

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

'THE MOST
ROME-RULED
PLACE.'

ACCORDING to the *Australian Sentinel* (the Orange organ), 'Mr Slattery's agent says that Tasmania is the most Rome-ruled place he ever struck!' His employer will long retain a sobering recollection of his visit to

that tight little island, and of the circumstances which led to his hurried departure therefrom. But we may remark, in passing, that 'the most Rome-ruled place' on earth is not Tasmania, but that lone isle of death, Molokai, where great numbers of hapless lepers are tenderly cared for, without fee or reward, by self-exiled priests and nuns, whose noble self-sacrifice Slattery and his female impostor find it harder to imitate than to vituperate to the barn-stormers' tune of 'front seats one shilling, back seats sixpence.'

A GOOD
EXAMPLE FOR
THE
'N.Z. GUARDIAN.'

THE following editorial paragraph occupies the place of honor in last week's *Outlook*—the official organ of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of New Zealand:—'In our issue a fortnight ago we printed in Table Talk an extract from the *N.Z. Guardian* relative to the Slatterys, and what was called the gagging of the Press by Roman Catholic influence. We gave the extract mainly as news. We were not prepared to endorse all the statements made in it. We differ from our contemporary regarding the Slatterys. Without pronouncing any final judgment on their bona fides, we had reasons which satisfied us that we should take no notice of their propaganda in the *Outlook*. We have seen nothing that would induce us to alter that decision, but much to confirm it. We have no intention of opening the question relating to them now. Several correspondents have, however, drawn our attention to the seriousness of the charges made in the *Guardian*—directly or indirectly—against the Press in Dunedin. We did not ourselves, when printing the extract, fully perceive the significance of what was involved in these references. Among the letters received was a courteous one from the Editor of the N.Z. TABLET. Along with his letter he sent a pamphlet dealing with the Slatterys. [The pamphlet here referred to is a reprint of our article of May 17, dealing with the *Guardian's* charges against the "Romanists" of Dunedin of gagging, threatening and terrorising the local Press, and with its statements as to the constitution and work of Slattery's Dunedin committee.—ED. N.Z.T.] As we have said, we do not intend to permit any discussion on that point. But in this pamphlet the following letters appear. It is only simple justice to all concerned that these replies to the charges of the *Guardian* should have the same publicity in our columns. No one who knows the gentlemen whose names are attached to the letters below would charge them with being gagged by Rome, and, as a matter of fact, it is very gratifying to know that no such attempt was made by any Catholic authority.' The editor of the *Outlook* then inserts in full the indignant denials of the *Guardian's* foolish charges by the Managing Directors of the two Dunedin dailies. We commend the honorable and straightforward action of the *Outlook* to the attention of the editor of our Anglican contemporary.

SCRIPTURE LESSONS IN STATE SCHOOLS. The discussion on the proposed introduction of Scripture lessons into the State schools of Victoria wags wearily on. A Commission has been for some time past wrestling valiantly with the problem. But the Catholic body declined to be represented on the Commission; the Congregationalist Union is strongly opposed to it; a section of the Church of England—who have introduced and are preparing to extend the system of parochial schools—are giving it the icy shoulder; the Jewish representative, Dr. Abrahams, has withdrawn from it; and the Commission now consists exclusively of a number of Protestant clergymen who are engaged, in the face of dire discouragement, in the intricate task of formulating Scripture lessons for use in the State schools. The *Southern Cross*, the organ of the Presbyterian and Congregationalist Churches in Victoria, gives 'the most unkindest cut of all' to the Commission and its labours. In a recent editorial, it says:—'The Commission still spends unprofitable time over a scheme for Bible lessons for State schools. We say "unprofitable" because of our firm conviction that the energy displayed by the Bible in State Schools League is entirely misdirected. Infinite harm to the cause of religion would be done by placing Bible lessons in the hands of irreverent or unscrupulous teachers. Better far would it be for English Churchmen to agitate for the New South Wales system; or, nobler still would it be for us to lay to heart the recent solemn confession of the Bishop of Ballarat, and endeavour, by the display of self-sacrifice, to establish Church Day Schools. Establish our schools and the churches will come: neglect our schools and Nemesis will soon overtake us.'

The advocacy of Church Day Schools marks the return to sane thinking on the education difficulty. We have many a time stated our conviction that if the example of the Catholic body in this matter were extensively followed by even one of the larger and more wealthy denominations in these Colonies, the education puzzle would soon furnish its own solution. The only other practical alternatives are two: (1) the introduction of some scheme of Scripture lessons, and (2) leaving our systems of primary public instruction to stew on indefinitely in the rancid juice of its present secularism. As to the first mentioned alternative; Dr. Bevan (Congregationalist and member of the Commission) said last year to an *Outlook* interviewer that the proposal of the Bible-in-Schools League, if adopted, would 'become an opiate to the conscience of the Churches,' but 'would never be a very effective religious education'; it would, as we have repeatedly shown, be equivalent to the Protestantising of the State schools—so much so, that Dr. Bevan on the same occasion said: 'If we satisfy the Protestant conscience in this way, we should have to satisfy the Roman Catholic conscience also. If, therefore, we have Bible reading and Bible lessons in the schools given by the State, I do not see how we can resist the claims of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens.' As to the continuance of the rank secularism of the 'system': its exclusion of all religious tenets is, in Daniel Webster's words, equivalent to the teaching of deism and infidelity; it would neglect the cultivation of the heart and soul; it would foster the drift towards rank materialism which, as the *Chicago Times-Herald* recently pointed out, 'is one of the most marked tendencies of modern State educational endeavor'; it 'would place the type-writer and the cash register

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on the top of the educational pinnacle,' and make the be-all and the end-all of school work mere sordid money-getting. The Catholic Church objects, on the one hand, to the Protestantising of the State schools. She protests, on the other hand, against that lop-sided sort of misnamed 'education' which cuts off from the child, at the most impressionable period of its life, all notions of God, of moral duty, and of personal responsibility—a system which is promoting scepticism and hard materialism, denuding the benches of non-Catholic churches, raising a wail from the denominations as to their lessening hold upon the masses, and, in due course, will, unless the remedy comes in time, produce a crop of evils which will threaten the stability of society itself.

LAY SUPREMACY.

THE inconvenience of the supremacy of a lay tribunal in a Church is curiously illustrated in the following paragraph from the London *Tablet*: 'A characteristic story is told of Lord Morris in connection with a case that concerned some intricacy of the Anglican Church. Turning to his English and Scottish colleagues, the Irish Lord of Appeal said: "One of us is a Jew; another is a Presbyterian; and I, a Roman Catholic, yield to none of your lordships in my ignorance of the matter in hand."

PERSECUTION UP TO DATE.

IN Sydney in the convict days, and in Tasmania as late as 1839—10 years after the passing of the Emancipation Act—the State-supported public orphanages were great proselytising institutions in which Catholic children were compelled to abandon the principles and practice of their religion, and from which the priest was usually as rigorously excluded as if he were stricken with the plague. Some such rags and tatters of penal legislation still cling to British official life—as the discarded bark of the blue-gum clings sometimes for years about its branches. It will, for instance, be news to many of our readers to learn that a provision somewhat similar to that which prevailed in the orphanages in the convict days is in force to this very hour in the first line of England's defences, and that some of the rulers of the Queen's na-vee have about as much idea of religious toleration as—in Sir Arthur Help's words—Queen Elizabeth's ministers had of Professor Wheatstone's telegraph. Only Church of England chaplains are appointed to the navy, and Catholics in the British navy—and they are pretty numerous—are not afforded an opportunity of receiving the ministrations of their clergy except when they are in ports where there are priests who attend to this branch of missionary work. Worse still: When on the high seas, both Catholics and Dissenters are compelled to be present at the Anglican service on board—a regulation which, by the way, was likewise enforced on the convict ships in the days of transportation to Botany Bay, Van Diemen's Land, and Norfolk Island. But, perhaps, the climax is put upon the intolerant spirit that is at work in the navy by the regulation—sanctioned, presumably, by the Admiralty—which turns the training-ships into so many proselytising institutions in the interests of the Established Church. The following letter in point appeared in the London *Standard* some weeks ago:—

Sir,—Those who are interested in the training of boys for the Royal Navy will read with deep interest and pleasure the suggestion of your correspondent that there should be a training ship for Kingstown, which will admit Catholic boys. I have applied to the Warspite, the Formidable, and other training ships for a Catholic boy to be admitted; but the rule of all is that the boys should attend the Church of England service, and this the mother and the priest object to, so the boy is not eligible.

If a training ship were stationed in Kingstown Harbor which admitted both Catholic and Protestant boys, or, at all events, provided religious privileges for both, how many promising young sailors we might add to the Navy.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ALICE CADOGAN

Woodlands, Alveston, Stratford-on-Avon.

With Acts of Parliament excluding Catholics from certain appointments under the State and outlawing great numbers of our clergy, and navy regulations for robbing our children of the faith, it is well that we are occasionally reminded by Press and pulpit of the 'religious equality' and the 'equal laws' that are said to prevail in the British dominions. Without such reminders there are times when we might forget—we might forget.

'RITUAL MURDER': NAILING THE CALUMNY.

CALUMNY and superstition die hard. But when a calumny has grown into a superstition it usually has both a long life and a slow agony. Such is the case with the calumny-superstition which imputes the 'blood accusation' or 'ritual murder' to the Jews. It has lived on for centuries. Its utter falsehood and crying injustice have been demonstrated time and again. Yet it still endures. The most recent charge of 'ritual murder'—to which we several times made editorial reference—was laid in Bohemia. It has been thoroughly sifted, and, as usual, discovered to be utterly

devoid of foundation. This time the refutation of the senseless tale is contained in a report recently published by the Medical Faculty of Prague as to the death of the girl Agnes Hruza. 'It will be remembered,' says the London *Tablet*, 'that the anti-Semites of Bohemia confidently asserted that this was a case of "ritual murder," and that the Jews were subjected to persecution and ill-treatment in consequence. The Medical Faculty of Prague have now published their report, which is to the effect that it was just an ordinary case of murder and outrage.'

HOW IT HAS GROWN.

THERE is a triumphant look about the figures published in a recent pastoral letter of the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, which reminds one of the pent-up energy that lies in long lines of regiments standing 'dressed' and under arms at a review. Referring to the progress of the Church in the archdiocese of New York, he says: 'Casting a glance at the work accomplished in the past 10 years, one's heart, dear brethren, is filled with gratitude to God, first of all, for His superabundant graces, and next to the clergy of the diocese, secular and regular, as well as to the devoted religious communities of both sexes, for their self-sacrificing labors, their intelligent and untiring zeal. To form some idea of their work it will suffice to say, without entering into details, that every 15 days during the past 10 years the diocese was enriched with a new church or school, rectory, convent, or other pious institution. In fact, the total number of such new buildings exceeds 250.' The number of communions administered in New York in a single year—from February 1, 1898, to February 1, 1899—was 2,231,947, and in the whole archdiocese, 3,090,430. During the past 10 years there were 330,434 baptisms in the archdiocese—an increase of 83,813 on the previous decennium; 75,142 marriages—showing a gain of 17,066 on the preceding decade; 136,823 children and adults were confirmed; 504 missions were given at which 1,320,029 confessions were heard; over 68,000 children are at the present time receiving education in the Catholic schools: and the total Catholic population of the archdiocese is estimated at 1,209,000—

To all this we may add the result of a recent religious census which shows that the Catholics are far in the lead of any denomination in the Quaker City, Philadelphia. Says the *New York Freeman's Journal*:—

Records taken of the leading denominations in Philadelphia are: Catholic, 60,045; Methodist Episcopal, 33,451; Protestant Episcopal, 25,593; Presbyterians, 25,595; Baptist, 25,187; Lutheran, 17,827; Hebrew, 5,228; Reformed, 5,482; Methodist Protestant, 2,476; Friends, 1,814; Reformed Presbyterian, 1,980; Congregationalist, 1,042. As these statistics represent families and not individuals, the Catholics, properly speaking, are further in the lead than the figures indicate, as Catholics as a general rule have larger families than those of other religions.

A recent number of the *Missionary* has the following paragraph, which will be of interest in this connection:—

The Catholic population of the country is put at 10,129,677 by the Catholic directory for 1900. How many of these are converts? Cardinal Gibbons estimated some years ago that the yearly crop of converts is 30,000. This was before the convert movement took definite shape. It is perfectly safe to say that the movement of 10 years ago has so increased in numbers that twice that number, or 60,000, may well represent it. Even this is a very conservative statement, as 60,000 converts in a year mean, on an average, only six to every church in the country.

Samson took honey out of the lion's mouth. Divine Providence has brought untold good out of the teeth of the great famine which sent Westward ho! the great tide of the Irish exodus. The growth of the Church in the United States is, to a great extent, one of its results. And it is a mighty growth indeed! *Semper floreat!*

DOESN'T TEMPT THEM.

AT the census of 1896 there were 289 Mormons, or 'Latter Day Saints,' in New Zealand—a numeral increase of 86 persons on the returns of this strange denomination as given in the census of 1891. According to a recent newspaper paragraph, they are at present engaged in a quiet but special propaganda of their peculiar tenets in the South Island—we do not know with what result. But we can pretty confidently foretell that their failure to impress the Catholic womanhood of this Colony will be as conspicuous as it has been with their sisters in the faith whose home is in the United States. For some time past the Mormon missionaries have been winning great numbers of domestic servants to their ranks in the eastern cities. But in a recent article referring in detail to their achievements in this direction, the *New York Sun* paid this splendid tribute to the sturdy faith of Catholic girls: 'In no instance yet heard of has a Catholic been influenced, even by the glowing promises of an independent home and a husband.' This objection to a polygamous creed is, of course, to be expected in the members of a Church who are well-grounded in their religion—a religion

which elevated woman from being the mere chattel of man; which laid, and stands by, that corner-stone of society, the unity of the marriage bond and its indissolubility except by death; which renders absolute divorce impossible; whose earliest legislation established the order of deaconesses, the first Sisters of Charity; whose first witnesses, messengers, and aids were holy women of the Gospel; which, from its early days, held in the highest veneration its female martyrs, such as Agnes, Cecilia, Lucy, Agatha, Perpetua, Felicitas; and which, as Dr. Shahan reminds us, produced, in the middle ages, that incomparable and still existent type of womanly perfection, such as we find in St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Hildegarde, St. Gertrude, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Bridget of Sweden, St. Margaret of Scotland, St. Teresa of Spain, and many others whose personality 'left a remarkable impress on their own lands and time; nor was their social activity decried or their merits suppressed.'

Some ten years ago a writer in the *Ave Maria* gave interesting glimpses of the relations that existed between the Mormons and the Catholic 'Gentiles' in Salt Lake City several decades ago. 'The first priest,' he writes, who entered President Young's capital was threatened with death. He stayed, all the same. Brigham Young was a shrewd man; he saw that if this priest were 'destroyed' by one of the Mormon 'angels,' another would come in his place. He promptly declared himself the protector of the Catholics, and on many occasions expressed the opinion that Catholics would occupy in the Mormon paradise a second place. The 'Destroying Angel' even sent his children to the school conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Whenever he wanted to see them, he would have them brought across the wide street. He would never enter the convent. 'Don't ask me,' he would say; 'I am a bad man.' But the Mormon authorities, who knew well the value of early impressions, soon put a stop to the sending of Mormon children to Catholic schools.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 23.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, at its quarterly meeting on Wednesday, decided to be represented in the Peace Demonstration.

The contractors are progressing satisfactorily with the Newtown Convent, and it is hoped the building will be completed and solemnly opened by his Grace Archbishop Redwood before he leaves for Sydney.

Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by Rev. Father Ainsworth, leaves for Sydney in August. His Grace will attend the Catholic Congress to be held there, and is to preach the sermon on the occasion of the opening ceremony. It is expected that the delegates to Lyons will leave with his Grace, travelling as far as Sydney together.

St. Patrick's College is about to lose the services of the Rev. Father Kimbell, who has been appointed to assist Rev. Father Malone, of Greymouth, during Dean Carew's absence. His loss will be felt by all with whom he has come in contact during his residence at the College. He leaves for Greymouth at the end of the month.

The very substantial sum of £43 was netted from the late social of the ex-pupils of St. Mary's Convent. The donation of this amount to the funds of 'Maris Stella' at Titahi Bay will considerably reduce the debt thereon. It is more than probable that the Association will hold another gathering for the same object towards the end of the winter.

The formal breaking-up for the mid-winter vacation took place at St. Patrick's College on Tuesday evening. There was no public concert this year, the students being entertained by the junior boys, who repeated the play so successfully presented on Whit Monday. Song were sung by Rev. Fathers Mahony and Moloney, and an excellent magic lantern display, principally scenes in the South Sea Island, was given under the direction of Rev. Father Clancy. The boys lost no time in beginning their holidays, and left the College on the following day.

The annual re-union of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday. Among those present were the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (president of the Association), Rev. Father O'Shea, Messrs. J. Kays, J. J. Devine, and the honorary instructors to the gymnastic class (Messrs. Doyle and Jones). Apologies for absence were received from several of the local clergy and Brother Mark. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, in an appropriate opening speech, outlined briefly the history of the Association since its inauguration in August, 1898, and expressed the hope that it would continue to prosper in the future as it had in the past. In the speeches delivered regret was expressed that the Association would lose even temporarily the advice and direction of the Ven. Archdeacon, with the hope that his trip would be a pleasant one and that he would have a safe return. During the evening songs and recitations were contributed by Rev. Father Moloney, Messrs. J. Flanagan, J. Kays, W. Scanlon, and Charles Gamble, Mr. D. Kenny presiding at the piano.

A large and enthusiastic audience filled the Art Gallery to overflowing on the occasion of St. Mary's Convent pupils' concert on Wednesday evening. The acoustic properties of the hall render it most unsuitable for concert purposes, and though on the occasion under notice a musical treat was afforded, several of the performers were plainly at a disadvantage which better accommodation would have avoided. Of the singers the greatest interest was naturally centred in Miss Katie Connell, last year's Royal Academy gold medallist. In her first number, 'On mighty pens' from the 'Creation,' she quite upheld her reputation for vocalisation and expression, while in Greig's 'Solweig's song' she gave a performance not excelled here by an amateur for many years. Her vocalisation and expression were a revelation to the listeners who insisted on a double encore. 'In the old countrie' was the song substituted, and again an excellent interpretation was given. Miss May Sullivan is not unknown to the concert platform, and her songs are always appreciated. 'From mighty kings,' from Haydn's 'Judas Maccabeanus,' was faultless, and the same may be said of her rendering of 'Damon,' for both of which she was heartily applauded. Miss Connie Macloskey made her first appearance in Wellington, and fairly astonished the audience with her clear, powerful, and yet refined soprano voice in her initial song, 'O Divine Redeemer.' This young lady shows the finest conception of the expressive passages and is, perhaps, the most promising of the Convent pupils. Her song in the second part of the programme was equally well rendered and received the applause it so well deserved. Miss Lily White's contralto voice was well suited in 'There is a green hill far away,' Mendelssohn's 'O Rest in the Lord' was tastefully sung by Miss Gwen Flanagan but she was more successful in her second number, 'The world has grown so gray.' Miss Pippin Ballin's song, 'O had I Jubal's lyre,' and Miss Rue Moeller's 'For all eternity' were much appreciated, each being encored. There were evidences of careful training and study in the concerted numbers, Mendelssohn's 'Ave Maria,' 'The wanderer's night song,' 'Ye spotted snakes,' and 'Who is Sylvia,' particular care being paid to enunciation, a feature by the way prominent throughout the programme. Piano solos are somewhat out of favor at concerts here, but the applause which followed Miss Nettie Falconer's playing showed how highly the audience appreciated the performance. Miss Claire Campion, quite a young player, gave a very creditable performance of 'Thèmes Variés,' from memory, her touch and execution being particularly marked. Valuable assistance was lent by Mrs. Murdoch in a harp solo, and Miss Wrigglesworth in a recitation, 'An Easter with Parepa,' the latter earning a double encore.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 25.

Sunday last, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, was the patronal feast of the diocese, and also of his Lordship the Bishop. Pontifical Vespers were sung in the evening, at which the Bishop officiated, and afterwards preached.

The sum of £26 in cash, and promises of contributions representing £13, have been received in response to an appeal for funds to erect a tablet in the Catholic Church at Timaru to the memory of the late Corporal Byrne, who lost his life in South Africa. As funds have been subscribed so liberally, it has been decided to erect both a tablet and a memorial window in the church in honor of the soldier.

At a meeting of the Cathedral and Bazaar Committee, held at the presbytery on Sunday afternoon, plans for additions to the Drill Shed for the purposes of the carnival were adopted, and the engagement of Signor Borzeni for a series of entertainments confirmed. The title of the carnival is to be 'England's call to her Empire.' His Lordship the Bishop presided at the meeting, there being also present the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, Very Rev. Dean Foley, Very Rev. Fathers Ginaty and Marnane.

At Amberley, on Monday evening, the 18th, a most successful concert was given by friends from Christchurch and Ellesmere, in aid of the presbytery building fund. The hall was filled to overflowing and most of the items on the programme were encored. Songs were contributed by Mrs. A. Mead, Misses J. Moir and Duncan, Messrs. C. Goggan and R. Peterson, recitations by Mr. Ryan, and a humorous sketch by the three last named. On the following evening the above party gave an entertainment at Waikari, and on Wednesday at Waiau, considerably increasing by their efforts the fund for the erection of the Rev. Father Price's residence at Hawarden.

On Tuesday evening last a very enjoyable variety entertainment was given at the Oddfellows Hall, Lyttelton, in aid of a fund for repairing St. Joseph's School. There was a large attendance, and the programme was carried out in a manner which evoked hearty approbation, most of the items being encored. Songs were contributed by Miss C. Meikle, Messrs. C. Read, G. E. Collins, A. Hayden, and Irvine. Mrs. C. M. Renant played a violin solo, and Messrs. A. Ormiston and H. O'Brien a pianoforte duet. Mrs. Dalton was a very efficient accompanist, and Mr. Riordan's orchestra played two overtures in fine style. An exceedingly good exhibition of mimicry was given by 'Professor Salanto.' A band of children from the Raupaki Maori school gave a couple of hakas in a style deserving of the highest praise. One performed by the girls was of historic interest, being, it is said, that which was given by the Ngapahi to welcome Governor Hobson on his arrival in New Zealand. The other was performed by the boys and was fraught with significance to the native mind.

A grievous wrong is threatened to be perpetrated on the Catholic body of Christchurch by the City Council. Without previous warning and with a haste quite unusual with this generally slow-moving body, a section of land—immediately adjoining the Church property in Barbadoes street, not more than a chain from the grounds of the splendid Monastery of the Sacred Heart, where

over 100 nuns are housed, many boarders accommodated, and hundreds of the girls of the parish schooled, not more than five chains from the episcopal residence and site of the proposed magnificent new cathedral, and about the same distance from the Marist Brothers' Monastery and boys' schools, where upwards of 600 pupils are taught and have their recreation grounds—has been purchased, and on this it is proposed to erect a destructor, with depot for all the filth, garbage, and effal of the whole city, and as some of the councillors naively suggested, the suburbs also, when the contemplated scheme for embodying them in a greater Christchurch is accomplished. It is likewise proposed to erect thereon a morgue with necessary offices, stabling for 30 horses, storage for fodder, drays, steam rollers, road metal, street scrapings, and every abomination which is contained in and usually goes to make what is generally known as a council-yard on a large scale. This seems to be the city fathers' idea in their wisdom of aiding in the much-vaunted beautifying operations of the city. Such, also, are the thanks to be given to the Catholic community in consideration of their transforming, a quarter of a century ago, a swampy and unwholesome piece of land into a healthy, eminently respectable, and attractive locality at a cost roundly of a quarter of a million pounds sterling, with the additional intention of spending £40,000 in the erection of one of the finest cathedrals in the Colony. It is needless to say how keenly this monstrous proposal has pained his Lordship the Bishop, our devoted priests and religious, and raised a feeling of indignant protest from the Catholic people and others owning property in the neighbourhood. Immediate action has been taken by handbill and advertisement to hold a representative public meeting on Tuesday evening to protest against and strenuously oppose this wholly undeserved and glaring injustice. A petition signed by ratepayers in the locality is in circulation, and another by all Catholics in the city and even Canterbury, or the whole Diocese, if needs be, is in course of preparation.

GREY MOUTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

Dr. M'Brearty, who has been seriously indisposed, has completely recovered, and is as active as ever.

Mr. T. Phillips, son of our county clerk, has been admitted to the bar. The gentleman named is managing the branch office at Reefton of Mr. Michael Hannan, the well-known Greymouth barrister.

The contract for the building of the Convent school in brick is well under way, the foundation being nearly completed. Mr. Young, a local architect, designed the building which will cost near £1100. Dean Carew should experience little difficulty in gathering in the needful, as, knowing the value of the work carried on by the good nuns, Catholics should make a special effort when help is needed for the Convent schools.

The announcement that the Very Rev. Dean Carew was to proceed to Europe was received with mingled regret and pleasure. His people will regret even the temporary absence of their beloved pastor; but at the same time they are proud of the honor bestowed upon him in being selected, with the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, to represent the Marist Body of New Zealand at the approaching Chapter of the Order, and wish both an enjoyable trip and a safe return.

A Catholic Club has been formed by Father Malone. A spirited debate took place on the opening night, the attendance was encouraging. A society of this kind is of the utmost value in a parish. It is to be hoped that all will rally round Father Malone and make it what it ought to be, the leading club on the Coast. Especially should parents give this really meritorious work their active support. Father Malone deserves the thanks of the community for the efforts he is making to provide the young men with the means of spending a portion of their time both pleasantly and profitably at the meetings of the newly-formed club.

The new wing of the local hospital (in brick) is completed. Nothing has been spared to make the building equal to anything of the kind in the colonies. If there is one thing more than another in which the West Coast people can take a legitimate pride, it is in their readiness to make due provision for the aged and the sick, and so we have a small population erecting a brick building, in addition to the existing hospital. The expense will no doubt reach £250 for bed space. Under the skilful care of Dr. Charles Morice the hospital is a model of cleanliness, order, and economical management. The Doctor is also Sanitary Commissioner for Westland. His reports on the sanitary condition of Greymouth were a revelation to the ratepayers. He has learned the art of writing his reports without fear or favor, and calling a spade a spade.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 21.

A magnificent monument is about to be erected over the grave of the late Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald at Panmure. The money for this object has been collected and mainly subscribed by non-Catholics.

The efforts sought to be made locally to commemorate Waterloo happily proved abortive. It is surely the acme of bad taste and folly to remind a brave and sensitive people that they were beaten 85 years ago.

The presentment by the Grand Jury at the criminal sessions concerning the spread of juvenile immorality in the city has opened a floodgate of correspondence in the local Press. It still goes merrily on.

The plans of the proposed new fence to be erected around St. Benedict's Church were exhibited on Sunday in the porch of the church. More funds are required, and until these are forthcoming a commencement will not be made with the erection.

The Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., of Wellington, arrived here last Sunday morning by the Hauroto. The object of his visit is in quest of health, and he purposes staying for a while to try our curative waters in the Lake district.

The Prisoners' Aid Society met last Tuesday afternoon. Clergymen of all denominations were present. The attendance included Colonel Hume and Mr. Severn, head gaoler, Auckland. The meeting unanimously voted the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly to the chair.

Mr. M. M. Rosengrave, the famous Irish amateur athlete, is now in Auckland. He waited upon your correspondent here and informed me that he purposed settling in New Zealand, probably in this city. He is a native of Galway and is an unassuming, gentlemanly young fellow.

Last Sunday afternoon, in the Marist Brothers' Schoolroom, a very large meeting of ladies from the four city parishes, to consider arrangements for the Bishop's reception was held. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly was in the chair. Many details were arranged, and it was decided to meet again next Sunday afternoon. Everything points to his Lordship receiving a right hearty *cead mile failte*. Advices have been received that the Mariposa left the Golden Gate on contract date, and should arrive here on Tuesday, July 3.

The Rev. Father Corcoran, who arrived at Wellington by the Paparua from Home, came on by the Takapuna, which arrived in the Manukau last Saturday. Father Corcoran celebrated Mass in the Cathedral last Sunday. He was on the mission for five years in the archdiocese of Dublin previous to coming to the Colony. He visited St. Patrick's Convent Schools last Monday, where he was warmly welcomed by the Sisters and pupils. It was officially announced last Sunday that Father Corcoran had been appointed curate in the Cathedral parish.

A sacred concert was given in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Wednesday, June 20, in aid of the presbytery fund. The church was crowded, among those present being the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., and Rev. Fathers Purton and Kehoe. The following contributed to the very fine programme:—Organ solos, Rev. Father Patterson; vocal solos, Misses Conway, Maud Donovan, and Carrie Knight, Madame Casier, M. Casier, and Mr. Baggstrom; cornet solo, Mr. H. Robinson. The accompanists were Messrs. J. Hartwell and H. Hiscocks; conductor, Mr. P. F. Hiscocks. The orchestra consisted of Messrs. Hiscocks, Mohoney, Darby (violins), Mr. O'Beirne (clarinet), Mr. Robinson (cornet), Mr. Parker (trombone), Mr. Cook (basso).

Last Sunday being the octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly was celebrant, the Rev. Father Hennessy deacon, and Rev. Father Corcoran sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Hennessy preached. The choir, under Mr. Hiscocks, rendered Millard's Mass, with full organ and orchestral accompaniment. The chief solos were taken by Misses Conway, Carrie Knight, and Maud Donovan (soprano), Mesdames Hiscocks and Twohey (alto), M. Casier (tenor), and Messrs. Parrish and Conway (bass). After Mass there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, which was continued throughout the afternoon, and was visited by large numbers of the faithful. At Vespers the Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., of Wellington, preached an eloquent sermon upon the sacred mysteries, dwelling particularly upon that of the Holy Trinity. Before commencing his discourse, Father Goggan referred in terms of gratification to the recent honor conferred upon their worthy Dean by his Holiness the Pope. There was a tie between them because in this same old church Monsignor O'Reilly and he were ordained. The new prelate was well and deservedly known, not only in Auckland but throughout the other dioceses in the Colony. Before Benediction, a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place through the aisles, the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., acting as master of ceremonies. There was a very large congregation, and the high altar was beautifully decorated, under the active supervision of Miss Gough, to whom, with her assistants, great credit is due.

HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

The following address was delivered by Mr. John Osten Smith, one of the inmates of the above institution, on the occasion of the visit of Lady Ranfurly to the Home on June 11:—

The inmates of the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor offer you a most cordial welcome. We duly appreciate the honor you have conferred on us by your visit. We regret that a previous engagement deprives us of the pleasure of seeing the Earl of Ranfurly, our much esteemed Governor. We are aware of the very great interest he takes in the Veterans of Auckland. We have several here in this Home. Some with three medals from the Crimea and Indian mutiny, and others who were in the Imperial service and also volunteers during the early wars in New Zealand. We are all of us more or less cripples; some are blind or deaf, others paralysed or rheumatic, and some lame through accident, while others find a home and comfort in extreme old age. There are only two necessary qualifications for admission—old age and poverty, irrespective of any religious belief. In the Homes of the Little Sisters of the Poor are to be found all denominations. All the work of the establishment is done by the Little Sisters, assisted by such of the inmates as are able to do anything. There is not any hired or paid labor. This is a very hive of industry. The Sisters may be found all day at work. Some engaged in the dormitories and other

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rooms, some cooking, washing, making and mending clothes, and ministering to the sick, and always two collecting alms. In the infirmary there are occasionally very repulsive cases, but the Sister in charge, with wonderful equanimity overcomes all repugnance. Indeed such cases appear to claim her special care and attention. The Sisters rise at 4.30 a.m., Sundays included. The strictest punctuality is observed. We have no set dietary. It is varied every day, with abundance of it, and most exquisitely cooked. All the meals are dispensed by the Sisters, and frequently supplemented by some delicacy, such as fruit, cake, and confections.

The Good Mother and the Sisters are fully competent in all ordinary cases of sickness to prescribe for us—still occasionally we cannot dispense with the kind advice of our very good friend and honorary physician, Dr. Baynton.

The community or family of the Little Sisters of the Poor had its origin in great simplicity. In 1840 there resided at St. Servan, in Brittany, two little sempstresses who agreed to put their united savings together and to take in, care for, and attend to an old blind woman. Shortly afterwards they took in another old woman as company for her. The neighbors, attracted by the self-denial of the two little sempstresses, urged them to accept assistance in food, money, and other necessaries. In a very short time they were able to take a much larger house, and to accommodate 12 old people. In 1846 the idea arose of extending the benefit of this good work to other towns, but the all-important question was, would it stand the test and prove to possess vitality away from its original surroundings? The work was speedily recognised by society, and many recruits offered to become Sisters. It took 10 years in the production and testing of its first organisation in the midst of numerous trials. For this a holy heroism was necessary. The parent home is now a very large pile of buildings, and is the cradle of the Order throughout the world. It is there they receive their education in the various duties of the Sisterhood.

It is truly marvellous that, up to the present time, the Little Sisters of the Poor have founded 275 Homes, presided over by 4647 Sisters, besides a large number of novices and postulants. There are at present 40,700 inmates of the various Homes; and from 6000 to 7000 die every year. In all, upwards of 170,000 have died in the various Homes and been buried by, and at the expense of, the Little Sisters of the Poor. They have Homes all over the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Canada, and Oceania. They are established where but few Christians are to be found. They have a Home in Constantinople, another in China, and five Homes in the East Indies and Ceylon. There are 22 Homes in England, five in Scotland, three in Ireland, and one in Melbourne, another in Sydney, one in New Zealand, and one in New Caledonia.

You will naturally ask how are the homes maintained? Simply by the alms of a benevolent public. Words cannot express our gratitude to them. God alone can read a grateful heart. They seem to have taken for their motto the old Latin proverb, *Bis dat qui cito dat*—i.e., 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' Our very existence depends on our benefactors, for the Little Sisters have neither endowments nor subsidies from any governments. They decline to accept either. They have indomitable faith and confidence in an all-bountiful Providence.

It is intended shortly to erect a new substantial and more commodious home in brick, which will accommodate double the number we now have, and which will be an enduring memorial of the charity and benevolence of the people of Auckland and surrounding districts. The Little Sisters have already acquired this beautiful site, which is free from debt. It is at the bed-side you see the truly Christian charity and perfection of the Little Sisters—their anxiety for a departing soul, their fervent prayers, unremitting attention, long vigils, and unwearied devotion are a truly imposing spectacle. I have reserved a word of praise for the Little Sisters until the last. They are fully aware of the esteem—nay more, the affectionate regard we entertain for them. Have they not like their Master and Model, Who laid down His life for us, renounced country, home, kindred, friends and the pleasure of youth to devote their lives to nurse, care for, and minister to our wants in old age, and console us in our dying moments. The only way we have of testifying our gratitude to them is by implicit obedience, conformity to the rules of the home, and an ever ready willingness to render them all the assistance we are able. That they, in return for all their devotion to us and self-abnegation, may receive that crown of immortal glory they have striven so hard to obtain is the constant prayer of us all.

I must apologise for detaining you so long, but I could go on indefinitely speaking of the devotion of the Little Sisters to the noble work they have undertaken, and give innumerable instances of their indomitable perseverance under difficulties. They are the wonder, respect, and admiration of all, and possess the entire confidence of the public.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

The first session of the fourteenth Parliament of New Zealand was opened on Thursday afternoon.

The opening took place by commission, and consequently it did not attract that attention which it otherwise would. Just before the proceedings commenced I looked around for some official who would enlighten me as to the reason that all first sessions are opened by deputies instead of by the Queen's representative in person, and the only individual who seemed to be doing nothing in particular was a seasoned messenger, whose face is as familiar to frequenters of the House as that of the Speaker himself. This functionary soon dispelled my ignorance by informing me that this was a sort of 'preliminary canter,' so as to get the 'political colts'

to know their places when the Governor appeared in person to lower the flag next day. The reason seemed plausible enough, and I accepted it in good faith, although I noticed a merry twinkle in my informant's eye at the time.

The 'Lords' met in their own chamber shortly after half-past two—the old members looking bored, and the newly-fledged Councillors appearing full of importance in their unaccustomed surroundings. The 'Black Rod' summoned the 'faithful Commons,' who filled the lower part of the chamber in beautiful disorder. As yet they had not selected a leader, so that 'one man was as good as another, and a great deal better,' as an Italian friend of mine is accustomed to say. The seasoned warriors, bearing the scars of many sessions, were, by natural selection, forced to the front, whilst the younger members crowded up behind.

The formalities having been gone through in a few minutes, the 'Commons' trooped back to their chamber, where they were sworn in in batches of four, not as the animals came out of the Ark—'two by two.'

On the motion of the Hon. W. J. Steward, seconded by Mr. J. W. Thomson, Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, a gentleman who has passed through forty sessions and has presided over seven Parliaments, and yet is in the vigor of apparent middle age, although he has reached the Biblical span of three score and ten, was elected Speaker. Both proposer and seconder paid some very nice compliments to the firmness, ability, and impartiality of Sir Maurice, as well they might, for is it not owing to his control that the New Zealand Parliament occupies the leading position among colonial legislatures? The Hon. Captain Russell and the Right Hon. the Premier also added their meed of praise.

Sir Maurice returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him; feelingly referred to the loss sustained by the Colony through the deaths of Messrs. Joyce, Field, and Crowther; congratulated the Premier on his restoration to health; expressed his pleasure on seeing so many young New Zealanders in the Legislature; and hoped that, while not pretending to be infallible, he would do nothing which would forfeit the confidence that had been reposed in him.

The ceremonial opening of Parliament took place on Friday afternoon, when the Ministerial programme for the session, called by courtesy the Governor's speech, was read. The scene in the upper chamber was a pretty and animated one. The galleries were devoted almost wholly to the fair sex, who, arrayed in the brightest of winter colors, gave a warmth of tone to the surroundings which was made more apparent by the unattractive attire of a few representatives of the other sex, who looked like some audacious weeds in a gay parterre of flowers. Standing by his Excellency, who wore his Windsor uniform, were a number of ladies, his staff in uniform, and the foreign Consuls, some of the latter looking quite imposing in their distinctive dress. Not quite a score of the 'Lords' were present. The majority of those in attendance were residents in and around the Empire City, and those who were recently 'called.'

This time the 'faithful Commons' came in due order. Since the previous day a leader had been chosen in the person of the Speaker, and around him they clustered at the bar. Many figures well known to *habitués* of the House during the last Parliament were absent. Their places were taken by members known and unknown to fame. Last year I chronicled the absence of the Hon. John McKenzie; this time I regret to say his place by the side of the Premier was vacant—the cause being, as is well known, serious illness. Messrs. Rolleston, Scobie Mackenzie, and other lesser lights fell in the fray last December, and their places know them no longer. The Premier, notwithstanding his own words to the contrary, looked as if another month's holiday would not have done him any injury. By his side stood the Hon. J. G. Ward, looking spick and span, the picture of health, apparently ready to run two more departments should any of his colleagues break down. Among old familiar faces I noticed that of Mr. E. M. Smith, of iron-sand fame, wearing the whitest of white vests, with the freshest of buttonholes to match, as becometh a man who halleth from the 'garden of New Zealand,' and a district possessing immense wealth in its unused iron-sand, which only awaits the wand of a millionaire Siemens to turn it into ploughshares and battleships. But, a truce to moralising.

Contrary to expectations the speech was long—made up in the main of ancient history detailing the sending of contingents to South Africa, and the granting of assistance to the starving millions in India and the sufferers by the Ottawa fire, and some vague generalities regarding questions of ministerial policy. The matters of immediate interest referred to were as follows:—The introduction of legislation regarding public health; the success of the Advances to Settlers Act warrants further attention to the matter, and money will have to be borrowed for the purpose; labor and other laws require consolidating and amending; local government is to be placed on a more satisfactory foundation; a more vigorous prosecution of the lines of railway between the centres of population will be taken in hand; the Old Age Pensions are to be continued; legislation in the direction of amending the tariff with a view of reducing taxation on the necessaries of life will be introduced.

At the conclusion of the speech 'Black Rod' took charge of the 'Commons,' led them safely back through a maze of passages to their own chamber, when business commenced 'right off,' as our American friends say.

Nearly 40 members were eager to catch the Speaker's eye when the time for notices of motions came.

Many private and public Bills were given notice of, among which were some old friends that had come up regularly at the beginning of every session for the past 10 years, and had been ruthlessly slaughtered towards the end.

After passing a resolution expressive of regret at the deaths of Messrs. Joyce, Field, and Crowther the House adjourned until Tuesday evening.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The item in the Governor's Speech which excited most interest was that referring to the reduction of duties on the necessaries of life. This move on the part of Government was wholly unexpected.

The members of the Opposition, or what is left of it, held a caucus on Friday afternoon for the purpose of selecting a leader. Nineteen members were accounted for. Nothing was done.

The Hon. Colonel Pitt moves the Address-in-Reply in the Council, and Mr. Witheford in the House of Representatives.

The fifty-fifth birthday of the Premier was marked by a gathering in the Government Whips' room on Friday evening, when Mr. Seddon received the congratulations of his friends.

When the loan proposals for the main trunk lines are brought down there is sure to be a big fight between the northern and southern members. If the Auckland members will agree to the central route they will have the support of the majority of North Island members.

It is said that the Government have a scheme in hand for the constitution of a New Zealand Army Reserve, which will be upon the simple basis that a certain number of men be enrolled both in the volunteer force and the New Zealand Imperial Reserve, the latter qualification implying an undertaking to serve under Imperial orders within prescribed limits.

The proposals with regard to the Old Age Pensions will, it is understood, take the form of provision to make them a permanent charge on the Consolidated Revenue, so that there shall be no necessity for periodical renewals of the measure.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

WHAT WILL THE COLONIES THINK?

Some of the London papers say that the reason why Mr. Cecil Rhodes has returned to South Africa so suddenly is to make arrangements for the permanent settlement in Rhodesia of the Australian and New Zealand bushmen, who would make ideal settlers and defence force.

GENERAL FRENCH.

The war in South Africa has made and unmade more reputations than any in which the British have been engaged in during the present century. The most successful all round commander has been General French. If he has no very glorious achievement to his credit, on the other hand he has made no mistakes, yet when he took command of the Cavalry Brigade of Buller's Army Corps in the autumn manoeuvres of 1898, his handling of the troops was characterised by experts as being more showy than useful. Moreover, it was considered that he would never make a successful cavalry leader, several authorities at the time considering that he ought not to have been gazetted to his present command. His achievements in the present campaign have shown how erroneous these opinions were.

CATHOLIC ARMY CHAPLAINS.

We are glad to be in a position (says the London *Tablet*, April 28) to make grateful acknowledgment to the Government of the consideration they have shown for the spiritual wants of Catholic soldiers at the front. There are now 16 Catholic army chaplains in South Africa.

Another London paper has the following:—The Rev. D. P. Lane, chaplain to the forces, until recently stationed in the Woolwich garrison, embarked for South Africa on the 18th inst. The Catholic chaplains already with the forces in the war area comprise Fathers R. Collins, E. M. Moran, W. B. Alexandra, E. Ryan, L. Matthews, W. Keatinge, and J. E. Rockliff. In addition to these, who are on the army establishment the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa has temporarily secured the services of priests on the missions in Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange Free State to minister to the troops as acting-chaplains.

The Australian Contingents have three chaplains, Fathers Patrick and Clement, of the Passionist Order, and the Rev. Francis Timoney.

EX-CONSTABLE POLAND AT THE FRONT.

A Wellington constable has received an interesting letter from Mr. J. Poland, well known in the Empire City, where he was in the police force a short time ago, but who is now a serjeant-major in Brabant's Horse in South Africa. Serjeant-Major Poland is a son of Mr. John Poland, a prominent Catholic settler of Tuakua, Auckland district. Mr. Poland was amongst the besieged in Wepener, and up to the time of writing, about the beginning of May, a fierce battle had been raging around the township for a period of 17 days, during which time the besieged had never been out of the trenches, and Poland himself had not had an opportunity of washing his face and hands more than twice. The Boer force was estimated at 9000, and the British at 1800 so that the fight was not by any means an equal one. Still they defended themselves gallantly until the arrival of reinforcements under General Hart, when the enemy withdrew. On one occasion Poland had to take charge of a division supporting a Hotchkiss gun, as they had no officers. Poland does not say much about his own work, but the fact that he has been made a serjeant-major in such a short time shows that he must have distinguished himself in some way.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER OF TROOPER DUNNE, BALCLUTHA.

Camp, near Bloemfontein, May 2.

We left Bloemfontein on April 30 and marched through the town, and outside joined the Colonial Division formed under General Hutton. He is a grand man, and in addressing us said: 'Good morning, New Zealanders, pleased I am to have you under me. You have a long march to-day and a fight to-morrow.'

We marched 25 miles due north and are now as I write camped. We are supposed to be portion of a crowd who have 3000 Boers surrounded, and we expect to advance towards the hills any minute, and consequently I am writing you, but I do not know how I will get it posted.

George Mitchell is in the hospital at Bloemfontein, but Wattie Johnstone told me that he was getting better. I did not see him.

We are 2000 strong here—Victorians, Queenslanders, Canadians, Lancashire and Yorkshire and ourselves, all mounted. I am writing this under a waggon while my horse is getting shod.

Saturday, May 5.

Not being able to get above posted sooner I shall add what we have been doing for the last two days.

Thursday we left our camp at 6 a.m. and marched towards a town called Bradford, and when within a thousand yards the Boers opened fire upon our scouts from a very high kopje behind the town and of course we all rushed for some cover, which was got in a watercourse and some scrub. We started and for an hour the bullets were flying thickly around us, until one of our batteries got round to their right and very soon shifted them, and then one head-long rush was made for first into the town; and I am pleased to say that we (New Zealanders) were first in, and when on parade yesterday morning the General highly complimented us. I did not mind a little bit after the first shot was fired, and I was just as keen as anybody. Yesterday we broke camp at 6 a.m. and only had proceeded about five miles when we again came on them, and it proved a very warm time. We had about 100 scouts on our right and left front, and the Boers let them get within 300 yards, and the main body 600 yards, and then they opened fire, and the bullets flew around us like hailstones, and shells burst on all sides of us. I do not mind the bullets, but the shells are terrible. The noise they make as they fly overhead is indescribable. If the enemy were the shots they are supposed to be we should have fared badly before reaching cover, as we were all out in an open plain and they behind the hill overlooking same. Our boys got into a water-channel and the firing lasted two hours, but as soon as one of our batteries got into action and threw two shrapnel shells close to their left, they instantly mounted their horses and galloped off for dear life. When we got to the top of the hill, it was a sight to see them flying amid clouds of dust. They are very careful to take up a position where there is a safe retreating ground. Although we had numerous narrow escapes, no one was hurt. We are again just commencing to follow them up, and expect to come in contact with them again, because when we drive them from one position they retire further north and take up a similar position. The General highly complimented us on our conduct on both days.

Camp, Sandspruit, May 8.

As we rest here to-day, waiting on long-range guns, I am taking the opportunity of adding a few more lines. The last engagement we were in that I described to you was six miles from Bloemfontein. We had only marched 10 miles when we again came on the enemy in a very strong position, and they had a front of about six miles long in the river bed among the trees with their guns placed here and there above them on the kopjes. We opened fire on them from about a mile and three-quarters with our guns, and then commenced a fearful deafening cannonade. Shells were flying and bursting everywhere, and really it is marvellous how people escape them. After playing on them for about an hour with our guns we had to dismount and advance down the side of the hill under cover of our guns and make our way in skirmishing order towards them. As soon as we made a start down hill they started into us with one of their big guns, and I can assure you that some of their shells burst mighty close to us. When we got to the bottom of the hill we had to run forward to a field of maize for cover, in which we lay for two hours, and then received orders to again push forward. When we did they opened on us with musketry fire, and very hot at that—bullets flying all around us. Our style of doing is to run forward about 20 or 30 yards and flop flat on the ground and return fire, and then another rush forward and down again. Whenever a shell is coming in our direction we all lie as flat as possible on the ground until it bursts. We eventually shifted them after four hours' heavy fighting. We captured one of their big guns and again received good praise from the General. Only one of our men got wounded, but several horses were hit and there were several narrow escapes.

On Sunday we marched to Winburg Junction, and yesterday came on here to prevent the Boers blowing up bridges; but we were too late, as they had blown up five or six before we arrived. We again met them and engaged them for two hours, but owing to their guns being too long for us we retired to secure longer-range guns. The enemy number 7000 here, but, as our big guns will be available to-morrow, we hope to make it warm for them.

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- July 1, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Precious Blood of Our Lord.
- " 2, Monday.—Feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin.
- " 3, Tuesday.—St. Paul I, Pope and Confessor. Ven. T. Maxfield, Martyr.
- " 4, Wednesday.—St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr,
- " 5, Thursday.—St. Antony Zaccharias, Confessor.
- " 6, Friday.—Octave SS. Peter and Paul,
- " 7, Saturday.—St. Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor.

THE VENERABLE THOMAS MAXFIELD, PRIEST AND MARTYR.

The Venerable Thomas Maxfield belonged to an ancient Staffordshire family which had preserved the faith amid many trials and persecutions. At the time of his birth both his parents were in prison for their religion, and his father, who had suffered the confiscation of his estate, was lying under sentence of death. The offspring of these generous confessors was educated at the Seminary of Douay, where he was ordained priest, and whence he was shortly afterwards sent upon the English mission. Upon his arrival in London his first visit was to a priest who was his intimate friend and was confined in the Gate House. Here he celebrated his first Mass on English soil, and to the same prison he was committed three months later, having been apprehended while on his knees before the altar making his thanksgiving after Mass. At his examination before the Protestant Bishop he acknowledged his Sacred Orders but declined to take the oath of allegiance as then worded, though at the same time he protested his hearty loyalty to King James I., and the established government.

During his confinement in the Gate House, which lasted for eight months, Father Maxfield spent his days in almost continual prayer and various exercises of mortification. At the end of this time his ardent zeal for souls inspired him with the design of effecting his escape. Accordingly, after recommending the matter earnestly to God, he let himself down by a rope from a high window during the dead of night, but on reaching the ground found himself in the arms of an unknown person who immediately raised the alarm. The turnkeys rushing out dragged him back at once into gaol, where, after beating and abusing him, they thrust him under a table with an iron collar about his neck, which they secured with a heavy chain.

When morning came the venerable confessor was removed to a dark dungeon swarming with venomous insects. Here he was fastened up in a pair of old wooden stocks in such a manner that he could neither lie down nor stand, nor even turn his body for a little ease. In this dark and noisome cell he was kept for three days, until a warrant arrived for his removal to Newgate, preparatory to his trial.

Upon his arrival at Newgate he was placed among the felons, loaded with heavy irons and left without any bed but the bare floor. The foul and impious language of his fellow prisoners seemed to him, however, the greatest torment which he had to undergo, and he labored earnestly to bring them to a sense of their state and a true repentance for their sins.

Being brought to the bar on the charge of exercising his Sacred Orders, Father Maxfield was at once found guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon him as in cases of high treason. He was then taken back to Newgate and cast into the condemned hole, where he remained till the day of his execution. Meanwhile the Spanish Ambassador made every effort to obtain his pardon, but finding all his endeavors fruitless, he sent his son along with his own confessor to visit him and render him every assistance in his power. Some other Spaniards also obtained admission to his cell, being eager to show their veneration for the holy man and secure his prayers and blessing. Transported with admiration on beholding his sweet and saintly countenance, they cast themselves at his feet, kissed his hands and chains and even the ground on which he trod, begging to know in what manner they could serve him. Thanking them for their charitable offers, he requested them to exert their influence with the King of Spain in favor of the English Seminary at Douay, adding that he wanted nothing for himself except their earnest prayers, knowing, as he did, his own weakness.

Upon the following morning, July 1, A.D. 1616, Father Maxfield was drawn to Tyburn accompanied by a vast crowd, among whom were many Catholics both English and foreign, who pressed round the hurdle to encourage him to constancy and to implore his blessing and prayers. On arriving at the gallows he found the gibbet adorned with garlands of flowers and the earth around covered with green leaves and sweet scented herbs, scattered by the loving hands of some pious adherents of the ancient Faith.

Having mounted the cart, Father Maxfield began to address the people, but was soon interrupted by the sheriff, whereupon he knelt down and prayed aloud for the king, the royal family, and all the inhabitants of the realm. Then, after a short pause, he besought God to forgive his persecutors, declaring that he himself pardoned them from his heart. Meanwhile the executioner fitted the rope to his neck, and the cart was drawn away while he repeated these words, 'Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' His sacred remains, though cast into a pit amid a heap of malefactors, were recovered the same night by some courageous Catholics and received an honorable and religious burial.

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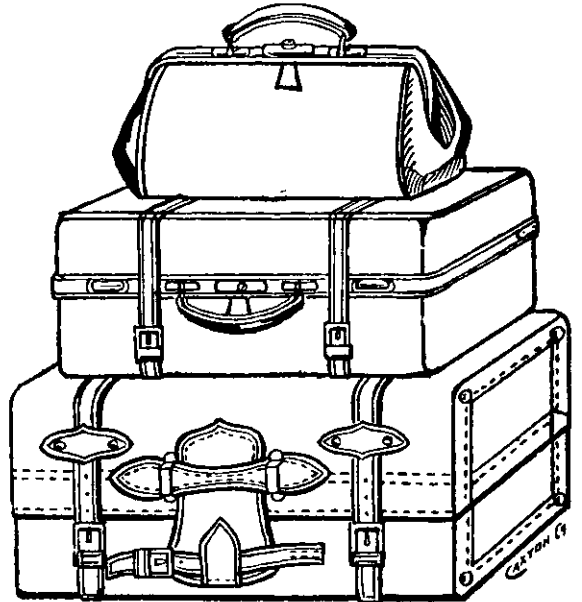
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DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Valuable Mineral Deposits.—An especially fine coal seam has been discovered near Drumahit, Ballycastle, and is expected to add greatly to the prosperity of the district, which is poor and thinly populated. Freestone has also been discovered in the same neighborhood, and on the shores of Lough Neagh, the valuable 'kieselguhr' clay, used in manufacturing dynamite, and as a non-conductor of heat in lining hot-water tanks, etc., has been found.

DOWN.—Presentation of an Address.—Dr. Hugh McAvoy was the recipient of an address from his fellow-townsmen in Rathfriland on the occasion of his leaving the town. His departure is deeply regretted, and he carries the good wishes of all creeds and classes to his new home at Burton-on-Trent.

DUBLIN.—Golden Wedding Celebration.—Dr. M. J. Fottrell, a prominent physician of San Francisco, left recently for Ireland to be present at the celebration of the golden wedding of his parents which will take place in Dublin.

Carrickmacross lace for the Queen.—While in Dublin her Majesty the Queen purchased a lace skirt and trimming from the Irish lace Depot, Grafton street, which had been worked by three members of the Lace Co-operative Society, St. Louis's Convent, Carrickmacross. This skirt and trimming were ordered by the depot to be shown at the Paris exhibition. The skirt measuring six yards, of a beautiful design, in Carrickmacross gimpure and applique, was made by Misses Ellen McMahon and Margaret Hughes. The trimming of same design, six yards in length, was worked by Miss Catherine Hoey.

Death of the Parish Priest of Donabate.—The death is announced of the Very Rev. Patrick Duff, late parish priest of Donabate, County Dublin. The sad event took place on the morning of Easter Sunday. The deceased pastor had reached his eighty-third year. He will be long and gratefully remembered by the people of Rush and its neighborhood for his heroic devotion to the dying in the terrible days of the cholera epidemic about 50 years ago.

A Philanthropic Proposal.—A project is on foot to establish in Dublin refreshment rooms for the working classes on the lines of the Alexandria Trust Dining Rooms, which Sir Thomas Lipton's generosity set on foot. The well-known police solicitor, Mr. Tobias, who is an advocate of temperance, has written to the Press asking for support for the movement.

LIMERICK.—Another Centenarian.—At Drumcollagher recently Mrs. Bridget R. Riordan passed away. Her age was stated by some persons to be 106 years, and by others who were more intimately acquainted with her to be not less than 110 years. As she neither smoked tobacco nor drank spirituous liquors, the doctors were at a loss to account for her early death.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Fund.—The reply (says an Irish exchange) which the Bishop of Limerick has addressed to the Countess of Dunraven, who requested, on behalf of the Limerick Branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Fund Association, the Episcopal permission to institute collections in the Catholic churches of the diocese in aid of the funds of the Association, will be regarded with approval by every person who reflects on the circumstances. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer's letter, although brief, is yet expressive and to the point. 'I regret to have to state,' writes his Lordship, 'that the burden which the Catholic people of this diocese have to bear for religious and charitable institutions is so heavy in proportion to their means, they being for the most part mere tenant farmers, while the owners of the land contribute nothing for such local purposes as I have mentioned, that I really do not think it would be reasonable to impose a collection on them for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Fund.' It is impossible not to admit the force of the Bishop's reason for declining to allow such a burden as that now referred to to be imposed upon the shoulders of his flock, most of whom are still in the early stage of the attempt to recover from the rack-rents and oppression of former years.

LOUTH.—Presentation to a Priest.—The Rev. P. J. Mathews, curate at Ardee, was recently the recipient of an illuminated address and purse of sovereigns, the gift of the people of the united parishes of Dunler, Dromin, and Philipstown. Father Mathews, prior to his recent transfer to Ardee, had been for some years curate in Dunler.

MONAGHAN.—A Tardy Act of Justice.—Lord Rathdonnell has reinstated Peter McCarron in the holding at Errigal, from which his mother, long since dead, was evicted nearly 20 years ago. The success of the negotiations for restoring McCarron is due to the efforts of Father Callan, pastor of Errigal, Truagh.

TIPPERARY.—Death of a Priest in the United States.—Rev. Father Robert Tobin, C.S.Sp., whose death is announced from Tuscan, Arizona, was born beneath the shadow of Slievnamon, in the County Tipperary, in 1865. While still young he entered Rockwell College as a day student. Later on he went to Blackrock College, where he finished his classical and philosophical studies. In 1882 he entered the theological seminary of the Order at Chevilly, near Paris, France. He was ordained priest in 1886, and in the following year he made the three vows of religious profession. After a visit to his home and friends he was assigned to Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost. As a professor of ancient classics and English he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the advancement of his pupils, and was loved and esteemed by them in return.

WEXFORD.—A Distinguished Visitor.—Wexford was visited recently by Signor Giuseppe Marconi, Italian banker, the father of the inventor of wireless telegraphy. Signor Marconi was the guest of Mr. H. Jameson Davis at Killabeg, Enniscorthy, with whom he is connected by marriage. Signor Marconi's wife and the mother of the great inventor was a Miss Jameson, from the banks of the Slaney, and a sister of Mrs. Davis, of Fairfield.

GENERAL.

Emigration Returns.—During last year (says an American exchange) there were landed at the port of New York 23,095 Irish immigrants, of whom 12,515 were females. These immigrants brought with them £75,000, or about £3 10s each, and only 93 of the number were sent back to Ireland because of inability to maintain themselves. The dispersion of these immigrants over the United States is an interesting fact. About one half of them remained in New York State, 2294 went to Pennsylvania, 1833 to New Jersey, 1649 to Massachusetts, 1354 to Connecticut, 1231 to Illinois, and the remainder to other States and Territories. New York city is by far the most attractive point in the United States to the average Irish immigrant.

Contempt of Court.—The Parliamentary return, moved for by P. A. McHugh, M.P., setting forth the names and addresses of all persons in Ireland who, within the past five years, have been committed to unlimited terms of imprisonment for contempt of Court, was issued on April 19. It shows that the number of persons so committed was 154, of whom five are now in custody. Of these Mrs. Ellen Ryan, of Clare street, Limerick, whose case has frequently been mentioned in the House of Commons, had, up to February 14, of the present year, spent no less than 743 days in custody, while in no case was her term less than 149 days.

Demand for Irish crochet.—Never in the memory of woman has Irish crochet been so 'well worn' as at the present date (says the *Freeman's Journal*). The demand for it is so great, indeed, that Belgian and Flemish work is being imported to supply the gap—the genuine article being necessarily slow in manufacture and impossible to procure in large quantities at short notice. The genesis of this beautiful adornment dates from the great Irish famine, when certain philanthropic ladies took advantage of the fashionable rage for crochet collars to teach the survivors of that terrible time how a little money might be earned at home by working for the English millinery market. Since that time crochet work has been constantly carried on by our peasantry with varying profit, the brightest days of the industry being the present.

Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?—The rumor of a volume of poems by Dr. John Kells Ingram is revived. It is to make its appearance this year under the title *Who Fears to Speak of Ninety-Eight and other Poems*. The Trinity College professor has figured quite recently as a poet, a sonnet of his having been contributed to the *Manchester Guardian*, from which it appears that he is a warm sympathiser with the Transvaal, just as he was in 1881, when he wrote a sonnet on Majuba. The sonnet has a reference to Mr. Chamberlain, from which it is evident that the action of Trinity in conferring a degree on the Colonial Secretary does not commend itself to him. His countrymen at home and abroad will await the doctor's book anxiously, for though he has never of late associated himself with the popular side he has always shown himself a friend to freedom.

The Irish in the Way.—Professor Goldwin Smith says that the statue of Oliver Cromwell, rejected at Westminster, might, 'if the Irish vote were not in the way, be fitly set up at Washington.' 'Always those pesky Irish!' 'Marshal,' said King Louis to the Duke of Berwick, 'this Irish Brigade gives me more trouble than all my army put together.' 'Please your Majesty,' was the answer, 'your enemies make just the same complaint of them.'

Suggested Uniform for the Irish Guards.—In connection with the proposed regiment of Irish Guards it is suggested that their uniform should be distinctive of their nationality. Regarding this matter the London *Chronicle* publishes a suggestion from the Hon. William Gibson, eldest son of Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Gibson insists that the dress of the Irish Guards should be the kilt, the ancient Irish dress. In one respect the Irish kilt is an improvement on the Scottish, the color being that of saffron, approaching in tint to cinnamon. The kilt in all its glory lasted in Ireland till the end of the sixteenth century, when it was forbidden by law. Gradually, owing to the various sumptuary laws imposed by England, the Irish kilt became a sign of poverty and inferiority, and finally it disappeared altogether. Mr. Gibson thinks that 'if the kilt be given to the Irish Guards as their uniform the Irish gentry will also take it up, and so a revival would be brought about of a costume comfortable, economic, rational, picturesque, and one which would recall to Irishmen that theirs is one of the oldest civilisations in Europe.'

Tussisura.—The most wonderful remedy of the age for coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. Those suffering should obtain it at once. Give it a trial.—*.*

Evening Star, June 22, 1899, says:—"Messrs W. Gawne and Co. of George Street, have sent us a sample of Worcestershire Sauce manufactured by them, which is in no respect inferior to the imported article, so long celebrated for flavouring sauces and as an agreeable addition to grills, fish, and steaks. We can safely recommend it as a valuable addition to our rapidly developing local manufactures. The bottles are neatly labelled and ornamental, not only for home use, but for exportation; and we hope the manufacturers will realise a demand equal to the merits of the savoury article they have produced."—*.*

THE FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

The obsequies of the late Archbishop Macdonald, Metropolitan of Scotland, whose death was reported in a recent issue of the N.Z. TABLET, were of a very imposing character. Whilst the remains lay in state in the Cathedral the sacred edifice was visited by large numbers of Catholics, not alone from Edinburgh and suburbs but also from distant parts of Scotland. Intimation was sent to the Town Clerk of Edinburgh of the death of the Archbishop, with an invitation to attend the solemn *Requiem* in St. Mary's Cathedral. The Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson wrote to the Rev. Canon Donlevy intimating his intention of attending the funeral.

On Thursday morning, May 3, the Cathedral was crowded to overflowing, when the *Requiem* Mass was celebrated. The congregation included not alone all the leading Catholics of the city, but also many prominent non-Catholic citizens, among the latter being several members of the Corporation. There were four members of the Scottish hierarchy present—namely, the Bishops of Dundee, Dumfries, Oban, and Bishop Maguire, Auxiliary of Glasgow. The attendance of clergy was perhaps the largest that had ever been gathered together there in recent times on such an occasion; it must have numbered about 100. The *Requiem* Mass was celebrated by Bishop Smith of Dundee; Mgr. Grady of St. Patrick's, Edinburgh, was assistant priest; Fathers McManus and McGrail of the Cathedral were deacon and subdeacon respectively; and Canon Donlevy and Father MacDermot of the Cathedral were masters of ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the Mass Bishop Maguire, of Glasgow, delivered the funeral oration. His Lordship in the course of his remarks said they were met there that day to part with their father and their brother. They were there chiefly to pray. Yet it was proper that before this body, worn out with work but not with years, was laid to rest, some words should be spoken—hurried words of gratitude rather than carefully thought out words of praise. The first thought of himself (Bishop Maguire) and other strangers was simply for the people of that diocese. Of his Grace's immediate predecessors in the Metropolitan See, the first controlled it only five years, the next little more than six, and now Archbishop Macdonald for less than eight years. How different their fortune from that of a neighboring diocese, in which the one Archbishop had sat for 31 years. But it was not only in sympathy that he (the preacher) and those from other places were there that day; they were there to mourn with the Archbishop's flock, for themselves as well as with the Archbishop's flock. It was fitting now that they should look at the life that had passed away and try to understand its meaning. Archbishop Macdonald came of a family who had been loyal to faith and country, and of his brothers one had lately retired with honors and years of service to his Queen, while the other died a few years ago as Bishop of Aberdeen. As a student at Ushaw he took practically the only degree open to him—that of Bachelor of Arts of London University. How he profited by his studies was found in his mastery of Latin and grasp of theology, gifts which often tested by priests and bi-shops, and in which he showed not only the fulness of one who had read much, but of one who understood principles, and applied them with great care. His studies did not suffer from his busy life. He bought books, which were the heaviest of his personal expenses. He was not only a classical scholar, he was of that race which had two languages—the Celtic and the Anglo-Saxon. Of the first of these he had not only a colloquial command, but the literary taste and knowledge. His gifts in the second language they all knew, for they had all listened to him, and they had read his clear, simple, manly pastorals. Angus Macdonald was ordained in 1872, and his first work was not of a kind very attractive to a student. It was hard pastoral work in one of those great city parishes which are more like dioceses—St. Patrick's, Glasgow—where he had the poor always with him, and where in those insanitary days fevers and disease were common. After referring to the late Archbishop's work as a priest in Glasgow and the Highlands and as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, the Right Rev. preacher went on to say that in Edinburgh his episcopate would be long remembered. His worth was well known to his superiors in Rome and by the Pope himself. At the last meeting of the Bishops, his colleagues saw that his overwork had conquered, and that he must rest. They did not know it was to be eternal rest. It seemed to them that, as they looked at the Archbishop's face, he recalled their last sight of Bishop Hugh, his brother, at such another meeting two years ago.

In his illness the Archbishop was quite conscious, and received the last Sacraments and the blessing of the Pope and the Jubilee Indulgence, which he had hoped to obtain personally at Rome. Almost at the last moment he made a great effort, and pointing above his head, murmured, 'The Crucifix,' and when it was handed to him he kissed it. His lips moved, and then one spasm of pain, and he laid down the cross of hard work and responsibility which he had borne so well. It was a life short in years, but long in hours of labor. When they leant on him, as he (the preacher) had done, and others had done, they felt that the arm was the arm of a strong man. He was slow and careful in making up his mind, but when he had come to a decision he steadfastly adhered to it. He had the manly courage of his fighting forefathers, but softened with the knowledge that in his battles the victory was to him who bore much.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Eulial Service was proceeded with, and the final absolutions were performed by the four Bishops. The coffin was then lowered into the vault prepared for it amid the deep grief of the faithful, who were very much moved by the solemnity of the scene. The pall-bearers were—Colonel Macdonald and Miss Macdonald (brother and sister of the deceased prelate), Canon Macdonald (cousin), the four Bishops, Mgr. McKerrill, Provost of the Metropolitan Chapter, and Mgr. Grady, Vicar-Capitular.

DO THE DEAD EVER COME BACK?

In answer to the question 'Do the living ever hear from the dead?' the Right Rev. Mgr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University, wrote in part as follows in the *New York World*:—

'I suppose that all are agreed in acknowledging that the human race has always inclined to the belief that communications either in the nature of apparitions or warnings are not only possible between the dead and the living, but that such communications have actually taken place. If we consult the well known works of Maspero, Lenormant, and Dollinger we will see that this was the thought of the pagans, notably the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Greeks, and the Romans. This was also the belief of the Jews under the Old Law, as we may conclude from many texts of the Mosaic legislation, as also from many passages in their historical and prophetic books. If we consult the works of the Fathers of the Church, as well as the ancient ecclesiastical writers, we will find the same general opinion.

'Even in our own days, so filled with tendencies toward materialism, men seem quite generally to incline to accept such manifestations as within the realms of probability. A very striking evidence of this may be gathered from the establishment of societies in England and other countries with the object of critically studying psychical phenomena.

'Although Catholic theologians have admitted the possibility of communications from the dead and have conceded that some such communications have really taken place, nevertheless they are far from encouraging too great a credulity in such manifestations. On the contrary, they take particular pains in giving the characteristics which distinguish true apparitions from imaginary ones, explaining fully the nature of hallucinations which deceive over-credulous minds, and they are also careful to discern between good spirits and evil ones in communications which are possible.

'Theologians, however, have no accepted system as to the manner in which communications from beyond the grave, and especially corporal apparitions, take place. There is nothing but conjecture among them on this subject, as we may see from the discussions that are raised as to whether the dead appear with their real bodies or with borrowed ones, or by what power such apparitions take place. Although it may be easy to understand the general reason for which Divine Providence, within limits known and determined by itself though unknown to us, permits communications from the dead to the living, it is well understood that the Church has always condemned the calling up of the dead for purposes of curiosity as to knowledge of the past or future. She has always condemned necromancy, as in our days she condemns the practice of spiritism. She has nothing in common either as to doctrine or morals with the superstitious and wicked curiosity of divination. Such, as I understand it, is a Catholic view of the question, 'Do the living ever hear from the dead?'

Judge Casey, of the County Court Circuit, Victoria, has resigned his position in consequence of failing health, and will leave shortly for Europe.

On a Sunday, recently his Eminence Cardinal Moran blessed and opened a founding hospital and convent at Waitara. The institution is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The building, which stands on 12 acres of ground, cost £1750. The collection at the ceremony amounted to £130.

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica, rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—*.*

Wanted, about 50 clerks to help read testimonials *re* Tussicura. Sole manufacturer, S. J. Evans, 2s 6d.—*.*

Tussicura, the wonderful cough remedy—sold by all chemists and grocers.—*.*

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

A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture contains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisement,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—*.*

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Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p> | <p>SECOND.
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Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.</p> | <p>FOURTH.
Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.</p> | <p>FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.</p> |
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Commercial.

(For week ending June 27.)

MR. J. A. CHAPMAN, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:

BANKS.—National, from 3/3/6 to 3/4/6; New South Wales, from 39/0/0 to 40/0/0; Union of Australia, Ltd., 35/0/0 to 36/0/0; Bank of Australasia, 65/0/0 to 65/10/0.

INSURANCE.—National, from 17/0 to 17/6; New Zealand, 3/1/0 to 3/2/0; South British, 2/14/0 to 2/16/0; Standard, 14/6 to 15/0.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, from 4/15/0 to 4/17/6; Union Steam, 10/5/0 to 10/7/6.

COAL.—Westport from 3/10/6 to 3/11/6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 26/0 to 26/6; Perpetual Trustees, 12/6 to 13/0; Trustees and Executors, 29/6 to 30/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., from 6/5/0 to 6/6/0; Morning Tramway, 16/0 to 16/6; Mosgiel Woollen, 4/1/6 to 4/2/6; New Zealand Drug, 2/12/0 to 2/13/0; New Zealand Drug, new issue, 1/18 6 to 1/19/0; Milburn Lime and Cement, 2/0/0 to 2/1/0; do. new issue, 19/6 to 20/6 (30/- paid); Otago Daily Times, 13/10/0 to 13/11/0; Emu Bay Railway, 7/6 to 8/6; Wellington Woollen, 4/17/6 to 5/0/0; Silvertown Tram, 4/14/0 to 4/16/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/5/0 to 1/7/0; Roslyn Tramway, 5/3 to 5/9.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, from 7/0 to 8/0; Keep-it-Dark, 23/0 to 24/6; Alpine Extended, 2/0 to 2/6; Cræsus Paparoa, 3/6 to 4/0.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Chatto Creek, 29/0 to 30/0; Clyde 86/0 to 87/0; Dunedin, 11/0 to 12/0; Empire, 5/10/0 to 5/12/6; Enterprise, 100/0 to 102/0; Evan's Flat, 23/0 to 25/0; Etrick, 2/6 to 3/0; Golden Gate, 142/6 to 154/0; Golden Beach, 55/0 to 56/0; Golden Point, 26/0 to 27/0; Tuapeka, 34/0 to 35/0; Vincent, 73/0 to 74/0; Hartley and Riley, 10/0/0 to 10/5/0; Jutland Flat, 2/6 to 3/0 (contrib); Macraes Flat, 4/0 to 5/0; Golden Run, 56/0 to 57/0; Golden Terrace, 8/0 to 9/0; Magnetic, 62/0 to 64/0; Matau, 5/0/0 to 5/15/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 28/0 to 31/0; Nevis, 22/0 to 24/0; Otago, 39/0 to 41/0; Upper Waipori, 3/0 to 3/6; Waimumu, 27/0 to 28/0; Sunlight, 22/0 to 25/0; Cromwell, 73/0 to 75/0 (prem); Riverbank, 4/6 to 5/0; Nil Desperandum, 17/6 to 18/0; Klondyke, 15/0 to 18/0; Waikaka Forks, par to 1/6; Dunstan Leads, 34/0 to 35/0; Ophir, 3/6 to 4/0; Golden Gravel, 6d to 9d; Dunstan Pioneer, 1/3 to 1/6; Golden Reward, par; Halfway House, 36/0 to 38/0; Central Electric, 76/0 to 80/0; Gold King, 6/6 to 7/0; Vincent Extended, 46/0 to 48/0; Electric, 47/0 to 50/0; Electric Extended, 15/6 to 16/6.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.), 13/0 to 14/0; Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), 6/9 to 7/0; Deep Stream, 19/0 to 20/0

PRODUCE.

London, June 20.—A cargo of Victorian wheat sold at 30s 3d.
London, June 21.—Wheat at Mark Lane is 6d dearer on the week. Eight thousand quarters South Australian (June shipment) sold at 30s 6d.

Napier, June 21.—Nelson Brothers have received the following cable from London: 'To-day's quotations—Best Canterbury mutton, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, not quoted; Napier and North Island, 4½d. Lamb: First quality, 5½d; second, 5½d.'

London, June 22.—Wheat: The market is firm, despite the favorable weather. The European markets are doing a moderate business. A Victorian shipment now due was sold at 30s 6d.

London, June 24.—Wheat: Nine thousand quarters of a South Australian June shipment were sold at 32s 3d. The Adrian's cargo of Victorian sold at 30s 10½d.

Melbourne, June 25.—Wheat is advancing. Large sales have been made at 2s 11½d, and prices closed firm at 3s.

London, June 26.—Wheat is very strong. Mark Lane advanced 4s on the week. Owing to the failure of the American spring crop the export surplus is only 150 million bushels, instead of the expected 300 million bushels.

Frozen meat—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4 1-16d; North Island, unchanged. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 5½d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 5 7-16d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers, heavy, 4½d; light, 4½d. Beef, unchanged.

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

OATS.—We submitted an average catalogue of medium to good feed oats. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and under fair competition the catalogue was cleared at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—Prime milling is in fair demand at late quotations. Medium quality, which has been quite neglected for some time, commands the attention of shippers, and late values for fowl wheat are well maintained. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d per bushel (sacks in); medium, 2s 1d to 2s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s; broken, etc., 1s 9d to 1s 10d.

POTATOES.—The market is well supplied, and in the absence of demand from outside markets there is no improvement in prices. We quote: Best Derwents, L1 15s to L2; others, L1 10s to L1 15s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—Prime oaten sheaf commands inquiry, but medium and inferior sorts are not in request. Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

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

WHEAT.—There has been a fair demand during the week but prices show no improvement. Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; fowl wheat, 1s 9d to 2s per bushel (sacks in).

OATS.—In fair demand. Milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; medium, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Only prime quality in demand. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Market glutted. Best quality, 35s to 40s; medium, 30s to 32s 6d per ton (bags in).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—

Oats: Medium to good feed 1s 5d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d; fowls' wheat, plentiful, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. Potatoes: Easier, L1 15s to L2. Kidneys, good, 30s to 37s 0d. Chaff: Medium supply. Inferior, unsaleable; medium to good, L2 to L2 15s. Hay: Ryegrass and clover, best, L3. Straw: loose, 28s; pressed, very plentiful in market. Bran: L3 10s. Pollard: L4. Flour: Sacks, L6; 50lbs, L6 10s. Oatmeal: Best 25lbs L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 11d to 1s. Cheese: Dairy 4½d; factory, 5½d. Good demand.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 8d, factory, 11d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L2 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d, factory, 1s; eggs, 1s 3d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s 6d; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

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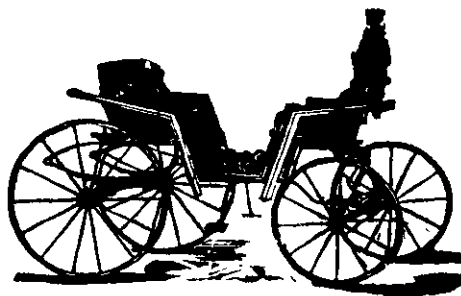
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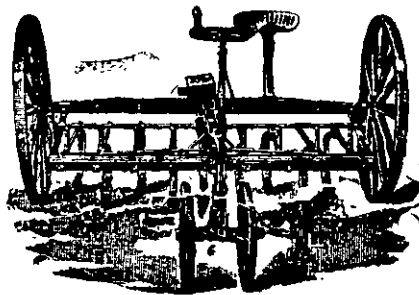
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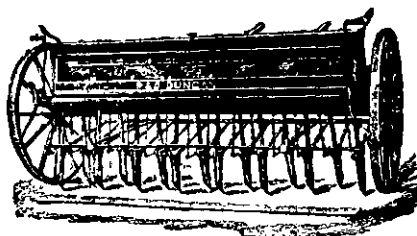
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Mr. J. D. LYNCH, principal of the firm, has had 16 years' goldfields experience in the service of the National Bank at Greymouth, Ahaura, Nelson Creek, and Hokitika. Correspondence invited.

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HITCHINGS AND MILSOM,
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For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

**U N I O N S T E A M S H I P
 COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
 LIMITED**

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—			
Te Anau	Fri., June 29	2 p.m.	D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—			
Te Anau	Fri., June 29	2 p.m.	D'din
SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—			
Waikare	July 15	3.30 p.m.	D'din
MELBOURNE via BLUFF—			
Waikare	Wed., June 27	3 p.m.	D'din
* does not call at Hobart			
WESTPORT via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.			
Cargo only.			
Kini	Fri., July 6	3 p.m.	D'din
* Calls at Nelson if required.			
And via New Plymouth and Greymouth. Calls at Oamaru.			
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NAPIER			
Cargo only.			
Tanpo	Wed., July 4	4 p.m.	D'din
TAHITI and RARATONGA—			
Taviuni	Tues., July 3	From Auckland	
FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—			
Hauroto	Tues., July 3	From Auckland	
TONGA SAMOA and FIJI			
(From Auckland).			
Ovalau	Wed., July 4		

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 FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
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Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings. FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.

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J. A N D W. G R A N T
 Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
 Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J, and W. G., in thanking the public for their support in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same. As we have now a very complete stock for carrying on our several branches, and having secured the services of one of the best painters in the Colony, we have now a very strong staff of men in their different lines.

Shoing, as usual, a specialty.

"DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that **SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE**, whatever shall I do! Call at the next Store you pass: they All Keep it."

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, June 20.—Wheat: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; chick, 2s 1d to 2s 5d. Flour, L6 to L6 10s; Manitoban, L9 5s to L9 10s. Oats: Prime New Zealand feeding, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Barley: Cape, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; English, 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Maize: Prime, 2s 6d. Bran, 7½d to 8d. Pollard, 8½d to 9½d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 2d to 3s 3d. Potatoes: L2 5s to L2 10s. Onions: Prime New Zealand, L3 to L3 10s; Victorian, L3 10s to L4. Butter (scarce): Creamery, 1s. Cheese: New Zealand, prime, medium size, 6d to 6½d; loaf, 6½d. Bacon: New Zealand hitches, 5½d to 5½d.

[The above quotations are those ruling between merchant and retailer, and do not represent the slightly lower values obtained by the recognised broker.]

Melbourne, June 20.—Wheat (firm), 2s 9d. Flour, L6 to L6 5s. Oats: Algerian, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; stout white, 2s 2½d. Barley: Malt, 2s to 3s 3d. Maize (prime), 2s 3d. Bran, 10d. Pollard, 10½d. Potatoes, L1 5s to L2. Onions, L2 15s to L2 17s 6d.

Adelaide, June 20.—Wheat, 2s 8½d. Flour (dull), L6 5s to L6 10s. Oats: Algerian, 2s to 2s 6d; stout white, 2s 6d to 3s. Bran, 9½d. Pollard, 10½d to 10½d. Potatoes, L3 5s. Onions, L4 5s.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

Sydney, June 20.—At the opening of the local wool sales between 2000 and 3000 bales were catalogued. A large portion was withdrawn. There was a big drop of 20 to 25 per cent all round compared with the closing prices at the March sales.

London, June 20.—At the tallow sale 1050 casks were offered and 600 sold. Mutton: Fine, 27s; medium, 25s 6d. Beef: Fine, 26s; medium, 25s 3d.

London June 21.—For the Antwerp wool sales, to be held on June 26 and the two following days, 9200 bales have been received including 2850 from the Cape and 370 from Australia.

London, June 22.—The Bradford wool market is declining. Common sixties, 21½d; super, 22½d.

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

RABBITSKINS—We offered a large catalogue on Monday, when bidding was brisk and prices firm. Winters, 13d to 14½d; autumns, 10s to 12½d; summers, 6½d to 9½d; inferior and small, 3½d to 6d; blacks, up to 27½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—Market firm at late rates.

HIDES—Market steady. Prime heavy ox, 4½d to 4½d; medium to good, 3½d to 4d; cow hides, 3½d to 4d per lb.

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 18s to 20s; medium, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; rough fat, 11s 6d to 11 per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The sale this week was a very tame affair, only some 30 odd medium class, light harness horses and a half a dozen aged draughts being entered for it. The attendance was fair, however, and most of the light horses changed hands at prices varying from L5 to L14. One really good hack brought L20. For good draught mares and geldings there were numerous inquiries, and an unlimited number could have been sold at splendid prices had they been on offer. There are also lots of buyers for serviceable young harness horses. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra, good, prize horses, L50 to L57; medium draught mares and geldings, L35 to L42; aged do, L25 to L30; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L35; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring van horses, L28 to L32; milk cart and butchers' order cart horses, L15 to L20; tram horses, L10 to L14; light hacks, L8 to L15; extra good do, L20 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington included 6500 fat sheep, 1000 fat lambs, 1500 store sheep, 321 head cattle, and 302 pigs.

FAT CATTLE—The yarding of fat cattle was composed of 230 head, nearly all of which were good useful sorts. Bidding was very keen, and prices advanced fully 1s per 100lb, ranging from 19s to 20s 6d for prime beef, and from 15s to 18s for medium to good. Steers sold at L5 7s 6d to L8 2s 6d; heifers, L4 to L6 15s, and up to L8 15s for an extra prime one; cows, L3 15s to L7 2s 6d.

FAT SHEEP.—There was a good entry of all classes. The demand was weaker, and there was a drop of from 6d to 9d per head in freezing sheep and 1s each in butchers' ewes. Prime freezers brought 17s to 21s 1d; lighter sorts, 15s to 16s; best ewes, 14s to 17s; others, 9s 6d to 13s 6d; merino wethers, 10s to 14s; and ewes, 10s.

FAT LAMBS.—Although there were a few really well-finished lines, a great many should have been in the store pens. Export butchers were in search of suitable sorts, and even bought some lighter kinds, but inferior sorts were not in demand. Prime freezers realised 14s to 15s 11d; lighter do, 11s 6d to 13s 6d; and unfinished down to 9s 6d.

STORE SHEEP.—With the exception of a line of 370 ewes, which sold at from 13s 5d to 13s 7d, the entry of store sheep was composed mostly of little odd lots. There was a better demand and a good clearance at quite up to late rates. Wethers sold at from 12s 8d to 15s; ewes, 13s 5s to 14s 7d; lambs, 10s 7d to 11s 4d.

PIGS.—There was a better demand for fats, and stores also sold well. Baconers brought 30s to 42s 6d, equal to 3½d per lb; porkers, 21s 6d to 30s, equal to 4d per lb; stores, 13s to 19s 6d; suckers and weaners, 5s 3d to 11s 6d.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, 25th inst. (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 30 dredges, the total yield being 1079oz 10dwt 17gr, or an average of 32oz per dredge:—

Junction Electric, No. 2 (Cromwell), 150oz 12dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 110 hours, 118oz 6dwt; Junction Electric No. 1 (Cromwell), 4 days, 70oz 9dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 62oz 16dwt; Matau (Clyde), 60oz; Perseverance (Alexandra), 58oz 16dwt; Unity (Clyde), 41oz; Magnetic (Cromwell), 39oz; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 36oz 2½wt; Maori (Loburn, Olutha), 34oz; Cromwell (Cromwell), 131 hours, 32oz 15dwt; Empire (Waipori), two dredges, 29oz 12dwt 12gr; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 105 hours, 28oz 15dwt; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 120 hours, 26oz 11dwt; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 5 days, 26oz 9dwt; Success (Waipori), 26oz 8dwt 20gr; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 120 hours, 23oz; Waimumu (near Gore), 128 hours, 21oz; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 19oz 14dwt; Earnsclough No. 1 (Alexandra), 19oz 8dwt 12gr; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 9 days, 18oz 16dwt 3gr; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 125 hours, 18oz; Manoburn (Manuherikia), 86 hours, 18oz; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 184 hours, 12oz 5dwt; Golden Point (Alexandra), 111 hours, 12oz 1dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 134 hours, 12oz; Otago (Miller's Flat), 10oz 17dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 125 hours, 10oz 15dwt 18gr; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 128 hours, 10oz 4dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 4 days, 10oz; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 112 hours, 8oz 15dwt; Nugget (Waikaia), 6oz 18dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 94 hours, 6oz 4dwt. Total, 1079oz 10dwt 17gr.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—198 yarded, prices being about 10s per head higher than at last sale. Best bullocks, L8 to L9 5s; extra prime L11 10s; medium, L6 15s to L7 15s; best cows and heifers, L6 10s to L8; medium, L4 to L6 5s.

SHEEP—1736 penned. Prices were about the same as last week. Best crossbred wethers, 18s to 19s 6d; extra prime, 21s; medium, 15s 6d to 17s; best ewes, 16s to 17s 3d; medium, 14s 6d to 15s 9d.

LAMBS—791 penned, prices being easier than at last sale. Best lambs, 12s to 13s 6d; medium, 10s to 11s 6d.

PIGS—62 forward, all sorts being dull of sale. Slips, 11s to 13s; stores, 15s to 19s; porkers, 22s to 29s; baconers, 32s to 36s; heavy pigs up to 66s.

Wanted, everyone who has proved the worth of Tussicura to recommend it to their friend.—*.*

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

Morrow, Bassett, and Co. are sole agents in New Zealand for the '99 daisy cart, patent steel horse collar, Sterling bicycles, and the McCormick reaper and binder.—*.*

One of the nicest and easiest-riding gigs ever seen in this or any other country is the new daisy cart, truly a buggy on two wheels, a shipment of which has just been landed by Messrs. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., Cumberland street; and the price is only £10 10s.—*.*

Messrs. Dwan Brothers, estate agents and hotel brokers, Willis street, Wellington, have a number of hotels for sale in various parts of the Colony. Intending purchasers of such property will see, on referring to the list published elsewhere in this issue, that the firm has houses to suit all pockets both in town and country. As Messrs. Dwan Brothers have been in this line of business for upwards of twenty years clients can rely on having their requirements attended to in a highly satisfactory manner.—*.*

Winter with its coughs and colds has set in, and no matter how careful people might be they cannot always escape chills and other afflictions incidental to the season. Sometimes people are only affected in a slight degree, and neglect what eventually proves to be a serious attack. A little attention and suitable medicine on the appearance of first symptoms will save a lot of suffering and much money in the way of doctors' fees. For bronchitis, hoarseness, huskiness, and throat irritation Dr. Mantell's Cough Syrup is highly spoken of. It is agreeable to the taste, and is suitable alike for children and adults. It has stood the test for many years, and is prepared from the original recipe by Messrs Wilkinson and son, Chemists, Dunedin.—*.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,
5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

PRICE & BULLIED,
TAY ST., INVERCARGILL.

BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES WILL
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The Organ of the Archconfraternity of Saint Joseph,
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(Brief of Pope Pius IX., April 17th, 1877.)

An Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to the interests of St. Joseph, and of the Souls in Purgatory, and to Training for the Priesthood Irish Boys with Apostolic Vocations.

Sole Agent for New Zealand :

E. W. DUNNE, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
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N.B.—This Magazine has an enormous circulation in Europe and in Australia. No Catholic family in New Zealand should be without it.

Specially blessed and recommended (24th November 1897) by the Right Rev. John J. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.

Send One Shilling to Agent as above, and it will be delivered for a year, post free, in any part of the Colony.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY,
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

IN conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod held at Wellington in January, 1899, this Seminary has been established for the EDUCATION OF STUDENTS from all parts of New Zealand who wish to devote themselves to the Priesthood.

Candidates for admission must be at least 12 years old, and must present satisfactory testimonials from the Parochial Clergy and from the Superiors of Schools where they have last studied.

The Pension is £35 a year. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

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

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, who will act as Rector.

The Professors are: Rev. JOHN RYAN (Vice-Rector), Rev. M. RYAN, and Rev. M. HEADEN, B.A.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. Ryan, Vice-Rector Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, Dunedin.

J. M. J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,
AUCKLAND

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST BROTHERS.

Under the patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan.

The System of Teaching is that followed in our popular and eminently successful Sydney College (St. Joseph's).

The curriculum includes the subjects required for the CIVIL SERVICE (Junior and Senior), LAW, MATRICULATION, and other Examinations. In the interests of those desirous of entering on a Mercantile Career, special attention is devoted to

SHORTHAND AND BOOK-KEEPING.

TERMS. For Board and Education (including washing and mending, as well as the use of school books and bedding), 30 Guineas Lower Standards, 33 Guineas Higher Standards, per scholastic year, payable in advance, in three equal instalments—viz., First Week in February, June, and September. But pupils may enter at any time of the year, and are charged from date of admission.

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND SHORTHAND are not Extras.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director,

BROTHER BASIL.

PROSPECTUS

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

(Sectare Fidem.)

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

RE-OPENS ON 1st FEBRUARY.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS

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

President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.

Rector: THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed Gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A Select Library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic Students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

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

TERMS.

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

Day Scholars.—Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum; College, 9 guineas per annum.

Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum; Drawing, 3 guineas per annum; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum; Washing, 1 guinea per annum; Stationery, comprising use of copybooks, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.

A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.

No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term.

For further particulars application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the Local Clergy.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

T. BOWER, S.M., B.A., Rector.

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NOTICE.

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

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

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

MARRIAGE.

CARROLL—M'NIESH.—On June 12, at Bald Hill Flat, by the Rev. Father Hunt, Patrick Francis Carroll, second son of Mr. Pierce Carroll, to Elizabeth M'Niesh, only daughter of Mr. William M'Niesh.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

T.P.G.—The matter belongs to the domain of the local clergy, and its ventilation in our columns could lead to no good results.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

MISSION-WORK IN CHINA.



JAPAN, with its eleven-year-old constitution and its feverish adoption of western ways, has greatly shaken the traditional belief in the legend of 'the unchanging East.' In 1892 the population of Japan was only 42,270,620. And yet the added vigor imparted to its national life by this new departure in matters political, military, and commercial sufficed in a few years to make that little island a new Britain; to 'smash' its rival, China; and to change the whole aspect of what is known as the 'situation' in the Far East. We can only pause in helpless speculation as to what would occur if a new SOLON or LYCURGUS or NAPOLEON should arise in China, push to far-reaching developments the work done on a small scale, and in one department only, by 'Chinese GORDON,' and lead the 402,680,000 plastic subjects of that vast Empire in the ways that have been followed with such swift and startling results by their once equally exclusive and conservative neighbors beyond the Sea of Japan. Some day the new spirit that has so profoundly moved the Land of the Rising Sun may stir the vast millions that people the Flowery Kingdom; and then Lord WOLSELEY's prediction as to 'the coming race' may be fulfilled, and the centre of gravity of the world's commercial and political power may be shifted more and more towards the teeming populations of the mystic East.

* * *

Whether a vincer of western ways on an eastern pagan civilisation would tend to the ultimate benefit of the masses of the population is quite a different matter. Japan, with its phenomenal percentage of divorces to marriages, and its ready adoption of western vices, does not furnish, under certain aspects, a very promising example. But who shall gauge the measureless capacity for good which would lie in a Christian, or a largely Christian, China?—a consummation which, as we pointed out in last week's issue, might easily have seen the beginnings of its realisation in the seventeenth century, when the second Tartar Emperor, KANG-HI, sat upon the throne, and the Jesuit Father VERBIER and his companions were prime favorites at the court of Peking. The Chinese, with their natural respect for authority, their boundless filial devotion, their patience, their admiration of the virginal state, their sense of veneration of the higher things, and other natural virtues, are far more readily drawn towards the Catholic Church than to any other of the many denominations of Christians that seek to attract them. And in the frequent anti-Christian outbreaks and persecutions the native children of the Church, even those of tender years, have displayed a wondrous heroism under those exquisite tortures in which the Chinese display such atrocious skill; and their patient endurance for CHRIST'S dear sake recalls the scenes of anguish nobly endured by the early Christians in the prisons of Rome or in the arena of the Coliseum, under NERO, DOMITIAN, SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, or DIOCLETIAN. The common Western impression as to the uselessness of missionary effort among the Chinese represents a widespread delusion which is negatived by the successful work of the Catholic missionaries, especially in the now troubled provinces that lie

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around the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Monsignor REYNAUD, Vicar-Apostolic of Che-Kiang, in the Boxer-ridden area, says in his recent work, *Another China*, that this idea proceeded from the traders, the diplomatists, and the non-Catholic missionaries. Speaking of a large class of the adverse critics of the Chinese population who have travelled in the country, Monsignor REYNAUD says:—

[They] live *beside*, not *among*, the Chinese, at the treaty ports, which are real sinks of iniquity, attracting the wicked and corrupting the good. Those who judge of the country by these wretched specimens are committing the error of *ab uno disce omnes*. Moreover, the intercourse between Europeans and Chinese at the ports is by no means close. Many only see the Chinamen in the streets. Others draw their ideas of them from the newspapers, which criticise people who should not be confounded with the Chinese nation.

The Europeans who travel up the rivers in boats and cross the mountains in palanquins, return with the mistaken notion that they have seen the Chinese at home, have studied them well, and know them thoroughly; while, in reality, not understanding their language, they have collected their information from their servants, or rather as much as these men may have chosen to give them.

We are tolerably familiar with the globe-trotter who sees a country from the windows of a railway carriage and forthwith 'makes a book' upon it. But the conditions for accuracy of judgment are naturally vastly more difficult in a country like China. Merchants and travellers like those described by Monsignor REYNAUD 'can only judge by the exterior, and not by the interior, life of the Chinese.' And the Chinese proverb here holds good: 'You may paint a bear, but you can only paint his coat, not his bones; you may recognise a man's face, but you cannot know his heart.' To understand people you must mix and live with them.

Monsignor REYNAUD tells us in his book that there are in reality 'two distinct Chinas: the official China, composed of *literati* and Mandarins; and the China of private individuals. The first deserves all the reproaches heaped upon it; while the second, along with considerable defects, possesses many good qualities. It is, however, a common mistake to confound both these divisions and to impute to the entire nation the vices and abuses of its Government.' And the Government of the country, according to this writer, is corrupt and venal to a degree. Speaking of the morals of the people, Monsignor REYNAUD says:

The Chinese are heathens who have not had 18 centuries of Christianity to civilise them; but it must be admitted that, with all their errors and vices, they have not fallen so low as other nations. For instance, many of the reproaches addressed by St. Paul to the Romans would not be brought by him against the inhabitants of China were he now to visit it. We may go further, and say that the corruption existing in China is less deep-seated and less visible than in certain of our Western cities, the scandal of which would bring a blush to the cheek of a Chinaman who is deemed to be so wicked.

Several causes combine to throw serious difficulties in the way of missionary effort in the Celestial Empire. They are chiefly the following: (1) The poverty of a great portion of the population, whose hard-wrought lives are a constant struggle to keep the wolf of hunger from the door. Such a condition is not favorable to taking thought of the higher things either of the present life or of the life to come. Years of grinding scarcity are of frequent occurrence, and, according to MULHALL, no fewer than 9,500,000 of the unhappy people were carried off by the fearful famine that swept whole provinces of the Empire in 1878. (2) Superstitious practices, and especially that of ancestor-worship, greatly hamper the work of our missionaries. The 'heathen Chinese' is the slave of human respect. He is keenly alive to ridicule. And the abandonment of ancestor-worship brands the neo-Christian native as a traitor to his nation and his creed, exposes him to the violent wrath of his family and friends, and—in a land where filial piety holds first rank as the queen of virtues—publicly fixes upon him the dreaded stigma of being an undutiful son. (3) But the chief cause of the disasters to the Chinese missions has been, all along, the official distrust of the 'foreign devil.' It operated against the efforts of our pioneer missionaries, Fathers ROGER, RICCI, SCHAAL, VERBIEST, and their companions; it brought about the violent persecution which lasted with but slight and local intermission from the reign of KANG-HI till the present century was far advanced; it produced the shocking massacres of 1870 and of previous and subsequent years; and it lies at the root of the present 'Boxer' movement, which is

anti-foreign first and anti-Christian chiefly because it is anti-foreign. The possibility of the gradual absorption of the Empire by European nations is the fear that has haunted the Chinese official mind since the days when the Emperor KIANG-LUNG learned that the soil of India was being rapidly occupied by the pale-face from the West. In the present century the anti-foreign feeling has been intensified by the immoral opium war forced upon China by Great Britain in 1840; the compulsory opening of ports in 1842, 1844, and subsequent years; the Anglo-French wars of 1856-8 and 1859-60; the troubles with Russia in and after 1868; the war with France in 1884-5; and the seizure of territory by European nations after the brief struggle between China and Japan. The present 'Boxer' troubles have probably been precipitated by the menacing attitude of the Russians on the northern frontier, and of the French, the English, the Americans, the Germans, and the Japanese in and about the Gulf of Pe-chi-li—all apparently awaiting a favorable opportunity to 'scramble' for a slice of Chinese territory, should a safe and suitable pretext for dismemberment present itself. Such an attitude is not calculated to conciliate the good-will of John Chinaman for Europeans. And when he begins to run *amok* he seldom pauses to distinguish between the interested foreign trader who has settled down to sell his wares and the disinterested missionary who travels so far afield to raise up the yellow man and win his soul to God.

(4) The situation is aggravated by the calumnies spread, with perfect impartiality, against both Protestant and Catholic missionaries by the *liberals* and the mandarins. Strangely enough, one of their silly inventions bears a strong resemblance to the charge of 'ritual murder' levelled by thoughtless or malicious Christians against the Jews. The vilest accusations are launched by Chinese officialdom against Catholic and non-Catholic propagandists alike; and a color is given to these by the atrocious falsehoods—such as we are not unfamiliar with here—published by the Protestant missionary agents against the Catholic Church, her doctrines, her priesthood, her religious Orders, etc. (5) The hopeless and helpless divisions and dissensions among the denominations outside the One Fold confirm great numbers of Chinese in their paganism and give something like the force of a proverb to the now trite remark: 'Since the Europeans cannot agree about religion, it is better to keep to our own.' (6) To the other causes which retard the spread of Christianity among the teeming millions of China, we may add the scandalous lives led by so many Europeans who take up their permanent or temporary abode in the Empire. But notwithstanding all these and many other difficulties, the Catholic missionaries have, with slender resources, brought the light of faith to about a million souls in China proper, as against some 60,000 other native Christians who are divided among over 20 well-equipped Protestant denominations.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Forty Hours' Adoration begins at St. Joseph's Cathedral tomorrow (Friday) morning.

The lecture which was to have been delivered at the meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, on Monday evening, was unavoidably postponed.

The Dunedin Catholic Men's Social Club held their usual weekly meeting in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday night, when there was a good attendance. A pleasant evening was spent with songs, music, recitations, and social intercourse.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the singularly able address delivered by Mr. P. Hally on Tuesday at the Arbitration Court (Dunedin) in connection with the dispute between the N.Z. Federated Tailoresses' and other Clothing Trade Employees' Union and the Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Hally is vice-president of the Union and is an active and highly esteemed member of the Dunedin Catholic Literary and Debating Society, the meetings of which had no small share in developing the marked ability which he has displayed at the sittings of the Arbitration Court.

The concert in aid of St. Patrick's Basilica organ fund which is to be held on Friday next, 29th inst., at Naumann's Hall, South Dunedin, promises to be a great success. It is a question if ever South Dunedin was favored with a performance from so artistic a group as will delight their audience on Friday evening. The programme includes such talented artists as Miss Rose Blaney, Messrs. Zimmermann, E. Edgar, and others equally popular. The Black family supply the music for the social, which takes place after the concert. The choir master, Mr. George Neill, is to be congratulated on providing such a tempting bill of fare and we confidently look forward to a full house.

On Friday last the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration began in the Sacred Heart Church, North East Valley. It was brought to a conclusion with a *Missa Cantata* on Sunday at 11 o'clock, at which his Lordship the Bishop assisted in pontificals. Father Murphy, Adm, was the celebrant throughout the continuance of this beautiful devotion. Great numbers of people attended during the three days, and over 200 persons approached the Holy Table. The music of the Masses both at the opening and close of the solemn function was given by the children's choir of the North East Valley School, and warm praise must be accorded to Miss Moloney for the admirable manner in which this part of the Forty Hours' Devotion was rendered.

'Is New Zealand able to defend herself?' was the subject of an interesting debate at the South Dunedin Catholic Literary Institute on June 20. Messrs. F. W. Petre (affirmative) and Foster (negative) treated their hearers to some very sound arguments from their respective standpoints, and were heartily applauded. The Rev. Father Delaney and Messrs. Carr, Marlow, and others also took part in the debate, criticising the various arguments adduced by the leaders. On a division being taken it was decided that New Zealand could defend herself, the young New Zealanders present expressing their determination to make every sacrifice rather than an enemy should obtain a footing in this fair country. The Rev. Father Coffey presided, and congratulated the speakers on the success of the debate. He also informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Lieutenant Tubman, of the Fourth Contingent, in which the writer bore testimony to the exemplary conduct of the Catholic members during the voyage to South Africa. All assembled at stated times when the Rosary and other prayers were said, their demeanor at all devotions being most edifying. On Wednesday, July 4, the Rev. Father Cleary will entertain the members.

INVERCARGILL.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 25.

The ordinary meeting of the Invercargill Catholic Literary Society was held on Tuesday evening, 19th inst. The president (Very Rev. Dean Burke) presided. A large number of members were present and a very interesting programme was arranged for the next meeting. The Very Rev. Dean Burke gave a very useful lecture on Architecture.

A grand Japanese festival will be held in connection with the Catholic bazaar, which opens on the 27th inst at the Bluff. Dances, tableaux, and musical items of a high class have been in preparation for a considerable time, and success is already assured.

The Musical and Dramatic Club have given two socials and are proving a great success.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

MR. CYRIL E. GUDGEON has been appointed agent of the Public Trustee at Queenstown from the 1st prox.

MR. W. JELFRIES, accountant in the Blenheim branch of the Bank of New Zealand, has been transferred to Temuka.

THE system of reduced fares on the Manawatu railway and on all Government railways in the Colony has now come into force.

AN esteemed correspondent informs us that much regret was felt in New Plymouth at the transfer of Miss Dennehy, matron of the local prison, to Wellington on promotion.

IN consequence of unavoidable circumstances the third list of subscriptions to the Dominican Convent, Oamaru, was not ready for this issue.

THE North Canterbury Board of Education has passed a motion drawing the attention of the Government to the resolution passed by the board last year—that it is desirable that all private schools should be subject to annual inspection and examination by the State, as a guarantee that every child in the education district is receiving a sound education, as required by the Act.

THE many friends of Lieut.-Colonel Collins of Wellington, will be pleased to hear that his son, Cyril, who has been laid aside with an attack of typhoid fever, is making satisfactory progress towards complete recovery. Mr. Cyril Collins is a member of the Post and Telegraph Rifles.

THE committee of the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association have decided to hold a three day's show in November. They have also decided to bring before the A and P. Conference the enormous increase in the practice of Sunday shooting, which, it was stated, was a great annoyance to stock-owners, and to ask Parliament to legislate with a view to abolishing the practice.

THE recent examination of St. Joseph's School, Temuka, by the South Canterbury Board's Inspector, Mr. J. G. Gow, (says the *Leader*) shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. Out of 137 children presented, only five failed. This result will be very gratifying to the parents of the pupils and to the Sisters conducting the school.

A PLEASING ceremony took place in the Church of the Sacred Heart on Tuesday, June 19, (reports the *Temuka Leader*) when Miss M. Cook, of Timaru, was married to Mr. E. O. Malley of Geraldine. Rev. Father Tubman celebrated the ceremony, and afterwards delivered a short address to the happy couple, who left by the south express for Dunedin, where they spend their honeymoon.

WESTPORT has the honor of having a borough official who is a veritable Bayard, 'without fear, and without reproach.' He is

engaged as sanitary inspector, and in the course of his duties found that his employers—the Borough Council—had neglected their duty in the drainage of the Town Hall. He forthwith threatened the Council with legal proceedings unless they immediately put their 'house in order.' They did so.

IN reply to the many kind inquiries sent to this office by the West Coast friends of Mr. Liston (Dunedin), we beg to state that he is able to be about daily, and that he continues in unflinching good spirits, despite the serious nature of the malady from which he is suffering. Mr. Liston desires to convey, through us, his thanks and good wishes to his old friends on the Coast.

WE learn from the Secretary (Mr. P. M. Twomey) that the Irish National Federation, Wellington, is desirous to co-operate with any movement to advance the idea originated at Kaitiaki, and referred to in our issue of last week, of petitioning her Majesty the Queen or the British House of Commons to accord to the Irish people their inalienable right to self-government.

WE (*Hawera Star*) have been shown silver medals awarded by Trinity College, London, for maximum number of marks given at examination held in June, 1899, to Misses Julie and Mollie Flynn, who, we learn, were the only candidates in the Wanganui district who took highest possible numbers of marks for theory of music, junior pass. Also, the Wanganui Citizens' Gold Medal for highest number of marks gained by candidates for Junior Honors (Practical Examination), which was won by Miss Mollie Flynn. Both young ladies are pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, Wanganui, and should be proud of their trophies.

AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

AS previously stated in our columns, the Australasian Catholic Congress will be opened in Sydney on Monday, September 10, and will be continued on the following days. It promises to be one of the greatest events that has ever taken place in the history of the Catholic Church in the Southern Hemisphere. In addition to the subjects set forth in the official programme, papers by leading scientists will be read, and there will be an exhibition of objects of science and art, and of examples of the work of Catholic school children in the various colonies. Special sub-committees are now devoting their attention to these departments. A number of prelates and hundreds of priests and distinguished Catholic laymen from all over Australasia are expected to be present for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the progress of religion and humanity.

THE solemn dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral will take place on Sunday, September 9. On the following day his Eminence Cardinal Moran will deliver the opening address of the Congress in St. Mary's Hall; 'Social Questions' will be considered at St. John's College under the presidency of the Archbishop of Melbourne; and in St. Mary's Hall 'Catholic Apologetics,' under the presidency of the Cardinal. On Tuesday 'Education' will be the subject for consideration, and the Congress will sit at St. Patrick's College, Manly. In the evening there will be a musical entertainment in the Town Hall. On Wednesday 'Catholic Apologetics' will be continued in St. Mary's Hall under the presidency of the Archbishop of Brisbane; the Archbishop of Adelaide will preside over the 'Science and Art' section at St. Ignatius's College, River-view, and in the evening the problem of education will engage final attention in St. Mary's Hall. On Thursday the members of the Congress will be entertained at a harbor excursion, and in the evening there will be a grand conversation in the Town Hall. The final sittings will be held on Friday, for the section 'History and Missions' in St. Mary's Hall, and 'Ethnology and Statistics' (under the presidency of the Archbishop of Wellington, N.Z.) in the Marist College, Hunter's Hill. At night the resume of the proceedings and farewell address will take place in St. Mary's Hall.

IN addition to Australian contributions there are papers from famous thinkers in Europe and America, and fresh papers are being added daily to the list already published.

Local secretaries have been appointed by the Archbishop and Bishops of the following dioceses:—

Brisbane.—Very Rev. Father John O'Reilly, Dara, Ann street, Brisbane.

Rockhampton.—Rev. Father Martin Battle, R.C. Cathedral, Rockhampton.

Maitland.—Rev. Father M. F. M'Auliffe, Bishop's House, West Maitland.

Armidale.—Rev. Father Matthew O'Sullivan, Bishop's House, Armidale.

Melbourne.—Dr. Leo Kenny, K.S.G., 87 Collins street, Melbourne.

THE Rev. Father J. Milne Curran and Messrs. A. Collingridge, A. R. Coffey, and John Barlow have been appointed a sub-committee to organise an exhibition of objects of science and art, which will form one of the chief features of the conversation.

Mesdames J. T. Toohy, Laidley, Mort, Slattery, and Boesen form a sub-committee to arrange an exhibition of the work of the school children.

SPECIAL arrangements are being made for a conference on educational subjects, on a day specially set apart for the purpose during the sitting of the Congress, and a number of papers having particular reference to the different branches of work taught in our Catholic schools are being prepared, and his Eminence thinks that these papers and the discussion following the reading of them will be of great interest and value.

SPECIAL arrangements have already been made with some of the steamship companies, and it is understood that equally favorable terms will be obtained from the hotels and railways.

A card of membership and a lady's badge have been approved by the committee and will be issued to all members of Congress.

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A SLATTERY RIOT.

THE atrocious attacks of the wretched Slattery impostors both in handbills and 'lectures' on the whole womanhood of the Catholic Church have produced in Adelaide the unhappy disturbances which they are so highly calculated to bring about, and which have marked the crusade of lying of the fraudulent pair in every country on which they have inflicted their noisome presence, with the sole and happy exception of New Zealand. The Melbourne *Argus*, in two recent issues, published the following telegrams from its Adelaide correspondent—

Ex-priest Slattery was announced to lecture in Adelaide, Monday night, at the Victoria Hall, Y.M.C.A., on 'Why I left the Roman Catholic Priesthood.' Several thousands of people gathered in the street half-an-hour before the advertised time for starting the lecture. Some of them broke into the hall and took possession of the place. A scene of great disorder ensued. The table and platform were overturned. The water-bottle and glasses were broken, chairs were smashed, and eggs scattered around. Two of the windows in the gallery were broken, and the people joined in singing patriotic airs, and loudly called for Mr. Slattery. He, however, kept in the background, and his agent announced that, in consequence of the disorder, no lecture would be given. Some of those present who had paid for admission loudly demanded a return of their money, and threatened to carry off the chairs. Mr. J. J. Virgo, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., then appealed to them to depart in peace and to respect the property of the Association. He explained that the hall had been let to Mr. Slattery before the committee knew the nature of the lecture, and they were unable to draw back now, but they had endeavoured to induce Mr. Slattery not to lecture at the Victoria Hall. He agreed with the unanimous request of the meeting, that the takings of to-night should be handed to the Indian Famine Fund, although he had no control over the money. The crowd retired in order, and congregated in front of the rooms of Women's Christian Temperance Union, Pirie street, where Mr. Slattery is lodging, but the doors were barricaded. The people remained outside for some time, hooting Mr. Slattery, who kept to his rooms.

Adelaide, Tuesday.

Over 50 foot and a dozen mounted police were engaged this evening in suppressing any attempt at disturbance in connection with ex-priest Slattery's lecture. The hall was filled long before the appointed time, and the doors had to be closed. Mr. Slattery delivered his lecture safely. Anyone attempting to create an interruption was immediately ejected from the hall by the police, several being thus treated. The crowd outside the hall was very noisy. Two arrests were made, and it was a late hour before they were dispersed, and Mr. Slattery and his wife were enabled to drive to their rooms.

WARNING TO HALL-OWNERS.

The following further item of news is an interesting outcome of the recent visit of the Slatterys to Hobart:—

At the meeting of the Hobart City Council on Wednesday, May 23, Mr. G. S. Crouch applied for a renewal of the license for the Temperance Hall (which, after having been at first refused to Slattery, was subsequently let to him and the sham 'nun' for their filthy 'lectures'), offering as sureties Messrs. L. Lodge, N. Arnold, White and Son, and himself. The Commissioner of Police made the following memorandum on the application, which had been referred to him by the Town Clerk:

'I offer no objection, but I think the Trustees should be advised that it is undesirable to let the hall for any purpose that are likely to breed discord and ill feeling among the citizens, such as the recent case of Slattery. Should the hall be let again for any similar purpose I shall feel bound to raise an objection to a renewal of the license.

(Signed) GEORGE RICHARDSON,
Commissioner of Police.

May 23, 1900.

WEDDING BELLS.

CARROLL—M'NIESH.

A pretty wedding took place at Bald Hill Flat on June the 12th, when Mr. Patrick Francis Carroll, second son of Mr. P. Carroll, was married to Miss Elizabeth M'Niesh. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hunt, of Cromwell, in the presence of a large number of friends. The bridesmaids were Miss Carroll and Miss M. Carroll, sisters of the bridegroom, while Mr. John Carroll brother of the bridegroom, and Mr. R. M'Niesh brother of the bride, acted as groomsmen. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. William M'Niesh, (says the *Dunstan Times*) looked very pretty in a dress of dove colored serge trimmed with cream surah silk and cream point lace, with veil of embroidered tulle and wreath of orange blossom. The bridesmaids wore pretty dresses of fawn cashmere, trimmed with cream chiffon, and white hats. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Carroll where the wedding breakfast was held, after which the happy couple left by the afternoon coach for Dunedin where the honeymoon is to be spent. The wedding presents were both valuable and numerous. Mr. and Mrs. M'Niesh gave a social in the local schoolroom at night to which all the young people were invited.

O'LOUGHLIN—GINGAVON.

A very pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) took place at the Catholic Church, Oxford, on May 29, when Mr. Thomas O'Loughlin was united in marriage to Miss Kate Gingavon, third

daughter of Mr. P. Gingavon, of Bennett's Junction. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hyland, of Rangiora. The bride was attired in a costume of cream silk trimmed with chiffon, and wore a veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Misses Bridget and Mary Gingavon (sisters of the bride), and Mr. Andrew O'Loughlin acted as best man. After the ceremony the guests assembled at the residence of the bride's parents where the wedding breakfast was laid. Various toasts were proposed and responded to by the Rev. Father Hyland, and Messrs. T. O'Loughlin, O'Halloran, Bennett, etc. The newly-married couple left in the evening for Timaru, where the honeymoon was spent. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable.

MILLER—AITKEN.

A pretty wedding took place at Lumsden on June 20, when Mr. J. Miller, of the Railway Department, Gore, son of Mr. John Miller, Sawyers Bay, was married to Miss Annie Gabriel Aitken, daughter of Mr. James Aitken, Lumsden. Miss Queenie Aitken (sister of the bride) acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. W. P. Miller (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Neill, of Winton, in the presence of a few friends of both parties. At the wedding breakfast the usual toasts were proposed and responded to. The wedding presents were valuable and numerous, and showed the esteem in which the happy couple were held.

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN, MOERAKI.

A highly-respected resident of the Moeraki district (writes a Balcainr correspondent), in the person of Mr. Michael O'Loughlin, passed away at his residence, Stoke, on Saturday, June 2, at the comparatively early age of 36 years. Although the deceased had been in poor health for some time, he did not cease work until the very last, so that his death was unexpected. He leaves a wife and two young children, to whom the sincerest sympathy is extended in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

INTERCOLONIAL.

A very creditable display was made by the Victorian Catholic colleges and schools at the recent May matriculation. The Jesuit Fathers at St. Ignatius's, Kew, succeeded in passing all candidates sent up on the occasion.

His Grace Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart, has appointed the Very Rev. J. J. Noone, pastor of Latrobe, to the dignity of arch-deacon, vacant since the death of the late Archdeacon Hogan. The promotion is a recognition on the Archbishop's part of the long and faithful services rendered to religion by Archdeacon Noone.

Of the 12 members recently called to the New South Wales Upper House three are Catholics, namely, Dr. Nash (Newcastle), Mr. T. M. Slattery, and Mr. John Meagher. Dr. John Brady Nash was born on the high seas in the voyage to Australia from the Old Country, and was up to 1876 educated at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne (Jesuit Fathers). Coming to New South Wales, he passed the Matriculation Examination at the Sydney University in 1877. He studied medicine and surgery at Edinburgh University, at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, also in London and Paris. His qualifications are thus set out in the official register for New South Wales.—'John Brady Nash, Wallsend, New South Wales—M.R.C.S. Eng. 1882; M.B. et Ch.M. 1882, M.D. 1882, Edin.' Mr Meagher is a native of Kilmish, County Clare, Ireland, and was born in 1835. In 1862 he arrived in New South Wales, and in the following year commenced his successful career in Bathurst. By patient industry, sustained energy, and well-directed enterprise Mr. Meagher built up the big firm of John Meagher and Co, which, in addition to the extensive premises in Bathurst, has branches in Sydney, Temora, and Wyalong. The Sydney house, managed by Mr. Michael Meagher (son of the new M.L.C.), represents large merchant businesses in Dublin, London, Paris, and Berlin. When Mr. Meagher extended his Bathurst stores in 1884 he entertained the residents of the city and district at a most hospitable repast, and on the following night a ball was held. A similar function, and on a more extensive scale, and extending over three days, was carried out at Temora, when in 1892 he opened his newly-erected premises. Mr. Slattery was born in Sydney, where he started his career as a clerk in the old Central Police Court. By industry and ability he qualified himself for the position of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and held that high post with honor. While Prothonotary Mr. Slattery, with the late J. P. Garvan, M.P., took a prominent part in the organisation of the O'Connell Centenary Celebration in Sydney. Mr. Slattery got the official tip to have nothing to do with the celebration. He walked at the head of the great procession. Not long afterwards he threw up his position and started as a solicitor. He was most successful in his profession. But his heart was in politics. He found a congenial atmosphere in the Legislative Assembly as member for Burrows. He has been a Minister several times, Chairman of Committees once, and Acting-Chairman on several occasions. Before he retired from the Legislative Assembly he was the intimate associate and the unwaveringly loyal colleague of Sir George Dibbs. He had stood by Sir George and his party in good times and bad, and whenever Sir George had to form a Ministry Mr. Slattery was not only a certain colleague, but the personal confidant. As everybody knows, the new M.L.C. is a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. No Catholic gathering of importance is considered complete without his presence.

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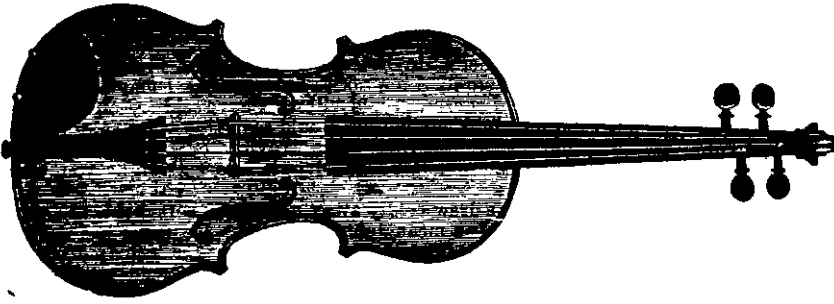
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The Storyteller.

A CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

THE crisis in Mrs. Wayne's life reached her without warning in the midst of a stupid, commonplace day.

There really seemed no reason why Mrs. Wayne should have been chosen as the victim for such a strange stroke of the lance of Fate. She differed in no way from thousands of other commonplace matrons except in that she was more gentle and indecisive than are most American women. She was, too, very rich. Her money had come to her at the death of her brother, Peter Boyce, a well-known speculator in Wall Street. It ran so far up into the millions as to become a weight, shouldered first by her husband, and at his death by her man of affairs, John Banks, who supported his family handsomely on the salary which she paid him. She never asked about his investments, but managed to spend the income pleasantly and rationally enough.

That very morning she had been wondering how David, her son, would spend his share of it when she put it into his hands. The lad, as a child, had been full of ambition, and had elected to go into West Point. There was more chance for adventure and distinction, he said, in a soldier's career than in any other. He had been a cadet for two years, and was at home now on furlough.

The family were at The Cliff on the Long Island coast, which was Mrs. Wayne's favorite of all her houses.

That morning David, as he swung lazily in the hammock, had said: 'I am glad, mother, that you never have farmed any of this property, but have left it all in timber. I think if you will give it to me I shall stock the lakes with trout and preserve the game. In two or three years the place should afford excellent sport.'

'But not for you, David, if you are out on the frontier.'

David blew a leisurely ring of smoke into the air, and watched it vanish. 'Oh, you mean when I am in the army? But I am not going in the army. I shall resign next year. It is folly for a man of my wealth to make a drudge of himself—even in uniform.'

'Oh, I did not know,' said Mrs. Wayne, feebly.

David fell asleep presently, and she scanned his face anxiously over her book. There was a change in it. Perhaps only a mother's eye could see it, but, undoubtedly, the change was there. The features had grown grooved and heavy, there was a sensual droop in the thick eyelids; the eyes, when he woke suddenly, were red and bloated; all the youthful fire had gone out of them. Only a little while ago her boy's looks met hers—gay, mazy, innocent as a girl's. Now—

Why had she been so slow to take the alarm? Could it have been this that old General Coles meant when he called on her last week and talked of the temptation to lead an aimless, sensual life which beset every American lad born to inherit great fortune? She saw it now! He had meant David; he was trying to warn her.

The boy rose and lounged across the lawn. What could she do? She stood up looking after him.

The poor lady went into the house with those incoherent thoughts rushing through her brain, which usually knew no anxiety greater than that of a new menu or gown. Her daughter generally decided these difficulties for her. She went to find her now. Maggie would know what to do. Maggie was cool and clear-headed and loved her brother dearly.

Margaret was seated at her desk, on which was a pile of Spanish dictionaries. She had no talent for languages, but had already mastered three. She had David's ambition, but had besides a dogged energy in gaining her ends. She pushed aside her books, and listened while Mrs. Wayne told her story.

'I wondered, mother,' she said, 'that you did not see the change in him before. It has been long in coming.'

'What can I do, Maggie? If I talked to him—'

'Talking has no effect. I have argued and pleaded till I am tired.'

The girl rose and walked up and down the room, as she always did when greatly excited.

'There is no way to take hold of David. If he had any incentive, any ambition or hope. But he has everything he wants. He is simply a rich man who can buy as much of the world as he chooses. He will be satisfied to lie down and become more of an animal every day. God knows that I love him; but I see no help for him.'

'I can pray,' said Mrs. Wayne, under her breath.

Maggie gave her a strange glance.

'Yes, you can pray,' she said quietly.

She sat down. Mrs. Wayne waited, silent for a few minutes, hoping that Maggie would give her some comfort; but she had leaned her head back and closed her eyes as if to shut out the matter forever.

'She does not understand poor David!' her mother thought, looking at her. There was no danger that Margaret ever would subside into a contented animal. She had little beauty beyond that of youth and superb health and an eager, bright courage which at times gave to the girl a look of exaltation strangely alluring.

She caught her mother's arm as she rose.

'Stop, mamma. Put David out of your mind for a minute.'

'Think of me, I have something to tell you.'

'You have accepted him?'

'Him? You mean the prince? Nobody else wishes me to marry him. Of course you mean the prince.'

Mrs. Wayne put her arm about her and looked into her pale, agitated face.

'You know there is someone else. Have you accepted this Italian, Maggie?'

'No; but you will soon receive formal proposals from his father. We must decide. You do not like him because he is a foreigner. You are unjust, mamma. You think it is my money he wants.'

'You have a great deal of money, dear, and Italian princes are usually very needy.'

'No; you are prejudiced, mammy, dear. The man is not a fraud or a schemer. He has some of the best blood of Europe in his veins; and surely I am not so hideous that I may not be loved for myself. Of course, people will say I have sold myself for a title; but I did not think my mother would say it.'

'I did not say it. But'—Mrs. Wayne's eyes filled with tears—'I married a poor man for love, Maggie, and I thought you would do the same.'

Miss Wayne drew coldly away from the soft hold. 'You can speak plainly. You mean John Boughton. He never has said that he wished me to be his wife.'

'He is afraid of your money,' said Mrs. Wayne, with energy. 'You know that he loves you; but he will never be dependant on his wife. He cannot ask you to go to that ranch in Texas. Would you go to it—to herd sheep and cook? Would you?'

Margaret laughed.

'You would, you dear, romantic woman! I belong to another generation. I have ambition. I think I could hold a salon in Rome such as we read of in the old times. Besides'—with a sudden sob—'he never asked me to herd sheep.'

She kissed her mother passionately and hurried out of the room.

Mrs. Wayne mechanically took up her embroidery. She always worked at her embroidery at this time in the afternoon. But, was she to go on fusing with flosses and patterns when Maggie was selling herself for a title and David was going to ruin? She dropped her silks and began to cry and shiver. If she could do anything! The evils were so great, so terrible, and she was so helpless. She started up pale and trembling.

Pray? If He loved His mother Mary He would hear a mother who was trying to save her children. He would hear—She went to her own room and locked the door.

When Mrs. Wayne joined her children in the afternoon in the library there was a bright expectation in her mild blue eyes. She was so sure that He would hear and answer. To-morrow would be Thanksgiving. Perhaps then Maggie would tell her that she had given up this marriage, and David would suddenly become again the good pure boy he was once. God was all-powerful; He could make this come to pass.

It was at this moment that the great event of her life happened to her. It was a cold, rainy afternoon. A log fire burned on the hearth. David and Margaret sat before it busy with their newspapers and books. Mrs. Wayne moved restlessly about taking down a volume from the shelves, glancing into it and replacing it. One of these was a dusty old copy of Montaigne. She opened it, walked to the window, her back to the room, and stood there so long that Margaret said:

'What are you puzzling over, mamma? Can I help you?'

Mrs. Wayne did not speak for a minute or two. Then she went to the shelves and put Montaigne back in its place.

'It's very dusty—dusty,' she said, in a faint voice, looking at her hands. 'But you cannot help me. Nobody can help me,' walking to the door.

'Mother, you are ill!' said David, starting up as he saw her face.

'Ill? No, child. I—I must wash my hands.'

An hour later David saw her carriage drive to the door. A cold rain was falling. He stopped her in the hall.

'Why do you go out in such weather, mother?'

He was always fond and careful of her.

She caught his hand, smiling.

'I must see Mr. Banks. I am going to town.'

'I will wire him to come up. Or can I attend to the business?'

'No, no; I must do it. I can do something now. Send for him to come at once, David.'

She went back to her room and did not return to the library until the lawyer came. David and Margaret were there when he arrived.

When the mother entered they rose.

'Stay, children,' she said. 'This is a thing that concerns you. I want to know that you think I am taking the best course.'

Mr. Banks looked at her. There was a decision in her voice that startled him.

She seated herself and handed him a yellow paper. 'I found that to-day,' she said. 'I did not lose an hour in sending for you. You must go to work at once.'

'An old bill, eh?' putting on his spectacles.

She did not answer, and he read the paper in silence. When he read it he glanced at her sharply and then at the curious faces of her children, and turned to it again. He was a keen-witted man. He understood it already. If it was genuine, it meant poverty for her and her children, and, in consequence, ruin for himself.

'Where did you find this, madam?' he said at last, in a careless tone.

'In an old book of which my brother was fond. It has probably never been opened since his death until to-day.'

'Do you know what it is?' turning to David. 'Have you seen it?'

'No.'

'It purports to be a letter from your uncle Mr. Peter Boyce, to a woman, Emma Vitry, whom he had secretly married. He speaks of their child. The letter apparently was written, but never sent. The woman was living under an assumed name in Flushing, New Jersey.'

'My uncle was never married!' exclaimed Margaret.

'That is the ground which we shall stand on certainly,' said Mr. Banks. 'This letter may be a forgery—part of a scheme of this woman who means to blackmail the family.'

'Oh, no' said Mrs. Wayne's gentle voice: 'it is not a forgery' That is Peter's writing. And the letter must have been there for many years. You have no idea of the dust' I remember Emma Vitry. She was my mother's maid, a Cuban, and a very pretty girl.

'She and her child are probably dead long ago,' said the lawyer, 'or they would have made a claim at the time of Mr. Boyce's death—even if there had been no legal marriage.'

David, who had kept silent until now, stepped hastily forward. 'But if they are not dead, and if the marriage was legal—what then?'

Mr. Banks laughed uneasily. 'You young people do leap over such great gulfs of impossibilities,' he said.

'You do not answer my question, sir.'

'I will answer it, of course. Mr. Boyce left no will. Your mother inherited as the only living relative. If he had a legitimate child, and it is still living, it is the heir.'

'To all of his property.'

'To all of his property. But what a trouble you are basing upon nothing.' An old scrap of writing about a hypothetical wife and child.

There was an uneasy silence.

'You might have thrown the paper into that fire, mamma,' said Margaret, with a nervous laugh, 'and nobody would have been a bit the wiser.'

'Maggie!' exclaimed David.

'Your sister is only joking, my son,' said Mrs. Wayne. 'We must find that poor child, Mr. Banks.'

'Yes, certainly, madam. The child (if there ever was such a child) is an adult now. If it has any claim upon your estate I will press it, of course. The onus of proofs rests upon the claimant. We contest. He (or she) may not be able to keep up such a costly war, and at worst we compromise, cheaply enough.'

'I don't quite follow you,' said Mrs. Wayne, gently. 'If Peter has a living child, of course I shall give up the property to it.'

Mr. Banks laughed. 'If there was such a child it would have shown itself long ago. Leave the matter to me, madam. You have done all that is necessary.'

Mrs. Wayne was not listening to him. David, she exclaimed, 'I know who can help us! Your Aunt Wayne lived in Flashing for years. She knew that Vitry girl. Go to town to-morrow and find out what she knows.'

'I will go to-night,' said David, glancing at his watch. His hand shook, his features were pinched.

'I wish you ill-luck,' said Mr. Banks, as he went out.

'We can do nothing more to-night,' said Mrs. Wayne.

Maggie waited until her mother had gone out. 'Of course this is all a foolish scare,' she said. 'But—what have we, Mr. Banks, which we do not inherit from Uncle Peter?'

'Nothing. Well, your mother has a farm in Virginia which brings her in 200 dollars a year. It is good ground, but never has been properly cultivated.'

'Two hundred dollars a year for three people!' said Maggie. 'How ridiculous!' She laughed merrily enough. The thing was but an ugly dream to her. Was she not going to Rome as a princess?

It was late on the following afternoon when David returned. Mr. Banks told his wife afterwards that the boy had touched no liquor that day, though he had been drinking heavily of late. All the grit there is in him came out, and there is good stuff in those Boyces. It never occurred to him or to his mother to dodge the issue. They can do nothing else but honest. Yet, think what it must be to a young fellow to give up a vast inheritance like that!

David went straight to the point. 'My news,' he said, 'is worse than you expect. My Aunt Belle remembers Emma Vitry. She died years before my Uncle Peter. She has a child, a daughter who was sent to a boarding school. Suddenly, in March, 1894, the payments for her tuition ceased.'

'That was when your uncle died,' said Mrs. Wayne.

She left the school and went to work in a New York shop, continued David. 'I found her there, and asked her if she had any family papers. She had one; and that the certificate of marriage between Emma Vitry and John Peterson Boyce. The girl had never been called Boyce and did not suppose that this man was her father. But her face proves it. She is very like you, mother. The case is clear, to my mind.'

Mr. Banks returned to the cliff. He listened attentively to all David had to say, and expressed it as his opinion that the daughter of Mrs. Wayne's brother would inherit all by order of the Supreme Court.

'God's will be done' was all the comment Mrs. Wayne made.

'Well, mother,' said David, looking round, with a sigh, 'when she takes this from us she takes it—all. I hope this matter will come out right for us. But if it does not, we will go down to your land in Virginia and I will farm it.'

'Leave West Point!' cried Maggie.

'Can't you understand, Margaret? Mother will have nothing but her boy.' He jumped up in his wild headlong way and threw himself on his knees before his mother, looking up into her face. Mrs. Wayne put her hands on his cold cheeks and looked into his eyes.

A great light and joy came into her own. 'My boy has come back to me!' she said, too low for him to hear.

The law moves slowly, even with honesty like that of the Waynes to urge it. But when spring came Miss Boyce was in full possession of her rights, had installed Mr. Banks as her lawyer, and New York had lost sight of Mrs. Wayne and her children.

Five years had passed when Mr. Banks, who was called by business into Virginia, resolved to 'look up those poor Waynes and eat his Thanksgiving dinner with them.'

'And a better dinner,' he told his wife on his return, 'I never tasted. They have very little money, I imagine; but they have a beautiful home and plenty to eat and to read. David has married

the daughter of one of the neighboring planters, a lovely, energetic girl! Mrs. Wayne is kin to half the county, and you know with the Virginians money is of little account; and blood is everything. They have hosts of friends, good, thoroughbred people. Margaret was at home on a visit. That rascally Italian gave her up as soon as they had lost their money, and Boughton—you remember John?—heard of their misfortune in Texas and posted on to Virginia to carry her back with him. She was willing enough, I suspect. It was an old love affair. Boughton is doing well in Texas; Margaret was a little aggressive in her happiness and pride in the west and her husband and her baby.'

'But Mrs. Wayne?' asked Mrs. Banks, anxiously, 'she must be miserable as a poor woman!'

'On the contrary, she is busy and eager and contented. She used to be a poor, dead-and-alive creature, you know. Now, what with her friends, her poultry, her church, and her grandchildren, her life is full of happiness. David has become a leading man in the neighborhood. I heard everywhere of his high sense of honor and his energy. Poverty has brought out the man from the animal. At dinner I sat beside Mrs. Wayne, and saw how she watched him with pride and delight. I went there full of pity and sympathy for her; but I tell you, Louisa, I envied her. In spite of the cheap curtains and rag carpets I envied her. When we left the table I said to her: "Nobody, madam, has a better right than you to keep Thanksgiving!"'

Her eyes filled. 'You see,' she said, 'my girl is happy with the man she loves. God has lifted up my boy and set his feet on safe ground. There is not a day that dawns which is not Thanksgiving day for me.' And then she added something which I did not quite understand, though no doubt it had a meaning for her. 'God always answers our prayers,' she said, 'though in a way that we know not—almost always in a way that we know not.'—Exchange.

The Catholic World.

AFRICA.—The White Fathers of the Desert.—A monumental statue of the late Cardinal Lavignerie was recently dedicated at Bi-kra, on the confines of the Sahara Desert. The Cardinal is represented standing, his eyes turned toward the desert, holding in his right hand his pastoral cross, which he seems to be planting in that desert land toward which went forth all his aspirations as bishop and coloniser. The Order founded by this wonderful Frenchman has succeeded in making a complete chain of mission settlements in the deserts. Owing to the sun's rays on the sand, the habits are white instead of the usual black, hence the members are called the White Fathers. The work of these priests is not confined to preaching, but includes teaching the tribes many useful methods of securing and preserving water, tilling the little patches of fertile land that may be found. The Fathers have become great favorites with the children of the desert, not a single death from violence is reported, nor is there friction of any sort existing between the priests and people. The Fathers speak Arabic tongue.

The First Convent in South Africa.—The golden jubilee of the first convent established in South Africa was recently celebrated at Grahamstown. This convent was established by Sisters of the Assumption from Paris, who opened a day school and boarding school for young ladies.

BELGIUM.—An imposing procession.—The jubilee procession in honor of the 750th anniversary of the bringing of the sacred relic, the Precious Blood of Christ, was held in Bruges on May 7, attracting to the city tens of thousands of devotees. Such a crowd never has been seen in Bruges before. The procession was 90 minutes in passing a given point. Cardinal Goossens, Archbishop of Malines, the Papal Nuncio, and the bishops of Belgium participated in the celebration. There were groups representing scenes in the life of Christ, most impressively realistic, and there were costumes of the twelfth century, in cloth of gold, velvet, and embossed satin, of richness beyond description. The basket in which the Holy Blood was conveyed was of massive gold, incrusting with priceless jewels.

CANADA.—The hardships of a Missionary life.—The life of a missionary priest in the North-west is one of constant hardships and suffering. A priest who is laboring in the interior of Canada, Father Husson, O.M.I., recently had to walk 500 miles on snow-shoes to reach a point where he could take a train east.

A Remarkable Incident.—The Catholic True Witness of Montreal, calls attention to one notable feature of the terrible conflagration in Hull and Ottawa. Says this journal: 'One building alone of importance in Hull remains—it is the magnificent Catholic church. Although surrounded by a sea of flame, in some miraculous manner the sacred edifice escaped the scorching element. During the fire of 1886 the church, which occupied the place upon which the present one stands, was entirely destroyed. Spectators from the Parliament Hill in Ottawa beheld the falling of the steeple and witnessed many of the harrowing scenes of the occasion. This time, however, the temple remained alone erect—like the Church of which it is a symbol—a fit guardian over the ruins spread on all sides.' The first appeal made on behalf of the victims came from His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, who at once issued a circular letter to his clergy ordering a collection in all churches of the archdiocese for the benefit of the destitute. The beautifully worded letter, which was at once reproduced in all the press, both French and English, was backed up with a subscription of five hundred dollars.

ENGLAND.—The Diocese of Hexham.—The nomination of an auxiliary bishop to the Hexham diocese recalls the fact, which

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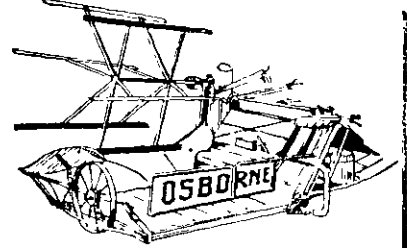
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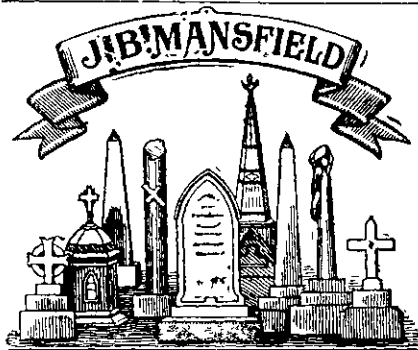
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Island now, that it would be superfluous for
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attention to the requirements of his cus-
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best
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may not be generally known, that Dr. Wilkinson, the present bishop, is a convert, and that during his Anglican days he was connected with St. Saviour's, Leeds, a church noted for its high ritual. Dr. Wilkinson, in relating the story of his conversion, which took place about 53 years ago, states that he first went to old St. Patrick's to see Father Keadley, but finding that priest out, and determined to carry out his intention, he proceeded to St. Anne's, where he saw the late Father Walmsley, and was subsequently received into the Church by him.

Golden Jubilee of a Priest.—On July 9 the golden jubilee of the ordination of the Rev. William Ignatius Dolan, of Holloway, will occur, and it is intended to recognise in a suitable manner the great services rendered by him as a priest of the archdiocese of Westminster during the past 50 years.

Death of a Sussex Priest.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Denis for nearly 40 years rector of the Catholic Church at West Grinstead, Sussex, died after a very brief illness on April 24.

St. George's Day at Southwark.—The feast of St. George was honored with special observance in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. On the following day also there were special services, beginning with Pontifical High Mass, and in the evening the United Choirs Festival took place with Pontifical Vespers, procession and Benediction.

Death of a Venerable Priest.—The death took place on April 20 of Rev. Thomas Ullathorne, S.J., of Lowe House, St. Helens. Deceased was in his eighty-third year, and since two years after his ordination in August, 1850, until 1886, when he had to relinquish the greater portion of his duties on account of failing health, had been prominently identified with the work of the Catholic missions in St. Helens. After *Requiem Mass*, which was sung in Lowe House Church by the Bishop of Liverpool, and at which a panegyric was preached by Very Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., Manchester, the interment took place at Old Windleshaw Cemetery.

RUSSIA.—Institution of a Catholic Archbishopric.—It is said that the negotiations between the Holy See and the Cabinet of the Czar, carried on by the Russian minister plenipotentiary to the Vatican, Tcharykow, are resulting in the institution of a Catholic archbishopric at St. Petersburg, together with that of two other episcopal sees, which will be the beginning of the establishment in Russia of the Catholic hierarchy, which, hitherto, has had existence only in Poland.

SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh Catholic Working Boys' Home.—Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., who was accompanied by the Lady Anne Kerr, presided recently at the annual meeting in connection with the Catholic Working Boys' Home, Edinburgh.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Silver Jubilee of the Salesian Missions.—Towards the end of the present year the silver jubilee of the Salesian missions in South America takes place—for next November marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first 'expedition' of Salesian missionaries to the New World. In view of the extraordinary development of the society in that part of the globe during this period it is proposed to celebrate the auspicious event by a series of religious festivals.

SPAIN.—A Present for the King.—The little King of Spain has received from his Holiness Leo XIII., who is his godfather, a present in the shape of a fine mosaic representing the piazza of St. Peter's, and with it an autograph letter expressive of his good-will for his youthful Majesty.

UNITED STATES.—Catholic Bequests.—According to a New York publication over £12,000,000 were given last year in the United States in public bequests. This list only includes gifts of £1000 and over. The following gifts are mentioned as going to Catholic institutions: To the Catholic University of America from Catholic Knights of America, £10,000 for a chair of English Literature; from the Catholic Knights of Columbus, £10,000 for chair of American History; from Mary Moran, of Baltimore, £2000 for a Celtic chair; Rev. P. J. Daly, of Roxbury, Mass., gave £10,000 for a free industrial school in his town for young women; Mrs. Mary Johnson, of New York, left to St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, £30,000; to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Protector and Mission of the Immaculate Conception, each £11,000; to All Saints' Church, £10,000; to other institutions, £2500; making in all £96,500. Loyola College, Baltimore, received gifts from friends amounting to \$20,000. The Jesuit Fathers of New Orleans received gifts for college buildings, planned to cover an entire square and to cost £200,000. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, gave to his diocese £10,000 for a commercial and industrial college. Out of over £12,000,000 given in the list not quite £400,000 are reported as going to Catholic institutions.

Distinguished Waiters.—One of the most notable and interesting functions that takes place in Washington is the annual dinner given by the Little Sisters of the Poor on the feast of their patron saint, St. Joseph, to their beneficiaries. Not only is the sumptuous banquet prepared for the aged and decrepit poor to whom these devoted nuns administer, but all the notable Catholics volunteer to serve at the feast, and on that afternoon the austere halls of the home resemble some fashionable drawing room at the height of the season. At the time the dinner is served, shortly past noon, gaily dressed women and dignified men donned long white aprons, and until every poor creature in the institution is satisfied and happy, they work with unflagging zeal, all of them remaining to take part in the religious services that follow. At the dinner given this year the corps of waiters included the French ambassador, the Spanish minister, the Duchess of Arcos, the minister

from Switzerland and Mrs. Pioda, the minister from Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo, Mrs. White, wife of the justice; the Misses Riggs, Mr. Bonaparte, and a number of others prominent in the fashionable world. M. Boeufve, the chancellor of the French embassy, never misses one of these parties. He is a great favorite with the old people, and enters into the occasion with keen zest, carrying to the poor unfortunates a merry greeting and cheery stories from the outside world, as well as material food. This year M. Boeufve wore a huge butcher's apron, which reached quite to his heels, and was untiring in his endeavors to make the dinner a memorable one.

GENERAL.

Relics of Bigotry.—Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Wigan recently (says the *London Tablet*), referred to the fact that no Catholic can become Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in these terms: 'When her Majesty came to Ireland let her first act be to remove the intolerable insult that was upon the Statute Book of England with regard to the Lord-Lieutenancy—viz., that he could not belong to that religion which was the religion of the bulk of the Irish people. He might wear the shamrock, but he dare not profess the faith that St. Patrick planted in Ireland.' The *Westminster Gazette*, commenting upon this, says: 'We need hardly say that we should be very glad if this were to be done, but we doubt if constitutionally the Queen could do it, any more than she could alter the Protestant Succession. But it is certainly an anomaly that the Viceroy of India may be a Roman Catholic but not the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and it only adds insult to injury that the disability should be in a Roman Catholic country.' The fact is that, though we all profess the widest religious tolerance, a great deal of bigotry still exists; and what a formal enactment does in one country popular prejudice often does quite as effectually in another. Thus while a statute forbids a Catholic to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, public opinion forbids a Catholic to hope to become President of the United States. There never has been a Catholic President; and although the Catholic population supplies some of the most active and successful politicians in the country, it is not in the least likely that a Catholic will rule at the White House in our generation. Even the existence of a Catholic wife was in one conspicuous instance thought sufficient to make a prominent public man ineligible as a candidate for the Presidency. In the case of the Lord-Lieutenant the disability is surely an absurdity. If the Marquis of Ripon could be trusted to exercise wisely the vast powers of a Viceroy of India, he might surely be allowed to preside at Dublin Castle.

GERMANS AND THE SHAMROCK.

They have just been writing a good deal about the shamrock in the German press, but they have not been calling it the shamrock. The name they give it is the 'Kleeblatt,' which really means clover-leaf. A writer in the German Catholic newspaper, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, who is evidently a lover of 'the sweet little shamrock,' has been warmly protesting against the ignorance which confounds it with the 'Kleeblatt.' He explains the difference, and even shows a knowledge of the ancient tongue of the Gael by pointing out that shamrock is really an Irish word. To prove that in the eyes of the Irish it is quite different from clover, he quotes the following lines from Ralph Varian's poem, 'The Shamrock,' in which the poet is represented as looking for his darling plant in every season. He says in June:

When scarlet poppies nod between
The ears of wheat, yet sappy green,
And trodden green sward breathing tells
Of clover white with honey cells . . .
I seek the shamrock's golden bells.

The writer of the article insists on the shamrock being acclimatised in Germany; that is on its being received into the German language. He declares: 'Just as the English have adopted the Irish plant with its Irish name, so must we Germans take it in its native purity. Shamrock then, and not Kleeblatt.'

A very fine example of the dog-in-the-manger policy is reported by the *Southern Cross*. At the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly held recently in Adelaide one of the members moved a resolution 'to watch over every movement that may be made within the province towards modifying the Education Act, and to use all diligence to secure that Bible lessons shall form part of the school curriculum.' But this position did not satisfy the Rev. Dr. Paton, who saw in the motion the possibility of some concession to Catholic schools. He opposed the resolution, we are told, 'not from any hostility to Bible-reading in State schools, but he had heard that there were several members of the legislature who were prepared to support a movement in favor of the capitation grant directly Parliament consented to Bible lessons as a portion of the school curriculum, and he held that it was better that they should remain as they were than run the risk of denominational endowments.' Briefly speaking, Dr. Paton's attitude is this: In order that Catholics shall not get some concession he would deny himself what he believes to be right and necessary. This perverted sense of self-sacrifice was, however, too colossal for the assembled Presbyterians, who decided to follow out the spirit of the resolution. It is worthy of remark that the mover of the motion, Rev. Dr. Robertson, 'thanked God daily that he was able to pay for his children being educated outside the State schools.' This sentiment is worthy of admiration, and, although unwittingly, Mr. Robertson expresses the Catholic position to a nicety. He puts into practice precisely what the Catholic body are continually doing, and agitating for.

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RABBIT EXPORTER, DUNEDIN.

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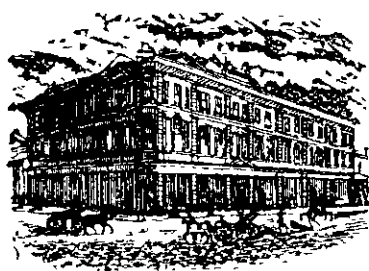
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CONNOR and J. T.
HARRIS, I have to
THANK the PATRONS
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LIBERAL PATRONAGE;
and in bespeaking a Con-
tinuance of the same for
my successors I feel quite
satisfied that the reputa-
tion the Hotel has enjoyed
will be fully maintained
under their Management.

J. F. NIXON

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

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J. T. HARRIS,

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the above well-known house from MR. JAMES LISTON, so long and favourably known in connection with its management. We need hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.

JAMES LISTON.

To the FARMERS & STOCKOWNERS of Otago.

WE desire to thank our numerous clients for past support, and at the same time to remind Stockowners and others that, owing to our large connection in this trade, we have special facilities for disposing of stock of all descriptions to the very best advantage. Anyone desirous of purchasing or disposing of stock will find it to their advantage to communicate with us. We act as agents for the sale or lease of Freehold or Leasehold Farming or grazing properties, and have several of such properties to sell or lease on favourable terms. We also act as agents in negotiating loans on Freehold or other properties, in making Valuations of Lands and Stock, and in arranging and conducting Arbitrations.

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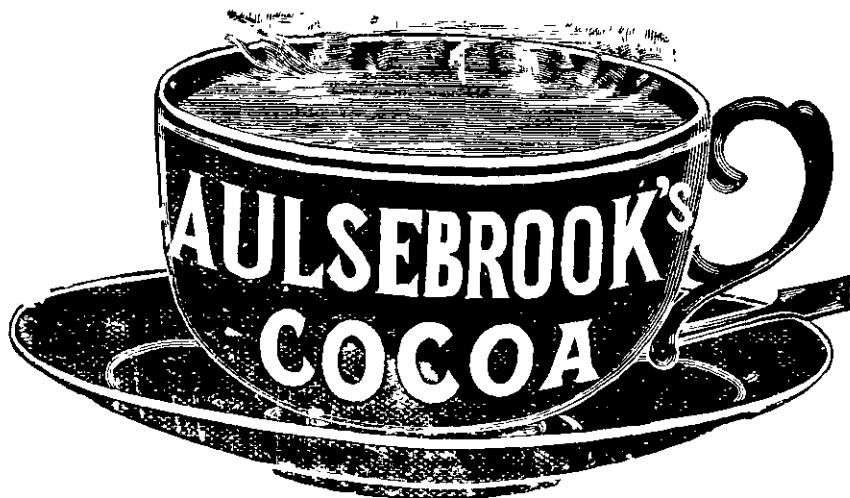
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"CLUB" COFFEE, "ARABIAN" COFFEE
AND "FRENCH" COFFEE.
(Net weight tins.)

Also Exhibition Brand Coffee
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(Gross weight tins.)

The Best Value to the Consumer known in
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Favourably spoken of by all who use it as the
Best Made in New Zealand.

SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-
SENCES, CURRY POWDER, AND
PURE PEPPER AND SPICES,
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This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The Hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired

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The above hotel is most centrally situated, being three minutes' walk from Railway Station and from General Post Office. Every accommodation.

Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
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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
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On Draught at almost all Hotels in the
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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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Opposite Knox Church).

For Winter Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness,
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DR. MANTELL'S COUGH SYRUP.

It has stood the test of many years and is
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WILKINSON & SON, CHEMISTS.

Being agreeable to taste, it is alike recom-
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People We Hear About.

Mr Henry Lawson, the Australian poet, has, (says a New South Wales paper), gone to England, having obtained an appointment worth £200 a year in connection with the Agent-General's office, and a permanent retainer of £100 from a London publishing house.

Cardinal Vaughan was 68 on April 15. He is the eldest of a large family, all of whom are celebrated, for eight brothers and three sisters have entered the Church, each of the men giving up his estates in favor of the next, and they now belong to the only brother who is not in the priesthood, Colonel Vaughan.

The present Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell of Killowen), years before he took silk, was sitting in court one morning, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered, 'Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?' 'Two mothers-in-law,' replied Russell.

Madame Nevada is a fervent Catholic. While she was singing in Paris in 1834 she was baptized in the church of St. Michael, her godfather being Charles Gounod, the celebrated Catholic musician. Since then she has always been like Modjeska and Anderson, an exemplary Catholic.

Two William McKinleys are on Uncle Sam's pay-roll. One draws a salary of \$4,166 a month as President, and the other \$100 a month as engineer in the Louisville Custom House. There are forty-eight Byrans, and three of them were christened William. There used to be two Grover Clevelands in the public service, but there is only one now. He is assistant farmer at the Fort Peck Indian Agency and receives a salary of \$180 a month.

Two great Catholic inventors have been signally honored in the United States recently. Holland's submarine boat has been purchased by the government at a cost of £35,000, and the National Academy of Sciences at Washington has awarded to Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, the inventor of the X-ray, the Bernard medal. This medal is presented only once in five years and is given to the person making the most important scientific discovery during that period. Holland and Röntgen are practical Catholics.

When Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India he had a 'shikaree,' or sporting servant, whose special duty was to attend the visitors at the Viceregal Court on their shooting excursions. Returning on a certain occasion from one of these expeditions, the shikaree encountered the Viceroy, who, full of courteous solicitude for his guest's enjoyment, asked, 'Well, what sort of sport has Lord— had?' 'Oh,' replied the scrupulously polite Indian, making a bow, 'the young sahib shot divinely, but heaven was very merciful to the birds.'

The King of the Belgians is described by those acquainted with his life as the most hardworking man in Europe. While confining himself to his constitutional functions in matters of domestic policy, he has continued his father's work of keeping a personal control over Belgium's foreign relations, which, as every foreign diplomatist would testify, are carried on with most scrupulous regard for punctilio, and with a continuity of policy which Downing street cannot exhibit. The King receives from all parts of the world the very best information drawn from a number of independent sources, and no sovereign is better informed than he of

every move on the increasingly intricate and involved chess-board of the world's policy.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, attained his fifty-fifth birthday on Friday last, and considering that he had only returned a few days from a sea trip for the benefit of his health, his friends and foes (politically speaking, for we believe as a private citizen there are few men more popular) wished him many returns of the day. Mr. Seddon is a Lancashire man, having been born at Eccleston, near St. Helens. At an early age he came out to Victoria, and in 1869 was married to Miss Louisa Jane Spotswood, a lady who has proved a real helpmate to our Premier during the one-and-thirty years of their married life. After a time Mr. Seddon, like many others of our best settlers, was attracted to New Zealand and settled down on the West Coast, where he graduated in public life as a member of the Westland Provincial Council, Chairman of the Westland County Council, and also as first Mayor of Kumara. Mr. Seddon was returned to the House of Representatives for Hokitika in 1879, and represented Kumara from 1881 to 1890, when he was returned for Westland, which he still represents. He accepted office in the Ballance Ministry in 1891 as Minister of Mines, and became Premier on May 1, 1893, on the death of Mr. Ballance. Mr. Seddon was a prominent figure among the Colonial Premiers during the Queen's Jubilee celebrations in England, and at the time was made a Privy Councillor, and was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cambridge. Mr. Seddon has at various times held nearly every portfolio, so that he is thoroughly conversant with the working of every Government department.

Sir G. M. O'Rorke, who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on Thursday afternoon, might be said to have devoted the best part of his life to this line of business, and consequently knows more about Parliamentary procedure than any man in the Southern hemisphere. Sir Maurice, as he is popularly called, first saw the light 70 years ago in County Galway, Ireland, his father being the Rev. John O'Rorke, of Moylough, and his mother a sister of the late Mr. John Dennis, of Benningham House, Tuam. At the age of 22 he graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and in the same year shook the dust of Ireland off his shoes, and started for Australia. Melbourne was his first port of call, but Victoria not coming up to his fancy he turned his eyes towards New Zealand, where he arrived 46 years ago, so that he is a colonist of old standing. In 1857 he began studying Parliamentary procedure by becoming Clerk of the Auckland Provincial Council, and in 1861 got elected to that body for the electorate of Onehunga. Seven years later he was called to the Bar. The partnership between him and the Onehunga constituency lasted for 21 years, until the district was merged into that of Manukau, for which he was returned uninterruptedly until 1890. He was Speaker of the Auckland Provincial Council from 1865 to 1876, and for a time Deputy-Superintendent of the Province. From 1871 to 1876 he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives, and had a portfolio during a portion of this period. In 1879, during Sir George Grey's administration, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and has held the position ever since with the exception of the period '90-'94, when he failed to secure election to the House. This will be the eighth Parliament over which he has presided.

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Cinnamon
Cure.

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by killing the tubercles. It tones up the system, diminishes the sputum, stops the wasting and enables the patient to recover lost ground.

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I've a secret in my heart

You must hear—

A tale I would impart—

Please draw near.

Every foot that's warmly clad

Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,

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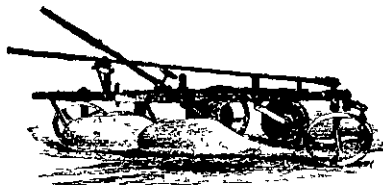
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