

perfect obedience was punished by Napoleon, who sent an army across the Pyrenees into Spain, and from there was marched to the Portuguese frontier. The Prince, seeing the uselessness of a contest, especially as France was assisted by Spain, fled to Brazil, which was then a colony of Portugal. Then followed the Peninsular war, which was brought to a close in 1814 by the expulsion of the French from Spain and Portugal. The prince-regent lived and ruled in Brazil from 1807 to 1820. Even at the close of the Peninsular War he did not return to the Mother Country, so that for some years the ordinary conditions of other countries had been reversed, Portugal had virtually become a dependency of her own colony. An absent court was a severe trial to the pride of the Portuguese, and under the circumstances had few defenders. In 1820 the troops in various parts of the country threw off their allegiance and appointed a Junta to establish a government. The conspiracy was successful. At this time John VI. was ruling in Brazil, and when he heard of the change of events he appointed his eldest son Dom Pedro regent of Brazil, and set out for his old kingdom. The Portuguese did not desire the deposition of John, but objected to his absence from the country, and consequently he was allowed once again to occupy the throne. In 1823 the Brazilians persuaded Dom Pedro to raise their country to the dignity of an Empire, and to declare himself its constitutional ruler. At the close of 1824 the King returned to Brazil to spend his last days in peace. On reaching Rio de Janeiro, he recognized Dom Pedro as Emperor of Brazil and in 1826 John VI. died in the country of his choice. With the death of John began a quarter of a century of very sad times for the country. The accession of Dom Pedro to the throne was hailed with joy in Portugal, though looked upon with suspicion in Brazil. He justified his reputation as a great and progressive ruler by drawing up a charter, containing the bases for a moderate parliamentary government of the English type. Then, to please his Brazilian subjects, he abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, a child of seven years of age. He appointed Dom Miguel, his brother, as regent, during the minority of the Queen. The regent was ambitious, and no sooner was he vested with power than he set about paving the way for securing the crown. He instituted a reign of terror, and ruled in defiance of all law, the result being that the country was hopelessly ruined. Dom Pedro resigned the crown of Brazil in 1831 to his infant son, and left that country to head a movement in Portugal for his daughter's cause. In July, 1832, the ex-Emperor, with an army of 7,500 men entered Oporto, where he was enthusiastically received. After several conflicts the followers of Dom Miguel were completely defeated, Dom Pedro entering Lisbon in May, 1833. In the following year England and France recognized Maria da Gloria as Queen of Portugal. The Queen was only fifteen years of age when she lost the benefit of her father's wise counsel. The whole of her reign was disturbed by violent party struggles. In 1852 the charter was revised to suit all parties, and the era of civil discord came to an end. She passed away in 1853, and was succeeded by her son, Pedro V., under the regency of his father, the King-Consort. Pedro died of cholera in 1861, and was succeeded by Dom Luis.

King Carlos was the son of King Luis I., and was born on September 28, 1863, so that he was in his 45th year. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May, 1886, he married Marie Amelie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal in October, 1889. During the financial difficulties of 1892 the King and the Royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. The Crown Prince was at the time of his death in his twenty-first year. Prince Manuel, who was wounded, is the second and only surviving issue of the marriage. Queen Amelie is a very talented and charitable lady, and was amongst the first women in Europe to secure a medical diploma. She devotes a great deal of her time to visiting the charitable institutions of Lisbon, and is always ready to use her medical skill for the benefit of the poor and needy.

Portugal has an area of about 34,000 square miles, being a little larger than Ireland, or about one-fourth less than that of the North Island of New Zealand. The population, including that of the Azores and Madeira, is 5,423,182. The country is governed by two legislative Chambers—the Peers and the Deputies—collectively called the Cortes. The Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood royal and the twelve prelates of the continental dioceses. The second Chamber is composed of members, elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of

120, of whom six are elected by the colonies. There has been considerable unrest in Portugal for the past few months, owing to the King having dispensed with the Cortes, and governed with the aid of the Executive. At the end of November the situation was extremely serious, the repressive measures adopted by Senor Franco (President of Council and Minister of the Interior) having produced general discontent. The Republicans, whose ranks were being swelled by the accession of many notable Monarchist politicians, continued to agitate against the authorities.

The chief products of the country are wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, rice, oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, and other fruits. It has important mineral products, such as iron, antimony, copper, lead, slate, etc. Fifty per cent. of the value of the exports consists of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country. The estimated revenue for the financial year ending March, 1907, is £15,174,000, and the expenditure, £10,402,000. For many years the expenditure has exceeded the revenue, the deficiency being added to the national debt, which is now over £150,000,000.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

February 1.

The Very Rev. Father O'Sullivan repeated his lecture on 'Egypt' to a large audience on Thursday evening in the Concert Chamber of the Town Hall. The rev. lecturer was introduced by the Hon. R. A. Loughnan, M.L.C.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and the Rev. Father Hickson returned to-day by the 'Corinthic' from their visit to Europe in connection with the General Council of the Marist Order. I am glad to say that both the rev. gentlemen are looking much the better for their trip abroad.

Two members of the Catholic Club are to be married shortly. Mr. E. J. Leydon is to be married on Tuesday to Miss Margaret Stgrief, and Mr. P. J. Moran, some days later, to Miss Ella O'Sullivan. The occasion will be marked by a presentation this evening from members of the Catholic Club to both the gentlemen concerned.

I regret to record the death on Tuesday last of Mr. Bernard Gasquodine, second son of Mr. W. C. Gasquodine, of this city. Death resulted from complications, following an attack of fever. The interment took place on Wednesday at Karori, Requiem Mass being celebrated at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Thorndon. The deceased was only about eighteen years of age. Deep sympathy is felt for the family in a loss so great.—R.I.P.

Miss O'Sullivan, of the firm of Messrs. McDonald Wilson and Co., who is to be married shortly to Mr. P. J. Moran, of the Survey Department, was entertained on Wednesday evening by her employers, and was presented with a cheque from the firm, a salad bowl from the staff, and two handsome entree dishes from Mrs. McDonald. The presentations were made by the Hon. T. K. McDonald, M.L.C.

The Rev. Father Fay, formerly at Blenheim, and his brother, Mr. Denis Fay, well known in commercial circles in this city, returned from a trip abroad on Wednesday. The Rev. Father and his brother started out by the Vancouver line for Canada. At Honolulu they were astonished at the number of Japanese who had settled in the place and gained a good position. From Vancouver the two brothers travelled to Toronto by the C.P.R. line. They found that the influx into Canada was most remarkable, reaching in some instances to 10,000 per week. After spending some time in viewing the Lake District of Canada the visitors left for the British Isles. From London they left for the Continent, visiting the principle cities. After an interesting sojourn in Egypt and the Holy Land, a visit was paid to China and Japan. Both the Rev. Father Fay and Mr. Denis Fay had a most enjoyable holiday, and have returned to the Dominion much benefited thereby.

After some discussion the University Senate decided to accept the O'Sullivan bequest. The following extract from Thursday's 'Post' will be of interest to your readers:—It was announced last week that the late Daniel O'Sullivan, of Pleasant Point, near Timaru, had, by his will made on September 17, 1907, bequeathed the residue of his estate after the fulfilment of certain trusts

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