

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 38.

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

PRICE 6D

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.

RUSSIA AND
CHINA.

It is now pretty evident that the restoration of order in China does not mean that the crisis has passed. It will require the greatest diplomatic tact on the part of the European

Powers to prevent serious international complications. From the very beginning of the present troubles it was apparent that, although the allies co-operated for the common object of relieving the Legations, there existed a good deal of ill-concealed jealousy between them. The aims and objects of Russia have been viewed with suspicion for some time, and on her action will depend in a great measure the peaceable settlement of the Chinese trouble. That the Russian Government has been working steadily for years in the direction of securing the lion's share in spoliation of the Chinese Empire has been well known to all who have had anything to do with Eastern affairs. Her Trans-Siberian railway will in a short time connect St. Petersburg with Port Arthur. The value to Russia of this great work from a commercial and strategic point of view is scarcely yet realised. Writing last year, M. Plauchut, a well-known French author, who spent many years in China, deals with the question of Russian influence in Asia, as follows:— 'Shut in as she is on the east by the English in Burmah and the French in Cochin-China, threatened in the west by the Germans and the Japanese, and dominated on the north by Russia the Celestial Empire finds herself compelled to awaken from her long stupor, and arouse herself to action of some kind. With no real army, no longer an efficient fleet, what can she do? She can only choose what seems to her the least of the evils hemming her in on every side, and elect from among the many competitors for the post, the protector best able to save her not only from her outside enemies, but from herself. As has been very aptly said, Russia is of all the Western Powers the most imbued with Oriental ideas, and she combines, with the energy and ambition of a first-rate Power of the future, a sympathy altogether wanting to France, Germany, or Great Britain. There is, in fact, an actual affinity of race between the Chinese and the inhabitants of the Northern steppes, and there is therefore far more hope of real amalgamation between them than there can be in any other case. The English, the French, the Germans, the Italians, if they win the concessions they are now in their turn clamoring for, will always be aliens in the districts they acquire, and there will never, to use a homely but expressive phrase, be any love lost between them and the natives.'

It is an open secret that Li-Hung-Chang, who has been described in turns as the greatest statesman in the East and the most consummate liar, is of the same opinion, and that his predilections are decidedly Russian. It is said that his object in visiting Europe about four years ago was to ascertain by personal observation which of the Western nations would be most likely to be the best friend for his country in the enfeebled condition to which the war with Japan had reduced her. He saw that it was neither England, France, nor Germany, but Russia, and as a result of his observations a treaty was made with the last-named country in 1897, whereby, in addition to

other privileges, she was given Port Arthur as a coaling station, with the right, in case of war, of concentrating troops in its harbor.

'The Russians and the Chinese,' said Mitchie, writing over 30 years ago, 'are peculiarly suited to each other. They understand each other's character thoroughly because they are so closely alike.' This was written more than 30 years ago, and time and closer intercourse have increased the similarity to a considerable extent since then. And it is pretty clear that while other Powers will have to content themselves with 'open doors' and 'spheres of influence,' Russia will exercise the greatest political influence. 'There remains now (writes M. Plauchut) no hope that the disintegrating forces at work in the once powerful nation will be arrested from within, in spite of the fact that China again and again has risen in the past from apparent dissolution into a greater nation than before, absorbing her conquerors and converting them into patriots, ready to dare all for their adopted country. The saving force must come from without, and when once more there is a strong hand directed by a strong brain at the head of affairs, the resources of the unhappy land will be found to be inexhaustible. With a prolific soil, vast mineral wealth, and a teachable population, there is indeed no limit to what China, which has been called the India of the future, may become.' The time may not as yet be ripe for an alliance, defensive and offensive, between Russia and China, and in that case the former country will not force matters on the present occasion. But she has been working in this direction for years, and the day when her dream becomes a reality will be one of ill-omen not alone for the peace of Asia, but even for that of Europe. Between them they would have a population of close on 550,000,000, more than a third of the whole globe. Were China, with her almost inexhaustible resources in men, backed up by the army and directed by the brain power of Russia, the combined nations of the West would have more than a difficult task in thwarting the designs of the Muscovite and the Mongolian.

MORGANATIC
MARRIAGES.

LIKE the policeman in the play the lot of sovereigns is not a happy one. Many European rulers live in constant dread of the bullet or the dagger of the anarchist and the crank. But over and above this they have their private worries like ordinary mortals, added to which there are the rules and etiquette which govern the actions of Royal persons. These debar them in many instances from acting with that freedom which is the privilege of their meanest subject. For example, they cannot marry outside the charmed circle of Royalty without certain risks and inconveniences. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, has, with the reluctant consent of the Emperor, been morganatically married to the Countess Sophie Chotek, a lady of noble but not of royal birth. Lest there should be any trouble hereafter the Emperor insisted, before giving his consent to the marriage, that the Archduke should renounce by a solemn oath all possible claims which his future wife, and children if any, might ever make to the throne. By the law of the House of Hapsburg, should the Archduke succeed to the throne, his wife will not be Empress of Austria, or Queen of Hungary, and his children will not have the rights and privileges of

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members of the Imperial House. The position of the Archduchess, when her husband is called upon to take up the reins of Government, will be a delicate and difficult one. She will still be inferior in rank to every archduchess of the Imperial family, all of whom will take precedence of her. This may give rise to unpleasant incidents, and will probably prevent her from taking part in State functions. A Vienna correspondent points out other anomalies that will arise out of this marriage. 'Of course,' he says, 'the Countess will live in the Archduke's house. If she accompanies him to the station when he starts for some journey she can ride with him in his Imperial carriage, but she cannot come back from the station in it, as she must not ride alone in a carriage with golden spokes to the wheels, or with a coachman in full livery. She must not sit in the opera-box with him, nor attend the races in the Imperial stand. And so forth *ad infinitum*.'

The term 'morganatic marriage' dates from the promulgation of the Salic Law in the fifth century, to regulate the succession to the throne of the Salii, a tribe of Franks. The Salic Law, the main object of which was to exclude females from the succession, also provided that in the event of the monarch contracting a marriage with a lady of inferior birth, neither she nor her children should share his rank. Every reigning monarch and his family are equal in rank to every other reigning monarch and his family, without reference to their respective origin. Thus the Bonapartes and the Abrenoviches are considered to be of equal birth with the Hapsburgers and Hohenzollerns. King Alexander of Servia, whose great-grandfather was a peasant, could marry into any royal family, whereas the marriage of the Archduchess Stefanie to Count Lonyay, whose ancestors were valiant knights and warriors 1000 years ago, was considered a mésalliance.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

THE British Government are evidently afraid to tackle the question of old age pensions. The matter was recently referred to a Departmental Committee to inquire into the financial aspects of the proposals made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject. The conclusions which the Departmental Committee arrived at were that the carrying out of the scheme recommended by the Select Committee would, if the pension age were fixed at 65, involve a progressive annual expenditure commencing at £10,300,000, and rising in 1911 to £12,650,000, in 1921 to £15,650,000, and so on. These estimates, it is admitted, are founded mainly on hypothesis, or rather on a series of hypotheses, there being no definite data upon which to work. In view of the composition of the committee, however, it may be taken that the figures are as near an approach to the probable actual cost as it is possible to make. And while there are, of course, many objections to the pension scheme propounded by the Select Committee other than financial, this exposition of its great cost will be (remarks a well known financial paper) sufficient to discredit it in the eyes of the British taxpayer. It may, however, be possible to reform the pension system of Great Britain so that the worker and the soldier may be included. When a pension scheme that runs into millions is propounded, people are apt to consider the proposal too great a burden even for the British Empire. Now if we compare that proposed for Great Britain and Ireland with that in actual force in this Colony, the results are nearly the same as far as population is considered. The amount required in New Zealand for old age pensions this year will be about £200,000, with a population, roughly speaking, of 800,000. The population of the United Kingdom is, say, 40,000,000—fifty times that of this Colony, so that at the same rate an old age pension scheme for the former country would be about £10,000,000, very close on what the Departmental Committee calculated on. Therefore, taking per head of the population as the basis of comparison, we find that our responsibility is just as great in proportion as that which apparently frightens the British Cabinet from dealing with a pressing subject. The amount spent in war during the past twelve months would provide sufficient money to pay an old age pension in the United Kingdom for the next five years. The average British taxpayer is never appalled by expenditure in the latter direction.

A VINDICATION. THE appointment of Sir William Butler to the command at Aldershot reminds us that it is now somewhat over a year since he resigned that of the South African forces in consequence of a difference of opinion with the High Commissioner and the Colonial Secretary. War was then imminent and the High Commissioner directed that certain positions should be occupied, but Sir William Butler, who had by that time formed a pretty accurate estimate of the fighting capabilities of the two republics and had furthermore a thorough knowledge of the difficult nature of the country which he was called upon to defend, pointed out to the Home authorities the impossibility of the task with the small force at his command. He warned the High Commissioner and Mr. Chamberlain that he would

require five times the number of troops that he had then under him to withstand the united forces of the republics. He spoke as an expert who had been practically studying the situation for some time, but his advice was practically laughed to scorn by the Colonial Secretary, who, backed up by a section of the press, entered on the contest with a light heart, and a conviction born of vanity that three months would see the end of the war. General Butler was looked upon as a pessimist; the Jingo press went so far as to hint that he was a pro-Boer. Although he got the command of the Western District he was for months under a cloud, and for a considerable time he was the object of vile attacks in the press. In consequence of his position his mouth was shut; military etiquette prevented him from defending himself, and the Colonial Secretary and the War Office did not seem at all anxious that he should be given an opportunity of so doing. They had ignored his advice, but every week during the early part of the campaign brought fresh proof of the wisdom of his counsels. The Boer farmers, who were held in such contempt by London editors, showed that they could fight, and their commanders displayed a knowledge of military tactics which, if not brilliant, was at least unexpected. The march to Pretoria was not the picnic it was expected to be, and by degrees the British public and the saner of the British newspapers woke up to the fact that Sir William Butler had been right, and that if his advice had been taken at first the nation would not have to mourn the loss of so many brave lives, nor hear of those periodical 'reverses' which were of such constant occurrence during the first six months of the campaign. Instead of the 130,000 men which General Butler said would be required—an estimate which was then considered ridiculously excessive—200,000 have been found necessary, and the casualty list alone has exceeded the force at his disposal prior to the outbreak of war. General Butler's appointment to Aldershot is practically a vindication of his opinions, but it is to be hoped the despatches which passed between him and the High Commissioner will see the light of day, for then the British public will be in a position to apportion the blame for a great deal of inexplicable blundering that has taken place in connection with this war.

NO SALVATION OUTSIDE THE CHURCH; OR THE DOCTRINE OF EXCLUSIVE SALVATION.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE INFIDELS.

THE following is the third of a series of articles on the above subject contributed to the *Austral Light* by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne—

There is, in regard to the salvation of positive and negative infidels (writes his Grace), an element of difficulty which is not found in the case of formal or material heretics. That element arises from their want of such an amount of supernatural faith as is absolutely and certainly necessary for salvation. Many theologians would include faith in the Incarnation amongst the necessary articles of belief. Some would include the Trinity. But it is certain that the very least required includes supernatural faith in God as a Remunerator. Hence it is that St. Paul says in the Epistle to the Hebrews: 'But without faith it is impossible to please God. For he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and is a rewarder to them that seek Him' (xi., 6).

No one, therefore, who does not believe that God exists, and that He will reward the good and punish the wicked, is in the way of salvation. But by infidels we understand those who receive neither the Old nor the New Testament—who are wanting in all supernatural faith.

These, again may be either culpable or inculpable in their infidelity. They are culpable, as is evident, if the Gospel has been sufficiently preached to them to induce the obligation of believing the necessary truths of faith, or at least of making further enquiry in cases where the manifestation of Gospel truths has not been clear or distinct. These are called *positive* infidels. If no manifestation of the Gospel has been made to them or if it has not been made so clearly as to bind them to make further enquiry, they are inculpable in their infidelity, and are classed by theological writers as *negative* infidels.

We can easily imagine some of the aboriginals of this country who are in contact with white men receiving a sufficient manifestation of the existence of God as a Remunerator, to make them culpable if they reject this necessary truth, while others who are separated from all intercourse with the white population may, at least for a time, be inculpably ignorant of this fundamental and necessary truth. The former should be set down as positive, the latter as negative infidels.

POSITIVE INFIDELS.

It is obvious that what has been said of *formal* heretics must also be said of *positive* infidels—namely, that as such they cannot be saved. Their exclusion from salvation arises not from the fact of their living and dying outside the true Church, but because they are living in the violation of a divine precept which has been sufficiently manifested to them, and the violation of which involves the guilt of grievous sin. They are amongst those of whom Our Lord spoke in His last commission to His Apostles, saying: 'Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not

shall be condemned.' The Gospel, as we suppose, was sufficiently preached by one agency or another to these aboriginals whose case we are now considering, to make them culpable in rejecting a belief in the existence of God as a Remunerator, and accordingly they are guilty of a grievous sin of infidelity, which, if continued till death, will exclude them from salvation.

NEGATIVE INFIDELS.

Hence it is only with the other class, with those to whom no manifestation of the truths of faith has ever been made, that is with those who are called *negative* infidels, that we have to deal with in this paper.

Let us suppose, then, the case of persons who apparently have never had the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the existence of God as a Remunerator, and who, therefore, are inculpable in their infidelity, such as the aboriginals of this country were before Captain Cook set foot on Australian soil, or such as some tribes still are in the interior of Queensland. What are we to hold regarding their chances of salvation? Are they all, together with the millions who live in China, India, Japan, and other pagan countries, shut out from all hope of salvation? Has God provided no means of salvation for the great majority of the human race who are involuntarily and inculpably sitting in darkness and the shadow of death? The far-reaching mercy of God and the whole scope of revelation would forbid us to hold such a doctrine.

But before proceeding to examine the means which God has provided for their enlightenment and ultimate salvation, we may pause to consider whether the supposition of inculpable infidelity is a logical one or the existence of negative infidels is possible.

Some of the old schoolmen denied the possibility of inculpable or negative infidelity in adults, even for the shortest time after they arrive at the use of reason. Some others admitted it could exist for a short time, but not for a long period, and much less during a whole lifetime. They argued from many texts of Scripture, and, more particularly, from the second chapter of the first Epistle to Timothy, in which it is expressly stated that 'God wishes all men to be saved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth.' But God never proposes to men an end without giving the means of its accomplishment. As then, He wishes all men to be saved, He gives to all the means of acquiring that amount of supernatural faith which is necessary for salvation. If men, it was argued, use these means they come to a knowledge of the faith, and cease to be negative infidels. If they reject or neglect the means offered by God, then they become *positive* infidels. And so there appears to be no place for negative infidelity, no possibility of salvation, consequently, for any class of infidels. Again, according to the common opinion of theologians, God offers to each individual the means that are either proximately or remotely sufficient to lead to faith, and through faith to justification, and ultimately to salvation. Either these means are used or rejected. If used by an infidel, his infidelity disappears; if rejected, the infidelity in which he remains is no longer negative and inculpable, but positive and culpable.

Furthermore, a theologian axiom, 'Facienti quod in se est, Deus non denegat gratiam,' applies to infidels as well as to believers. The meaning of the axiom is that God never denies grace to those who do what is in their power to do. It, therefore, the infidel does what is in his power to do,

GOD WILL GIVE HIM THE LIGHT OF FAITH,

And he then ceases to be an infidel. If he omits to do what even as an infidel he is able and bound to do, namely, to observe the precepts of the Natural Law which are known to him, he then voluntarily places an obstacle to his own enlightenment, and he then ceases to be a *negative*, and becomes a *positive* infidel.

But notwithstanding this specious reasoning, the common opinion of theologians is that negative or inculpable infidelity can and does exist.

In solving the proposed difficulties, we must remember that though the infidel may sin grievously by violating the precepts of the Natural Law, which God has inscribed on the hearts of all men, and though he may thereby place an obstacle to his own enlightenment, still he may not be accountable for this consequence. The reason is, no effect which follows from the cause is voluntary or imputable unless the connection between the cause and the effect has been in some way foreseen. This is true even though the cause be sinful in itself, provided the effect was not foreseen when placing the sinful cause. In one word, there are two things required for the commission of a sin, namely, advertence on the part of the intellect, and consent on the part of the will. Now, it is possible that an infidel may violate the Natural Law without foreseeing that he is thereby placing an obstacle to his own enlightenment, and, therefore, though his violation of the Natural Law is voluntary and culpable, still the consequence of that violation may be inculpable. Just as, if a man were to offer a grievous insult to a person who was determined and prepared to bestow a great favor on him he would deprive himself of that intended favor, and still not be morally responsible for the deprivation if it were entirely unforeseen as the consequence of the insult. He would be responsible for the insult which was intended, but not for the consequence which we suppose he could not foresee. So, also, the infidel is responsible for the insult offered to God by the violation of the Natural Law, but not for the unforeseen obstacle which he thereby puts to his own enlightenment.

In interpreting the theological axiom referred to, 'God does not refuse grace to those who do what is in their power to do,' we must be careful to avoid the Pelagian and semi-Pelagian errors condemned in the Council of Trent. We are not, indeed, bound to hold that the axiom is to be understood of works performed with the aid of Divine grace, so that its meaning would be that those infidels who correspond with the first illuminating graces which God bestows on them, will be led step by step, first to faith, and then to sanctifying or habitual grace.

According to this view,

THE ORDER OF GOD'S PROVIDENCE

in the salvation of an infidel, would be as follows:—First, when an infidel arrives at the use of reason, he cannot fail to observe in the visible world about him, evident proofs of wonderful power, of admirable order, and of superhuman wisdom. His reason tells him that such effects could not exist without a sufficient cause, and that the Cause or Creator must be worthy of his worship. Then, God, by His actual grace, supernaturally enlightens his mind and moves his will to make further inquiry. If the infidel co-operates with this first grace, and seeks to know more perfectly the true God and the true religion in which He is to be worshipped, God will further aid him by His grace till he is brought to at least a knowledge of those articles of faith that are absolutely necessary for salvation. This God may do by sending missionaries to the country in which the infidel lives, or by bringing the infidel—by some apparent chance—under the influence of Christian teaching, or by a direct illumination of his mind. We do not presume to limit the means by which the Almighty may effect His purpose. We know that when the infidel corresponds with previous illuminating graces, there are a thousand means beyond our ken, by which God may lead him to a knowledge of the necessary articles of faith. Having the grace of faith, God will next lead him to the grace of justification, either through the Sacrament of Baptism, or by the baptism of desire—that is, by an act of perfect charity or contrition, in which the desire of Baptism is implicitly contained. After justification God gives the special graces that are required for perseverance, and thus in every stage of his salvation the axiom is verified: 'God does not deny grace to him who does what is in his power to do.'

If, on the other hand, the infidel should fail to correspond with any of these graces that are so many links in the golden chain intended to ultimately bind him to God, he may, without any violation of justice, or any want of mercy on God's part, be left in his infidelity or in his sin, and be lost. However, we may well believe that even after a first, and a second, and a third failure, God will continue to offer him, through life, the same graces that had been previously rejected, so that if he is ultimately lost, his destruction will be the work of his own wilful perversity.

But, as I have already said, we are not bound to limit the meaning of the axiom to works performed with the aid of grace. It may, without any taint of Pelagian error, be understood of purely natural works, thus:

GOD WISHES THE SALVATION OF ALL MEN

without distinction, and Christ died for all whom God the Father wishes to be saved. This wish on the part of God regards the present fallen state of human nature, and not merely as some erroneously held, the state of innocence and integrity in which Adam was created. It is a sincere and efficacious wish, in this sense, that God has not only prepared and provided the graces which, if applied, would be sufficient for the salvation of men, but He actually gives to each adult the means that are, proximately or remotely, sufficient to lead to faith, then to justification, and finally to salvation.

But neither this wish on the part of God, nor the efficacy of Christ's Passion—infinite as it was—excludes the necessity of some action, or of some co-operation, on the part of man in order that God's wish may be fulfilled, and that the merits of Christ's Passion may be applied to individual souls. This is what St. Augustine meant by saying that God Who made us without any act of our own, will not save us without our own co-operation.

The conditions required by God vary according to the various circumstances in which men are placed. In case of those who have no supernatural faith—of infidels—the condition required for their enlightenment is the observance of the primary precepts of the natural law. These precepts are written by God on the heart of every child of Adam, and are made known by the light of reason. 'For when the Gentiles,' says St. Paul, 'who have not the law, do by nature those things that are of the law; these having not the law are a law to themselves: who show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience bearing witness to them' (Rom. II., 14-15). It is true that the observance of these precepts is not a *cause* of justification. It does not entitle an infidel to the grace of faith. It only removes an obstacle which would prevent God from giving that grace. It is, in a word, a condition precedent, as the lawyers phrase it, required by God for giving the light of faith to an infidel. God has determined, according to a law of His providence, that those infidels who observe the primary principles of the Natural Law which are known to them, and the observance of which are within the range of their natural powers, and who thereby avoid placing an obstacle in the way of their own enlightenment, will infallibly be led to a knowledge of the true God, and at least to that amount of supernatural faith which is absolutely required for salvation.

Hence we are not to suppose that

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE NATURAL LAW

without the aid of graces is, in any sense, a meritorious cause of faith, nor even a disposition positively conducing to that end; but we are quite free to hold that it is a condition, with the observance of which God has connected the granting of the grace of faith.

Nor are we to suppose that this is a condition indispensably necessary; for while God never refuses the grace of faith to those infidels who by the observance of the Natural Law avoid placing an obstacle in the way of their enlightenment; on the other hand, He, in the exercise of His mercy, no doubt, often gives the grace of faith to those who have failed to observe the Natural Law, and who, therefore, have not even this negative recommendation in their favor.

How much of the Natural Law the infidel must observe, or how long he must observe it without the aid of grace before God gives

him the gift of faith, we cannot determine. All we know is that God only requires the observance of such primary precepts, and only for such a time as it is morally possible for the infidel to observe. The time of probation may vary much according to the circumstances in which the individual is placed, and the temptations he has to encounter. One thing is certain, that God will not allow any one to be tempted above his strength, but will make also with temptation issue so that he will be able to bear it. (1 Cor. x. 13).

If, then, the infidel observes the Natural Law for the time required, and thereby does what is in his power, God will infallibly lead him, in some of the ways already indicated, to such faith as is necessary for salvation. If, on the contrary, he should violate the Natural Law, God may leave him in his infidelity, and his salvation is rendered impossible while he continues in that state. 'But without faith it is impossible to please God. For he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and is a rewarder to them that seek Him.' (Heb. xi. 6).

In such a case the infidel is justly punished, not on account of his infidelity nor on account of his being outside the true Church, for his infidelity and consequent separation from the Church are supposed to be inculpable, but on account of

THE VIOLATION OF THE NATURAL LAW,

which is voluntary and culpable.

There now remains only one case connected with negative infidels which might create some difficulty. We may suppose the case of an infidel dying before the term of his probation had expired, and also before he had violated any grave precept of the Natural Law. It is true that the greater number of theologians deny the possibility of such a case actually occurring. They believe that God will not allow any adult infidel who has not violated the Natural Law to die till he receives the grace of faith. They quote in proof of this assertion the axiom already cited, and another of similar import which declares that God deserts no man till He is first deserted by him. Nevertheless, we may consider what the result would be, as some theologians consider the case possible, and as it will serve to illustrate on the one hand the absolute necessity of faith for salvation, and on the other hand the absolute freedom of God in requiring any conditions he pleases, without the fulfilment of which the free and gracious gift of the Beatific Vision cannot be enjoyed. If, then, such a case should arise, the condition and prospects of such an infidel would be the same as if he had died before coming to the use of reason—in other words, the condition and prospects of all infants who die before receiving Baptism. This brings us to the last stage of our enquiry, namely, the fate of children who die unbaptized before they come to the use of reason.

Even in this case we shall see that the justice of God is tempered by His mercy. He has not abandoned these little ones to suffer pain for sins they did not commit, nor has He left the afflicted parents of such children without solid ground of hope and comfort. To them the Catholic Church speaks in the language of the Apostle: 'We would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning them that are asleep, that you be not sorrowful as others who have no hope.'

Our final paper, then, will deal with the case of unbaptized infants.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 15.

The amount cleared at the farewell social given to the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy was £45. This is to be devoted to the schools.

I regret to learn that Mrs. Garvey, wife of the governor of Mount Cook prison, is very seriously ill.

Rev. Father Goggan's medical attendant found it necessary to perform a slight operation on him last Saturday. I am pleased to hear that the patient is now progressing satisfactorily.

Prominent at his Excellency the Governor's banquet to veterans were several local pillars of the Church, notably the Hon. Dr. Grace, Inspector Peuder, Messrs. Casben, Reardon, and Sheridan.

The Very Rev. Dr. Peetre had so far recovered as to be able to preach in one of the churches in Sydney before leaving for Europe.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last, the feast of the Holy Name of Mary. Rev. Father Hills was the celebrant, Rev. Father Mahoney deacon, and Rev. Father Bowden subdeacon. The music of the Mass was Farmer's in B. Vespers were sung by Rev. Father Clancy and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Moloney, the text being, 'And the Virgin's name was Mary.'

The weekly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held last evening, when Mr. J. Kays occupied the chair. The following original papers were read by members: 'Temperance,' Mr. C. Gamble; 'Should liquor be allowed into King Country,' Mr. D. Gibbs; 'The advantages of a Literary and Debating Society,' Mr. H. McKeown; 'Importance of physical exercise in the education of the young,' Mr. E. Fitzgibbon; and 'What books we should read,' Mr. P. McGovern. An interesting discussion followed the reading of each paper. The next meeting will be devoted to 'Readings from Authors.'

Exceptionally disagreeable weather prevailed on Wednesday evening, when the social, organised by the members of St. Joseph's choir in aid of the organ fund, was held in the Skating Rink. Despite a regular downpour there were about 200 persons present.

The committee, consisting of Misses Rigg, McDonald, and Sullivan, and Messrs Rowe, Butcher, and Kelly, had made elaborate preparations for the reception of guests, and were naturally not on the best of terms with the clerk of the weather. The first part of the programme took the form of a concert, which was far and away the best given here for some years. The proceedings opened with a piano duet by Miss Henderson and Mr. Linnis; Mrs. Taylor sang 'The last summer,' Miss Deane 'When the flowing tide comes in'; Mr. G. Butcher, 'The rolling tide,' Mr. Rowe, 'Plymouth Sound.' Mr. Rowe was also associated with Miss Sullivan in a duet. A sumptuous supper was provided by the members of the choir and their friends.

The following pupils of St. Mary's Convent have been successful at the recent Trinity College examinations in music:—Senior Honors—Rose Bennett, 83; Daisy Reilly, 61. Senior Pass—Catherine Segrief, 85; Rose Bennett, 74; Mary Walls, 73. Intermediate Honors—Muriel Waldegrave, 86; Constance E. Reilly, 85; Hilda von Dadelzen, 84; Winifred Richardson, 80. Florence Harris, 65. Intermediate Pass—Lily White, 96; Rena Butt, 90. Evelyn Penny, 84; Annie Jenkins, 84; Kate Connell, 82; Mabel Murray, 81; Annie Dugnan, 80; Florence Harris, 77; Norah Dwyer, 74; Maggie Segrief, 70; Winifred Clayden, 68; Constance Macloskey, 68; Lita Truman, 68; Teresa O'Connor, 68. Junior Honors—Olive Blake, 93; Emily Whitaker, 90; Matilda Evans, 86; Evelyn Collins, 85; Marion Goulter, 81; HESSIE WHITAKER, 80; Gladys Philp, 76; Elsie Watson, 76; Brenda von Dadelzen, 76; Ethel Falconer, 72; Florence Brogan, 71; Eileen Truman, 67. Junior Pass—Winifred Connell, 96; Elizabeth Coles, 95; Katherine Palmer, 94; Agatha Knight, 92; Adelaide Harcourt, 92; Lily Tointon, 91; Norah Harnett, 89; Ida Moore, 87; Rebecca Curtain, 86; Kathleen Ward, 79; Mary Hugh, 77; Bella Coleman, 65; Eanie Martin, 60.

The Irishmen of Napier are, through the instrumentality of Mr. M. Davitt, the proud possessors of a magnificent Irish banner, which, according to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, is the best yet made for outside of Ireland. It was displayed at Government House on the occasion of the veterans' banquet, and elicited the highest commendation from all who saw it. Through the kindness of Mr. P. S. Garvey, in whose temporary charge the flag now is, I am able to give a short description of what is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of needlework seen in this Colony. The body of the flag, which is 12ft long by 18ft broad, is an emerald green Irish poplin. In the four corners, worked in appropriate colors, are the arms of the four provinces of Ireland, while in the centre there is a beautifully designed harp worked in gold satin and Japanese gold with couching stitch of black satin. Encircling the harp is an artistic wreath of shamrocks, also worked in Japanese gold. The banner, which is valued at £150, was made to the order of Mr. John Higgins, of Napier, at the Dalkey School of Embroidery, Dublin. Should the weather prove favorable the banner will be displayed in front of St. Patrick's College to-morrow afternoon.

WANGANUI.

Below we (Wanganui Herald) publish the names of and the marks obtained by the candidates from the Wanganui Convent who entered for the Trinity College musical knowledge examination, held here some months ago. The Sisters are to be congratulated on the high percentage obtained by their pupils, all of whom were successful in passing. It will be noted that in the Junior Pass two candidates obtained within three of the possible, while another obtained 96 out of 100 in the Intermediate Pass. The results were as follow.—Senior Honors—Minnie Barrie, 90 marks. Senior Pass—Minnie Barrie, 89 marks; Adelia Doherty, 72; Mary O'Connell, 68; Maud Steedman, 65. Intermediate Honors—Elke Moroney, 87; Otelia Links, 78. Intermediate Pass—Julia Flynn, 96; Kathleen Galpin, 91; Maggie McCulloch, 88; Mary Tymons, 78. Junior Honors—Lily Dalziel, 88; Mary Crowley, 83; Maggie McCulloch, 63. Junior Pass—Bridget O'Connell, 97; Emily Gibbons, 97; Ellen Crowley, 84; Anny Hyde, 77; Kate Oldham, 75.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 13.

In the annual report presented to Parliament this session on the Hospital and Charitable Institutions, the following appears:—'Coromandel Hospital was visited on February 27. There were four male patients, and four women. Sister Mary Agnes, a nurse trained in St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, is in charge with two attendant Sisters, a wardman, and a cook-laundress. The hospital is bright, clean, and excellently managed. Dr. Bell is well satisfied with the nursing skill of the Sisters, and patients speak gratefully of their general attention.'

Special services were held last Sunday at St. Benedict's Church. A number of children received their First Communion at the early Mass. After High Mass there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, which was continued all day. In the afternoon the children renewed their baptismal vows. In the evening his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 150 children. The large church was packed to the doors, the whole of the centre portion being occupied by the children. His Lordship after the ceremony addressed the children, and reminded them that they were now enrolled as soldiers of the Cross, and he hoped they would ever prove staunch and true. They would read in these war times of the bravery of the soldiers, let them all emulate their bravery and rally round the standard of the Cross, and they would ever prove good Catholics and citizens. The children were prepared for their First Communion and Confirmation by Rev. Fathers Gellan, Darby, and O'Hara, and the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan's natal day his former parishioners at Parnell entertained him in St. Bonaventura's Hall, which was nicely decorated and well filled. On the Bishop entering the building the orchestra played the 'Marche aux Flambeaux.' The choir of St. John the Baptist's, under the able conductorship of Miss Annie Lorrigan, rendered the 'Magnificat' (Millard) and 'Laudate' (Father Kehoe) in good style, assisted by an efficient orchestra. Other items were song, Mt. Tobat, song, 'Carmena,' Miss Annie Lorrigan, duet from 'La Favorita,' Rev. Father Kehoe and Miss Coleta Lorrigan; song, 'The Carnival,' Mrs. Blakie. After the musical programme the Rev. Father Kehoe on behalf of the parishioners read an address in which they tendered his Lordship their most hearty congratulations on the forty-second anniversary of his birthday, and wished him many happy returns of the day. It was unnecessary to say how pleased they were to welcome his Lordship once more amongst them, after his return from his visit to the illustrious Pontiff who now fills the Chair of Peter. On behalf of the Ladies of the committee they begged to present his Lordship with a little souvenir of the present occasion, and in conclusion wished their beloved Bishop a long life, success and prosperity. His Lordship, in reply, said he felt great pleasure in being in the midst of his old flock, where he had spent the happiest days of his life. He congratulated them on the many improvements effected, notably their enlarged church and the fine choir to which all listened to with pleasure that night. He thanked them heartily for their kindness and remembrance of him. Refreshments were then given round, the Bishop meanwhile mixing and conversing with the people, renewing old acquaintance. The function was brought to a close with all singing 'Auld lang syne.'

The Mother-Provincial of the Little Sisters of the Poor has been visiting Auckland on her periodical tour of inspection of the homes for the aged poor under the care of the good nuns of that charitable Order. She was much pleased with the neatness and order which prevail in the institution and the contented and happy appearance of the old people. The inmates presented her with an address of welcome, and were deeply affected by the tender and comforting words of the good Mother-Provincial in her reply. The Little Sisters are anxious to acknowledge the liberal help afforded by all denominations towards the support of their charges, and offer their thanks to the charitable donors. But the Sisters are sorely hampered for the want of space, and are much distressed at having to refuse the touching appeals made to them by many worthy applicants, who wish for a quiet home where they would be cared for by the kindly-hearted Sisters, who devote their whole lives to the comforting of God's aged poor. They appeal therefore, to the charity of the people of New Zealand for the means to build a more spacious and up-to-date Home, so that they will be able to give shelter, food, clothing, and hospital accommodation to the old pioneers who, in their vigorous days, toiled and suffered many hardships. Surely, then, the younger and wealthier portion of the community will not turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Help them to build a larger Home for poor, worn-out humanity, so that they will not be compelled to refuse admission to so many heart-rending cases.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent).

September 17.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held last week, his Lordship Bishop Grimes was elected vice-president.

As showing a steady advance in the diocese tenders are being invited by the architects, Messrs. Collins and Harman, for the erection of a church at Cheviot.

There was a good attendance at the usual weekly meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club, held on Tuesday evening last. Mr. E. O'Connor (vice-president) occupied the chair, and a very pleasant evening was spent in games and other pastimes.

To the members and friends of St. Mary's Catholic Club, at their usual weekly meeting held on Tuesday evening, the spiritual director, the Rev. Father Gallais, gave a most interesting lecture on 'Missionary labors in the Fijian group,' including the personal experiences of the rev. lecturer, who spent several years on the islands. The narrative of Father Gallais was both instructive and entertaining. Mr. A. J. Malley (president) occupied the chair.

On Thursday evening last, in St. Mary's Schoolroom, Manchester street, a very successful concert was given under the auspices of St. Mary's Catholic Club in aid of the piano fund. Songs were contributed by Miss Daisy Samuels (who was encored), and Messrs. J. Sellars, Hempson, and F. V. Alexander. Amongst other items of a well arranged programme was an Irish jig danced by Mr. J. H. O'Callaghan, a recall being complied with.

The result of the theory of music examinations in connection with Trinity College, London, lately received, again places the students of the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions and Sisters of Mercy well to the fore. The following are the successful passes at the Barbadoes street Convent High School:—Senior honors—Katie Picken, 77; Margaret Cassidy, 69. Senior pass—Mary Gabriel O'Connor, 61. Intermediate pass—Olive Wilson, 92; Margaret Coakley, 75; Sabina Mullen, 73. Junior division—Constance Parsonson, 98; Ethel Baker, 97; Clara Morkane, 96; Mary O'Halloran, 95; Annie Gordon, 92; Vernie Young, 90; Dorothy Restell, 87; Elsie Perkin, 87; Gladys Bell, 71.

• I extract the following essential points from the Inspector's (Mr. J. Baldwin, head master of the Sydenham School) report of the examination lately made by him of the schools of the pro-Cathedral parish. From this it will be very plainly seen that the devoted Sisters are doing all, and even more than could be reasonably expected of them under existing circumstances. In handing

in his general report the examiner writes to the effect that the work reflects great credit on the staff, especially considering that the schools have been opened only about nine months since the last examination. In the Convent High School there was a marked improvement since the last examination. Taking the standards (Government school basis) individually there were 16 pupils sent up, and all passed in Standard VI.; in Standard V., 16, and all passed; in Standard IV., 15, all passed; Standard III., 8, all passed; Standard II., 7, all passed; Standard I., 4, all passed. Including the very young children not enumerated above, of 66 pupils presented there was not a single failure. Mr. Baldwin furthermore adds:—'The drawing throughout the school was on the whole good. The singing and drill are very satisfactory. A great deal of time and labor must have been spent in the needlework, which in my opinion is excellent. The general behaviour of the children throughout the examination was very good.'

The Convent parish school (girls) passed a very satisfactory examination, especially if the scanty school accommodation and the irregular attendance of some children are taken into consideration. Of 138 children on the roll 134 were in attendance, and of this number about a dozen failed, this being easily traceable to irregular attendance. The singing and drill were reported very satisfactory, and needlework excellent. The general behaviour of the children throughout the examination was all that could be desired.

The Sacred Heart school (mixed), Addington, passed 'a very satisfactory examination, and reflected credit on its teaching staff considering the difficulties under which they have to work. On the day of examination the general behaviour of the children was all that could be desired. The children below Standard I. appear to be receiving satisfactory instruction. Failures in the standards are generally due to irregular attendance a fact which can easily be seen when out of a school of 69 pupils three only failed. The children's needlework was examined by Miss Baldwin, who reports that the sewing throughout the school is very good.'

'This is my first examination of St. Agnes's school (mixed), Halswell, and on the whole it has passed a very satisfactory examination. Miss Baldwin reports the needlework as good. The infants appear to be receiving suitable instruction, and the general behaviour of the children during the examination was good. In the face of obstacles (which are here enumerated) the teachers are to be congratulated on the amount of success attained. There are 40 children attending this school and all who are of the required age passed their respective standards.'

NORTH LOBURN.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A very successful concert in aid of the Catholic Church was held at North Loburn on Friday, September 7. The items on the programme were given principally by ladies and gentlemen from Christchurch. Miss Katie O'Brien, of Lyttelton, sang 'Barney O'Hea' in a pleasing manner, for which she was recalled. Later on she gave 'Espanita,' being again encored. Miss G. Duncan sang 'Just one girl,' repeating the last verse for an encore; and with her sister contributed a duet, ' Cousins,' which was greatly appreciated. Mr. A. Young, brother of Mr. Farquhar Young, of Dunedin, gave a fine rendering of 'Off to Philadelphia,' and for an encore number a new version of 'The wearing of the green.' He also contributed 'Sons of the sea' in a very capable manner. Mr. R. Petersen supplied the comic element, singing 'In the pale moonlight,' 'Gallery and boxes,' 'I'm another,' and concluded with a recitation, 'Christmas in the workhouse.' Needless to say, Mr. Petersen's contributions were well received. Mr. J. Power contributed a vocal selection and danced a sailor's hornpipe, doing justice to both. Mr. Downing also gave a song and Miss Fitzgibbons sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen.' The concert was concluded with a tableau by Misses Dalby (2) and Misses Anderson (3). Mr. O. Gillespie acted as accompanist in a very efficient manner. The performers were entertained at supper by Mrs. Fitzgibbons. The net proceeds amounted to about £20. The Rev. Father Hyland, who accompanied the party to Loburn, did everything in his power to make the outing an enjoyable one.

GREYMOUTH.

(From a correspondent.)

September 14.

On last Sunday some members of Pollard's Opera Company favored the choir with their assistance at High Mass, when Farmer's Mass was rendered, the noble work being done full justice to.

Mr. D. Sheedy was again returned unopposed to the Municipal Council. Mr. Sheedy is a very active member of our municipal body, and brings a practical mind to bear on all matters that crop up in the Council Chamber, where his services are most valuable to the ratepayers.

The Catholic Club is progressing fairly well. It is, however, lamentable to notice the number of young men who take not the slightest interest in literary matters, nor, indeed, ever look at a good book. Indeed, the days of reading seem to have departed. Even those educated in college and from whom better things were expected, appear to be devoid of any literary taste whatever. Hence it is found that they know very little of what has occurred in the world, and less of what is going on around them.

That portion of the church set aside for the choir has been greatly enlarged, and is now ready for the erection of the new organ, which should reach here shortly. The Organ Committee deserve the sincere thanks of the Catholics of the parish for the efforts they have and are still making to provide our handsome

church with an instrument more in keeping with the building than the one now in use. A special meed of praise is due to that enthusiastic and cultivated musician and leader of the choir, Mr Guthrie. Though a non-Catholic, Mr Guthrie is never so happy as when engaged in some useful work in connection with the church, and in this respect sets an example to many of our co-religionists.

The Rev. Father Kimbell, on Sunday, referred to the deplorable folly of those parents who, for the most frivolous causes, keep their children away from school. It was, as he pointed out with much force, most harmful to the children and a gross injustice to the teachers. What indeed can be more disheartening to anxious teachers than to find that obstacles are put in the way of the children's progress through irregular attendance at school? Father Kimbell's trenchant remarks should be pondered over by Catholic parents throughout the Colony. It is of the utmost importance that Catholic children should have a thorough grounding in secular subjects. Those who know something of the world fully realise this. This being so, what can be thought of those parents who, for a few paltry shillings, take their children away from school just at the time when the minds of the pupils are most likely to be benefited by the instructions of the teacher.

T I M A R U.

(From a correspondent.)

The Very Rev. Dean Martin paid a short visit to the Rev. Father Tubman at the Priory during the week.

The Marist Brothers have handed to the treasurer of the Swimming Bath Committee the respectable sum of £16 as the net proceeds of the entertainment recently given by the pupils in the Theatre Royal for that purpose, and were accorded a hearty vote of thanks by the committee.

The Christy Minstrel company, formed in connection with the Hibernian Club, journey to the Point on Thursday to give their initial performance in public. It would be a very good idea if they gave an entertainment in Timaru in aid of the purchase of a piano for use at entertainments held in connection with Catholic matters. If the Aloysian and Hibernian Societies assisted in the affair a much felt want would be provided without much difficulty.

The election of a borough councillor for the South Suburban Ward took place on Thursday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Richard Kelly over his opponent, Mr. H. Whittaker (the former councillor) by a majority of 43 votes. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Aloysian Society, and the youngest councillor ever elected in Timaru. He has set a plucky example to his Catholic fellow-townsmen, both old and young, the majority of whom take little or no interest in civic matters. At the declaration of the poll Mr. Kelly made a manly speech in thanking his supporters. The Mayor, being present, welcomed Mr. Kelly as a councillor, and on hearing his speech said, 'Just the sort of man we want.' It is to be hoped some of his fellow Aloysians will develop a similar ambition.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

CHINAMEN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There are 767 Chinamen in England, 112 in Ireland 29 in Scotland, and 16 in Wales.

THE MARTYR'S CROWN.

Over 1000 applications have been received in Rome from priests who are willing to take up the work of the noble missionaries who have won the martyr's crown in China.

AMONG THE FIRST TO FALL.

A young Catholic naval officer was among the first to fall in the attempt to reach and rescue the Europeans in Peking. Mr. A. P. Donaldson was a midshipman of H.M.S. Barfleur, and fought under Admiral Seymour. He was only 19.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

We (*Speaker*, July 21) wish it were possible to face the stupendous problem (Chinese) that confronts Europe at this moment without some bitter heart-searching. But it is well to remember Burke's great maxim, that in dealing with any political event we must not allow the causes to be swallowed up in their consequences. Let us go back 60 years, to the time when English commerce first thought to exploit the riches of China, and remind ourselves how Lord Palmerston determined to force the Chinese to eat opium, not for their own good, but for the benefit of the Indian taxpayer; how at the bayonet's point we forced an iniquitous traffic upon a reluctant Government; how we carried fire and sword to Peking, and finally impressed, by the most odious means, upon the Chinese Mandarin the doctrine of the Open Ports.

CHINA AS A TEA-PRODUCING COUNTRY.

Long since China has lost her position as the great exporting tea country of the world, but the extent to which she has sunk as compared with India and Ceylon, in order to be fully appreciated, must be seen in the light of the returns. To the United Kingdom last year there went in all 235,411,000lbs of tea. Of that enormous quantity China only sent 20,603,000 lbs, or less than eleven per cent. of the total, the balance being made up with 82,081,000lbs from Ceylon and 132,757,000lbs from India.

AS BAD AS BEING CALLED A 'PRO-BOER.'

This notice, in large characters, in the window of Charlie Moy's laundry at Chicago made a small riot one afternoon recently:—

'Hurrah for the Boxers; 140 Christians slain at Peking. This shop will close on August 15 to allow me to go to China to fight with my countrymen, the Boxers.'—CHARLIE MOY.

Some small boys posted this while Moy was away. He returned in time to tear down the notice and help the police to save his shop. The windows were wrecked.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Chinese soldiers live on rice and cabbage.

There is a saying that a Chinese soldier is 'eleven-tenths thief.'

Chinese regiments are recruited in the same manner as British regiments.

Twice a year, in the first week of April and October, the Chinese carry food to their dead.

More than 10,000,000 Chinese, it is said, are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the tea industry.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a Chinese soldier with a fan and an umbrella strapped across his back.

The railway from Tientsin to Peking, a distance of about 70 miles, was the first constructed in China.

The society of Boxers is composed of lodges, each of which has a president, whose power for good and evil is considerable. Every president has under him two or more vice-presidents, who are bound to obey his every command or else suffer a horrible death.

A Chinese regiment presents a gay appearance to the foreign observer. Nearly every man bears a banner.

The horseshoe in China, as well as in other countries, is looked upon as a harbinger of good luck. For that reason Chinese mandarins, when buried, have horseshoe graves, and they believe that the bigger the horseshoe grave the better the luck of the departed. As a result the mandarins outvie each other in the size of their horseshoe graves.

The Boxers' signs are so complete and so admirably arranged that individual Boxers are able to communicate with one another at a considerable distance, even in the middle of a surging crowd.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER AT PEKIN.

Not a few of the Vicars Apostolic in China are Italians. Curiously enough, the Italian Minister, the Marquis Salvago-Raggi, is the son of a famous Catholic parliamentarian. His father, the Marquis Salvago-Raggi, was a Genoese nobleman of distinction, and a strenuous defender of Catholic interests in the old Italian Commons. The Minister married the Marchioness Camilla Pallavicini, a most gifted member of the family which has given so many Cardinals to the Church, and, besides others, the historian of the Council of Trent. The first secretary of the Italian Legation is Don Livio Gaetani, son of the Duke of Sermoneta, of Rome, and the claimant of kinship on the paternal side of his family with Popes Gelasius II. and Boniface VIII., and on the maternal side with four other Roman Pontiffs.

THE SCIENCE OF SUB-LETTING.

Here is a story of official life in China:—A short time ago the Emperor of China made up his mind that the street of the Legations in Peking should at last be paved. To ensure the work being done, he himself provided the money—some £3000. This sum was handed to a high official of the Public Roads and Highways Department. It entered into the mind of this dignitary that the work could be done for much less. He very soon found an enterprising contractor who undertook the task for £1000. No. 2 had, however, views similar to those of No. 1, and was equally successful in finding a No. 3, who, in his turn, considered £500 an extravagant sum for so insignificant an undertaking. The street was eventually paved at the cost of £5. And yet some say that the Chinese are not in an advanced condition of civilisation.

THE CHINESE MINISTER TO FRANCE.

The Chinese Ambassador at Paris, Yu Keng, has had a very varied and interesting career, some of the main incidents of which are worth recalling. His Excellency, who is a member of the Catholic Church, and probably the most enlightened statesman ever accredited to any European Government by Peking, began life by adopting the military career, in which profession he distinguished himself with Gordon in the 1858 war against the Taepings. In 1870, being Taotai in the province of Ngang Hoay, he married Miss Pearsons, an American lady, and paid with her extended visits to North America and Paris. The Ambassador, it is stated, is western in all his ideas, and in conversation admits that the only point in which he regards Chinese civilisation as superior to that of the west is in its code of politeness, a distinction (he also admits) of a very hollow kind. But it is on account of an incident which took place shortly before his departure for Europe to fill his present position that the career of Yu Keng may be said to derive its present interest. According to the story told by the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News*, who has been accorded an interview by Yu Keng's eldest son, the Ambassador, just before he set out from Peking, had an audience of the Emperor and Empress, at which a rather significant dialogue took place, in the course of which the Empress, it appears, smiled and nodded assent in reply to a tentative remark by the Ambassador, to the effect that there would shortly be a catastrophe. 'The Emperor, a man of 30,' says the *Daily News* correspondent, 'then addressed Yu Keng, and from his way of questioning the Ambassador, it was evident that there was a great weight on his mind. . . . The conversation on this occasion was rather between man and man than between Emperor and subject. "Are you taking your wife and children with you to France?" asked the Emperor, a question which I am told was unusual. Yu Keng replied that he intended to do so. "You are right," said the Emperor, who was deeply moved. "Go and live in the West, and try to be happy far from China." The inference from the account of what passed at this remarkable interview appears to be irresistible that the Chinese Government was all along privy to subsequent massacres of foreigners.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- September 20, Sunday.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.
 .. 24, Monday.—Our Lady of Mercy.
 .. 25, Tuesday.—St. Fustachius and Companions, Martyrs.
 .. 26, Wednesday.—St. Eusebius, Pope and Martyr.
 .. 27, Thursday.—SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.
 .. 28, Friday.—St. Wenceslas, King and Martyr.
 .. 29, Saturday.—Dedication of St. Michael, Archangel.

ST. WENCESLAS, DUKE OF BOHEMIA, MARTYR.

ST. WENCESLAS was son of Uratislas, Duke of Bohemia, a powerful and independent State of the German Empire. His father was a good and valiant Prince, but his mother, Drahomira, who was still a pagan, was cruel, treacherous, and depraved. He had, however, the advantage of being brought up under the care of his pious grandmother Ludmilla, who inspired him with early sentiments of virtue and religion. He was, in fact, a saint from his very cradle. On the death of his father while he was yet young, his mother assumed the reins of Government, and giving free vent to her hatred of the Christian religion, ordered the churches to be closed, the Christian magistrates to be replaced by pagans, and all exercise of the true religion to be forbidden. Not only were the faithful everywhere cruelly oppressed, but great numbers of them were massacred at the command or with the connivance of the pagan officials. In this state of affairs Ludmilla represented to Wenceslas the necessity of taking the reins of government into his own hands, which he accordingly did with the approval of the principal nobles of the country. At the same time, in order to prevent disputes between him and his younger brother Bolislas, it was agreed that the territories of the Duchy should be divided between them.

Being now placed in peaceful possession of the greater portion of the country Wenceslas, aided by the counsels of his virtuous grandmother, set himself to work to repair the injuries which had been inflicted on the nation by the tyranny of Drahomira. His first anxiety was to restore the practice of the Christian religion, and to supply the churches with learned and pious pastors. His own example was singularly efficacious in promoting the conversion and reformation of his people. After spending the greater part of the day in important affairs of State, the pious Duke was accustomed to devote a considerable portion of the night to prayer. Such was his reverence for the Most Holy Sacrament that he deemed it the greatest of honors to sow and reap the corn, gather the grapes, and make the wine which was to be used at Mass. He usually rose at midnight and went to visit our Blessed Lord in some of the neighboring churches; nor did he relinquish this pious practice even in the depth of winter. His austerities in the midst of the Court seemed to rival those of the anchorites in the desert, and his charity in visiting the prisoners, ransoming captives, relieving the distressed and providing for the wants of widows and orphans, caused him to be both beloved and revered by his subjects.

About this time Radislas, a neighboring prince who held the pious Duke in contempt, invaded Bohemia with a powerful army, and treating all efforts at negotiation as a mark of cowardice, declared that he would not be satisfied with anything less than the surrender of the whole country. Thereupon Wenceslas assembled his forces and marched against the enemy, but in order to spare the lives of his subjects he invited the invader to decide the matter by single combat. Radislas accepted the proposal, anticipating an easy victory, but on raising his arm to strike his enemy with his javelin he beheld two angels protecting our saint. Filled with awe, he immediately dropped his weapon, and falling on his knees placed himself at the disposal of Wenceslas. A similar vision is said to have been seen by the Emperor Otho I. On the arrival of the Duke at the German Diet, he presented himself later than the appointed hour owing to his having stopped to hear a High Mass on the road. Some of the princes took offence at this delay, but Otho rising from his throne embraced him affectionately and placed him next to himself. He also offered him the title and dignity of King, which Wenceslas out of humility declined, begging rather to be allowed a portion of the relics of SS. Vitus and Sigismund, which he carried back joyfully to his own country.

Meanwhile the treacherous Drahomira had long been harboring thoughts of vengeance against her eldest son. Already she had caused the pious Ludmilla, whom she looked upon as the cause of her own humiliation, to be basely assassinated, and now she meditated the completion of her crime by the murder of Wenceslas. She communicated her designs to her son Bolislas, whom she had thoroughly corrupted and imbued with a bitter hatred of the Christian religion. They accordingly invited Wenceslas to a banquet and received him with every mark of affection. At the close of the feast he retired according to his usual practice to pray before the altar. As soon as he had withdrawn Bolislas also rose from table, and with a few attendants followed him to the church, where they found him engaged in his devotions. They immediately set upon him, and after he had received the first wound Bolislas despatched him with his own hand. Thus did the holy prince complete his glorious career on September 28, A.D. 928.

The infamous Drahomira soon afterwards perished miserably, but Bolislas repenting of his crime paid every honor to the relics of his martyred brother, and re-established the Christian religion throughout the land.

The only important thing in good works is the amount of love which we put into them.

E. W. DUNNE, BOOKSELLER,

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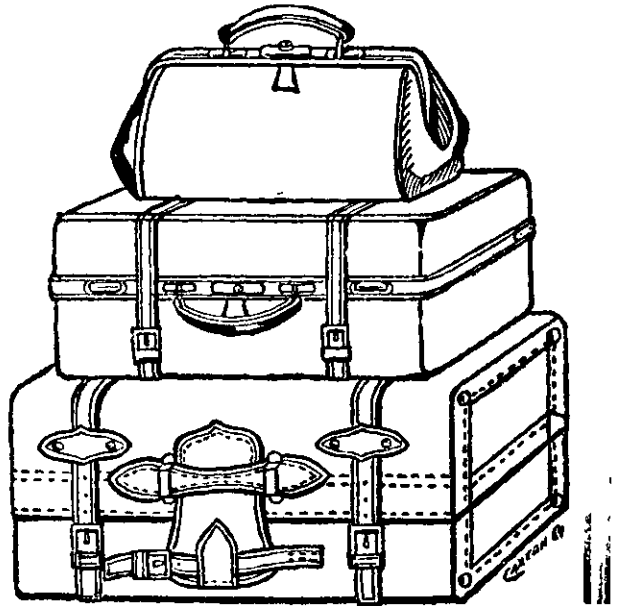
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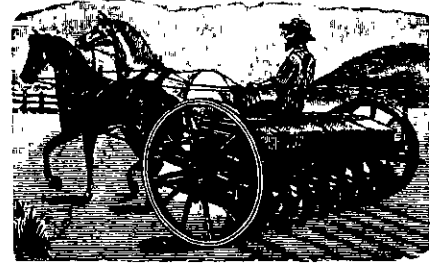
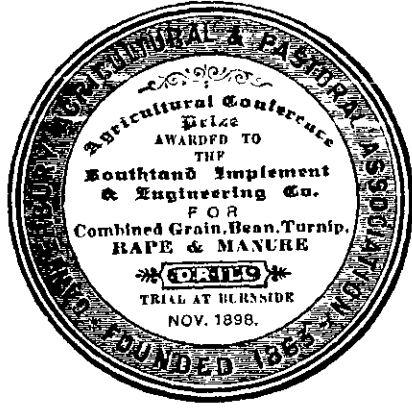
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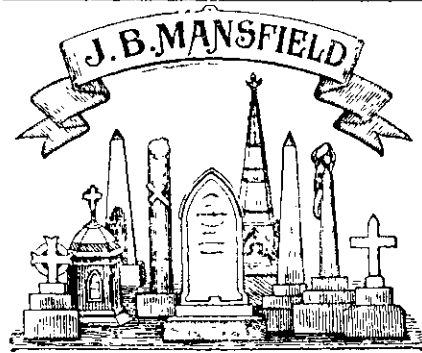
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Irish News.

ANTRIM—Dealing with Orange Rowdism.—Some of the Orange rowdies convicted of rioting in Belfast were treated recently by the Lord Chief Baron Pilles in a manner that should curb their propensity for the next seven years. His Lordship placed the prisoners under a rule of bail for seven years, at the same time he placed on the records of the Court the sentence which he would not make public, but immediately the baits were broken, the accused could be called upon to serve the sentences, which at present hang over their heads.

Proposed Visit of the Prince of Wales to Belfast.—It is now definitely known (says the *Daily Chronicle*) that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Belfast in September. The Prince will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Royal Victoria Hospital on the occasion. Some time ago it was stated that the heir apparent would go for a yachting cruise around the Irish coast, calling in at different ports. So far, however, there would seem to be no confirmation of the statement; though it might very well be that the approaching visit to the Northern capital is but a detail of such a programme. Anyhow, the knowledge that the Prince and Princess are to visit Ireland at all has given great satisfaction, and preparations are to be set on foot immediately to extend their Royal Highnesses a hearty welcome.

Catholics told to Stand Aside.—A Catholic jurymen writes as follows to the *Belfast Weekly*:—“I think some means should be taken to give effect to the indignation felt by the Catholic jurors summoned to this Belfast Assizes. Not one Catholic has been allowed by the Crown to serve on any jury which has had to try any case of a party character, no matter whether the prisoner is a Protestant or Catholic. For instance, there were two juries empaneled one evening. For one there were three Roman Catholics called, but they were instantly challenged by Mr. Bates for the Crown. In the second case there were 10 Catholics called, not one of whom was allowed on: all were challenged by Mr. Bates. I believe the prisoner in one case was a Protestant, and the other a Catholic, yet the Crown selected an entire Protestant jury for both. I consider this a great insult to the Roman Catholic jurors of Belfast, and believe some understanding should be arrived at by which effectual protest would be made against the indignity aimed at our religion.”

Serious Shipping Disaster in Belfast Lough.—A terrible disaster occurred in Belfast Lough on Saturday afternoon, July 21, when, in consequence of the collision of two steamers belonging to the same line, five persons were lost and about 50 injured. The steamer *Dromedary* left Belfast about 27 minutes past two o'clock for Ardrossan with about 800 people on board, practically all holiday-makers. The fine vessel was one of three extra steamers which had been despatched during the day to convey the holiday-makers home. The vessel proceeded down the lough in clear weather, and all was going well when suddenly between Carrickfergus and Whitehead the ship ran into a heavy bank of fog, and simultaneously with hitting the fog, another steamer, the *Alligator*, owned by the same company, on her way from Ardrossan to Belfast, loomed up out of the darkness instantaneously. There was a terrible collision, followed by heartrending cries and indescribable confusion. The *Dromedary* was struck on the port side and ripped up for almost five yards from the bow. The *Alligator*, being empty, was split from bow to bridge. A number of passengers on the *Dromedary* were swept off the deck into the water, and boats were immediately lowered and lifeboats thrown out. It was at once apparent that many had been terribly injured. One young man standing at the spot of the collision was lying dead, his brains scattered around him. When the work of rescue from the water had been completed, the *Dromedary* returned to Belfast, everything possible being done for the injured and the *Alligator* remained on the spot for two hours for the purpose of searching for bodies.

Necessity for Technical Education.—Speaking at the High Sheriff's dinner during the Belfast Assizes the Lord Chief Baron Pilles said that for many years the education of the humbler classes in Ireland had not been directed to those subjects which would best suit them in their future life. Their young men were handicapped by the system of National Education. He would not be content until he saw such a system of education in Ireland as would entitle the child of the poorest inhabitant to receive, without expense, an education in the arts and sciences that would enable him in any part of the world to cope with the German, the educated American, or the first-class educated people of France.

CAVAN.—Ordination of a Cavan Priest at Genoa.—Among the young priests ordained at the Cathedral, Genoa, on July 13, was the Rev. P. Lynch, of Virginia, County Cavan. That evening, in the College of the Vincentian Fathers, an entertainment was given in honor of the newly-ordained priests, at which an Irish speech, for the first time in the history of the College, was delivered. The speaker was a Mr. Michael Cormac, educated at Mount Mellera, County Waterford.

CARLOW.—Death of a College Professor.—Every student of Carlow College who reads the obituary notice of to-day (says an Irish exchange of July 10) will recognise the death of a true and dear friend. Edward Kehoe, who has passed away in his 86th year, was the last link in a long chain connecting the present students of Carlow with those of the far dim distant past. He entered Carlow Lay College in 1833, when the great J. K. L. wielded the crozier of the diocese, and when ‘Father Andrew’ was President of the College, and to his last day he was wont to quote the sayings of these two most remarkable and gifted men. From 1833 to 1890,

with the exception of two short intervals, he spent all his days as student and professor in the College. Most of his early associates have long since passed away. He was the one of all others who knew the early and inner history of the College, yet in his humility he never could be persuaded to write the history of the ‘old and venerable institution.’ He was an accomplished scholar. A perfect ancient classic of the older type, a pure writer of the English tongue; a professor of declamation such as it is rare to meet. In a word, a perfect and varied attainments as would honor a chair in any college in the kingdom. He died, on July 7, the death of the just, with the true faith of the old patriarchs, and the fervent charity of the beloved St. John the Evangelist.

CLARE.—Death of the Parish Priest of Beagh.—The Very Rev. Father M. Connolly, P.P., V.F., Beagh, passed away recently at the advanced age of 86 years. The deceased clergyman, who was 57 years in the ministry, was ordained a priest in the year 1843 after a distinguished course of studies at Maynooth. During the calamitous period of the famine he labored in the parishes of Ennistymon, Liscannor and Lisdoonvarna. He was subsequently promoted to the pastoral charge of Killooran. In the year 1866 he was appointed parish priest of Beagh, which has since been the scene of his labors. Owing to his great age Father Connolly was in delicate health for the last few years.

CORK.—Collapse of Dwelling Houses.—Three dwelling houses collapsed in Blarney street, Cork. A lad, John Sullivan, was overwhelmed in the debris and killed, and a number of people were injured more or less seriously. Strange to say, the occupants seem to have escaped practically scot free.

DOWN.—Death of the Pastor of Killough.—The Rev. Geoffrey Brennan, parish priest of Killough, County Down, died on August 1 in the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast. Father Brennan entered on the annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese in St. Malachy's College on July 9. On the third day of the retreat he was prostrated with an attack of bronchitis and weakness, and was removed to the hospital. The deceased priest was born in Ardalloo, County Kilkenny, in 1832. In 1858 he entered Maynooth and in 1861 was ordained by Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay. Father Brennan was successively curate in Carrickfergus, Cushendun, and St. Malachy's, Belfast, of which church he was appointed Administrator in 1866. In 1881 he was transferred to the parish of Bright, where he effected many parochial improvements, renovating and rebuilding churches and erecting schools.

Illness of the Bishop of Dromore.—Owing to the continued illness of the Bishop of Dromore, the Most Rev. Dr. McGivern, his Holiness the Pope has appointed his Eminence Cardinal Logue Administrator Apostolic of the diocese. The Very Rev. Father O'Brien, P.P., Banbridge, has been appointed Vicar-General by his Eminence.

A Successful School.—The Catholic National School at Crossgar has had a compliment paid it by the National Board of Education, which reflects the greatest credit on the efficient manner in which the school is conducted. The following is an extract from a communication which the Rev. J. McArdle, Crossgar, has received from the Board:—“We are directed to inform you, upon the recommendation of the inspector, the Commissioners have awarded a premium of £5, payable out of the ‘Carlisle and Blake’ Fund, to Mr. Thomas Cahill, teacher of the above-named school, in respect of the year ended December 31, 1899, the prescribed condition as to efficiency and satisfactory service having been fulfilled. The prize is one of the most valued in the gift of the Board.”

DUBLIN.—The Teaching of the Irish Language.—The failure of the Commissioners of National Education to provide in their new rules for bi-lingual teaching in the National schools has caused quite a tempest of indignation in the country. An immense meeting was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, to protest against the insult to the Irish language. Dr. Douglas Hyde, the Irish scholar, presided, and there was a great gathering of priests and prominent educationists, including 100 teachers from Irish-speaking districts. Cardinal Logue, Canon O'Hanlon (author of *Lives of the Irish Saints*), Messrs. M. Davitt, E. Martyn, W. B. Yeats, the O'Connor Don, and many others wrote strongly approving of the objects of the meeting. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Commissioners, and calling on the Irish Party to oppose the new rules in Parliament.

KERRY.—The Pastor of Cahirciveen.—During July the Very Rev. Canon O'Riordan, P.P., V.F., Cahirciveen, had been for some weeks laid up at the Hotel Russell (London) under the care of Dr. Mitchell Bruce, the well-known specialist. He made, however, sufficient progress to be able to return home. Canon O'Riordan recently visited America, where he proceeded to collect funds for the O'Connell Memorial Church in Cahirciveen, and the intelligence of his convalescence will be gratifying to his many friends.

LIMERICK.—Growing Potatoes by the aid of Electricity.—Experiments in growing potatoes by electricity have been undertaken by the Irish Agricultural Board. Father Glynn of Athesa Limerick, in charge of the experiments, studded a potato patch with lightning conductors connected by wires running through the patch. The result was an increase of 80 per cent. in the yield of the section so treated. Should the official experiments bear out this experiment a solvent for the chronic distress in the West of Ireland will have been found.

Laborers' Cottages in the Croom Union.—Evidence of what is being done in the Croom Union in the way of providing suitable homes for working people is given in the following paragraph taken from an Irish exchange.—“Mr. Bramwall Crofton, Local Government Board Inspector, opened an inquiry recently in the Board-room of the Croom Workhouse with reference to a

scheme promoted by the District Council for the building of 132 cottages with half an acre plots, the acquisition of nine existing houses to be repaired, and 57 additional half-acres, under the Laborers' Act. This is the fifth scheme carried out in the Union, the number of cottages already erected under the Act being 242 with 113 half-acre allotments. The Union comprises three dispensary districts—viz., Adare, Castletown, and Croon—embracing 20 electoral divisions, from each of which a number of representations were sent in. Mr. James Conway, Clerk of the District Council stated that the estimated cost of erecting 132 cottages, acquiring nine existing houses for repairs, and 57 additional half-acre plots would be £18,085. The number of cottages built was 242 with 113 half-acre allotments, and the liability already incurred was £80,996.

LOUTH.—Death of a Drogheda Priest—Widespread regret was felt at the death, on July 25, of the Right Rev. Mgr. Murphy, parish priest of St. Peter's, Drogheda, a venerable and distinguished ecclesiastic. Mgr. Murphy was 66 years of age, and was ordained in 1859, having been 11 years in the priesthood. The deceased gentleman was born in the parish of Knockbridge, Dundalk, and studied in Armagh and Maynooth, where he was ordained. He was first appointed to the curacy of Dromintee, and afterwards in Cooley, where he earnestly assisted in building up two churches. In 1869 he was appointed curate of Dunleer and, on the retirement of Father Corrigan, in 1877, was appointed administrator of Kilsaran. On the death of Archdeacon Gossan, in 1879, Father Murphy succeeded him as parish priest of St. Peter's, Drogheda. He was appointed Archdeacon of the Chapter and V.G. of the Archdiocese early in 1891, and was raised to the dignity of Monsignor and Domestic Prelate to his Holiness the Pope. The splendid new Oliver Plunkett Memorial Church on the site of the old church remains an undying memorial of his worth and work.

WICKLOW.—A Liberal-minded Protestant.—The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, has received a cheque for £50, in aid of the fund for improving Bray Church, from Mr. W. Darley, Q.C., County Court Judge, a liberal-minded Protestant of the district.

GENERAL.

A Plenary Synod to be held.—It is announced that a Plenary Synod will be held this year at Maynooth College. Fifty years have now elapsed since the first Plenary Synod was held at Thurles, and twenty-five since the second was celebrated at Maynooth. The Synod will consist of the members of the Irish Hierarchy and the mitred Abbot of Mount Mellera. Diocesan Chapters are entitled by the laws of the Church to send representatives (technically called Procurators) to express their views and offer suggestions. Already the Canons of the Diocese of Cork have unanimously elected Canon O'Mahony as their representative, and Canon Hutch has been similarly chosen by the Chapter of Cloyne. The Synod will meet under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, and is expected to last for a fortnight.

The National Bank.—From the report of the Directors of the National Bank, published on July 26, it is seen that the half-year's working ended June 30th has been a very prosperous one. The profit and loss account of the Bank for six months, including £21,668 10s 5d brought forward from 31st December, shows a balance of £114,491 1s 3d available for distribution. This amount the Board have decided to apportion as follows—Payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, £75,000, £5,000 to bank premises account; £15,000 to rest or undivided profits, raising that fund up to £445,000; and £19,491 carried forward. It will be admitted that the steady progress of the National Bank is a matter in which Irishmen may take legitimate pride, as it testifies in the most striking manner to their general commercial capacity, and to their ability to handle with success the most important financial enterprises. The directors, the staff, and the proprietors of the National Bank are to be congratulated on the prosperous results of the half-year's working now announced. Mr. H. F. Slattery, brother of the Very Rev. Father Slattery, O.S.F., New South Wales, is the chairman.

A Plea for the Irish Language.—The London Times, July 19, contained a deeply-interesting, not to say convincing, letter from the facile pen of Mr. George Moore, the well-known Irish novelist. Mr. Moore informs the world that the intention of the members of the Gaelic League is to make the Irish people a bi-lingual race—that is, thoroughly conversant at one and the same time with the Irish and the English languages. 'We want our language (he writes); we deserve it with our whole heart and soul.' The mission of a language must not be limited to the transaction of business. As Mr. Moore points out in the beginning, a language is pure, like spring water. For 800 years Latin was the universal language of Europe, and many thousands of volumes were written in it. Yet Dante's genius found expression in a dialect and not in a universal language. The two cantos he wrote in Latin are worthless. But the despised dialect and his genius produced a poem 'which lives perhaps with a greater intensity of life than any other.' The English language to-day (Mr. Moore tells us) is hardened with 400 years of literature. He questions if the literature of the future will be written in it. Who knows that the Irish tongue may yet accomplish for literature what the Italian did in the hands of the master Dante?

Plundering the Masses and Bribing the Classes.—The English Radical organs are disgusted with the Bill for endowing the Irish landlords at the expense of the Irish people. The Daily News brands it 'the most iniquitous of the many dishonest schemes for plundering the masses and bribing the classes that even the present Government have introduced. The Bill is robbery, and nothing but robbery.' Mr. Dillon said, justly, that it was 'a perfect outrage on Ireland, and enough to make Irishmen despair.'

People We Hear About.

Tuesday, July 24, was the 150th anniversary of the birth of the famous Irish orator, patriot, and humorist, John Philpot Curran. It is as a humorist that Curran is best remembered by the general public, but among Irish Nationalists his name and memory are regarded with great reverence and honor for his fearless defence of the Irish insurgents of 1798.

The Press Gallery of the House of Commons has sent out many an Irish journalist to figure brilliantly on the world's stage. To the already famous list must be added the name of Hon. Nicholas Flood Davin, Q.C., now leading the Conservative Opposition in the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Davin was born in Limerick 55 years ago, and by dint of hard work and sheer intellect graduated from the reportership of an humble paper to his present position.

Irish names are quite common in Cuba. O'Reilly street is one of the principal thoroughfares of Havana, and a family of that name has been illustrious in Cuba for over a century. Its most prominent representative at present is the Countess O'Reilly. The famous 'Morro,' guarding the entrance to Havana harbor, has been referred to as 'The O'Donnell's castle,' because of that name being inscribed upon it.

Mr. Justice Mathew, the Senior Judge of the English Queen's Bench Division, attained his seventieth year on Tuesday, July 16. Mr. Justice Mathew was born at Bordeaux, the eldest son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehenogh House, Cork. He was educated at Trinity College, and one of the first of the big cases in which he was engaged after being called to the Bar was the Tichborne trial, in which he was junior counsel for the Crown. His daughter is the wife of Mr. John Dillon, M.P.

Rev. Nicholas Ward, of St. Joseph's Monastery, Baltimore, is the inventor of a new system of stenography, which he has named the new American stenography. Father Ward is a distinguished linguist; it is said he can speak nearly every known language. He is now much interested in the preparation of a series of interchangeable grammars which would enable the student to learn quickly the differences between the various languages. Father Ward was born in Dublin in 1856, and went to the United States when 10 years old. He joined the Congregation of Passionists in the seventies.

It is pretty generally known (says the Daily Chronicle) that the successful Parliamentary practitioner, Mr. Seymour Bushe, Q.C., intends to join the English Bar next 'call' day. During the present Parliamentary session the services of Mr. Bushe have been in great demand before the committees. He is a very skilful cross-examiner and the master of a ready wit which, as in the case of O'Connell and many another Irish lawyer before and since, has served its possessor most effectually, even where sound law would be unavailing. A colleague who was also a bit of a punster once dubbed the Q.C. 'Mr. Baymore Bosh'—but the gibe was short-lived.

Signor Verdi, the great Catholic Italian composer, has almost brought to completion the philanthropic scheme on which he has been engaged since 1888. Out of the Porta Magenta at Milan he has bought a piece of ground, and on it has built a house of rest for musicians. This building which was begun in 1896, covers an area of more than 2000 square yards. It will shelter 100 needy musicians (60 men and 40 women) of not less than 65 years of age. The facade, in medieval style, will bear the portraits of eight great Italian musicians—Palestrina, Scarlatti, Frescobaldi, Monteverde, Marcello, Perzolesi, Cimarosa, and Rossini. In the largest courtyard will be placed Verdi's bust, and after his death, when the home will be dedicated, his ashes will be placed in a Carrara marble monument in the crypt.

Courtfild, the seat of the Catholic Vaughan family, is a spacious though very plain looking mansion near Ross, Herefordshire. Its situation is very picturesque, and the grounds are extensive. The family is one of the comparatively few which still enjoy the privilege of having a private chapel in the house, a privilege very seldom granted now by the Holy See. The lord of the manor is Colonel Vaughan, the Cardinal's younger brother. Not quite 20 miles from Courtfild, at Glen Trothy, near Abergavenny, lives another brother, Reginald. These are the only two sons of the late Colonel Vaughan who did not enter the Church. The six others who did were Cardinal Herbert Vaughan; Jerome, the Benedictine monk; Bede, archbishop of Sydney; Bernard, the Jesuit; John, a domestic prelate to the Pope; and Kenelm, a secular priest, now in one of the South American republics.

An Irish visitor to the Paris Exposition entered a hotel in the Rue Containcourt, and was getting purple in the face from desperate vain efforts to make himself intelligible to the garçons that stood around with their shoulders titivated to their ears. Suddenly a gorgeous head-waiter emerged from the salon, and seeing the commotion cried, 'Yerra, what's up?' Explanations followed. The head waiter was 'Danny' Mannion. He hailed from Ballyaghaderreen, Mayo.

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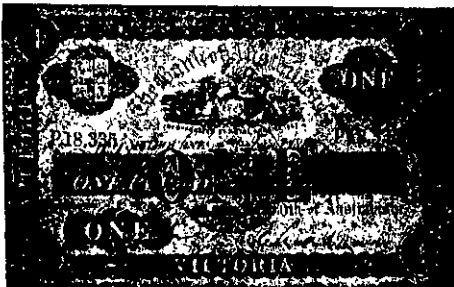
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Head Office for Australasia:

JOHN MEAGHER & CO.,

82A Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W

Worth
20s. in the £
 is our



12 Months' Guarantee on Roadster

Beware of Imitations. **DUNLOP TYRES** None Genuine without Trade Mark.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUST. LTD.,
 Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Christchurch, N.Z.

The **BEST**
Is none too good for you!
Ride
MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES

SUPREME IN
SWIFTNESS, SYMMETRY, STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY
CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Ltd.
New Zealand Headquarters: **DUNEDIN.**

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China
Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

CHRISTCHURCH.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D .

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K . L T D .
ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS AND
IRON FOUNDERS
CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic
Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator
Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, Dredge Machinery Tumblers,
Buckets, Links, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

We have just added to our Plant a Wheel Moulding Machine
capable of making wheels up to 12ft. diameter, with any number of
teeth, or width of face, shrouded or unshrouded.

Having greatly enlarged our premises and plant, we are in a
position second to none to execute all orders entrusted to us.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Repairs of Every Description of Engineering and
Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.

T H O M S O N , B R I D G E R A N D C O . ,
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised),
Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing
Standard on 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance,'
Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
kinds of Farmers' requirements
in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also
of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all
Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated
Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when
required.

Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at
OWAKA.

T H O M S O N , B R I D G E R A N D C O . ,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE **Boots and Shoes**

VISIT

H . R . O R R I S O N ' S ,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly
coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.

A.T.A.

W. J. FRASER, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Art Tailor, OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE
WELLESLEY STREET, AUCKLAND.



FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.	FOURTH.	FIFTH.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.	On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.	Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.	Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.	The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending September 12.)

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, 3/2/0 to 3/3/0; Standard, 16/6 to 17/0.

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

COAL.—Westport from 3/17/6 to 3/18/6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 28/0 to 29/0; 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; Mornington Tramway, 16/0 to 16/6; Mosgiel Woollen, 2/1/0 to 4/2/6; New Zealand Drug, 2/9/0 to 2/10/0; New Zealand Drug, new issue, 1/17/0 to 1/18/0; Milburn Lime and Cement, 2/0 to 2/1/0; do., new issue, 19/0 to 20/0; Otago Daily Times, 13/12/0 to 13/14/0; Emu Bay Railway, 7/6 to 8/6; Wellington Woollen, 5/0 to 5/5/0; Silverton Tram, 4/14/0 to 4/16/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/4/0 to 1/5/0; Roslyn Tramway, 5/3 to 5/9.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, from 2/0 to 2/6; Keep-it-Dark, 23/0 to 2/16; Alpine Extended, 1/0 to 1/6; Croesus (Paparua), 3/6 to 4/0.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Chatto Creek, 28/0 to 29/6; Clyde 74/0 to 78/0; Dunedin, 1/6 to 3/6; Empire, 5/10/0 to 5/12/6; Enterprise, 105/0 to 110/0; Eran's Flat, 2/6 to 2/26; Ettrick, 2/6 to 3/0; Golden Gate, 110/0 to 113/0; Golden Beach, 3/7/6 to 4/0/0; Golden Point, 19/0 to 21/0; Tuapeka, 23/0 to 26/0; Vincent, 18/0 to 42/0; Hartley and Riley, 5/15/6 to 5/16/6; Jutland Flat, 1/6 to 2/0 (contrib); Macraes Flat, 4/0 to 5/0; Golden Run, 31/6 to 35/0; Golden Terrace, 8/0 to 9/0; Magnetic, 34/6 to 35/6; Matau, 3/5/0 to 3/10/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 29/0 to 31/6; Nevis, 28/0 to 29/0; Otago, 25/0 to 27/0; Upper Waipori, 3/0 to 3/6; Waimumu, 25/6 to 26/6; Sunlight, 16/0 to 17/0; Cromwell, 102/0 to 105/0; Nil Desperandum, 9/0 to 10/0; Klondyke, 12/6 to 15/0; Waikaka Forks, 3d to 6d; Dunstan Leads, 22/6 to 25/0; Golden Gravel, 0/9 to 1/0; Dunstan Pioneer, 5/0 dis; Golden Reward, 6d to 1/0; Halfway House, 35/0 to 36/6; Central Electric, 70/0 to 73/0; Gold King, par to 61; Vincent Extended, 39/0 to 41/0; Electric, 54/0 to 55/0; Gold Queen, 33/0 to 34/6.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.), 13/0 to 14/0; Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), 6/9 to 7/0; Deep Stream, 18/0 to 19/0

PRODUCE.

Napier, September 15.—Nelson Bros. have received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company to-day: 'Frozen meat market—To-day's quotations: Best Canterbury, 3 3/4d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 3/4d; Napier and North Island, 3 3/4d. Lamb—First quality, 4 3/4d; second quality, 4 1/4d.

London, September 15.—The wheat market is firm, but quiet. A South Australian June shipment and Victorian September and October shipments are quoted at 32s.

The War Office has ordered 5000 tons of New Zealand oats for South Africa.

London, September 16.—Frozen mutton: Cross-bred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3 11-16d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 9-16d; North Island, 3 7-16d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4 3/4d; fair average quality (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 1/4d. New Zealand beef: (180 to 220lb, fair average quality): Ox forequarters, 3 3/4d; hindquarters, 4 1/4d. River Plate cross-bred or merino wethers, heavy and light, 3 1/4d.

Wheat.—11,000 quarters of Victorian September and October shipments have been sold at 32s 3d.

The Agent-General cables: 'The butter market is very unsettled; the choicest Victorian kinds average 104s. The cheese market is firm, the finest Canadian averaging 54s.'

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

OATS.—Our catalogue was made up of small lots of medium to good feed oats. These met with fair competition from local buyers, and were quitted at about late values. The demand for shipment during the past week has been quiet, and values quoted last week have been barely maintained. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 9 1/2d; good to best feed, 1s 7 1/2d to 1s 8 1/2d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—The demand for prime milling quality is unchanged, while medium samples receive some attention from shippers. Fowl wheat is scarce and is readily sold at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7 1/2d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, whole, 2s to 2s 1d; broken, etc., 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—The market is dull at late quotations. Prime Derwents, 32s 6d to 35s; medium, 25s to 30s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF.—Prime oaten sheaf is scarce, and in good demand. Medium is not much sought after. We sold good to best at L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

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

Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 7d to 1s 9d; milling, 1s 9 1/2d to 1s 10 1/2d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6 1/2d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, 30s to 35s; Southern, 20s to 25s. Chaff: inferior, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 50s to 55s. Straw: pressed 25s; loose, 28s. Turnips, 10s to 15s, few in market. Flour: Sacks, L6; 50lbs, L6 10s; 25lbs, L6 15s, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L10. Butter: Dairy, 6 1/2d to 9d; factory, 11d to 1s 0 1/2d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5 1/2d

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 7d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 1s 0 1/2d; eggs, 7d per doz; cheese, farm, 3 1/2d; 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, L3 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 9d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 2 1/2d; eggs, 9d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 1s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

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

WHEAT.—No change in values to report. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7 1/2d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5 1/2d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS.—Market quiet. Milling, 1s 9d to 1s 9 1/2d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8 1/2d; medium, 1s 6 1/2d to 1s 7 1/2d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Market firmer. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 15s to L3; medium, L2 7s 6d to L2 12s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Prime northern Derwents, 35s; other sorts (dull of sale), 30s per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, September 12.—At the tallow sales 1125 casks were offered, and 825 sold. Mutton: Fine, 27s 3d; medium, 26s. Beef: Fine, 26s 9d; medium, 25s 6d.

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc.,
kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before
purchasing their requirements

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

BOUSKILL AND MCNAB

THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT
THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our
premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both
local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the
Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND MCNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of
Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and
Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wish-
ing to buy.

GO TO

HITCHINGS AND MILSON,

ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the
Police Force, Dunedin and
Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and
popular Hotel, which has undergone a
thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now
prepared to offer first-class accommodation to
families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits
supplied.

JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Offices: 209 Hereford Street.

Bond and Warehouse: Oxford Terrace.
CHRISTCHURCH. N.Z.

NEW BUTCHERY.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),
Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,
Has opened as above.

Only the best of meat at lowest possible
prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

KILROY AND SUTHERLAND,

176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

Extensive alterations and additions to above premises have now
been completed, making them in every way quite up to date.
Special attention to light has been given, and we have now secured
a well lighted interior. Everything has been ordered FRESH AND
NEW FOR THE COMING SEASON. A distinctive and leading
feature of our stock will be goods of British manufacture. At
Home there is a strong impulse in favor of goods made within the
British Empire, and we feel confident all true Imperialists will help
us in this matter.

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

NEW SHOPS! NEW GOODS!! NEW IDEAS!!!

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET, (near Stafford Street).

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.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel,
Christchurch) having now taken possession
of the above favorite and centrally-situated
house, will spare no pains to make the place
as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and reno-
vated throughout.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The

DUNEDIN AND SUBURBAN COAL CO.,
Limited,

With which is incorporated

JAMES GIBSON AND CO. (Limited).

Have pleasure in stating that they have
now one of the largest and most up-to-date
plants engaged in the Trade.

HOUSEHOLDERS who want prompt and
careful attention paid to their orders should
give us a trial. All kinds of local coal in
stock, also a large supply of

DRY FIREWOOD.

Direct Importers of Newcastle Coal
and Smithy.

Telephones: Castle street, No. 401.
Vogel street, No. 403.

Orders may be left with
DUTHIE BROS., GEORGE STREET,
F. GUNN,
Manager.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Moura	Fri., Sep. 21	2 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Sep. 28	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Moura	Fri., Sep. 21	2 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Sep. 28	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Monowai	Oct. 7	2 p.m. D'din
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MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	Thurs., Sep. 27	4 p.m. D'din
Talune	Tues., Oct. 2	2.30 p.m. tr'n

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU,

AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLING-
TON, NEW PLYMOUTH and
GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.

Corinna	Thurs., Sept. 20	3 p.m. D'din
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GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,

LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NAPIER.

Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll	Wed., Sep. 26	3 p.m. D'din
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SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

TONGA, SAMOA and FIJI—

(From Auckland.)

Hauroto	Wed., Oct. 3	
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RARATONGA and TAHITI.

(From Auckland.)

Ovalau	Tues., Sep. 25	
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For FIJI

Taviuni	Wed., Sep. 26	
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"DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest
Store you pass; they All Keep it.

London, September 15.—The wool arrivals to date total 251,000 bales, of which 13,000 have been forwarded to the manufacturing centres. With the quantity held over, 366,000 bales are available for the ensuing sales. Shipments by the Nairnshire and Tekoa are included in the catalogue.

London, September 15.—The Bradford wool market is weak. Common sixties, 19d, super, 20d.

London, September 16.—At the sheepskin sales there was poor competition, with a general decline of 10 per cent.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows.—
RABBITSKINS—Market very firm. Winter greys, 15s 1d to 16d, selected, 17s; medium, 13s 1d to 14s; autumn 9d to 11d; summers, 6d to 8d; blacks, 2 1/2d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—Market unchanged.
HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 1 1/2d; medium, 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d; cow hides, 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d per lb.

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 11s 6d to 16s; rough fat, 12s 6d to 13s 6d per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entries this week were meagre in the extreme. There were no good draughts forward, only some half-dozen aged animals of this class and a score or thereabouts of medium hacks and harness horses. No draughts were sold, but there was a big demand for superior geldings for town carriers' work, and also for useful young farm horses. A good many of the hacks and harness horses changed hands, including a consignment of useful horses from Tuapeka, as follows—Spring-cart mare at L26, express horse at L21 10s, buggy horse at L18, 2 order-cart horses at L15 10s each, and a pony hack at L10. Hussar horses and good hacks and harness horses are wanted. Young horses of the right stamp would sell readily at quotations, which are as follows:—Superior young draught geldings, L15 to L54; extra good prize horses, L55 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L35 to L12; aged do, L24 to L30; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L25 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L16 to L22; tram horses, L9 to L15; light hacks, L8 to L12; extra good hacks, L20 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, September 17 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 41 dredges, the total yield being 2369oz 4dwt 3gr. or an average of 57oz per dredge:—

Electric (Cromwell), 662oz 10dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 352oz; Cromwell (Cromwell), 119 hours, 191oz 10dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 117oz 6dwt; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 2 dredges, 82oz; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 73oz; Matau (Clyde), 66oz; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 58oz 9dwt 21gr; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 54oz; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 132 hours, 15oz 15dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 134 hours, 13oz 1dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 124 hours, 13oz; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 135 hours, 42oz 3dwt; Success (Waipori), 192 hours, 36oz 5dwt 12gr; Magnetic (Cromwell), 104 hours, 35oz; Golden Point (Alexandra), 34oz; Enterprise (Alexandra), 133 hours, 32oz 10dwt 12gr; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 3 days, 32oz 18dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 136 hours, 32oz 12dwt; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 31oz 10dwt; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 108 hours, 27oz; Goldea Gate (Miller's Flat), 24oz 17dwt; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 21oz 6dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 133 hours, 22oz 13dwt; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 18oz 9dwt; Waimumu (near Gore), 123 hours, 18oz; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 17oz 10dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 110 hours, 16oz 8dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 120 hours, 15oz 12dwt; Otago (Miller's Flat), 15oz 12dwt; Earnsclough No. 1 (Alexandra), 15oz 11dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 139 hours, 13oz 16dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 13oz; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 107 hours, 12oz 18dwt 6gr; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat) 123 hours, 12oz 13dwt; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 138 hours, 11oz 5dwt; Maori (Lowburn, Clutha), 10oz 10dwt; Shotover (Shotover River), 138 hours, 7oz 11dwt; Olig (Manuherikia), 6oz 2dwt. Total, 2369oz 4dwt 3gr.

BARBER POLES.

In the olden days barbers were surgeons as well as hair-cutters, and one of their chief occupations was that of blood-letting, a means of cure much indulged in by the good folks of a century or two ago. In this operation the patients grasped a small pole for the purpose of making his arm tense, in order that the incision in the arm might be more effective. When this pole was in use it was set up in the window, entwined with a fresh bandage of cloth to be used for wrapping about the arm after the next operation. This served the purpose of a sign to the public; and after a while, instead of using the actual pole and bandage for advertising his business, the barber contented himself with a representation of them by putting up at his door a red pole encircled with a spiral stripe of white paint and surmounted with a design of a basin.

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every thirty seconds.—*.*

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

In the course of an interesting letter to a friend in Paeroa Trooper Claude Jewell, of the First Contingent, gives us an insight into what the soldier has to put up with in South Africa. He says, 'All the starchy stiffness so associated with Tommy Atkins at home is not here—he does everything in his own free and easy way. Lord Roberts rides round just as if he were a mere human being, he dresses as plainly, but is less dirty than a common soldier; his smile, which is the soul of kindness, captivates us. Kitchener does not smile—he grins—and lesser generals are too dignified to do either. I was captured a second time lately by General Erasmus, and spent a night with the Boers. I was only disarmed, and treated with the greatest courtesy by Veldt Cornet de Lange and the general's secretary, who gave me a pass back to our lines. You people in New Zealand must not run away with the idea that the British soldier is check full of all sorts of virtues and magnanimity; he distinctly isn't; I have seen him in his natural condition at his worst, and it is only the strict discipline of the army that keeps T.A. from worse atrocities than the much-maligned Dutch farmer. However, I will be mistaken for a pro-Boer if I go on in this strain—I must desist.

'The New Zealanders are a power in the land. You see them everywhere—stationmasters, clerks, police warders, railway men—and there are even some like myself—in the fighting line. We are still suffering from swelled head.

'I am sick of mules and dust and bullocks and horses and bullets and shells and Boers, and all I want is a quiet squat down on a chair—a real chair—in New Zealand, with just an ordinary civilian—a mere human being, and a talk about something else than Boer and gore. For heaven's sake, if you hear any talk of a seventh, or eighth, or ninth contingent, tell them in that persuasive way of yours not to come; tell them there are enough fools here to finish the job, and it's going to be finished for ever, Hurroo! for home and country, for the quiet glades and sylvan glens and ferny nooks of New Zealand, for the girls of our hearts and of our youth, for the pavement instead of the veldt, for the peaceful gamp instead of the rifle, for the billet instead of the bullet, for the kernal of life in place of the shell of death.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER'S APPOINTMENT.

Regarding Sir William Butler's appointment to the command at Aldershot Major Kennedy, the military critic of the *Otago Daily Times*, writes as follows:—Outside the Transvaal the cables lately reported promotion, or more properly speaking, the transfer of Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Butler from the command of the troops in the western districts, with headquarters at Devonport, to the command of the Aldershot district. This appointment comes as a surprise, and will be generally considered to be some slight recognition of the soundness of the advice given by General Butler to the Imperial Government before the outbreak of the Boer war, wherein that distinguished officer recommended the sending of at least 130,000 reinforcements to South Africa at the immediate commencement of hostilities instead of waiting until the Boers were ready to take the field. General Butler had been appointed to command the troops in South Africa in 1898, and was ordered Home last year owing to a disagreement with the Imperial authorities about the steps to protect the British colonies from attack, and the general want of ordinary military precautions in view of the impending danger of invasion. Lieutenant-General Forrester-Walker was appointed to the command at the Cape, and General Butler, shortly after his arrival Home, was ordered to take command of the position made vacant by the transfer of General Walker. Events soon convinced the authorities, both civil and military, that General Butler's advice was based upon accurate information, and that if the measures he advocated had been taken the Boers would have been confined to their own territory, and the war would have been quickly ended. General Butler's appointment to the Aldershot command is a decidedly advantageous one, as the pay attached to that position amounts to £2007 per annum. Great Britain is divided into 11 military districts, one of these being the Scottish, while Ireland is divided into four districts. The pay attached to these districts is as follows:—Aldershot and Southern, £2007 each per annum; the Eastern, the same; North-eastern, North-western, Scottish, South-eastern, Thames, Western, and Woolwich, each £1095 per annum. The Irish commands are divided into two classes also. The generals commanding Dublin and Cork districts are paid £1097 each, while the commands at the Carragh and Belfast are given to officers, who are paid £913 each per annum. It will be seen by the figures quoted that General Butler has been fairly well compensated for the slight cast upon him by his recall from the Cape about a year ago, and it may be taken for granted that in regarding General Butler at this time the Imperial authorities, civil and military, wish to make some atonement to the gallant general ere the opening up of an inquiry into all the questions leading up to the war, and the reasons why adequate provision was not made to meet the storm that was brewing. I do not think that the appointment of General Butler to the command at Aldershot will influence his testimony before a commission of inquiry, but it will tend to soften the feeling of resentment which must have stirred the grand old soldier to the core. General Butler is now 62 years of age, and has seen a good deal of active service. He comes of a good old fighting family from the County of Wexford, Ireland.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE CLERGY.

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NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES WALL, Karangahake, is appointed Agent for the N.Z. TABLET for the districts of Karangahake, Waikino, Waitakauri, and Paeroa, in place of Mr. M. D. Regan, resigned.

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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.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

M. C.—The head office is in Auckland.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

A BROKEN STICK.



R. PAUL LUDWIG ADALBERT FALK has passed away to the great Beyond. But for the fact that for a brief space he strutted upon the world's stage as a pigmy in the buskins of a NERO, the story of his life might have been told in as brief phrase as the autobiography of EMILE AUGIER: 'I was born in 1827. Since then nothing has happened to me.' He sprung into a brief notoriety of seven years' duration after his appointment by BISMARCK as Minister of Public Worship. FALK was merely the stick which the Iron Chancellor used to strike at the Church in Prussia. After a few blows it broke in his hand, the broken end was flung contemptuously over the wall. After the crowning victory over France, Germany—with Prussia at its head—was the greatest Power in Continental Europe since the days of the First NAPOLEON. BISMARCK was its real maker, its uncrowned king, its *de facto* ruler. No more masterful figure has appeared in Europe in the century that is so fast hurrying to its close. In the early flush of his great triumph over the French people the Man of Blood and Iron conceived the idea that the Vatican had been hostile to Prussia in the recent war, and that it would be, somehow, inimical to the interests of the newly-created German Empire. Nowadays

people know that the impression was wholly devoid of foundation in fact. But as soon as the political machinery of the Empire was running smoothly, BISMARCK plunged into the war with the Vatican. The long struggle is famous in history as the Kulturkampf. No statesman could have been better equipped for such a fierce and long-drawn war as the great Chancellor. 'No one,' says JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in his *Leo XIII.*, 'will ever again have a chance in a like struggle such as he had then. He failed—for the simple reason that he had undertaken an impossible task. He had gone in for the suppression of individual conscience; and the man, the statesman, or the empire that now goes in for the suppression of individual conscience undertakes a task in which JULIUS CÆSAR, or CHARLEMAGNE, or the First NAPOLEON, would be foredoomed to failure. Some time we shall recognise this as an axiom in politics. Perhaps Prince BISMARCK's failure will have helped us beyond all other things to this wholesome and this only conclusion.'

The new campaign against the Church by BISMARCK was carried out ostensibly in the name of Dr. FALK—hence the name, 'FALK Laws.' The first blow struck at the Church in Prussia by these laws was at Catholic education, and especially at the education of Catholic students. The idea of the FALK laws was to make the State supreme over every form of religious teaching in Germany. The struggle began with a series of proscriptions against the Jesuits. By the Act of June, 1872, they were put under the ban of the law; the foreign members were expelled from the soil of the Fatherland; the others were cooped up in certain districts, from which they were hable at any moment to be driven out. In April of the following year the old right of self-government was taken from the Church in Prussia, and the State was it vested, says MCCARTHY, 'with supreme control over the internal management of every ecclesiastical institution which professed to accept the spiritual guidance of the Vatican. The new law prohibited the mere giving-out in Catholic churches of any encyclical letter, or other admonition, from Rome, which might seem to the Prussian authorities to be dangerous to the interests of public order.' Bolder and more comprehensive legislation followed. BISMARCK was determined, if possible, to crush the Church in Germany. FALK—the nominal author of the anti-Catholic legislation—was his eager and strenuous ally. The great champion of Catholic rights and interests was WINDHORST, the O'CONNELL of Germany, and one of the most brilliant parliamentary debaters of Europe. The debates in the Prussian Parliament were followed by people in every civilised country with an interest such as no legislative discussions have aroused since that time. But BISMARCK had the big battalions at his command. And the sheer weight of their brute force carried the day.

It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the oppressive legislation of the spring and summer of 1873. Its general effect is described as follows by JUSTIN MCCARTHY: 'Every young man in the kingdom of Prussia who desired to become a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood, was compelled to follow the course of a German University, according to a system of teaching established by the State. The students of theology were prevented, during their university course, from joining any ecclesiastical seminary. Every institution designed for the education of the Catholic clergy was placed under the control of the State. All the nominations to parochial functions had to be announced in advance to the authorities of each province in which the nominations were made, and these authorities had the right to forbid the nominations, if the candidates, in their judgment, seemed to be persons likely to interfere with the proper working of the State laws, and by consequence with public order. Another act gave the power to the Government of deposing any minister of the Catholic Church, whose acts or whose sermons seemed dangerous to the preservation of established laws. A special tribunal was created for dealing with ecclesiastical affairs, and to this tribunal was given the power of deposing bishops, or other priests, a continuation of whose functions might seem to the court a danger to public order. The acts absolutely suppressed the ecclesiastical authority of the Vatican in Prussia. At least, to put it more correctly, the acts declared the Papal authority suppressed in Prussia. The Ecclesiastical Titles

Act had declared the same thing in England; and we have seen what came of it. So far as declared legislation could do the work, there was a new penal code established against Catholicism in Prussia.'

Several circumstances combined to put a break upon the mad career of BISMARCK and FALK in their fierce warfare against the Church in Prussia. (1) The first was the action of the law courts. As in the days of FREDERICK and the Miller of Sans-Souci, there were still judges in Berlin, and—as in the case of most penal codes—the administration of the law seldom fell to the iniquitous depths of the law itself. (2) Another and far more serious obstacle was raised against BISMARCK's crusade by the strenuous passive resistance of the Prussian archbishops, bishops, and clergy. They declined to be either cajoled or bullied or persecuted into acceptance of the new legislation. And they joyfully went to prison for their principles. Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) LEDOCHOWSKI was cast into prison and deprived of his archbishopric. The Archbishop of Cologne passed six months in durance; the Bishop of Trèves 299 days; the Bishop of Paderborn 100 days—after which he was interned in the fortress of Wesel; the auxiliary Bishop of Posen passed twenty-one months in gaol. Several Orders of monks and nuns were abolished; and by 1878 nine of the twelve Catholic sees were bereft of their bishops by banishment or death, and 1100 parishes were deprived of the ministrations of their pastors. Atheists, Secularists, Freemasons, and the more rabid sectarians tossed up their caps, and huzza'd BISMARCK's penal legislation. But the wholesale imprisonment of their clergy aroused the strong opposition of Catholics, and decent and fair-minded people of every creed gradually became tired of what proved to be a futile, as it was a fierce, attempt to throttle the Church in Prussia: BISMARCK's vaulting ambition had o'erleaped itself and fallen on the other side.

(3) The rapid growth and aggressiveness of Socialism in Germany led to a struggle which, for a time at least, absorbed the energies of the Government and superseded the campaign against the Vatican. Two attempts to assassinate the Emperor made him pause. To those who congratulated him on his wonderful escape from assassination he replied: 'This only shows us how we must take care that the people shall not lose their religious principles.' (4) All this time the Pope had been quietly pursuing a policy of conciliation. The Emperor was willing to meet him half way. The administration of the FALK Laws was relaxed; and BISMARCK ate a quantity of humble pie and went to Kissingen to arrange terms of peace with the Papal Nuncio. FALK was completely ignored in the negotiations. In 1878 he felt himself compelled to resign, and thereafter he dropped back into the obscurity which he was fitted to adorn, and went beneath the surface of the public life of Europe. Some Relief Acts were in due course passed. When the present Emperor came to the throne he declared for the widest tolerance of the creed of others, the long negotiations ended happily at last in the disappearance of the FALK Laws from the statute book and the restoration of the banished ecclesiastics, and the Vatican won the day. WINDHORST did not live to see the formal close of the struggle in which he had played such a gallant part in the arena of Parliament. But in the meantime BISMARCK had been dismissed from his place and succeeded by General CAPRIVI as the Emperor's Prime Minister. He died an embittered and disappointed man, after having failed in a war against the Church in which even a man of such commanding genius as the First NAPOLEON could not succeed.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Editor (Rev. H. W. Cleary) on a well earned and much needed holiday, the attention of correspondents is specially directed to our standing rule that all communications connected with the literary department of this paper—such as reports, correspondence, etc.—should be addressed to 'The Editor.' Closed communications addressed by name to Rev. H. W. Cleary will be treated as his private correspondence and will be forwarded to his temporary address in Australia.

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DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Rev. Father Coffey will make a collection at Waipori on Sunday on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin.

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, acknowledge with thanks receipt of £1 from 'A Friend,' Lawrence, in aid of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage.

Mr. A. V. Dunne, who left Balclutha on Monday for Dunedin, was presented with a handsome walking stick and pocket book by the Catholic Sunday School children.

The following pupils of the Dominican Convent, Invercargill, passed the examination in musical knowledge (theory) held in Invercargill on 9th June:—Intermediate Honors—Nellie Shepherd, 85; Mabel Feldwick, 65. Intermediate Pass—Mabel Feldwick, 96. Junior Honors—Mary Herlihy, 92; Jane Roche, 84. Junior Pass—Annie Baird, 99; Carrie Sheehan, 94; Lily Godby, 91; Kate McGrath, 90; Kate Griffen, 89; Mary Herlihy, 86; Alice Collins, 81.

A pleasant evening's entertainment was arranged by the committee of the South Dunedin Catholic Literary Institute for the weekly meeting on the 12th inst., and the programme was carried out to the satisfaction of the large number present. Messrs. Miscall, Mullins, Fitzgerald, Nolan, M'Curdy, and O'Connell were very successful in their various parts; and the rendering of several musical selections by the Bruton family met with well-deserved recognition. Master E. Durning gave two recitations in a manner that promises well for his future as a reciter. Miss Fitzpatrick also sang and played some selections on the pianoforte very acceptably. The Rev. Father Coffey presided, and announced that the prize essays on Dunedin would be read at the next meeting.

The annual social of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held in St. George's Hall, Milton, on Friday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion, and the weather was perfect. Among the visitors were Bros. Marlow and Hoar of the Dunedin branch, Bro. P. Walsh, on behalf of the Milton branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, welcomed the visitors and trusted that they would have many similar meetings. In the course of his remarks he pointed out the advantages to be derived from becoming a member of a friendly society, and urged upon the young men present, who did not belong to any society, the necessity, or at all events the advisability, of doing so at once. The visiting delegates suitably replied, and returned thanks for the invitation to be present at the annual gathering. On the whole (says the *Bruce Herald*) the social was very successful, and the committee who had charge of the arrangements are to be complimented for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

INVERCARGILL.

(From our own correspondent.)

The collection for the new church originated a month or six weeks ago is going on apace. The Very Rev. Dean Burke headed the list with a contribution of £300. Mr. Maher, of Kew, always to the front in religious and charitable matters, followed with £50. Mr. Enright put his name down for £30, Mrs. Tympany for 30 guineas, Mrs. Jackson for £30, and so on. The clergy are making a house to house canvass in town and country, and are meeting, they say, with a success exceeding their anticipations.

The Very Rev. Dean Burke announced on Sunday, that over and above the present levy, he would expect the ladies of the parish to raise £800 or £1000 during the next nine months by some organised effort on their part. With a view of making a beginning a meeting of ladies assembled at St. Joseph's on Monday evening, and resolved to commence preparations at once for a week's demonstration in March next.

The dramatic department of the Literary Society is preparing a musical and dramatic entertainment in aid of the gymnasium, for Wednesday next, in the Theatre Royal. The gymnasium has been of inestimable benefit to our school boys and to our young men. Owing to it both classes have headed the list in athletic exercises in Southland this year. Besides, there is the moral effect of bringing the young men together, evening after evening, and uniting them in a friendly and sociable body with common ideas and aspirations, instead of allowing them to wander about, as they previously did, and making the acquaintance of undesirable companions. This is an excellent consummation, and goes a far way in solving the difficulty of coping with the young-man leakage.

The farmers of Southland are in high jubilee by reason of the advance of agricultural preparations and the prospects that implies. Positively, so fine and suitable a spring time has not been seen in this province.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

The September issue of the *Austral Light* fully maintains the high standard of that Catholic monthly. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne continues his instructive subject, 'No Salvation outside the Church.' Father Cognet contributes another of his series of articles on Maori customs. Among the other contributors are Marion Miller, Father Magennis, and Mr Jageurs.

THE Catholic social held in the Theatre Royal, Reefton, on September 12 (says the *Inangahua Times*), passed off in a highly satisfactory manner, the attendance being quite as numerous as on the first occasion. Songs were rendered by Miss Shanks, Messrs. Phillips and Lynch, and the Rev. Father Hickson contributed a humorous reading. An abundance of choice refreshments was provided, and some excellent dance music was supplied by Miss McGillicuddy.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL is to be presented by his admirers in the Wellington district with an 18-carat gold cigar case, in further recognition of his gallant defence of Mafeking.

THE following pupils of the Convents of Mercy at Christchurch and Darfield passed the recent Trinity College examination in the theory of music.—Intermediate division—Nellie Turner, 90; Hilda Flynn, 64. Junior honors—Hilda Flynn, 69; Nellie Turner, 68. Junior pass—Rose Pepperell, 96; Violet Cameron, 93; Jennie Clinton, 92; Mary O'Brien, 92; Joseph Clinton, 91; Langley Pepperell, 81; Bridget Gill, 73.

THE following candidates from the Convent of Mercy, Lyttelton, were successful at the Trinity College musical knowledge examination:—Intermediate pass—A. Hildson, 86; O. Hebley, 67. Junior pass—M. Grantham, 91; M. McConville, 71; K. Burns, 67. M. Hart, a pupil of the Convent school, Akaroa, gained 77 marks at the examination in the theory of music held under the auspices of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

APPENDED we (*Wairarapa Daily Times*) give the names (with number of marks awarded to each) of the pupils from St. Bride's Convent, Masterton, who were candidates at the last Trinity College examination, at which they acquitted themselves so creditably, not one pupil failing to pass:—Junior division (honor section), Mary Eccleton, 87; Siss Hourigan, 86; Eliza Collerton, 80. Junior division (pass section), Ivy Iorns, 98; Mary Eccleton, 95; Eliza Collerton, 95; Olive Iorns, 95; Siss Hourigan, 91; Margaret Hourigan, 82; Lily Stempa, 69.

We take the following from the *Austral Light*:—From the latest files of the TABLET to hand we see that a presentation of the handsome sum of £280 was made to the Rev. H. W. Cleary, who is to read a paper at the forthcoming Catholic Congress in Sydney. When Father Cleary was invited to Dunedin to undertake the editorship of the TABLET, we felt that Australia was losing a gifted priest, and we are glad to know that he is appreciated in his new surroundings. He is a brilliant journalist and an indefatigable worker, and the result is that the TABLET is one of the best conducted Catholic newspapers in Australasia.

MR. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS entertained a large and appreciative audience on Monday night in the Victoria Hall, Dunedin, with a Shakespearean recital, the subject selected being a portion of 'King Henry IV.' Mr. Williams came to Dunedin with an excellent reputation from the northern centres, and the audience on the occasion of his first appearance here quickly recognised that his abilities had in no way been exaggerated. The performance as a mere feat of memory was a remarkable one, but apart from that he has all the qualifications of a finished reciter. He has a fine presence, his enunciation is good, and he accommodates himself with much facility to the characters impersonated by him. The interest of the audience was well sustained throughout the whole of the programme, and Mr. Williams is to be congratulated on his success.

OUR Timaru correspondent writes:—The following candidates passed the Trinity College musical knowledge examination held in June last at the Timaru centre—Honors section—M. Hoare, 76; J. Hoare, 74 (teacher, Miss McGuinness). The Sisters of St. Joseph, Temuka were very successful with the following candidates:—Junior Division—Pass section—B. F. Connolly, 100; V. C. Farnie, 99; R. M. Earl, 95; Ethel Blyth, 87; S. A. Beri, 86; K. McPherson, 87 (Waimate Convent), also passed in the junior division. The possible marks being 100 the passes obtained reflect the greatest credit on the teachers.—A grand organ recital and sacred concert will take place at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Tuesday the 25th inst. The services of the best local artists have been secured to assist the choir, who will be under the conductorship of Mr. Mayne. Mr. Coombe's orchestra has kindly consented to assist Miss McGuinness presides at the organ. The programme has been specially selected and will be a rare musical treat.

WRITING from the Abbey of Melleray, France, to the *Kaikoura Star*, the Rev. Father Walsh, late of Kaikoura, says:—'My home is quite retired, in the midst of a delightful country, worked to its utmost extent for the benefit of the people, and beautified by the taste of the many generations of people who have lived here. Although a charming country, and its people courteous and entertaining, still my heart is in the Colonies, so free and quiet, and endeared to me by a residence of nearly 40 years. During that time I had an opportunity of knowing their resources and the means afforded to enterprising and industrious colonists of making comfortable, and with many, independent homes. I had also the pleasure of making friends who shall be ever dear to me for their warm and sincere friendship as well as for the many favors which they generously bestowed. I am so attached to the Colonies that you need not be surprised if, after a rest and renewal of vigor, you hear of my arrival in some favored haunt.'

ONE marked feature of the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court (writes the Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) has been the number of young men and lads brought before the court. His Honor Mr. Justice Conolly might well call it appalling. The state of things is the despair of the philanthropist and social reformer. One of the lads—a poor, wan, sickly, undergrown boy of 15—was charged with nearly a dozen cases of breaking and entering, and even when remanded for trial allowed to go back to his parents instead of to gaol owing to his tender years, was again on the job in the interval! The judge seemed puzzled what to do with a boy of such criminal instincts. There have been cases lately where boys, despising the restraints and comforts of home and parental control, sleeping about stables and sheds, and enjoying a Bohemian life, have taken to purchasing revolvers and ammunition. This sort of thing appears to be the result, possibly, of reading 'penny dreadfuls.'

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At the gathering of veterans in Wellington on Saturday our genial weather prophet (says the *Post*) appeared as a commander of the Royal Navy, with three Crimean medals; a well-known figure in the colonial museum was a captain in the 14th Regiment; Dr. Grace was recognised by an old man who had fought against the Maoris as the medical man who had taken out 'that bullet the beggars gave him'; Sir George Whitmore was reminded by one greybeard that he had scouted for him in the Urewera country, by another that he was his bugler, by another that he had carried despatches for him, and yet by another with the exclamation: 'Oh, by George, sir, but you used to drive us along in them days!' Then it came as a surprise to learn that some of the most peaceful of acquaintances about town were men with military pasts. Inspector Pender, for instance, carried despatches through the Valley of Death the day after the 'noble Six Hundred' made their famous charge, and was one of the few Britishers who were present at the battle of Tchernaya (Crimea), fought by Sardinians and French against the Russians. There was also John O'Donnell, of New Plymouth, who wore the plain cross which he won in England as far back as 1854 for having been for two years the best shot in the 55th Regiment. He went through the Crimea, and was also 12 years in India.

PRIOR to his departure from Balclutha for Dunedin Mr. John Dunne, an old and highly-respected resident, was entertained at a farewell dinner. The function took place in McKenzie's Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The guest of the evening (says the *Clutha Leader*) had not only been a familiar figure in our midst, but had been intimately associated with the public and private life of the town for half a life-time. The assemblage was representative of all parts of the district. Several persons who were unable to attend sent letters of apology. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Mayor, who presided, delivered a fitting and deserved tribute to the worth of his old friend Mr. Dunne. He spoke of him as a private citizen and as a public man, and bore testimony to his large-hearted hospitality and kind-heartedness on the one hand, and his zeal and impartiality and far-sightedness on the other. Not that their guest was a paragon of perfection for he made mistakes like the rest of them, but let them be pointed out to him and he would be the first to acknowledge them. His loss to the borough would be keenly felt, and, while that might be the gain of some other place, he hoped his absence would be temporary. In replying to the complimentary speech of the Mayor and the eulogistic remarks of other speakers, Mr. Dunne frankly confessed that was one of the many pleasant nights he had spent in Balclutha. He accepted the function as a public demonstration that he had won their esteem and regard. The kindly expressions of the evening he and his family could never forget. Though he was going to Dunedin he was not going into business, and his absence would be only temporary—remarks which were greeted with applause, which were renewed when he said he had no intention of resigning his office as a borough councillor till the end of his term, when he would probably stand for Mayor. A number of other toasts were honored in the course of the evening.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

THERE has been little change in the condition of affairs in China during the past week. It is reported that the Emperor has appointed Li Hung Chang and three others to negotiate for peace. The whereabouts of the Dowager-Empress is not very certain, and her opinion on these appointments would be of interest at the present time. If the Emperor is the nonentity he is reported to be, the terms which his agents might make with the representatives of the Powers would probably be repudiated by the Dowager-Empress and her party. The United States Special Commissioner and the German Minister have informed Li Hung Chang that it was not possible to discuss the terms of settlement if the question of punishing the Dowager-Empress and her advisers were excluded. Under these circumstances that strong-minded lady and her friends will deem it wise to keep out of the reach of the Powers for some time. The position is a very delicate one, and will have to be dealt with in the most careful manner so as to avoid international complications.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Ex-President Kruger arrived at Delagoa Bay last week, and from thence will leave immediately for Europe. It is said that the departure of Mr Kruger has disheartened the Boers, and there is every prospect that there will be a general surrender in a very short time.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation. He states that Messrs Kruger and Rietz, with the archives, have reached Delagoa, intending to sail for Europe. Mr Kruger has resigned the Presidency, severing his official connection with the Transvaal. His desertion of the Boer cause is a proof of the hopelessness of the struggle. Fifteen thousand Boers are now held prisoners, not one of whom will be released until all in the field surrender unconditionally.

The Commander-in-Chief announces that intervention must be regarded as impossible, that the Empire is determined to complete the task undertaken, and that any lingering doubt on this point that the Boers may hold must be dispelled by the permanent manner in which the Republics have been occupied and annexed. He intends to vigorously suppress guerilla warfare by every means which the customs of war may prescribe. He points out that the measures he may be required to take will prove ruinous to the country, entailing endless suffering.

The following is the New Zealand casualty list:—Killed in action Private Bradford, Private Byrne, Sergeant Gourley, Private

J. Connell, Private H. J. Booth (of the first contingent), Private L. E. Smith (second contingent), Captain Harvey and Private S. Macdougall (fourth contingent), Lieutenant Bradburn (third contingent). Died from enteric fever: J. M. Pason, H. Burroughs, J. Jenks, J. A. Hempton, R. W. Morris, L. M. Tarrant, T. G. Anderson, J. Wyllie, J. H. A. Brock, M. McKinney, D. F. McIntosh, W. J. Berry, R. McIntyre, T. L. Scott, J. F. H. Saxon, W. Anderson, T. W. Poole, C. H. Moeller, W. J. Goodland, K. Garrie, C. Wiggins, C. B. Tosswill, C. H. Enderby, A. M. Reid, F. Bourn, R. H. B. Upton, W. C. Colvin, and F. Broome. Besides these a large number, perhaps 60, have been invalided home.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

THE Catholic Congress in Sydney devoted Thursday of last week to a number of papers dealing with education, including one by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on religion as an essential feature of primary education.

The Evangelical Alliance of Sydney issued a protest against the Governor of New South Wales attending in his official capacity High Mass at the dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral. In doing so and listening to Archbishop Redwood's attack on Protestantism, (which, by the way, he never made) his Excellency did what the Queen by her Coronation Oath is precluded from doing. Very probably, but the Governor of any of these colonies has a perfect right to attend any religious service he pleases. It was only the other day that a Catholic Governor left Tasmania, after spending some years there. It is even said that the Prince of Wales is not above attending Catholic services when staying on the Continent. The Governor very likely received the protest of the Alliance with the consideration which it deserved.

A paper prepared by Mr. Mulhall, the well known statistician, was read at the Congress. It showed that of 1459 millions of people in the world at the end of 1898, 501,600,000 were Christians, made up as follows:—Roman Catholics, 240,000,000; Protestants, 163,300,000; Greeks, 98,300,000. As to the interesting question, which phase of Christianity, Roman Catholic or Protestant, increases numerically faster, there was no doubt the principal Protestant nations advanced with great strides, while Catholic countries show little or no increase yearly, but, making a general survey of Christendom, it would be found the figures were pretty equal.

At the concluding sitting of the Congress Archbishop Redwood stated that it was intended to hold a similar gathering every three years.

On Saturday a *Requiem* High Mass was said in St. Mary's Cathedral for those who had suffered death in China.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANN RYAN, NELSON.

I regret to record the death, at the Nelson Convent, of Mrs. Ann Ryan (writes a correspondent), at the age of 68 years. The deceased had been for many years matron of the infant portion of the orphanage in charge of the Sisters of the Missions, and was one of the oldest settlers in Nelson, having arrived here with her parents in the ship *Martha Ridgway*, in 1842. She had always enjoyed good health up to a year ago, when it began to fail, but she persisted in remaining at her post until about three months ago. During her illness she was carefully and lovingly nursed by the Sisters of the Convent, who did all in their power to alleviate her sufferings. During her illness she received the last Sacraments and was quite prepared for her end. Her death was a singularly peaceful one, taking place on Sunday, August 26. Her brother, sister, and her eldest daughter (Mrs. E. C. Young, of Christchurch), together with several Sisters, were with her to the last. Her remains were removed to the church on Tuesday morning, and the funeral took place from there at 10 o'clock on the same day. The Rev. Father George Mahoney officiated both at the church and the grave. The funeral was attended by many relatives and friends, a number of the Sisters, and all of the girls from the Convent Schools, who marched in procession to the cemetery. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths and crosses, sent by sympathising friends. Deceased will be much missed by very many, for she was of a most kindly and charitable disposition. One of her daughters is Mother St. Philomena, of the Christchurch Convent.—*R.I.P.*

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

A shipment of the beautiful Sterling Bicycles—chain, chainless, and free wheels—has just been received. They are more beautiful, if possible, than ever. Intending purchasers of bicycles should certainly see the Sterlings before deciding on any other. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, sole agents.—*.*

Evening Star, June 22, 1889, 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."—*.*

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NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

After the transaction of routine business on Tuesday afternoon the House went into Committee of Supply on the General Estimates. In the Agent-General's department there was an increase of £250 for our representative in London, who now hold his office from year to year.

On the House resuming after the dinner adjournment Mr. Hogg took exception to the item '£600 to provide for the peace celebration.' The member for Masterton moved that the amount be reduced by £399. He was quite willing that the other £1 should be expended on the purchase of Chinese crackers for the purpose, but beyond that he thought the money would be better expended in making roads in the bush districts. The motion was lost by 50 votes to five.

Several members objected to the vote of £5000 in aid of the sufferers by the Ottawa fire, but after some discussion it was passed on the voices.

On the House resuming on Wednesday afternoon consideration of the Estimates was continued in committee. All the votes were passed without alteration.

On Thursday afternoon the Petitions Committee reported recommending that a petition from 530 Chinese all over the Colony, urging that the importation and sale of opium be restricted, be referred to the Government for further consideration. The Postmaster-General said the Government were fully alive to the desirability of restricting the importation and sale of opium, and intimated that they intended to introduce legislation with that object, if not this, at any rate, next session.

In the evening the Private Industrial Schools Inspection Bill was read a first time. According to the measure 'the Minister in charge of the department may at any time withdraw from any private or local school the whole or any of the inmates thereof in any case where he is of opinion that the management of the school is unsatisfactory, or where the reports in connection with the school indicate that an unsatisfactory condition of affairs exists. The inmates so withdrawn shall be transferred by the Minister to some other school. With the approval of the Governor-in-Council, the Minister may purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire for the purposes of a Government school any land and buildings used as a private or local school.' The school may be inspected at any time by members of Parliament, justices of the peace, and members of local bodies.

On Friday afternoon the Slaughtering and Inspection Bill was taken in committee. The measure occupied the attention of the House during the whole of the sitting, and was reported as amended at half past five on Saturday morning.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

In his annual report on hospitals and charitable institutions Dr. Macgregor says:—'The question of making provision for incurables is becoming of pressing importance. In the new Local Government Bill provision should be made for a special auxiliary building connected with the hospitals in each of the four large centres for cases of this description. This would, I think, be the cheapest and most satisfactory way of solving this problem, for there seems to be no tendency among the existing local bodies to combine to deal with this difficulty in any comprehensive way. As a measure of temporary relief, Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, under the auspices of the Catholic Church, has provided a suitable house, with 10 beds, near Sussex square, in this city.'

Before commencing the consideration of the postal and telegraph class of the Estimates on Wednesday, Mr. Ward informed the House that a special opportunity would be given later on for the discussion on the San Francisco mail service. He also stated that it was not intended to renew the contract on the present terms, but simply to pay the ordinary mail rates without giving any fixed tenure.

The Premier informed the House on Wednesday that Mr. Reid, Solicitor-General, would retire at the end of the session, and that his place would be taken by Dr. Fitchett.

A Bill has been introduced by the Minister for Lands to prevent certain abuses in connection with auction sales of land and live stock. It provides that it shall be the duty of the auctioneer when offering land or stock for sale by auction to distinctly name the vendor and also the last bidder, whether a sale takes place or not.

A return presented to Parliament during the week shows that the following amounts have been paid by the Government to the manager St. Mary's Industrial School: From August, 1898, to August, 1899, £1447 7s; from August, 1899, to August, 1900, £1163. It is stated in a note that St. Mary's Industrial School consists of three parts—namely: (1) For girls at Nelson, (2) for young boys at Nelson, (3) for the remaining boys at Stoke. The above figures are in respect of all boys paid for by the Government at St. Mary's Industrial School. Separate records are not kept of the number of boys paid for by the Government at Stoke and Nelson respectively, the two institutions being part of one industrial school under the same manager.

The souls of Messrs. T. Mackenzie and Monk are sorely troubled because the presentation of the Queen's head has been taken off the postage stamps. They consider that the Queen's head on our stamps would be a standing testimony of our loyalty. But what about the disloyal post office official who daubs her Majesty's picture every time he stamps a letter? The Postmaster-General informed the House during the week that the Government were getting Sir

Edward Poynter, the president of the Royal Academy, to design the new stamp, and he had been asked to make it emblematical of New Zealand diffusing the benefits of reduced postage throughout the world. New Zealand was the first country in the world to confer upon the people the benefits of universal penny postage. Sir Edward Poynter was one of the most eminent designers in the world, and the engraving would be done by one of the principal engraving firms in London, so that the new stamp would be a credit to New Zealand in every way. Immediately after deciding on this matter, in order to have the stamps ready for the 1st January, the Government had cabled for a million stamps according to this design. As to putting a presentment of the Queen's head as a design, all he would say was that he hoped our loyalty was not to be judged by the designs on our postage stamps. The emblematical design would not detract from our loyalty, but would give a clear indication of what we desire to do in so far as this great change was concerned.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. J. P. Lonergan, who donated the handsome clock which adorns the Redemptorist Monastery, Ballarat, was given a big send off on his departure for Europe. He is a nephew of the late James Crotty. The successful speculator goes to London to push Mount Lyell mining interests to the front. The dinner tendered to Mr. Lonergan at Scott's Hotel was of a thoroughly representative character, all the leading interests being present at the festive board.

The Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M., Archbishop of Wellington, the Very Rev. Dean Kirk, S.M., Wanganui, and the Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., Wellington, (says the *Catholic Press*, September 8) are at present guests of the Sydney Marist Fathers, in anticipation of the opening of St. Mary's Cathedral and the Catholic Congress. On Sunday evening last at St. Patrick's Church, Father Ainsworth, who was Dr. Redwood's assistant throughout a recent mission and collecting tour in the Archdiocese of Wellington, during which £30,000 was obtained for the wellington Cathedral, preached an edifying and eloquent sermon. He has a fine presence and a fine delivery, and is a brilliant speaker. Dean Kirk is an old friend, having spent, before he went to New Zealand, some years in Sydney.

There was a meeting of the Provincial Chapter of the Marist Fathers during the last week in August, in Sydney, presided over by the Very Rev. Father Aubrey. Some 12 delegates attended from the South Sea Islands, besides others from various parts of Australasia. Altogether seven of the Marist Fathers sailed by the *Ville de la Citat* for Europe, viz., the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., V.G. (Wellington, New Zealand), Very Rev. Dean Carew, S.M. (Christchurch, New Zealand), Very Rev. Dr. Pestre, S.M. (Provincial of the Marist Fathers, New Zealand), Very Rev. Father Olier, S.M. (Tonga Tapu Island), Rev. Father Renny, S.M. (Upola Island), Rev. Father Bertroux, S.M. (Fiji), and the Rev. Father Pionnier, S.M. (New Caledonia). The Very Rev. Father Aubrey, S.M. (Head Superior in Australasia and Oceania) also took a passage by the same steamer, and will attend the General Chapter of the Order at Lyons in November next. Before Father Aubrey left he was entertained by the collectors of St. Patrick's parish and other friends, who took advantage of the opportunity to present him with some costly and useful gifts as a token of their appreciation and esteem. As Father Aubrey has been connected with St. Patrick's parish off and on, and was recently in charge during the Very Rev. Father Le Ronnetel's absence in Europe, the presentation was a happy and timely one.

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 11lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price, only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—*.*

Half a dozen of the finest middle-distance racing cyclists in the world were among the starters in the Prix du Conseil General, decided on the Municipal Path, Paris recently over one hour. We refer to Baugé, Ed. Taylor, Harry Elkes, Emile Bonhours, Tom Linton, and W. Ross. The winner, Baugé, was excellently paced by Bertin on a motor tricycle and covered 33 miles 708 yards in the hour on his Dunlop-tyred mount.—*.*

The following were the Massey-Harris wins at Tamworth (N.S.W.) Annual Carnival, 22nd August:—Maiden handicap—A. Fowler, 1; J. Craig, 2; A. Craig, 3. Club handicap—R. Moore, 1; W. Fulljames, 2; J. Craig, 3. Half-mile handicap—W. Fulljames, 1; D. Thompson, 2; E. Mason, 3. Wheel race—S. G. Burge, 1; A. Craig, 2; J. Ferrington, 3. Lap handicap—A. Fowler, 1; E. Mason, 2. Massey-Harris handicap—J. Craig, 1; R. Moore, 2; A. Craig, 3. Final handicap—R. Moore, 1; S. G. Burge, 2; J. Craig, 3. The Amateur Wheelers' Road Race (Melbourne), 25 miles, H. G. Birch, 1, Victory (Melbourne) 10 mile road race—Bath, 2nd; Finnigan, 3, and fastest time.—*.*

Extensive alterations and additions having now been made to the premises of the Imperial Drapery Company, Princes street, Dunedin, the proprietors (Messrs. Kilroy and Sutherland) draw the attention of the public to their new and fashionable stock for the current season. These goods have all been imported from the leading manufacturing centres in Great Britain and Ireland, the firm feeling that it is only right that British-made goods should have a preference to those of Continental countries. A visit will convince anyone that Messrs. Kilroy and Sutherland's display of goods cannot be excelled in the city.—*.*

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A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine, sample bottle post free for stamps.
Agents Wanted.—The Bot of Ginger Wine Essence made several bottles of most delicious wine.
NEWBALL & MASON
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Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 4 bot. makes 3 gals. sample bot. stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free for 16 stamps. Agents wanted

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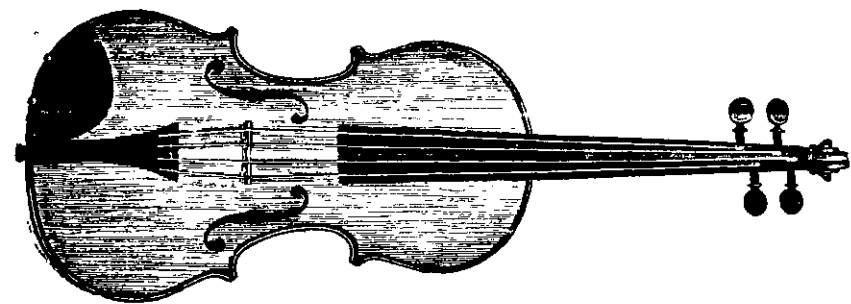
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The Storyteller.

DARBY CLANCY'S WIFE.

THE sun was setting over lake and bog, casting a wonderful purple shade on the pebbles that edged the water and making an ever-changing background of crimson and gold to the brown turf-banks and green fields of Dera.

The rattle of far off cart-wheels, the cry 'pewit! pewit!' of the plover, the mournful call of the curlew, were the only sounds that broke the stillness of the evening, for Margot O'Leary's light footstep fell noiselessly on the springy heather, and the strange, wild beauty around her had hushed the song upon her lips.

'Thanks be to God for a lovely, lovely world!' she murmured, 'and for having put me in it.'

As she spoke her eyes wandered away over the moorland to where a curl of smoke on the hillside pointed out the site of some solitary farm, and there they lingered restfully, as though all happiness and beauty came from that spot; and in her heart Margot knew that for her it was really so. Yet her home was not over there at Clancy's farm of Baughan, but close to where she stood in Dera.

The slated house yonder had once belonged to her grandfather, and it was her uncle now who owned it. Margot's father had got a younger son's share years ago, and had gone out into the world to make his fortune; but though he managed to get along, and to keep his wife and child in comfort, there was little to leave them at his death, and that little was soon swept away by the long illness that finally took Mrs. O'Leary to rejoin her husband, and so left Margot friendless and alone.

Her uncle's offer of a temporary home had been gratefully accepted by the penniless orphan, and now, though a year had sped by, she had not yet left the grey house by the gravel-pit.

At first the loneliness of Dera had overwhelmed the town-bred girl, and, despite her people's kindness, she had often thought of trying to find some way of earning her bread elsewhere. But after a time she became used to her surroundings, and grew to love the wide, desolate bogland and the kind, homely neighbors who had known her father as a child.

Dan O'Leary, her uncle, had a comfortable bit of farm that edged the lake like a long green snake winding its way between turf and water; and what with cows and pigs and poultry, there was plenty for Margot to do about the house, for her aunt was not so young as she had been once, and Polly never cared to do more work than she need.

There was only one son in the O'Leary household, so the daughter would have a fair fortune when they came to marry her, and as the months slipped by and Margot seemed willing to stay and take her place, Polly's parents thought the time had come to begin to look round and make a match for her.

A suitable one was not far to seek. Darby Clancy's land touched O'Leary's at the end of the lake, and the two farms were joined by some rushy bottoms, originally built out of the bog by some dead and gone Clancy, but which in some way had now passed into Daniel O'Leary's hands. It was no secret that old Darby had his eyes on these bits of grazing, and he had long ago determined that his son should marry Polly and get back the coveted possession of the fields as her fortune.

When the people of Dera spoke of Clancy as old Darby they only did so to distinguish him from his son, young Darby, for the title in itself was not suited to him at all. Tall and straight, with bright eyes and a firm, hard mouth, there was nothing about him but his grizzled hair and beard to show that he was not still on the right side of 50.

He was an honest, industrious man, and people liked him when they knew his worth; as to his son, no one thought about his worth. They just took him to their hearts and kept him there because they couldn't help it.

When Margot came to Dera she heard them talk of him, and with her knowledge of the world prepared to be politely contemptuous to this universal favorite. There was no ceremony on their first meeting. She was taking her uncle's dinner down to the potato garden, and unaccustomed to the deceitful bog, laden with basket and tin can, Margot found herself muddy and breathless on a clump of heather, unable to go on, not daring to go back; then Darby had come to her assistance. Of course he had to grasp her tightly to help her back to a place of safety, but was it necessary for him to hold her hand all the way on until they had reached the garden? Was it necessary for him to loiter about and wait to show her the best and safest way to her home?

Margot never asked. Her prejudices had vanished away, and the hours passed very slowly till evening, when he came again to the waste land where the cows were waiting for her to drive them home.

That was all a year ago, and now, as the girl's eyes rested on the Clancy's house at Baughan, and she thought of all her love was to her, she was filled with gratitude to God for sending her such happiness. Darby was her very own now. He had told her that he loved her and nothing could separate them, nothing come between them; she would never give him up unless it were for his own good. She smiled at such a possibility, yet the thought did not pass away without a pang. What would life without him be? The glory of the sunset paled before her, and the cattle she was seeking were hidden away in a sudden mist of tears.

But it was only the weakness of a moment. No harm could reach her when Darby was by, and from where she stood she could hear his voice, wafted on the evening breezes from the turf bank where he and his father were at work.

Unseen by them she had to advance but a few yards to hear what was being said.

'I was talking with Dan O'Leary in market yesterday.'

The deep tones of the elder man were the first to strike upon her ears.

'And had he any news for you?' inquired the other carelessly.

Old Darby seemed to be considering what to say, for there was a moment's pause before he went on in a deliberate way:

'We're to go there on the holiday and settle things. He'll give us the bottoms, lad, and the polly heifer, or else a hundred pounds down, but I stuck to the land for you, and I asked £20 in with it, but I won't be holding out for that if there's any danger, for come what will we must get those fields, that should be ours, back again.'

'What is it you mean, father?'

Darby knew only too well, but he still wanted time to collect his thoughts. His father's plan had been no secret, and before Margot came the young man had made no objection to it, but from the moment that he had met the new-comer on the bog, he had decided that she and not Polly should be his wife. Knowing his father's determination, he had whispered no word of his intentions, hoping that if he made no advances the O'Learys would find another match for their daughter, and with her married and the possession of the fields impossible, Darby hoped to get his father's consent to marrying Margot, for he was not a grasping man as a rule, and her want of fortune would not have stood in the way of his boy's happiness if it had not been that through Polly they would get that wretched bit of land.

'What do I mean?' repeated old Darby. 'It's yourself should know what I mean when it's day in day out you be down at Dera, and if it isn't talking to Polly, I'd like to know your business there.'

'Polly don't want me,' retorted young Darby defiantly, and seeing it was no use beating about the bush any longer, he added: 'and I don't want Polly.'

A deep flush dyed the elder man's face, and he spoke through his clenched teeth.

'Want or no want, you'll marry her at Hollandtide.'

'I won't.' Darby threw down his spade and faced his father. 'Don't take on so, father,' he cried, 'for I can't marry Polly. I didn't want for to have words with you, so I never told you how it was, but I tell you now that Margot O'Leary's promised to be my wife, and nothing will keep me from her.'

For a moment old Darby stood thunderstruck. It was a rude awakening to the dream of a lifetime.

A torrent of words broke from his lips; he vowed by all he held sacred that the young man should bend to his will. He swore he would not be cheated out of those bottoms now that their possession lay in his hand, and he assured Darby that unless he obeyed him he would cut him off from him for ever, and cast him out into the world with nothing but the work of his two hands to keep him from the poorhouse.

Then he began to speak of Margot, and for the first time Darby raised his voice.

'You can say what you will of me,' he said firmly, 'but you'll leave my girl's name alone.'

'I'll say what I choose of the hussy,' thundered the furious old man.

Darby's eyes flashed as he spoke, and for a moment his father was silenced.

But the eavesdropper had heard enough. Falling on her knees among the heather, she covered her face with her hands, and forced herself to think. Half an hour ago—no, less—she had smiled when she thought of it being for her lover's good that she should give him up; now, with terrible distinctness, she realised that unwittingly she was leading him to ruin. Those threats and curses that made her shudder to think of would most certainly be carried out if he married her.

She knew how deep his love was for the old home on the hill, and for the bogs and lakes that he had never left. yet, unless he gave her up, he would have to leave them all and start life afresh. And what could the new life be? With no trade, no capital, she knew what it meant—she had seen it so often in Dublin. No, she loved him far too well to let him make a beggar of himself for her, and she knew he would never fail her. It was for her to act, she must give him up. She must go right away and leave him to marry Polly. He owned that he had never known her he would have done it, so why not now? She would go out of his life and let it be as though she had never come into it. But she must go now, at once; there must be no time to think, or the agony of parting would be too unbearable; there must be no chance of seeing him again, or her resolution must inevitably break down.

Afterwards, when it was over, she never quite remembered how she had managed her flight. The reasons she gave for her hurried departure passed from her memory. The early drive through the mists of morning, the journey up to Dublin, the rattling through the noisy streets, seemed like some part of a bad dream; it was as though she had fallen asleep on the heather-clad bog and had only awakened to find herself in the bare, familiar convent parlor, sobbing her very heart out at the feet of Mother Margaret, the class-mistress of her girlhood, and now her only friend and adviser.

Five years' training and hard work in a Dublin hospital, and once more Margot found herself near home and Dera.

Little was changed at the wayside station when she alighted from the train, yet no one recognised the quiet, dark-eyed nurse in her blue cloak and bonnet. It was the same face as of old, only marked by the inevitable traces that five years had left upon it—five years spent in working for others, and in trying to forget the aching loneliness of heart.

'God love you, nurse, dear,' exclaimed one loungee as she passed along the platform. 'It's badly wanted you are. We wouldn't be brought to what we are to-day if there were more of the likes o' you in the country.'

For fever, nursed by poverty, nourished by ignorance and dirt, was devastating the neighborhood, and there was no house, nor cot, nor cabin that had not lost some of its inmates.

Already three nurses were busy in the workhouse infirmary, but Margot found work ready and waiting for her.

The town-land of Dera, cleansed and purified as it was by the sweet bog air, had so far escaped the contagion; but some of her patients from other districts Margot had once known. To them, however, she was only a nurse from Dublin, and they told her nothing of her own people.

Since she had left them she had only written once to let them know that she had found work to do; but she had put no address on her letter, purposely, for she felt that if her aunt knew her whereabouts Darby would not be long learning it, and if he came to her—as most assuredly he would, she could never have the strength to send him from her, determined as she was to save him in spite of himself. Later even, when she tried to hope that Polly had become his wife, she thought it for his happiness that she should still be silent, and so pass quite away and be forgotten.

Nurse O'Leary had been a week and more in the fever hospital when one evening, going to the matron's room to give in her daily report, her eyes fell on the open book in which the inmates names were written.

Close to the end of the column, entered only yesterday, were four words—just the name and address of a patient: a name that she had repeated over and over again to herself, first in joy and gladness, then to steel herself against its sting; yet the sight of woke again the old, old pain. Now that she saw them in black and white she realised how, despite all that had passed, she had hoped against them.

'Mrs. Darby Clancy, Baughan,' they stood, and below was the nurse's comment: 'Very critical.'

'Are your hands quite full nurse?' asked the matron without noticing the sudden pallor of Margot's face, 'or could you help Nurse O'Brien with some of her patients? She was already very busy, and now a young farmer's wife had been brought in—Mrs. Clancy, whose husband is paying for her, and who wants almost undivided attention. If only I could get another nurse from the Board! As it is now it is impossible that some of the inmates should not be in danger of being neglected.'

The certain result of neglect in a very critical state flashed across Margot's brain. She had already as much to do as she could possibly manage without encroaching on her hours of rest, yet she answered the matron as though this extra duty was a favor for which she was entreating.

'Mrs. Clancy is my cousin,' she said, 'and if I might attend to her it would leave Nurse O'Brien free for the others.'

'If you can manage it I shall be only too grateful,' replied the matron. And so it was settled.

Poor Polly! She was indeed in a critical state, and the doctor, quite as much overworked as were the nurses, shook his head over her. 'She has not been half-starved all her life, like many of those I have to attend,' he said, 'so that gives one something to start on, but even with your devotion, nurse, I'm afraid—'

It was indeed devotion. For a whole week Margot hardly gave herself time to close her eyes—fortunately, she thought, the other nurses were too much occupied to notice this transgression of rules—and she seemed to live solely and wholly for her patients, and above all for the wan, senseless woman above whose head was the name 'Mrs. Darby Clancy.'

At first sight Margot had hardly recognised her cousin. The full, red cheeks had fallen in and faded; the soft, fair hair had been cut off close to the burning heat; the white hands, once so soft and comfortable, were nothing but bone and skin.

On the fourth finger the broad gold band hung so loosely that Nurse O'Brien had been obliged to take it off and put it away in a place of safety. With that gone, it was easier to identify the sick woman with the plump, placid Polly of long ago, and both for her own sake and for the sake of him whose name she bore Nurse O'Leary made up her mind to drag her back to life again. And her efforts at last were crowned with success.

The ward had been partly cleared—some had gone to rest for ever—and Nurse O'Brien had time to notice her companion's weary looks and drawn, anxious face.

'You're worn out, Nurse,' she said, laying her hand kindly on Margot's shoulder. 'Come; you've done more than your share of work these days past, and now you must rest.'

'Let me stay a little longer—don't send me away yet,' whispered Margot entreatingly. 'She is sleeping now, and when she wakes we shall know how it is to be.'

The doctor had come up to them, and now he bent over Polly's bedside. 'There is no need to wait,' he said quietly. 'You can go now, for your work is done. You've saved your patient, Nurse O'Leary.'

For a day and a night Margot slept the dreamless sleep of pure exhaustion, and on the second morning she awoke rested and refreshed, ready to begin her work again; but Nurse O'Brien had taken her under her charge, and she was ordered out for 'half an hour's fresh air to blow away the infection.'

The soft morning winds touched her cheek caressingly, and she stood for a moment enjoying the breezes, fresh and life giving as they seemed to her, though they did come over the grey walls of the workhouse. The world seemed brighter to-day than it had been for years past. It was as though she had at last conquered in the fight that had been going on for so long in her heart. As she came nearer to the porter's lodge voices fell on her ears. People coming, in all probability, to ask after their sick relations. The epidemic was wearing itself out, and there was sad news for some; for others—for those at Baughan and Dera, there would be hope and gladness. The doctor's voice she could distinguish from amongst the others,

'No thanks to me,' he was saying. 'It was the nurse's unremitting care, and that alone, that saved her. Yes, you will find the matron in her room.'

Then, before the door opened, Margot knew that she was about to see young Darby again.

The passing of years had changed him more than it had changed her. He seemed taller, straighter than before, his clothes were dark, and had a town-made look about them. He was more alert than formerly, and he looked and moved like a man accustomed to obeying orders and being obeyed.

Polly, whom she had brought to life again, was his wife yet, after all these years of struggling to forget. Margot loved him—loved him still. How should she meet him? As he approached she bent her head to hide the crimson blushes that dyed her cheeks, and he would have passed her by, merely raising his hat, if something familiar in the figure had not struck him and made him look again.

'Margot!' he cried, standing before her.

What was there in his tone? Margot dared not stop to think. He had loved her once, but now he was Polly's husband.

'Yes, it is I,' she said quickly, holding out her hand. 'I came back when I was wanted, and—and I have saved her life for you.'

'Saved her life?' he repeated, only half believing his eyes and ears. 'Whose life?'

With an effort she forced the words from her lips:

'Polly's—your wife's.'

'My wife?' The reproachful tone smote upon her, but he went on: 'Though you scorned my love and left me, in the eyes of Heaven you were my wife, and no other woman will ever have a right to the name. I have learnt something of the world since we parted, and I see now what a fool I was to think you could ever care for such a country clown as I was, but I loved you truly, Margot, then as now, and ever.'

'But—but Polly,' faltered Margot, trembling, scarcely daring to hope.

'Polly' My father married Polly. She's been my step-mother these years back. Margot, Margot, you never thought I'd marry her.'

One look between them was enough.

'Forgive me, Darby, forgive me!' she cried, and Nurse O'Brien, coming to look for her motel helper, found her, regardless of contagion, clasped close in the arms of a stalwart, blue-eyed man.

As soon as she could be spared Nurse O'Leary sent in her papers to the Dublin hospital where she had striven and suffered and labored, and went back with Polly to Dera. But in the meantime she had learnt, from Darby and from his step-mother, the story of the past.

Old Darby was so firmly set on getting these fields that when his son failed him the only thing was to marry the girl himself, and this plan had answered so well that he soon forgave young Darby and was willing to take him back to favor again. But the loss of Margot had unsettled him too much; he could not stay in the spot where he had lost her, and, wandering away to Dublin, he had managed at last to get taken into the police force, so that Baughan only knew him during his yearly holiday. Two days ago he had come down, and one of his first visits had been to the infirmary to inquire after his step-mother: so that a whole long month of summer days lay before him.

For Margot, basking once more in the sun-bine of love and home they passed by too quickly; but when he left her it was not for long. Before many weeks had passed he came back to her again with the necessary permission, and they were married as joyfully and as happily as though waiting and parting were things unknown. And though more gladness came than sorrow to their little home out in the world, they always loved Baughan and Dera best, and when, after some years, young Darby's time was up, they came back to the old homestead, where, with increased capabilities and a nice little pension, the son was invaluable to his father, and in the house a very young Darby reigned supreme in the hearts of the mother and the granny, who both could claim the title of 'Darby Clancy's Wife.'—*Catholic Times*.

The Catholic World.

AUSTRIA.—Remarkable Coincidence.—A home exchange is responsible for the following—Some 60 years ago six young ecclesiastics of the Catholic diocese of Rosenau, in Hungary, completed together their theological course in the seminary, and were together ordained priests. For 60 years they labored side by side as priests in the same diocese. On the same day they celebrated the diamond jubilee of their ordination. United as they had been in life, they were united in death, for within the space of two months all six have died, at the respective ages of 82, 83, 88, 86, 80, and 81.

ENGLAND.—The Progress of the Church in London.—Catholicism is showing marked progress in London. On Sunday, July 22, the Catholic annual procession in honor of the festival of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was held in the Italian quarter surrounding Saffron Hill, and was witnessed by dense crowds of people. The procession, which was formed at St. Peter's Italian Church, Hatton Garden, and marched through the principal streets of the neighborhood, comprised the League of the Cross Guards, the members of the Confraternity of the Most Holy Sacrament, and the Women's Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, five bands of music, Italian girls in national costume, school children cross-bearers, acolytes, altar boys, and the clergy. The majority of the houses in the streets in the immediate vicinity of the church were profusely decorated with flowers, flags, candles, and colored lights, whilst at

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the top of Eyre street a large triumphal arch had been erected. After proceeding along Clerkenwell Road, Eyre street Hill, Great Bath street, Farringdon Road, Cross street, and Hatton Garden, the processionists returned to the church, where a special sermon was preached in Italian.

FRANCE—Archbishop Ireland in Paris.—The Archbishop of St. Paul was very much honoured during his stay in Paris both by French and American society. The American Ambassador and the American Commissioner-General at the Exhibition gave a reception at the United States pavilion, to meet Archbishop Ireland, which was largely attended. The Archbishop being a teetotaler, the ordinary buffet was replaced by tea and coffee and cakes, and the French guests discovered that there was hardly any better drink in the hot weather than a good cup of hot tea. Every Sunday during his stay in Paris the Archbishop preached at St. Joseph's (Passionist) Church for English-speaking Catholics.

GERMANY—Support of Foreign Missions.—The German Catholics (says the *Tablet*) can give points to their English co-religionists—among other things—in the zeal they show for the missions to the heathen in their colonial Empire. From the report just issued of their Afrikaverrein—which in spite of its name supports missions, not only in German Africa but also in New Guinea, the Marshall and Bismarck archipelagos, Samoa, the Carolines and the Marianne islands—we learn that last year the receipts of that society amounted to £5895, whilst £4517 were allotted to the various missions and £1900 were granted to subsidise missionary colleges in Germany.

ROME—The Holy Father's Holiday Task.—Pope Leo XIII., says a Rome correspondent, purposes to devote most of his time during the two coming months to a work of the greatest importance, or rather to two different tasks, one purely literary, the second politico-religious. The first will consist of the revising and collecting into one volume of all his Latin and Italian writings, both prose and poetry, as Leo XIII. wishes to publish his complete works. But the Pope's holiday task, which is destined to give rise to a far greater sensation throughout the world than the publication of his works could possibly create in the world of letters, will be the Encyclical which his Holiness intends to write on the question of the Far East. Needless to say that this document, probably destined to become epoch-making, has been suggested by the present crisis in China, about which Leo XIII., as the head of the Church which has so many interests at stake in the Celestial Empire, is naturally deeply concerned.

New Poem by the Holy Father.—A beautiful little poem, from the pen of Leo XIII., has appeared in the Italian papers. The verses (writes a Rome correspondent) give us an interesting insight into the Pontiff's private life and cares. Not content with the many responsibilities and with the weight of his exalted position, Leo XIII. finds time to direct and advise with all the earnest affection of a father a young man whose spiritual career had commenced under the most favorable auspices, but who has since had the misfortune to deviate from the path of virtue, to which, however, his erring steps have since returned. And it may be safely presumed that the prodigal, who has had the honor of being welcomed back by such a spiritual father, will not easily be led astray again.

SCOTLAND—Death of a well-known Priest.—General regret was felt in Edinburgh when news was received of the death at Aberdeen of the Rev. Father Shaw, who on account of failing health had to give up the chaplaincy of the Little Sisters of the Poor in the Scottish metropolis about a year ago. Father Shaw was highly respected and beloved by all with whom he came into contact. The funeral service took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen. There was a large attendance of mourners, Right Rev. Bishop Chisholm officiated, and the funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Meany, Administrator of the Cathedral, who spoke of the good work Father Shaw had accomplished in Edinburgh, Aboyne, and Montrose. The interment took place in the Snow Churchyard, Old Aberdeen.

Demise of a Venerable Catholic.—There passed away at his residence, Portobello, on July 16, Mr Robert Forsyth, M.R.C. V.S., uncle of Father Forsyth, of Gorgie, and one of the oldest and most respected residents of that district of Edinburgh. It is quite safe to say that the deceased saw the establishment of the Catholic mission in Portobello, and that he was one of those who watched its progress with intense interest. A Solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated in St. John's Church, after which the remains were removed for interment in St. Mary's Churchyard.

Death of a Sister of Charity.—There passed away in the person of Sister Ursula, whose demise took place at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Edinburgh, on July 26, a lady the all absorbing desire of whose religious life was to render assistance to those in distress, whether through insufficiency of this world's goods or in regard to physical infirmity. Sister Ursula (says the *Catholic Herald*) was the daughter of Mr Brown, a well-known Scot-man who, after amassing a considerable sum of money in Australia, returned to these countries, where for a time Miss Brown led a very busy and active life, her favorite pastimes being hunting and other outdoor and inspiring exercises. She married Mr. William Younger, head of the firm of the well-known brewers, Messrs. Younger and Company, Edinburgh. After his death, finding herself free to choose the life most suited to her, she gave herself up to religion about 12 or 13 years ago, becoming connected with the Order of the Sisters of Charity. She carried with her into religion the same spirit of energy and determination which characterised her in the world, devoting herself heart and soul to the work of charity, even going so far as to deny herself every sort of comfort so that she might the better benefit the poor, very many of whom will lament her demise. Most of her time as a religious was spent in the poorer parts of London—in fact, in the slums of that city. One

great trait in Sister Ursula's character was that in serving the poor she invariably took care that they received the very best of everything, and she even grudged herself the little fire in her room that her sphere of charity might be all the more extensive. The wonder oftentimes expressed by many was that, endowed with such wealth and magnificent possessions she should give up everything to become a religious for the sake of the poor. It was quite apparent to her Sisters of the Community that Sister Ursula when in London was considerably overworking herself and leading too rigorous a life, but she would never acquiesce in the thought that she was doing too much. Even before leaving London to come to St. Patrick's parish in Edinburgh she was so unwell that efforts were made to cause her to discontinue the journey and take the much-needed rest, but her mind was fully made up, and there was no dissuading her from her fixed purpose of toiling on while she was able. The same charitable work in which she was engaged while in London was continued with equal energy in Edinburgh, and it would be impossible to over-estimate the great good which she accomplished among the poor of St. Patrick's parish. She toiled on with a zeal and energy much in excess of her physical strength, until, wearied by sheer exhaustion, she broke down under the terrible strain which she put upon herself. During the period of her illness she was constantly preparing for death. Dr. M'Larty, physician of the dispensary established by the Sisters, was unremitting in his care and attention, and her son (Mr. Wm. Younger), his wife, and other relatives, were constant visitors at her bedside, the former especially showing at all times the greatest possible affection for her which a dutiful and loving son could do. When no apparent signs of improvement were visible, her friends expressed an anxiety that she should return to her old home, but she resolutely declined, assuring them that, as she could not do so without abandoning the Order, to do so would break her heart. The many acts of charity of the beloved Sister will never be generally known. Suffice it to say, that wherever she became aware of deserving cases of charity, to these was she constantly supplying relief. The Home for children which she established some time ago in Moffat will, we understand, be carried on by her son. Sister Ursula, it may be mentioned, was a convert to the Catholic faith. The funeral obsequies were held in St. Patrick's Church, Edinburgh, after which the remains were taken to Moffat for interment in the family burying-ground. The service at the graveside was conducted by the Right Rev. Dr. Turner, Bishop of Galloway, assisted by the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas. The chief mourners were Mr. Wm. Younger (son of the deceased), Mr. Harry G. Younger (nephew), Col. Younger (brother-in-law), and Dr. MacKenzie.

UNITED STATES—Bishop Blenk in Puerto Rico.—Bishop Blenk recently made a tour of the diocese of Puerto Rico, confirming and admonishing. A New York exchange, commenting on his visitations, remarks that the accounts presented by the Puerto Rican Press and by the United States correspondents show 'that he was everywhere most enthusiastically received, thousands meeting him at the different towns and cities and glad even to tears at his coming. His progress more resembled the journey of a famous warrior than the tour of an humble prelate of the Church.' It must be that somebody made a mistake when he asserted that Catholicism was dead in Porto Rico.

Presentation to a Baltimore Priest.—On his return from a trip abroad, Rev. John T. Whelan, of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Baltimore, was presented with a purse of £300 by his congregation. Father Whelan declined to accept the purse for himself personally, but said that it would be applied to the contemplated work of the improvement and decoration of the church previous to its consecration in the autumn.

Death of a Catholic Chinese Physician.—Dr. Joseph Chan or Chin Wm King, a well-known Catholic Chinese physician, died in Cleveland recently. It was a strange assembly that gathered in the Cathedral, where the funeral services were held. Perhaps the old church had never held anything quite like it before. The Chinese societies of the city were present in a body. The impassive faces of the Chinamen lighted up with a gleam of interest as they stolidly watched the Catholic burial rites performed over the remains of their countryman.

THE CARDINAL HIMSELF.

A TRAVELLER lying ill and in danger of death at a hotel in Dublin sent for a priest. It was a stormy night. Through the rain and wind and the muddy streets the priest came on foot, saw the sick man, and administered the sacrament.

The landlord, who was a Protestant, pleasantly asked the priest to come into his own room and have some refreshments before going back into the night and storm. Then by way of conversation, the landlord began to talk about the high Catholic clergy and the comfortable life they usually led.

'Now, for instance,' he said, 'while you were walking through the mud and rain, I am sure his Eminence, the Cardinal, was enjoying a pleasant fire and drinking his punch in the palace.'

'Do you think so?' asked the priest.

'Indeed I do,' said the man.

'I am afraid you have a wrong opinion of the Cardinal.'

'Why?' asked the man.

'Because, my friend, I am Cardinal Cullen.'

At once the landlord rose to his feet, full of humblest apologies. Should he get a coach for his Eminence, and so on.

'No,' said the Cardinal. 'I shall return as I came. I am used to it.'

The example of the Cardinal so impressed the man that he applied for instruction in the faith and was soon after received into the Church.

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Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines, and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.

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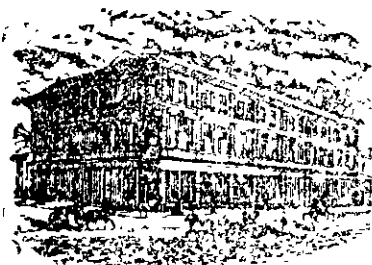
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Having LEASED my HOTEL to Messrs. J. J. CONNOR and J. T. HARRIS, I have to THANK the PATRONS of the 'City' for their LIBERAL PATRONAGE; and in bespeaking a Continuance of the same for my successors I feel quite satisfied that the reputation the Hotel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

J. F. NIXON

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

J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.
J. T. HARRIS }

CRITERION HOTEL,

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CONNOR AND HARRIS, PROPRIETORS.

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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.

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BUYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

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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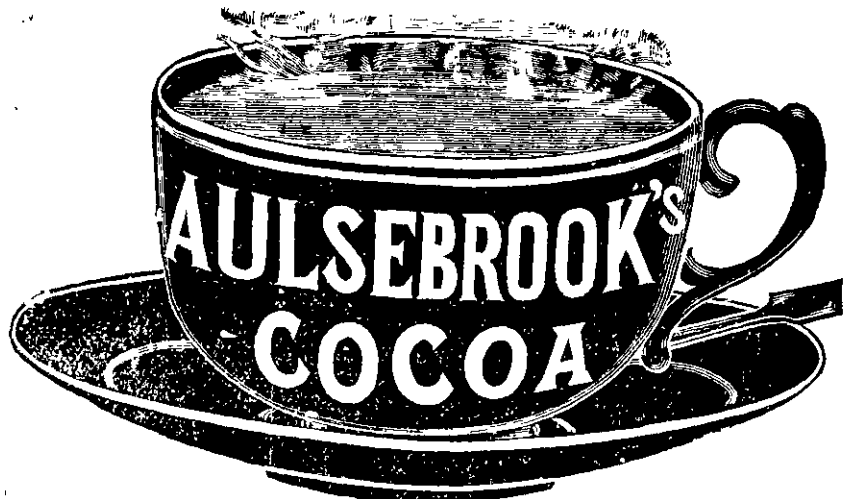
SHEEP DIP—We are Sole Agents in Otago for the sale of the world-famed "Fisons' Sheep Dip" (powder and liquid), which we can strongly recommend to flock-owners, being safe, effective, and easily mixed with cold water. These dips, properly applied, thoroughly destroy all parasites, and leave the wool soft, bright and lustrous.

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

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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.

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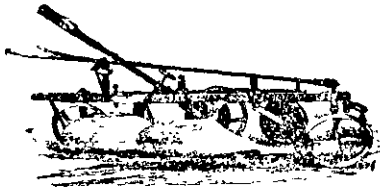
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