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

Fergant 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 by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

Derailed Logic

An esteemed religious weekly points out, in a recent issue, some deplorable instances of the ignorance of religious subjects displayed by certain pupils attending the State schools of New Zealand. It concluded therefrom that the Protestant version of the Bible should be taught by State officials, at the public expense, as a part of the curriculum of our State schools.

Now, that conclusion is obviously not (as logicians say) contained in the premisses. It reminds us of a contention of Artemus Ward's. The Genial Showman had never seen a toothless man beating the big drum in an orchestra or band. He therefore concluded, somewhat rashly, that a man without teeth could not 'wett' a drum at all. But up in Oregon he found that his logic and his experience were at loggerheads. 'I met a man in Oregon,' said Artemus, 'who hadn't any teeth—not a tooth in his head; yet that man could play on the bass drum better than any man I ever met.' We commend the experience to our valued contemporary. It has come across a series of cases in which the family and the (non-Catholic) Churches have failed to do the work of religious instruction. It rather hastily concludes that they could not have performed that duty, and that it therefore becomes the business of the Government to take it up. But we, with the lessons of long and direct experience before us, come to a quite different conclusion. It is this: The direct and obvious remedy is for the Churches that are at fault to wake up and do their duty—to the children by organised and sustained religious instruction, and to the negligent parents by arousing them to a sense of their tremendous responsibilities. A country clergyman once waited on Henry Ward Beecher and asked him for a recipe for dealing with the bucolics who slept during his (the visitor's) sermons. 'When I first came to New Plymouth church,' Ward Beecher replied, 'I thought about this problem, and I will tell you the course I decided upon. I gave the sexton strict orders that if he saw any person asleep in my congregation, he should go straight to the pulpit and wake up the minister.' The moral of this story is on the surface. What the Bible-in-schools clergy need is, first, waking up, and then a tonic to brace up their spiritual systems. Like pastor, like people. The people sleep at their post of duty, just because their pastors set them the example of nid-nid-nodding. And, in any case, it

is no part of the Civil Government to turn house-mother and to put on the white choker and teach either denominational or pan-denominational Protestantism, or to degrade Christianity to the level of a mere system of ethics.

A Grateful Country

Our Home files record the passing of another gallant fellow that took part in the wild Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. The British and Colonial Public put Thomas Atkins and Paddy Atkins and Sandy Atkins on a pedestal and dance and sing around them—when the band begins to play and there's something harder than atmosphere in the air. But they commonly look the other way when Johnny comes marching home—sometimes on a wooden leg. The latest Light Brigader passed out, like so many of his comrades, in poverty. Old Pugsley, in 'A Comedy of Lieutenants,' summed up the customary rewards of the linesman's bravery in these words: 'Two bullets in my head, sir, one in my neck, three months in the hospital, and a penny a day.' That was in Wellington's wars. Thomas Patrick Alexander Atkins's lot is not even yet a much happier one.

The Compensation Question

Local Option, with compensation, has long been on the statute-book of Victoria—we mean the Victoria that is our neighbor across the Tasman Sea. In New Zealand feeling on such subjects reaches high temperatures. The question of compensation vs. non-compensation, when it arises here (as it often does in the newspaper press), is commonly discussed with literary road-metal and with personalities that are as 'high' as the eggs that have been 'held over' since 1901. In Victoria people are disposed to take these things more quietly, to deal with them more upon their merits, and to 'argy them out as sich.' A deputation recently waited upon the State Premier in Melbourne, urging, among other things, 'a time-limit in lieu of the present monetary compensation' which is given to hotel-keepers whose licenses are cancelled as the result of Local Option. It was stated that the League of the Cross would be represented upon the deputation. The Archbishop of Melbourne thereupon wrote to the local secular press: 'Individual members of the League may hold and express any views they please on the question of a time limit, but they do not thereby commit the League to any particular line of policy. For my part, I am strongly of opinion that when the State encourages a man to invest his money and devote his life to the management of a hotel, and profits by

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his doing so, it should not deprive him of his means of livelihood without giving him substantial pecuniary compensation. A short time limit is no equivalent for such compensation. Whether the whole amount of the compensation should come from the State, or whether a part should be contributed by the hotels whose business is increased by the closing of others, is a question well worthy of the consideration of statesmen.

Consumption

Many years ago, while yet a slender student, we explored full many a charming nook of what are, perhaps, the most interesting provinces of France—Normandy and Brittany. We were partly in search of health, and partly (paradoxical as it may seem) upon the track of the many 'maladreries' or 'leproseries' (leper-houses) that were dotted over those two fair provinces in the middle ages. In the neighborhood of Caen alone we, with the friendly aid of a local archaeologist, prowled around the ruins or the bare sites of some thirteen of those leper-homes, and in the famed old library of Bayeux came across some of the quaint regulations of a bygone day for the detection and isolation of the hapless ones that were stricken with this 'most ancient and most human of all diseases.'

Leprosy long lay like a sullen pall of death over both Continental and insular Europe. Great colonies of its specific microbe settled in every country, and their burrowing industry made that 'living death' as familiar, perhaps, as the consumption scourge is in our day. Yet hygiene has banished leprosy so effectually from among Caucasian peoples that to-day it is scarcely known among them except in Norway, and here and there in Iceland, Finland, New Brunswick, the West Indies, and a few of the countries that are washed by the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Leprosy still has the strong and savage grip of a Giant Blunderbore upon the slant-eyed yellow man and the dusky Polynesian of Hawaii. But among white-skinned peoples the disease is well in hand and dying out—chased to the outer fastnesses of habitation by the conquering march of Queen Hygeia. It is no longer the crowned king of terrors that it was once upon a time—in the days of the joust and tourney, and of doctors of the school of old Sangrado. Some day—and there are, perhaps, those already born of woman that may see that day—consumption may be banished in like manner to the wild and woolly places of the world. New Zealand has waked up and is taking a hand in the campaign. Last week Invercargill joined hands with Wellington and Christchurch and Wanganui. And so the good cause, like John Brown's soul, goes marching along. The open-air treatment has extracted the poison of death from the shaft of tuberculosis. The man and woman seized by consumption need no longer order their coffins. But it is of prime importance to the country that the full curative treatment be placed, and in good time, within easy reach of every tubercular patient, and especially of the poor. And let our Health Department organise and continue a relentless campaign against the various modes by which the colonies of bacilli are spread around. Chief and most pestiferous among these is the spitting habit. Aulus Gellius tells of a place in ancient Rome where spitting was unlawful—'ubi spuere non licebat.' The eye of the compound microscope had not then pried out the secrets of minute life. But the law was a good one and deserves the flattery of extended imitation in our bacteriological day.

That 'Conscience Clause'

We have read somewhere of one of Nelson's officers who was so keen and wide awake that he could scent an enemy's dodge ten miles off. One does not need so much penetration—or, indeed, much sharpness of wit—to know that the so-called 'conscience clause' of the Bible-in-schools leaders is merely a dodge to mislead the unwary voter as to the true character of the movement to introduce a Protestant version of an

emasculated Bible, on Protestant lines, into the public school curriculum of New Zealand. We have said full many a time that the proposed 'conscience clause' would afford no protection either to teacher or pupils. In our editorial columns we have already pointed out the open, wholesale, and deliberately pre-intended proselytism of Catholic children that was carried out in the Irish National Schools under the 'safeguards' of a 'conscience clause.' The revolt against using the public schools 'as an instrument of conversion' (these are Archbishop Whateley's words) produced one interesting result: The Irish National system rapidly developed, in practice, into a scheme of separate schools for Catholics and Protestants. That movement has been steadily gaining ground ever since. In 1867, for instance, 39 per cent. of the Irish National Schools were used exclusively by Catholics or exclusively by Protestants. In 1881 the schools of unmixed religion had risen to 41.9 per cent. of the total; in 1887 to 50.6 per cent.; in 1891 to 54.3 per cent.; and so onwards in a regularly progressive increase till, in 1900 (the last date for which we have returns before us) 64.4 per cent. (over 64 in every 100) of the National schools in Ireland were absolutely 'unmixed,' while an overwhelming percentage of the remainder were practically 'unmixed.' The man who runs may read the lesson.

In this connection we may quote the following passage from the first Manifesto of our Bishops on the Bible-in-schools scheme:—

(2) 'At least one State of the Australian Commonwealth—namely, Victoria—furnishes (as the late Royal Commission's report abundantly shows) plentiful evidence of the flagrant manner in which the religious rights of minorities may be violated with impunity in public schools, despite the provisions of Acts of Parliament and the pretended protection of this form of conscience clause. (3) Even the scrupulous observance of an ideal conscience clause by teachers would still leave Catholic children exposed to a serious measure of moral pressure or compulsion to remain for Protestant religious instruction—namely, to the jeers and insults of their companions and to the other forms of social martyrdom which children know so well how to inflict on those whom they deem foreign to their modes of thought and action. Catholic pupils in State schools would, in a word, be placed between these two alternatives—proselytism, or penalties to which no children should be exposed.'

Here is a timely comment on the latter portion of the quotation just given. It is from an article by a Canadian Protestant journalist, Mr. E. W. Thomson, of Ottawa, in the 'New Freeman,' of St. John's, New Brunswick. Mr. Thomson is speaking from personal experience when he refers to 'that "you be d—d" air' with which Catholic children are treated in many of the public schools of Canada. He says:—

'In many a Canadian public school some boys of the creed majority are sure to apply foul taunts to those of the creed minority. No supervision by teachers can prevent this. The vilified boys seldom tell. They may retort in kind, or fight, or keep silence, for fear of worse happening to them later. I well remember Catholic boys at several public schools of my youth being taunted as "Dogans," "Papists," compelled to hear the Mass reviled, insulted in every way conceivable by young savages of the hostile persuasion. The young savages were not irretrievably bad, they were merely boys untrammelled by so much civilisation as some few boys obtain early. Sometimes they were promptly "swatted" by other boys of their own faith, generous spirits who happened to be fond of one or more of the boys or girls assailed. Oftener the evil example was imitated, and wholly unrebuked. This sort of thing breeds some personal and creed hatreds that last as long as life.'

The same evil tendency has manifested itself time and again in these younger lands, and our Bishops were speaking by the book when they told of 'the jeers and insults' and 'the other forms of social martyrdom' to which Catholic children would be subjected in public schools if they were to be turned into sectarian institutions.

Cardinal Moran on Socialism

At the opening of the Federation Fair in aid of St. Francis's Convent, Sydney, his Eminence Cardinal Moran took the opportunity of making some remarks on the anti-socialistic campaign in which Mr. Reid and friends are engaged throughout the Commonwealth. His Eminence said:—

I have referred to another extensive campaign, which is being carried on, and apparently with success, throughout the length and breadth of the State. We have the distinguished, eloquent Premier of our Commonwealth engaged in a warfare against socialism. Some few months ago in addressing our good Hibernians I said I had some doubts as to what was meant by socialism, and as the campaign has gone on I must confess that my difficulty has increased. I have not as yet a very clear idea as to what is meant by socialism in the present campaign. There can be no doubt as to the socialism which Mr. Reid and his brother officers are assailing. They are assailing communism, and they are assailing anarchism. They make no secret of it, and for my part I would wish that their eloquent discourses were delivered in France or in Germany, and I am sure they might have some effect on the anarchists and the communists who are there certainly endeavoring to undermine the welfare of the State. But it seems to be quite out of place in Australia.

Our Democracy

has no such aims, and it is difficult to understand how men in their senses could be going about combating some extreme views of communism and anarchy when really there is no enemy against whom their assaults may be directed. I said a person might be puzzled to know how this campaign has arisen or why it is being carried on, but I have heard an explanation—I do not know whether it may meet with the views or the approval of the parishioners of St. Francis's. During the past few months, and at the present time, they are carrying on in the literary circles of Spain and England, France and Germany, a grand tercentenary celebration of the great work of Cervantes, which is known as 'Don Quixote,' and it occurred to me that as we have no literary celebration here the head of our Commonwealth may well engage in a Quixotic enterprise—a Quixotic campaign—and thus it may be said Australia has done its part in commemorating this tercentenary celebration of the publication of 'Don Quixote.' No one could doubt that all those distinguished leaders who are travelling through the country, who are marshalling their military forces and who are sharpening their swords, have only the well known wind-mill to receive the blows. They are discharging their artillery with all their long-spent eloquence, but the only enemy to receive their charge is the soap bubbles of their own fancy. Certainly it seems strange that sensible men, were it not to do honor to 'Don Quixote,' should go about the country in such a way. I say our Democracy is not the enemy that is combated by these extreme principles that are laid down in this campaign. Our democracy is only a social development, and a development carried out on constitutional grounds and constitutional lines, and the objective of our democracy, instead of being subversive to society—to join the ranks of communism—and hostile to the well-being of society, is rather to promote progress and prosperity, and peace and plenty. From my heart I wish our democracy every success in attaining this objective.

The youthful King of Spain, whose marriage is a matter of such immediate interest, had the experience, rare among monarchs, of being born a King. His father had been dead some six months when the infant, borne on a golden salver, was first presented to his Court. He adores the mother to whose watchful care he owes his life, and hers is the only influence to which his autocratic nature has readily submitted. 'Alfonsito' is one of the pet names by which she called him when a child, but no one else might ever use it. When a Minister once asked, 'How are you, Alfonsito?' the baby-King said haughtily, 'To mamma I am Alfonsito, but to you I am the King.'

At a trial of a 3 Disc Benicia Plough at Cambridge, fully 50 representative farmers of the Waikato were present, some came thirty miles to see it. The trial was in swamp land, with rushes three feet high, the plough cutting them clean out, and quite easily with four horses. One farmer present, when booking his order, exclaimed that he would be 'a made man.' He had been paying £3 5s per acre to get the rushes cut out by hand. With the Benicia he will be able to do fully four acres a day....

THE CHURCH IN CHINA

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS

A correspondent of the New York 'Freeman's Journal,' in the course of a letter from Shanghai, gives some interesting particulars regarding Catholic missions in the various parts of China. The first missionary work of which there is any authentic record (he says) was begun by St. Francis Xavier in 1552. He entered China and died at Sancian, near Macao, Canton, in that year. This pioneer saint was succeeded by Father Matthew Ricci, called in Chinese, 'Lima-tow,' who arrived in 1582 and died in 1610, after founding the missions of Peking and Nanking. From 1554 to 1774 the Jesuit missions flourished in China, when the converts numbered over 100,000 about 40,000 of whom were in the vicinity of Shanghai. A terrible persecution of Catholics occurred in 1741 under the Emperor Kienlung. But for this and another untoward event in 1774 the entire conversion of China might now be well nigh accomplished.

In 1842, after a lapse of 68 years, the Jesuits resumed their labours in China, and

The Present Shanghai Mission

dates from that year. To-day there are four churches in the city, St. Joseph's Cathedral, in the French Concession, is the residence of the Right Rev. Prosper Paris, Bishop of Silondo, Vicar-Apostolic of Nanking, consecrated November 11, 1900. There are four priests in charge of the parish.

The Church of the Sacred Heart in the American town has three priests in charge. These two churches have their schools, colleges, and convents well equipped and the congregations form a curious mixture of foreigners and natives. On Sundays sermons are preached in English, French, and Chinese, a fact which bespeaks the universality of the faith. The Chinese chant their prayers in unison with the Holy Sacrifice. This throws an air peculiarly devotional and impressive around the ceremony. The Catholic population at St. Joseph's is about 2000, with a large moving element from other cities of China. The natives number about 1000, and are very devout Catholics. On the festivals of the Church and the first Friday of each month crowds of natives may be seen receiving Holy Communion. The Fathers speak in the highest terms of the devotion of the English-speaking American, Italian, and Spanish Catholics in the parish.

Another church, called the 'Pagoda or Old Church,' is inside the walled city. It had formerly been a joss house, but was restored through the agency of the French Minister. The Catholics in the little parish number about 500, and the priests are native Chinese, and might strike one as rather quaint in their queues and Chinese dress, but which really betokens the catholicity of the Church of Christ. In the suburbs, outside the walled city, stands a massive and splendid church, a monument to the devotion of Chinese Christians, and which could easily accommodate at one service all the Catholics in the vicinity. The parishioners here number about 400 souls.

The Valley of the Yangtse

contains the richest provinces of China, as well as the most tempting from a commercial point of view. Nanking is about 205 miles up the valley from Shanghai, and was the former capital of the Empire under the Ming dynasty. The name means a Southern Capital.

Soochow and Sungkiang are two good sized cities, each about 25 miles from Shanghai. The former 'is considered one of the finest cities in China, and has a population of 550,000. Hankow is the northern terminus of the Canton and Hankow Railroad lately intrusted to the American Development Company. Ichang is at the head of navigation, and was lately the scene of the appalling massacre of a Catholic Bishop and three priests by a fanatical mob of pagans. All these cities have churches and are flourishing centres of missionary labours. The Nanking mission, whose headquarters are at Shanghai, has a Catholic population of over 140,000 souls, while 90,000 others are being prepared for baptism; 130 foreign and 30 native missionaries are engaged in this good work. The Superior-General of the mission is the Rev. J. M. Louail, S.J., who hails from Brittany, France.

The pagan population of the two provinces of Kiangsu and Anhwei is 60,000,000, with the enormous density of 700 persons to the square mile. The Jesuit Fathers labor also in the S. E. portion of the province of Chihli, forming a separate mission, consisting of a bishop, 60 foreign and 12 native priests, 12 lay brothers, 450 helpers and 52,000 baptized Christians.

The form of belief with which the good missionaries have to contend is a mixture of Confucianism and Buddhism. The former, which comprises the basis of the Chinese Government, jurisprudence and education, embodies a collection of sayings, political and moral, attributed to the great philosopher, whom the literati worship as the greatest genius which China has produced.

The Christian Religion

forbids polygamy, lying, cheating, and opium smoking, besetting sins which the Chinaman finds hard to cast aside. Here truth, purity, honesty, self-restraint, obedience to authority, worship of God alone are required, and it is difficult for the Chinaman to imbibe such virtues. If it were conceivable, take away the Sixth and Seventh Commandments of God and perhaps the most serious obstacle to his conversion would be removed. The spirit of materialism and superstition is also a deep-rooted obstacle to the reception of the faith. A Chinese considers that Confucius' teachings will give him social salvation. Beyond this his soul scarcely aspires to anything loftier, and he therefore does not want Christ and Christianity. The Chinaman believes that the missionaries are advance agents of their governments and the forerunners of foreign invasion. He sees that the Christian religion is likely to be a 'power in the land which will eventually destroy all forms of native worship, while Christian converts are considered anti-national. With all these obstacles, however, the faith is making headway in China by leaps and bounds. Officials, scholars, the rich and influential have embraced the faith by thousands, and they cling to their convictions with laudable heroism, despite fire, sword, and unmentionable tortures. The new convert is like a man who, having crossed a bridge, finds himself breathing a new life in an atmosphere of faith, hope, and charity, and is usually only too willing to seek the martyr's crown rather than renounce his holy faith.

There is every hope for the conversion of China if only the faithful at home were more in touch with this stupendous undertaking. Doubtless faith takes time to root, sprout, and grow. It took centuries of earnest work to convert Europe from paganism, with a vast calendar of martyrs, saints, and scholars.

An Irish Missionary.

The missionaries in Shanghai are mostly of French nationality, a few countrymen of the saintly martyr of Molokai, and one worthy son of St. Patrick. The Rev. F. M. Kennelly, S.J., was born about forty years ago at Listowel, North Kerry, and belongs to a highly respected family still represented there. One of his brothers is parish priest at Clunes, Victoria. (Father Kennelly of Clunes is a personal friend of the editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet') Two members of the family are Sisters of Mercy in Sacramento, Cal., and two brothers reside in New York. Father Kennelly, like the saintly Brendan of Clonfert, was early imbued with the missionary spirit. He came to China in 1885, and has not seen the land of his birth since. He was ordained a priest in 1890, and had been engaged for six years teaching in Shanghai. The field of his missionary activity is immense and also extends to visiting men-of-war, hospitals, prisons, police stations, and the many other arduous duties of a priest, which are known only to himself and Almighty God. From his busy life, however, he snatches moments to contribute articles to the local press and the New York 'Messenger.' His name is on every tongue from Hong Kong to Chefoo, and many a poor, hard-up sailor he has befriended.

Being an eminent linguist, speaking French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and several Chinese dialects, he still is proud of the Gaelic tongue of his beloved Eire, which he regards as an invaluable auxiliary in the acquisition of languages. Father Kennelly is rather difficult to catch, but if you happen to be occasionally lucky you are introduced to a plain room with a bare floor, a crucifix on the wall, a picture of our Lady, a portrait of the Pope, a few books on a shelf, a secretaire, and the only other chair in the room is offered you with a hearty cead mile failte. Though a little beyond the prime of life and a few silvery hairs discernible, the intellect and vigor of the Gael is at once apparent in the ample forehead, the firm lips and chin, the hearty hand shake, the natural smile, the twinkling, kindly eye, the sympathetic expressions of the priestly heart, and the magnetic versatility polished by culture and the touches of that rich accent alone peculiar to those born under the shadows of the hills that inspired vigor and eloquence in 'The Liberator.'

Father Kennelly intends shortly to publish, probably in the New York 'Messenger,' an interesting history of the Catholic missions in China, which promises to be a literary as well as a historical treat.

I may say in conclusion that these remarks apply only to a very small section of the vast Celestial Empire, which numbers over 400,000,000 inhabitants, 1,200,000 of whom are Catholics, and many religious Orders and Congregations besides the Society of Jesus. These good soldiers of Christ deserve more than our sympathy and prayers; they merit our material assistance as well to carry on their noble and glorious work.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 24.

His Grace the Archbishop will be in Nelson on Sunday and is to return to the city during the week. On the following Sunday he will hold a Confirmation service in the Sacred Heart Basilica.

The new organ being installed at the Sacred Heart Basilica will not be ready as early as was anticipated. The public opening will therefore not take place until the beginning of August.

On Wednesday afternoon, prior to leaving for their midwinter vacation, the pupils of St. Mary's Convent gave a most interesting and enjoyable entertainment in the presence of the parents and friends of the children. A special feature of the programme was the singing of many of the youngest performers, who made their first appearance. The children of his Excellency the Governor were present at the entertainment.

On Thursday evening the members of the Catholic Young Men's Club held a conversazione in St. Patrick's Hall, the occasion being the opening of their newly furnished rooms. The hall was comfortably filled, and presented a pleasing and cosy appearance. Cards and vocal items helped to pass a very pleasant evening.

The Victoria College Debating Society discussed the question of Home Rule for Ireland at their meeting on Saturday evening. The debate proved most interesting, and resulted in an easy win for the supporters of the Home Rule movement. Of the three speakers chosen to represent the college at the coming inter-society contest, it is pleasing to note that two are prominent members of the local Catholic Young Men's Club.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

June 23.

A well known Catholic young man has determined to contest the Wanganui seat against all comers at the next general election. I refer to Mr. James T. Hogan, who is well known in volunteer and rowing circles in this town. As a proof of Mr. Hogan's sterling worth, it is but necessary to say that he never allies himself with any sport or pastime without soon taking a place among the leaders. He joined the oldest volunteer corps in Wanganui—the Wanganui Rifles—as a private about eight years ago; he was senior lieutenant when he retired about a month ago, carrying with him the esteem and confidence not only of his fellow-officers, but of the men who served under him. Mr. Hogan has great natural ability, is a fluent speaker, a born debater, and a popular elocutionist.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

June 22.

Mr. M. L. Gleeson, son of Mr. P. Gleeson of this town, who recently passed the solicitors' final examination, has commenced the practice of his profession in Napier, having entered into partnership with Mr. I. Cresswell. The new firm will practice under the title of Cresswell and Gleeson.

On June 7 the death took place, after a very short illness, of Mr. William Anderson, eldest son of Captain Anderson, of this town, at the early age of 20 years. The cause of death was an acute attack of influenza. The funeral, which took place on June 9, was largely attended, the many floral emblems testifying to the esteem in which deceased was held. A large circle of friends extend sincere sympathy to relatives. Rev. Father Bell officiated at the grave.—R.I.P.

It is with regret I have to record the death of Mr. Leo Evans, which took place on June 13, after a painful illness, and at the early age of 25 years. He was

a practical Catholic and a former secretary of St. Patrick's choir. Out of respect to the memory of deceased the organist played the 'Dead March' at the conclusion of Vespers on Sunday evening. The funeral, which took place on June 14, was largely attended.—R.I.P.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 26.

The Rev. Father J. A. O'Connell has been appointed to collect for the Cathedral fund, meanwhile being freed from parochial duties. His place at the Cathedral is to be filled by the Rev. Father Peoples.

The numerous Confraternities already attached to the Cathedral are to be added to by that of the Most Blessed Sacrament, which his Lordship the Bishop is very anxious to see established.

The clergy of Canterbury assemble at the episcopal residence to-day (Monday) to celebrate the patronal feast of the diocese, that of St. John the Baptist. During the week the Bishop is to resume his pastoral visitation in South Canterbury.

The electrical installation at the Cathedral, which was put in by Mr. A. A. Brown, has been tested by Mr. F. W. Armstrong, electrical inspector for the Fire Underwriters. A pressure of 500 volts was used for testing, and an exceptionally high test was obtained.

Another of those pleasant social evenings for which St. Mary's Church committee have acquired quite a local reputation was held in the Alexandra Hall on last Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, and the event proved most enjoyable. The Rev. Father Marnane was present.

On the occasion of his feast day his Lordship the Bishop was the recipient of numerous messages of congratulation and good wishes. By the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Mount Magdala he was presented with an antependium in costly lace. Embroidered on back is a figure of St. John the Baptist and the Lamb of God with the sacred inscription, 'Ecce Agnus Dei.' An unique presentation from another source was a mozzetta made from a piece of Roman purple, blessed by Pope Gregory XVI.

There was a general meeting of the Catholic Club on last Tuesday evening to receive suggestions and discuss methods for the club's continuance, after the expiration of lease of the present rooms on September 30. Among those in attendance were the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Rev. Fathers Mahoney and O'Connell. Mr. J. R. Hayward (vice-president) occupied the chair, and stated that although lacking the support of our Catholic young men generally in the past, it was absolutely necessary to continue. Eventually the whole matter was delegated to the executive committee to act on the various proposals advanced.

Although the old Pro-Cathedral has been in use as a girls' parish school since the Christmas vacation, it still consists of the four walls, without any interior arrangements suiting the building to the teachers' and children's requirements. This unsatisfactory state of things is of course mainly owing to the fact that being used as a church right up to almost the last minute, there was no opportunity to erect partitions and otherwise prepare for the classes. To remedy these defects an energetic committee has taken the matter up and accepted the tender of Mr. A. Swanston for the work, which is to be commenced to-day (Monday), and completed during the present winter recess.

At St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, on last Sunday evening the choir produced with much success Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion,' with full orchestral accompaniment. The principal parts were allotted as follows:—Chorus, 'Praise Jehovah; soprano solo and chorus, 'Sing of Judgment,' Miss McLaughlin; quintette, 'Ye who from His ways have turned,' Misses Harrington, Perrain, Casey, Messrs. A. H. and P. Blake; chorus, 'They that in much tribulation; soprano solo, 'Lord at all times,' Miss McLaughlin; chorus, 'Save the people'; quintette and chorus, 'Thou didst free them,' Misses Harrington, Perrain, Casey, Messrs. A. H. and P. Blake. Miss O'Brien was organist, and Mr. W. H. Corrigan conducted.

During the Triduum in honor of the feasts of Corpus Christi and of St. John the Baptist, the preacher in the Cathedral on Thursday evening was the Rev. Father O'Connell, and on Friday the Rev. Father Cooney. Many approached the Holy Table at the early Masses on Sunday. There was Pontifical High Mass at eleven o'clock. His Lordship the Bishop was celebrant, the Very Rev. Vicar-General assistant priest. Rev. Dr. Kennedy deacon, and Rev. Father O'Connell subdeacon. The Bishop preached to a large congregation. In the

evening there were Pontifical Vespers, sermon, procession, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Akaroa, who delivered a learned and impressive discourse from the text, 'There was a man sent by God.' There was a crowded congregation.

The Sisters of Our Lady of Missions arranged a very enjoyable gathering on last Friday afternoon in honor of the Bishop's feast day. Accompanying his Lordship were the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Rev. Fathers Cooney, Mahoney, and O'Connell. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to his Lordship of a costly cloth of gold episcopal cope, the work of the Sisters, and one of the highest artistic merit. The following musical and dramatic programme was submitted:—duet, 'Echo of the waves,' Misses Amyes, Coakley, Dwyer, Poff, Buchanan, Murphy, (organ) Miss O'Connor; festal song, pupils; instrumental selection, 'Lindon,' (violins) Misses A. Rantin, E. Derrett, (banjo) Miss B. Myles, (harp) Miss C. Barker, (organ) Miss M. O'Connor, (piano) Miss D. Peachey; trio, 'Restless sea,' Misses I. O'Connor, M. O'Connor, B. Myles; instrumental selection, 'Cloches de Corneville,' (violin) Miss A. Rantin, (organ) Miss O'Connor, (piano) Miss McLaren; drama, 'Little Pickle,' the characters being taken by Misses De Garvey, O'Connor, Brown, R. Young, K. Duggan, Donnell, A. Riordan; song, 'The valley of tears,' Miss M. O'Connor; harp solo, 'Beautiful summer evening,' Misses Barker and Young; instrumental selection, 'Terpsichorean,' (violins) Misses Rantin and Derrett, (harp) Miss R. Young, (organ) Miss M. O'Connor, (piano) Miss V. Barker; quartette, 'Come where the lilies,' Misses O'Connor, I. O'Connor, A. Riordan, B. Myles, solo, 'Caprice Acrien,' Misses Washbourn, J. McLaren, M. O'Connor; dialogue, 'Old Mose,' Misses I. O'Connor and M. Brown; duet, 'Lucrezia Borgia,' Misses McLaren, Wilson, O'Connor, Burland, Washbourn, Riordan. At the conclusion of the performance the Bishop expressed his grateful appreciation of the Sisters' thoughtfulness and their valuable gift. He also complimented the young performers on the artistic excellence of their entertainment.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

June 24.

Last Sunday evening after Vespers a meeting of those interested in the formation of a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held in the Priory. Rev. Father Tubman, in the course of his opening remarks, referred to the need of such an organisation in this parish, more especially as Timaru is a rising seaport with a large number of Catholics among the various visiting crews. Explanatory letters were received from the 'Particular Council,' Christchurch, as to the mode of formation of the new branch. The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—Spiritual director, Rev. Father Tubman; president, Mr. T. Lynch; vice-president, Mr. M. J. Doyle; secretary, Mr. N. Mangos; treasurer, Mr. J. Venning. Rev. Father Tubman donated £1 ls, as a nucleus for the branch's funds, and Mr. J. Dunne, on behalf of the late Young Men's Society, contributed a like amount. Two visitors were appointed for a month to look up the Catholics on the vessels visiting the harbor, and any other matters that require attention.

The feast of St. John, the patron of our parish, priest, the Rev. Father Tubman, was this year celebrated by a social in the girls' school on Thursday last. The audience completely filled the spacious school-room. The Rev. Father on entering was received with cheers and conducted to the platform, where Mr. J. Venning, on behalf of the various Catholic Societies and parishioners generally, read a neatly worded address, and asked him to accept a handsome deawing-room suite, curtains, etc., as a small token of the appreciation in which they held him after fourteen years of devoted work in the parish. In replying to the address Father Tubman expressed his gratitude for the kind things said of him, and the gifts they had bestowed. He knew it was the office and not the man they had in view, and he earnestly hoped he would be able to end his days among them. A short musical programme, arranged by Miss E. McGuinness, was then gone through, items being rendered by Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. McDonald, and Rev. Father Finnerly, who received a triple encore. The accompaniments were tastefully played by the Misses E. McGuinness, E. Dennehy, and N. Egan. Refreshments were provided by the ladies of the Altar Society, and the gathering was one of the most successful of the kind yet held.

Rev. Fathers Le Floch, Finnerty, and Kerley were present during the evening. A special word of commendation should be given to Mr. J. Venning, secretary of the celebration committee, and Rev. Father Le Floch, the chairman.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

June 22.

The annual social in aid of St. Patrick's parish funds is fixed for August 9 in the Federal Hall. An active committee of ladies has the matter in hand, and success is assured.

Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., has joined the Perth branch of the H.A.C.B. Society. Mrs. Redmond joined the women's branch. The initiation ceremony was made of public interest, several Ministers of the Crown attending. Subsequently in Sydney Mr. Redmond attended the annual Communion and marched in the ranks wearing his regalia.

Last Sunday evening the Cathedral choir, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, repeated 'Gems from Elijah' in lieu of the Vesper service. Prior to the performance the Bishop from the pulpit explained to the congregation the Bible history of the events of which the oratorio treated. The performance was in every detail artistic, and ran more smoothly than on the first production. The solos and concerted pieces were excellent, while the choruses were most effective. On Sunday evening his Lordship the Bishop assisted with his cello.

At the meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society last Tuesday nomination of officers took place. Two new members were initiated, and five candidates proposed. Mr. Baume, M.H.R., was present, coming with Bro. P.J. Nerheny. The president, in welcoming him, referred to Mr. Baume's commendable action in regard to 'Warner's History' book, now in the public schools of the Auckland District. Mr. Baume thanked the president and members for their kindly welcome. In regard to Warner's book he felt very warmly, and on his part no stone would be left unturned to put it out of the schools.

As a result of the correspondence in the morning and evening papers complaining of the insulting character of 'Warner's History' towards Catholics, which is now in use in the public schools in the Auckland Educational District, Mr. F. E. Baume, one of the members for Auckland City, sent the following telegram last Monday to the Premier:—'I understand Auckland Education Board is applying to retain 'Warner's History' for use in this district. Trust the request will not be acceded to, as the book contains passages dealing with religious matters in a manner repugnant to the feelings of a large section of the community.' It is to be hoped that the Minister of Education will comply with Mr. Baume's request. No more insulting references have emanated from an Orange Lodge. In one page dealing with Mary Queen of Scots Warner says: 'Mary was a Catholic, and what was worse,' etc. The inference is plain.

The Rev. Father Duffy, who was for a time curate to the late Monsignor Paul at Onehunga, and in charge of the Church of the Assumption until relieved last week by Father Mahoney, was the recipient of an address and purse of sovereigns recently. He is at present confined to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, suffering from an injury to his right foot. It was at this institution that the presentation was made, on behalf of the congregation, by Messrs. R. Vance and J. and M. Brennan. The address read as follows:—'Before leaving us to take up your duties as parish priest of Puhoi, we desire, on behalf of the congregation of the Church of the Assumption, to make known to you the high regard and esteem in which we hold you as a devout priest and guide. We recognise that you have had no small difficulty in following in the footsteps of the late Monsignor Paul, and we wish to place upon record our appreciation of your ministry during the short time you have been amongst us. Your kind attention to the sick of the parish has, we assure you, been highly and gratefully appreciated. With these few remarks, and wishing you every blessing in your new parish, we beg you to accept this small token as a mark of our esteem.' Father Duffy, in a few brief and appropriate words, feelingly acknowledged the presentation of the address and accompanying purse. He said he would long cherish pleasant memories of Onehunga. Father Duffy has been appointed to the charge of Puhoi parish, vacated by Rev. Father Mahoney.

The Bishop's Crozier

In the course of his reply to the address presented to him when he was enthroned as Bishop of Ballarat, the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins referred to the symbol of his office, which the Church places in the hands of a Bishop at his consecration. The episcopal crozier (said his Lordship) consists of three parts, the crook at the top, the staff in the centre, and the sharpened point at the end. Now, these three parts are intended to possess an interesting and instructive meaning for the holder. By the curved top he is reminded of his duty to draw the wayward and the wanderer from the by-ways of error and sin into the straight paths of Christian virtue, and the faithful fulfilment of Christian duty, and to hold them safe in the haven of peace and security. The straight, strong staff of the centre, while serving to support his own tottering steps in the hour of trial, will also indicate that he must sustain the good in the pursuit of honesty and justice, respecting the rights and privileges of their fellow-men, and rendering dutiful obedience to all legitimately-constituted authority; while the pointed end conveys the unpleasant warning that, when the traveller loiters on the narrow road that leads to eternal life, or the laborer flags in his cultivation of his Master's vineyard, he must be urged to duty, not only by gentle persuasion, but also by something more pungent, if necessary. I have no apprehension that such necessity shall arise.

The Persecution of the Dead

The twenty-one Ursulines of Caen, who, after lying quietly in their graves, some for thirty, some for forty years (writes a correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') were expelled by the Liquidator, have at last been laid to rest. The Bishop of Bayeux, Monsignor Amette, had asked the permission of the municipality to effect the ceremony of transfer. This was at once courteously granted. The Bishop sent out notices of the day and hour of the ceremony. The Freemason Prefet thereupon declared that on no account could he tolerate any religious ceremony. The coffins were left locked up. No one was admitted to pray or watch by them.

The Prefet intended to bury them by night civilly on Easter Tuesday, and the Freemasons were already invited to assist at this cheap triumph of their principles. A spirited journal, however, the 'Moniteur du Calvados,' led such an energetic campaign that the Prefet capitulated. The Catholics kept perpetual watch: as soon as the first coffin appeared, the alarm was to be given, and a great crowd of the faithful would have followed, reciting aloud the prayers for the dead. The Prefet was further acted upon by several startling demonstrations made in front of the Prefecture by the people, exasperated by this hateful and foolish persecution of the dead. Finally, common-sense prevailed, and on the morning of April 25 the translation took place with great pomp. The coffins, covered with wreaths and flowers, and followed by an immense and sympathetic crowd, by the Mayor and all the members of the Municipal Council, and a great number of priests, were taken to the Cemetery of St. Gabriel, and there reverently interred, the Bishop delivering a moving address.

Tuesday, June 20, was the nineteenth anniversary of the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Goold, Archbishop of Melbourne.

Victorian industries show an increase of over 2000 hands in 1901. This represents an increased wages bill of £170,000 over 1903.

The nomination of the Marchioness De La Bedoyere (Lord Greville's sister) for the office of District Councillor in Westmeath recalls the sad fate of her ancestor, the Marquis De La Bedoyere. This young man, having served Napoleon gallantly, adhered to the Bourbons at the Restoration. He was sent to fight against his old master when the Emperor escaped from Elba. When within a day's march from Napoleon's camp, La Bedoyere broke open the regimental drum, took from it hundreds of tricolor cockades there concealed, decorated with them his soldiers, and hurried onward to join the Emperor. He fought gallantly at Waterloo, but in the second Restoration he and Nev were arrested, and shot for high treason. Their execution was never forgiven to the Bourbons. They were 'blunders worse than crimes.'

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Irish News

CLARE—The Land Act

Speaking a few weeks ago at Kiltrush, the Right Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, said that Mr. Wyndham had placed on the Statute-book one Act which, though not perfect, was a good Act, and, if properly administered and worked in a friendly spirit, would help immensely to give contentment to the distracted heart of Ireland.

GORK—Durse Island Evictions

Father Barton, P.P., of whose parish Dursey Island forms a part, has issued an appeal on behalf of the unfortunate tenant who was recently evicted in Dursey, owing to his inability to obtain money with which to pay rent out of the barren rocks of his island home, or the wild ocean which surrounds it. The rev. gentleman gives a harrowing description of the efforts made by poor Healy, who is in delicate health, to eke out a living for himself and his family. He has an aged father and mother, a sister, a wife, and three children depending on him for support. What a commentary on our boasted civilisation it is that the members of the British army and navy are employed to evict a man like Healy, with his large family, from their little hut, and cast them on the bleak roadside to perish.

DONEGAL—A New Industry

A new carpet factory has been opened at Annagray, County Donegal, by the carpet manufacturing firm, Morton and Co., Darvel, Scotland.

DUBLIN—A Presentation

Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M.P. for College Green Division of Dublin, was recently presented with an address and testimonial by his constituents. The testimonial amounted to £467. In acknowledging the compliment which had been paid to him, the hon. member delivered an eloquent speech.

Trinity College

Trinity College, Dublin, is reaping a rich harvest, owing to the exclusion of women from degrees by Oxford and Cambridge. Eighty-four ladies who had qualified for degrees in these colleges, but were prohibited from obtaining them, received them at Dublin University on paying substantial fees.

An Objection

At the Protestant Synod in Dublin Bishop Archdall, of Killaloe, in a speech on the education question, said that while Protestants were sundered, the Catholic Church worked as a harmonious whole towards the attainment of educational ideals which they had ever held uninterruptedly in view, and hundreds and thousands of the most hopeful Protestant youths were to-day being educated by those connected with Catholic monastic institutions. While he did not allege that any religious teachings were being imparted to them, yet the atmosphere under which they were being educated was objectionable. His Lordship said nothing of the atmosphere of Trinity College, to which Catholics are advised by Protestants to go for higher education. At another gathering Dr. Archdall deplored the parsimonious policy of the Treasury with regard to education in Ireland, although provision had been liberally made for the wealthier communities in England and Scotland. The Rev. Mr. Moore followed in a similar strain, and thought that Irishmen should unite in this matter.

A Venerable Author

Not alone his acquaintances—and they are indeed world-wide—but thousands who know him through his numerous and valuable contributions to Irish history and literature, will regret to hear that Canon O'Hanlon, the venerable pastor of Sandymount, lies dangerously ill (writes a Dublin correspondent). Although he has attained the patriarchal age of eighty-five, he was in excellent health and full of vigor until a few months ago, engaged at all times either in the discharge of his parochial duties, or in what was to him through life a labor of love—compiling the 'Lives of the Irish Saints.' During his illness Canon O'Hanlon has been frequently visited by his Grace the Archbishop, who holds him in the highest esteem. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly and many other ecclesiastical dignitaries have also visited the distinguished patient. 'Quite recently the venerable Canon received a letter from his old friend, the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, who is now on his way to Europe, saying that he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing him once more in a short time. Dr. Ryan and Canon O'Hanlon labored together in St. Louis more than fifty years ago, when a bond of affec-

tion was established between them that death alone could sunder. If it be God's holy will that the Canon's life should be prolonged until Dr. Ryan's arrival, the meeting will be an affecting one. There is, however, little or no hope of the Canon's recovery.

A Terrible Fatality

A terrible fatality is reported from Dublin, where two men lost their lives by sewer gas. A workman descending a man-hole in a main sewer, became unconscious from asphyxiation. Directly this was discovered another man went to his assistance, only to meet with a like fate. 'A crowd gathered, and volunteers were numerous. One after another, close on a dozen men went down the man-hole, only to become unconscious when they reached the bottom, some of them, indeed, on their way down. The fire brigade was summoned, and by aid of a smoke helmet the work of rescue was begun, although the firemen themselves had frequently to come to the surface for fresh supplies of 'stored' air. The occurrence numbered over a dozen victims, who were taken to the hospital. Two of them were quite dead, a man, Fleming, who had first entered the hole, and the other, a young police constable named Sheehan, 28 years of age, and six feet four inches in height, who hastened down the man-hole immediately on hearing of the danger below, and was brought up again 30 minutes later dead. The regrettable misadventure had but one cheering aspect. All through the two hours of the incident there was no lack of volunteers ready to face death in the attempt to rescue the imprisoned men. Constable Sheehan was a native of Dingle, County Kerry.

GALWAY—Another Meeting Proclaimed

The police authorities in Ireland, proceeding with the new campaign of coercion, inaugurated since the coming of Mr. Long, proclaimed a meeting called by the United League at Cappataggle, County Galway. Huge bodies of police were drafted into the district, and posted all round like an army of occupation. This elaborate effort did not enable them to detect the arrival of Mr. John Roche, M.P., who later on delivered an address. While he was still speaking the police, discovering that they had been balked, closed in on him, and pulled him from the platform as he was speaking, maltreating him vilely. Upon Mr. Roche indignantly protesting against such treatment, the police inspector said the meeting had been proclaimed. Mr. Roche said he had had no notice of the proclamation, whereupon the police inspector served him with a copy of the proclamation. Other detachments of police had been keeping Mr. Reddy, M.P., and Mr. Kilbride, M.P., under surveillance, following them about on cars and bicycles wherever they went.

KILDARE—Maynooth College

The spire of Maynooth College chapel cost £16,000, of which Dr. Gargan, the late President, collected £7000. His successor, the Very Rev. Dr. Mannix, is raising the balance in the various dioceses among which it has been apportioned according to the number of free places held by each.

MAYO—Anti-Treating League

During his recent visit to Castlebar the Most Rev. Dr. Healy expressed great pleasure at the fact that the Anti-Treating League had been established in the parish.

MEATH—Sale of an Estate

Arrangements have been made for the sale of 8500 acres of Lord Athlumney's County Meath estate at 21½ years' purchase of first, and 24½ years of second term rents; non-judicial tenants to pay from 21 years to 26 years' purchase.

ROSCOMMON—The Ffrench Estate

On May 1 the tenants on the Ffrench Estate, Monivea, and adjoining properties, signed agreements for the purchase of their holdings, and entered into possession of 1100 acres of grazing land, which the landlord agreed to distribute amongst them.

WATERFORD—Demise of a Priest

The death took place on May 2 of Rev. James Qually, Ardmore. Deceased's first curacy was at Knockamore. Subsequently he ministered at Dunmore and Kiltrossenty, whence he was transferred to Ardmore. He took a leading part in the Land League movement, and frequently acted as an intermediary between landlords and their tenants.

GENERAL

Lord Dunraven's Views

'A grotesque anachronism' is the name that Lord Dunraven in the pamphlet he has just issued gives to the present form of government in Ireland. The picture he presents of the state of the country under this government is, in sooth, as bad as it could well be. Ire-

land, he says, is sick almost unto death. Whereas the population of England and Wales increased during the past century from about nine millions to over thirty-two millions, Ireland's population fell from 5,395,456 to 4,458,775. Of the Irish emigrants 90 per cent. are usually in the prime of life. It is the helpless young and the old and feeble who are left behind. Mental diseases are increasing, and tuberculosis, partly due to overcrowding in certain districts, is carrying off an alarming number of victims. The wages of the agricultural laborers are much lower than in England, Scotland, or Wales, and poverty presses hard on the humbler classes. Yet Ireland is overtaxed yearly to the amount of £2,700,000, and confusion and extravagance prevail in some of the Government departments. For her judicial system Ireland pays some £200,000 more than is expended for the administration of justice in Scotland. She pays much more for her police and for her local government. Lord Dunraven contends that Irishmen could manage their own affairs with better results. They could scarcely manage them worse.

The Reform Association

In a letter to the 'Morning Leader' on the Irish Reform Association, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., says: Most people would imagine that there was room and to spare for such a party, but it is not a very hopeful enterprise. In Ulster the fanatical party see Home Rule in every question of appeasement or conciliation. In the rest of Ireland the Nationalists are not prepared for anything that will endanger the solidarity of their movement, and, worst of all, the Reform party has no press. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the movement must make headway. The policy of extremes cannot for ever hold sway. Lord Dunraven is an ideal leader—a convinced and unswerving Unionist, a landlord, a Protestant, and, above all, a singularly clear-headed, able man. His propaganda is bound to tell for the welfare of Ireland.

Mr. Wyndham's Resignation

In the House of Commons on May 9, Mr. Wyndham made a statement as to the circumstances which led to his resignation of the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved his vote of censure on the treatment of Sir Antony MacDonnell, sharply criticising Mr. Balfour's line of conduct. Mr. William O'Brien, in a notable speech, expressed the desire to conciliate Liberals and Conservatives in the interests of Ireland, and said he was most anxious to end the conflict between the two countries. Later in the sitting the Prime Minister defended his policy. On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of sixty-three.

Primary Education

Owing to the determined opposition of both managers and teachers to the new rules promulgated by the Commissioners of National Education, the latter have unanimously agreed to modify them. What shape the modification is to take has not yet been announced, but as it was proposed by the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, one of the newly appointed Commissioners, it may safely be assumed that the concession is likely to satisfy all concerned. The result should prove a valuable lesson. Without agitation strong and persistent, the Irish people cannot obtain justice. Were it not for the attitude they assumed, the obnoxious rules would now be in full working order.

The General Election

Mr. John Redmond, in view of the General Election, has issued an appeal to the Irish in Great Britain to meet the coming crisis in a state of thorough preparedness.

National Heirlooms

The sale by auction the other day at Mountinstown, Navan, Ireland, the residence of the late Mr. J. N. Pollock, D.L., of a collection of articles of great historical value, including some dining tables which were formerly in the Irish House of Lords, will render it of interest to record the whereabouts of some other relics of that Chamber. The Library of the House of Lords was transferred to Dublin Castle, where many of the old volumes are lying on the dusty shelves of that very gloomy room. The mace of the House of Lords is now, as it is stated, the mace of the Royal Irish Academy. Some chairs of the House of Lords are preserved in St. Patrick's Lunatic Asylum; and a press which belonged to the House of Lords was purchased by Mr. Mitchell Henry in the seventies of the last century. It was in use in the offices of the old Home Rule Association, and is now preserved in the Dublin Mansion House. Two magnificently carved chairs, believed to have formed portion of the furniture of the Irish House of Lords, are to be seen in Butler's Medical Hall, Lower O'Connell street, Dublin.

People We Hear About

Friday, June 2, was the 70th birthday of the Holy Father. August 4 will be the second anniversary of his Holiness' election, and August 9 of his coronation.

Archbishop Williams, the venerable Metropolitan of Boston, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on May 17.

A Hobart man's impression of the Pope:—I shall never forget that kind, grand face, so full of a sad sweetness—so free from self-consciousness—and yet so conscious of a deep and awful spiritual responsibility. None of the portraits I have seen do him justice. Every one speaks of him with love and respect—and having seen him I do not wonder that it is so.

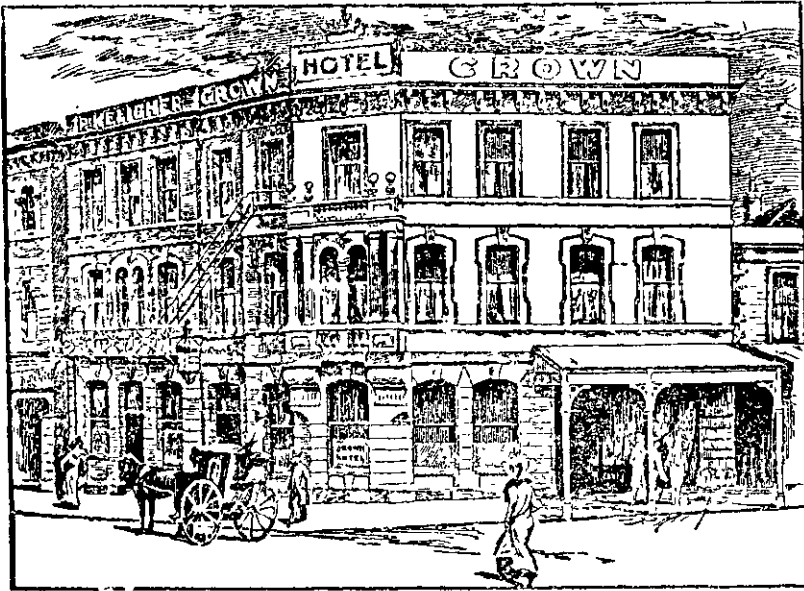
The Rev. Dr. Francis Aidan Gasquet, O.S.B., is an Englishman, and one of the most learned Catholic theologians in the English-speaking world. He was educated at Downside, the Benedictine College near Bath, and is now Abbot of the Benedictine community at the same place. He is the author of many historical works on the Reformation period, including 'Henry VIII. and the Monasteries,' 'Edward VI. and the Book of Common Prayer,' the 'Eve of the Reformation,' 'The Last Abbot of Glastonbury,' and 'The Great Pestilence.'

It is unlikely that M. Paderewski will play again this season. He will spend the summer at his chalet on the Lake of Geneva. M. Paderewski is suffering from nervous prostration, rendering prolonged rest absolutely necessary. The direct cause of his illness was the shock he received on the night of April 19 in an accident on the New York Central Railroad. Ever since M. Paderewski has suffered intensely with pains running from the top of the head through his neck to the top of the spinal column.

The Protestant Alliance (says the 'Catholic Herald') had better be informed that the King has been keeping company with 'idolaters' abroad. One of the London evening papers, writing of his Majesty's recent visit to Paris, says—Mr. Henry Standish, who, together with his wife, nee M'le. D'Ecars, had the honor of entertaining his Majesty the King at luncheon in Paris, is the head of one of the oldest Catholic families in England. He owns a considerable estate near Ascot, and a fine house, which he let for a term of years when he and Mrs. Standish decided to take up their abode in France, and to leave England altogether. They lived in London for the first fifteen years of their married life. Mrs. Standish was a great favorite in society, and a very close personal friend of our present Queen, whom she resembles to a surprising degree in face and figure.

An interesting paragraph in one of the daily newspapers regarding the oldest and strongest branch of the Bonaparte dynasty recalls a bit of history.—The American branch of the Bonapartes shows no signs of decay. They are descended from Jerome, King of Westphalia, Napoleon's youngest brother, and Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant, whom Jerome married when he was only nineteen, during a visit to Baltimore, while serving in the French navy. This marriage, through Napoleon's influence, was declared civilly void in France. The Emperor also tried to persuade Pope Pius VII to declare it invalid ecclesiastically, but without success. Jerome, ignoring completely his American wife and her son, who had been born at Camberwell in 1805, married, under Imperial pressure, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, whose family were Protestant, and naturally indifferent to the Papal recognition of the former marriage. For this act of obedience to his brother he was rewarded with a royal crown.

The 'Westminster Gazette' writes:—Lord Young's retirement from the Court of Session in Edinburgh places Chief Baron Palles, of Dublin—literally 'the last of the Barons'—in the position of doyen of the Judiciary of the United Kingdom. In reality Lord Young, in respect to his appointment as a Scottish Judge, was Chief Baron Palles's senior on the Bench by no more than six days—in February, 1874. Chief Baron Palles is now the sole survivor on the Bench of the High Court Judges appointed in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration. Sir James Mathew, Irish and Catholic, like Chief Baron Palles, is the doyen of the English Bench. Commenting on the statement of the 'Westminster Gazette' the 'Catholic Herald' says it might be added that Chief Baron Palles (who ought to be Chief Justice Palles, if merit rather than jury-packing were the supreme qualifications for that office), is by long odds the ablest, as he is the most independent and dignified Judge on the Irish Bench. Palles is an old Jesuit boy, a Clongowan as if we mistake not, as Meagher was, and a man who, like The MacDermott and the late Lord Russell of Killowen, was a Liberal rather than a Nationalist.



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JAMES DEALY - Proprietor.

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

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

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

The Wines and Spirits are all of the Choiceest 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.

List of Winners of Cash BONUSES in FIFTH KOZIE TEA CASH DISTRIBUTION, June 7, 1905.

Philip Pereta, Ormond, Poverty Bay	£5 0 0
Mrs Florence Jones, Kumara	5 0 0
St. Columbkille's Convent, Hokitika	5 0 0
Miss Reid, Union street, Milton	3 0 0
Miss J. M. Fitzgerald, Wainihinihi	2 0 0
Miss Freda Kennedy, Kumara	1 0 0
Mr W. Woodill, Pentland Hills, Waimate	10 0
Mr A. Young, Georgetown	10 0
Miss E. Jones, Dillmans'own, Kumara	10 0
Mr S. Shepherd, Scotland st, Roxburgh	10 0

The following are Winners of small sums:

Miss F. Gibbons, Seddon street, Kumara	
Mrs W. A. Nelson, Morven	
Mrs K. Benson, Ormond, Poverty Bay	
Mrs G. O. Robins, Morven	
Miss Lizzie Miller, Glenore	
Mrs S. Webb, Rangitata Station, S Canterbury	
Mrs Jas. Kelly, Jacksons, Westland	
Miss Oldham, "Werneti," Nelson	
Miss Kate Biggar, Croydon, Gore	
Miss M. Allan, Pembroke	
Mrs T. T. Young, Anderston road, Roslyn	
Mrs W. Dunn, Riversdale Farm, Milton	
Miss Ann Hanley, Clarksville P.O.	
Mrs W. Hardwick, Waimate South	
Mrs A. W. Stables, Duncan street, Dunedin	
Miss Mary Paskell, Manuka Creek	
Mrs R. Greig, Waimate	
Mrs Kate Rogan, High street, Caversham	
Mrs W. Haynes, Mill road, Waimate	
Mrs Burnside, Waikouaiti	
Mr J. O'Connell, Brown street, Dunedin	
Mr G. Connor, 44 Howe street, Dunedin	
Miss R. Chamberlain, Katon street, Waimate	
Mrs R. H. Thompson, Argyle street, Mosgiel	
Miss A. M. Miller, Sulgrave, Manuka Creek	
Miss Audrey Doyle, Glenaven, N.E. Valley	
Mrs Jean Wilson, Milburn P.O.	
Miss M. Gale, Hokitika	
Box 28, Milton	
Miss A. Brodie, Crown Terrace, Arrowtown	
Miss C. Kirkpatrick, Temuka	
Mrs J. P. Bailes, North-East Valley	
Miss Gladys Taylor, Clarendon st, Dunedin	
Miss Ida Iroside, Pembroke	
Miss Powell, 20 Duke street, Dunedin	
Miss E. Shipman, Balfour	
Mrs Sinclair, North-East Valley	
Mrs Cronin, P.O., Waimate	
Mrs T. Hansen, James street, Balclutha	
Mrs Scrimshaw, Cobden, West Coast	
Mrs H. W. Boyer, P.O., Makarewa	
Mr A. Langwill, 94 Dundas street, Dunedin	
Mrs Ellen Amer, Alton street, Nelson	

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Suits Made to Measure from ... 50/-

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Charges Strictly Moderate. A trial solicited.

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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.

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Designs Sent on Application.

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Still maintain their Premier Position as the Perfection in Ploughs.
Made of Best Hammered Scrap Iron—very few bolts—with Welded
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Three-furrow Ploughs,

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SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

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Past Works.—Such as Dnnedin 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**

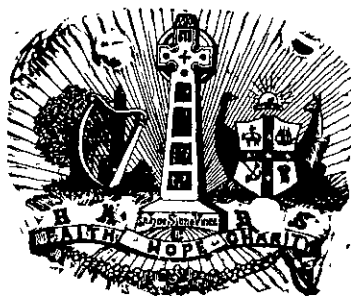
Future Works.—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increasing popularity of the line.

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.

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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

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Fruit Trees—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, etc.

Bush Fruits—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc.

Hedge Plants—Hollies, Macrocarpa, Laurels, Olearias Berberis, etc.

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 Nothing but Wool!
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 stands for perfection. The finest half-bred
 and merino Wools are the kinds used in
 making the ideal "MOSGIEL" UNDER-
 WEAR.

Ask Your Draper!

Commercial

PRODUCE.

London, June 23.—The English and American wheat markets are quiet. The less favorable crop reports from America increased the steadiness; Continental steady. The French official report indicates a crop the same as 1904. Australian afloat is quoted at 31/6 to 32/-, Victorian parcels afloat, 31/7½.

Butter (firm); Danish has risen three kromers. There is but little colonial, which is selling rapidly. New Zealand cheese, 52/- to 54/-; colored, 1/- less.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter, farm, 8d; separator, 10d; butter factory, pats, 1½. Eggs, 1/6 per dozen. Cheese, factory, 6d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £2/10/- per ton. Flour, £9 to £10. Oatmeal, £9/10/- to £10. Bran, £4/5/-. Pollard, £6. Potatoes, 5/- per cwt. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 1/-; butter, factory, pats, 1/2. Cheese, 8d. Eggs, 1/9 per dozen. Bacon, 9d. Hams, 10d. Flour: 200lb, 20/-; 50lb, 5/9; 25lb, 3/-. Oatmeal, 50lb, 6/-; 25lb, 3/-. Pollard, 10/6 per bag. Bran, 5/-, Chaff, 1/6. Potatoes, 8/6 per cwt; 14lbs for 14-.

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair report as follows:—

Wheat.—The market remains steady, any good lots being readily disposed of. Fowl wheat is in fair demand. We quote Prime milling, 3/- to 3/1; whole fowl wheat, 2/8½ to 2/9 per bushel (sacks extra).

Oats.—The market is firm, but business is checked in many cases by farmers being disinclined to accept millers' offers. We quote Prime milling, 1/8½ to 1/9; good feed, 1/7 to 1/8 per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Consignments coming forward are about equal to the demand. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3 per ton (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Notwithstanding the increased supplies the market has not suffered to any great extent. At quotations the demand is good. We quote: Prime Derwents, £6/15/- to £7/2/6 per ton (sacks in).

Butter—Good inquiry. Dairy prints, 8d; First grade milled, 8d to 9d; separator in half and one-pound pats, 9d to 9½d.

Eggs.—The supply is quite equal to the demand. Fresh, 1/4; preserved, 1/- to 1/1 per dozen.

Pigs.—In short supply. Prime baconers, 4d to 4½d; porkers, 3½d to 4d per lb.

Poultry.—We have unlimited demand for birds fit for killing on arrival. Hens, 2/6 to 3/-; roosters, 3/- to 4/-; ducks, 3/- to 4/-; turkeys, hens, 6d, cocks, 8d (live weight).

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a full catalogue to a good attendance of the local trade. With fair competition, nearly all the lots offered, except chaff, were quitted at satisfactory prices. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The quantity coming forward is small, and any lots of good feed Gartons and sparrowbills are readily disposed of. Sellers are not inclined to force sales, and, with orders coming to hand more freely, the tendency of the market is towards improvement. We quote Seed lines, 1/10 to 2/3; prime milling, 1/8½ to 1/9; good to best feed, 1/7½ to 1/8; inferior to medium, 1/5 to 1/7 per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—No sales of any importance are passing. Millers' purchases are confined to choice lots, and holders are not disposed to sell freely at current prices.

Fowl wheat continues to meet with good local demand in moderate quantities. We quote: Prime milling, 3/- to 3/1; medium to good, 2/10 to 2/11½; whole fowl wheat, 2/8 to 2/9; broken and damaged, 2/5 to 2/7 per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Since our last report deliveries have been heavier, but as the demand is good, prices have not suffered to any great extent. We quote: Seed lines, £7 to £7/10/-; best Derwents, £6/17/6 to £7/2/6; medium, £6/10/- to £6/15/-; white sorts, £6/5/- to £6/10/- per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—The market is well supplied with chaff of ordinary quality, for which there is limited demand. Prime, blight oaten sheaf has good inquiry, and is readily taken on arrival. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3; medium to good, £2/10/- to £2/15/-; light and discolored, £2 to £2/7/6 per ton (bags extra).

Hay.—There is a full supply of good to prime clover and ryegrass hay in stores, which moves off slowly at £2/10/- to £3, according to quality.

Turnips.—Last week's slump in values had the effect of restricting consignments, and prices have recovered to some extent, best swedes selling on Monday at 11/6 to 12/- per ton (loose, ex truck).

Straw.—This is in better supply, and prices are slightly easier. We quote: Best oaten, 32/6 to 35/-; wheaten, 30/- to 32/6 per ton (pressed).

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

Wheat.—There is not much business passing, and millers are fairly well supplied and are not keen to do business. Quotations: Prime milling, 3/- to 3/1; medium do, 2/10 to 2/11; best whole fowl wheat, 2/8 to 2/9; broken and inferior, 2/3 to 2/7.

Oats.—The market continues firm at late rates, which are as follow: Seed lines, 1/9 to 2/3; prime milling, 1/8½ to 1/9; good to best feed, 1/7½ to 1/8; inferior and medium, 1/5 to 1/7.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, £6/15/- to £7/5/-; others, £6 to £6/10/-.

Chaff—Prime oaten sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3/2/6; medium, £2/7/6 to £2/12/6; light and inferior, £2 to £2/5/-.

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday, when competition was very good, and prices were decidedly better than those ruling at previous sale. Best winters (mixed bcs and does) brought 16½d to 17½d, early winters 14½d to 15½d, autumns 12½d to 14½d, summers 7½d to 8½d, spring 5½d to 10½d, blacks 12½d to 34d, and fawns 15d. Horse hair brought 16d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Tuesday, when competition was again very good, and all forward brought full prices. We can confidently recommend consignments at present, as returns are sure to give satisfaction.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—The market continues as last advised, and we regret to say there is no sign at present of a revival.

LIVE STOCK

OTAGO FARMERS' HORSE BAZAAR.

The Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Limited) report:—

We held our weekly sale of horses at our bazaar, Crawford and Vogel streets, on Saturday last, when we had an entry of heavy draughts, geldings, plough mares and geldings, van, horses, buggy and hackneys geldings, altogether 37 coming under the auctioneer's notice. Bidding was on the whole rather slow, especially for aged horses, and only a few changed hands. Young van geldings were scarce, and the demand, even for this class was not over brisk. Geldings suitable for order-carts and express work had a fair amount of attention, and several transactions took place. Buggy sorts were not much in demand, and very few sales were effected. We quote: Heavy draught mares and geldings, £50 to £60; plough mares, suitable for four-horse teams, £10 to £15; van geldings, £40 to £50; order-cart horses, £22 to £30; heavy spring-carters, £25 to £32.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At Addington yards on Wednesday last, with the exception of fat sheep and fat cattle, the entries of stock were small, but there was a good attendance. There was an improved demand for store sheep, and fat lambs were very firm. Beef again met with a

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital	£1,900,000
Paid up Capital, Reserves & Undivided Profits Exceed	£420,000
Net Annual Revenue Exceeds	£285,000

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE IN CITY.
 10 First-Class Assistants.
 Ladies' Own Combing made up, and
 Hairwork of every description.
 Illustrated Catalogues Post Free on application.

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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 Bait 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.

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PORTLAND CEMENT—Highest Grade. Guaranteed equal to the best Imported Brands.
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Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish and Wears White all through. More durable than Electroplate, at one-third the cost

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 Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons 5s doz
 Dessert Spoons and Forks 10s doz
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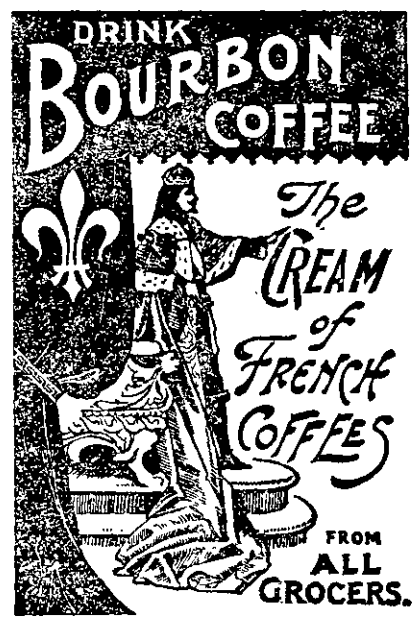
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very dull sale, and there was a further decline in the demand and prices for pigs. Fat sheep, except inbred ewes, sold well. Store and dairy cattle met with little demand.

Fat Lambs.—The entry was small, and was principally composed of medium quality, only a few pens being really prime. There was keen competition on the part of export buyers, and prices were very firm. Togs realised 19/- to 20/- (extra heavy to 23/1); standard weight, 17/6 to 18/9; and lighter at 15/6 to 17/-.

Fat Sheep.—There was a fairly large yarding in about equal proportions of wethers and ewes. The majority of the wethers were well finished, and these sold firmly at late rates. The best of the ewes also met with good competition, but inferior sorts were easier, being neglected by both exporters and butchers. The range of prices was:—Prime wethers, 22/- to 25/-; extra, to 28/6; light and unfinished, 18/8 to 21/6; prime ewes, 19/- to 21/3; medium, 17/- to 18/6; others, 14/- to 16/6; merino ewes, 11/5 to 12/-.

Fat Cattle.—There were 217 head penned, mostly steers of medium to good quality. The demand was very slack, sales being difficult to effect. A line of nine steers from Mr. A. Bardling (Halswell) made £10/12/6 to £11/5/-; 16 steers from Mr. D. McFarlane (Lyndon), £7/10/- to £9/5/-; and six heifers from Highfield, £5/12/6 to £7. Other steers sold at £5/7/6 to £9/5/-; heifers, £5/5/- to £7; and cows, £4/5/- to £7/5/-—equal to 19/- to 21/- for prime, and 16/- to 18/- per 100 lb for cow and inferior.

Pigs.—There was a medium entry, baconers being in snort supply, but they were evidently not required, as several buyers were standing out. Porkers were also dull of sale, and stores were very difficult to dispose of. Baconers made 38/- to 45/- (a few extra heavy to 52/-), equal to 3½d to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 25/- to 32/-, equal to 3¾d to 4d per lb; large stores, 20/- to 28/-, equal to 3¾d to 4d per lb; large stores, 20/- to 28/-; medium, 9/- to 14/-; and weaners, 3/6 to 8/-.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.

Fat Cattle.—There was only a medium yarding, and a very few pens of prime bullocks. Prices at the beginning of the sale were on a par with those ruling last week, but towards the finish they eased considerably. Best bullocks, £9/10/- to £10/5/-, medium to good, £7/10/- to £8/10/-; light, £5 to £6, best cows and heifers, £6/15/- to £8, medium to good, £5 to £6/10/-, light, £1/5/- to £1/15/-.

Fat Sheep.—There was a fairly large yarding of medium sheep, with a few pens of extra heavy wethers. The ewes forward were mostly of poor quality, with the exception of a few pens of prime. Prices showed a decline of about 1/6 per head all round. Best wethers, 22/6 to 21/9; extra heavy, 27/9, medium to good, 21/- to 22/3; best ewes, 17/6 to 20/-, extra heavy, 23/6, others, 15/- to 17/-.

Lambs.—There was a medium yarding. Except for those fit for export, prices ruling last week were scarcely maintained. Best lambs, 15/6 to 17/9, extra heavy, 19/-, others, 11/- to 15/8.

Pigs.—There was a fair yarding, and with the exception of baconers, all other kinds were easier. Suckers, 4/- to 8/-; slips, 9/- to 12/6; stores, 15/- to 20/-; porkers, 25/- to 35/-, light baconers, 38/- to 19/-; heavy do, 50/- to 53/-, choppers, up to 65/-.

It is stated that there have lately been several instances where immigrants who have been assisted to the Colony, by the Government have, after a look round, decided to pay their full fare Home again rather than take further chances in New Zealand. Last week three assisted immigrants inquired at Wellington as to the cost of passages to London by the 'Karamca,' in which vessel they had arrived in the Colony less than a month ago. The burden of their complaint was that the condition of things in the Colony pictured to them in England had been entirely misleading, and they were not prepared to go on the kind of land offering. The Labor Department states that every year hundreds of men are coming into the Colony of a class for whom there is no room—men who have been employed, perhaps, half their lives in industries we know nothing of here.

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Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall, Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

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The College is built in brick on concrete foundations; the dormitories are large and lofty; the class rooms well lighted and ventilated; and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a sound Religious Education, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students are prepared for UNIVERSITY JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP, MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and SOLICITORS' and BARRISTERS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATIONS.

The Pension is 35 guineas per annum. A reduction of 10 per cent. is allowed in favor of brothers.

Prospectuses on application to the Director.

The College RE-OPENED on FEBRUARY 8th, 1905.

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

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(Pupil of the late Mr Alfred Boot).

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IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the Education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (ten miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with more than 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of schools or colleges where they may have studied.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th of December and ends on the 15th of February.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

The College RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, February 15.

The course of studies is arranged to enable students who enter the College to pass for Matriculation, and afterwards the various Examinations for degrees.

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

Reports of MARRIAGES and DEATHS are not selected or compiled at this office. To secure insertion they must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage advertisement, for which a charge of 2s 6d is made.

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, "Tablet," Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Write legibly, ESPECIALLY NAMES of persons and places.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

As a number of Subscriptions fall due about this time, we beg to remind those desirous of taking advantage of it that the 'Tablet' may be obtained for £1 per year by Paying in Advance; £1 5s if Booked.

DEATH

HAYES.—On May 27, 1905, at Lower Hutt, Mary E. Hayes, second daughter of Edward O'Callaghan, County Cork, Ireland. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

'FAGUBALLA.'—You mean 'Faug-a-Ballagh.' This is the Irish phrase as commonly pronounced, but not quite as it is written in the Gaelic tongue. It means literally, 'Leave the road' or 'Clear the way.' It was and is the motto of the famous Connaught Rangers.



To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905

FIGHTING SHIPS: 1805-1905



UNDRIY bundles of stranded copper wires that run along the floors of summer and wintry seas are, so to speak, the antennae or feelers by which we, on the outer rim of the world, get speediest knowledge of the movements of events in other lands. Some days ago a message came vibrating along them which told of the massive bulk and greyhound speed of the 'Dreadnought,' the

new monster which is to add to the fighting strength of the King's navy and to help Britannia to 'rule the waves.' The big leviathan's birth-notice (if we may so call it) comes close on the centenary of the day—October 21, 1805—when Nelson won the great victory of Trafalgar. Events have moved swiftly in battleship construction since the days when Nelson and Collingwood swept the main, when sailors 'were sailors' and not mechanics, and when the last argument on sea was the order: 'Out cullasses to board!'

On Trafalgar day the British fleet consisted of good old 'wooden walls' that moved at the whim of the shifting winds. There was no more complicated machinery in them than a steering-wheel and a powder-lift. Those heavy-ribbed, phlegmatic old water-walkers stood a wondrous deal of pounding with scrap-iron balls. Nelson's cannon consisted of 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 32, and 42 pounders—unsighted cast-iron smooth-bores, that took from one to about fourteen pounds of the smoky black gunpowder of the day and made a splendid uproar for the amount of damage which they did to oaken beam and human limb. The 42-pounders weighed (if our memory is not at fault) some three tons each. The others diminished in length and girth like a battery of Pan's pipes, till the little carronades, that 'talked back' to the enemy with three-pound spherical balls, weighed only seven hundred each and swallowed a paltry pound of gunpowder at a mouthful. Nelson's flagship had been rocked in the cradle of the deep for full forty years when she tackled the Frank at Trafalgar. She remained in the first fighting line of Britain's navy for another ten years—fifty years all told. Nowadays things move faster afloat as well as ashore. A battleship well on in its teens is now only fit for the scrap-heap.

Times have changed. But the laws of strategy have not changed. Now, as on Trafalgar's day, the battleship is defined 'merely a moving gun-platform.' But

there has been a revolution in the material, size, form, and methods of construction of that platform. In the unmechanical ships of Nelson's day there was nothing (apart from guns and binnacle) more complicated than the blacksmith might do. 'The twentieth century battleship,' says the author of 'Naval Efficiency,' 'is a box of complicated machinery for dealing destruction—a self-contained floating battery of which it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the crew press the button and machines of one type or another do the rest.' Nelson's battleships cost only some £50,000 each and upwards. His own great flagship was completed and ready to spit fire and pump cast-iron at an enemy at a cost of less than £100,000. An up-to-date battleship like the 'Dreadnought' costs, when ready for sea, the tidy fortune of about a million and a half sterling. The big battleships of the 'King Edward VII.' class are of 16,350 tons each. One recently launched in Great Britain for Japan is of 16,400 tons. And the end is not yet. Did we not hear, after the battle of Tsushima, of the proposal to lay down ships of 18,000 tons?

Mr. Archibald O. Hurd, a noted writer on British naval subjects, describes as follows the armament of a class of ships now in commission or under construction for the British fleet: 'The "King Edward VII." will mount four 850-pounders (12-in.-calibre), four 350-pounders (9.25-in.), ten 100-pounders (6-in.), and twenty-eight 12- and 3-pounders, all weapons of the greatest penetrative power, owing to high explosives and rifled bores. The largest pieces on board these newest men-of-war, costing nearly £10,000 each, are wound with 122 miles of wire-ribbon to give strength and elasticity, an occupation which occupies three weeks, working night and day, and a single gun cannot be manufactured under twelve months, so elaborate is the process. Any one of these wonderful pieces of ordnance can perforate 32 inches of iron at 2000 yards, and throw a shell of 850lb. nearly 20 miles. In every detail of the construction and fitting out of modern men-of-war the latest secrets of science are applied.' These huge vessels (says the same author), when they settle down to discuss business with a foe, 'can hurtle through space anything up to nine, ten, or eleven tons of metal from their guns each minute, and possess complete belts of Krupp armor from nine to eleven inches thick; their hulls are divided and subdivided into hundreds of cellular compartments, as a partial safeguard against sinking in case of injury; they have propelling machinery representing the strength of 90,000 men—a small army corps; with seventy or eighty auxiliary engines for supplying ammunition, training the guns, raising and lowering boats, steering, ventilating, and heating the ships; equipment for discharging torpedoes and mining a harbor, and capacity for carrying some 2000 tons of coal and quantities of food and stores sufficient to go half round the world.'

And then there are the armored cruisers, great, swift sea-corsairs that cost anywhere from three quarters of a million to a million pounds each, and fast-moving destroyers and mosquito-craft as well. The power and range of attack has been enormously developed since the days of Trafalgar. But there never was in history a time in which ships of war were so ruinously vulnerable as to-day. The 'Vanguard' and the 'Camperdown' were sent to the bottom of the sea just because each was gently scraped below its armored belt by the big metal nose, or ram, of one of its consorts. And the battles of Port Arthur and Tsushima tend to show that the torpedo is the real ruler of the waves, and that it laughs at water-tight compartments as love is said to laugh at locks and locksmiths all. With torpedoer and destroyer and submarine, it menaces your big war-ships by day and night, striking below the belt of armor and sending seven or eight hundred human beings and over a million sterling to the bottom in less time than it takes to write this paragraph. It

has ended, for the present, the days of the close blockade, and in closed waters and narrow seas leaves battle-ships and cruisers very little real defence except their extreme mobility. The events of the present war seem, to the lay mind at least, to give a colorable foundation to the belief of those who believe in what is called 'the apotheosis of the torpedo.'

Notes

A Costly Luxury

'During the year 1903, said Mr. Hanan, at the recent anti-consumption meeting in Invercargill, '730 deaths from tuberculosis occurred in New Zealand. Estimating each life at £300, and taking into consideration the loss to the State of each individual's services, and the outlay for nursing, etc., the cost to the Colony during the year was something like £304,800.'

A high price to pay for the blessed privilege of promiscuous spitting!

Our Forests

In his speech from the throne on Tuesday, at the opening of Parliament, his Excellency the Governor touched upon a theme at which we have been hammering away for many years. 'The rapid denudation of our forests,' said he, 'is a matter for your earnest consideration. At the present output from our kauri forests, it is estimated that they will be practically exhausted within 20 years; consequently forestry and tree-planting should be more vigorously carried on. It is considered, too, that the reservation of some forests, the timbers of which are required for special industries, is worthy of your consideration.'

A Costly Government

A good many people, like Franklin's nephew, pay too dear for their whistle. Some do so from folly or inexperience; some because the usurer's claws are upon their throat or the highwayman's pistol at their head. The Irish people are among those who pay the big price under compulsion. Their own particular whistle—comprehensively known as 'Castle rule'—is, perhaps, the most costly administration in the world; and the wretched bit of rusty Brummagem cannot be got to play a solitary tune to which the impoverished country can dance. 'We are of opinion,' said the Financial Relations Commission, 'that the excessive expenditure on Ireland which we have described, although it may be no justification for the excessive taxation of Ireland, is at once a pecuniary loss to the taxpayers of Great Britain and a cause of demoralisation to Ireland.'

A recent discussion in the columns of a northern contemporary gives a special opportuneness to the following quotation in point from a leading article in a recent issue of the well known London evening paper, the 'Star'. It will serve to illumine both sides of the controversy—

'Lord Dunraven paints a picture of Ireland's present condition which ought to silence the bigot and shame the charlatan. It is the old, old story, with all the old miseries. After a hundred years of British rule, Ireland is still bleeding to death. In 1801 her population was 5,395,000. In 1901 it was 4,458,000. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was 8,892,000. In 1901 it had increased to 32,526,000. Those ghastly figures are an unanswerable indictment. They cannot be gainsaid. Ireland is bleeding to death. The flower of her youth is leaving her by every American liner. Only the old remain in the doomed country. The birth-rate is the smallest in the world, and the ratio of pauperism is well-nigh the largest. One out of every 100 persons is in the workhouse, and one out of 41 re-

ceives rate aid. This poverty-stricken country is saddled with one of the worst and most costly governments in the world. Ireland pays £200,000 more than Scotland for her judicial system, which is a paradise of Protestant place-hunters. She pays £1,000,000 more for her police, which are a military force, used like Cossacks to keep down the disaffection of the masses. The R.I.C. alone cost Ireland 6s 8d per head of the population. Is it strange that Irishmen are sick of the mismanagement of their country? Is it strange that they should demand self-government? They cannot make a more awful mess of Ireland from the business point of view than Dublin Castle has done.'

This extract will serve as a useful tag to an article on the same subject that appeared in a recent issue of this paper.

Those 'Penitentes'

Stories seldom lose in the telling and often, as they go, gather many a frill and gewgaw of fancy from narrators who (like Froude and Macauley) are more intent upon interesting their hearers than upon sending a tale upon its way as unadorned as they received it. A case in point is furnished in the following paragraph which has found its way into more than one New Zealand paper:—

'Despatches from Colorado report some extraordinary proceedings on the part of a sect calling themselves the Penitents. One of the band, all of whom are Mexicans, is reported to have allowed himself to be crucified at Torres. Residents of the latter city saw the victim die from exhaustion. They had, however, been sworn to secrecy about the details of the affair. At Longs Canon a large party of Penitents scourged themselves, and afterwards, with bared feet, carried a cross wound round with thorns up a stony hill.'

A non-Catholic writer in the Boston 'Transcript' recently added, on his own account, the tag that the 'Penitentes' are representative Mexicans and 'good Catholics.' This bit of misinformation has not, however, appeared thus far in the New Zealand press.

Here are the plain and unvarnished facts of the matter, which were supplied to the 'S.H. Review' (Boston) on April 29, by the Rev. Father Marra, S.J., of Las Vegas, New Mexico:—

'It is unhappily true that there exists in our midst a class of fanatics calling themselves Penitentes and practising, especially during Holy Week, such acts as are described in the clipping you have sent me, except the hanging of one of them on a cross and leaving him to die. Some one may have died on some occasion, accidentally, but the death is not intended. The people pretend to be Catholics, but they stick to their superstitious practises more than to the precepts of the Church, or even the commandments of God, for all that is known of them. The Church has done all in her power to suppress them. Archbishop Salpointe went even so far as to excommunicate some of their lodges or moradas, but to no purpose. They are stubborn and would sooner leave the Church than the brotherhood. And no wonder, since they are abetted in their resistance to ecclesiastical authority by crafty politicians, who need their votes on election days, and so exert themselves to keep them together by every possible way. Some of these public office-hunters, though having a holy horror of scourging their backs until they bleed, and avoiding it most earnestly, yet join the ranks of these deluded creatures and behave in every other respect like most fervent Penitentes. Nor is this hypocritical trick peculiar to Mexican Catholic (?) politicians. Oh, no. We have seen an American Protestant become a Penitente and even Hermano Mayor, or Grand Master, we might say in order to dispose for years of the votes of the brethren like a unit. So this plague does exist here. But the Penitentes are no more the people of New Mexico than the Lynchers of some Southern States are the people of Kentucky, Tennessee or Texas.'

There is scarcely anything new under the sun, even in the vagaries of religious fanaticism. The 'Penitentes' of New Mexico are simply the modern counterpart of the Flagellants of the fourteenth century. These self-sufficient enthusiasts, like their modern Mexican imitators, placed themselves in open defiant opposition to the Church. They merited the terms of reproach flung at them by the University of Paris, 'A sect that is the enemy of God, of good report, and of salvation.'

Caution to Our Northern Subscribers

We beg to notify our North Island subscribers that our only authorised traveller and collector for that Island is Mr. J. Coughlan; that he is not at present in the North Island, having just completed his tour there; and that due notice of his next visit will be given to our subscribers. We issue this caution to our Northern friends as we have been informed that an individual in Auckland, having no connection with this office, has represented himself as our traveller to collect certain accounts, of the amounts of which he had very hazy notions. Our collector has our written authorisation, under the 'Tablet' Company's seal.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., who had been conducting a retreat at the Dominican Priory, Dunedin, left for Wellington on Tuesday.

A well-attended euchre party was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening in aid of the funds of the Christian Brothers' Cadet Corps.

The elocution class in connection with St. Joseph's Ladies' Club is making most satisfactory progress. In a few weeks' time the members hope to be able to show the good result of their work by the production of a play which they are at present rehearsing.

The St. Joseph's Harriers held their run on Saturday from Woodhaugh. Owing to a misunderstanding as to whether the run was to take place, only eleven members started. They dispensed with paper, and took a run for about an hour and a-half round Flagstaff and back by way of the Reservoir.

At the meeting of the St. Joseph's Men's Club on Friday evening the programme consisted of readings from the club's periodical, 'The Spectator,' edited by Mr. T. Hussey. Among the contents were several interesting articles on current topics, such as State fire insurance, the 'Yellow peril,' the Chinese people, etc., all of which were later on keenly, but favorably criticised by the members. Mr. Hussey read the selections, and Mr. T. Deehan (vice-president) occupied the chair.

On Thursday night of last week Mr. Foley, clerk of court in Gore, who has been promoted to Stratford, was entertained at a banquet by members of the legal profession and local justices and presented with a silver soup tureen, entree dish, etc. The speeches were highly eulogistic of Mr. Foley's work during seven years in Gore.

A serious railway fatality occurred to the midday train from Christchurch to Kaiapoi on Saturday, whereby R. J. Alexander, schoolmaster, Kaiapoi, and John Richards, a farmer of the same place, lost their lives, and George Clothier, farmer, Kaiapoi, had both legs broken. The accident occurred about three-quarters of a mile from Chaney's station, before reaching Kaiapoi. The country was flooded in the locality. The train had previously gone over a place where there was a little water on the rails, and the driver was advancing very carefully. The track ahead appeared safe; but suddenly the engine plunged into water, and sank half-way up to the boiler, the flood waters having loosened the soft sandy soil. The brake and feeder next the engine were turned on their ends, and the first passenger carriage ran into them. Alexander and Richards were standing on the rear platform of this carriage, and Clothier on front of the next carriage. The first two mentioned were jammed between the two carriages and killed, and Clothier was caught in the wreck, and had both legs smashed. No one was injured, though the passengers received a severe shock when the engine plunged into the water, and a second shock when the carriages struck the vans, which was sufficient to throw people off their seats and cause great consternation.

Silver Jubilee of Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, Ashburton

Saturday, June 24, the feast of St. John the Baptist, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Very Rev. Father J. J. O'Donnell, the popular and highly esteemed rector of Ashburton. The parishioners and friends outside the district deemed the occasion a suitable one for showing in a tangible form their appreciation for his long and valued services to the Church in New Zealand. Their mark of esteem took the form of a presentation of a motor car, which was made at a public meeting at Ashburton on Tuesday evening. Among those present on the occasion was the worthy jubilarian's brother, the Rev. J. F. O'Donnell, of Queenstown. Owing to the fact that the Ashburton telegraph office is not open on Tuesday nights for the transmission of press messages, we are unable to give a report of the proceedings in this issue.



Very Rev. Father O'Donnell

The Very Rev. Father O'Donnell was born in the County of Limerick in 1856, being now in his 49th year. He received his early education at the Christian Brothers' School, Mitchelstown, and pursued his higher studies at the well-known Monastery of Melleray from 1872-6. In the last-mentioned year he entered the great missionary college of All Hallows, Dublin, where his brilliant abilities found a wide scope, and where he won the admiration of his fellow-students and professors by his commanding talent, and the esteem and affection of all by the amiable qualities of heart with which he was gifted. He was raised to the priesthood on June 24, 1880, and soon afterwards came out to New Zealand. He has served in the following parishes in this Colony: Wellington, Christchurch, Ahaura, Darfield, and Ashburton. One-half of his missionary life has been spent in Ashburton. The Very Rev. jubilarian is one of the most popular priests in New Zealand, and a wide circle of lay and clerical friends will echo our wish that he may be spared 'ad multos annos' to work 'pro Ecclesia Dei.'

The monument to be erected at Pahiatua cemetery in memory of the late Mr. John O'Meara, a former parliamentary member for the district, is at present at Napier, where the inscription is being cut.

Mrs. A. C. MacDonald, certificated masseuse, notifies the public that she has opened rooms for the practice of massage in George street, Dunedin.

Opening of Parliament

The third session of the fifteenth Parliament was opened on Tuesday afternoon by his Excellency the Governor. The principal feature of the Speech was its great length. Very little new legislation was foreshadowed, consequently the principal business of Parliament will be the patching-up of ill-considered measures of previous sessions.

The first statement of any importance in the Speech was that relating to our population; which now amounts to 900,682, inclusive of Maoris.

A scheme for the superannuation of public school teachers is to be submitted to Parliament, and a proposal for the utilisation of the natural motive power of our rivers and lakes.

As the financial position of the Colony has much improved it is proposed to increase the Old Age Pensions to 10/- a week.

Provisions will be made for the more expeditious construction of important railway lines, for the extension of telephone communication to back-block settlers, and for additional school accommodation.

During the past year a very large area of land has been acquired under the Land for Settlements Act. Every section of the Lindsay Estate, in Hawke's Bay, and the Greenfield Estate, in Otago, has been taken up, and in regard to the Flaxbourne Estate only one small section of five acres remains unapplied for; yet the earth hunger still continues. Other large estates, in both North and South Islands are under negotiation, and the demand for closer settlement must be provided for. It is a matter of congratulation that settlement generally throughout the Colony has proceeded at a rapid rate, whilst the markets for our products have increased, and good prices are ruling.

It is proposed to increase the salaries of Stipendiary Magistrates.

The usurious and excessive rates of interest charged for moneys lent in some instances render it necessary that a maximum rate of interest and charges differential in respect to the several classes of security upon which moneys are advanced, should be fixed by law. Proposals to this end will be submitted.

A further endeavor to establish a mail service between the Colony and Vancouver was made, but it was not successful. Bills for the suppression of gambling, for the more complete inspection and improvement of hospital and charitable institutions, and the inspection of private hospitals and nursing homes, for making better provision for the protection of life and property from fire and for placing fire brigades on an improved footing, for the repeal of clause 3 of the Shops and Offices Act, 1904, and otherwise making such amendments in the measure as seems desirable, and for the referring of matters direct to the people by way of referendum, and other necessary measures will be placed before Parliament for its consideration.

It is proposed that all goods manufactured in the Colony shall be stamped and marked as having been made in New Zealand. At the present output from our kauri forests it is estimated they will be practically exhausted in 20 years, and therefore the reservation of some forests, the timbers of which are required for special industries, will receive the attention of Parliament.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

We cannot accept reports of marriages, deaths, etc., from persons who are unknown at this office. For all practical purposes these are anonymous to us.

Our lady readers will be pleased to know that we have decided to devote a portion of the "N.Z. Tablet" each week to matters of interest in regard to the household. The new department, designated 'The Home,' will be contributed to by a lady writer well qualified to deal with matters of feminine interest, and in addition to hints on practical house-keeping, will from time to time contribute articles on hygiene, care of the sick, the proper treatment of children, fashions, and kindred topics. A brief instalment of 'Maureen's' contributions will be found on page 30 of this issue.

The small sum of half a crown was the amount involved in a civil action set down for hearing at the Wellington Magistrate's Court one day last week. When counsel intimated that they intended contesting the case, Dr. A. M'Arthur, S.M., expressed surprise that the time of the court should be taken up with a case con-

cerning 2s 6d when important cases were awaiting hearing. Several solicitors in court offered to subscribe the amount of the claim and costs if the parties withdrew. His Worship remarked: 'And I will give my contribution also.' Counsel, however, refused to adopt the proposal, but subsequently agreed to an adjournment of the action.

'Apropos of knighthoods,' ran a passage in an address given by Mr. A. W. Rutherford at Amterley on Friday, 'it seems to me a grave mistake for colonial politicians to accept these baubles. In a democratic country they are of as much value as a tin can tied to a dog's tail. Some of these noble knights tell you they accepted the title to please their respective wives. This is nonsense. She does not become 'lady.' She remains simply 'missis,' as before. The 'lady' in these cases is a mere courtesy title.'

The annual report of the Reefton Literary, Debating, and Athletic Society shows that it had a fairly successful year. The thanks of the members were due to the Rev. Father Gallais for placing the boys' school-room at the disposal of the society. The literary and debating branch of the society was not as well supported as it ought to be, the principal cause being the want of a suitable room for holding the meetings. The receipts from all sources amounted to £146 7s 11d, and the expenditure to £156 7s 11d. The assets are set down at £160 10s. and the liabilities at £3 6s 6d.

The usual meeting of the Hokitika Catholic Literary and Debating Society (writes a correspondent) was held on the evening of June 20, when there was a very fair attendance. A very interesting debate was held, the subject being 'Is labor overpaid?' Mr. M. Moloney led for the affirmative, and Mr. M. Daly for the negative. A vote was taken at the close of the debate, and resulted in favor of the negative by a small majority. The office of vice-president having been declared vacant, Mr. M. Moloney was elected to the position. Four new members were elected.

Owing to the gale, accompanied by heavy rain, which raged throughout various parts of the Colony on Friday evening very heavy floods were experienced in Central Otago, Westland, and Canterbury on Saturday. At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning the town of Greymouth was completely under water, the stream rushing down the principal streets with great fury. The flood was the worst ever experienced in the town. Very high floods were also experienced in Canterbury and Marlborough. In Wellington in 24 hours an inch and three-quarters of rain fell, and the velocity of the wind was probably up to 50 miles an hour. Considerable damage was done to the telephone wires, and it will be some days before the service is fully restored.

The Rev. Father Cahill (Carterton) writes as follows from London under date, May 15:—'I had the privilege of an audience with the Holy Father on May 4. It was more of a reception than an audience, for there were about 400 persons present. The Holy Father looks very well indeed, and is full of kindness and humility. I also had the privilege of being present at his Mass on the following Sunday at seven o'clock in his private chapel. I spent the ten most interesting days of my life in Rome, and have also visited Bologna, Venice, Milan, Lucerne, Paris, and this city of London. To-day I go on to Dublin, and I expect, with God's help, to be back in the old home about the middle of this week. My health is improving.'

At the last meeting of the St. Columba Club (writes our Greymouth correspondent) a well-contested debate was held, the subject for discussion being 'Is it to the benefit of the Colony that the Otago line be completed?' One would think there was no case for the negative, but so strong were the arguments put forth against the immediate completion of the line that the judges unhesitatingly decided in favor of the opponents of the work. The billiard tournament held by the club was finished last week, Mr. James Heffernan being the winner, and Mr. Thomas Barry second. Altogether 10 members of the club competed.—The Children of Mary spent a most enjoyable evening on Friday. The members gave a social in honor of the retiring president, Miss Mary Heffernan, who received a handsome present for the zeal she had shown during her two years' term of office. Misses Ellen Sullivan, Mary Burke, and Annie Heffernan, who, with the president, are so devoted to the care of the altar, also received an acknowledgment of their services.

'The publication of an advertisement in a Catholic paper shows that the advertiser not only desires the patronage of Catholics, but pays them the compliment of seeking it through the medium of their own religious journal.' So says an esteemed and wide-awake American contemporary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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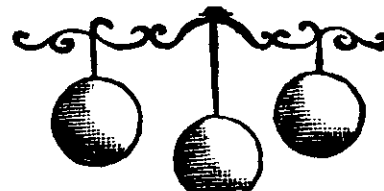
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The Storyteller

THE RUNAWAY

Would they put her in the asylum, she wondered, if they caught her?

Folks would surely think she was crazy. She stopped at the stone wall to rest, and look back timidously at the old familiar scene.

Far behind her stretched the meadows, a symphony of olive and green in the late fall. Here and there the sunken boulder stood, soldiery to the golden rod, or berry bushes clothed now in scarlet and gold. At intervals in the long slope stood solitary trees, where fluttering, brittle leaves fell in the gentle chill air. In summer time she remembered well the haymakers rested in the shade, and the jug with ginger water she made for the men was kept there to be cool.

She seemed, as she sat there, to remember everything. The house was all right, she was sure of that; the key was under the kitchen door mat, the fire was out in the stove, and the cat locked in the barn.

She held her work-hardened hand to her side, panting a little, for it was a good bit of a walk across the meadow, and she was eighty years old on her last birthday. The cows feeding looked homelike and pleasant.

'Good-bye, critters,' she said aloud; 'meny's the time I've druv ye home an' milked ye, an' I allus let ye eat by the way, nor never hurried ye as the boys done.'

With a farewell glance she went on again, smoothing as she walked the scattered locks of gray hair falling under the hood, and keeping her scant black gown out of the reach of briars. Across another field, then through a leafy lane where the woods were hauled in winter, then out through a gap in a stump fence, with its great branching arms like a petrified octopus, to the dusty high road.

Not a soul in sight in the coming twilight. John and the children and the scolding wife, who made her so unhappy, would not be home for an hour yet, for East Mills was a long drive.

Down the steep hill went the brave little figure, followed by an odd shadow of itself in the waning light, and by the tiny stones that rolled so swiftly they passed her often and made her look behind with a start to see if a pursuer were coming.

'They'd put me in the asylum sure,' she muttered, wildly, as she trudged along. At the foot of the hill she sat down upon an old log and waited for the train.

Across the road, guarded by a big sign, 'Look out for the engine,' ran two parallel iron rails, which were to be her road when the big monster should come panting around the curve.

At last the dull rattle sounded, a shrill whistle, and she hurried to the track, waving her shall to signal.

Thus, in the conductor's vernacular, was a cross-road station, where he was used to watch for people waving articles frantically. The train stopped, and the passenger was taken aboard. He noticed she was a bright-eyed old lady, very neat and precise.

'How fur?' he asked.

'Bostin'.

'Git there in the morning,' he said kindly, waiting for the money, as she opened a queer little reticule, where, under her knitting, wrapped in a clean cotton handkerchief, was her purse with her savings of long years—the little sums Sam had sent her when he first began to prosper in the West, and some money she had earned herself by knitting and berry picking.

At a cross-road, as they went swiftly on, she saw the old sorrel horse, the rattling wagon, and John with his family, driving homeward. She drew back with a little cry, fearing he might see her and stop the train, but they went on so fast that could not be, and the old horse jogged into the woods, and John never thought his old Aunt Hannah, his charge for twenty long years, was running away.

At Boston a kindly conductor bought her a through ticket for Denver.

'It's a long journey for an old lady like you,' he said.

'But I'm peart for my age,' she said anxiously; 'I never had a day's sickness since I was a gal.'

'Going all the way alone?'

'With Providence,' she answered, brightly, alert and eager to help herself, but silent and thoughtful as the train took her into a strange landscape where the miles went so swiftly it seemed like the past years of her life as she looked back on them.

'Thy works are marvellous,' she murmured often, sitting with her hands folded, and a few idle days had there been in her world where she had sat and rested so long.

In the day coach the people were kind and generous, sharing their baskets with her and seeing she changed oats right and her carpet-bag was safe. 'She was like any of the dear old grandmas in Eastern homes; or to the grizzled men and women, like the memory of our dead mother, as faint and as far away as the scent of wild roses in a hillside country burying-ground. She tended babies for tired women and talked to the men of farming and crops, or told the children stories; but never a word she said of herself, not one.'

On again, guided by kindly hands through the great bewildering city by the lake and now through yet a stranger land. Tired and worn by night in the uncomfortable seats, her brave spirit began to fail a little. As the wide, level plains, lonely and drear, dawned on her sight she sighed often.

'It's a dreful big world,' she said to a gray-bearded old farmer near her; 'so big I feel e'enmost lost in it, but,' hopefully, 'across them deserts like this long ago Providence sent a star to guide them wise men of the East, an' I hain't lost my faith.'

But as the day wore on, and still the long, monotonous land showed no human habitation, no oasis of green, her eyes dimmed, something like a sob rose under the black kerchief on the bowed shoulders, and the spectacles were taken off with trembling hand and put away carefully in the worn tin case.

'Be ye goin' fur, mother?' said the old farmer.

He had bought her a cup of coffee at the last station and had pointed out on the way things he thought might interest her.

'To Denver.'

'Wal, wal, you're from New England, I'll be bound.'

'From Maire,' she answered; and then she grew communicative, for she was always a chatty old lady, and she had possessed her soul in silence so long, and it was a relief to her to tell the story of her weary years of waiting to a kindly listener.

She told him all the relations she had—were two grand-nephews and their families. 'That twenty years ago Sam (for she had brought them up when their parents died of consumption, that takes so many of our folk) went out West. He was always adventurous, and for ten years she did not hear from him, but John was different and steady, and when he came of age she had given him her farm, with the provision that she should always have a home, otherwise he would have gone away, too. Well, for five years they were happy, then John married, and his wife had grown to think her a burden as the years went on, and the children, when they grew big, did not care for her, she felt that she had lived too long.'

'I growed so lonesome,' she said, pathetically, 'it seems I couldn't take up heart to live day by day, and vit I knowed our folks was long-lived. Ten years back, when Sam wrote he was doin' fair an' sent me money, I began to think of him, fur he was allus 'generous an' kind, an' the gratefullest boy, an' so I began to 'save to go to him, fur I knowed I could work for my board for a good many years to come. Fur three years he ain't hardly wrote, but I laid that to the wild kentry he lived in. I said bears and Injuns don't skeer me none, fur when I was a gal up in Arostuk kentry there was plenty of both, an' as fur buffaloes, them horned cattle don't skeer me none, fur I've been used to a farm allus. But the lonesumness of these medders have sorter upset me and made me think every day Sam was further off than I ever calculated on.'

'But what will you do if Sam ain't in Denver?'

asked the farmer.

'I hev put my faith in Providence,' she answered simply, and the stranger could not mar that trust by any word of warning.

He gave her his address as he got off at the Nebraska line, and told her to send him word if she needed help. With a warm hand-clasp he parted from her to join the phantoms in her memory of 'folks that had been kind to her, God bless them,' and then the train was rumbling on.

But many of the passengers had listened to her story and were interested, and they came to sit with her.

One pale little lad in the seat in front turned to look at her now and then and to answer her smile. He was going to the new country for health and wealth, poor lad, only to find eternal rest in the sunny land, but his last days were brightened by the reward for his thoughtful act and kindness.

'She probably brought those boys up,' he thought, 'and denied her life for them. Is she to die unrewarded?'

ded, I wonder. There cannot be any good in the world if that be so.' He thought of her and took out his purse; there was so little money in it, too, every cent made a big hole in his store; but the consciousness of a good deed was worth something. 'I mayn't have the chance to do many more,' thought the lad, buttoning his worn overcoat.

He slipped off without a word at a station and sent a telegram to Denver.

'To Samuel Blair'—for he had caught the name from her talk—'Your Aunt Hannah Blair is on the W. and W. train coming to you.'

It was only a straw, but a kindly wind might blow it to the right one after all.

When he was sitting there after his message had gone on its way, she leaned over and handed him a peppermint drop from a package in her pocket.

'You don't look strong, dearie,' she said; 'ain't ye no folks with ye?'

'None on earth.'

'We're both lone ones,' she smiled, 'an' how sad it be there ain't no one to fuss over ye. An' be kerful of the draughts, an' keep flannels allus on your 'chist; that is good fur the lungs.'

'You are very kind to take an interest in me,' he smiled; 'but I am afraid it is too late.'

Another night of weary slumber in the cramped seats and then the plain began to be dotted with villages, and soon appeared the straggling outskirts of a city, the smoke of mills, the gleam of the Platte River, and a network of iron rails, bright and shining, as the train ran shrieking into the labyrinth of its destination.

'This is Denver,' said the lad to her, and I'll look after you as well as I can.'

'I won't be no burden,' she said brightly. 'I've twenty dollars yet, an' that's a sight of money.'

The train halted to let the eastward-bound express pass, there was an air of excitement in the car, passengers getting ready to depart, gathering up luggage and wraps, and some watching the new-comers and the rows of strange faces on the outward-bound.

The door of the car slammed suddenly, and a big bearded man with eager blue eyes came down the aisle, looking sharply to right and left. He had left Denver on the express to meet this train.

His glance fell on the tiny black figure.

'Why, Aunt Hannah!' he cried, with a break in his voice; and she—she put out her trembling hands and fell into the big arms, tears streaming down the wrinkled face.

'I knowed Providence would let me find ye, Sam,' she said brokenly, and no one smiled when the big man sat down beside her and with gentle hand wiped her tears away.

'Why, I've sent John twenty dollars a month for five years for you,' he said angrily, as she told him why she ran away, 'and he said you could not write, for you had a stroke and was helpless, and I have written often and sent you money. It's hard for a man to call his own brother a villain.'

'We wun't, Sam,' she said gently, 'but just forgit; and I wouldn't be a burden for ye, fur I can work yit, an' for years to come.'

'Work, indeed! Don't I owe you everything?' he cried. 'And my wife has longed for you to come. There are so few dear old aunts in this country, they're prized, I tell you. Why, it's as good as a roval coat-of-arms to have a dear, handsome old woman like you for a relative.'

Then he found out who sent the telegram, and paid the lad, who blushed and stammered like a girl, and did not want to take it.

'I suppose you want a job?' said the big man. Well, I can give you one. I'm in the food commission business. 'Give you something light? Lots of your sort, poor lads, out here. All the reference I want is that little kindness of yours to Aunt Hannah.'

'Here's the depot, Aunt Hannah, and you won't see bars and injuns, nor the buffaloes; sunniest city you ever set your dear eyes on.'

He picked up the carpet-bag, faded and old-fashioned, not a bit ashamed of it, though it looked as though Noah might have carried it in the ark.

They said good-bye, and the last seen of her was her happy old face beaming from a carriage window as she rolled away to what all knew would be a pleasant home for all her waning years.—Exchange.

The Empress Eugenie, born on May 5, 1826, has now entered on her eightieth year.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night,
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

PATTY'S PRICE

No one could ever forget the winter at Valley Forge who was a member of the little patriot army that starved and froze there, hopeless and helpless. Much less could I, Lieutenant Frank Drayton, of the 'Essex Troop of Light Horse. For only thirty miles up the Schuylkill, at Reading, lived Miss Patty Warburton, the daughter of a retired merchant, who was acting as a brigade quartermaster in our army—and I was in love with her. In vain did I plead with General Washington for a leave of absence of only two days that I might go to see her. He always answered that the officers should stay in camp and be an example of fortitude to the men. His repeated refusals were all the more galling because I knew that my rival, Captain Hackett, of General Conway's staff, was entirely able to go and come when he pleased, largely because the latter general, through envy of Washington, took a personal pleasure in acting contrary to our Commander's wishes.

So all that winter I suffered the physical hardships of the camp and the mental torture of knowing that my rival and foe (although we both fought for the same cause) was enjoying the pleasure of Miss Patty's smiles and the luxuries of her rich father's home. So it went on until spring, when our beloved General at last gave a reluctant consent to a short leave of absence; and I mounted my black charger, Hector, and set out to do a winter's wooing in a day.

To my mortification my rival was already occupying the field, and added to Patty's smiles of welcome the supercilious airs of an assured victor. Patronising though he pretended to be, he at once made it apparent that he did not intend to let me have a moment with Patty alone if he could prevent it, and it was only by a ruse that I obtained my wished-for audience. Feigning despair, I announced in the evening that I would return to camp, and actually started. Ten miles I rode down the highway along the river, and then ten miles I galloped back. The lights in Reading were almost out when I arrived, and I put up at the inn, almost certain of being ahead of the Captain in the morning. An hour, half an hour, ten minutes, were all I wanted.

I dressed and breakfasted early and presented myself at the Warburton homestead almost before the family had risen from table. And then in the beauty of the early morning I took Patty out into the garden and told her my love and asked her to be my wife. The Captain was not such a laggard in love as I could have wished, however, for before Miss Patty could decently answer (for the sake of modesty, of course, she was obliged to show some hesitation), he put in a frowning appearance.

'Now, what a good fortune you have come, Captain Hackett!' said Patty, with a welcoming smile that pierced my heart like a knife. 'I have you now together in the broad light of day, where I may compare and criticise, find fault and praise, and eventually sum up and choose between you at my leisure.'

'It is as I thought, then,' growled the Captain, biting his lip; 'I have a rival.'

'Yes,' answered Patty. 'I have the great honor, an honor that seldom falls to one of my few graces, of being loved by two men. And as near as I can judge both of them are sincere and honorable, and most certainly both of them are as handsome gallants as a maiden could sigh for. And both of them are offering their lives for their country, too. Was ever a woman so perplexed? In faith, I can see no choice between you.'

'You are very complimentary,' I said most humbly. 'I'll be dashed if I can appreciate the compliment,' added the Captain surlily.

Now, I am not easily angered, but the Captain's remark was as near an insult as a gentleman may deliver in the presence of a lady. So I gave the Captain a meaning look which he evidently understood, for he continued:

'I perceive you wear a sword, sir.'

'Yes,' I answered hotly, 'and it is yours, sir, to the very hilt.'

'Nay, nav,' exclaimed Patty, 'I cannot permit this, gentlemen. You owe your swords and your lives to our stricken country, and you must not fight for so poor a prize as my hand.' And Patty eventually coaxed us into a promise not to fight each other.

'But you shall have all the chance to fight the red-coats you wish,' said she, 'and upon your success in that sort of fighting shall hang your fate with me. Now, listen: the first of you who brings me a button from a red-coat's breast, with just a little piece of the red-coat attached to it, shall have my hand, and my heart with it.'

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New Manual of the Sacred Heart. Red morocco	4s 6d
Maxims and Counsel. Blessed Margaret Mary	1s 0d
Month of the Sacred Heart. Berlioux	1s 0d
" " " Very Rev. Maoney	2s 6d
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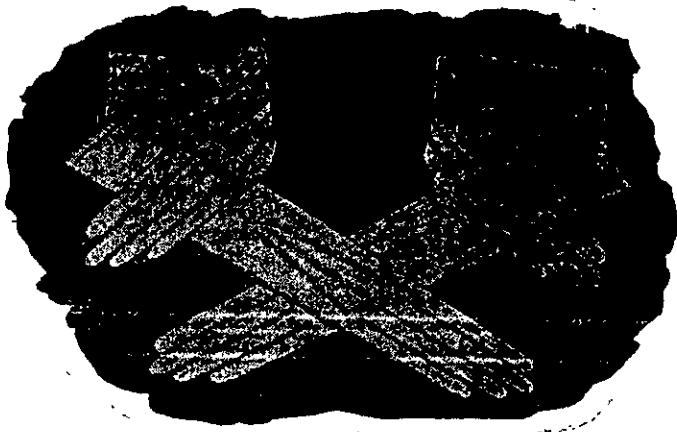
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A COMPLETE CURE.—"Fairview," North Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1903.—The Ven. Archdeacon Spoorer, D.D., LL.D., F.R.F.S., bring on a visit to Dunedin, had a severe attack of influenza, but was fortunate in taking the advice of a friend to try the Celtic 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 splendid preparation from Mr J. Macdonald. To Mr J. Macdonald, Lyndhurst House, 45 Moray Place, Dunedin, N.Z.

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'Agreed,' said the Captain, "although I get the worse of the arrangement, for I am a staff officer, and am liable to be on some disagreeable but necessary staff duty when it next comes to the conflict of arms."

'Nay,' I answered, 'if I were a staff officer and could go jaunting around the country almost at my own sweet will, I would ride straight to the nearest outpost of Lord Howe's army and win that button within the week, or be no more your rival forever.'

The Captain's face turned red at this double threat, but he contained his temper. And I was much worried, too, at the fact that he seemed to take much secret satisfaction out of the arrangement.

But it was more than six weeks before my chance came in the first conflict of arms the Captain had spoken of. During that night I saw nothing of the Captain, but heard he had been detached on some recruiting duty. I was delighted at this, and more so when we began pursuing the British in their retreat from Philadelphia to New York, and I saw that there would be a battle before he could rejoin us. It was Sir Henry Clinton who commanded them now, and we caught them at Monmouth. Everyone knows the history of that unfortunate battle. How General Lee ordered a retreat when victory rested in the palm of our hand. How Washington rallied the army when it was all but too late, and how General Clinton at last slipped away in the night time to New York. But it was a fortunate battle for me, as I plucked my button and tiny strip of red cloth from the breast of a red-coat I had slain in the first onslaught, and had received but a trifling wound in the shoulder in return.

After the fight there was nothing further to do but watch the enemy and wait for him to make another appearance. So without much difficulty I obtained another short leave of absence as a reward for the humble part I had played in the battle; and then to Patty I rode as fast as my good charger could carry me.

It was with mixed feelings of hope and despair that I mounted the steps at the entrance to the Warburton mansion. There had been no report of any engagement in which Captain Hackett could have found his opportunity, and I knew that he had not been present at the recent battle. There are moments, however, when one has an instinctive fear of events that are about to happen, and it was with such a fear in my heart that I grasped the great iron knocker of the front door. My summons was answered by Patty's father, who, like myself, was away from the army on a short leave of absence. I had never known him intimately, but it seemed to me that he greeted me with unusual warmth. I might have taken hope from this and from his compliments (for he had heard of my part in the battle), or even from his anxious inquiries concerning my wound.

How much more often one's fears are realised in this life than one's hopes! I was ushered into the presence of my beloved Patty, and found her conversing in a subdued manner with Captain Hackett. As I held out my button silently she looked at me very sadly, I thought, and regretfully. She had not time to say a word, however, before Captain Hackett, with a triumphant sneer, exclaimed:

"Too late, sir! Too late by twenty-four hours. I presented my button this time yesterday."

"But," I cried, my heart sinking and my head reeling, "you were not in the battle."

"That did not prevent me from taking your advice," he answered with a malicious smile. "I attacked an outpost, sir, and won my button in single combat against half a company."

"Where?" I asked, and continued hotly: "There has been no report of an attack on any of the enemy's outposts. It is false!"

"You forget yourself, sir," answered the Captain. "You will please remember that there was no one with me to witness my achievement, and it is hardly probable that the enemy would boast of an engagement in which they had been worsted by a single opponent. I can readily bring proof of the affair, though, if it is desired by my future bride. But I hardly think she will ask it, as she has already consented, in view of a certain sudden change in my duties which will place me very near certain persons of high rank, to an immediate marriage. In fact, the ceremony is to take place at no later day than to-morrow."

Despairing, almost stunned, I looked in bewilderment from Patty to her father for confirmation of this. The former was looking sadly at the floor, the latter smiling gaily at the frescoed ceiling.

"One moment, Mr. Drayton," said Patty's father quickly. "Be seated, sir. It seems no more than fair that, under the circumstances, the Captain's achievement should be fully proven to you."

"Why, yes, certainly," said the Captain with some apparent embarrassment. "I will do so at once. Er-

that is, in a few days—as soon as I can get my witnesses together. There were non-combatant witnesses, of course.

"It will not be at all necessary, Captain," continued Mr. Warburton; "we have witnesses handy who can explain the whole affair to Mr. Drayton's satisfaction." There was a peculiar gleam in Warburton's eyes, and he emphasised the word 'satisfaction' in a manner that made his remark seem rather mysterious.

"Er—er—what's that?" asked the Captain, blushing very red and looking peculiarly uneasy.

"I mean," said Mr. Warburton, speaking very emphatically, "that where the interests of my daughter are concerned I am invariably prepared with all necessary information. Let me introduce—Colonel Ledyard, of General Washington's staff." As he spoke, heavy curtains at the end of the room were brushed aside and a colonel, wearing a sash peculiar to the staff, entered the room, followed by a file of soldiers. I looked at Hackett. He was as amazed as I was, and the red flush on his cheeks had given place to a death-like pallor.

"What does this mean?" he said in a choking voice.

"It means," answered the newcomer, "that I place you under arrest for treason. No words, sir. We have ample proof. If you do not think so, here in my hand you will observe your commission in King George's army, which was to have taken effect upon your joining Clinton's command three days hence, accompanied, I observe from certain correspondence that has fallen into my hands, by your bride. Here even is your new uniform—a present, I believe, from Sir Henry Clinton himself."

At this he took from one of his soldiers a red coat which was minus a button, from the region of the heart, and a little strip of the material which had been pulled off with the button. With a cry of triumph and joy Patty reached into her pocket and, drawing forth a button, ran over to the Colonel and fitted the button and strip of cloth into the uniform he held in his hand.

"Fall in, sir," commanded the colonel sternly. "Forward, march!" The file of men, with my disgraced rival between them, marched quietly out through the door; and Patty, running to me, gave me such a series of hugs and kisses that her father was forced to exclaim, "Be careful, my daughter, you are hurting his head!"

But I—I would have smiled at the pains of a thousand wounds for the delight of that moment.—Exchange.

During the period ending June 19 Messrs. Baldwin and Rayward, Patent Attorneys, Wellington (district managers, Mirams Bros., Joel's Buildings, Crawford street, Dunedin), prepared and filed the following applications for Protection under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act:—J. G. Turton, Melbourne, cultivators and seeders; J. Harker, Dunedin, trade mark, 'Le Beau'; W. W. Pilkington, Wellington, improved churn; T. G. and G. H. Swan, Wanganui, trade mark, 'Ferro-Stout'; Jas. Gray (Reid and Gray), Dunedin, fertiliser conductor for drills; Isaac Harrison and Geo. Bagley, Wellington, device for delivering oil, paint, etc.; G. Hutchinson, Seatoun, milking machinery; D. H. M'Guinness, Victoria, elevating hand truck; G. F. Newman, Christchurch, cinder grid or basket for attachment to fire grates; Thos. Falvey, Wellington, steam turbine; R. W. Ashcroft, Pahiatua, and S. Ashcroft, M. Hoigan, A. Welser, and A. C. Pocock, Dannevirke, improvements in water-closets; L. E. Papworth, Wellington, holder for neckties, ribbons, etc.; R. M. Carroll, Petone, pipe wrench and shifting spanner; A. Hatrick, Wanganui, trade mark, label; Jas. Gray (Reid and Gray), Dunedin, device for sowing mangold seeds; W. J. Fryer, Pahia, ironing board and shirt clamp; A. Storrie, Invercargill, combined implement for ridging and sowing; G. Chewings, Mossburn, straining fencing wires; J. F. Liebenritt, Sydney, multitubular steam boilers; International Harvester Co., U.S.A., manufacture of twine; T. J. Cahill, Waiki, soles for boots; C. W. Gordon, Melbourne, adjustable pedal strap for cycles; H. Berry, Victoria, knife-cleaner; W. Y. H. Hall and J. E. Jones, Invercargill, door-stop and burglar alarm; W. C. Beere, Wellington, mathematical instrument; T. C. Fowler and Co., Palmerston North, trade mark.

"Scatter your minions!" said Disease one day To the demon Cold and his friend Decay;

"Winter is here to give you a hand, Out! friend, out! and ravage the land."

"I can't," said the Demon, "I'm quite out of work, A mortal named Woods pulls me up with a jerk; His Great Peppermint Cure is death to my host.

Good-bye!" said the Demon, and gave up the ghost!



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TALKS (Introductory) TO WIVES.

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WHITE-FLESHED TURNIP, any Variety (4 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
HEAVIEST TURNIP (5 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
YELLOW GLOBE MANGELS (17 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast; 3rd Prize, grown with Belfast.
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HEAVIEST CARROT (2 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—A Pilgrimage to Bruges

On May 6 a Catholic pilgrimage, comprising some 120 persons, from all parts of the United Kingdom, left London for Bruges, to take part in the great religious procession in that town. The pilgrims were under the direction of the Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia and Vicar-Apostolic of Wales. The party included many Irish Catholics.

An Appointment

Mr. Harold Kitchener, of Oxford, whose dismissal from a Mastership at Bishop's Stortford College upon becoming a Catholic was the subject of a question in Parliament, has been appointed Headmaster of St. Mary's College, St. Lucia, West Indies, the Colonial Secretary having appointed the present headmaster as Inspector of the Island.

A Catholic Journalist

Mr. Alfred Feeney, for many years the Birmingham representative of the 'Times,' died at his residence in Birmingham on May 3. Until recently he was a member of the editorial staff of the 'Birmingham Daily Post,' and for many years he was the dramatic and art critic of that paper. Mr. Feeney was a prominent Catholic, and was one of the organisers of the Newman memorial.

The Crusade of Rescue

His Grace Archbishop Bourne received at Westminster Cathedral on Sunday, May 7, the offerings of the children of the secondary, convent, and elementary schools of the archdiocese on behalf of the Crusade of Rescue. The amount was £139 17s.

Fire in a Church

While Archbishop Bourne, Bishop Casartelli of Salford, and a number of Catholic dignitaries and priests were conducting the service of Triduum in St. Mary's Church, Clapham, on May 5, the altar of St. Gerard took fire, and a panic ensued among some of the congregation. The officials soon had the fire under control, and it had been entirely put out by the time the Fire Brigade arrived. Archbishop Bourne and the officiating clergy were not in the least disturbed, his Grace remaining seated on his throne with his mitre on.

Catholic Truth Society

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society held at the Cathedral Hall, Westminster, on Friday, May 5, it was announced that the Society intended to co-operate with the 'Bureau Centrale des renseignements pour la presse' under the directorship of Dr. Kaufmann in combating the libels on the Catholic Church which were disseminated. Archbishop Bourne announced that the need for a better-compiled hymn-book was recognised, and that their Lordships the Bishops of Newport, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Chilton, and Salford had been appointed a committee to deal with the matter.

A Peculiar Reason

It is commonly rumored, says the 'Daily News,' that the London County Council are considering a proposal to refuse to allow head-teachers of Non-Provided (Voluntary) schools to compete for the headship of county schools. A 'Daily News' representative has interviewed on the subject Mr. Bruce, a Progressive member. He says he intends to support the proposal, because the Church of England and the Catholic teachers are the better men, and unless they are barred the Non-conformist teachers would have no chance in competition. 'This is Progressiveness with a vengeance.'

ROME—The Archbishop of Dublin

A banquet was given on May 4 by the Rector of the Irish College, Rome, in honor of the Archbishop of Dublin, previous to his Grace's departure after his visit 'ad limina.' Amongst those present were Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli, and Cardinal Satolli. Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli, in proposing the Archbishop's health, spoke with enthusiasm of the attachment of the Irish people to the Faith, and of the hold his Grace has upon their affections. The Archbishop, having replied, proposed the health of the Cardinal, whose name, he said, is now a household word in Ireland.

The Biblical Commission

The Pope has appointed three new members of the Biblical Commission: Father Delattre, S.J., Professor of Scripture in the Gregorian University; Father Hoepfeler, O.S.B., Professor of Scripture at San Anselmo; and Father Lepicier, of the Servites of Mary, Consul-

tor of the Congregation, and professor at the College of Propaganda.

The Sacred College

The death of Cardinal Ajuti has brought the number of vacant red hats up to ten.

SCOTLAND—Catholic Progress

When Archbishop Smith (writes a Scottish correspondent) was elevated in 1900 to the Archiepiscopate of Scotland he indubitably indicated that he would aim at bringing religion to the doors of his spiritual children. Despite difficulties of no mean order his Grace has in a large measure accomplished this glorious work. Several new missions under his prudent policy have risen and flourished and even given birth to other new parishes. At present three magnificent new churches are nearing completion—at Musselburgh, Stirling, and Portobello—while repairs of churches, additions to schools, and extension of chapel schools are at present in course of progress in eight or nine different centres. Every Catholic, therefore, as Canon Stuart so well remarked, recently, must truly rejoice at the progress being made of late throughout the archdiocese.

Gift from the Holy Father

A beautiful gift, in the shape of a solid silver vase, wrought with many artistic and emblematic suggestions, has been made to St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, by the Holy Father. The pastor, Father Forsyth, and congregation are naturally very proud of the souvenir, which, apart from its intrinsic value, forms a striking recognition by the Supreme Pontiff of one of the most progressive Catholic parishes in the East of Scotland. The church, already replete with considerable artistic adornment, has had the favor of several valuable gifts, including a massive ciborium, the present of an Edinburgh lady some years ago, and two superb side altars, one of which was lately donated by a working man in the parish.

UNITED STATES—Apostolic Delegate's Illness

According to a telegram which has been received at the Vatican, Monsignor Ambrose Agius, whose family lives in London, is seriously ill with native fever in the Philippines, where he is Apostolic Delegate. It is believed that he will not be able to remain at Manila, and that he will be replaced when he is in a condition to leave.

Catholic Schools in New York

An interesting pamphlet just issued by the New York Catholic School Board, giving the statistics of Catholic parish schools in that State, shows there are 55,629 pupils in Manhattan and 35,620 in Brooklyn.

Night Workers' Mass

Thirteen hundred men were present on a recent Sunday at the night-workers' Mass at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, New York City.

Information Bureau

Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago (writes 'Sacerdos' in the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') intends to establish an information bureau for Catholic immigrants, to facilitate cheap purchase of land, and to procure proximity to Catholic settlements. Care also will be taken that the immigrants receive priests of their own nationality. The extension of these ideas is expected to help very much the preservation of the Catholic faith in the United States. The Catholic missions are now largely recruited from the Catholic countries of Southern Europe. At first immigration was more from the Protestant countries of Northern Europe, and of Catholic nations Ireland alone was then largely represented. Now there are many Italians and Austro-Hungarians, so that of the 1,596,614 emigrants in the years 1902-1903, more than one million were members of the Catholic Church.

Catholicism in Chicago

The annual report of the chancellor of the archdiocese of Chicago shows that the growth of the Church in that city is remarkably vigorous. During the past year the number of secular priests in the diocese has increased from 460 to 472. The number of churches in the city with resident priests has increased from 153 to 158; in the country from 124 to 127, making a total of 285, instead of 277. The total number of secular and regular priests in the archdiocese is 660 instead of 648 of last spring. The last report showed 125 parishes and missions with parochial schools in the city of Chicago. This report shows that there are now 140—a gain of 15. The former directory, moreover, showed that 68,004 pupils attended these schools; the present, that they are now attended by 70,000. Last year the total number of young people under Catholic care was 97,865; this year it is 99,845. The present census shows that the Chicago archdiocese contains 1,200,000 Catholics.

The Home

By Maureen

At this time of the year, when eggs are scarce and dear, a difficulty in the way of making puddings presents itself in most households, consequently a few recipes for making light and wholesome puddings without eggs should prove acceptable. In winter the most nutritious kinds of puddings that can be made are suet ones, provided a little trouble is taken to prevent them from being sodden and heavy. If the following recipes are carried out and the puddings steamed, they will turn out light and nourishing. Where the housewife has not a steamer, an ordinary saucepan makes a good substitute. The boiling water must reach only half way up the basin, and must never boil up over the top, or the pudding will be sodden. If, on the contrary, the water is allowed to evaporate, the pudding will be burned. To avoid this have a kettle of boiling water at hand with which to replenish the water in the saucepan as it boils away. Another thing to note when steaming is to have the pudding covered on top with a round of buttered paper, which is preferable to a close-fitting lid, as it allows moisture to escape instead of settling down into the pudding and making it heavy. Attention to these details in steaming will prevent the annoyance and worry consequent on your pudding being a failure.

German Pudding.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of suet, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of jam, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of flour, salt-spoon of salt, 1 teaspoonful of soda in $\frac{3}{4}$ -cup of milk. Chop up suet finely, mix with jam, add flour and salt, and lastly milk with soda added. Mix well and lightly, pour into buttered mould or basin, and put buttered paper on top and steam for three hours. Serve with sauce. This is an exceedingly simple, light, and wholesome pudding.

Carrot Pudding.

Take a cupful each of sugar, breadcrumbs, flour, nut-ton suet, sultanas, milk, 1 grated carrot, and half a teaspoonful of soda. Mix all the dry ingredients, add milk with soda in, pour into well greased mould or basin, and steam for three hours. Serve with sauce.

Californian Pudding.

Take 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of currants, 1 cup of raisins, 1 teaspoonful of mixed spice, and a small piece of lemon peel. Put all the dry ingredients together in mixing dish, then dissolve 1 teaspoonful of soda in a cup of cold water, and two tablespoonfuls of dripping in a cup of boiling water, pour the liquid into the dry ingredients, mix all well together, and let stand all night. Pour into pudding basin, put buttered paper on top, and steam for three

hours. Serve with sweet sauce, flavored to taste. This pudding is quite equal to one made with eggs, but must always be prepared the night before.

Sago Plum Pudding.

Take 4 tablespoonfuls of sago, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 1 cup breadcrumbs, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup of milk, or milk and water, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 small teaspoonful of soda. Soak the sago in milk the night before. Add sago and butter to dry ingredients, mix soda in a little milk and add. Mix all well together, pour into a well greased basin, put buttered paper on top, and steam for three hours. Serve with sweet sauce. This is a very good pudding and well worth trying.

When eggs are plentiful the following pudding makes a nice change. Half a cup of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, small teaspoonful soda, cup of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls raspberry jam. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, beat in eggs, add milk with soda dissolved in it, and then flour. When all are well and lightly mixed add jam. Pour into greased basin, cover with buttered paper, steam for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; serve with sweet or jam sauce.

Danish Cream.

Pour a quart of boiling water on four tablespoonfuls of raspberry or strawberry jam, and stir well. Mix four tablespoonfuls of cornflour to a smooth paste with a little water. Add together and bring to a boil. Turn into a wet mould and serve with cream.

'The publication of an advertisement in a Catholic paper shows that the advertiser not only desires the patronage of Catholics, but pays them the compliment of seeking it through the medium of their own religious journal.' So says an esteemed and wide-awake American contemporary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MYERS & 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....

Have you got a thorough chill,

Goose all over, really ill:

Wheezing, sneezing, shrill and high,

Furry tongue, and watery eye;

Oblivious to the world's affairs.

All its sorrows, pleasures, cares,

Useless suffering, why endure?

Take WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

A. & T. BURT, Ltd., Stuart St., DUNEDIN

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Having had over 20 years' experience of the district, are in a position to give valuable information as to the Grazing and Dairying capabilities of Property in the Manawatu and surrounding districts.

INTERCOLONIAL

Mr. Grattan Grey, well known in New Zealand, has relinquished the editorship of the 'W. A. Record,' Perth, and was entertained at a banquet prior to his departure from Western Australia.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart, celebrated the 91st anniversary of his birth on Sunday, 18th inst. His Grace, who is the oldest Bishop in Christendom, is in the enjoyment of the best of health.

Of recent years cattle fairs for the benefit of religion and charity have been very common on the Northern rivers. The proceeds of a cattle sale held at Kempsey, June 3, amounted to £100. The local farmers donated one beast each.

In the presence of a very large and representative gathering, his Lordship Bishop Doyle laid the foundation-stone of St. Mary's Presentation Convent, Lismore, on Sunday, June 11. Over one thousand people were present. A sum of £200 was placed on the stone. The sum of £1360 had been previously collected.

His Lordship Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn, opened a new church at Kildary on June 4. There was a large congregation, including a number of non-Catholics. After Mass his Lordship delivered an interesting address. There is only a debt of £25 on the building, and the parishioners have resolved that this shall be cleared forthwith.

All classes and creeds welcomed his Lordship Bishop Higgins to his new See at Ballarat. His reception was most imposing, and the whole city seemed en fete. The day after his arrival he was accorded two civic receptions, at which the Mayors and aldermen of the various divisions of Ballarat expressed their gratification that such a distinguished ecclesiastic should have come to permanently reside among them.

A fine new Loreto convent was opened at Hamilton, Victoria, on June 25, by the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Ballarat. This was the first opening of a Catholic institution by his Lordship since his arrival in Ballarat. The pastor of the mission is the well known and popular Rev. M. J. Shanahan. We learn by cable message that there was a grand procession from the church to the new convent, where, after the ceremony of blessing and opening, his Lordship delivered an impressive address, in the course of which he replied to addresses presented to him by the Catholics of the district. The collection on the occasion amounted to the fine sum of £700.

Bishop Murray, of Maitland, whose venerable figure was conspicuous at the recent celebrations in honor of Dr. Higgins, at Ballarat, claims to be an ardent Australian. Speaking at a civic welcome to Bishop Higgins, Bishop Murray announced that he had held his office for 40 years, and reminded his audience that the first native-born Australian to be made a Bishop was Dr. Dwyer, his Coadjutor at Maitland. Dr. Dwyer was a native of Albury, and he (Bishop Murray) had been instrumental in having him sent to Rome and Ireland, and had finally been very glad to have him as his assistant in the administration of the Diocese of Maitland.

It has been stated that Mr. Martin McDermott, who passed away recently at Bristol in his 83rd year, and whose death was mentioned in the last issue in the 'N.Z. Tablet,' was the last survivor but one of the Young Ireland Party. The last survivor of the party (says the 'Catholic Press') is probably the venerable Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, of Queensland, who left his Australian home to sit for a short time in the House of Commons in the Parliament of 1885-1886, when he voted for Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill and shortly afterwards returned to Australia. His wife, 'Eva of the Nation,' is also alive, and the old couple are passing the evening of their lives in Brisbane.

The Australian Holy Catholic Guild celebrated the 60th anniversary of its establishment on June 8, and instead of holding the usual Communion of their society in the various parishes this quarter it was decided that all the members of the city and suburban branches should receive Communion in a body at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. The matter was taken up enthusiastically, consequently on the following Sunday morning about 500 Guildmen in regalia were present at Mass. Many of the men walked five or six miles into town—the trams do not run during the early hours on Sunday morning—to be present at the Diamond Jubilee Communion, which is the first stage of the celebrations in honor of this unique event in the history of Catholic benefit societies in Australia.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 2, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 3, Monday.—The Most Precious Blood.
 „ 4, Tuesday.—St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 5, Wednesday.—St. Antony M. Zaccaria, Confessor.
 „ 6, Thursday.—Octave of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul.
 „ 7, Friday.—St. Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 8, Saturday.—St. Kilian, Bishop and Martyr.

The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

This festival was instituted in commemoration of the Blessed Virgin's visit to her cousin, St. Elizabeth. It was established by St. Bonaventure, in 1263, for the Order of St. Francis, and was extended to the Universal Church by Urban VI. in 1379.

Feast of the Most Precious Blood.

This feast commemorates the intense love which led the Son of God to shed His Blood for the salvation of men.

St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr. ...

St. Irenaeus was born between 130-140 at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and had the happiness, from his earliest youth, of being instructed by St. Polycarp and other apostolic men. His deep attachment to the Christian doctrine did not prevent him from studying the Greek poets and philosophers, especially Homer and Plato. With a view to missionary work, he journeyed to Gaul, where he was ordained priest by Phontinus, Bishop of Lyons, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Marcus Aurelius (178). Irenaeus was nominated to succeed him as bishop by Pope Eleutherius, to whom he had been sent on an ecclesiastical mission. In this office he showed untiring zeal and energy for the good of the Churches in Gaul. Moreover, by means of his writings in defence of the unity and purity of the faith, which was endangered by the Gnostics, he made his influence felt far beyond the limits of Gaul. Finally he effected a happy compromise between the East and the West in the dispute concerning Easter, which had gone so far as to cause an open rupture between the two sections of the Church. In the great persecution under Septimus Severus the shepherd suffered martyrdom with many of his flock (June 28, 202).

St. Antony Zaccaria, Confessor.

St. Antony was born in 1500, at Cremona, in the north of Italy. After having labored for some time in his native city as a secular priest, he founded, in conjunction with two Milanese nobles, a congregation of monks, called Barnabites, from the Church of St. Barnabas, where they came together, like the early Christians, to live a life in common and to devote themselves to the office of instructing the young.

St. Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor.

St. Benedict XI. was an Italian by birth, and occupied the Papal throne for about a year. He annulled the Bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip the Fair of France.

St. Kilian, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Kilian was an Irish Bishop who was martyred at Wurzburg. He was the first to preach the Gospel in the north of Bavaria, the country now known as Franconia. With two companions, Coloman (a priest) and Totnan (a deacon), Kilian left Ireland, his native country, in 686, and, with the sanction of Pope Conon, established a mission at Wurzburg. Duke Gozbert received him kindly and was converted, and his example was followed by a great number of his subjects. But St. Kilian fell a victim to the hatred of Geilana, whose marriage with Gozbert, brother of her former husband, he declared to be contrary to the law of God. He and his companions, in the absence of the Duke, were cruelly murdered, in 689.

Mr. C. O'Brien, one of the pioneers of Queensland, died at his residence, Moggill, lately, at the ripe age of 95 years. Deceased was a native of Armagh, and landed in Brisbane with two brothers in 1864, and had had many varied experiences. He was hale and hearty up to quite lately, and was always very popular. He leaves a family of eleven children and forty grandchildren.

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FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
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