be concluded next week.)

'TABLET' READERS!—Watch our advertising columns. The firms whose names appear there are progressive, enterprising, up-to-date. They want your trade and are prepared to cater for it. Give them a trial. And do us the kindness of mentioning the 'Tablet.'—***

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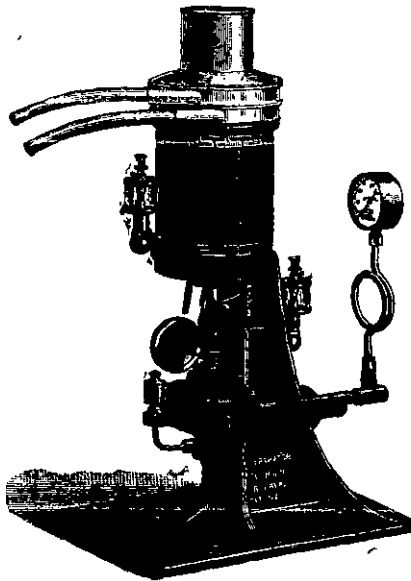
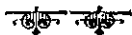
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Has defeated every other make at every trial of importance ever held.

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98 per cent. of all Creameries to-day use the **Alfa-Laval**, and what the overwhelming majority of experts and experienced users do, every intending buyer of a CREAM SEPARATOR must follow.



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CHAMPION
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The True KAITANGATA COAL

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The Drapers, Clothiers, and Complete House Furnishers.

DURING THIS MONTH

19/6 will Buy a Dress Length of Beautiful TWEED, ZIBELINE or SERGE

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THIS MONTH WE ARE

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LADIES' STYLISH TWEED JACKETS . . .	19/6
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73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY, AND
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Largest Stock in Australasia of
CHURCH REQUISITES, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES,
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BOOKS, SACRED MUSIC, ETC.

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Desires to intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business under the style of

ALEX. HARRIS & CO.

AS . . .

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land,
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in those commodious and convenient Premises at No. 131
PRINCES STREET, at one time occupied by H. S. Fish
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GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,
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Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware,
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Underwear that Wears.

For MEN and BOYS.

Ballantyne's Underwear for Daily Wear is Durable Underwear.

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THE Celtic Cough Cure.



PRICES ... 2/6 and 3/6 per Bottle.

A FEW DOSES of this Valuable COUGH SYRUP will alleviate the most distressing Cough of the Lungs, stops all tendency to Consumption, and breaks up entirely the Whooping Cough.

No better Remedy can be obtained for the Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

The following Testimonials speak for themselves:—

EXPERIENCED GREAT RELIEF.—"Dunedin, August 14, 1902. To Mr J. Macdonald, Dunedin: Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that I have experienced great relief by the use of your Celtic Cough Cure for a severe chronic bronchial affection, to which I had been a victim for months. I am glad to be able to recommend your remedy to my friends—Yours faithfully, G. H. STORY."

A COMPLETE CURE.—"Fairview," North Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1903.—The Ven. Archdeacon Spencer, D.D., LL.D., F.R.F.S., being on a visit to Dunedin, had a severe attack of influenza, but was fortunate in taking the advice of a friend to try the Celtic Cough Cure, which effected a complete cure in a couple of days. The Archdeacon strongly advises all who are suffering from coughs and colds to purchase a few bottles of this really a laudible preparation from Mr Macdonald.

Retailed by all Grocers, and Wholesalers from the Sole Agent for N.Z.:

J. MACDONALD

LYNDHURST HOUSE, 45 Moray Place, Dunedin.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR

RINKS & STABLES, MORAY PLACE DUNEDIN.

SHEEHY & KELLEHER (Successors to James Jeffs) Proprietors.

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

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DON'T SIT DOWN

To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

"KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and 1/2lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek) Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiard-Table, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining

WILKINSON'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

Combined with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is recommended to you as a remedy for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is freshly prepared from the purest Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Hypophosphites, is pleasant to the taste, and invaluable in cases of Chronic Cough and all Pulmonary Complaints.

In bottles at 3s 6d each, or 3 for 9s; larger size at 5s 6d each.

WILKINSON & SON, Chemists, Dunedin

FOR SALE.

Messrs DWAN BROS.,

WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON,

Have been instructed by the Lessees, Estal and Patterson, who are dissolving partnership, to offer their interest in that well known and old-established BARRETT'S HOTEL, which is situated on the Lambton Quay, the best position in Wellington.

The old Hotel has been pulled down and is now being replaced by a beautiful four-storeyed building, containing some 70 rooms. On the frontage there will be FIVE splendid SHOPS which are included in the lease of 10 years. The rental for Hotel after sublets will be a most reasonable one for the amount of accommodation provided.

One-half of the building is now completed and ready for occupation. The building has been designed on the most modern lines, is built of brick and plaster, and has been so laid out that half of it will be available until the rest is completed, and it is now being rapidly finished. Free house for everything. To a suitable person we are prepared to advance a large proportion of the purchase money. Apply to DWAN BROS., Willis Street, Wellington.

HAYWARD'S FAMED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE



THE BEST I EVER USED

None Genuine without the Name.

KENSINGTON HOTEL, KENSINGTON, DUNEDIN.

This popular and well known Hotel has thoroughly undergone a complete overhaul from floor to ceiling and offers first-class accommodation to Travellers and the General Public.

Only the best brands of Wines, Spirit and Ales kept in stock.

JAMES MURPHY, - PROPRIETOR (Lately connected with the Shades and Shamrock Hotels.)

The Catholic World

CANADA.—An Apostle of the Indians

Among the Indians on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and 150 miles from the nearest white settlement, lives, and has lived for twenty-six years, a Father Brabant, a German priest. His white visitors are the sailors whom the tempests drive to his neighborhood, and with whom, if living, he shares his poor fare and humble shelter; if they are dead he buries them with kindly prayers. In a smallpox epidemic it was he alone who nursed the sick and buried the dead, for his fear-stricken flock gave him no help, as the Indian stands in mortal fear of that dread disease. Once a chief shot the good father in the hand, and he, thinking it an accident, stooped to wash the wound in the creek, when the Indian shot again, with such effect that the priest still has some of the lead in his back. Yet he will not declare that his assailant was malicious. 'It is only a wanton freak,' he says of his poor spiritual child.

A Clerical Linguist

The presence of so many foreigners of various nationalities in the Canadian north-west has put a great strain upon the Catholic clergy there. Formerly the large German-speaking Catholic population caused difficulties. Now, it appears, the Slavs and Poles are increasing very considerably, and the Bishops and priests have in some instances had more difficulties than they could cope with. Undoubtedly, one of the chief had been that of language. Not every priest is a linguist by natural ability or opportunity. However, the Rev. Father Kulavy, O.M.I., is a linguist, and he has lately been putting his polyglot abilities at the disposal of the Catholics of Edmonton, a town in the province of Assiniboia, Canada. He found that there were Catholics in the parish speaking only English or German or French or Polish or Ruthenian or Greek. As the Reverend Father was conversant with these languages, he has lately preached in all six, so that the parishioners might have the benefit of hearing the Word of God in their own mother tongue.

ENGLAND.—An Appointment

The Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, formerly Bishop of Nottingham, has received a brief from Rome appointing him Archbishop of Salencia. Archbishop Bagshawe made his solemn profession of faith and took the customary oath of fidelity, in the presence of the Archbishop of Westminster. The new Archbishop was born on January 12, 1829, and was consecrated Bishop of Nottingham on November 12, 1874. Resigning that See in 1901, he was translated in 1902 to the titular See of Hypaepa. His elevation to the Archbishopric by the Pope will be popular with all classes of Catholics in England.

Clerical Changes

The Bishop of Southwark has appointed the Rev. William F. Brown, St. Anne's Church, Vauxhall, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Southwark. His Lordship has also appointed Monsignor Charles Cooté, Diocesan Secretary and Chancellor, and Canon St. John, Diocesan Treasurer.

Golden Jubilee

The Very Rev. Canon Keens celebrated his golden jubilee in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, recently. A large number of ladies and gentlemen presented the Canon with an address and testimonial at the Chelsea Town Hall. The Marquis of Ripon, in an appropriate speech on Canon Keens' fifty years of priestly life, recounted the great works he has performed. In reply the Canon thanked all from his heart for their kindness. Bishop Bundle, Monsignor Fenton, and many old Lisbonians were present.

The See of Westminster

There is great elation in the archdiocese of Westminster over the appointment of Monsignor Fenton as Bishop Auxiliary. His parents were natives of Cork. The son was born in London on August 19, 1837. He was educated and ordained at St. Edmund's College, Ware. Monsignor Fenton served several missions in London. In 1881 he was appointed President of his Alma Mater, St. Edmund's College, an office he held for five years, at the close of which period he was appointed a Domestic Prelate of the Holy Father. His next appointment was that of rector of St. Thomas's, Fulham. In 1895 Cardinal Vaughan nominated him Dean of the Fulham district, and later on in the same year the Pope created him a Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter. When Cardinal Vaughan determined on the building of a new cathedral he appointed Monsignor Fenton Vice-Chairman of the Building Committee. In connection with this movement Monsignor Fenton jour-

neyed to Rome, saw the last Pope, and obtained from him the sum of £1,000, which qualified his Holiness to be named one of the founders. It may be added here that Monsignor Fenton is himself a founder. On the death of Monsignor Provost Barry, V.G., in 1900, Cardinal Vaughan appointed Monsignor Fenton Vicar-General of the diocese. This post he has since continued to fill, winning golden opinions from all classes and conditions of men.

FRANCE.—The Exodus of the Religious

The exodus of the Congregations from France continues (says the 'Freeman's Journal'). The Jesuits are preparing a new College in Jersey for French Pupils. A teaching Order of Brothers has established its head quarters at Taunton in England, and another was warmly welcomed the other day by the Mayor of Susa, in North Italy. Father Desmaisons, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, who has arrived in Bordeaux from the British Niger Colony, states that in the said place both French and English missionaries are on equal footing, irrespective of creed. The British Colonial authorities are gladly accepting the services in hospitals of French nuns who have had to leave their country. French Sisters are at Gambia and the capital of Nigeria.

The Anti-clerical Policy

The Government (writes a Paris correspondent) have succeeded in carrying their measure for the secularising of all schools in France, and henceforth French children will be educated without any instruction in religious teaching. Rejoiced at this triumph, they have gone a step further. They have ordered the removal of the crucifix, which hitherto has hung, a pleading memorial, on the walls of the courts behind the judges' seat. The Minister of the Interior has sent forth his ukase that the sacred emblem shall no longer adorn the courts of justice, and, with characteristic insolence, has chosen Good Friday for the day on which he issues his command. What can all this mean but a furious hatred of God? His name and teaching shall be torn from the lives of the little children; His very effigy shall be torn from the rooms where men are on the trial for their life. 'Neither God nor master,' cry the Anarchists. The Government grant the first part of their demand; the Anarchists will soon prove themselves able to secure the second. After the wind will come the whirlwind.

SCOTLAND.—Scottish Students in Rome

There are at present thirty-two students for the priesthood in the Scotch College at Rome, and six of these were until lately ministers of the Church of Scotland.

UNITED STATES.—A Munificent Bequest

The will of Mr. William R. Grace has been filed for probate. Grace Institute, founded by Mr. Grace, receives \$100,000. This institution, which is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, was established by him in order to educate young women in useful pursuits, and in addition to founding it he gave liberally to it during his life. The widow, Lillian Grace, and Joseph P. and William R. Grace, junr., sons, are executors. One-half of the estate goes to the widow; the three daughters receive \$50,000 each. The residue is divided into five parts, one to each son, and the other three parts in trust for the daughters.

GENERAL

An Impressive Ceremony

The dedication, on March 15th, of a great statue of Jesus Christ on the boundary line between Chile and Argentina was an impressive ceremony. It was attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of both countries; Lowther Haggard, the British Minister; several high members of the Civil Ministry and Chilean and Argentine dignitaries. Salutes were fired by the batteries of artillery. The dedication gave an opportunity for the expression of cordial feelings of friendship between the two countries. Speeches were made by the Rev. Father Cabrera, an Augustinian priest, and Bishop Kara of Chile. Both Ministers of Foreign Affairs also delivered addresses.

We read of love, we read of war,
Of val'rous deeds and mystic lore.
But then, we've read it all before,
And yearn for something newer.
There's nothing fresh, the world is stale,
And weary as a twice told tale.
Yet stay! when coughs and colds prevail,
There's WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—***

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.
The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says

"In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

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

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Office: Dunedin.

WHAT BETTER

Could you give as a present than a nice Prayer Book?

NOTHING!

Where can you rely upon getting a good selection and value for your money

—at—

ALEX. SLIGO'S

42 George Street, Dunedin.

If you can't come to select one you can have one sent by post

...POST PAID PRICES...

1/-, 1/7, 2/-, 2/3, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6-, 10/-

Bacon's Livery Stables.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
JAMES JEFFS (late proprietor Rink Stables) begs to notify that he has Purchased Mr Bacon's Sole Right and Interest in the above superbly-appointed and old-established Livery and Hail Stables. Up-to-date Vehicles, best Four-in-hand Turn-out in the Colony, Staunch and Stylish Hacks and Harness Horses. Large staff of competent coachmen. It will be the proprietor's endeavour to maintain the high standard already attained, and merit the liberal patronage accorded Mr Bacon.

Fac-simile of Wrapper around every box.

PRICE: 1s 6d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d; and Sold by all Merchants, Chemists, and Stores; and B. S. SCOFIELD, Chemist and Druggist, at Mr. P Dutton's late Premises.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of RED CROSS REMEDIES: PETER DUTTON, Chemist, 26 Cumberland street, Dunedin.

REMEMBER!

We hold one of the Choicest stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the Colony.

SIMON

Country Friends
send for our Price List
It will surprise you.

New
Summer
Shipments
Now Opened

BROTHERS

INSPECTION INVITED

NOTE ADDRESS:—

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

GORDON ROAD, MOSGIEL.

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

Season 1904.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

ANOTHER Grain Season being at hand we take the opportunity of thanking our many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon if required.

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

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

PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited. Account Sales are rendered within six days.

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To the more modest musical education the above heading applies. Such an education the 'N.Z. Tablet' is now offering its music-loving readers or half-a-crown, believing that it is the greatest benefit we can give to our subscribers.

This ready-made musical education consists of Pratt's Chart of Chords for the piano and organ, which is the nearest approach to the ready-made knowledge of music yet attained by science.

It is a short cut to harmony, and it is to music what the multiplication table is to arithmetic, a quick method of learning to play the piano or organ without a teacher.

With this Chart anyone can, with but a small amount of practice, become an expert pianist. It is a complete self-instructor, enabling anyone to play the piano or organ at sight, and to play without difficulty brilliant accompaniments to any song ever written. It is valuable to the advanced musician as well as to the beginner, embracing nearly every major and minor chord used in music, and is endorsed by teachers and musicians everywhere.

This Chart is the practical result of years of study by Charles E. Pratt, the noted American composer and musician, whose compositions have world-wide popularity, and a larger sale than those of any other American or European composer.

Believing that the educational value of this Chart cannot be over-estimated, the 'N.Z. Tablet' has arranged with the publishers to supply Pratt's Chart of Chords (published at 4s) to its readers at the reduced price of 2s 6d each, with 2d added for postage, and in addition to the Chart of Chords, the publishers have kindly agreed to send, without extra charge, a copy of the Coronation Musical Folio, containing 48 pages of sheet music, vocal and instrumental, by popular composers. Payment to be made by P.O.O or Postal Note; but if stamps are sent 2d extra must be added for exchange, in addition to the postage.

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INTERCOLONIAL

The Rev. Father R. Collender, who has left Queanbeyan to take charge of St. Peter's, Surry Hills, Sydney, was accorded a magnificent farewell. He was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain by his parishioners, and a handsome heavily silver-mounted walking stick by the members of the A.H.C. Guild.

The Rev. Dr. Flynn, who has been attached to St. Kilian's, Bendigo, for some years, is about to leave for another part of the diocese. One of his successful works was in connection with the St. Patrick's Day demonstration, whereby £1000 a year is raised for the maintenance of the parochial schools of the district.

The report of the Victorian District Board of the H.A.C.B. Society for the past year showed that the value of the district funeral fund amounted to £12,949 8s 10d, and the ladies' funeral fund to £295 5s. The value of the branch funds amounted to £28,580 17s 4d (including the ladies' branch funds), making a grand total of £11,825 11s 2d. During the year the total amount of sick pay paid away by branches amounted to £5593 10s 7d, and funeral claims £1500, making a total of £7183 10s 7d paid away. In connection with the Society there were 102 branches in the State, and two more were expected to be open shortly. The total strength of the order was 7888 members.

The Rev. M. J. O'Sullivan, S.M., of Wanganui (N.Z.), is at present on a visit to Sydney. Father O'Sullivan, we ('Freeman's Journal') may remind our readers, is the first fruit of the Marist mission at St. Patrick's, having been born in that parish, primarily trained by the Marist Brothers, and a few years ago ordained to the Marist Order. At Wanganui Father O'Sullivan has been associated with another Marist priest whose memory is green in St. Patrick's parish. We refer to Dean Kirk, S.M., whose death was recently announced. It is noteworthy that Father O'Sullivan, who had served Mass for Father Kirk at St. Patrick's in the old days, should have been privileged to administer the last Sacraments to him before his death.

Mr. J. F. Hogan, in the 'London Daily Chronicle,' of April 8, remarks:—Australians in London were surprised yesterday to learn that a son of the Governor who planned the city of Melbourne nearly seventy years ago, General Sir Richard Bourke, had been living all those years unknown and unnoticed by them near Limerick, Ireland. By the death of Mr. Richard Bourke, at the ripe old age of ninety-three, one of the few links with the Australia of the thirties has been snapped. Sir Richard Bourke was one of the greatest of Australian Governors, and a fine statue of him stands near the entrance of Government House, Sydney. He laid out Melbourne with a prophetic eye to its future greatness, although he did not anticipate that the long and spacious thoroughfare to which he gave his own name was destined to become the Strand of the Southern Hemisphere.

Dr. A. L. Kenny, K.S.G., has been entertained by the members of the Cathedral Club (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') as a mark of their appreciation of his valuable services as president. In the absence of the present chairman (Mr. P. J. O'Connor) through illness, the chair was occupied by the vice-president, Mr. J. McInerney. His Grace the Archbishop announced on behalf of the members that it had been decided to hang a framed portrait of Dr. Kenny in the club-rooms. Dr. Kenny suitably acknowledged the kindness and good fellowship which had prompted the members to organise the social, and promised to do all in his power to forward the interests of the club. Just now Dr. Kenny has his hands full in working up the business of the forthcoming Australasian Catholic Congress. The Rev. J. McCarthy is joined as the clerical secretary with Dr. Kenny.

The beautiful chapel erected by the Christian Brothers at Newton Orphanage, Geelong, at a cost of £2000, has elicited a chorus of praise. The novitiate of the Order is established there. Some years ago it used to be conducted at Petersham, Sydney. Speaking at the opening ceremony, his Grace the Archbishop said he remembered some years ago attending a meeting in Sydney. One of the largest merchants in that city—a non-Catholic—stated publicly at the meeting that nearly every boy in his employment was a Catholic boy, and that most of the boys in his establishment had been educated by the Christian Brothers or Marist Brothers. He said he employed them as the result of long experience, as he found them faithful, obedient, honest, moral, and, therefore, he found it served him well to employ so many Catholic boys. This was a high testimony to the valuable work done by the Christian Brothers.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 29, Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
 „ 30, Monday.—St. Felix I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 31, Tuesday.—Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.
 June 1, Wednesday.—St. Eleutherius, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 2, Thursday.—Corpus Christi.
 „ 3, Friday.—St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Virgin.
 „ 4, Saturday.—St. Francis Carracciolo, Confessor.

Trinity Sunday.

To-day we are not asked to imitate the virtues of some saint, or to contemplate the merciful dealings of God with man. We are taken up, as it were, into the Holy of Holies, and invited to gaze on the radiant perfection of God as the Blessed see Him—one God in Three Divine Persons. Until the fourteenth century this feast was not generally celebrated in the Church, for the reason that all the festivals in the Christian religion are truly festivals of the Holy Trinity, since they are the only means to honor the Blessed Trinity and steps to raise us to It as the true and only term of our worship. As Pope Alexander writes, in the eleventh century:—'The Roman Church has no particular festival of the Trinity, because she honors it every day, and every hour of the day; all her offices containing Its praises and concluding with a tribute of glory to It.'

St. Felix I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Felix, a native of Rome, after having occupied the Papal Throne for five years, received the crown of martyrdom under the Emperor Aurelian in 274.

Blessed Virgin Mary, Help of Christians.

This feast was instituted by Pope Pius VII., at the beginning of the last century. Napoleon, on his ambitious attempt to become autocrat of the world, found a formidable obstacle in the opposition of the Supreme Pontiff, who refused to surrender the patrimony of the Church, or to allow the French Emperor to control the management of ecclesiastical affairs. As a consequence of his firmness, Pius VII. was detained in captivity for several years. In gratitude for his liberation, which seemed an answer to the prayers of the Church, invoking the intercession of the Blessed Virgin on his behalf, he ordered the present feast to be celebrated.

St. Eleutherius, Pope and Martyr.

St. Eleutherius, a native of Greece, became Pope on the death of St. Soter in 177. After a pontificate of fifteen years, St. Eleutherius was martyred in the reign of Commodus.

Corpus Christi.

The Latin words 'Corpus Christi' mean 'the Body of the Lord.' The festival carried out under this title is an outcome of the Church's devotion to the Hidden Lord in the Sacrament of the Altar. Pious Catholics are ever finding new and beautiful ways of expressing their devotion to our Lord in the Sacrament of His Love. The first mention we have in history of the solemnity of a feast of Corpus Christi is in 1246, when Robert, Bishop of Liege, made arrangements to introduce it into his diocese, but death prevented his intention being carried into effect. After the Bishop's death the Cardinal Legate Hugh undertook to carry out his directions, and celebrated the festival for the first time in the year 1247, in the Church of St. Martin at Liege. Several bishops followed his example, and the festival was observed in many dioceses, before Urban IV., in 1264, finally ordered the celebration by the whole Church. This order was confirmed by Clement V. at the Council of Vienna in 1311, and the Thursday after the octave of Pentecost appointed for its celebration. In 1317, Pope John XXII. instituted the solemn procession.

St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi.

St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi was born in Florence in 1566. She was of an illustrious family, which was allied to the Medicis. At the age of 16 she took the veil. She died in 1607, and was canonised in 1669.

St. Francis Carracciolo, Confessor.

St. Francis was born in the kingdom of Naples, about the middle of the sixteenth century. On reaching manhood he became a priest. He spent the remainder of his life in laboring for the spiritual welfare of the working classes and the poor, and was very zealous and successful in his endeavors to reclaim criminals.

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P. MCCARTHY - Proprietor.This new and Commodious Hotel has been
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of the most comfortable Houses in Otago.
Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
Families, and every attention has been paid
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Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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and now offers unrivalled accommodation to
visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are
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The wines and spirits are of the Best Pro-
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