

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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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.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC PRESS ASSOCIATION.
FROM time to time we have been under the unpleasant necessity of applying the cat-o'-nine-tails to the epidermis of the cable-demon. Scarcely a month passes but the varlet is guilty of some grave misrepresentation of Catholic incident or principle, and so dreadfully persistent has been the lying of this son of Ananias that the N.Z. TABLET has time and again pointed out the urgent need of forming an association of Catholic journalists, partly for the purpose of meeting and nailing his calumnies, but likewise with the wider and fuller scope of jointly arranging for receiving authoritative correspondence from the headquarters of Catholic Christianity, and from Dublin, London, and elsewhere, and of engaging under the most favorable conditions the services of the best available talent for special articles on subjects of vital interest to the Catholic body at large.

Some weeks ago—on the occasion of the gracious presentation made to him—the editor of this paper made the following remarks: 'In countries of mixed religions, such as these, the Catholic Church was, more than any other, made the target of all sorts of mis-representations and calumnies. This forced a special function upon the Catholic newspaper: to refute slander, to wipe away from the fair face of their Mother Church the mud which is flung upon it, frequently, no doubt, more from ignorance than from mere wantonness or conscious malice. A Catholic editor might be, like himself, by natural temperament and acquired habit, a man of peace, but higher interests at times demanded that he should become, so to speak, a mild type of the fighting editor—that he should represent in his person the Church militant, and, going down to battle, like another David, with the simple, well-rounded weapon of truth, brain the Goliath of calumny. Perseverance in such a course of action by a well-equipped Catholic Press would hasten the coming of that good time when attacks and misrepresentations of that kind would become rare, and when Catholics could afford to treat them with more indifference than in the present circumstances was prudent or even possible. From time to time they had the fact unpleasantly forced upon their notice—by cable messages and otherwise—that the main channels of intelligence were in the hands of associations that are hostile to the Catholic Church. Evil reports were flashed over the electric wires and were at the ends of the earth while truth—slow-footed but sure—was drawing on its boots and rubbing the sleep out of its eyes. At present the running of a calumny to earth was usually a slow process, sometimes a costly one. And so it would remain until they were wise enough to learn a lesson from their non-Catholic friends and form a league of Catholic journalism—or at least of English-speaking Catholic journalism—somewhat on the lines of the Protestant Press Association and the Protestant Press Agency, which were formed for the specific purpose of furnishing the newspaper Press with correspondence of Protestant interest. That was one way in which Catholics could more effectually than at present protect themselves against the recklessness of the cable-rigger, the back-wounding pen of the hostile Press

writer, and the indiscriminate scissors-and-paste of the thoughtless or malicious hack journalist.'

We trust that we are now at length on a fair way to the formation of such an association as that which was projected by the editor of this paper. The suggestion was favorably entertained by the Catholic newspapers of Australasia. Two meetings of the representatives of nine out of the ten Catholic weeklies of these colonies was held at St. Mary's, Sydney, during Congress week, and, as a result of their deliberations, the following circular has been issued to the whole Catholic Press of Australasia—

'At a meeting of the representatives of the Catholic newspapers of Australasia held at St. Mary's, Sydney, on Saturday, September 15, 1900, His Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide being in the chair—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

'1. That a Catholic Press Association be formed for the purposes of (a) obtaining occasionally news from London on important Catholic matters, (b) circulating the same to all affiliated journals, (c) promoting the common interests of Catholic journalism in Australasia by such other means as may be hereafter determined.

'2. That agencies be formed in London and Adelaide for the purpose of giving effect to the above resolution.

'3. That the entrance fee to the Association be fixed at £—, and that the expenses of carrying out the before-mentioned objects be borne by the affiliated newspapers in equal proportions.

'4. That the Adelaide agency consist of the directors of the *Southern Cross*.

'5. That the Rev. H. W. Cleary, editor of the N. Z. TABLET, be empowered to make inquiries regarding the working, expenses, etc., of the Association, and to make provisional arrangements, and to submit the information thus obtained and the provisional arrangements thus made to the Catholic newspapers of Australasia.

'The Most Reverend Chairman announced, amidst applause, that at a meeting of the hierarchy held on the previous evening at St. Mary's the assembled prelates cordially endorsed a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting of the representatives of the Catholic newspapers of Australasia, requesting the aid of the hierarchy and clergy in extending the circulation of Catholic newspapers in every Catholic home.'

All this is a good beginning. We wish the projected Association a speedy entrance into active existence, a vast extension of its energies, a long career, and a full and overflowing measure of success in the cause of truth and justice.

They do things on a very big scale in STRIKES. America. Their trusts, corners, sky-scrapers, and millionaires are the wonder of the slow-going European nations. Their latest record in the way of big things is a colossal strike of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania, where 100,000 men have struck for an advance of wages. Taking a low average this industrial disturbance will affect half a million persons, a number more than half the population of this Colony. With all their boasted progress the people of the United States have not as yet devised any means

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of settling these troubles between employees and employers save by this old and brutal method. The New Zealand Industrial and Conciliation laws may be open to criticism, still they save us from the unpleasant consequences of labor conflicts, where might is right, and the party which has the greatest staying powers gains a doubtful victory. No wonder that the workers' organs in the United States are holding up our laws for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor to the admiration of the people of that country, and are demanding that similar enactments should be placed on Uncle Sam's statute book. With whichever party rests the victory in an industrial dispute the worker and his wife and family are sure to be the sufferers. It is a time of enforced idleness, when labor and capital are unproductive. The master may not be making money, but this does not interfere with the comfort of his wife and family, but the worker's household must feel the pinch, and many of the necessities of life will have to be done without in these times of trouble. In 14 years, ending 1894, there were 11,300 strikes, involving 3,714,000 operatives, in the United States. These caused a loss of close on £50,000,000. In less than half the strikes the workers succeeded, but at a loss of nearly £10,000,000, the loss of the employers being about half that sum. The loss to each operative on strike was about £10, and each master £140. In 1897 there were 864 strikes in the United Kingdom, affecting nearly a quarter of a million workers, and the loss to labor was enormous. In the middle ages, which are spoken of with such contempt nowadays, strikes were practically unheard of. They are, however, a very ancient method of industrial warfare.

The earliest strike that we have any record of occurred over three and thirty centuries ago. Pharaoh was building a new Temple at Thebes. The masons received very little cash, but a quantity of provisions which the contractor thought sufficient was handed to them on the first of each month. Sufficient or not, they mostly ate it before the time had elapsed. On one occasion many of them had nothing left quite early in the month, so they marched to the contractor's house, before which they squatted and refused to leave until justice was done. The contractor persuaded them to lay their distress before Pharaoh, who was about to visit the works, and he gave them a handsome supply of corn, and so all went on well for that month. But the same state of things recurred by the middle of the next, and for some days the men struck work. Various conferences took place, but the men declined to do a stroke until they were given another supply of food. They declared the clerks cheated them, used false weights, and so forth, familiar enough complaints even in this century, under the truck system. The contractor not complying with their demands, they marched to the governor of the city, to lay their grievances before him, and he tried to get them to return to work by smooth words, but that was no use and they insisted on having food. At last, to get rid of them, he drew up an order for corn on the public granary, and the strike was at an end.

A REBUKE. ACCORDING to some authorities the British people have been endowed with many virtues denied to their less fortunate Continental neighbors. It is a good old English maxim that it is not fair to kick a man when he is down. Now and again we drop across exceptions to this rule, and that, too, where we would least expect it. The Fourth Estate of the realm, which prides itself upon being the mentor of the nation in all that is high and noble, sometimes falls below the high standard which it sets itself to teach. And when those in exalted station err, we blame the lowly if they follow the bad example of their betters. When the first batch of Boer prisoners arrived in Colombo the European newspapers let themselves loose in describing their unwelcome visitors. They had a sort of war-dance over the fallen enemy, who were described as 'the scum of the scum of Europe,' 'riff ruff,' 'desperadoes,' etc. The occasion certainly was not one in which any man would look at his best, even an editor, after a twelve months' campaign, with few opportunities for attending to his toilet, might be seen at a disadvantage under the circumstances. The epithets used were, to say the least, uncharitable and so contrary to all accepted ideas of the treatment which should be accorded to a fallen foe, that Sir West Ridgeway, the Governor of Ceylon, took occasion at a public gathering a few days later to administer a timely rebuke to the offending journals. The applause with which his Excellency's remarks were received showed that his audience agreed with his sentiments. The British colonists of the land of tea and cinnamon were not prepared to sacrifice all their instincts of chivalry by approving of the conduct of the local Press towards men who were not in a position to defend themselves. After a few introductory remarks regarding the 'very harsh words' which had been applied to the Boer prisoners, his Excellency went on to say: 'They will be treated exactly as our soldiers, and they deserve that treatment because they are soldiers, and brave soldiers, who have fought as they believed for their country, and, therefore, they deserve to be

treated as soldiers. On the whole, they have been generous enemies, and they have treated our prisoners well, and I do not know, I have never heard, that our prisoners endured a word of insult during their incarceration in Pretoria. It is said, of course, I know that these are not all Boers, they comprise Irish-Americans and Europeans, and very harsh words and epithets have been applied to these men. I am not going to discuss the question whether the subjects of a neutral State ought to fight the battles of another nation. Englishmen sometimes do so, but I understand that these men, these Europeans, are all men of respectability who most of them occupied positions and had been employed for some years by the Transvaal Government, and I have the word of the officer associated with them that they are men whose conduct has been irreproachable since they have been under his charge, and no prisoner, no Boer, European—officer or man—has given the slightest trouble through the long and trying voyage to this island. But even if it were not so these men have fallen; they are at our feet, they are at our mercy; and I surely need not appeal to the chivalrous and generous sentiments which ought to animate an enlightened community when I say that we ought to treat at least with silent respect men who are in misfortune, men who are in trouble, in the hour of their defeat, and are separated from mother, wife, home, child, and sweetheart—and refrain from any ungenerous word or thought which would aggravate or add to that trouble or provoke resentment, inflame the aching wound, and, worst of all, retard for one moment the dawn of that bright day which we all hope and pray for when this dreadful war will be at an end, when peace will be proclaimed, and when Boer and Englishman will live, work, and, perhaps, fight side by side under the British flag.'

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE following interesting paper, entitled a 'Statistical view of the Catholic Church,' contributed by Mr. M. G. Mulhall, the eminent statistician, was read at the Australasian Catholic Congress:—

The population of the World in 1898 was estimated at 1,450 millions, of whom little more than one-third were Christians, viz:—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Jews.	Pagans.
Europe ...	348,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	—
America ...	126,400,000	—	—	1,300,000
Asia ...	12,600,000	109,500,000	200,000	667,800,000
Africa ...	4,100,000	36,000,000	400,000	91,000,000
Oceania ...	9,700,000	24,700,000	—	4,400,000
Total ...	501,600,000	176,800,000	7,100,000	764,500,000

We find that more than one-half of mankind is still enveloped in Paganism, and the degraded tenets of Mahomet hold sway among many of the principal States of Asia and Africa. If we proceed to classify all Christians under three heads, they will be found to stand thus:—

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Greeks.	Total.
United Kingdom	5,400,000	34,700,000	—	40,100,000
France ...	37,700,000	700,000	—	38,400,000
Germany ...	18,600,000	32,700,000	—	51,300,000
Russia ...	8,300,000	310,000	73,800,000	85,200,000
Austria-Hungary	33,800,000	410,000	3,300,000	41,200,000
Italy ...	31,100,000	60,000	—	31,160,000
Spain-Portugal	22,700,000	10,000	—	22,710,000
Scandinavia ...	10,000	9,200,000	—	9,300,000
Belgium & Holland	7,930,000	2,710,000	—	10,700,000
Roumania.	—	—	—	—
Greece, etc.	1,900,000	4,130,000	12,400,000	18,430,000
Europe ...	167,500,000	91,500,000	89,500,000	348,500,000

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Greeks.	Total.
Europe ...	167,500,000	91,500,000	89,500,000	348,500,000
United States	9,900,000	62,300,000	—	72,200,000
Canada ...	2,100,000	2,800,000	—	4,900,000
Spanish America	45,600,000	100,000	—	45,700,000
West Indies	2,500,000	1,100,000	—	3,600,000
Australia ...	900,000	2,900,000	—	3,800,000
Philippines, etc.	5,700,000	200,000	—	5,900,000
Asia ...	3,100,000	700,000	8,800,000	12,600,000
Africa ...	2,700,000	1,700,000	—	4,400,000
The World	240,000,000	163,300,000	98,300,000	501,600,000

In the preceding table the term Greek Church is used to signify Russian Greeks, all persons of Greek rite in union with the See of Rome being classified as Roman Catholics. Under the head of Protestants are included more than one hundred different sects, who profess one or other form of Christianity; in a word, all who are not Roman Catholics or Greeks. These sects differ so widely from one another that some can hardly be called Christians; some, for example appear to deny the Divinity of Christ, others to reject the mystery of the Holy Trinity. Meantime, if we assume all classes of Protestants to form one religion, their total number in relation to that of Roman Catholics would be as two to three.

It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, which phase of Christianity, Catholic or Protestant, increases numerically the faster. There can be no doubt that the principal Protestant nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, are advan-

cing with rapid strides in population, whereas such Catholic countries as France, Ireland, Spain, and Portugal, have little or no increase yearly. But when we come to make a survey of the whole of Christendom, we find that the numbers are pretty equal. The following table shows the annual surplus of births over deaths, that is the natural increase (exclusive of the returns for the Greek Church), according to official returns for five years, ending December, 1897, the figures for each religion being in the ratios corresponding to the latest census reports, viz. —

ANNUAL INCREASE.

	Catholics.	Protestants	Total.
United Kingdom...	55,000	385,000	440,000
France ...	10,000	—	10,000
Germany ...	240,000	420,000	660,000
Russia ...	80,000	30,000	110,000
Austria-Hungary ...	365,000	45,000	410,000
Italy ...	319,000	1,000	320,000
Spain and Portugal ...	130,000	—	130,000
Scandinavia ...	—	104,000	104,000
Holland ...	25,000	38,000	63,000
Belgium ...	55,000	—	55,000
Switzerland ...	10,000	11,000	21,000
Other countries ...	6,000	3,000	9,000
Europe ...	1,295,000	1,040,000	2,335,000
United States ...	210,000	1,230,000	1,140,000
Canada ...	26,000	35,000	61,000
Australia ...	17,000	58,000	75,000
Spanish America ...	792,000	8,000	800,000
West Indies ...	20,000	9,000	29,000
Total ...	2,360,000	2,380,000	4,740,000

The above would be the annual increase if nobody changed from the religion of his parents, but it is notorious that numbers of Protestants in England and the United States pass over yearly to the Roman Catholic Church; whereas Protestantism gains few converts. Moreover, the missionary work in new countries prospers far more under Catholic than under Protestant auspices, as is admitted even by Protestants. This fact is attributed to two causes: first, the life of self-denial and sacrifice led by Catholic missionaries; secondly the attraction that Catholic worship offers by its ritual and ceremonies. Here it may be well to observe that most of the Catholic priests in India live on rice, like the natives, because by this means they more easily gain the confidence of the people, who have a certain aversion to all persons that eat meat.

The American Statistical Association published the following returns as to the number of Christians (excluding Greeks and Copts) in the various missionary countries in 1893. —

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.
India ...	1,199,000*	531,000	1,730,000
China ...	1,116,000	88,000	1,204,000
Siberia ...	70,000	20,000	90,000
Japan ...	30,000	—	30,000
Syria, etc., ...	663,000	20,000	683,000
Asia ...	3,078,000	662,000	3,740,000
Africa ...	2,650,000	1,710,000	4,360,000
Manilla, Java, etc., ...	5,720,000	220,000	5,940,000
Total ...	11,458,000	2,622,000	14,080,000

* The English Catholic Register for 1898 gives the number as 1,870,000.

The above total, according to the most reliable Protestant authority shows that in the above missionary countries Catholics are to Protestants almost as five to one.

Nothing is more remarkable in the history of the Catholic Church than the progress it has made in English-speaking countries during the present century. The latest figures to hand are as follows —

	Bishops.	Priests.	Churches.	Souls.
Ireland ...	28	3,410	2,760	3,550,000
England ...	17	2,700	1,480	1,500,000
Scotland ...	7	420	350	360,000
Canada ...	31	1,500	1,790	2,300,000
Australia ...	16	400	780	900,000
India, etc., ...	42	1,790	240	2,590,000
British Empire ...	141	10,250	7,100	11,200,000
United States ...	91	10,910	10,500	9,850,000
Total ...	232	21,160	17,000	21,050,000

In the United Kingdom there are no fewer than 4,600 Catholic churches, almost all built in the nineteenth century, and representing an outlay of at least 20 millions sterling. The progress of Catholicity in Great Britain is chiefly among the educated classes, as appears from a work just published by Swan and Sonnenschein, London, which states that since the Tractarian movement of 1850, the persons who 'have gone over to the Church of Rome include 445 graduates of Oxford, 213 of Cambridge, and 63 of other universities, besides 27 peers, 244 military officers, 162 authors, 129 lawyers, and 60 physicians. Among the graduates were 446 clergymen of the Established Church.' The secession of so large a number of distinguished persons from the Church of England to enter the Church of Rome, has been accompanied by a re-action among the masses of the English people, who have gone over largely to the Methodist and other sects. This is apparent from the returns of marriages in England and Wales during 40 years in the different places of worship, showing the following ratios:—

	1856-65.	1866-75.	1876-85.	1886-95.
Church of England ...	860	761	720	697
Roman Catholic ...	46	42	43	42
Dissenters ...	94	197	237	261
Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

In the decade ending 1865 the Church of England stood to Dissenters as nine to one, but at present it is less than three to one. The Dissenters have gained what the Church of England has lost, while the ratio of Roman Catholics has slightly fallen off in the last 40 years. We see that in England and Wales only four per cent of the population is Roman Catholic, as compared with eight per cent in Scotland, 28 per cent in Ireland, 43 per cent in Canada, 44 per cent in the United States, and 22 per cent in Australia.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States recently celebrated the centennial (1889) of the consecration of the first bishop, Dr. Carroll, of Baltimore, and so rapid has been the growth of Catholicity in that country that it now possesses more bishops than France, Austria, or Spain. There are, moreover, 10,500 churches, 520 hospitals and asylums, 930 colleges, and 3,100 schools built and maintained by Roman Catholics in the Union. Perhaps the progress of Catholicity in the United States will be better understood if we compare the census returns of the various religions in 1890 with those for 1850, viz. —

	No. of Churches.		Value of Church property.	
	1850.	1890.	1850.	1890.
Roman Catholic ...	1,200	8,816	9,100,000	118,000,000
Methodist ...	13,300	46,140	15,200,000	131,500,000
Baptist ...	9,600	36,670	11,200,000	82,000,000
Presbyterian ...	4,800	12,470	15,100,000	94,500,000

According to the foregoing official returns the relative progress of the Catholic religion between 1850 and 1890 was about double that of other creeds in the United States, the ratios of increase showing as follows —

	Churches.		Church property.	
	1850.	1890.	1850.	1890.
R. Catholic ...	109	735	100	1,300
Methodist ...	100	346	100	870
Baptist ...	100	380	100	732
Presbyterian ...	100	260	100	625

Thus in 40 years Roman Catholic Churches multiplied 7-fold, and Church property 13-fold, while Methodists, Baptists, or Presbyterians showed a much lower rate of progress.

As regards the two great colonies of Canada and Australia, the census of 1891 gave the following returns as to religion. —

	Canada.	Australia.
R. Catholics ...	1,990,000	801,000
Ch. of England ...	615,000	1,485,000
Methodists ...	850,000	434,000
Presbyterians ...	755,000	493,000
Baptists, &c. ...	500,000	507,000
Total ...	4,710,000	3,720,000

Catholics hold the first place in Canada, the second in Australia.

Summing up the statistics of the Catholic Church we find 120,000 priests and 210,000,000 of laity, while the prelates acknowledging the authority of his Holiness Leo XIII. include 184 Archbishops, 717 Bishops of dioceses, and 302 Bishops in-partibus or Vicars Apostolic, in all, 1263, of whom 1187 belong to the Latin rite, 76 to Greek or Armenian.

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

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

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

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company built and sold 213,629 machines in the season of 1899. This is the greatest sale of harvesting machines ever made by one company.—*.*

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

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.—*.*

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 14lb. 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.—*.*

Mr. John Robertson, veterinary horse-shoer, Washdyke, near Timaru, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage accorded to him since starting in the above district, and hopes that by close attention to business and good workmanship to merit a continuance of the same. Mr. Robertson makes a speciality of horse-shoeing.—*.*

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

On Monday evening the Premier informed the House that he did not think it right to join Tasmania in sending a cable message to the Boer Government congratulating them on the close of the South African war with a view to influencing the elections.

The business transacted during the evening was of a formal character.

The House got through a good deal of business on Tuesday.

The New Zealand Consols, Midland Railway Authorised Area Land Settlement, Government Loans to Local Bodies, Encouragement of Fisheries, Rotorua Town Council, Manual and Technical Instruction, and West Coast Reserves Settlement Bills were read a second time, put through committee, and finally passed. The Maori Councils Bill passed its second reading, and was referred to the Native Affairs Committee.

On Wednesday afternoon the Premier informed the House that, in accordance with the general wish of the members, he had cabled to Lord Roberts the congratulations of the House on his birthday, and received a reply stating that he and Lady Roberts were pleased at the compliment, and saying that he would always be proud of having under his command the brave men sent to South Africa by this Colony.

Later on Mr Seddon said that some anxiety had been expressed as to what day would be proclaimed as Peace Day. It was not possible to say when the present guerilla warfare would cease, and as the Transvaal and Orange Free State had been annexed there would probably be no formal declaration of peace. The Government had considered the matter, and, with a view to giving due notice to the Colony, they had fixed the Prince of Wales' Birthday, the 9th November, as the date for the celebration.

The Representation Bill, which was read a first time on Wednesday, proposes to increase the membership of the House by six, all of whom will go to the North Island.

The evening sitting on Wednesday was devoted to consideration of the Lands for Settlement Act Amendment Bill and the Electoral Act Amendment Bill.

An Opium Prohibition Bill was read a first time in the House on Thursday. Several measures were advanced stages, and the Electoral Bill in committee took up the whole of the evening sitting.

Immediately after the House meeting on Friday afternoon Mr Seddon read a copy of a cable sent by him to Lord Roberts congratulating him upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, and expressing a hope that he ere long will have command of all the military forces of the Empire. Lord Roberts in his reply heartily reciprocated a hope that the office will ere long include all the military forces of the Empire.

The Premier gave notice to move that a Royal commission be appointed to inquire into the desirability of New Zealand federating with the Australian Commonwealth.

In the evening the Foreign Insurance Companies' Deposits, and Civil Service Examination Bills passed their final stages.

On Saturday morning the House went into committee on the Private Industrial Schools Inspection and Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill. A determined attempt was made by Messrs Millar, Russell, Atkinson, Hutcheson, and others to amend the Bill in the direction of withdrawing all Government assistance from private industrial schools. To Mr Millar belongs the dubious credit of getting an amendment introduced which would have this effect were it not for a technical error.

On the motion for the third reading, the Premier said the responsibility for the step that had been taken in the Bill would rest with those who had made it. The Government would go on paying money to these schools as long as the appropriation lasted. Some of these schools had erected buildings on the understanding that children should be committed to them, and if State aid was now withdrawn they had a perfect right to compensation. The third reading was agreed to on the voices, and the Bill passed.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The annual report of the Agricultural Department was presented to Parliament during the week. From it I learn that the average yield of wheat per acre last harvest was close on 32 bushels, and that of oats nearly 11 bushels. There were 1600 acres less of potatoes grown, yet from the prices now ruling the area seems still in excess of our requirements. The attempts to eradicate phyloxera have been successful. Small birds are increasing at an alarming rate. The poultry branch is meeting with the hearty support of settlers. The dairying industry has made rapid strides during the last season, butter showing an increase of 59,313 cwt, valued at £107,266. The graders' reports on butter are now universally accepted as the basis of all sales. Prices for meat exported have been somewhat better for mutton and lamb, but there is still room for improvement. The clip of wool was good, and satisfactory returns are looked for. Cattle show an increase of 2115, and cows, etc., for dairy purposes, increased by 21,722. Horses show an increase of 3711. The demand for draughts is still unsatisfied.

A correspondent of the *Catholic Times* reports the death at Brest, at the age of 70, of Admiral O'Neill. The deceased officer was of Irish extraction. He was for a time at the head of the Torpedo Department of the French army, and afterwards served in the Mediterranean squadron.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

BISHOP ANZER IN ROME.

Mgr. Anzer, Vicar-Apostolic of Southern Shan-tung (writes a Rome correspondent under date August 15), is spending a few days in Rome on his way back to China. In all probability his Lordship will prolong his stay here until news reaches him that it will be possible for him to return to the scene of his apostolic labors, which is now completely cut off from the coast owing to the insurrection. Mgr. Anzer has had several long interviews with the heads of Propaganda Fide, in the archives of which Congregation he has deposited important documents tending to prove that the Boxer uprising has been carefully prepared and is still secretly supported by the Imperial authorities. I am informed that Bishop Anzer is preparing a lengthy report on the causes and possible remedies of the present troubles, to be submitted to the Holy Father.

THE BOXERS AND THE CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. Father Steenackers, of the Missions of Scheut, contributes to the *Revue Générale* an article in which he analyses the cause of the disturbances in China, and places the responsibility where it should properly rest. There is, he remarks, no solid foundation for the statement that the missionaries have brought about the troubles. The Chinese are not so devoid of reasoning faculties as not to come to the conclusion that their land was being gobbled up by birds of prey. National sentiment is not absolutely dead amongst them, and when they saw one place after another annexed, they felt that the best course would be to clear out the foreigners at any cost. This, and not religious fanaticism, has been the secret of the uprisings. If, observes Father Steenackers, the Boxers have been fighting for a religious idea, what religion do they think imperilled by the missionaries—Confucianism or Buddhism? The Boxers are like the mass of the Chinese, who enumerate a list of gods and good and evil spirits, but, in the true sense of the word, venerate none. The only really national religion which the Chinese practise seriously is ancestor-worship. To this cult the missionaries offer no opposition, except when it degenerates into superstition. Indifferent to religion, the Chinese are hostile to Europeans because they know they are annexationists. If the missionaries have lost their lives, it was not for having preached Christianity, but because they were natives of Europe or loved it.

FRESH DISASTERS.

The *Missions Catholiques*, of Lyons, publishes a despatch announcing fresh disasters in the much-tried province of South East Pe-Chili. Six priests have been murdered—Fathers Fink, Gaudisart, Meveux, Cesard, Gissiger and Kieffer. The mission has been destroyed. The same paper contains an announcement from the Superior of the foreign Missions at Paris with regard to the assassination of the missionaries—Fathers Georjon and Leray in Southern Manchuria. A telegram from Shanghai states that five German missionaries were massacred on August 3, at Tai-Ning.

CATHOLICS IN PEKIN.

According to information obtained at the the legation of Mgr Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States, (says an American exchange) there are 38,640 Catholics in the province of Peking, which has a population of 12,000,000. Bishop Alphonse Favier, Vicar-Apostolic, succeeded the late Bishop John Baptist Sorthon, to whom he was coadjutor for several years. Bishop Sorthon died in May, 1899. Bishop Favier was born in France in 1838. He has been in China many years. He has as assistants 23 European and 24 native missionaries. There are 22 residential parishes in the province of Peking. Five are in the city of Peking and two are in Tien-tsin. There are 160 stations, not residential, which are visited by missionaries. 35 churches, 115 chapels and 107 oratories. In the city of Peking are two seminaries. In the province of Peking are 133 elementary Catholic schools, 69 for boys with 1168 pupils, and 64 for girls with 1329 pupils. There is in the city of Peking an academy for boys with 115 students.

In Tien-tsin there is a college for Europeans with 20 boarding students, also a normal school and a school for catechists. There are two hospitals in Peking and one in Tien-tsin. In the province of Peking are two homes for old men and two for old women.

In the city of Peking there are two orphan asylums and three pharmacies, and there is one pharmacy in Tien-tsin. There are also in the province seven asylums for pagan orphans.

In religious institutions there are 44 Lazarists and six European and 47 native Trappists. Of nuns there are 32 Sisters of Charity having four houses in the province, and 53 Sisters of St. Joseph, all of whom are natives.

THE GRACE OF MARTYRDOM.

One of the martyred missionaries (writes a Paris correspondent) is the Rev. Pere Edouard Agnus of the Society of Foreign Missions, who has lately fallen in Manchuria. An episode has just come to light concerning him, showing that while still a seminarian he prayed for death for his faith at the hands of the heathen. It is related of him that in 1891, while studying for the priesthood at the Petit Seminaire of Cambrai, he made the Novena of Grace of St. Francis Xavier for a special intention. When asked what that intention was he replied in a manner as is said never to be forgotten. 'It is that I may obtain the grace of martyrdom.' He who gives these details to the *Croix du Nord* says: 'His prayer is answered. I can understand the sorrow of his family but for him I cannot grieve.' Another of the recent martyrs in Manchuria is the Rev. Pere Jules Bayard. He too belonged to the Society of Foreign Missions and to the diocese of Camorai. He left France for China on the 6th May last. Leaving a widowed mother behind him, he tried to console her by his letters. His last letter to her is

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dated the 11th June. It was written five days after his arrival at Shanghai. Now this widowed mother mourns the death of her only son. It is asked whether a diary Pere Dayard wrote on his way from Shanghai to Moukden will ever reach her hands. News comes of the massacre of two more priests, Fathers Denn and Mangin, both Jesuits, and of 8,000 Christians of the province of Tchali. Pere Denn had been a missionary in China 30 years. Pere Mangin had been there 18 years, and was only 43 at the time of his death.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

Referring to the reported massacre of so many missionaries in China, the Archbishop of Melbourne, speaking at the Catholic Congress in Sydney, observed that when the reports of these massacres were made known, meetings were held in Australia by all kinds of religious bodies, who had expressed horror at such atrocities. The Catholic members of the community had, however, held their souls in peace and hope. In reading the reports of those meetings one would have thought there was no such thing as a Catholic missionary in China. The name was never mentioned. All that was said was about the American and English Protestant missionaries of various denominations. He did not blame those who had held the meetings for bringing forward in the very strongest manner the zeal and self-sacrifice of those missionaries. They deserved the greatest praise for their work, and although the privations they had suffered were not to be compared with those endured by the Catholic missionaries, yet they were entitled to every commendation, if for nothing else than their intentions and for the religious principle that was at the bottom of them. But while giving them all the praise to which they were entitled, he thought they could have afforded to have taken notice of the Catholic missionaries. The fact was that while the Protestant missionaries in China were supported by the wealth and influence of the world, they had not made, taking the lowest computation, one convert for every 10 made by the Catholic missionaries.

CATHOLIC CLIFF DWELLERS.

Professor G. Frederick White, of Oberlin, who started on a tour round the world several months ago, reached China just before the Boxers' outbreak had assumed dangerous proportions, and at once made an excursion into Mongolia, returning later to Tientsin. From there he sent an account of a singular and interesting village of Catholic cliff dwellers which he visited in Mongolia. He wrote:—

'The village of Shiwanze attracted our special interest. This is in Mongolia, about 200 miles north-east of Peking, and can be reached only by mule-carts or pack animals. It is reached from Kolgan by following for 40 or 50 miles the ascending course of one of the narrow alleys already described as worn out of the mountain plateau by a small stream of water. For much of the way the old Chinese wall is visible, running along the sharp summit of a mountain ridge to the south-east. The narrow gorge opens at length into a more undulating valley, three or four miles broad, which is about 1500 feet below the general level.

'Here, to our surprise we came upon a thriving Christian community of Chinese, living like their neighbors in houses dug out of the cliffs of loess, especially prominent here.

'Shiwanze has an interesting history. In 1796 the Catholic converts in Shansi and Peking were driven out by bitter persecution. Some of the refugees fled beyond the great wall to Mongolia and settled in Shiwanze. The refugees were never forgotten. Missionaries from Europe were from time to time sent them, until now it is a bishopric and the centre of Catholic missions in Mongolia, which are supported by a Society in Belgium. Here we enjoyed for a day the hospitality of the Bishop and his co-workers, two or three of whom spoke English readily. The Christian village contains 1800 inhabitants, and has a large church with a girls' school of 400 and a boys' school of 200. The total number of Christians in the diocese is 30,000. We had occasion to note several other Christian villages in our further travels.

'The main physiological difference between the heathen and the Christian women in China is in the feet. Those of the heathen women are made so small by their cruel mode of bandaging from infancy that they are practically useless in walking, but the feet of the women in Shiwanze are of natural size. This permits them to frequent the streets much as women do in Europe and America, and is connected with a higher development in every respect. When we asked the privilege of photographing a small group, they immediately disappeared inside the doors of their cliff houses, and we feared that we had missed our opportunity, as we uniformly did with the heathen Chinese women, who feared some evil effect from having a picture taken. But we were mistaken. Soon they all reappeared in their best attire, and bringing their neighbors with them.'

A NURSERY OF MARTYRS.

A good number of the missionaries (writes a Paris correspondent) who have lately met their death in China belong to Brittany. The town of Vannes seems to be a nursery of martyrs. It was the birthplace of the Rev. Pere Auguste Le Guével just numbered among the victims of the Chinese horrors. This priest was but 25 years of age at the time of his death. After being ordained in Paris last year he went back to Vannes, and there on the 2nd July celebrated High Mass in the Church of Saint-Patern, in which he was baptised. On the same day after Vespers, with the cope still upon him, he advanced to the altar rails and said: 'And now we must say farewell. We shall probably never meet again in this world, but some day, thanks to your prayers, which I now beg of you, we shall meet in Heaven.' The emotion was general. All knew he was about to leave for the foreign missions. Hardly a year of apostolate has been his. The Rev. Pere Magnet, S.J., who probably by this time is among the murdered missionaries, wrote some time back: 'What a life ours has been for the last six months. And yet what an intense joy has been ours also to feel ourselves night and day sensibly in the arms of Divine Providence.'

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

A RETURNED CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. D. Ryan, lately with the army in South Africa, has taken up the post of senior Catholic chaplain to the troops at Aldershot.

A TRIUMPH OF TRANSPORTS.

In the 227 days since October 20 (including Sundays) to June 1, 231 transports left England for South Africa—roughly speaking, one per day—each carrying on an average about 800 troops, 150 horses besides guns and vehicles from Great Britain. In addition to this great army, troops have been sent from Australia, Canada, India, and small contingents from other colonies, and relief from Malta, Crete, Egypt, etc. in all a total of about 20,000, which makes the grand total of fighting men landed in South Africa well over 200,000. To the total of 36,000 horses sent from England must be added another 34,000 remounts from Australia, Argentine, and New Orleans, and about 10,000 which went with the colonial contingents. Of mules, over 75,000 have been despatched from New Orleans, Mediterranean, Indian, and other ports. Thus we arrive at a total of over 150,000 animals.

HOW IRISH SOLDIERS ARE REWARDED.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, in a speech in the House of Commons, made one or two excellent points on the treatment of the Irish soldiers in the present campaign. The member for South Donegal specified the case of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and the Royal Irish Rifles. The former left Queenstown 1435 strong and they mustered after Colenso just 26 men and three officers. These regiments, and they did not complain of that, were deliberately put in the forefront of the fighting, and they lost their colonels. Both were shot. Who were advanced to their rank? Not the majors serving with the regiments, but Englishmen who had seen nothing of the war, by the Board of Promotion, a body of which the Under Secretary had refused to give the names. The Royal Irish Rifles, who were formerly the 83rd and the 86th Regiments, which, strangely enough, relatives of Mr. MacNeill had once commanded, had at their head Colonel Eager when they were at Stormberg. The colonel had both legs shot off and died, and the man next in command, although he was in the same action, was passed over. That was the way, whilst the praises of the Irish soldiers were sung in the music halls, the Irish soldiers were really treated.

BADEN-POWELL AND THE MAKEKING NUNS.

A Sister of Mercy at Makeking writing to one of the community of the Convent of Mercy, Goulburn, says:—

'We have lived, aye, and have prospected through the awful siege. We were never hungry, but had the great happiness of feeding many other hungry people. Poor troopers who could not leave their posts used to send messengers to us for food, and two families were wholly dependent on us for existence. Before hostilities we got in a large supply, which lasted by economy and forethought. We did the night nursing in the Victoria Hospital for the first five months, then our services were asked for the day work. Nothing could exceed the kindness of the Commander and his staff. You will scarcely have seen the General's letter to Rev. Mother, so I copy it —

Makeking, April 30 1900.

'Dear Mother Teresa.—At the request of Mr. E. Weil, I have great pleasure in handing to you the enclosed £28 17s, the proceeds of a raffle got up for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy. The mere money does not in any way adequately represent the lasting gratitude of the community towards yourself and the Sisters for the valuable self-devoting sacrifices you have rendered to the sick and wounded in hospital, nor our sympathy for your losses and troubles incident to the siege.—Believe me, yours very truly,

R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

'Towards the end the convent became a hospital. It had been used as a convalescent home for a long period. The patients occupied the side safest from shell fire. We lived for five months in a bomb-proof structure, as the convent had been pronounced unsafe, but the rains caused our clay habitation so to smelt that a few of us caught typhoid fever, with the result that we concluded it was as well to be killed by the shells as by the fever, and so we returned to the convent. Thank God, we escaped all right, and now for the first time we have some rest, as the patients have been taken North. His Lordship has just come to visit us, and says we must take a holiday.

THE IGNORANT BOER.

The Rev. Father Timoney, chaplain to the Australian Bushmen, writes as follows, from Zeerhurst, Transvaal, on July 17 —

Here at Zeerhurst where we are once more, the excitement was intense during an entire week, and very few indulged in sleep. We fully expected an attack by the enemy. Breastworks were hastily thrown up, trenches dug, guns were manned day and night, and every precaution was taken to welcome the Boers. Patrols are constantly scouring the mountain gorges, and occasionally get a view of the enemy, but in no considerable numbers. Lord Cecil is Imperial Commissioner here, receiving the oaths of allegiance, horses and guns from the Boers who have submitted in the district. The Post Office, Court House, and Telegraph are in our hands. Lord Cecil is much admired for his kindness and courtesy. A young Boer told me yesterday that the British had taken his wagon and a team of oxen. 'Did you get a receipt for them?' I inquired. 'No,' he replied, while an immense grin spread over his not very expressive face, 'I did better. I received the full money value in gold pieces.' On all the roads leading to this charming town, one meets the Boers coming in to give over their horses and become British subjects. Lord Cecil has done me personally a great

favor in allowing me to purchase a shot gun and cartridges. The wild birds, partridges, and pigeons are as numerous in the vale of the river Marico as rabbits are in certain districts of Australia. I have already bagged large numbers, and our rations are more varied than they used to be.

A Boer invited me into his house one evening about 6 o'clock. He was evidently in a friendly frame of mind. He introduced me to his two brothers and two sisters, brought in coffee and brandy, and after a day's shooting I can assure you the hospitality was appreciated. They all spoke English. The younger man inquired if I liked music, was I fond of Schubert, Gounod, or Sullivan? 'I love all three,' I said and mentioned three more names, with all of whose works he was quite familiar. He thereupon opened a very pretty organ, and played extracts from four authors, winding up with the 'Lost Chord' and the 'Wearing of the Green.' The ladies proposed to play one morceau on piano, organ, and violin. It was from Mendelssohn, and was beautifully rendered. After all, I said, these Boers are not savages. The family name is Wilsenach. There were six brothers at the siege of Mafeking, and after the relief of that town, they made up their minds to fight no longer. One of the younger brothers is, I regret to say, demented, and was not allowed to be present at a very pleasant evening I spent on the banks of the Marico.

We conversed long about the British Empire, and I was, perhaps, too expansive in pronouncing its unrivalled grandeur and power. 'Come into my office,' said my host. 'There is no need telling me about your empire,' he said; 'look here' I was somewhat surprised to see English and American newspapers, latest statistics on the army and navy, almanacs for the year 1900, and in a word all our official documents. The Boers knew far more about us than we had given them credit for. The only mistake my friend made was in believing that all the Australian troopers wore emu feathers, a mistake which probably cost them Mafeking. The moment they perceived the feathers of a few Queenslanders the Boers thought all the Australian troops were coming over the hill, and abandoned their impregnable positions. The Australians numbered about 100 men instead of 5000!

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

The Victoria Cross won by Captain Towse, of the Gordon Highlanders, at Magerfontein last September, was conferred on him by the Queen at Windsor. The gallant captain is totally blind, having been shot in both eyes at Thaba Mountain, when, with 12 men, he kept off 150 Boers. He won the V.C. in an attempt to carry Colonel Downman, who was wounded, off the field at Magerfontein under a hail of bullets. Failing in this, he remained by the Colonel's side until help came. Captain Towse was led into the presence of her Majesty by his wife, and, having pinned on the coveted cross, the Queen spoke a few words of sympathy to the gallant officer. Her Majesty afterwards conferred the Distinguished Service Medal on Staff-Sergeant M'Connell, a young Irishman, for gallantry in the Soudan.

THE NUNS AT MAFEKING.

Writing from Mafeking, June 26, to the London *Times*, Inspector J. H. W. Ascough says: 'As a member of the B.S.A. Police unit of the garrison during the late siege I shall be glad if you will allow me to express, through the medium of your paper, our deep thanks and gratitude to the Mother Superior and sisters of the Convent who have so nobly attended to our sick and wounded at our hospital, night and day, for the last eight months. It is impossible to say too much for these beloved women. . . . Nothing too much can be done to recompense them for their noble work.' And in giving evidence before the Royal Commission, Lieutenant Ryerson stated that: 'In the Catholic Convent and St. Michael's Home everything was perfect, and the nuns made splendid nurses.'

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Edmund Talbot were given a welcome of great cordiality on their return to Arundel from South Africa. The event had been anticipated with no ordinary pleasure by the people of the borough, and the most complete arrangements had been made for the public reception under the supervision of the Mayor, Rev. Father A. McCall and others. That their efforts, combined with those of the inhabitants generally, were crowned with success there was not the slightest doubt.

At the suggestion of the Mayor the tradespeople closed their establishments at an early hour to permit of their employees taking part in the demonstration, and a very large number of people from the surrounding neighborhood, including many from Littlehampton, journeyed to Arundel to enter into the festivities. The desire expressed by the Duke's relatives that he should drive straight to the Church of St. Philip Neri from the railway station, before any official reception was accorded to him, was strictly complied with, and it had the happy effect of bringing the whole of the public ceremony within a convenient area, extending over a distance of about 300 yards from the church to the castle. The several addresses, though presented separately had been so prepared that they might be inserted in albums, which had been provided for the purpose and inscribed: 'Addresses presented to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., on his return from active service in South Africa,' and 'Addresses presented to Lieutenant-General Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., on his return from active service in South Africa,' the former being bound in blue and the latter in red morocco. The three triumphal arches erected between the castle gateway and the Church of St. Philip, were far more magnificent than are usually seen in the county, and the decorations generally were profuse and handsome. The service in the church was profoundly impressive, and the progress of the Duke and his brother from the church to the castle was signalised along the whole route by ringing cheers. In the evening the words 'Hearty Thanks,' in large colored letters composed of electric lights, appeared conspicuously over one of the great towers of the castle, and could be read from all parts of the town and immediate neighborhood.

People We Hear About.

Piccolomini, the composer of 'Ora pro nobis,' 'Eternal rest,' etc., is now in a retreat for the mentally afflicted near London.

Canada's oldest priest, Father McDonald, of Prince Edward Island, has passed away, aged 85.

Lord Roberts, in reply to a correspondent, states that he is a member of the Church of England.

A bust of Sir John Thompson, the late Catholic Prime Minister of Canada, has been unveiled at Halifax.

Writing from Paris recently the Rev. Father Phelan says that Countess Castellane, the former Miss Anna Gould, is a devout Catholic, with all the charm and sweetness of the genuine French aristocratic devotee. Count Boni Castellane is a man of fine character who stands very high in Catholic circles.

The 'Camelia,' a widely spread flower, loved for its beauty and fragrance, received its name from George Joseph Comel, a Jesuit brother, who wrote about the plants and fish and birds of the Philippine Islands. This we have learned from a very interesting letter upon the 'Catholic Religion in the Philippine Islands' in the September *Messenger*, recently issued.

It is announced that the Canadian Government has appointed the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., to represent Canada on the Anglo-Russian Commission, to which has been referred the question of the compensation to be paid to the Canadian sealers illegally seized by the Russian warships in 1892. In Canada no personality is more highly esteemed than that of this eloquent and gifted Irishman.

Services rendered during the American Civil War secured Patrick Henry Jones, a county Westmeath man, his Generalship in the army of the United States. His death the other day in Staten Island drew forth interesting reminiscences of the fine old soldier and sterling Irishman from the New York papers. During President Grant's stay at the White House, General Jones was Postmaster of New York.

Referring to the inaugural address of Sir Thomas Esmonde at the Young Men's Society Conference in Chester, the writer of 'City and County Notes' in the Chester *Chronicle* says he is 'one of the most deliberate public speakers I have heard—and I more than once heard John Bright, who was reputed to be one of the slowest, as he undoubtedly was one of the most effective, public speakers. Sir Thomas has a pleasant platform style, and impresses one as a man who appeals to the head rather than the heart. He is a man of whom any constituency would be proud as its representative.'

The King of Spain recently decorated Brother Amadeus with the cross of the Order of Charles III. This noble religious has founded 28 charitable institutions throughout Europe and Canada. A working-men's hotel he founded at Charleroi, Belgium, is considered a model of its kind. A few years ago King Leopold of Belgium, in acknowledgment of his services, conferred on him the title of Officer of the Order of Leopold, and the King of Portugal, in recognition of his good work in the cause of education, made him a Chevalier of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception of Villa Vicosa.

Madame de Navarro (Mary Anderson) is once again heard of, and, of course, doing good. An 'M.A.P.' reader in Broadway—that quaint little Worcestershire village in the Malvern Hills which so many artists and other clever people have chosen for their home—sees Mr. T. P. O'Connor the following about her best-known fellow-villager, Madame de Navarro: 'She has just returned from Karlsruhe where she and her husband have been staying for the past six weeks. After all her past glories on the stage, one cannot help remarking the quiet, unassuming country life she now leads. Devoted to her husband and her home, she spends a good deal in doing good to the villagers, by whom she is beloved. No charitable work is complete in these parts without Mary Anderson, as she is still familiarly called. To-day I chanced to see her name on a bill in connection with a grand bazaar which she is to open on Tuesday, August 7th, to raise funds for the completion of the Catholic Church here. With hers I see also the name of the pretty and amiable Lady Agnes Noel, Lord Gainsborough's daughter. I have often heard the question go the rounds, "Will Mary Anderson ever again appear on the stage?" I can answer, No—she has given to the stage a long farewell. But she retains a keen interest in everything theatrical. For instance, she is to appear in a charity concert in the Town Hall of Evesham on the 15th of this month.'

Eccentricities of nomenclature in the reporting of the *Requiem* at the Italian Church for the late King of Italy were (says the *Daily Chronicle*) numerous, but the first prize in this department will be unanimously awarded to the *Daily Telegraph* writer, who conferred on the presiding prelate, Bishop Patterson, the amazing and absolutely original title of 'His Grandeur.' In 1850 the 'Gorham Judgment' drove Bishop Patterson, along with Manning, the Wilberforces, and a number of others, out of the Anglican Church. As a Catholic priest he labored in London until 1870, when he was appointed President of St. Edmund's College, Ware. Ten years later his lifelong friend, Cardinal Manning, secured his appointment as Auxiliary-Bishop, and presented him with the rectory of St. Mary's, Cadogan street, Chelsea, where he has resided ever since. Since the death of Cardinal Manning, Bishop Patterson, who will be 79 in November, has rarely officiated outside Chelsea. The last time his name appeared in the papers was in connection with a bus accident. The conductor was so severely injured that he had to be removed to the hospital, whereupon Bishop Patterson, who was one of the passengers, acted as his deputy for the rest of the journey, collected the pennies, and punched the tickets to the general satisfaction. He published a book of travels in the East, and is joint author of a 'Life of Pope Pius IX.'

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

October 14, Sunday.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 " 15, Monday.—St. Teresa, Virgin.
 " 16, Tuesday.—St. Daniel and Companions, Martyrs.
 " 17, Wednesday.—St. Hedwige, Widow.
 " 18, Thursday.—St. Luke, Evangelist.
 " 19, Friday.—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
 " 20, Saturday.—St. John Cantius, Confessor.

ST. LUKE, EVANGELIST.

Among the companions and fellow laborers of St. Paul was one whom he held very dear and who scarcely ever left him. This was St. Luke, the great historian of the early Church, for he wrote not only a Gospel or Life of our Lord, but also an account of the events which followed the Ascension, and of the preaching of the principal apostles.

St. Luke was a native of Antioch, the capital of Syria, and was by profession a doctor of medicine, for St. Paul calls him 'his most dear physician.' He was probably converted at Antioch, in the early days of the Church, and attached himself to St. Paul, whom he accompanied in his apostolic journeys. Nor did he leave that apostle when he was carried prisoner from Jerusalem to Rome, but remained by his side during the two years of his detention. He was also with St. Paul during his second imprisonment, and remained with him to the last, carrying back to the East the glorious news of his martyrdom.

The Gospel of St. Luke, as was the case with those of the other evangelists, was written for the instruction of the people to whom he preached. His labors were principally cast among the polished inhabitants of Greece and Asia Minor, whom he strove to win to the love of Jesus by the beautiful example of his virtues and the sublime morality of his public teaching. Thus he chooses for their instruction the most tender and touching of our Lord's parables, and exhibits before their eyes a Teacher whose tender compassion for mankind and unbounded charity prove Him to be not a mere man, but the very God of Love come to redeem His creatures.

In the beginning of his Gospel St. Luke tells us that what he relates he learned from faithful witnesses of that which they told him. For the evangelists, though preserved from error by a special inspiration, were not exempted from employing human means to acquire a knowledge of the facts which they record. St. Luke would have many opportunities of obtaining accurate information while mingling with the apostles and disciples of our Lord. But as regards the events of the early life of Jesus he had evidently the best of informants in our Blessed Lady herself, for he relates circumstances about her Annunciation and Visitation, as also about the Birth, Presentation, and Finding of our Lord, which he could not have learned from any lips but her own.

The history of the Acts of the Apostles was written by St. Luke, like his Gospel, in the Greek language, of which he was a perfect master, and which was the mother tongue of most of those to whom he preached. It was composed in Rome during the time of St. Paul's first imprisonment, and was intended to correct the false relations which had been published in many places regarding the actions of the Apostles, and also to make known more widely the wonderful works of God in the foundation and establishment of His Church.

After the death of St. Paul, St. Luke continued his apostolic labors which had been interrupted by the imprisonment of the Apostle. The exact circumstances of his death are uncertain, but he probably finished his course by martyrdom in Achaia, a province of the Peloponnesus. On account of St. Luke's frequent reference in his Gospel to the sacerdotal office of our Lord, he is supposed to have been symbolised in the vision of Ezechiel by an ox or calf, which was the emblem of priestly sacrifice.

ST. PETER OF ALCANTARA.

St. Peter of Alcantara, so called from the city in Spain where he was born, was the son of Peter Garavito, who held the office of governor of the town. From his infancy he exhibited the happiest disposition accompanied with a strong attraction to solitude and prayer. After studying at the University of Salamanca, he received the habit of St. Francis at the age of 16 in the austere convent of Manjarez on the borders of Spain and Portugal.

After some years spent in this retirement and in the establishment of a new convent at Badajos, Peter was ordained priest and commissioned by his superiors to preach the Word of God. While making a visitation of the houses of his Order, Brother Peter came to Avila, where St. Teresa then resided in the Convent of the Incarnation. He earnestly encouraged her to undertake without delay the great work which then occupied her thoughts, namely, the reformation of the Carmelite Order and the restoration of its former austere discipline.

Falling sick in the course of his visitation, he was conveyed to the Convent of Arenas, where he received with great devotion the Sacraments of the dying. He then rose upon his knees and in that posture calmly expired on October 18, A. D. 1563, in the 64th year of his age. At the moment of his death he appeared to St. Teresa in great glory, and among other words spoken for her consolation was heard to exclaim: 'O happy penance, which hath obtained for me so great a reward.'

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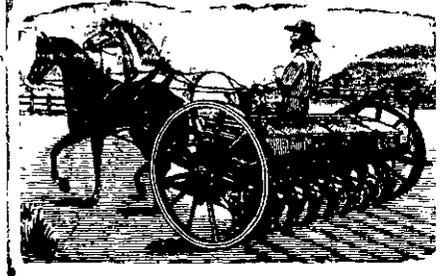
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Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
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A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.
One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.
JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

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Irish News.

CLARE.—Death of the Pastor of Killaloe.—To the deep sorrow of every section in the community, the Very Rev. Dr. Brownahan, P.P., V.G., Killaloe, passed away on Saturday, August 11. The very reverend gentleman had not been well for some time, but the end was entirely unexpected.

CORK.—Death of a Youghal Priest in America.—Keen sorrow was felt in Youghal at the death of one its best and most gifted sons, the Rev. John C. Ahern, who passed away at Minneapolis in the prime of his life. Father Ahern came of a well-known family, which had given its best members to the sacred ministry for the advancement of God's cause.

DERRY.—Initiation into an Orange Lodge.—A strange story was told by James Warke, farm-hand, at the Limavady Sessions, relating to the rites by which it was sought to initiate him into an Orange Lodge. He was stripped, his hands and legs were tied, a cloth was placed over his eyes, he was stung with nettles, and the back of his hands was burned with hot tongs. Warke did not bargain for this, and the magistrates were certainly acting very leniently in fining the three zealous Orangemen in sums altogether amounting to 10 guineas.

DONEGAL.—Drowning of a Student.—A gloom was cast over the village of Rathmullen, which is situated on the shores of Lough Swilly, when the news spread that a Maynooth College student had lost his life at a place called the Kinnegar whilst bathing. His name was Charles Farren. He was a native of Buncrana, aged about 21 years, and four years a student in the college mentioned. On holidays he and some clerical friends went on an excursion, and during the afternoon, while bathing, he got caught in a strong current, and although an expert swimmer was unable to extricate himself. Three companions made a gallant attempt at rescue.

DOWN.—Proposed Memorial to Lord Russell.—The suggestion made to the members of the Newry Urban Council by Mr. Carvell, M.P. for the borough, regarding the erection of a memorial to the late Lord Russell (says the *Ulster Examiner*) is one which is certain to meet with general approval in the frontier town. Newry claims the honor of being his native place, and if some suitable form of commemoration would be decided upon the project would be generously supported. Some tribute to the memory of the gifted Irishman from the inhabitants of Newry would be most appropriate. At the last meeting of the Council the subject was brought under notice by the chairman, Dr. McCartan, who recommended that no time should be lost in setting about the preliminary work. The members of the Board appeared to be in thorough accord with the suggestion, which, if it be given definite shape, is certain to secure the support of the inhabitants, without distinction of political or religious views.

DUBLIN.—St. Mary's University.—The beautiful and spacious property known as Muckross Park, Donnybrook, with its fine residence, has just been purchased for the purposes of a permanent home for St. Mary's University, Dublin. It is now just six years since the College was established at Merrion square under the patronage and wise inspiration of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Within the brief period of its existence it has won for itself the foremost place among the Colleges for the higher education of Irish women.

GALWAY.—Death of a Business Man.—On Friday evening, August 10, the death of Mr. William O'Sullivan occurred at his residence, Merchants' Quay, Galway, and his funeral took place at Forthill Cemetery, after a *Requiem* Mass at the Pro-Cathedral. The deceased was a very popular and energetic Nationalist.

KING'S COUNTY.—A Moving Bog.—The phenomenon of a moving bog is the object of much curiosity and considerable danger to the inhabitants of Woodfield, near Clara, King's County. For some time the bog has been observed to be in a somewhat unsettled condition (says the *Belfast Weekly*), but the heavy rains of the early part of August, aided by the overflowing of the Brosna River, caused a vast area of the main bog to become detached, and it is now floating in the midst of a great lagoon. A family named Lloyd, who resided in the neighborhood, had a narrow escape. Their house, being situate on the moving bog, was shattered by the convulsions. Several acres of the low lying and reclaimed portions of the bog have in some places been raised to the extent of several feet, while in other parts it has been completely overrun by many feet of the soft, peaty compounds; and, consequently, large areas of newly cut turf and crops thereon have been entirely destroyed. The bog forms a detached portion of the great Bog of Allen.

LIMERICK.—Demonstration at Curraghchase.—On Thursday, July 26, the usual annual demonstrations commemorating the birthday of the very popular Sir Stephen E. de Vere, Bart., brother of the poet, Aubrey de Vere, Curraghchase, who is past 85 years, were celebrated at Foynes, when everything connected with the happy proceedings went to show that with the increase of his years increased also the devotion and friendship of the people for him. One detracting element alone (remarks the *Wexford People*, August 4) was conspicuous—the absence of the band, occasioned by the recent trouble of Lord Montague, Sir Stephen's near relative, and which caused the birthday receptions to assume a somewhat subdued and quiet tone. At 8 o'clock p.m., all the available boats being secured, a flotilla of them, capable of conveying about one-fifth of those present, proceeded to the island, which was already ablaze, tar-barrels having been previously taken in and lighted at the appointed time; tar-barrels also lighted the pier and extension, and along the harbor to the base of Monument Hill, forming a

splendid semi-circular ruffance, the reflection of which from the water produced a most splendid effect. Shortly after landing the good old baronet presented himself, when vociferous cheering rent the air, and was repeated along the coast side the hilly wooded hills. The years appeared to be producing their slow but steady effects on his physique—the assembly dreaded fidgeting him, and after some cheering retired. He appeared peculiarly touched and unusually moved on this occasion, and it was not until the crowd had reached the shore on the mainland side that he left the lawn.

LOUTH.—Visit of an American Prelate.—The Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Bishop of South Boston U.S.A. who was recently on tour in Ireland, paid a visit to Drogheda, where he was the guest of his brother, Mr. Thomas Brady.

SLIGO.—Agricultural and Technical Training.—The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, delivered an excellent address on agricultural and technical training on Saturday, August 11, before the County Council of Sligo. His Lordship strongly recommended the people to take advantage of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act. No right-minded person can deny that, pending the winning of self-government, the Irish people should take advantage of everything likely to assist in developing industry and thus help in keeping the people at home. The new department, Dr. Clancy said, will aim at the industrial regeneration of Ireland as a whole, and it would be reprehensible in the last degree to narrow its efficiency by local or sectional prejudices.

WEXFORD.—Death of the Pastor of Ferns.—Very general regret was felt in Wexford on the death of the Very Rev. Canon Parker, part-h priest of Ferns. The sad event took place on August 8, at the Parochial House, Ferns, where, after a long and patiently-borne illness, fortified by the Sacraments and all the consolations of religion, he passed away. Canon Parker was a widely respected priest, large-hearted and generous, a patriotic upholder of his country's cause, and a gifted advocate of everything that had for its object the bettering of his fellow-man. By his death many have lost a friend indeed. He is particularly regretted by the poor, to whom he was always kind and charitable.

GENERAL.

The Tourist Traffic.—As might be anticipated (says a Dublin newspaper of August 5), the example of her Majesty the Queen in visiting Ireland is being followed by thousands of holiday-makers. In fact at the present moment there is a regular invasion of Ireland on the part of English tourists. Killybegs and Connemara are said to be almost full, whilst other less famous resorts are well patronised. This is just as it should be. It is gratifying in this connection to note that the different railway companies are doing all they can to facilitate the tourist traffic. This is especially true of the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railway Companies, which are affording the most ample facilities for English visitors to Ireland, and at considerably reduced rates.

Bad outlook for the Country.—A serious crisis threatens the prospects of the Irish agriculturist, or in other words Ireland, for agriculture is, of course, the staple industry of the country. The fearful weather of the last week or so (says a Dublin paper, August 11) has wrought ruin in the crops. Never were the prospects of the farmer brighter than a fortnight ago. The fields were rich with golden corn and luxuriant fields of potatoes. To-day all that is completely changed. The ripening corn has been 'lodged,' the hay is rotting, and the disastrous blight is playing havoc with the potatoes. In the valley of the Shannon especially the damage has been enormous. In the neighbourhood of Banagher, Portlington, and Portumna, what but a short time ago promised a magnificent yield is now merely a scene of desolation. Fields of corn are under water or lying soaked beyond redemption. Unless a speedy change in the weather takes place the fate of the Irish farmer is dark in the extreme. Even under the most favorable auspices he can only hope for a very meagre return for his labor and expenditure.

Taking Coals to Newcastle.—There are three pages in the first number of the *Journal of the Agricultural and Industries Department* which (remarks the *Cork Herald*, August 11) deserve to be circulated broadcast. By the way the journal should be described by the Government as a Grey-Book, and not a Blue-Book, but the color of the cover does not affect the remarks we have made. The pages we refer to are 177, 178, and 179, and they conclude the first issue. They certainly contain what may well be described as startling statistics. For example, during the four weeks ending the 11th July last there were imported into Ireland 'direct from foreign countries, as much as 2494 cwt. of pork, in addition to 381 cwt. of bacon. These imports do not include any of the re-shipments from England, which must be considerable, and which the Department hope to be in a position to publish later on. This remark applies to the succeeding figures as well. Fancy introducing into Ireland, the home of the porker, a total of nearly 3000 cwt. of pork and bacon in the space of four short weeks! We wonder how much of the pork imported from foreign countries into Ireland during these few weeks was meant for the use of the navy, supplied at Irish victualling stations? The Admiralty has been a bad offender in this respect, and, doubtless, it is now no better than it has been. But the large importations of pork, direct from foreign countries, do not stand alone as a startling feature of the statistics before us. Take the item of margarine, for instance. The direct importations from foreign countries of this rubbish for the four weeks ended the 11th July amounted to 351 cwt. This is a very large amount when we take into consideration the facts that margarine is made extensively not only in England, but in Ireland itself. If the Agricultural Organisation Society devoted a tithe of the attention to the suppression of the illegal trade in margarine in Ireland that it does to the stupid crusade against the hand-made butter industry it would be possible to entertain some sympathy for its methods. But we are not aware that margarine finds a particularly prominent place on its 'black-books.'

The National Election Fund.—Mr. Edward Blake's offer of £100 more towards the National Election Fund (says the *Ulster Examiner*) is characteristic of the man. Since his appearance in 1892 in Irish public affairs his purse has been constantly at the service of the Irish cause. Recently he gave £200 to the fund. He has been disappointed with the lack of effort so far to make the fund a success, and his message is a frank and full endorsement of Mr. Redmond's recommendation of immediate and energetic action. We note with sincere regret Mr. Blake's hint that this is the last election in which he is likely to be in any way concerned. The gifted Canadian has done a man's work for the country, under conditions by no means encouraging, with a disinterestedness that has not been called in question in any quarter. The disappearance of Mr. Blake from Irish affairs would mean the loss of a man with no axe to grind and no paltry cause to further.

The Want of a University.—A very forcible statement of the wrong done to Ireland by Great Britain's refusal of such a provision for University education as Irish Catholics can conscientiously take advantage of is put forward by Judge O'Connor Morris in the current *Fortnightly Review* on 'Contemporary Ireland.' His Honor thus describes the situation—'Even at the close of the nineteenth century the Irish Catholic of the better class cannot obtain a University education in his own land, in a seminary upheld and endowed by the State, without in some measure running counter to the dictates of his Church; without offending, more or less, his religious guides; without trifling, perhaps, in some degree with his own conscience. Trinity College, no doubt, has Irish Catholics within her sphere, and extends to them her honors and degrees; but the number of these students is extremely small. Her teaching is Protestant, nay, anti-Catholic, especially in her moral and metaphysical schools. She is a Protestant institution in every sense of the word, she is not a University for the Irish Catholic, who cannot, from a religious point of view, be satisfied with his position within her walls.' As to the Queen's Colleges, they have been denounced as 'Godless' not only by the Irish Bishops, but by the High Church party in the House of Commons.

A successful Benefit Society.—At the Annual Convention of the Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society in Manchester, the General Secretary's report showed that the number of members had been increased during the year by 1,948, and the funds by £3,217. The number of members was now 26,588, the funds amounted to £43,417, and the annual income was £41,414.

A monster Pilgrimage.—When the Holy Year closes (the *Daily Chronicle* says) the distinction of having organised the most imposing pilgrimage to Rome will to all appearance, rest with the well-known Irish priest, Father Rog, of Inchmore, Dublin. The Irish pilgrimage will constitute a most formidable, if not wholly unprecedented, invasion of the Eternal City. Up to the present no fewer than 600 of the clergy and 50,000 of the laity have enrolled their names in the Pilgrimage Association. As there are still some weeks to run before the list closes it is only reasonable to suppose that some thousands more will have joined before October 16, when the first section of the pilgrims leave. The arrangements will provide for a stay of nine clear days in Rome and two in Paris.

Still they go.—The London *Observer* publishes the following with reference to the increasing number of emigrants from Ireland.—'Of the total number of emigrants from Ireland in 1897 77 per cent. were under 15 years of age, 92 per cent. were between 15 and 35, and 94 per cent. were 35 or upwards. That is to say, during the 12 months some 37,000 Irish men and women in their prime went abroad to contribute new brawn and brain to other lands, and chiefly, of course, to the United States. When is the drain to stop? Men are leaving the rural districts of England also no doubt, but for the English towns; they still remain part and parcel of the nation, and make for its wealth and strength. It is not so in Ireland, where a population as large as that of Limerick departs from these shores annually and is lost to the land for ever.'

Another Royal Visit.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor has it that the Queen intends to visit Ireland again in the coming spring. He says in *M.A.P.*—'It is believed in well-informed circles in Ireland that the Queen intends repeating her visit next spring. In fact I have it on excellent authority that her Majesty told Lord Maurice Fitzgerald that, if possible, she would pay him and his wife a visit at Johnstown Castle, County Wexford, next year. This remark was made by the Queen during the evening which Lord and Lady Maurice spent at the Viceregal Lodge, when her Majesty paid these privileged guests the compliment of having quite a lengthy conversation with them. She spoke a good deal about Lord Maurice's late mother (a former Duchess of Leinster and daughter of a Duke of Sutherland), for whom the Queen assured him she had had a great affection, and reminded him that when in Ireland in 49 her Majesty and the Prince Consort had spent a day with the Duchess at Carton.'

Acts of Heroism.—The Royal Humane Society, under the presidency of Colonel Horace Montague, late King's Royal Irish Hussars, began its investigation of nearly 100 cases of bravery in saving life sent in during July for some form of honorary recognition. The undermentioned awards were made in cases sent from Ireland:—Testimonial on vellum, bearing the signature of H.R.H. the Duke of York, to Patrick Callaghan, clerk, Portsalon, Donegal, for his plucky action in swimming out a distance of 30 yards and rescuing Miss Ball, a lady visitor, who had got out of her depth while bathing. Bronze medal to Allister MacLeod, Nenagh, aged 15, who plunged in from the dangerous rocks at Killee, County Clare on July 10, and rescued a youth named Martin, who had ventured into deep water. The difficulty of rescue was much increased owing to a quantity of floating seaweed. Testimonials to John Baker, railway fireman, Cork, and Charles Connell, Bantry, for their brave action, at Bantry, on July 15, when they rescued

Michael Connolly, who had fallen into the harbor. Connell, who is a powerful swimmer, first went in, but was clutched and nearly drowned. Baker then sprang in and separated the two, afterwards supporting Connolly till all were picked up by a boat. Testimonials to Color-Sergeant Stephen Murphy and Corporal Patrick Hughes, both of the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for their gallantry in saving Private Rooney, of the same regiment, who had got into deep water while bathing at Devonport, on June 28. Hughes first went in, but was dragged under by Rooney. Murphy then plunged in, and, freeing Hughes, assisted him in bringing Rooney to shore. Testimonial to Laurence Guerin, fisherman, Limerick, for plunging into the Shannon there, on July 14, and saving a boy named Walsh, who had fallen from the quay.

THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

THE Home newspapers of all shades of political opinion were unanimous in their praise of the many eminent qualities of the late Lord Russell of Killowen and in their expressions of deep regret at his death.

Lord Russell died on the anniversary of his wedding day. The deceased Judge took a deep and practical interest in any organisation having for its object the welfare of his co-religionists, and particularly was he interested in any movement for the reclamation of Catholic discharged prisoners. Co-operating with Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Brampton, Judge Bagshawe, Lord Walter Kerr, and others, the late Lord Chief Justice, by means of the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society, was enabled to give a fresh start in life to many Catholics who had suffered brief terms of imprisonment.

The Prince of Wales sent a most kindly letter to the relatives of the late Lord Chief Justice deploring the death of his friend. The Prince was specially represented at the funeral.

Strange to think, (writes the Dublin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), that the little town of Newry, the border town between north and south, between Protestant Ulster and Catholic Ireland, should have given birth in 20 years to Lord O'Hagan, the first Catholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland since the Revolution; to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the first Irish Catholic Prime Minister of Victoria; to John O'Hagan, the first President of the Land Commission in Ireland; and to Lord Russell, with his many claims to national recognition, besides the two famous so-called rebels of 1848, John Mitchell and John Martin. Report goes that young Russell did not escape the teachings of his great fellow-townsmen Mitchell and Martin, and I believe that in the annals of Castle puerility will be found a report of the dangerous goings-on of some disloyal persons of the mature age of 15, of whom Charles Russell was by no means the least blameworthy. Had they not sung rebel songs and gone through drill against the peace of their sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity?

Unlike so many properous Irishmen (says a London correspondent), he was not ashamed of Ireland, and in his prosperity never forgot her distress. Everyone knows that he was a great betting man, and it would be mere prudery even at this moment to pretend otherwise. His passion for gambling in every shape or form was really part of that strong Celtic strain in his nature which found a keen imaginative joy in the caprices of chance. He would take as much pleasure in betting on his dinner as he would in betting on a horse. But though it was a relaxation with him, he never allowed it to dominate him. His betting was a form of gaiety, and never a form of money-making. He never either lost or won much, and though many may regret that he bet at all, those who honor him will always regard the trait with a kindly forgiveness and perhaps feel glad that there was one soft point in a nature essentially stern and severe.

Of Lord Russell's large family, two sons are at the Bar, one, the double inheritor of his father's name and talents, Mr. Charles Russell, is a solicitor, one is a stockbroker, and another, the youngest, is in the artillery, and is now in South Africa. Of four daughters, one is the wife of a son of Lord Russell's old friend, Mr. Holmes, once member for Hackney. Three others are unmarried, of whom one has entered her novitiate as a nun. The late Lord Chief Justice happy in so many particulars, was particularly so in his domestic life; and of his nine children there was not one who had ever given him a moment of anxiety.

At the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, and in all the churches in London and throughout the archdiocese of Westminster the following, dated August 11th, was read from his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop with reference to the death of the Lord Chief Justice of England.—'The prayers of the clergy and of the faithful are earnestly requested for the repose of the soul of Lord Russell of Killowen (Lord Chief Justice of England), a faithful son of the Church, who, after a life of distinguished public service, died yesterday, fortified by the Holy Sacraments, Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster.'

The late Lord Chief Justice, by a will which was only a few lines long, and which he executed during the last week of his life, has left all his property to Lady Russell of Killowen, who has been named as sole executrix of the will.

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 P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel, which is being renovated throughout, has accommodation for a number of Boarders; has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.

THE MUSICAL EXCHANGE

FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.
 R. FRANCIS,
 159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
 CHRISTCHURCH.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MANCHESTER STREET,
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(One minute from the Railway Station).
 MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

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BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
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Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
 FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.
 Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

GENUINE SEEDS

From a
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It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that
 CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.
 Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
 WHAT YOU WANT,
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 WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
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JAMES CRAVEN AND CO

SEED SPECIALISTS,
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 CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
 PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
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JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
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8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.
 A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.
 Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

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,

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WAVERLEY HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET,
 AUCKLAND.

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

COSSENS AND BLACK, LTD.,

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.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

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 '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.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

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

Commercial.

(For week ending October 9.)

PRODUCE

Napier, October 4.—Messrs. Nelson Bros. Tomoana, have received the following cable from the C.C. and D. Company, dated London, October 3.—Frozen meat market—To-day's quotations Best Canterbury, 4d per lb; best Dunedin and Southland, 3½d, best Napier and North Island, 3½d. Lamb—First quality, 4½d, second, 4½d.

London, October 5.—Wheat: Increasing deliveries are checking the American and quietening the European market. Cargoes are quiet. An Australasian October shipment is quoted at 32s 6d, parcels, 42s.

Butter: A fair trade in Australian at about 104s; Danish, 108s. London, October 7.—Frozen mutton Cross-bred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4d; Dunedin and Southland, 3½d, North Island, 3½d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4½d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, secondary Canterbury), 4½d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality). Ox hides, 3½d; ox hides, 4½d.

Butter is firmer; Danish, 112s. Wellington, October 8.—The Agent-General cables to the Department of Agriculture as follows—Butter, 105s, market rising. Cheese, 54s; market firm.

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

OATS—There is steady demand for good to prime lines for shipment at prices on a par with late values. Other sorts are not inquired for. We quote Prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9½d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d, medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—Prime milling quality continues to claim the attention of buyers, medium being somewhat neglected. Good whole fowl wheat is readily quoted at quotations. Prime milling sells at 2s 6d to 2s 8d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—The market is bare of prime Derwents and prices have advanced about 5s per ton. We quote Best at L2; others, 32s 6d to 37s 6d per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf is not over plentiful, and meets with ready sale at L2 10s, extra heavy, to L2 12 6d; medium quality is in over supply and difficult to quit, while inferior is unsaleable; medium to good sells at L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 6d to 1s 8d; milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowl's, 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, 35s to 40s; Southern, 27s 6d to 3s. 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, quarter. Oatmeal 25lbs, L2 10s. Butter: Dairy 6½d to 9d; factory, 9½d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 8d.

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

WHEAT—No change to report. Milling velvet and Tuscan, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Market unchanged. Milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d good to best feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 5½d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Consignments steady and prices unchanged. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Best Northern Derwents, 30s to 35s; other sorts unsaleable.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 7d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L2 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 8d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0½d; eggs, 9d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, October 3.—At the tallow sales 2825 casks were offered and 1625 sold. Mutton Fine, 28s, medium, 26s 6d. Beef: Fine, 27s 6d; medium, 26s.

London, October 5.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common sixties, 18d; super, 19d.

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

BABBIT-SKINS—Market firm. Winter greys, 16d to 16½d; selected, 17d, medium, 11d to 1½d; autumns, 9d to 11½d; late do, 12d to 13½d. Sumners, 6d to 8½d; blacks, to 24½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—Market steady. Merino skins, 5d to 5½d; half-bred, 5d to 5½d. Crossbreds, 1d to 4½d per lb; butchers' green skins, 3s 6d to 4s 8d each.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

TALLOW—Market unchanged. Best rendered mutton, 16s to 17s 6d; medium, 14s to 15s 6d; rough fat, 12s to 13s 6d per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries of stock at Addington to-day were not very large, but the attendance of buyers was good, and generally satisfactory business was done.

FAT CATTLE—The entry was smaller than it has been for some time, the number yarded being just 100, of rather mixed quality. In consequence of short supply prices showed an advance on last week's rates. The range of prices was—Steers, L6 17s 6d to L9 17s 6d; heifers, L5 5s to L7 15s; cows, L4 2s 6d to L7 5s, two extra good ones being sold for L5 and L10 7s 6d. Best beef realised 23s to 26s 6d per 100lb, and medium to good 19s to 22s.

DAIRY CATTLE—The pens contained some useful animals, and sales were made at from L3 to L6, and up to L8 5s for extra good sorts.

STORE CATTLE—Fair business was done in store cattle, among the sales the best being dry cows at L2 10s to L3 10s, and up to L4, and L4 10s for nearly fat animals. Eighteen months to two-year-olds brought L2 11s to L3 8s 6d, 15 months to 18 months old, L2 8s to L2 11s; calves, L1 12s.

FAT SHEEP—The entry was rather small, but the quality was good, and prices were maintained at the high level of the past few weeks. Freezing wethers brought from 19s to 23s, and heavy-weights up to 25s; unfinished sorts, 18s 3d to 18s 6d; shorn wethers, 15s 6d to 19s 3d (the latter price being a record for the first shorn sheep of the season); best ewes, 19s 3d to 25s; shorn ewes, 15s 9d to 17s 1d; merino wethers, 14s 7d to 20s 5d.

FAT LAMBS—The entry was the largest of the season, 113 being penned. Prices showed a slight improvement on last week's rates, the range being from 10s 9d to 16s 9d.

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, Hubbard, Parker, Stanger, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B

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.

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B,
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 wishing to buy.

S C O T I A H O T E L

Corner of

LEITH AND BLUNDAS 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.

N E W B U T C H E R Y.

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.

G E O R G E D E N N I S.

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL, Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

W A I M A T E H O T E L, W A I M A T E

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 renovated throughout.

C O A L S ' C O A L S ' C O A L S ' ! ! !

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 Smeltry.

Telephones Castle street, No. 101.
Vogel street, No. 103.

Orders may be left with

DUTHIE BROS. GEORGE STREET.
F. GUNN,
Manager.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

K I L R O Y A N D S U T H E R L A N D ,

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.

D U N E D I N P A W N O F F I C E ,

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.

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

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Flora	Fri., Oct. 12	3 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., Oct. 16	2.30 train
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Flora	Fri., Oct. 12	3 p.m. D'din
Waihora	Tues., Oct. 16	2.30 train

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Mokoia	Wed., Oct. 17	2.30 train
Waikare	Mon., Oct. 29	2.30 train

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waihora	Tues., Oct. 16	2.30 train
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—		
Monowai	Mon., Oct. 29	2.30 train

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH.

Cargo only.

Corinna	Thurs., Oct. 18	3 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NAPIER.		

Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll	Thurs., Oct. 11	3 p.m. D'din
SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE, TONGA, SAMOA and FIJI—		

(From Auckland.)

Manapouri Wed., Oct. 31

RARATONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)

Ovalau	Tues., Oct. 23
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For FIJI

Taviani	Wed., Oct. 24
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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.

STORE SHEEP—Between 500 and 600 store sheep came forward, and all lines met with a good demand. The principal sales were 124 hoggets at 13s 3d, 42 at 13s 3d, 67 at 16s, 50 wethers at 17s 1d, 63 ewes and lambs (all counted) at 11s.

Pigs—There was a fairly good entry of pigs, and although many of them were not well finished, both baconers and porkers brought slightly better prices than the previous week. The range of values was—Baconers, 32s to 43s, equal to 3½d to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 20s to 32s, equal to 3½d to 4d per lb; suckers and weaners, 4s 6d to 10s. Stores, which receded slightly in value, brought from 10s to 15s, and some of the larger sorts up to 20s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a very poor show of horses at our sale last Saturday and a great many buyers had to go away without being supplied. Draughts: There were very few forward, and only one really heavy gelding amongst them. The gelding mentioned was a seven-year-old horse of fair merit, and changed hands at £50. The balance were principally aged horses, which sold at full market quotations. Spring-carters and light horses were a fair show so far as numbers were concerned, but the quality all through was very secondary. The demand, however, was good, and most of the entries changed hands at very satisfactory prices. We quote—Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L55; extra good prize horses, L55 to L70; medium draught mares and geldings, L38 to L44; aged do, L30 to L36; upstanding carriage horses, L20 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L70; strong spring-van horses, L26 to L33; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L14 to L20; tram horses, L12 to L16; light hacks, L10 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Saturday, October 6 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following dredges—Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 130 hours, 322oz 5dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 124oz; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 105oz 19dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 130 hours, 102oz 14dwt 20gr; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 54oz 18dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 51oz 5dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 125 hours, 40oz; Cromwell (Cromwell), 111 hours, 39oz 11dwt 21gr; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 119 hours, 37oz; Woolshed (Glenore), 136 hours, 36oz 11dwt; Success (Waipori), 137 hours, 35oz 6dwt 12gr; Junction Electric No. 1, 31oz 12dwt; Matau (Clyde), 28oz; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 6 days, 24oz 16dwt; Earnsleigh No. 1 (Alexandra) 23oz 13dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 133 hours, 22oz; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 117 hours, 21oz 6dwt; Otago (Miller's Flat), 21oz 3dwt; Waimumu (near Gore), 124 hours, 20oz; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 108 hours, 18oz 11dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 130 hours, 18oz 4dwt; Enterprise No. 2 (Alexandra), 134 hours, 16oz 7dwt; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 100 hours, 16oz 6dwt; Otag (Manuherikia), 11oz 4dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 119 hours, 14oz 3dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 120 hours, 13oz 6dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 3 days, 10oz; Magnetic (Cromwell), 3 days, 10oz; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 103 hours, 6oz 18dwt; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 99 hours, 5oz 5dwt 11gr. Total, 1285oz 9dwt 16gr.

Messrs. Dwan Brothers, of Wilks street, Wellington, report the sale of the following hotel properties—Mr. T. Kelly's interest in the Princess Hotel, Wellington; Mr. John Simpson's interest in the Central Hotel, Otaki; the lease and furniture of Woodlands Hotel, Invercargill; Mr. John Curran's interest in the lease and furniture of the Thistle Inn Hotel, Wellington; Mr. J. H. Percival's interest in the lease and furniture of the Telegraph Hotel, Otaki; the freehold of the Taueru Hotel, Masterton; Mr. Nicholson's interest in the lease and furniture of the Record Reign Hotel, Gisborne; Mr. Joseph Wareham's interest in the lease and furniture of Barrett's Hotel, Lambton Quay, Wellington; the lease and furniture of the Taueru Hotel, Masterton; the lease of Madame de Costa's Tauraganui Hotel, Gisborne; Mr. A. Goldfinch's interest in the Rainbow Hotel, Kaiwarra; Mr. John Innes's interest in the Kilbirnie Hotel; the lease and furniture of the Manutahi Hotel, Hawera; Mr. F. Scott's interest in the lease and furniture of the Commercial Hotel, Havelock, Marlborough; Mr. James Prosser's interest in the lease and furniture of the Colyton Hotel, Felling; the lease and furniture of the Opunake Hotel, Opunake; Mr. J. H. Mills's interest in the lease and furniture of the Empire Hotel, Blenheim.—*.

THE STORY OF THE DOUAY BIBLE.

The Douay Bible is the name commonly given to the translation of the Holy Scriptures current among English-speaking Catholics. The name (says an exchange) is misleading, for the Bible was not translated into English at Douay, and only a part of it was published there, while the version now in use has been so seriously altered that it can scarcely be considered identical with that which first went by the name of the Douay Bible.

After the accession of Queen Elizabeth, William Allen, a member of an old Lancashire family, canon of York and doctor in theology at Oxford, subsequently a Cardinal and Archbishop of Mechlin, passed over to Louvain, where he formed a friendship with one Vandeville, a professor in the University. The idea struck Allen of erecting a college in foreign parts for English ecclesiastics, and in 1562 Vandeville was summoned to Douay as professor of canon and civil law in the newly-erected university. Allen took up his residence there as professor of theology. Here it was that O'Connell studied as a boy and Alban Butler wrote his *Lives of the Saints*, by which his name will be for ever known.

Owing to political troubles its members, a few years after its foundation, took refuge at Rheims. There they set to work at an English version of the Bible made from the Vulgate, but with diligent comparison of the Hebrew and Greek texts. The divines chiefly concerned in the translation of the New Testament were: Cardinal Allen (mentioned above), Dr. Gregory Martin, D. Richard Bristow, and John Reynolds, all of them bred at the University of Oxford. The publication was delayed by lack of means, but in 1582 the New Testament was published at Rheims, the Old, in 1609-10, at Douay.

The first Douay Bibles were proscribed by English laws. Booksellers and others found having it for sale were hanged. Cardinal Wiseman said that no English Catholic could enter Douay without tears. The desecrated college and chapel recall the hundreds of martyrs who perished in England. No Catholic can look on the original Douay Bible without respect and awe. Every copy is linked with sufferings, perhaps with death, under the terrible penal laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

INDUSTRIALLY, the foreign element in America has been very important (says a writer in *Ainslie's Magazine*). More than 90 per cent. of the immigrants who have come and are coming to this country are industrious and sober. They come to better their fortunes, and they set about doing it with great energy. The railroads and great public works in this country used to be built by Irish laborers. I am speaking in general terms. Without them we would not have been able to make the great progress which justifies us in believing that our growth in wealth during the past 30 years is more marvellous than anything the world has previously seen. But the Irish have found other occupations, in which they can gratify the pregarious instincts, develop their wonderful talent for political organisation, and in large and small ways enjoy the independence to spend and to accumulate which was denied to them for so long at home. They have therefore settled in great measure in the cities, and taken up the occupations that in such places are open to them. These occupations range all the way from street-sweeping to millionaire financiering, and include cab driving, car driving, being porters, barkeepers, clerks, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and editors. As professional politicians they have had no peers in the history of the world. They may be said to have a genius for politics. And the Irish who have not flocked to the towns are doing remarkably well. They are farmers all over the country, and their success in the North Atlantic division of the country, on farms that were no longer profitable under native management, has been most notable. As husbandmen they are frugal without being niggardly. Their remarkable political strength is due to the fact that they have kept together when it came to voting more consistently than any other people. Thackeray says somewhere, his observation being of the Irish in London, that there never was a Irishman so poor that he did not have another Irishman who looked to him for enjoyment and support. This was a tribute to their loyalty, their friendliness and generosity.

It is the part of the wise, in their estimates of success, to make due allowance for the effect of chance.

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For Coughs and Colds.

This justly popular remedy now enjoys the largest sale of any Cough Mixture in New Zealand.

The reason is this—It cures quickly even a chronic cough. It allays the annoying, tickling and huskiness of recent colds. It is pleasant to take. Children really like it. It dissolves hard, tough, viscid phlegm. Causes free and easy expectoration. Reduces inflammatory symptoms. And last but not least, it is a cheap remedy, and one bottle usually breaks up the worst cold.

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KOOLIBAH Cures unbroken Chilblains, allays Irritation almost instantly.

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J. LAFFEY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation both inside and outside. Mr. Laffey still retains the sole right to import from France the well-known Wines and Liquors for which Court's Hotel has been famous. He has at present a large stock of these celebrated brands.

Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

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DRAMATIC CLUB,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900,

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SOUTH DUNEDIN.

TENDERS are requested for the CONSTRUCTION of a
GLOISTER and CHAPEL in Brick and Stone for the Dominican
Priory, Dunedin, to be done on THURSDAY, the 18th October.

Full particulars with the undersigned,

FRANK W. PLTRE,

Engineer and Architect,

Princes Street.

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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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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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.

MISSING FRIEND.

Any information as to the whereabouts of Michael Murray, who left Fomennave, parish of Maracloom, County Monaghan, Ireland, about 38 years ago, will be thankfully received by his brother and sister. Last heard from in Canterbury, New Zealand. John and Mary Murray, 428 E. Sonora street, Stockton, California, U.S.A.

DEATHS.

FITZGERALD.—On the 6th ult., at his late residence, the Imperial Hotel, Oamaru, John, the dearly beloved husband of Margaret Fitzgerald, native of County Waterford, Ireland, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

BURKE.—On the 5th inst., at her parents' residence, corner of Castle and St. David street, Dunedin, Marie, third daughter of Richard and Kate Burke; aged 15 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.



M. R. MEREDITH, the Member for Ashley, speaking on the motion for the second reading of the Technical Education Bill, introduced by Mr. SEDDON, voiced the general apprehension of the secularists as to the right honorable gentleman having some dire intent to sap the sacred principle of irreligious education which is held unfortunately by so many people to be the corner-stone of the established system, and under which conditions are coming about which may well be viewed with alarm by those who read, with intelligent regard, the signs of the times. The Estimates for the current year show the proposed expenditure upon the public primary schools alone of £413,540, and for this enormous sum very little instruction, beyond the mere rudiments, is given to a large majority of

the children. Closely protected from competition, State education in New Zealand, like all protected articles, is, there is reason to believe, extravagantly costly as well as defective in quality, and there is difficulty in understanding how a remarkably practical community fail to realise that this is the case, and that the old proverb 'a little learning is a dangerous thing' has special application to the future citizens trained—if the word can be aptly used—in the public schools of New Zealand. We are not now taking the ground of the total absence of religious teaching, in regard to which, our opinions are no secret, but we assert that the secular instruction, which is vaunted to be so perfect, is very much of a failure, ignoring altogether most important subjects, and by no means tending to the intellectual development of the pupils and the independent exercise of their natural faculties. It is indeed significant that after the lapse of all these years since the Education Act was passed, and the continual flourish of trumpets over the brilliantly successful results, the Premier of the Colony should consider it to be his duty to bring down a Bill (we quote the title) 'To make better provision for manual, technical, and commercial education.' With his practical sagacity the right honorable gentleman has ever since he has been in his highly responsible position recognised the more glaring defects of the established educational system and its inefficiency for the intended purposes, and has endeavored to remedy this so far as to make provisions for the manual and technical instruction of the youth of the Colony.

Because, however, he refused to exclude from the benefits of such provision children attending other than State Schools, he has been subject to bitter opposition, up to the present time been defeated in his efforts, and no comprehensive measure of reform has been effected. The Minister for Education in his last report remarks with regret that nothing has been done in the matter. It is not, he says, in the improvement of manual processes alone that the general introduction of manual and technical training would produce good results but in the gradual recasting of the whole educational system that it would involve—in the more complete adjustment of our intellectual and practical life to our actual environment, which an enlightened scheme of this kind would certainly bring about.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, the Premier confined himself to briefly explaining the more important operative provisions, and was at once attacked, as noted above, by Mr. MEREDITH, who, with dramatic fervor, expressed his conviction that 'the terrors of denominationalism lurked under the harmless-looking clauses,' and declared himself the uncompromising enemy of any proposal to subsidise instruction of any kind given in other than the State schools. In replying on the debate as a whole, Mr. SEDDON took the member for Ashley sharply to task for the narrow-minded illiberality of his views, taunting him also with the conspicuous ignorance he had displayed as to the circumstances. If, said the Premier, they were to depend upon the Education Boards for technical instruction, they would have none at all except in the schools at Wanganui and Wellington. He intended, he said, to put the Bill on the Statute-Book this session in spite of the obstinate opposition of certain members.

In the form in which it has passed the House of Representatives, the Bill practically precludes Catholic schools from advantages under its provisions. The crux of the measure is that 'every controlling authority of classes under this Act (not being school classes) shall be entitled to receive, by way of capitation, payment out of the public funds in respect of the attendance of pupils' at classes for manual instruction, technical instruction, or at continuation classes. 'Controlling authority' is defined to mean the Education Board or the governing body of a secondary school and of a university college; and 'secondary school' means a secondary school named in Part I. of the first schedule to the Bill. 'University College' means a college affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and named in Part II. of the same schedule. Neither part of this schedule contains the name of a Catholic educational institution. We have consequently no concern with or interest in the details of the measure beyond in so far that it purports to remedy a striking defect in the State educational system.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 6.

The annual social in aid of St. Joseph's Orphanage takes place in the Skating Rink on October 17.

In connection with the Old Boys' Literary Society Mr. Reichel will shortly deliver a lecture on 'Electricity,' and will illustrate it by some interesting experiments.

Rev. Father Ainsworth is to assist the Rev. Father O'Shea until the return of his Grace the Archbishop from Sydney. Their next mission will be held at Otaki.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, Very Rev. Dean Kirk, Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, and Rev. Father Ainsworth arrived in Wellington on Thursday from Sydney. Mr. M. Kennedy, who was also attending the Congress, returned by the steamer Waikare.

A very enjoyable social evening was spent by the members of St. Mary of the Angels' choir and their friends at Spiller's Hall on Tuesday evening. Two very fine selections were given by St. Mary's orchestra. The Rev. Fathers O'Shea and Tymons (Palmerston) were among those present.

The tramways were handed over to the City Council on Monday last. The amount of the cheque handed to the company's representative was £19,382. The councillors rode the whole length of the line in a decorated car, and in honor of the event the public were granted free use of the service for the remainder of the day.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society held its weekly meeting last Thursday, Mr. J. Kays in the chair. Some very interesting and humorous readings were given by the members. At a meeting of the Old Boys' Committee, held after the debate, it was agreed to postpone their annual picnic, owing to the celebrations to be held in Wellington on November 9.

I regret to record the death of Mr. Moses McCarthy, of the Cambridge Hotel, Wellington. Hailing from the south, where he was known as an ardent athlete, he settled in Wellington eight years ago. His funeral, which was one of the largest seen here for some time, took place on Sunday last, the service at the church being conducted by the Rev. Father O'Shea, and at Karori by Rev. Father Moloney. As the funeral left the church the organist, Mr. D. Kenny, played the 'Dead March.' Deceased was 38 years of age and unmarried.—R.I.P.

The football match between the juniors of St. Patrick's College and the boys of the Marist Brothers' School, played last Wednesday, created considerable stir among the pupils of both institutions. The college team was drawn principally from the ranks of the preparatory school. In the first spell the Marist Brothers' boys had much the better of the game, but in the second half the college boys' combination and superior knowledge of the game, combined with judicious handling of the team, left them winners by 14 points to three. For the college, Ahfeld, who played a dashing game as wing forward, and J. McDonald were most conspicuous, while for the losers J. Mahar and Walsh showed good form. The match is to become an annual one.

Until Thursday last, when Rev. Father Clancy received a letter from one of the Fathers there, nothing had been heard in New Zealand for over 10 months from the National College at San Simon, Colombia, South America. The college is conducted by the Marist Fathers, and consequently grave anxiety was felt for the safety of the professors and students during the civil war which broke out in the State about 12 months ago. It now appears that the senior students were called on to defend the Government, and in the encounters which ensued seven of their number were killed and 11 wounded. The professors, who escaped uninjured, acted as chaplains and ambulance bearers to both sides. At the time the letter was written great hopes of peace were entertained, the triumph of the Government being practically assured.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings last the Marist Brothers' Old Boys Dramatic Club staged the three-act comedy, 'Time will Tell,' St. Patrick's Hall, in which the entertainment was given, was well filled on both occasions. The proceeds, amounting to £10, will be devoted to the purchase of scientific apparatus for the Brothers' school. The following was the cast of characters:—John Carr, Mr. G. Adams; Duke of St. Lozels, Mr. J. Flanagan; Lord Fainiant, Mr. J. Furlong; Mr. Specklebury, Mr. T. Marshall; Smart, Mr. J. M. Norden; Lettice Grey, Miss L. Contessa; Count Czernocski, Mr. J. M. Pike; Thomas Clodworth, Mr. D. Kelly; Lord Adolphus Vaurrian, Mr. J. Guthrie; Edith Ravenshaw, Miss E. Reid; Lettice Green, Miss A. Scanlon. The scenery for the piece was painted by Messrs. Hoskins and Russell and reflected great credit on the artists. I may mention that these gentlemen gave their services gratuitously, an act for which they were heartily applauded by the audience. The entertainment passed off very successfully. The Rev. Father O'Shea addressed a few words to the audience and on his motion a hearty vote of thanks to the performers and scenic artists was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., on whom practically the whole management of the Tramway Company has rested for the last few years, was entertained by the trustees of his late partners at a dinner in the Empire Hotel on Tuesday last. Mr. T. K. McDonald, representing the Greenfield estate, occupied the chair, and after referring to the good fellowship which had existed between the trustees and their guest, paid a tribute to the business ability of Dr. Grace, and said that the citizens of Wellington owed him a debt of gratitude. He had much pleasure in handing Dr. Grace, on behalf of his co-proprietors, a service of solid silver plate as a mark of their appreciation of the many services rendered and the great consideration always extended to them. The presentation plate

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consists of a large epergne for the dinner table with two candelabra to correspond. The epergne, which is about 2ft in height, stands on a mirror glass plateau set in solid silver. On the mirror glass are four small water lilies for the legs of the epergne to rest upon. Under a canopy, and resting on the base of the epergne, is a miniature tram car on rails. The canopy is surmounted by demi-lions rampant and shields bearing the crest and motto of the Graces 'In Grace After.' There are four fluted arms with scroll brackets ornamented with the shamrock. On each bracket and also on the top rests a handsome engraved and embossed detachable dish. On shields at the base of the epergne are engraved the family crest, monogram, and the following inscriptions:—'To the Hon. Dr. Grace, C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., from his co-partners in the Wellington City Tramways on the close of their business relations by the sale and transfer of the tramways to the Municipality. In remembrance of his many services to them and of their deep regard and esteem for his high personal character. October 1, 1900.' The candelabras are about 16in in height, and have four sconces, each on patent brackets, ornamented with the shamrock. On shields at the base of the candelabras the Grace crest and monogram are engraved. The three articles weigh over 200oz of solid silver. They are the largest and most complete solid presentation service ever made in the Colony.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 4.

An entertainment is to be given this evening by the best of our local talent at the Star of the Sea Orphanage, Ponsonby, in aid of that institution.

In my last letter I referred to the probability of the early purchase by St. Benedict's parish of a piece of property adjoining St. Benedict's Hall. The property in question has been now bought through the instrumentality of the Rev. Father Gillan, and Messrs. Brophy, Casey, Jones, and Beehan, with the full concurrence of his Lordship the Bishop. It is intended as soon as possible to erect a convent thereon for the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Mr. J. J. A. Callaghan, who up to last evening was vice-president of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, has resigned the office owing to his departure for Wellington. The president of the branch, Bro. Jas. Stead, on behalf of the members, presented him with a beautiful silver matchbox, suitably inscribed, and also cigar and cigarette holders. Several of the members spoke in eulogistic terms of Bro. Callaghan's services to the branch and to the whole Catholic community. Bro. Callaghan replied in feeling terms, thanked them for their kind expressions towards him, and expressed regret at leaving Auckland. St. Benedict's Young Men's Club presented Mr. Callaghan with a fine walking stick, and the Catholic Literary Society with an umbrella.

The Auckland Catholic Literary Society's entertainment at St. Benedict's Hall last evening was a huge success. The big hall was packed to the doors. The entertainment consisted of two parts, the first vocal and instrumental and the second part was taken up with a comediatta, 'Daisy of Ours,' an original piece by the president of the Society, Mr. H. Gray. It was a capital production. Great credit is due to Mr. Gray and the members of the Society. The following was the programme—Overture, orchestra; song, Mr. A. J. Dobbs; song, Miss Lily Thompson; recitation, Mr. H. Herbert; song, Miss Maud Donovan, violin solo, Mr. H. Tutacka; song, Mr. J. W. Ryan; guitar solo, Miss Lily Barker; song, Mr. D. Weir, accompanist, Miss Annie McIlhenny. The following took part in the play—Messrs. H. Gray, W. J. Nolan, C. P. Stichbury, J. Hickson, T. Frost, H. Gray, H. C. McCoy, R. Levi, F. J. O'Meara, M. Foley, Herbert, Donnelly, and E. McCoy, and Misses M. Nolan, Hickson, McCoy, Foughy, and Gray.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan has issued a Pastoral Letter which will be read next Sunday in all churches throughout the diocese. It deals principally with the great necessity of a further supply of priests. His Lordship says: 'The requirements of the diocese are now becoming so great, that a division of the parishes must ensue. So immense are some of our districts, that it is impossible for the priests in charge of these to devote the necessary attention required by the members of their scattered flocks.' His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, our former Bishop, we are told, has already given to the President of Thurles College to help the Auckland Mission the munificent sum of £1,100. The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, was most kind in placing a bursar in his College at our disposal. An eloquent appeal is then made for support for the Provincial Seminary at Dunedin. Feeling reference is made to the loss by death of the Rev. Father Luck O.S.B., the Rev. Father M. D. O'Hara, and the Very Rev. Mr. McDonald. 'They were men of great virtue, lofty in spiritual matters, earnest in their duty, and models of priestly conduct, and their loss is a calamity to the diocese.'

The Very Rev. Father Power, of Hawera, is at present in Auckland, and is the guest of the Rev. Father Patterson, of Panmure. Father Power has just returned from Sydney, where he attended the great religious functions recently held there. He speaks in the most eulogistic terms of the imposing ceremonies which he witnessed in the New South Wales capital. He says that his Eminence Cardinal Moran, though 70 years, is a marvel in the way of mental capacity and physical endurance. The work which the Cardinal got through during the great gathering was really wonderful. On last Sunday evening Father Power delivered a most excellent discourse in St. Patrick's Cathedral on 'Our Blessed Lady.' He showed that devotion and love of Mary were practised and advocated by the greatest intellects. From time immemorial it had been so. In our own times Froude, Lecky, and Ruskin bore testimony to the great influence devotion to Mary exercised upon the Catholic nations of the world.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 8.

About forty members were in attendance at the last meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club, when a very pleasant social evening was spent. Mr. E. O'Connor, vice-president, occupied the chair.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes returned from Sydney on Saturday last, and presided at an important meeting of the diocesan committee in the pro-cathedral on Sunday afternoon, when a great deal of business was transacted.

St. Mary's Catholic Club met on Tuesday evening last with a good attendance of members, when an interesting and well-sustained debate took place on the relative merits of national and international exhibitions. Mr. A. Smith, vice-president, occupied the chair.

On Sunday last (Rosary Sunday) the annual collection in aid of the diocesan charities was made at all the services, the proceeds, as on former occasions, to be devoted to the requirements of Mount Magdala Asylum. It being the first Sunday in the month there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from High Mass until after Vespers, with the usual procession. His Lordship the Bishop preached to a crowded congregation.

The children of the Pro-Cathedral parish in considerable numbers made their First Communion on Sunday. His Lordship the Bishop, who was celebrant, addressed them on the nature and purport of this, the great event in their young lives. The girls were attired in white with wreaths and veils, and the boys wore white sashes. Their behaviour was most edifying, betokening the careful training they had received from their devoted teachers. After Mass the children were marched to St. Aloysius' Hall, where the ladies of the congregation had made elaborate preparations for their breakfast, and subsequent entertainment. At three o'clock in the afternoon they assembled in the church, and again in the evening to take part in the procession.

Signor Borzoni has now in hand the instruction of the young ladies who are to take part in his great spectacle, entitled 'England's call to her Empire,' to be produced in connection with the carnival opening on November 2. The erection of the buildings for the purposes of the carnival is nearing completion. The rehearsals, etc., are meanwhile being held in St. Aloysius' Hall. At a meeting of ladies and members of the committee, held on Monday evening last, it was decided that there should be ten stalls, these being named and allotted by ballot as follows:—'Canada,' Children of Mary; 'England,' Mrs. O'Connor; 'Egypt,' Mrs. Ivess; 'New Zealand' (North Canterbury), Lady Clifford and Mrs. Lance; 'Scotland,' Mrs. Stratz; 'South Africa' (St. Mary's), Mrs. G. Harper; 'Australia,' Misses White; 'Ireland' (Convent stall), Miss Keily; 'West Indies,' Mesdames Mahar and O'Reilly; 'India,' South Canterbury ladies.

In his report of St. Mary's parish schools, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, the examiner writes as follows:—'The school has passed a very satisfactory examination, especially in the upper standards. On comparing the work with that of last year, I find a very great improvement has been made in some of the subjects.' After summarising the various test subjects, he goes on to say: 'The singing and drill are satisfactory, and the needlework, as far as I can judge, is good. The general behaviour of the children during the examination was all that could be desired.' Taking the various standards we find the results as follow—In Standard VI., nine pupils were presented and all passed; in Standard V., 15 passed out of 17; in Standard IV., 25 passed out of 28; in Standard III., 26 passed out of 29; in Standard II., 25 passed out of 28; in Standard I., 17 passed out of 20. Taking the grand total of 131 pupils presented there were only 14 failures. The examiner, Mr. J. Baldwin, headmaster of the Sydenham School, says in conclusion: 'Taking into consideration the fact that the school has been opened only about nine months since the last examination, the staff is to be congratulated on the very satisfactory work done during the year and the great improvement shown in some of the subjects.'

DIocese OF DUNEDIN.

For some time the Dramatic Club in connection with the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society have been rehearsing Boucicault's famous Irish drama, 'The Shaughraun,' with the object of producing it in the Princess Theatre on Wednesday evening, October 24, the proceeds to be in aid of the funds of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin. The members of the club are leaving nothing undone to make this one of their best efforts. New dresses and new scenery have been procured, and the piece will be staged in a manner which will leave little to be desired. The performers have already acquired a degree of proficiency that augurs well for a most successful production of this mirth-provoking play. It now remains for the public to show their appreciation of the self-sacrifice and generosity of the club by extending to the performance their most liberal patronage. It is unnecessary to remind our readers of the laudable object for which it is to be given. The work performed by the Sisters of Mercy at South Dunedin is well known. The scope of their labors could be greatly extended were it not for lack of funds, and it is to assist them in a small way that the Dramatic Club have undertaken this task. Apart altogether from the object, the performance will be well worth the generous support of the public, who may rely on having a good evening's amusement.

A meeting of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club was held on Wednesday evening, when there was a large attendance of members. His Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. Fathers Murphy and O'Malley were present. Great interest continues to be taken in the gymnastic class, Miss Mouat making good progress with her pupils. During

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the evening pianoforte solos were played by Misses Emily Woods and Jessie Lamb. Songs were contributed by Misses Staunton and K. Falkner. His Lordship expressed himself well pleased with the progress of the Club.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THERE will be no mayoral elections in the Colony this year. so the present mayors remain in office until April.

THE crops in the South Canterbury district are reported to be looking remarkably well.

THE Southland Frozen Meat Company is erecting abattoirs at Matakaua. A contract is in hand to slaughter 200 head of cattle, fattened on Edendale Estate, for the Home market.

THE contents of the *Triad* for October are, as usual, varied and interesting, and comprise articles on art music, science, and literature.

THE Roslyn Tram Company, Dunedin, has the honor of being the first corporation in New Zealand to use electricity as a motor power for their cars. A trial of the new cars took place last week with very satisfactory results.

THE Christchurch people object to November 9 being proclaimed the peace celebration holiday, as it will be the People's Show Day, and would, they think, be hurtful to the Agricultural Show.

A FIRE occurred early on Friday at Papanui, near Christchurch, by which the Town Hall was completely destroyed. Hopkins's grocery store, and the shops of Lake (bootmaker) and Roberts (tobaccoist) were burned down.

As a souvenir of his management of the Wellington tramways, Dr. Grace's partners presented him with a silver epergne and candelabra, designed and made locally. The weight of the dome is 200oz, and the articles are said to be the most valuable of the kind ever made in New Zealand.

THE reputation of New Zealand as a health resort has evidently reached London, for we are informed that a number of cracksmen are on their way from England. Very likely the police were making London too hot for them, and so they have decided to pay us a visit.

IT is reported that the timber trade of the Colony is remarkably brisk at present. The Kauri Company have a million feet ordered for Wellington and Lyttelton alone, seven vessels being employed in the carrying of it. During the next few months two million feet of white pine will be sent from Wellington to Sydney, where the demand is also very brisk.

OUR readers in different parts of the Colony would oblige us very much by sending to this office marked copies of local papers containing items of Catholic news. Many of our friends feel disappointed when we do not notice some event reported in a local paper, but they should bear in mind that exchanges are liable to miscarry, and furthermore that there is the possibility of a paragraph being overlooked.

A sad affair occurred at Wanganui last week, when George Watts, a carter, was drowned in attempting to save a woman who had jumped off the wharf. He swam towards her for some distance, but seeing a boat going to her assistance, turned back, and shortly afterwards sank. A sailor named Miller also jumped off the wharf, and rescued the woman before she finally went down, holding her up till a boat reached them. The body of Watts was found three-quarters of an hour afterwards, and attempts were made at resuscitation. Restoratives had to be applied to Miller, who was in an exhausted condition.

THE Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* says—Bishop Grimes, of Christchurch, who has just arrived by the Waikare from Australia, informed a reporter that the recent Sydney Conference decided, among other things, to establish a Catholic Truth Society for the dissemination of Roman Catholic literature. There was nothing professedly political about the Society, and in discussing its formation politics were set aside. Of course some subjects, such as education, must have a political side, but the main object was to disseminate the truth about the Church. Steps are also to be taken to organise missions to non-Catholics, and prisons outside the Church will be invited in a special manner to hear lectures. It is hoped in this way to remove erroneous impressions. These missions will be similar to those undertaken in North America by the Paulist Fathers.

ON Monday evening of last week a very successful social gathering was held in Hawera for the purpose of giving the Catholics of the district an opportunity of saying good-bye to the Rev. Father Osborne, of Masterton, who had been in charge of the parish during the absence on holiday of the Very Rev. Father Power. During his short stay in this town (says the *Hawera Star*) Father Osborne, by his geniality and other good qualities, made a host of friends, who did not feel disposed to allow him to depart without some manifestation in his honor. The social, which was held in the Opera House, was well attended, and proved very enjoyable. The Flynn Family orchestra played some tuneful selections, which were much appreciated; songs were given by Messrs L. O. Hooker, Hayes, Rapley (Stratford), Wakeman, and Scott, and a duet by Misses Nelly and M. Flynn. Mr. Fraser recited humorously. Prior to the supper adjournment, the Rev. Father Osborne took the opportunity of thanking the promoters of the social, and expressing the regret he felt at having to leave Hawera, the warm-hearted people of which place had shown him such great kindness during his stay here. He would, he said, ever retain kindly recollections of Hawera folk, and hoped at some future date to be able to pay the

district another visit. He would have very much liked to have remained in Hawera, but his superiors willed otherwise, and there was nothing left for him but to obey. In bidding farewell to those present, he expressed the hope that, should it so fall out that they would never see each other again in this world, they would meet in a better land, where there would be no parting. An excellent supper was provided by the ladies of the congregation. The ladies' committee consisted of Misses Flynn (2), Sutton, and Carroll, Mesdames Sullivan, Sutton, Roche, O'Donnell, and Hooker, the last-named making an indefatigable secretary. The gentlemen's committee were Messrs Russell, Sullivan, O'Donnell, and Hooker. Among those present was the Rev. Father Johnston, of Stratford. At the conclusion of the social Mesdames Hooker and Sullivan (on behalf of the parishioners) presented Father Osborne with a purse of sovereigns, the rev. gentleman making feeling acknowledgment. Father Osborne left by the next morning's express, carrying with him the hearty good wishes of the Hawera Catholics, many of whom assembled at the station to bid him farewell.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE result so far of the General Election in the United Kingdom has occasioned but little surprise. It was practically a foregone conclusion. The success of the war in South Africa and the complete disorganisation of the Liberal Party will have the effect of sending back the Conservatives to power with an overwhelming majority. Partly in consequence of the war trade has been for some time in a flourishing condition in Great Britain, and so long as this state of things lasts the industrial classes are as enthusiastic in favor of a spirited foreign policy as the most pronounced Tory. The Government put the war as the foremost plank in their platform, and the result so far has been an emphatic approval of their policy.

When the last mail left Home it was said that the Conservatives would make an attempt in Ireland to wrest some of the seats from the Nationalists. Like the Opposition in England the Irish Party had not made much provision for the election, and it would not be a matter of surprise if they did lose some seats. Up to a few days ago the following Nationalists were reported to have been returned:—Waterford, Mr. J. E. Redmond; Newry, Mr. P. H. Carvill; Leitrim South, Mr. J. Tully; Roscommon South, Mr. L. P. Hayden; Kerry East, Mr. J. Murphy; Tipperary South, Mr. J. Cullinan; Cork East, Captain Donelan; Mayo South, Mr. J. O'Donnell; Kilkenny City, Mr. P. O'Brien; Clare East, Mr. W. H. K. Redmond; Galway East, Mr. J. Roche; Mid-Cork, Dr. Tanner; Westmeath South, Mr. D. Sullivan; Dublin North, Mr. J. J. Clancy; King's County (Tullamore Division), Mr. Burke; Limerick East, Mr. Landon; South Meath, Mr. Carew; Sligo South, Mr. O'Dowd; Donegal West, Mr. Boyle; Galway South, Colonel Nolan; Kerry South, Mr. Boland; Carlow, Mr. Hammond; Connemara (Galway), Mr. W. O'Malley; Kildare South, Mr. Minch; Londonderry County, Mr. Justin McCarthy; Mayo East, Mr. John Dillon; Tipperary North, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; Limerick City, Mr. Joyce; Cork South, Mr. E. Barry; Down South, Mr. McCartan; Longford South, Hon. E. Blake; Leix Division (Queen's County), Dr. M. A. Macdonnell; Monaghan North, Mr. D. MacAliese; Roscommon North, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly; Wexford South, Mr. P. F. French; Cavan West, Mr. M. G. Gorman; Sligo North, Mr. McKillop; Wicklow East, Mr. Cogan; College Green (Dublin), Mr. Navette; St. Stephen's Division (Dublin), Mr. McCann [this is a gain for the Nationalists]; Cork City, Mr. Wm. O'Brien; Galway South, Mr. Dufty; Limerick West, Mr. O'Shannessy; Longford North, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Queen's County (Osory Division), Mr. Delaney; Clare West, Mr. J. R. Maguire; Kerry North, Mr. M. J. Flavin; Waterford East, Mr. P. J. Power; Wicklow West, Mr. J. O'Connor; Kilkenny North, Mr. P. McDermott; Donegal East, Mr. McFadden; Kilkenny South, Mr. O'Mara; Cork West, Mr. Gilbooly; Mayo West, Mr. R. Ambrose; Mid-Tyrone, Mr. G. Murningham; Donegal South, Mr. J. Swift MacNeil; Cavan East, Mr. S. Young.

The Galway city seat has been captured by a Conservative in the person of Mr. H. P. Morris, who contested the constituency at the previous election, when there were two Nationalist candidates, the numbers then being—Pikerton 595, Leamy 405, Morris 395. It is evident the Nationalist vote was again split on this occasion, and consequently the Conservative got elected.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has been returned for his old constituency, Scotland Division of Liverpool.

The following is the state of parties so far—Conservatives, 273; Unionists, 49; Liberals, 92; Nationalists, 64.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD, OAMARU.

General regret was felt in Oamaru when it became known that Mr. John Fitzgerald, of the Imperial Hotel, had passed away. The sad event took place on the 6th ult. The deceased was a member of a well-known and highly respected County Waterford family. During his residence in Oamaru he had made a large circle of friends. Mr. Fitzgerald was noted for his genial disposition and uprightness of character. He was a practical Catholic, and an ardent lover of his native country, and his demise at the comparatively early age of 40 years was keenly felt by his many friends. The large attendance at the funeral was an evidence of the high respect in which the deceased was held. A widow and three children are left to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MRS. H. ROSSITER, CHRISTCHURCH.

Very general sorrow was felt by a wide circle of friends (writes our Christchurch correspondent) when it became known that Mrs. Rossiter, wife of Mr. H. Rossiter, an old and highly-respected resident of Canterbury, had passed away on Sunday, September 30. Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter, after leaving their native town of Truro, Cornwall, England, came out to Sydney. In 1866 they arrived in Lyttelton, moving shortly afterwards to Christchurch, where they have resided ever since. The deceased lady was of a very quiet and unassuming disposition, and was greatly beloved by all who know her. Mrs. Rossiter was attended in her last illness by the Rev. Father Marnane, and she died in the parlour of the Rectory of the Church. A *Requiem* Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church on Tuesday last for the repose of her soul, followed by the funeral ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Marnane, who also officiated at the grave. Appropriate music was rendered at the Mass by the choir, of which one of the deceased lady's sons, Mr. Harry Rossiter, is conductor. There are two other sons (one of whom, Mr. Walter Rossiter, is in business in Dunedin), and five daughters (four of whom are married) to mourn their loss. —R.I.P.

INTERCOLONIAL.

A design has been selected for a monument, costing £85, for erection over the grave of the late Very Rev. Father Ryan in the West Tamworth cemetery.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood accompanied the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins to Townsville a few days after the close of the Catholic Congress. His Grace was to assist at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church at Townsville.

After Pontifical High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on September 16, the musical conductor, Mr. Delany, was presented by his Eminence Cardinal Moran with a handsome gold watch in recognition of his services in connection with the cathedral festival. Mr. Delany, it is interesting to note, also conducted the music at the opening of the cathedral in 1882.

The death of the Rev. P. Mulligan, of Townsville, is reported. He was accidentally drowned while bathing. The funeral, which took place on September 22, was very largely attended, including a body of the Permanent Military Force under Major Hooper. The burial service was read by the Very Rev. Father Walsh. Father Mulligan was attached to the diocese of Bathurst before he went to Queensland.

Since the Sisters of Mercy have taken charge of St. Mary's Catholic School, Seymour (says the *Seymour Express*), the parents of the scholars have been so pleased with their methods of teaching that the attendance has nearly quadrupled. When the Sisters entered upon their charge the attendance was about 40, and it is now over 100. Naturally the school is therefore overcrowded. The pressure has been so great upon the accommodation, indeed, that some 30 infants are now being instructed in the sacristy of the church.

Archbishop Carr, in the course of a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday last, opposed the recommendation of the Religious Commission on Bible reading in schools. He could not now hope that suitable lessons could be drawn up by a heterogeneous commission for Catholic and non-Catholic children. The lessons proposed were as Protestant as possible, and suggested for proselytising purposes, therefore the Archbishop urged that Catholics should not be subjected to new and grievous oppression.

The announcement of the departure of Father O'Reilly for Bathurst (says the *Melbourne Tribune*) was received with extreme regret by his many friends. During his residence in Melbourne the rev. gentleman has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact by his kindly and genial manner. As a priest and preacher, Father O'Reilly is in the foremost rank, but it is not alone in his priestly functions that the rev. gentleman has earned such a deservedly high reputation. As a writer his abilities are of a very high order. His work in connection with Catholic journalism in this colony will not soon be forgotten. To him the *Austral Light* is deeply indebted for the great success that it has achieved. Father O'Reilly has suffered of late from bronchial attacks, and his superiors have removed him to Bathurst.

The Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Jesus and Vicar Apostolic of Cooktown, North Queensland, occupied the pulpit of the Augustinian Church, Thomas street, Dublin, recently. His Lordship, who has the written permission of his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda, to appeal to the charitable public on behalf of his Vicariate, gave a touching description of the state of affairs in that distant territory, which, he said, is larger than England, Scotland, and Ireland combined. When poverty set in it was impossible to collect in the Vicariate sufficient funds to pay even the interest on the large debt of £8000 that had been contracted. He had collected £1000 from scattered friends, and hoped to make an appeal for funds in America later on. His Lordship's appeal was generously responded to by the large congregation that filled the spacious church.

On Sunday, September 16, the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney received many congratulations on having reached his 70th year. After the ceremonies in St. Mary's Cathedral, his Eminence entertained a large company at dinner in St. Patrick's College, Manly. The party went to Manly by a special steamer. On arrival at the college the students and professors presented the Cardinal with a beautiful address. At the dinner brief speeches were made by his Eminence and the visiting prelates and clergy. Judge Reel, of Queensland, was one of the speakers on behalf of the laity and Mr.

Martin Kennedy another Alderman Thomas Hughes, Mr. J. W. Street (the Sydney lay secretaries), and Dr. Kenny, of Melbourne, spoke on behalf of the officials of the Australasian Catholic Congress.

The Carmelite Fathers have issued an appeal for subscriptions to enable them to pay off the debt on their beautiful Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, South Melbourne. Through no fault of their own, nor for want of strenuous exertions on their part and on that of their friends, the Fathers find themselves burdened with a debt of £5912 which, however, the National Bank has agreed to reduce to £6000 on condition of £2000 being paid off within a fixed period. In addition to this liberal concession, remission of interest has been promised for three years to encourage subscribers, so that every penny collected may be devoted to reduction of the principal. In writing to the Very Prior Kelly some time ago his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne said:—Your mission at Port Melbourne, without the least fault or neglect on your part, is burdened with a very heavy debt. You are about to appeal to the clergy and people of the Archdiocese to help you to discharge the debt, at least in part, and to preserve untarnished both personal and corporate honor. I wish you every success in your appeal and I recommend it to the generosity of the faithful.

In the course of a sermon delivered at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, his Grace the Archbishop, speaking of the Catholic Congress, said that one of the things that particularly struck him was the contrast between the youth of the Church in Australia and the antiquity of the ceremonial in connection with the dedication. This was the first gathering of the kind that had been held in Australasia, but the Eucharistic Congress held annually on the Continent and those of the different great cities of America afforded a parallel. About 60 papers were read, including contributions from England, Ireland, and the Continent, and he believed that nothing was more remarked upon by visitors from other denominations than the variety of the subjects dealt with. One of the most important results of the Congress was a determination to found in Australia a Catholic Truth Society on the lines of that which had already been blessed with the happiest results in England, and which inspired only last year the foundation of a similar society in Ireland. One of its main objects would be to provide suitable literature for members of the Church, and particularly for the education of the young. It was also desirable to foster a higher conception of pictorial art, and to take decisive steps for the improvement of the various religious confraternities. The Archbishop concluded by saying that the manner in which Victoria had contributed to the success of the Congress was a matter of general favorable comment, and had stimulated New South Wales to a degree of interest that would not otherwise have been felt.

General regret was felt in Catholic circles in Sydney when it became known that Lieutenant H. H. McMahon, of Willoughby, had met his death by a fall from a railway bridge. The deceased, who was in his 26th year, held a lieutenant's commission in the Irish Rifles, and was in charge of the guard of honor supplied to receive the vice-regal party at the recent dedication of St. Mary's. It appears that Mr. McMahon, who had attended the Randwick rifle range on Saturday for practice, was overcarried on his return trip from Sydney to Willoughby, and whilst endeavouring to cross the new railway bridge on his way back fell between the sleepers on to the road beneath. His skull was fractured, and death must have been instantaneous. The late Mr. McMahon was a popular figure wherever he went, and besides being well known in social and military circles, had a high reputation as an athlete, both at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, and later as wicket-keeper for the University and North Sydney Cricket Clubs. A military funeral was accorded the deceased, his Eminence the Cardinal and the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, being present at the *Requiem* Mass at St. Mary's. The coffin was borne from the Cathedral to the gun carriage by the officers of the Irish Rifles. There was a large attendance of military and civilians at the funeral. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran celebrated the last rites of the Church, and at the conclusion of the obsequies three volleys were fired over the grave by the comrades of the deceased.

WHAT HE SAW IN MEXICO.

MR. GUERNSEY, a well-known non-Catholic writer, who has been making a study of the people of Mexico, says in a recent issue of the *Boston Herald*—

'People here are too polite to be so disagreeable. The insolent swaggerers of the pavement, the tobacco-spitting brutes of the street corners, and the bad small boys, old in devilry, are not in evidence in the Mexican small town. Even the poorest person you meet answers a salute with the grace of an old Hidalgo.' We cannot forbear repeating the closing paragraph of that letter.—'Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire,' he says, 'would find no lack of religious interest in these little Mexican towns. They compare well in morality, home comfort and happiness, and in every essential of human well-being with small American towns. They lack the aggressive, inquiring spirit of our race and do not share our irreverence. I was struck with some articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* on New England country town life, and it seemed to me that Mexico could make a good showing in comparison. Religion is not decadent here, and there is a general courtesy worth imitating. And yet, we read of the lack of true civilisation in Mexico! Rubbish! That will do to talk to ocean cavalymen, not to men who know Mexico as it really is.'

Mr. F. W. Petro, architect, Dunedin, invites tenders for the construction of a cloister and chapel in brick and stone for the Dominican Priory, Dunedin.—*.*

PROSPECTUS

A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.
(Sectare Videm.)

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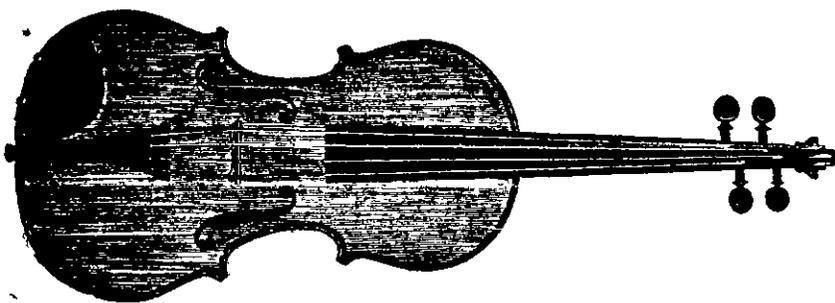
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SURPLICE AND SWORD.

THERE was little in the appearance of the Pennsylvania mining village to indicate that the great Civil War was raging. A visitor in the town of Mount Vernon would not notice the scarcity of men in the streets, and, except for the anxious scanning of the daily papers, or the occasional sight of a wounded soldier home on furlough, one might forget that a state of war existed. Work at the mines was plenty, wages were high, and the village seemed to be experiencing a humdrum round of prosperity.

Father Dan O'Rourke was glad that the town had grown prosperous, for it enabled him to pay the indebtedness of his little parish. It was hard work to raise funds for the church and the modest residence he had bought, when the miners were not working well. But his energy and his sunny disposition had accomplished much among the miners towards improving their temporal, as well as their spiritual, condition. Himself a son of toil, he inherited the strong frame and robust constitution of his ancestors, and, when he was not occupied with his pastoral duties, it was no uncommon sight to see him spading up the soil in his little garden or plying the hammer and saw in making some needed repairs about his premises.

Though the smallness of his income sometimes made such exercise necessary, it was valuable to him in another way, for when the rough 'hewers of stone' saw the tall, handsome young priest engaged in these menial tasks they talked about it at the mines, and declared that 'he hadn't an inch of pride' and was 'just like one of ourselves.'

Even Sandy M'Dadd the 'boss driver' at the mines who was called behind his back 'the blackest Scotch Presbyterian in the country,' said of Father Dan—'He's a gude mon; a canny mon; though I dinna care for Popish priests.'

The great war had raged for two years, and conscription was reaching out its inexorable hand summoning the men to the strife. Now Father Dan found a new field of duty—comforting bereaved families, breaking the news of disasters that had come to them on the far off southern battlefields, and giving spiritual strength to the weak ones ere they departed for the theatre of the mighty conflict. In the midst of his apparently interminable labors he received a sudden and painful surprise—the more forcible because he had never dreamed of such a contingency. This was a notification that he had been drafted for service as a private in the Union army, ordering him to report at Wilkes Barre the following week for medical examination.

The next Sunday, after he had celebrated Mass, he read the legal notice to his congregation, and when the murmur of surprise had been subdued, he continued—

'My dear friends, it was supposed by many people, as well as by myself, that the sacred calling of the clergyman would relieve him of the obligation to take arms against his fellow-man. But since the Government, which it is our duty to obey, has decreed otherwise, I must prepare to sever the ties that have grown so dear to me and enter upon this new duty. Whatever we may think of this decree, let us not place our personal feelings above our patriotism. Our country has much to contend with in these troublesome times, and even if an occasional error is made, all will be remedied in the proper time and under the proper authority. During my absence you will have no resident pastor, as the bishop has no priest available to send in my place.

'Now, I must say good-bye to you, and in saying this let me ask you to remember your religion and your duties towards your neighbor. No matter where I may be you may know that my prayers will always be with you. I am weak in the sight of God, my friends, and I beseech you not to forget me and to pray that, if it is his will, I may be permitted to return to you. So now, once more, good-bye, and may God bless you and protect you.'

As they listened to the words of the priest, the men of the congregation were filled with mingled indignation and grief. The women were openly sobbing and when, with a smile of resignation, he made the sign of the cross over their heads, perhaps for the last time, there was a hoarse murmur of impotent protest.

As the priest turned to go, several men rushed up to the altar railing and commenced to talk excitedly in low tones.

'You mustn't go, Father,' said one. 'The drafting office has no right to compel you to go. It's a scheme to get money, that's all: We all know that these officers may be bought off. We can raise the money, say the word and we'll have it in an hour.'

'Your impulsiveness has carried you away, James,' said the priest. 'What you suggest would be simply bribery, and I cannot countenance that either directly or indirectly.'

The rejection of this plan, which seemed so feasible to the most left them silent and unresourceful, brooding in helpless rage. At last one burly, red-haired miner, who was noted for his explosive language, blurted out:

'By cracker, the soldier that takes you with him will have to crawl over me first.'

That was what they all wanted to say, and now they had found a spokesman their eyes glistened and their fists clenched as if in anticipation of the contest.

'Don't go, Father, don't go,' wailed the women, and the church was filled with the sound of their weeping.

'There must be no violence, my friends,' said Father Dan, deeply affected by the scene. 'I am perfectly willing to go. Please do not cause me needless pain by attempting to resist the law.'

'Let me go in your place,' said the red-haired miner.

'You have a wife and children dependent upon you, Tim,' the priest answered, 'and anyhow I am determined not to evade the command.'

'Never mind me, Tim,' said the miner's wife. 'I'll let you go.' 'No, no,' said Father Dan, 'there must be no more of such talk. It touches me deeply to see such devotion, but my duty is plain to me. I hope to see you all again before I leave next Wednesday, and now good-bye again.'

Gathering the folds of his cassock about him, he strode away to the vestry holding his head high, with a strange twitching of his firm-set lips. And when he thought the altar boys were not looking he wiped his eyes and gave a suspicious cough that the sexton thought sounded like a sob. But when the priest turned around again he was smiling, and the sexton felt that he must have been mistaken.

Father Dan's house was thronged with excited visitors during the next few days. All kinds of possible and impossible plans were suggested to him, and fully a dozen men offered to act as a substitute for him.

'Sure we'll be drafted soon, ourselves, anyhow,' they would urge with unselfish plausibility, but Father Dan thanked them and continued his preparations for departure.

Father O'Rourke was the first clergyman who had been drafted, and not alone the Catholic priests, but clergymen of all denominations were deeply interested in the case. The Bishop made a strong protest to the local authorities, then finding that they could not, or would not interfere in the matter, he appealed to the Secretary of War for a ruling. Everywhere in church circles the sentiment was strongly expressed that it was wrong to deprive the people of their spiritual advisers in times so fraught with trials of spirit that required the consolations of religion. But the machinery of government, even in peaceful times, is slow, and when Wednesday came Father Dan said his final farewells and departed for Wilkesbarre.

Six of his parishioners who had also been drafted accompanied him and the party in charge of a recruit sergeant. Upon their arrival the men were taken to the recruiting station and placed in a small room, not over-clean and poorly ventilated. About two dozen men were there, of different types, some of them fairly respectable in appearance—others looking like the dregs of humanity. The air was noisome and oppressive, with a blended stench of cheap rum, stale tobacco, and human uncleanness, and several of the poor wretches were suffering from the effects of debauches which they had indulged in, with the hope of disqualifying themselves in the physical test.

The men scrutinised the priest closely when he entered, and some of them recognising his clerical dress, lifted their hats to him. A pale, nervous-looking man, half delirious with drink, was indulging in horrible profanity, that the guards could not induce him to suppress. One of them nudged him and whispered, 'See the priest,' and the fellow, after a glance at Father Dan, stopped suddenly in the middle of a fresh outburst, confusedly touched his hat, and slunk back into the crowd.

Presently the surgeon entered, a fat, bear-eyed man, with red hair, coarse features and the manners of a prize-fighter. He walked over to the table in the centre of the room and ran his fingers over a list which the sergeant had given him.

Father Dan's examination proved satisfactory, and he was given an order for a uniform. Here a difficulty arose. He was a man of unusual stature, and though he was given the largest suit obtainable it was much too small for him. The ludicrous appearance he made, with his trousers much too short, and his sleeves several inches from his writ, made him the butt of many secret sneers and gibes. But he had friends in the company—true, warm-hearted friends—and woe to the person who would insult Father Dan in their hearing.

Pat Moran, one of Father Dan's former parishioners, was one of these, and when the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg he insisted on giving his long overcoat to the priest.

'Take it,' he said, 'and put it around yer waist, under yer own overcoat, so that the spalpeens won't be laughin' at yer short trousers when we march down to the railroad station.'

'But you will need it yourself,' said the priest; 'the weather is chilly these evenings.'

'Me need it,' rejoined Pat, with a hearty tone of contempt at the insinuation. 'Me that's wurked up to me knees in water with the drip from the roof ov the mines turnin' to ice on me whiskers, an' sorra the overcoat did I have.'

There were weeks of tiresome drilling at Harrisburg, and Father Dan found a great deal of work to be done among the soldiers. Before long he was the best known man in the regiment, and his good influence upon the men was noticed and spoken of by his colonel.

'I fear that we shall not have you with us long,' said this officer one day. 'Your Bishop and all of the clergymen of your neighborhood have sent a strong protest to President Lincoln, and it is very probable that you will receive your discharge before long.'

A few days after this conversation took place he received the appointment of company clerk, but he had scarcely entered upon the duties of his new position when the regiment received the orders they had awaited so anxiously during weeks of dreary suspense. The division to which Father Dan's regiment was attached was ordered to reinforce General Rosecrans' army in Tennessee. The journey to the front was uneventful, and when they reached Knoxville and trooped out of the train to stretch their cramped limbs and get a breath of fresh air after their journey, they learned of the surrender by the Confederates of Cumberland Gap, which had occurred only the day before.

Knoxville was in a stir of unusual military activity. Mounted orderlies galloped here and there with wild haste, baggage and supply waggons lumbered through the streets and impeded traffic, and the jangling spurs of the cavalymen striking against the pavements added their tone to the din that formed a part of the symphony of war. It was evident that some important movement was about to take place. In the afternoon a large cloud of dust appeared to the west of the city, moving southward, and upon inquiring the cause the recruits learned that the army had begun

the advance on Chattanooga, the gateway to the beautiful plains of Alabama and Georgia.

In the evening a scout brought the news that the Confederates, under General Bragg, had evacuated the town and fallen back to Lafayette, on the south road from Chattanooga, fronting the east slope of Lookout Mountain.

This movement the Federal forces construed as a retreat, but the real object of the manœuvre was to form a junction with the reinforcements that were expected daily. Longstreet's corps was on its way from Virginia, and with these combined forces the Confederates expected to fall upon the Union army when it emerged from the mountain gorges.

Acting under the delusion that Bragg's army was in actual retreat, General Rosecrans ordered a portion of Parke's corps of Burnside's army to move down from Knoxville, while several regiments of infantry were sent to reinforce General Thomas's corps, which was then moving towards McLemore's Cove. To this latter division Father Dan's regiment was assigned, and a hot and tire-some march under a blazing sun, with dust ankle deep, was their first taste of real campaigning.

But while the Confederates were preparing to attack in force and outflank General Thomas's army, that general discovered his mistake, and retreated to the mountain pass, thus rescuing the Federal centre from its perilous and much-exposed position.

Meanwhile the Confederates changed their plans, and on the 15th September their combined armies forded the Chickamauga and moved towards Lee and Gordon's mills, where the supposed the Federal troops would be found. Crossing the river north of the mills they hoped to cut off the Federal retreat, but while they prepared for this movement their right wing, under General Walker, was attacked by General Thomas's corps, with a scathing artillery fire. The Confederates held their ground with great gallantry, and for a while the battle raged with uncertain success on either side. Father Dan's regiment was held in reserve on a knoll behind the artillery, at the right of the battle lines. Shortly after the action commenced a messenger handed Father Dan a long yellow envelope. The priest read the message it contained and then placed it in his blouse. A cloud of smoke obscured the battlefield, and after a little while the men on the knoll could see nothing of the scene of strife. The suspense was terrible, and as the horrible din of the battle increased they grew nervous with expectation. Still the expected order to advance did not come, and the colonel realised that a horrible blunder or accident had taken place.

There had come a sudden rift in the cloud of smoke and to their horror they saw advancing towards them four regiments of Confederate infantry. Apparently their retreat was cut off for Cheatham's brigade was engaging the main body of their troops to their left. Someone had blundered, and they had to pay the penalty.

'Courage, men!' shouted the colonel. 'Courage! I have sent for reinforcements.'

Closer and closer came the mass of grey in ominous silence. Mindful of the volleys that the little band poured into them they steadily advanced until they were but a few dozen rods distant. Then they paused for an instant, and the men on the knoll could hear distinctly the command, 'Fire!' With the word the air seemed to be filled with molten flame, while the slaughter was dreadful. The brave colonel urging the men to close up their ranks and stand firmly together was shot through the head and fell lifeless. A second volley came and nearly all of the officers who exposed themselves were picked off. It was not in human nature to stand such carnage, and when the long crescent of men in grey began to advance at a double quick, with fixed bayonets, the pitiable remains of the regiment, bereft of officers and wholly in confusion, broke and fled to the rear.

During the action, Father Dan never lost his presence of mind. He had often wondered how he would feel under fire, but after the firing commenced he seemed to have entirely forgotten his own peril. When the captain of his company was shot down and the lieutenant wounded, it was Father Dan who stepped to the front and commanded the company. When the regiment faltered and began to retire in confusion, he managed to keep the men of his company together and to conduct their retreat in good order.

'Come on, men!' he shouted, 'Follow me! There's a stone wall up here on our left, and we can hold it until we are relieved. Don't go to the rear; the enemy may be there.'

Already the first of the fleeing fugitives had learned that their retreat was stopped by a portion of Cheatham's brigade, and they stood, a surging mob, without leaders, fearfully conscious of their terrible predicament. They had already determined to make the last stand where they were, when Father Dan appeared.

'Come on, men!' he thundered above the din of the musketry. 'To the stone wall; there's a chance there! Form your companies and close up ranks! Double quick march!'

Those who heard his voice obeyed and formed in rank. The others followed through the contagious instinct or impulse that seems to possess disorganised bodies of men. There was a faint cheer that grew in volume as the column approached their refuge, and when the Confederates reached the top of the knoll, with a disdainful disregard of danger from what they considered a vanished foe, they were thrown into confusion by a sharp volley from the stone wall that inflicted severe damage.

The Confederates returned the fire, but found that they could not hurt the men behind the stone bulwark. Again they charged, but the men under Father Dan fought like demons, and the Confederates were beaten back at each new attempt. At last they massed for the final effort and with the impact of a cannon ball, they hurled themselves over the wall at the courageous men in blue. Hand to hand they fought, and then seeing that resistance was useless, the defenders began their second retreat.

Again they stopped, for the sound of a bugle told them that there were troops in their rear. A few minutes later their fear was turned to joy, for the troops in their rear were not their enemy,

but the column that had been sent to their relief, and had been intercepted by Cheatham's men. After a sharp struggle they had pierced Cheatham's centre, and now they proceeded to occupy the position that the little force had defended so gallantly.

But where was Father Dan? One of the men had seen him fall in the last charge at the stone wall, where he remained after the rest of the regiment had been pressed back, dealing deadening blows with his clubbed musket. There was little time to think of him and the enemy now occupied the ground where he had fallen. Presently the attack was renewed, and the battle raged until night-fall.

The next day the bloody action of Chickamauga was continued. That night the broken Union army retreated to Chattanooga, and in the report that was sent to the northern papers the name of Daniel O'Rourke was included among the missing.

Father Dan was the hero of the hour. The men grieved at his loss more than they did for any of the other good and true men that had fallen. Accustomed though they were to the trials of war, some of them could not keep back the tears when they learned that he had fallen.

Pat Moran repeated again and again the story of the envelope which the priest received at the moment of the battle. 'When he got it,' said Pat, 'he read it and turned to me. "Pat," sez he, "do you know what I have here?"'

'No, yer reverence,' says I, 'for I always gave him his title you know.'

'Well,' says he, with a strange bit of a smile, 'it's a discharge from the army signed by the President.'

'Ye'll be glad to get back,' says I.

'I will,' says he putting the paper in his pocket. 'But Pat,' says he, 'I've been with the boys so far, an' I'm not goin' to turn back now. I could surrender myself as a non-combatant, but I would rather be shot a thousand times than lave ye all in this tight place. But if it's God's will that I live through this battle, I'll go back with no shame on myself or the regiment.'

'He saved our lives,' said Sergeant Price, lighting his pipe from the glowing embers of the camp fire.

'He did all of that an' more,' said Pat, solemnly. 'He saved our honor, too.'

One day when the southern prisons belched forth a party of white faces, wasted men, the name of Daniel O'Rourke appeared in the list of those who were to be exchanged.

It was a great day in Mount Vernon when Father Dan returned, for they had long mourned him as dead. The town was gaily decorated, and the band played 'See the conquering hero come,' and there were speeches by the town authorities, in which Father Dan was referred to as 'our distinguished and gallant townsman.'

In simple words he told them how he was wounded and captured and of his year in the prison. Then he produced his blood-stained discharge, and a great ringing cheer went up—a cheer of thanksgiving and praise that he never forgot.

'And,' to use the words of the orator of the day, in his concluding speech, 'having covered himself with glory on the bloody field of Chickamauga, he modestly laid aside the sword and donned the surplice—he withdrew from the battlefield of physical strife, and renewed, as a parish priest, his warfare against sin.'—Exchange.

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Lyttelton Times says:—"Gawne and Co., the manufacturers of George street, Dunedin, send us a sample of their Worcestershire Sauce, made like Lea and Perrin's "from the receipt of a country nobleman," who must have been a fastidious feeder, and Gawne and Co. must have got the same receipt, as their sauce is indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's. People who like a relish with their meats—and what man does not—should be grateful to that anonymous country nobleman for spending his time in experimenting to such good purpose.—*.*

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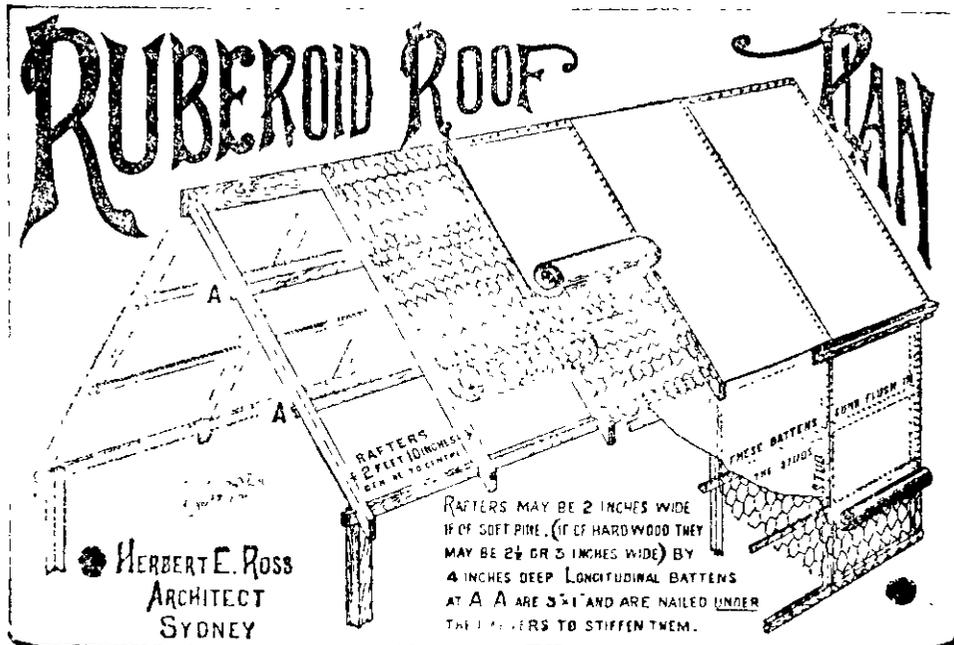
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The Catholic World.

AFRICA.—Missionaries for Africa.—St. Joseph's African Apostolic College, Cork, was honored recently by the visit of the Superior-General of the Society (Very Rev. Father Planque), who was accompanied by a Bishop of the Society, the Most Rev. Dr. Pellet, of Benin. Both are distinguished members of the African Missionary Society of Lyons, Father Planque being one of the pioneers and founder of the present spacious seminary at Lyons. This missionary body was formed over 20 years ago at the special command of the late Sovereign Pontiff, who entrusted its formation to the Bishop of Bruges (Mgr. de Marion Bressilac). The youthful prelate and four priests laid the foundation in Sierra Leone in Africa, and in a short time became martyrs to their zeal for the salvation of the pagans. Two houses exist in Ireland, both in the diocese of Cork. The Irish Superior, Pere Zimmerman, is a past professor of the Most Rev. Dr. Pellet, having been one of the staff at the Mother House in France when Dr. Pellet was a student there.

BELGIUM.—Departure of a Public Benefactor.—To the great regret of the agricultural population of the province of Luxemburg (writes a Brussels correspondent), the Rev. Pere Cus, S.J., left recently for the Belgian Congo, where he is to be employed in the missions of his Order. For some years past Pere Cus has identified himself actively with the social movement, and it is mainly to his zeal and energy the small farmers of the province are indebted for the foundation of the various works which have contributed largely to their prosperity. He was the principal organizer of an agricultural syndicate, a farmers' club, and an association of co-operative creameries, institutions which have immensely improved the condition of the cultivating classes and remain as a monument of his devotion to their interests. As might be expected, the good priest was not content with advancing the merely material well-being of the people, he also endeavored, and with success, to further their moral and religious welfare, and for this purpose he aided in establishing cheap Catholic papers, besides starting periodical retreats for working men. Pere Cus was very popular as a mission preacher, and his services in this connection were in frequent request in the rural parishes of the province. In recognition of his successful efforts in promoting works of social utility, the special decoration of 'Prevoiance' of the First Class was bestowed upon him by Royal decree a few days before his departure. In proceeding to the Congo Free State the worthy Jesuit, but resumes his missionary career in foreign parts. He labored for some time in the archdiocese of Calcutta, where he particularly distinguished himself by his zeal in protecting his native flock from the persecution of the Bengal zemindars. After his return from India he was stationed for a while at Charleroi, but for the last few years Arlon in Luxemburg has been his centre of activity.

CANADA.—The Yukon District.—The Rev. Father Gendreau, O.M.I., from the Klondike, passed through Liverpool and London recently. He explained that Dawson City is built on the Yukon River, of which the Klondike is only a tributary. There are now 16,000 persons in the Yukon district, about 1000 of whom are Catholics.

CUBA.—A harsh Edict Revoked.—The infamous Brook edict, which prohibited ecclesiastical marriages in Cuba, recognising only the civil ceremony, has been revoked. Governor-General Wood issued the order that the ecclesiastical ceremony be recognised as on a basis of legality like that upon which it rests in the United States.

ENGLAND.—Pilgrimage to Rome.—The great Catholic pilgrimage from England to Rome in October will be headed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk.

Catholics and the Lord Chancellorship.—The death of Lord Russell of Killowen has again raised the point whether a Catholic may with any hope of success aspire to become Lord Chancellor of England. It has been generally accepted that Catholics are disqualified by their religion from holding that post, as well as the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and 10 years ago a Bill to remove the disability, which smacks of bygone ages, was brought in by Mr. Gladstone and defeated by the Conservatives, who termed it the Ripon and Russell Relief Bill. It appears Mr. Shee, Q.C., holds that the profession of the Catholic faith does not disqualify for the office. Presiding at the Salford Hundred Court of Record recently, he expressed an opinion to that effect, and said that Lord Russell, had he lived, would probably occupy the post of Lord Chancellor. It certainly would have been appropriate had the first Catholic Lord Chief Justice after the Reformation been also the first Catholic Lord Chancellor since the days of Sir Thomas More. If there be a disability (says the *Catholic Times*) it is time that it should be done away with. We know what stress was laid on Catholic disabilities in the Transvaal by the very people who were instrumental in rejecting Mr. Gladstone's Bill for throwing the office open to Catholics.

Death of a prominent Liverpool Catholic.—The news was received in Liverpool on Saturday, August 11, with deep regret, of the death of Mr. John Tunnicliffe, sen., West African merchant, which sad event took place on Friday evening at his residence, Lansdowne, Blundellsands Road East, Blundellsands, in his 70th year. The deceased had been identified with the West African trade for the past 50 years, and was one of the principals of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Harrison and Co., one of the largest West African firms of the country. He was at the time of his death chairman of the African Association, which position he had filled for some years, and in which company one of his sons, Mr. John Tunnicliffe, jun., is at present one of the managers. He was also a member of the Liver-

pool Chamber of Commerce, and represented the African Association on that body, and his practical experience and advice will be sadly missed in all matters connected with the trade of West Africa. He was well known on 'Change and his affable and kindly disposition and his honesty and integrity of character and purpose won for him a legion of friends, who held him in the highest respect and esteem. His death was very sudden, after an attack of gastritis. He had just returned from Harrowgate, where he had been for the benefit of his health, but had been obliged to return home owing to the inclemency of the weather. He was a practical Catholic, and gave freely to the schools and other institutions.

ROME.—Prince Henry and the Holy Father.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor William, had a long audience with the Holy Father on the occasion of his visit to Rome for the funeral of King Humbert.

SCOTLAND.—Continental Catholics in Glasgow.—The spiritual welfare of the Catholic foreigners in Glasgow is not lost sight of by the authorities. Some months ago a mission to Italians was given in the Cathedral. Only quite recently Father Woity, of Manchester, conducted a retreat in St. John's Church for the Poles resident in the city. There was a capital attendance of Polish exiles, who displayed exemplary fervor during the retreat.

Death of a Priest at Coatbridge.—On Sunday, August 12, the death occurred at Coatbridge of the Rev. Father Hughes, of St. Augustine's Church in that town, after a somewhat lengthened illness. Father Hughes was close on 50 years of age, and went to Coatbridge some seven years ago to found the parish of St. Augustine's. The rev. gentleman was an ardent temperance reformer. Last year he erected a new church as a cost of £10,000, and also established a secondary school for the Monklands district. He was a member of the Old Monklands School Board, and also a member of the Parish Council. He was one of the most popular Catholic priests in the West of Scotland, and his demise will be deeply and widely mourned by all who came under his influence, or who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Clerical Assistance.—We (*Catholic Herald*) learn that 15 new priests are coming from Ireland to take up missionary work in the Archdiocese of Glasgow. Most of them belong to the Dioceses of Kerry, Cashel, and Killaloe, and have been recently ordained.

UNITED STATES.—Providing a Residence for the Archbishop.—I hear (writes a New York correspondent) that the clergy of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati propose to present to the Archbishop of Cincinnati a suitable home. Archbishop Elder has approved of the plan, since the present cathedral residence is inadequate, and the venerable prelate wishes to provide for the future. The house in view is a magnificent two-storey, stone front, with 12 rooms, located only a short distance from the cathedral. The place is known as the Levi Mansion, and cost, with the property, fully £15,000. It was purchased by the Sisters of Charity a few years ago for a private hospital, at the low figure of £3,000. The Sisters are willing to give it to the diocese for the same money. It is likely that the diocese will assume the Sisters' debt and pay the interest, which is three per cent. The new residence will be worthy of the diocese, and a tribute to the generosity of the clergy and laity, as it is proposed to pay off the cost by voluntary contributions.

A Priest's Heroism.—Among the police officers fatally wounded by the negro desperado, Charles, in New Orleans recently, was Corporal Lally. When the corporal fell he expressed a desire to see a priest. A young man hastened to St. John's Church, a few blocks distant, and summoned Father Fitzgerald. The priest hastened to the side of the wounded man. At that time there were but few policemen on the scene and but few citizens, but the priest went into the house where the hunted man lay hidden with a loaded Winchester, and proceeded to administer to the dying officer the last Sacraments of the Church. He had just started on the last sad office, when suddenly the negro and the enraged citizens began exchanging shots at each other. The brave priest had but one thought at that moment, and that was the life of the terribly wounded man. With no care for himself, he raised the wounded form of the officer and placed it behind the door of the room, where at least there would be some little protection from the further murderous fire of the desperado, who was just above them. After doing this the priest then attempted to leave the building. He left the rear structure in which lay the dead and wounded, and tried to effect his escape through the narrow alley that led to the street. This alley was in a line of fire from three different directions, and he was in a veritable hail of bullets. He had only proceeded a few feet when he stumbled over the dead body of Brumfield the young man who only a few minutes before had summoned him to the side of Corporal Lally. In a glance he saw that there was no need of his services there, and he continued his way to the street. Only a matter of 30 feet or more at the corner of Saratoga and Clio streets, beneath the shed of Hodgins' grocery, ex-officer Evans was seated, bleeding profusely from a shot in the abdomen. The good Father asked for his welfare, and at a request from him for the last offices of the Church, and amidst a veritable bombardment, the priest performed the duties toward the wounded man which tended to console him in his last hours. The bravery and coolness of Father Fitzgerald was much commented upon by all who witnessed it.

GENERAL.

History Repeating Itself.—*Appropos* of the celebration of the Feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola, a writer pointed out that a recent census of the Jesuit Order shows the number of members is over 15,000. It is just 86 years since the Order was re-established in 1814. It is a curious fact that when the Order was first founded it took just 86 years to bring its membership to 15,000. Thus history has repeated itself.

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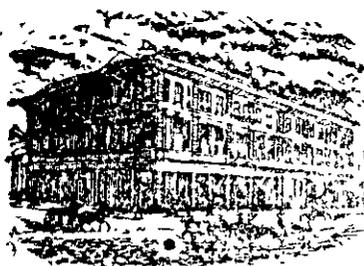
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 J. F. NIXON

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

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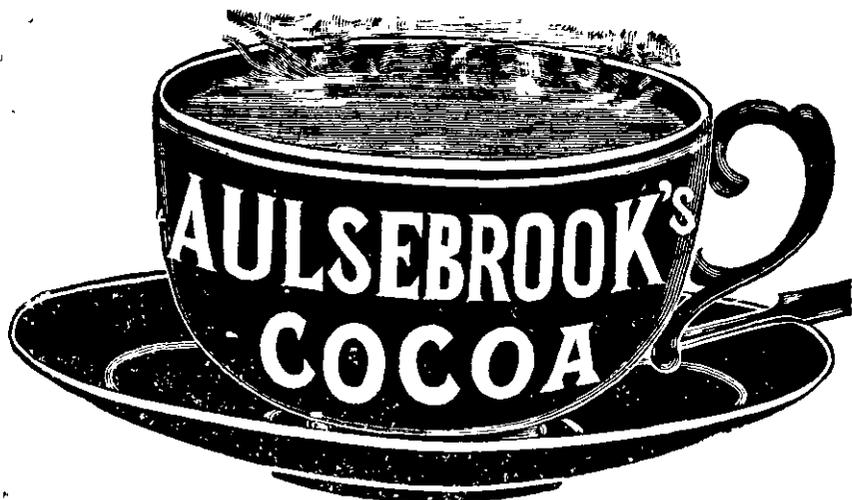
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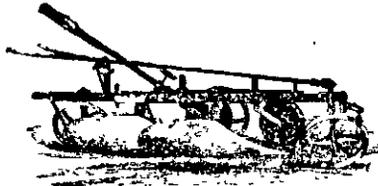
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